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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

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THE ICONOGRAPHY
OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
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BY
I. N. PHELPS STOKES

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TO

WALTER GILLISS MASTER PRINTER

UNDER WHOSE LOVING CARE

THE FIRST FOUR VOLUMES OF THIS WORK WERE PRINTED

AND TO WHOSE GOOD TASTE AND HIGH IDEALS

THE ART OF FINE BOOK-MAKING IN NEW YORK OWES SO MUCH

THIS VOLUME IS GRATEFULLY

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Ertson on April 11, 1779. See pp. 994 and 1084.
INTRODUCTION

THE present volume covers the period extending from the public reading to the Patriot troops in New York of the Declaration of Independence, on July 9th, 1776, to the celebration, in September-October, 1909, of the 300th anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson, and completes the Chronology, and the Iconography, with the exception of the Index volume, which will also contain the Bibliography and the Addenda, the latter including reproductions of the more important views, etc., which have come to light since the publication of the earlier volumes, and the completed Landmark Map, showing the original grants above Wall Street and their later sub-division. It is expected that this final volume will be issued early in the Autumn of 1927.

The author is keenly conscious of the many short-comings of his work, of which perhaps the most regrettable is its voluminousness. He realises, alas too late, that, without very serious loss, the material which now fills six almost unwieldy volumes might have been condensed into four volumes of only moderate thickness. The wide extent of the field covered, and his own inexperience, especially in the early stages of the work, explain, although they do not excuse, this prolixity. A modicum of consolation, to both author and reader, is to be found in the fact that this very prolixity may sometimes save the student the labour of consulting a quoted authority, or supply some helpful side-light or some hint which would have been lacking if further condensation or the more drastic elimination of seemingly unimportant details had been insisted upon.

Although many regrettable errors in the earlier volumes have been corrected, and some serious omissions supplied, the author realises that errors still exist, and fears that it will not prove possible to discover and to correct all of them in the final volume. For these, and for all other short-comings, he asks the indulgence of the reader. Doubtless many of the remaining errors could have been corrected by further and more searching proof-reading, but
this would have entailed still further delay in the completion of a work that has already been extended to a point which must sorely have taxed the patience of the subscribers.

One further specific apology is due the reader:—The capitalization throughout the Chronology is ragged and often illogical. It is the result of an attempted compromise between conflicting theories, and, like most compromises, has proved unsatisfactory to all concerned.

Before accepting as final statements made in the Chronology, the reader should consult the Addenda, under corresponding dates, for possible corrections.

Perhaps the most important contribution to the present volume is the extensive series of extracts from the William Smith Papers acquired by the New York Public Library in 1915, and comprehensively considered for the first time in connection with this work. These papers contain much new information, and throw many interesting side lights on events in New York, especially during the Revolutionary Period.

The long hoped-for publication, in 1924, of the Van Rappard Documents, under the able editorship of Mr. van Laer, although an event of considerable importance, historically, has not added as much to our knowledge of the early years, just before and just after the settlement, as the titles of those documents gave reason to expect. Nevertheless, their careful examination, in connection with the sequence of events recorded in the Chronology during the years immediately preceding and following 1626, and in that year itself, should convince any open-minded student that houses had been built and farms established on Manhattan Island before the Summer of 1626. Furthermore, the “Instructions for Willem Verhulst” (Document C) show conclusively that a fort was in existence on Noten (Governor’s) Island in 1624.1

A note added at the end of the “Provisional Regulations” (Document A), which note is lacking in the copy of the “Regulations” in the Rijksarchief, discovered by Dr. Wieder in 1912, clearly establishes the fact that these articles, which were adopted by the Assembly of the Nineteen on March 28, 1624, were intended for the expedition sailing a few days later on the “Nieu Nederlandt.”2 This note reads as follows:—“The foregoing articles having been read

1 This fort, as will be shown later, presumably had been established in 1623, by the leaders of the “Mackerel” expedition, although references are found in the early records to a fort on the North River, “Even before the year 1614.”

2 Mr. van Laer is evidently right in thus interpreting the Dutch text, which at first sight seems to read “Nieu Verdriet,” which reading, adopted by Dr. Wieder in his catalogue description of the Van Rappard Documents, led the author into confusing complications in treating this period in Vol. IV.
to the Colonists going over in the ship ‘Nieu Nederlandt,’ they took the oath of allegiance this 30th day of March, anno 1624. Underneath was written: Before Df Claes Petersz and Gharrard Schaep. Was signed: D. Mostaert.” These “Provisional Regulations” also establish the fact that the colonists sailing on the “Nieu Nederlandt” were “bound to remain at the place of their destination with their families for the space of six consecutive years”—or until May, 1630. This fact, taken in connection with Kiliaen van Rensselaer’s letter presented to the directors of the West India Company on April 27, 1634, in which he speaks of the six farms on Manhattan Island as having been leased (re-leased) for the term of six years, beginning the first day of May, 1630, is in itself almost conclusive proof that these farms were originally assigned in 1624, and the inference seems clear that work upon them began shortly thereafter. Indeed, we know from Wassenaer (see Chronology under 1624) that “as soon as our people arrived there [New Netherland] they proceeded to clear and plant. Before this vessel [the “Nieu Nederlandt”] had left, the Winter harvest was far advanced.”

It will be recalled that de Rasière, in his letter to Samuel Blommaert, probably written in the Autumn of 1628, refers to these farms as having at that time been ploughed “at the most eight times”—if we accept Jameson’s translation in the Narratives of New Netherland. As two crops were sown each year, this, as pointed out in Vol. IV, would carry the first ploughing back to the Autumn of 1624, a few months after the arrival of the “Nieu Nederlandt.” However, it is only fair to state that this translation has been questioned. The original text reads: “dat t’meeste 8 mal geploucht sal zijn.” If “t’meeste” is taken to be an abbreviation of ten meeste, the translation “at the most,” given in the Narratives, is correct. Such a contraction, however, as Mr. van Laer points out, is very unusual. If het meeste is meant, the meaning would be that most of the 60 morgens had been ploughed eight times, not necessarily twice a year for four years, but perhaps more frequently over a shorter period—to improve the condition of the soil.

In addition to these specific arguments, the whole tenor of Documents A, C, and D indicates that these documents constitute the first official regulations and instructions issued under the charter of the West India Company to colonists going to the Hudson River, and de Rasière’s letter of September 23, 1626, (Document F), while tantalizingly deficient in important details, unquestionably depicts a settlement which had been established more than four months.

Although little can be added to the theories regarding the settlement advanced in Vol. IV, the author feels more strongly than ever that serious
consideration must be given to the second, more detailed, and evidently carefully revised, statement of Catelina Trico, which statement he still believes can be reconciled more easily with the recorded facts than any theory yet advanced on the subject by historians. The fact that in this second statement the date of the expedition is given as 1623, whereas in the first 1623 or 1624 is given, is not really significant; evidently, the salient fact in Catelina Trico’s recollection was that the expedition started during the Winter season of 1623-24. It would not be strange if, in the long interval, she had forgotten whether it sailed before or after January first.

In the light of the new information supplied by the Van Rappard Documents, the outstanding facts and events leading up to the settlement, so far as we now know them, may be restated briefly as follows:

1609. Hudson explores the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island.

1614. The New Netherland Company is formed, granting to certain merchants of Amsterdam and Hoorn an exclusive charter to make four trading voyages during a period of three years, beginning January 1, 1615, to the region in this document for the first time designated as New Netherland.

1618, January 1. The charter of the New Netherland Company expires. The trading expeditions, however, continued while negotiations were in progress to establish a general West India Company, on the basis of plans which had been advocated by Willem Usselinx since 1592.

1621, June 3. The West India Company charter is granted, for a period of twenty-four years, giving the subscribers a monopoly of trade between Dutch ports and the coasts of North and South America, as well as the West coast of Africa. The main purpose of the Company, however, was to weaken the power of Spain, by capturing her ships and attacking her colonies.

1621, June 9. The States General forbids all private trading within the limits covered by the Company’s charter, except to those who shall send out ships before the first of July, to return with their cargoes within one year from that date. In September, however, special permits were issued to a number of traders, on the same condition—that they should return before the 1st of July, 1622. Although this condition was not strictly complied with, private traders gradually withdrew their ships from the territory of the Company.

1623, June 21. The organization of the West India Company is completed; by the Autumn of this year the capital stock amounted to over seven million guilders, of which nearly one half had been furnished by the Amsterdam Chamber.
INTRODUCTION

Toward the end of June, "The Directors of the West India Company, finding that the inhabitants of these lands [the Netherlands], by order of the Lords States, have left the coasts of the West Indies [New Netherland], in order to maintain the continuity of trade, send three ships out of the country, the 'Oranje Boom,' the 'Grypende Arent,' and the 'Liefde,' in the hope of securing the first advantages for the Company, [the organization of] which is not yet consummated." This doubtless means that the subscriptions had not yet been completed.

In marginal notes, Wassenaer states that these were, respectively, the first, second, and third, ships sent out by the West India Company. From the context it seems clear that this expedition did not visit New Netherland.

Other ships followed, and we know from Wassenaer that by November, 1623, fifteen in all had been sent out, of which, so far as we can tell, only one visited New Netherland—the "Mackerel," a yacht of 60 tons.

1623, July 16. The "Mackerel," bound for New Netherland, sails from the Texel, in company with the "Pigeon," which carries Jesse de Forest and his band of Walloons, destined for the Amazon. On September 14 they parted company, near the Madeira Islands. The "Mackerel," setting her course toward New Netherland, reached there on December 12, and was still in the Hudson River when the "Nieu Nederlandt" arrived, in May, 1624. She returned shortly thereafter, reaching Holland probably in August.

Although we have no definite information that colonists were sent on the "Mackerel," from numerous references in the Van Rappard Documents, and elsewhere in the early Dutch records, it seems probable that this yacht was a sort of official scout, and that, in addition to traders, she brought over a few colonists having a semi-official status, perhaps as official observers or prospectors for the West India Company, which would account for a remark in Kiliaen van Rensselaer's "memorial," presented, on Nov. 25, 1634, to the directors of the West India Company, in which he makes the explicit statement that "Sundry Colonists, as early as 1623, had been conveyed thither [to New Netherland] with instructions to dwell there as free persons and to secure all trade" (Van Rensselaer Bowier M.S.S., page 235), a statement which, as has been recorded in Vol. IV, appears in various forms during the second quarter of the 17th Century.

It seems also a likely supposition that the "Mackerel" on this voyage established the fort at the mouth of the South (Delaware) River, as well as that on Noten (Governor's) Island, both of which, as recorded in Vol. IV, were referred to in numerous documents of the period as having been established in this year.
The "Mackerel" is the only vessel that is known to have visited the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island during the year 1623. The next ship referred to in the surviving Dutch records as having come to these parts was the one on which Krol is said to have sailed, on January 25, 1624. De Laet, in the 1630 edition of his "Nieuwe Wereldt," makes the significant remark that "into New Netherland, and upon both of these rivers [the North and South Rivers] ... several colonies have been sent by the Directors of the Chartered West India Company from the very commencement of that Company, to wit, from the year 1623, in order to continue possession of those quarters, and to maintain the trade in Peltres."

1623, November 3. Adriaen Jorisz. Thienpont appears before a session of the Assembly of the XIX of the West India Company, and requests "permission to make ready a yacht to trade their merchandise, and bring home their people" from the Rio de Montagne (Hudson River); whereupon it was resolved that a ship be sent "to the Virginias, which shall be equipped by the Chamber of Amsterdam with the necessary cargo to continue the trade, for which purpose they may also take with them 5 or 6 families of the Colonists, in order to make a beginning of settlement there, and on that occasion bring here the goods secured in return for the aforesaid merchandise and people." It seems clear that, as a direct result of this resolution, the "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition was despatched, shortly after March 30, 1624, and in all probability Thienpont accompanied it.

1624, January 25. A note in the "Copie-Boek" of the Church Consistory of Amsterdam informs us that on this date Bastiaen Jansz. Krol (a "comforter of the sick" in the employ of the West India Company) "sailed for the West Indies," from which statement it has been assumed that he went to New Netherland; it is possible, however, that he sailed with the fleet of Admiral Willekens, and visited Manhattan Island on his return voyage. The name of the ship is not given, and no further reference to her has been found, although de Laet states that in 1624 two ships were sent to New Netherland.

Under February of this year, Wassenaer records: "a ship is being fitted out under a commission from the West India Company, and freighted with families to plant a colony among these people." The context shows that New Netherland is meant, and this is evidently a reference to the "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition.

1624, March 30, or shortly thereafter. The "Nieu Nederlandt" expedition sails for New Netherland. We are told by Wassenaer that Cornelis Jacobsz. May of Hoorn was the skipper, and that the "Nieu Nederlandt" carried "a Company of 30 families, mostly Walloons, to plant a Colony there."
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We know from Van Rappard Document A that this vessel sailed under instructions known as the “Provisional Regulations for Colonists,” which had been adopted by the Assembly of the Nineteen of the West India Company, on March 28.

Although no mention is made of any other ship taking part in this expedition, it seems quite possible that there was a second ship, perhaps the “Eendracht,” or “Unity,” and that Thienpont was its commander, in which case Catelina Trico’s second statement will be seen to coincide very closely with the known facts, and with those which are assumed in this summary, it is believed with reasonable justification. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the “Nieu Nederlandt,” although a ship of 130 lasts (260 tons), could hardly have accommodated 30 families, in addition to their belongings and the crew.

The “Nieu Nederlandt” expedition probably reached the mouth of the Hudson about the middle of May, and we know that she found there the yacht “Mackerel.” It seems plausible that, as stated by Catelina Trico, 8 men were left “to take possession” of Manhattan Island, or perhaps they joined the garrison on Noten (Governor’s) Island, which, as we have already seen, had been established by 1623.

1624, September 10 and 23. The MS. minutes of the Assembly of the XIX (see Chronology) refer to “the extension of the colonies already established there [New Netherland],” and “the strengthening of the settlements already commenced.” The significance of the plural form is apparent.

1624, October. Some time in this month—probably before the 28th—the “Nieu Nederlandt” reached Holland, on her return from the Hudson River.

1625, January 28. A letter bearing this date (erroneously entered under 1624 in the Chronology, Vol. IV), written by the Privy Council to the mayor of Plymouth, authorises the arrest of a Dutch ship “ryding in the haven at Plymouth called the ‘Orange Tree’ [the “Oranje Boom”] of Amsterdam, being of the burthen of one hundred and fifty tunes, or thereabouts, and bound to a place in America which is comprehended in a grant made by his Maj: upon just consideration to divers of his subjects.” The captain of the ship must exhibit his commission and the “plat which he hath,” and in the meantime a “stay of the ship” is commanded.

Wassenaer, commenting on the storms which raged in Northern Europe during January of this year, states: “the ship with the families lay at Plymouth. Getting a favourable wind, it also wished to go to sea, but was visited by the plague in such a way that already eleven persons had died and twenty more
were still sick belonging to the families of the Walloons who were to be transported thither to the colony [New Netherland]. The assistant super-cargo had also been sick, but was now getting better."

Buchelius, in his notes on the East and West India Companies, under date of February, says: "It is said that some farmers were [are] to be sent to Virginia to cultivate the land in some region discovered by our countrymen."

These references are all, doubtless, to the ship on which Krol made his second voyage, which probably did not reach Manhattan Island before April.

It seems clear that Verhulst must have sailed on the "Oranje Boom," and that the "Instructions" issued to him should therefore be dated shortly before January 28, 1625. These "Instructions" provided that Verhulst should "duly distribute over the places that are already occupied the families now going over." It is in this document also that the reference to the fort on Noten Island is found.

1625, end of April. At this time, an "extraordinary shipment" was sent to New Netherland, to strengthen the "colony" there. This was the well-known expedition for which Hulst undertook the responsibility. It sailed on the ships "Macreel," "Paert," "Koe," and "Schaep," and was destined, solely, for the North River, and especially for the immediate neighbourhood of Manhattan Island. This expedition, we now know, was commanded by Gerrit Fongersz., and carried the "Further Instructions" for Wm. Verhulst and the Council in New Netherland, dated April 22, which "Instructions" contained a recommendation that, if the West side of the Hudson, near the mouth, were not found suitable for a settlement, the "hook of the Manattes, north of Noten Island," should next be considered.

We know further from Wassenaer that the cattle were "on their arrival [probably about the end of June, only a couple of months after the arrival of Verhulst on the "Oranje Boom"] first landed on Nut [Noten] Island, three miles up the river, where they remained a day or two. There being no means of pasturing them there they were shipped in sloops and boats to the Manhates, right opposite the said island. Being put out to pasture there they throve well, but afterward full twenty in all died. The opinion is, that they had eaten something bad from uncultivated soil. But they went in the middle of September to meadow grass as good and as long as could be desired."

Referring in another place to the same event, Wassenaer states: "The cattle carried thither were removed upwards to a convenient place abounding with grass and pasture." What could be more natural than to suppose that this refers to the Company's farms, some parts of which, by this time, must have been
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ready to receive them, for between the arrival of Verhulst on the “Oranje Boom,” probably in April or May, and the middle of September, when the cattle were “removed upwards,” the “common farmers” who accompanied him were doubtless engaged in clearing the farms assigned to the “head-farmers,”¹ and the first crop was probably sown before the end of the month.

The “head-farmers” were now evidently in full possession of their farms, the leases for which had probably been made out either before they left Holland or immediately after their arrival in April, and dated back to the preceding first of May (1624), May 1 being, then as now, the usual date for the beginning of such leases.

Between the Summer of 1625 and the Spring of 1626, when Minuit returned from Holland and took command of the settlement, Cryn Fredericksz., who probably came over on the Hulft expedition, had doubtless made considerable progress in laying out and constructing Fort Amsterdam and the streets of the little settlement. It is plain that his “instructions” (Van Rappard Document E) could only be carried out in part, as the south end of Manhattan Island, the site finally selected for the settlement, was too narrow to permit of the dwellings being placed within the confines of a large fort, and the distance between the southern portion of the Wickquasgeak trail (later Broadway) and the two rivers was insufficient to allow of the farms being laid out near the fort.

1626, May 4. Peter Minuit arrives on the “Sea-Mew” (“Meeuwken”—literally “Little Seamew”). Some time between this date and the sailing of the “Arms of Amsterdam,” on September 23, he bought Manhattan Island from the Indians.

The following additional facts complete the outline of a theory which is perhaps as reasonable as any which has been advanced. At all events, the author believes that enough evidence has now been presented to convince even the most sceptical that the Fongersz.-Hulft expedition, which sailed shortly after April 22, 1625, with the five “head-farmers” and the cattle, settled permanently on Manhattan Island; that Verhulst’s expedition, which arrived a few months earlier, brought over the “hired-farmers,” and that some of the colonists on the “Nieu Nederlandt” probably settled on Manhattan Island, or in its immediate vicinity. Furthermore, we have seen that there is good reason to believe that some “free persons,” or settlers, came over on the “Mackerel,” and established

¹ Van Tienhoven, in his answer to the Representation of Van der Donck, written in 1650, says: “The following is the mode pursued by the West India Company in the first planting of Bouweries . . . The farmer being conveyed with his family overseas to New Netherland, was granted by the Company for the term of 6 years a Bouwerie, which was fairly cleared, and a good part of which was fit for the plow.”
themselves on Governor’s Island.—The arguments are not conclusive, but the author believes that they are convincing.

The reference in the “Instructions for Willem Verhulst” to the possible selection of “a still more suitable place than Noten Island for the fortification and the dwelling places of the colonists and farmers” seems to show that no farms had been laid out on Manhattan Island, or even locally assigned, up to the time when the “Nieu Nederlandt” left for Holland, bearing news and letters from the infant colony—probably toward the middle of September, 1624, between which date (but after November 21) and January 28, 1625, these “Instructions” were written. Moreover, we have no record of any ship or news arriving from the Hudson River between the return of the “Nieu Nederlandt,” before November first, 1624, and the departure of the so-called “Hulft Expedition,” with the “Further Instructions,” sometime after April 22, 1625.

The argument here advanced in favour of 1624 as the date of settlement requires the assumption either that the assignment of the “six farms” took place in America, after the departure of the “Nieu Nederlandt” and before the arrival of the “Oranje Boom,” or that it took place in Holland, some time after the sailing of the “Nieu Nederlandt,” and after the “head-farmers” had been selected, possibly early in 1625, but more likely at the end of 1624. In either case, we must suppose that the leases, in order to conform with the usual practice of the time, were dated back to the preceding May 1, shortly after which date the clearing of the farms on Manhattan Island was probably begun, under the direction of May. Although at first sight this assumption may appear far-fetched and unlikely, a careful examination of the various pertinent facts and conditions shows that it is at least a reasonable one, and it is the only way in which all of the known facts can be reconciled with the very explicit statements in the records that the farms, from the beginning, were leased for periods of six years, that the first lease period expired, and the new leases were made, in May, 1630, and that therefore, obviously, the original leases were dated May 1, 1624.

The clause in the “Provisional Regulations” providing that the commander and his council should allot to the colonists the “lands to be cultivated by them” evidently does not refer to the large farms or bouweries to be leased to the “head-farmers,” but to the small garden plots to be assigned to the colonists for their individual use.

We know from Baudartius that when “a ship arrived in August,” on her return from New Netherland,1 the colonists there were daily expecting the

1 The “Mackerel” returned in August, but the reference is perhaps to the “Nieu Nederlandt,” which returned late in October.
arrangement of cattle, "by the first ships." Furthermore, it is evident that those on Noten Island must have realised that this island was not large enough to accommodate a permanent settlement of importance, and that there was not sufficient pasturage for any considerable number of cattle. Moreover, as has already been recorded, we know from van Tienhoven and others that the Company undertook the first general clearing of the land leased to the farmers. What could be more natural than that, without awaiting further orders from the West India Company, May and his council should have determined that Manhattan Island, which lay so near at hand, was the most suitable place for an important fortified settlement at the mouth of the Hudson River, and that, without further delay, they should have begun to clear land there, while awaiting the arrival of the "head-farmers" and the cattle. Apparently the work had not been completed when these arrived in the Spring, but was finished in September, when the cattle were "removed upwards." Furthermore, it is not an unreasonable assumption that, if the assignment and leases had not already been made in Holland, they were now made, and dated back to May 1, 1624.

Whereas the second expedition, under Verhulst, was destined primarily for the South River, the third seems to have been sent directly to the North River. In connection with this expedition, reference is made for the first time to the "head-farmers," which the context clearly shows were those intended to assume direction, under lease, of the Company's farms. The farmers going over with Verhulst were referred to as "common farmers," or "hired farmers;" evidently they were farm labourers.

The original "Instructions" clearly refer to the "hired-farmers and the cattle to be sent thither in the ship 'Den Orangenboom,' and the following ship [ships?]—evidently a reference to the "Paert," "Koe," "Schaep," and "Ma-creel"][". As this reference occurs in a paragraph dealing specifically with the South River, it seems clear that at the time when these "Instructions" were prepared it was the intention to establish the principal settlement there, and not on the Hudson River. Furthermore, this reference, taken in connection with the fact that neither Wassenaer nor the "Provisional Regulations" refers specifically to farmers or cattle, seems to indicate that the "Nieu Nederlandt" colonists, although they may, and probably did, include some independent farmers, were for the most part composed of artisans, traders, and industrial workers.

The publication of the Van Rappard Documents has but whetted our appetite for more information, while it has strengthened the belief that, sooner or later, other similar records will be found. As yet no thorough examination has been made of the archives of the smaller provinces which once formed part
of the Assembly of the XIX, nor has a systematic search been attempted among the family papers preserved in countless private muniment chests throughout the Netherlands. Until these sources have been exhausted, we should not despair of some day drawing aside the veil which has so long obscured the events of those mysterious years which lie between the completion of the organization of the West India company in 1623 and Minuit's arrival, as governor, in 1626.

Despite this exasperating hiatus, to the reader of the Iconography one fact must stand out unchallenged:—The City of New York is to be congratulated on the fullness of the records which remain of its past. Notwithstanding many vicissitudes, and some irreparable losses, there still remains, in its public archives, and in those at Albany and elsewhere, a very considerable part of the original documents which record its history, almost from the beginning. There is perhaps no other city of equal antiquity and importance, certainly no other such American city, whose archives are so complete.

It would indeed be a source of public congratulation, as well as a peculiar gratification to the author, should his work add to the growing interest in all that pertains to the history of our city, and thereby stimulate the movement, already sponsored by many eminent historians and others, to bring about a scientific arrangement of those records in a single archives building, so designed and built, and so situated, as to render them reasonably safe from fire, theft, damage, and deterioration, and as convenient as possible to serious students.

Now that the Iconography has been virtually completed, the many difficulties and disappointments connected with the work are forgotten, and there remains to the author only satisfaction in looking back over those long years of pleasant and intimate association, in a congenial task, with successive little groups of patient and enthusiastic co-workers and correspondents, who have borne the brunt of the fray, and have made his part little more than that of counsellor and critic. To them, far more than to him, belongs whatever there is of value in the work, and he can never adequately express or repay the debt of gratitude which he owes them.

I. N. Phelps Stokes

New York, September, 1926.
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Owner: I. N. P. S.

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CHRONOLOGY

1776–1909
CHAPTER III
THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD
1763-1776-1783
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CHAPTER III
THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD
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PART II
1776-1783

A BRIEF summary of the principal events of the Revolution Day Period, from the destruction of the statue of George III on the night of July 9, 1776, to the evacuation of the city by the British on Nov. 25, 1783, is contained in Vol. I, Chap. III.

A British officer writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "Our army consisted of six thousand one hundred and fifty-five effective, on our embarkation at Halifax; they are now all safe landed here, and our head-quarters are at your late old friend Will Hick's mansion-house.

"The accounts given of the numbers of the whole army upon the island of New York, vary much; some pronounce them 12, 14, and others from 24, to 30,000 men; but we well know their numbers were very much exaggerated when entrenched before Boston.

"Mr. Washington's head-quarters were lately removed to the City Hall, upon the discovery of a design to seize and deliver his person to Governor Tryon; for which a drummer, who had deserted from the Royal Welch Fusiliers, was apprehended and hanged. A pardon and rewards were repeatedly offered to this young lad (not exceeding twelve years of age) if he would impeach his associates in the enterprise; but he, with a glorious disdain, continued inflexibly secret, and died resolute. The Provincial Convention of New-York have tried and sentenced the Mayor of their city to death, for holding a correspondence with Governor Tryon; and who should this prove to be but the facetious David Matthews. . . . should the sentence be executed, many shocking events of this kind will follow. On our landing we found Colonel De Lancey, Mr. Apthorpe, Major Bayard, Mr. Skinner of Jersey, Mr. Kempe of New York, Mr. Barrow, Paymaster of his Majesty's forces, Mr. Moore, &c. &c. The former of these gentlemen had been employed, at an advanced age, and in infirm state of health, upon the most laborious work in the Provincials entrenchments; he proves from his intimate acquaintance with the disposition of the inhabitants, and his accurate knowledge of the country, a valuable acquisition to our excellent General. . . ."

"We expect orders to land the army beyond King's Bridge, and make our approach to the city on the rear of the island; in which case Mr. Washington must present his front to us in a fair field, or submit to an alternative, which, in its event, will put an end to this hasty burly about Independence."—Kentish Gen. (Canterbury), Ag 17-21, 1779.

Since June 29 (p. 67), when alarm was created on account of the arrival at Sandy Hook of the fleet from Halifax, having on board the British army under Sir William Howe, "almost all business in town is knocked up." The fleet "now lays very quiet at the watering Place [for Robertson's view, see Ji 12], waiting for a reinforcement from England [which arrived on Aug. 12]. When they say they shall little regard our Batteries. We as little regard them, Our men are in high Sperrits and Ready to meet them at any Hour the town swarms with people, I doubt not But our army Consists of at least twenty thousand men, & the Country about us vary Willing to lend us there assistance, . . ."—From letter of Peter Elting to Capt. Richard Varick, in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 99-100.

Ensign Caleb Clap records in his diary: "several French Gentlemen have been at the Generals, and have been to the Congress, and are now come back to the General [see Je 20] It is Reported that we may depend on their Assistance by sea. . . ."

"their is now several small ones [vessels], that Cruze round here a Nights to watch the movements of the Enemy and see that the Tories do not go aboard. . . . Scarcely a day but what some desert from the Enemy. . . ."—Hist. Mag. 3d ser., III: 137.

Expressing doubt as to the French alliance with England's rebellious colonies (see F 6, 1778), Smith writes: "I dread France—She will be guided only by motives of Interest—No Promises will bind her—She will perceive it more advantageous to her Ambition to ferment animosities, than hastily to plunge into a War—She will
The following information, regarding certain fragments of the statue, was published in 1861: "A portion of the statue was taken to Litchfield, Conn., as a place of safety. On its arrival there, a shed was erected in an apple orchard, where Gov. Wolcott chanced a part of it up with a wood axe, and the girls had a frolic in running the bullets and making them into cartridges. A piece of the statue, forming the saddle cloth and cencerle, was carried to Norwalk, about four miles up the Sound. When Gov. Tryon was on his marauding expedition through Conn., it was moved with the military stores to Fort Franklin, then the seat of the coast party, which was called Raymond Corner. On the enemy approaching that place, the inhabitants threw this fragment of the statue together with the military stores into a swamp in the woods. There the lead lay until the winter of 1832-33, when it was discovered by a boy named Comstock, who was crossing the frozen swamp, at other times impassable, and recognized by a Mrs. Belden, a Revolutionary pensioner, residing in Wilton, and who had himself borne a conspicuous part in its destruction, as being a portion of the Equestrian statue of George III, erected in New York. The relic was in the possession of the uncle of the finder until the year 1844, when it was purchased by a gentleman of New York, who subsequently disposed of it to the late Thomas Riley, Esq., then proprietor of the Fifth Ward Hotel (see Mr. Cam. Coun., 1864, pp. 958, 621), where it may still be seen. There are still many tracings of the original gilding, and the fringe of the saddle cloth is distinctly perceptible. A large iron bullet mould, capable of casting twelve bullets at a time, and which was used in casting some of the lead of the King's statue into bullets, may be seen among the collections of the New York Historical Society."—Jour. of Solomon Nath, ed. by Bushnell (1861), 50-51, cit. Woodruff's Hist. of Litchfield, Conn., 42, and N. Y. H. S. Proc. (1844), 168.

Four pieces of the statue of George III, consisting of the tail of the horse and trappings, were plowed up on the farm of Peter S. Colby, at Wilton, Conn., in April, 1871, and were purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. on June 4, 1876.—See MS. of a lecture, entitled "Marvin's Assay of Revolutionary E. P. '76-'77," delivered Nov. 1, 1910, by the librarian of the society, Robert H. Kyle; N. Y. H. S. Quart. Bull., Jl, 1920, p. 54.

The head of the statue was otherwise disposed of. Capt. John Montresor, in an account of his services, made the following note (without date) in his journal: "My hearing that the Rebels had cut the King's head off the Equestrian Statue (in the Centre of the Ellips, near the Fort) at New York, which represented George the third in the figure of Marcus Aurelius, and that they had cut the nose off, clipt the laurels that were wreathed round his head, and drove a musket Bullet part of the way through his Head, and otherwise disfigured it, and that it was carried to Moore's tavern, adjoining Fort Washington, on New York Island, in order to be fixed on a Spike on the Truck of that Flagstaff as soon as it could be got ready, I immediately sent Cory to the Rebel Camp in the beginning of September, 1776, to Cox, who kept the Tavern at King's Bridge, to steal it from thence, and to bury it, which was effected, and was dug up on our arrival, and I rewarded the men, and sent the head by the Lady Globe to Lord Townshend, in order to convince them at home of the Infamous Damage to the Statue, and the Enmity of this Restricted Country."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1881), 123-24. That the head reached its destination in England we know from The Diary and Letters of... Thomas Hutchinson, compiled by Peter O. Hutchinson (1886), II: 167. Hutchinson entered in his diary under date of Nov. 24, 1777: "Lady Townshend asked me if I had a mind to see an instance of American loyalty? and going to the
CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783

1776

Washington has taken up his Summer Quarters at your house [at Mr. Mortier's] on Richmond Hill; his tents & headquarters is General Robertson's, on the top of which they display the Continental Colours. — "Battle of Harlem H'ts," 219, citing the Haldimand MSS., Brit. Museum.

1777

An officer under Gen. Howe writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "According to the latest and best Accounts the Provincial Army is not so numerous as we have been in other places: the troops of the Battery as they called 'Brenon Island' is fortified with only a Parcel of unwidely Cannon from Ticonderoga, which are chiefly unfit for Service. Our only Fear is, that the Rebels will not choose to hazard a general Action, and our Suspicion on this Head is stronger, as we are told by Deserters, that they have Intrenchments, Ambuscades, Mines, and Forts, for a considerable Way into the Country. If this is really the Case, and they are determined to act upon the Defensive only, and to fire their Cities and Habitations upon the Sea- Coast, when we are upon the Point of Possessing them, Our Work will never be done; our Lives, on the contrary, will be in perpetual Danger from the innumerable Snares that are laid for them." — St. James's Chron. (London), Ag 20-23, 1776.

1776

In Purvance of the Declaration for Independence, a general Goal Delivery, with respect to Debtors, took place here on Wednesday" (July 10).—N. Y. Merc. Jul 15, 1776. "One of the first fruits of Independence, the oppressed are set free."—N. Y. Packet, Jul 11, 1776.

1777

Capt. Robertson and Capt. Montresor go on "recommending" persons in a small boat, "supported by two Flat Boats with 20 Soldiers in each, besides the rowers, of the 43d." Robertson writes of this: "we went a little above Kennedys or Bedlow's Island between it & Red Hook where we could discover the Rebel Works pretty distinctly on Govr Island Paulus & Red Hooks — They fired two cannon at us over our heads one from Govr Island & the other from Red Hook also some Musquetry from Beddows Island."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Montresor erroneously records this expedition under August—Montresor's Jour., 121. See Jul 12.

1778

The publication of the Declaration of Independence in the N. Y. Packet, on this day, is its first appearance in a New York newspaper. There is a copy in the N. Y. P. L. For other publications of it, see Jul 4.

1778

The first draft of the "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union," drawn by John Dickinson, is presented to congress for consideration.—Jour. Cont. Cong. (Ford ed.), V: 546–54. The articles were adopted in amended form on Nov. 15, 1777 (q. v.).

1778

An officer under Gen. Howe writes from Staten Island: "Such strong intrenchments as the rebels have thrown up at New York were never before seen in an enemy's country; according to the best intimation, they extend miles together, are a considerable height, and have near 30,000 men to defend them. . . ."—Upcott Coll., IV: 375.

1778

The "Phaenix," the "Rose," and three tenders leave the Watering Place at Staten Island "to pass New York & go up Hudson's River." As soon as they set sail, 6 or 8 Alarm Guns were fired at N. York.—The Ships proceeded w the greatest order & never retourn'd a Shot until they got between Paulus's Hook & the Town—at 1/2 past four they were pass'd every Battery—near the Town. . . . About an hour after We saw the Ships firing at Another Battery about 6 or 8 miles up the River on the E. side.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

1778

Kemble's record reads: "About half after 1 in the Afternoon His Majesty's Ship Phaenix, Commanded by Capt. Parker, and the Rose, by Capt. Wallace, with the Tryal Schooner and two Tenders, got under sail to pass the Town of New York; in about forty minutes they got a breast of Paulus's Hook, before which time they did not fire a Shot, tho' they received the whole of the Rebels fire from Red Hook, Governors Island, the Battery, and from some Guns in the Town. When they opened Paulus's Hook they began to fire on both sides, on which the Rebels fled from their Works at Paulus's Hook, but returned at intervals to their Guns and fired them; at half past four the Ships were past all the Batteries, and as far as we could judge received little hurt.

At 7 o'Clock Lord Howe came to Anchor at the landing Place; was greeted by the Admiral and the Fleet, & after the General went on board to see his Brother. Number of Shot fired by the Rebels, 196.—Kemble's Jour. in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 80.
A newspaper report says that the news having reached New York, that Lord Howe had arrived at Sandy Hook with a large fleet from England, "The army soon took the alarm, and in a few minutes every man was at his station, well provided with all necessaries for a vigorous defence, but as soon as the ships came near Bedlow's Island, they inclined towards the Jersey shore, to avoid our batteries that then began to play upon them from every quarter on both sides of the river, and notwithstanding they must have received considerable damage, they stood their course up Hudson's river firing several broadsides as they went along. . . . A strong southerly Wind, and the Tide of Flood facilitated the Ships getting above the Batteries near the Town, but we hear they were roughly handled about 12 Miles up the River, from whence they have not yet attempted to return, but we hear lay at Tarry-Town, about 30 Miles up the River, on Saturday Evening.

"Several Shot went thro' different Houses in the Town; two into the Yard of Mr. Veitch near Bowlis Hook; three into Capt. Clarke's House at Greenwich; one of which went thro' the Front and lodged in a Brick Wall at the Head of Miss Clarke's Bed, in her Chamber, a Second went thro' the House, and the Third destroyed several Trees before the Door, and took its Course into the Woods.

"A Ball also struck the House of Mr. Daniel Phoenix and from that took its Course to the new Dwelling of Mr. Christopher Smith, in the Opposite Side of the Street."—N. Y. Merc., 15 1776.

Robert N. Sayler states that during the firing "six men were killed; either some or all by ill-managing the cannon; though it is said that a couple were killed by the ship's firing. . . . The six were put this evening into one grave on the Bowling Green. The smoke of the firing drew over like a cloud; and the air was filled with the smell of the powder. This affair caused a great fright in the city. Women, and children, and some with their bundles came from the lower forts, and walked to the Bowery, which was lined with people. . . . Not long after this affair was over, the fleet below fired a Salute, Admiral Howe coming in from England."—New York, Campaign of 1776, part 2, 110-11. This is the only record found of the use of the Bowling Green for a burial place.

Solomon Dwayne, M. D., writing on July 15 from the general hospital to his sister, also stated: "... we had six fine fellows killed & 4 or 5 wounded at our Grand Battery, thro' mere Carelessness, or Ignorance. For, neglecting to swab ye Cannon at all, or doing it improperly, the cartridges took fire, and ye fatal Accidents ensued."

"The Wounded were brought to ye Hospital. . . One Ball came into ye Hospital Yard, struck ye ground at a little Distance from us, and bounded thro' ye board fence. I believe it was a 12 pound shott I think our situation as much exposed, as any in the City."—Hist. Mag., 2d ser., I: 28-29.

Smith writes of "An Alarm after I was got to Bed, with an account that two ships had passed the Forts below & anchored in the Bay 12 Miles below us—The men ordered to guard the River & the Watchman of Mr. Veitch's Neck (New York) a Detachment of Colo Hay's Regiment fired upon a Barge in her Approach to the Shore. I suspect they are sent up to receive Fugitives and Provisions, but the Vigilance & Heat of the Inhabitants will probably disappoint them unless they are strongly handed—The Committee resolve to write as I hear to General Washington for Aid. If he orders up Whale Boats to follow the Barges they can do little."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V.

Robert N. Sayler says that while the men-of-war and the tenders were proceeding up the Hudson River, "Lt Howe in the Eagle—came up the Bay & cast Anchor at 7 o'clock after being saluted by Adm Shuldsman & the rest of the Ships—from this time forward I give the commencement of the dates."—Robert N. Sayler's Journal.

This date is found on two sepia views (18½ in. x 11¼ in.) drawn by Archibald Robertson, an engineer in the 47th Regiment of Foot. One is entitled "Taken from the heights above the watering place on Staten Island."—"View of the Bay & Town of New York w/ the Phoenix & Rose men of war passing this Battery & going up Hudson's River 12th July 1776," and the other "View of the Narrows between Long Island & Staten Island w/ our Fleet at Anchor & [Admiral] Lord Howe coming in from England—taken from the height above the Water Place Staten Island 12th July 1776."

These views are numbered 33 and 34 in a series of 54 American drawings, made by Robertson during the Revolutionary War, most of which are contained in a bound portfolio recently procured for the N. Y. Pub. Library from three descendants of Archibald Robertson in England, together with a series of journals covering the years 1762 and 1775-80, and some loose papers and sketches. This portfolio is an oblong book of fine drawing-paper, in marbled paper covers; the outside of the front cover bears the written name "Captain Robertson, Engineer;" the inside of the same cover, in the same handwriting, bears the inscription: "In case of any accident happening to me, I desire this book of sketches may be sealed up, and sent home by a safe conveyance, to Mr. Henry Robertson, No. 18 George Street, York Buildings, London. Arch. Robertson." See also J. 10, 1777.

The earliest dated view (1762) shows Moro Castle, Havana; those in the later series show Boston and its vicinity, beginning Jan. 4, 1776; Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia, the earliest being dated April 25, 1776; the English fleet en route from Halifax to New York, comprising seven marine views, dated from June 11 to 26, 1776; views of New York harbour, which are mentioned in the Chronology under the following dates: July 12, Sept. 8 and 9, Oct. 8, 1776; July 2, Aug. 22, Oct. 10, 1777; and Aug. 17, 1778. Still later views were made in Philadelphia. These drawings constitute probably the most important collection of American Revolutionary War views in existence. See also Mr 5, 1776; Ag 6, 1778; Ap 11, 1779.

This Archibald Robertson must not be confused with the painter of the same name, who came to America on Oct. 2, 1791 (p. 9)."
1776 Washington advises the secret committee of the convention of July 13 the state of New York that tory prisoners in the gend of New York should be removed. This committee was appointed expressly with reference to tories, or "disaffected persons." It was now sitting at New York, although the convention was at White Plains.—"Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 245-46; see also p. 274.

"The New York committee of safety resolves that "the members of the state shall be transmitted to the several Committees in the said State of New York, whom it might consider it necessary to employ in any Military concern, that no Reports or Papers of material concern be transmitted to the said Committees."

"Again in this City ought not he called out on any Military duty which the common Militia of this City and County are subject to." The captains of the fire companies are to fill the vacancies of firemen who "are entered in the Continental service, or have removed out of town; and that they pay strict attention to the state of the Engine and publick buckets."—Am. Arch., I: 259.

"In his journal on this day, Solomon Nash refers to being "Employ'd at the Laberry."—Jour. of Solomon Nash, ed. by Bushnell (N. Y., 1861), 24. On May 15 he had mentioned "piling up Shot to the Labetry."—Ibid., 14. Again, on Sept. 19, he said: "Being not well Left the Laboratory and Joined our Company."—Ibid., 34. See also his entry of Dec. 4—Ibid., 42. This place, hitherto unnoticed by historical writers, is referred to in the diary of James Fitch (see O 28) as being near the liberty-pole.

"This day A Flag of truce was sent to N. York containing an act of oblivion—but was not received because it was adrest'd to George Washington Esq & ca & a & that they only knew Gen Washington.—A Copy of the same was sent to Amboy & Received for the Congress."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.). See also Kemble's Jour., 67.

Referring to the same event, Washington's aide, Col. Webb, records in his journal: "A Flag of Truce from the fleet appeared, on which CoP Reed and myself, went down to meet it, about half way between Governors and Staten Islands. Lieutenant Brown, of the Eagle, offered a Letter from Lord Howe, directed George Washington, Esq', which no ace of its direction, we refused to Receive, and Parted with the usual Compliments."—Webb's Correspondence, I : 155 ; cf Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), V, under date of Jl 27.

The newspaper account of this important transaction is as follows: "... in the Afternoon of the 14th a Barge from the Fleet, appeared in the Bay with a White Flag, which was met by the General's Barge with several Gentlemen of the Army on board. The Flag was sent by Lord Howe, with a Letter to his Excellency General Washington. But as the Letter was improperly directed it was not received though much solicited by the Officer, who, we hear, said it contained nothing of a hostile Nature,—that Lord Howe came over in possession of unlimited Power, and was much concerned he had not arrived a few days sooner, which would have effectually prevented a Declamation, &c. &c..."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 22, 1776. See Jl 16 and 17.

Lord Howe and Gen. Howe issue, from Staten Island, a declaration reciting that they have been appointed "his Majesty's Commissioner and Commissioners, for granting his free and general pardons to all those, who, in the Tumult and Disorder of the Times, may have deviated from their just Allegiance, and who are willing, by a speedy Return to their Duty, to reap the Benefits of the Royal Favor;" that "due Consideration shall be had to the meritorious Services of all Persons, who shall aid and assist in restoring the publick Tranquillity;" and that "Pardons shall be granted, dutiful Representations received, and every suitable Encouragement given, for promoting such Measures as shall be conducive to the Establishment of the late Government, and Publick Peace."—N. Y. Merc., S 30, 1776.

Another declaration was issued on Sept. 19. (p. v.)

"A Flag of Truce came from N. York the Contents Unknown—but I believe they will hear of no Accommodation."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Kemble says: "A Flag of Truce this day from the Rebels; one from Capt. Letters from Lord General Howe, but required the superscription, not being so honorable as they thought it ought to be. The Guard Sloop lying in the harbour, a fine Vessel, mounting fourteen Carriage Guns. The Rebels have this day brought two Guns, six pounders, and fixed them in the bank directly opposite Brigadier Agnew's Quarters on Staten Island."

"Kemble's Jour., 81.

The Declaration of Independence is published in Gaines's New York Gazette; and the Weekly Mercury, of this date.

A second flag of truce comes from the British fleet and is met "as before" (see Jl 14), but when a letter is offered, it is rejected "for the same Reason as the Former."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 22, 1776. See Jl 19.

The following extract from the minutes of the committee of safety, addressed "To the Inhabitants of the City and Colony of New York," is published: "Whereas the Convention of the State of New York did, on the 9th instant, unanimously resolve, that a Declaration of the Independence of the United States of America shall be transmitted to the several Committees in the said State of New York, with orders that it should be by them published with all convenient speed in their several districts," it is therefore resolved and ordered "That at twelve o'clock, on Thursday, at the City-Hall, in this city, the aforesaid Declaration be published; and where and where it is hoped every true friend to the rights and liberties of the Country will not fail to attend."—Am. Arch., I: 374.

Garret Abel, a member of the provincial congress, writes from White Plains to his wife: "I shall try next week to get permission to come and see you, as the consideration of forming a new government is postponed to the first of next month on account of the multiplicity of other necessary business which has come before the house since they have been here. We have only five New York members here at present, which is the exact number required to represent the city and county in Congress."—Whitemore, The Abel and Allied Families, 16.

Congress resolves: "That General Washington, in refusing to 17 receive a letter said to be sent from Lord Howe, addressed to George Washington, Esquire (see [Jl 14]), acted with a dignity becoming his station; and therefore this Congress do highly approve the same, and do direct that no letter of or from the Congress whatever, from the enemy, by the commander in Chief, or other the Commanders of the American army, but such as shall be directed to them in the characters they respectively sustain."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 29, 1776.

Sixteen or seventeen ships, part of the British fleet at Staten Island, "got under way and stood through the Narrows." Their destination was unknown to the patriots at New York.—Penn. Jour., Jl 24, 1776.

The "Declaration of Independency of the United States of America" is "published at the Court-House [the city hall on Wall St.]; where a Number of People, true Friends to the Rights and Liberties of this Country, attended, and signified their Approbation to it by loud Acclamations. After which the Coat of Arms of his Majesty George III. was tore to Pieces and burnt in the Presence of the Spectators."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 22, 1776. The American flag was hoisted immediately, and "it was proposed that the Bodies of Church stoves, have the Honour of taking down their coat of Arms in their Respective Churches themselves, and if not the People are allowed to proceed in the like manner as this day hér."—From "The Diary of Ensign Caleb Clap," in Hist. Mag., 3d ser., III: 248.

Rev. Charles Inglis, in his account of the "State of the Anglo-American Church," written on Oct. 31, 1776, states that, not only was the equestrian statue of the king pulled down, but that all the king's arms, even those on the signs of taverns, were destroyed. The committee of safety sent Inglis a message "to have the king's arms taken down in the church (Trinity), or else the mob would do it, and might deface and injure the churches." He complied. He said, further, that he found his vestry "unanimous for shutting up the Churches," choosing rather "to submit to that temporary inconvenience, than, by omitting the prayers for the king, give that mark of disaffection to their sovereign. To have prayed for him had been rather to the last degree—the inevitable consequence had been a demolition of the churches, and the destruction of all who frequented them. The whole rebel force was collected here, and the violent partizans from all parts of the continent... Things being thus situated, I shut up the churches. Even this was attended with great hazard for it was declaring, in the strongest manner, our disaffection and independence and that under the eyes of Washington and his army."—Doc. Hist. N. Y. (40 ed.), III: 642.

"Two guns fired from Cobble Hill on Long Island are to be a signal that the Enemy have landed on that Island."—Glover Corresp. (M.S.), 161.

A flag of truce sent this Evening to New York, but Nothing material passed worth relating—Kemble's Jour. A newspaper report states it "brought only an open Letter directed to Miss Margaret Mouenci" (see S 24).—N. Y. Merc., Jl 22, 1776.

Another account relates that another flag of truce (see Jl 16) appeared, and Col. Webb and Reed again went down the bay to
1776
July 19

1976 meet it. Col. Webb records in his journal under this date: "Aid de
Camp to General Howe met us—and said, as there appeared an in-
surmountable obstacle between the two Generals, by way of Cor-
responding, General Howe desired his Adjutant General might be
admitted to an Interview with his Excellency General Washington
—On which Col. Reed, in the name of General Washington, con-
sented; and pled'd his honor for his being safe returned.—The Aid
de Camp said the Adj't Gen'l would meet us tomorrow forearmoon
(p.v.)—Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb, I: 156.

Washington takes up his headquarters in the Kennedy house,
No. 4 Broadway. Kemhle's Jour., 82.

Washington's aide, Col. Webb, records in his journal: "At 12
o'clock we met the Flag, took Lieut. Col.'t Patterson, of — regi-
ment into our Barge and escorted him safely to Town to Col.'s
Knox's Quarters; where his Excellency General Washington at-
tended with his Life and Life Guards, Received and had an Inter-
view of an hour with him. We then escorted him back in
safety to his own Barge.—In going & coming, we pass'd in front
of the Grand Battery—but did not blind fold him.—So that could
Chatty all the way."—Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb, I: 156.

The newspaper report states: "Saturday Forenoon our
people discovered a fourth Flag of Truce, whereupon the Mechanics
Barge was sent to meet it, and conducted the Officer (said to be
Adjutant General of the Forces under the Command of Lord
Howe) to the Dwelling of Colonel Knox, in this City, where his
Excellency General Washington, attended by his Body Guards,
waited his Arrival, which was a little past one o'clock: The Inter-
view was short, & the Particulars of it are not at all well
known; . . . at parting much Courtesy was seen to pass between
the Gentlemen who bore the Flag, and those of the Continental
Forces who had the Honor to be present."—N. Y. Merc. II, 22,
1776; Penn. Ev. Pott, II: 25, 1776. See also Kemhle's Jour., 82,
where it is stated that Col. Patterson was "received with great
Pomp by a Guard, Conducted to Capt. Kennedy's House, where he
saw a good Court, Gentlemen well dressed, &c."

What transpired in the interview was made public by order of
that Official, and the Officer, as stated by the Col. Patterson
addressed General Washington by the title of Ex-
cellency, Col. Patterson entered upon the business by saying,
that Gen. Howe much regretted the difficulties which had arisen respecting
the address of the letters to General Washington [see Jl 14, and
16] . . . that Lord Howe and Gen. Howe did not mean to
derogate from the respect or rank of General Washington; that they
held his person and character in the highest esteem; that the direc-
tions of Gen. Howe and Col. Knox were to be directly
followed. He then produced a letter which he did not directly offer
to General Washington, but observed that it was the same letter
which had been sent, and laid it on the table, with a superscription
to George Washington, &c. &c. &c. The General declined the letter,
and said, that a letter directed to a person in a public character,
should have some description or indication of it, otherwise it would
appear a mere private letter; that it was true the &c. &c. &c.
implicated every thing, and they also implied any thing. . . . that he
should absolutely decline any letter directed to him as a private
person, when it related to his public station. Col. Patterson then
said . . . that he would endeavour as well as he could, to re-
collect General Howe's sentiments on the letter and resolve of
Congress, sent him a few days before, respecting the treatment of
our prisoners in Canada. 'That the affairs of Canada were in an-
other department, not subject to the control of General Howe,
but that he and Lord Howe utterly disapproved of every infringe-
ment on the rights of humanity' . . . and that he (Gen. Wash-
ington) was sensible that cruelty was not the characteristic of the
British nation. . . . Gen. Washington then mentioned the case of
Col. Allen, and the officers who had been confined in Boston gail.
As to the first, Col. Patterson answered that Gen. Howe had no
knowledge of it but by information from Gen. Washington. . . .
that as to the other prisoners at Boston, when ever the state of the
army at Boston admitted it, they were treated with humanity and
even indulgence . . . Col. Patterson then proceeded to say, that
the goodness and benevolence of the Kings had induced him to
appoint Lord Howe and Gen. Howe his Commissioners to accom-
modate this unhappy dispute, that they had great powers, and
would derive the greatest pleasure from effecting an accommoda-
tion and that he (Col. Patterson) wished to have this visit consid-
tered as making the first advances to this desirable object. Gen.
July Washington replied, that he was not vested with any powers on this
subject, by those from whom he derived his authority and power.
But from what had appeared or transpired on this head, Lord Howe,
and Gen. Howe were only to grant pardons; that those who had
committed no fault wanted no pardon, that we were only defending
what we deemed our indisputable right. Col. Patterson said that
would open a very wide field for argument. He then expressed his
apprehension that an adherence to forms was likely to obstruct
business of the greatest importance.

"Col. Patterson behaved with the greatest attention and poli-
teness during the whole business, expressing strong acknowledgements
that the usual ceremony of blinding his eyes had been dispensed with.
. . ."—N. Y. Packet, Ag 1, 1776. See also Jones, Hist. of
N. Y. during the Rev. War, I: 108; Jour. of Cong. (ed. of 1777), II:
269-70; Thacker, Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War (1823),
60-62. In his Campaign of 1776, etc., 96-99, Johnston supplies the
supposed words of the several interviews.

"Upwards of 60,000 troops have arrived here from Boston, Con-
necticut etc. and more are daily expected. We have now in
& near this city a body of 50,000 effective men."—Const. Gaz., Jl 31,
1776.

Solomon Nash records in his journal: "a vast manyce men upon
fatigue making Brastworks round the park."—Jour. of Solomon Nash
(ed. by Bushnell), 25.

The provincial convention being "informed that provisions are
very scarce and dear in the City of New-York," but that they
nevertheless had been supplied for exportation, and fallen into the
hands of the enemy, it is resolved "That no provisions whatever
shall be laden for exportation on board of any ship or vessel at the
port of New-York, or from any other part of this State, unless for
the use of the crew of such ship or vessel, or for the necessary sup-
ply of any of the United States of America, until further order; and
that the city and county of New-York shall be first applied to for
their permission to export any provisions for the purposes afores-
said." For any breach of this regulation, "the vessel and cargo
shall be condemned and disposed of in the usual manner; the persons
guilty of inferring it, shall be held up as enemies to the United

The following extracts from Washington's financial accounts
from April 25 to July 23, 1776, show something of his exertions for
the safety of New York during this period. They were published in
the N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 5, 1808, having been copied by Dr. Samuel
Mitchell from Washington's original vouchers, then kept in the
office of the register of the treasury:

"April 25. To the expenses of myself and party reconnoitering
the several landing places etc. on Staten Island £36 10s 0d"

"May 11. To expenses of a tour on, and reconnoitering Long Island
26 8 6"

"June 26. To expenses in reconnoitering the channel and landings on both sides the North
river, as high as Tarrytown to fix the defenses thereof
10 18 0"

"To a reconnoitre of the East river and along the Sound as far as Mamaroneck
16 9 4"

"July 15. To my own and party's expenses,
laying out Fort Lee on the Jersey side of the
North river. 8 15 0"

"July 23. To the expense of reconnoitering the country as far as Perth Amboy
19 10 0"

Wm. Smith writes in his diary: "My Expectations of some con-
vincing Messages from Lord How[e] now vanish on a Sight of his
Letter to the Governors dated at Sea 20 June informing that he and
his Brother the General are the Commissioners [see Mr. 11] with
Power to grant Pardons on Submission—The Congress publish it
to frustrate the Hopes of those who expected favorable Terms.

"The Inactivity of the Troops at Staten Island may be perhaps
owing to their Hopes that this Letter may create a Rising. He will
certainly be deceived."

"It is misterious to find L9 Geo: Germaine's Information of 25
Decr that the Com9 to treat with the Colonies was then sealed
is not true—Perhaps it was pressed on the News of our Irruption
into Canada and the taking of St John's & the non arrival of Com9
from America before the 4th May when Lord Howe left England.

—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V.

On this day "A regiment of militia, under the command of Col.
Chronology: The Revolutionary Period: 1776-1783

1776 Holman, arrived from Massachusetts.—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 50.

29 "Col. Sargent's regiment of Continental troops arrived at Horn's Hook, from Boston, and Col. Hutchinson's from the Same place. Several British ships arrived and joined the fleet."—*Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath* (1798), 51. Col. Webb records that these British arrivals numbered "about twenty large ships," and that these with the others which have come in for several days past, have troops on board and are supposed to be part of Lord Howe's fleet, with the Foreigners."—S. B. Webb's *Correct. and jour.,* I: 17. The British did not actually arrive until Aug. 11 (q. v.). The British officer, Capt. Robertson, records that "The Fleet seen yesterday came up the Narrows about 2 o'clock, they are the L. Horse from Halifax & two Transports of Foreigners."—Robertson's *Jour. (MS.).*

Wm. Davidson notifies the public that he has "opened the noted Wind-Mill, near the one Mile State in the Bowery-Lane, and will give constant attendance; and will grind Wheat, Corn, Oats, Ginger, &c at the lowest Prices."—*N. Y. Merc.,* JI 29, 1776. This was the Bayard windmill which had been erected prior to 1775.—L. M. R. K., III: 961. On July 23, 1781 (q. v.), it was offered for sale.

Wanted immediately in the General Hospital, a number of women, who can be recommended for their honesty, to act in the capacity of nurses; and a number of faithful men for the same purpose: Any who incline entering the service in this way will meet with good encouragement by making application to the quarter master of the hospital at King's College, New-York."—*N. Y. Merc.,* JI 29, 1776.

Peter Elting, writing from New York to Capt. Richard Varick, says: "You would be surprised to see what Number of Empty houses there are in this place, very few of the inhabitants Remain in town that are not engaged in the Service . . . . "

Great preparations are making here With Shiver de freeses and Vessels to stop up the Channel [see Je 23], & sundry fire ships preparing. two Brig's are Ready, something great will Be attempted soon, five or seven Regullies [galleys—see Ag. 3] are already come down from the Eastward two are built here that will carry one 32 Pounder Each, One of them quite and the other Nearly finished, the fleet Remains Verry Quiet, But the men of the two meower Up the River have a small brush Once in a While with our Gaurds long the River."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.,* 103-4.

This summer, the mansion of James de Lancey, in the Bowery Division of the Out Ward (see L. M. R. K., III: 949), is said to have been occupied as a hospital for the American troops. Subsequently, during the war, the British troops occupied it for the same purpose.—*Jones, Hist. of N. Y. City during the Rev. War,* II: 544. No corroboration of this statement has been found.

Aug. 16 While the English fleet lay above the Narrows, north of Staten Island, a vessel, East-Point, attempted to destroy the ships of war by attacking them with a submarine machine, which had been invented and constructed by David Bushnell, a native of Saybrook. Bushnell's device was the first of its kind. The attempts to operate it against hostile ships failed, however, both at that point and later off Bloomingdale in the New River.

Charles Griswold obtained from Lee, some years later, when the latter was a resident of Lyme, Conn., a description of the submarine torpedo and of the attack, and sent it to Prof. Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College, Feb. 21, 1820, under the title "Submarine Navigation." This was published by Silliman in a magazine which he conducted, *The Am. Jour. of Science, and Arts* (Nov., 1820), I: 94. In view of the interesting fact that this American mechanical ingenuity at this early date, it appears fitting to reprint in full from this source Griswold's detailed description of the Bushnell machine, which was the unsuccessful pioneer in this mode of warfare. The account is as follows:

The idea of submarine warfare had ever occurred to any one, before the epoch of Bushnell's invention, yet it may be safely stated, that no ideas but his own ever came to any practical results. To him, I believe, the whole merit of this invention is unanimously agreed to belong.

"... all the information contained in the following pages, has been received from the only person in existence possessed of that information, and who was the very same that first embarked in this novel and perilous navigation.

"Mr. Ezra Lee, first a sergeant and afterwards an ensign in the revolutionary army, a respectable, worthy, and elderly citizen of this town, is the person to whom I have alluded; to him was committed the first essay for destroying a hostile ship by submarine explosion, and upon his statements an implicit reliance may be placed.

"Considering Bushnell's machine as the first of its kind, I think it will be pronounced to be remarkably complete throughout in its construction, and that such an invention furnishes evidence of those resources and creative powers which must rank him as a mechanical genius of the first order.

"Bushnell's machine was composed of several pieces of large oak timber, scooped out and fitted together, and its shape my informer compares to that of a round clam. It was bound around thoroughly with iron bands, the seams were corked, and the whole was smeared with tar, so as to prevent the possibility of the admission of water to the inside.

"It was of a capacity to contain one engineer, who might stand or sit, and enjoy sufficient elbow room for its proper management.

"The top or head was made of a metallic composition, exactly suited to the body, so as to be water-tight; this opened upon hinges, and formed the entrance to the machine. Six small pieces of thick glass were inserted in this head, for the admission of light; on a clear day and clear sea-water, says my informer, he could see to read at the depth of three fathoms. To keep it upright and properly balanced, seven hundred pounds of lead were fastened to the bottom, two hundred pounds of which were so contrived as to be discharged at any moment, to increase the buoyancy of the machine.

"But to enable the navigator when under water, to rise or sink at pleasure, there were two forcing pumps, by which water could be pressed out at the bottom; and also a spring, by applying the foot to which, a passage was formed for the admission of water. If the pumps should get deranged, then resort was had to letting off the lead ballast from the bottom.

"The navigator steered by a rudder, the tiller of which passed through the back of the machine at a water joint, and in one side was fixed a small pocket compass, with two pieces of shining wood, (sometimes called foxfire,) crossed upon its north point, and a single piece upon the last point. In the night, when no light entered through the head, this compass thus lighted, was all that served to guide the helmsman in his course.

"The ingenious inventor also provided a method for determining the depth of water at which the machine might at any time be. This was achieved by means of a glass tube, twelve inches in length, and about four in diameter, which was also attached to the side of the machine; this tube enclosed a piece of cork, that rose with the descent of the machine, and fell with its ascent, and one inch rise of the cork denoted a depth of about one fathom. The principle upon which such a result was produced, and also the mechanical contrivance of this tube, entirely escaped the observation of Mr. Lee, amidst the hurry and constant anxiety attendant upon such perilous navigation.

"But not the least ingenious part of this curious machine, was that by which the horizontal motion was communicated to it. This object was effected by means of two ears or paddles, formed precisely like the arms of a wind-mill, which revolved perpendicularly upon an axle-tree that projected in front; this axle-tree passed into the machine at a water joint, and was furnished with a crank, by which it was turned: the navigator being seated inside, with one hand laboured at the crank, and with the other steered with the tiller.

"The effect of paddles so constructed, and turned in the manner stated, by propelling or rather drawing a body after them under water, will readily occur to any one without explanation.

"These paddles were but twelve inches long, and about four wide. Two smaller paddles of the same description, also projected near the head, provided with a crank inside, by which the ascent of the machine could be assisted.

"The vigorous turning of the crank, says my informer, the machine could be propelled at the rate of about three miles an hour in still water. When beyond the reach of danger, or observation of an enemy, the machine was suffered to float with its head just rising from the water's surface, and while in this situation, air was constantly admitted through three small orifices in the head, which were closed when a descent was commenced.

"The efficient part of this machine of devastation, its magazine,
remains to be spoken of. This was separate and distinct from the
machine. It was shaped like an egg, and like the machine itself, was
composed of solid pieces of oak scooped out, and in the same man-
ner fitted together, and secured by iron bands, &c. One hundred and
three pounds, a clock, a gunpowder, a clock and a gunlock, provided
for, a good flint that would not miss fire, were the apparatus which
it enclosed. This machine was attached to the back of the machine, a
little above the rudder, by means of a screw, one end of which passed
quite into the magazine, and there operated as a stop upon the move-
ments of the clock, whilst its other end entered the machine. This
clock could be withdrawn from the magazine, by which the latter
was immediately detached, and the clock commenced going. The
clock was set for running twenty or thirty minutes, at the end of
which time, the lock struck, and fired the powder, and in the mean
time the adventurer effectuated his escape.

"But the most difficult point of all to be gained, was to fasten
this magazine to the bottom of the ship. Here a difficulty arose,
which, and which alone, will appear in the ensuing narrative, de-
feated the successful operations of this warlike apparatus.

"Mr. Bushnell's contrivance was this—A very sharp iron screw
was made to pass out from the top of the machine, communicating
inside by a water joint; it was provided with a crank at its lower
end, by which the engineer was to force it into the ship's bottom:
this screw was next to be disengaged from the machine, and left ad-
hering to the ship's bottom. A line leading from this screw to the
magazine, kept the latter in its destined position for blowing up the
vessel."

Mr. Griswold then describes "the first attempt that was made
to destroy a ship of war, all the facts of which," he repeats, he
"received from the bold adventurer himself."

"It was in the month of August, 1776, when Admiral Howe lay
with a formidable British fleet in New York bay, a little above the
Narrows, and a numerous British force upon Staten Island, com-
manded by General Howe, threatened annihilation to the troops
under Washington, that Mr. Bushnell requested General Parsons
of the American army, to furnish him with two or three men to
learn the navigation of his new machine, with a view of destroying
some of the enemy's shipping.

"Gen. Parsons immediately sent for Lee, then a sergeant and
two others, who had offered their services to go on board of a fire
ship; and on Bushnell's request being made known to them, they
enlisted themselves under him for this novel piece of service. The
party went up into Long Island Sound with the machine, and made
various experiments with it in the different harbors along shore,
and after having become pretty thoroughly acquainted with the
mode of acting it, they returned to the Sound; but from the
their absence, the enemy had got possession of Long Island and
Governor's Island. They therefore had the machine conveyed by
land across from New-Rochelle to the Hudson river, and afterwards
arrived with it at New-York.

"The British fleet now lay to the north of Staten Island with a
large number of vessels, and were the objects against which this
new mode of warfare was destined to act; the first serene night was
fixed upon for the execution of this perilous enterprise, and sergeant
Lee was to be the engineer. After the lapse of a few days, a favorable
night arrived, and at 11 o'clock, a party embarked in two or three
whale boats, with Bushnell's machine in tow. They rowed down as
near the fleet as they dared, when sergeant Lee entered the machine,
was cast off, and the boats returned.

"Lee now found the ebb tide rather too strong, and before he
was aware, had drifted him down past the men of war; he however
immediately got the machine about, and by hard labour at the
 crank for the space of five glasses by the ship's bells, or two and a
half hours, he arrived under the stern of one of the ships at about
slack water. Day was now dawned, and by the light of the moon he
could see the people on board, and heard their conversation. This
was the moment for dividing; he accordingly closed upward ahead,
let in water, and descended under the ship's bottom.

"He now applied the screw, and did all in his power to make it
enter, but owing probably in part to the ship's copper, and the want
of an adequate pressure, to enable the screw to get a hold upon the
bottom, his attempts all failed; at each essay the machine rebounded
from the bottom, not having sufficient power to resist the
impulse thus given to it. [Footnote: It yet remains a problem
(1820), whether the difficulty here spoken of will ever be fully
obviated. Mr. Fulton's torpedoes were never fairly brought to the
test of experiment, though he and his friends entertained perfect
confidence that they would not be found defective in any of their
operations.]

"He next paddled along to a different part of her bottom, but in
this maneuver he made a deviation, and instantly arose to the
water's surface on the east side of the ship, exposed to the increasing
light of the morning, and in imminent hazard of being discovered.
He immediately made another descent, with a view of making one
more trial, but the fast approach of day, which would expose him
to the enemy's boats, and render his escape difficult, if not impos-
see, determined him, and he concluded that the best generalship
would be to commence an immediate retreat.

"He now had before him a distance of more than four miles to
traverse, but the tide was favourable. At Governor's Island great
danger awaited him, for his compass having got out of order, he
was under the necessity of looking out of the top of the machine
very frequently to ascertain his course, and at best made a very
irregular zigzag track.

"The soldiers at Governor's Island espied the machine, and curi-
osity drew several hundreds upon the parapet to watch its motions.
At last a party came down to the beach, shovelled off a barge, and
rowed towards it. At that moment sergeant Lee thought he saw his
certain destruction, and as a last act of defence, let go the magazine,
expecting that they would seize that likewise, and thus all would be
blest to atoms together.

"Providence however otherwise directed it: the enemy, after
approaching within fifty or sixty yards of the machine, and seeing
the magazine detached, began to suspect a yankee trick, took alarm
and returned to the island.

"Approaching the city, he soon made a signal, the boats came
to him and brought him safe and sound to the shore. The magazine
in the mean time had drifted past Governor's Island into the East
river, where it exploded with tremendous violence, throwing large
columns of water and pieces of wood that composed it high into the
air. Gen. Putnam, with many other officers, stood on the shore
spectators of this explosion.

"In a few days the American army evacuated New-York, and
the machine was taken up the North river. Another attempt was
afterwards made by Lee upon another frigate that lay opposite Blooms-
dale face Sept. 8; his object now was to fasten the magazine to the
 stern of the ship, close at the water's edge. But while attempting
this, the watch discovered him, raised an alarm, and compelled him
to abandon his enterprise. He then endeavoured to get under the
frigate's bottom, but in this he failed, having descended too deep.
This terminated his experiments. [Am. Jour. of Science, and art.,
directed by Benjamin Silliman, New Haven, Nov., (1820), II:
94-100.]

See also the account of Bushnell's torpedo and the attempt
against the "Eagle," given by James Thacher, M.D., under date of
Oct., 1776, in A Military Jour. during the Am. Rev. War (1853),
75-76, 146-50. Thacher also describes later attempts with this
invention against British shipping off New London; also the use of
legs charged with powder, set adrift in the Delaware river in Oct.,
1777, above the British shipping anchored there. The latter inci-
dent was the famous "Battle of the Kegs."

For a brief reference to Bushnell's career, and observations made
concerning the "torpedo" by Henry L. Abbot (in charge of the
Engineer School of Application at Willet's Point, L. I., in 1882),
and by Lieut. F. M. Burholme see Mag. Am. Hist. (1852); VIII:
764-65. Lieut. Barber's comment was that Bushnell's "submarine
torpedo" was "the most perfect thing of its kind that has ever
been constructed, either before or since the time of Bushnell. See
further, S. 5.

"This Morning a Fleet appeared & got in to An Anchor in the
Evening where the rest of the Ships are,—it proved to be Genl
Chilton from South Carolina w 8 $ Bagg & 150 Art. — Eng'ts
join'd us w that Army."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.) Winsor,
VI: 356. Kemble states that "Lieut. Generals Chilton and Cornw-
allis, and Major General Vaughan, with seven Regiments from
Charles Town, South Carolina," arrived.—Kemble's Jour., 83.
On this day "Olive'r's regiment arrived from the eastward."—
Mem. of Maj.-Gen. Heath (1898), 51.

"The Convention of Representatives of the State of New-
York," meeting at Harlem, resolves "That the twenty-seventh day of
August instant, be kept throughout this State, as a day of fasting
humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, for the imploring his

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1776 divine assistance in the organisation and establishment of a form of government for the security and perpetuation of the civil and religious rights and liberties of mankind, and to supplicate his further protection in the war which now rages throughout America.”


The convention also resolves: “That all quit-rents, formerly due and payable to the King of Great-Britain, within this State, are now due and owing to this Convention or such future government as may be hereafter established in this State.” — Jour. Provii. Cong., I: 554.

The committee of safety passes a resolution “That no lambs be killed and exposed to sale in any market of this city and county.” — N. Y. Packets, Aug 2, 1776.

Robertson records that the British on Staten Island “heard a firing of Cannon up the North River,” — Robertson’s Jour. (MS.). On Aug. 6, he added: “Understand the firing we heard in the North River the 3d was an Attack made by the Rebels in 4 Gondolas & Arm’d Vessels on the Phoenix & Rose when they were repulsed with loss, two are said to be sunk and that they likewise silenced a Battery on the shore & sent some Boats & brought the Cannon off.” — Ibid.

Smith’s observation is: “The Phoenix and Rose mean to escape and join the Fleet at Staten Island — The River was nearly obstructed off the North End of N York Island & Preparations made to set them on Fire. The Phoenix got aground in Tappan Bay above Fort Washington.” — Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V. See also Kemble’s Jour., 83. For the attack on them, and reference to the Atlantic Neptune view of that event, see Aug. 16.

Capt. Robertson writes that “about 20 Sails come in, a few Guards, Hessians & Highlanders — Saw 5 large hulks in the North River.” — Robertson’s Jour. (MS.).

The Post Office is removed to the House lately occupied by Mrs. Ferrars, in Maiden-Lane, about Midway between the Exchange and the Market — the Broadway.” — N. Y. Merc., Aug 5, 1776. Apparently it had long remain here.— See below, page 6.

There is stolen “out of Christ Church, (occupied by the German Lutheran congregation in this city,) a red silk damask fringed hanging for the pulpit and communion table,” etc. A reward for the discovery of the thief, and recovery of the articles, is offered by the vestry of the church or by David Grim, at the sign of the Unicorn, the upper end of William Street.” — N. Y. Merc., Aug 15, 1776.

The provincial convention directs that a letter be sent to John Berrian, chairman of the committee of safety, requesting that he call upon Pres. Moore of the “College of New-York” (King’s College), or such governor of the college as may have the care of its telescope, and request its delivery to its Excellency General Washington. Should the instrument does not obtain it, he is requested to “cause the said telescope to be taken out of the City Hall” in the presence of himself and some others of the committee, and to deliver it. — Jour. Provii. Cong., I: 559.

The next day, Berrian and Henry Wilmot wrote to the convention that they had readily obtained the telescope by applying to the Rev. Mr. Inglis, and delivered it to an aide-de-camp whom Washington had appointed to receive it. They also reported that “they had procured all the books and papers belonging to the Receiver General’s office, and sent them under a guard by Lieut. Thomas Lawrence.” — Ibid., I: 561. A paragraph in a letter of this date from the convention to Washington, drafted by John R. Livingston, states that the telescope would be sent to Washington on a suggestion that it “might be of use in discovering the arrangements and operations of the enemy,” and with the “hope that it may in some measure contribute to the furthering your designs.” — Ibid., 557—58. The college building having been occupied by the American troops for a hospital, the books, apparatus, etc., had been deposited in the city hall. — See Ap 4, 6, 12, 4, 1776.

Comfort Sands publishes a notice that he is appointed by the convention of the wealthy and buildings in New York to be “General Auditor of all accounts against the State,” and requests that such demands be sent to Gerard Bancker, “at the House of the Widow M’Gown’s in Harlem.” — N. Y. Merc., Aug 12, 1776.

This is the second Thursday in August, which was appointed, by the “Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their Meeting in May last,” for a “Day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, to Almighty God, by all the Congregations under their Care, on Account of the present oppressed and bleeding State of our Country.” — N. Y. Jour., Aug 1, 1776.

The building of Fort Washington is commenced, having been “ordered by a council of officers at the earnest solicitation of General Putnam. It was a five-sided earthwork, without casemates or bomb-proofs.” — Mag. Am. Hist., VI: 103. Losing states that Washington assisted in the original survey of it on June 7, 1776. — Pictorial Field Book of the Rev., II: 800. After its capture by the British its name was changed to Fort Knayhausen, which it retained during the remainder of the war. — See Pt. 46, Vol. I.

Solomon Drowne, M.D., of the general hospital, states, in a letter from New York, that his pay has been increased, in consequence of a petition to congress, to one dollar per day. “The Pay would be no Inducement to stay a moment in this shocking Place, at the Expense of Health.” The Air of the whole City seems infected. In almost every street there is a horrid smell.” — N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 104-5.

“A very large boat was carried from Town to be sunk in the North River, the passage of which the Rebels are endeavouring to stop in such a manner as to oblige our Ships to come nearer their Batteries in their Course up. All accounts concur in saying that the Rebels are very Sicily in the Town of New York. Late Accounts say there are 5,000 Men on Long Island Heights.” — Kemble’s Jour., 83.

“The First division of Hessian Troops under Genl de Heister arrived at Sandy hook, and landed the 16th on Staten Island.” — From “Journal of the Operations of the American Army under General Sir William Howe” (transcript in L. C., from original in the museum). See also Kemble’s Jour., 83—84. “We were called by the General’s orders to join Sir William Howe, to the number of 3,000 strong, was under command of Lieut. Genl. Philip von Heister. After the arrival of the Hessians, the army collected at this rendezvous, under Gen. Sir William Howe, numbered between 25,000 and 30,000 soldiers, supported by the fleet under Vice Admiral Lord Vincourt Howe, Sir William’s brother. — The Hessians (1884), 58.

Lieut. Hinrich, in a letter of Sept. 18, describes his arrival from Halifax, probably with a later division, thus: “On the 12th of August, we entered the harbor of New York, or Sandy Hook, and cast anchor off Hendrick’s Point. All that could be seen in the harbor was a fleet of 450 sail, and also a number of boats which patrolled the enemy’s coast, both to guard against our fleet being set on fire and to intercept deserters. Just imagine to yourself one of the finest of harbors, in which 1000 ships can ride, and also fancy the actual number of vessels all crowded with human beings, and surrounded at the same time with a vigilant enemy! Think also of our enjoying the finest of weather; and all of these troops, bound on a mission on the coast of New York, and that by no means only of England, but of this powerful and proud country; and, again, remember that we are engaged upon an undertaking on which the eyes of the whole world are now fixated.” — He describes Staten Island, and Long Island, continuing his narrative with the landing on Aug. 23 (9.—10.—).—Letters of Brunswick and Hessian Officers (Munson’s Hist. Ser., No. 18), 193—95.

A British officer writes from Long Island to a friend in Edin-burgh: “We have a fine view of New York from this place, which we expect soon to see in flames.” — Shelton, The Jumel Mansion, 43.

This day The Fleet from England under Capt. Hotham was at the Guards & Foreigners came into the Harbor.” — Robertson’s Jour. (MS.). On the 17th, the 1st & 2nd Brigades embarked the Grenadiers took the Q’ty of the 1st from Richmond — the Foreigners encamped where the 5th were.” — Ibid.

The provincial convention resolves that Gen. Washington be “empowered to apply the following houses, to wit: Mr. Apthorpe’s, Oliver Delancey’s and Rebt. Bayard’s, at Bloomingdale; Wm. Bayard’s at Greenwhich; Mr. Watts’s near Kipp’s Bay; Robert Murray’s on Inckam Bergh; Mr. William Mc Adams and the houses and buildings by Mr. General Heister near the old glass house; Nichs. Stuyvesaet’s, Peter Stuyvesantaet’s, Mr. Eliott’s Mr. Horsemansden’s, commonly called Frogg Hall, widow Leake’s near Kipp’s Bay; for the use of the general hospital of the American Army.” — Jour. Provii. Cong., I: 566.

England’s attitude on the reception of the news of the Declaration of Independence is shown in a report made on this day by Garnier, the French minister to England. He says (translated):
"General Howe writes that Congress has declared the independence of the united Colonies. It is known also that Congress has formally declared war on Great Britain; and that this declaration is stated in twenty three articles in which the reasons are deduced which have determined them to adopt this course. But the Government has not thought it necessary to take notice of it, and indeed I do not see that this uprising [livre de bonciel] causes any sensation here [London]."—Doniol, Participation de la France à l'Établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique, I: 585.

Doniol continues: "The People of New York, we are told, have in vain endeavoured to lay a Chain across the River, to prevent Vessels coming up to that City; for the Tide runs so strong there, that no Buoy could float the Weight of Iron which a proper Chain would require; they have therefore laid aside that Design, and have planted Batteries at the Entrance of both the Rivers to assuring that Purpose."—Doniol's Jour., 54.

"A London news item reads: ‘The People of New York, we are told, have in vain endeavoured to lay a Chain across the River, to prevent Vessels coming up to that City; for the Tide runs so strong there, that no Buoy could float the Weight of Iron which a proper Chain would require; they have therefore laid aside that Design, and have planted Batteries at the Entrance of both the Rivers to assure that Purpose.’"—St. James's Chron., Aug. 10-13, 1776.

"Tyrion, still on the "Dutchess of Gordon," off Staten Island, writes to Lord Germain: ‘The confederate Colonies have declared themselves independent States: Enclosed is a printed copy of their Declaration of Independence, which was published through the streets of New York the middle of last month, where the King's Statue has been demolished, as well as the King's Arms in the City Hall: I saw also churches shut up, and every Vestige of Royalty, as far as has been in the power of the Rebels, done away. The persons of the Mayors of the Cities of York and Albany, Judges, Counsellors, Magistrates and principal gentlemen of the Country that are not in rebellion seized and secured, and even down to the meanest planters persecuted and tyrannized over.

'The whole armament destined for this part of America, except the division of the Hessians, has been assembled here, I expect, by the courage and strength of this noble Army, tyranny will be crushed and legal government restored.'—N. T. Col. Doc., VIII: 683-84.

Kemble records: "Lord Dunmore arrived. Lord William Campbell also arrived about the same time, or the day or two before."—Kemble's Jour., 84.

"This war was from London to the count of Vernejans (translated); 'I have the honor to send you, My Lord, the translation of the act of the 4th of July by which the Colonies declared themselves independent under the title of the United States of America. Others will appreciate more than I the value of the motives upon which this declaration is based. This is the fact in which I think we will take more interest. It is between two armies and in sight of a formidable fleet that the Colonies unanimously declare war on Great Britain; for this act may be called a declaration of war... If the resistance of the Americans is successful, this ever memorable period will reduce England to the point of no longer being a subject of disquietude for France, whose importance on the continent of Europe should be augmented in proportion to the weakening of the English power... Lord Germain wrote to the Spanish ambassador in speaking of the act of independence of the American States, that now the other powers could make treaties of commerce and alliance with them, but that he was constantly waiting for the news that they had changed their tone. Meanwhile, it seems to me it would be well for him to take a different tone himself, for if we should put into effect this innocent jest, England, I think, would not find it a laughing matter.'"—Doniol, Participation de la France à l'Établissement des États-Unis d'Amérique, I: 585-86.

On this day two fire-ships, "commanded by Capt. Fosdyke and Thomas, (Gentlemen Volunteers of Rank in the Army of the United States) proceeded up the North-River with Intent to give a suitable Warming to those piratical Gentry that have infested it since the 14th of July last [p. 6]. The night was dark and favourable to the Design, and the Enemy did not perceive our Vessels till they were near aboard of them.—Capt. Fosdyke grappled the Phoenix, but the Fire not communicating so soon as was expected, she disentangled herself in about 20 Minutes, after sustaining considerable Damage in her Rigging.—Capt. Thomas fell on board one of the Tenders, which was soon consumed; and we are truly sorry to inform you, that this intrepid Commander met a glorious Death. The Elant Enterprise struck so great a panic upon the Enemy, that they thought it prudent to quit their Station; and Yesterday, taking Advantage of a fresh Wind at S. E. attended with considerable Rain, they run the Gauntlet, through a great Number of well directed Shot from our Batteries in and near this City, which undoubtedly must have damaged them much. Our Gallies played Aug. 16 strongly, and followed the Ships a Considerable Distance into the Bay. The Enemy's Fire seemed to be mostly directed upon the City, as the Tops of the Houses were crowded with Spectators, but very little Damage was done to the Buildings, nor any Lives lost upon the Occasion."—N. T. Merc, Aug 19, 1776. Cf. Wm. Smith's Diary (MS). V. See also descrip. of Pl. 45-9, I: 532-533; and Ags.

Lord Drummond writes to Gen. Washington as follows: 17

"Sir,

"Being deeply interested in the welfare of America, I think it my duty to communicate a matter of intelligence, which I flatter myself may be rendered conducive to the restoration of a desirable peace. And in this view I request your Excellency's permission to land at New-York, to go directly to Philadelphia, in order to lay the same before the General Congress.

"In the course of a conversation I have had with Lord Howe, I perceive that the powers he is vested with, as well as his disposition for establishing an equitable and permanent peace, are altogether misunderstood by the Colonies.

"For in consequence of a sketch of some propositions being offered for his consideration, he very frankly assured me, he was willing to confer upon these grounds with any gentleman of the greatest influence in the Congress of the Colonies."

"As I am at liberty to declare his sentiments, I have the honour to enclose for your Excellency's information, a copy of my correspondence with his Lordship, and of the propositions referred to in his letter, which are the motives of my present request.

"Attending in the boat to be indulged with your answer, I have the honour to be your Excellency's most humble servants, Drummmond."

The papers enclosed in this letter included, first, a letter of Drummond to Howe dated Aug. 12, which reads: "I take the liberty of sending inclosed the sketch of propositions referred to in my late conversation with your Lordship; which propositions, I have understood the Colonies were disposed, not many months ago, to make the basis of a reconciliation with Great-Britain."

The second paper was the "Sketch of Propositions communicated to Lord Howe, 12th August, 1776." These "Propositions" were six in number, namely:

1. That it shall be ascertained, as far as can be determined by calculation, what supply towards the general exigency of the State, each separate colony can furnish, consistent with its ability.

2. When such supply is thus ascertained, that each colony shall, by acts of its own Assembly, impose such taxes as they shall find expedient for raising of the said supply.

3. In consideration of the fluctuating state of all young countries, that such taxes may not, in their operations, become partially or accidentally burdensome on the one hand, nor on the other hand gradually become deficient in producing the aid intended by the colonial Assembly toward the support of the British Army; such articles shall be chosen, as the objects of imposition, as they shall deem the most likely to keep pace with the growth or decline of the said colonies.

4. That these taxes, so imposed, shall, as in the customs, be levied by officers of the appointment of the King; and that a perpetual grant, of the produce of these taxes, shall be made by the respective Assemblies to the Crown of Great Britain.

5. As the direct means of removing the fatal grounds of this contention, by establishing a security against the apprehended invasion of property by Parliament, formal relinquishment shall be made on the part of Great Britain, of all future claim to taxation over these her colonies.

6. To remove all future suspicions, from the minds of the Colonists, that under the appearance of regulating commerce, duties may be imposed for the further purposes of revenue, an application of the produce of all duties, imposed on articles of trade by the British legislature, shall be made towards defraying the expenses of collection; and the surpluses in each colony, to be paid into their separate treasuries, and to be subject to the disposal of the respective Houses of Assembly.

Drummond."—St. James's Chron., Aug. 15, 1776. Cf. Wm. Smith's Diary (MS)., which he said: "I have received the honour of your Lordship's letter of the 12th, inclosing a sketch of the propositions mentioned in your late conversations, which I return herewith.

"As I think they contain matter, that upon a conference and cool discussion, might be wrought into a plan of permanent union, I
In New York, and joined the Army under General Howe," writes from Staten Island to a correspondent in London: "A few days ago I left our devoted City, where every Means of Defence has been concerted to secure it, and the whole Island of New-York, from an Attack of the Royal Army. Should General Howe succeed in that Enterprise, his Antagonist, Mr. Washington, has provided a Magazine of Pitch, Tar, and Combustibles, to burn up the City before he shall retreat from his present Station; the Numbers of his Men are daily diminishing; they desert in large Bodies, are sickly, filthy, divided, and unruly; putrid Disorders, the Small-pox in particular, have carried off great Numbers; when I left the City there were six thousand in their Hospitals, to which Use they have converted King's College; they have not now quite 25,000 Men in Arms.

John Morin Scott is appointed Governor of New-York. . . .

The Persecution of the Loyalists continues unremitted: Donald MCLean, Theophilus Hardenbrook Young, Fuester the Silversmith, and Rem Rappals, have been cruely rode on Rails, a Practice most painful, and till now peculiar to the humane Republicans of New-England. . . . Mr. Washington commands at New-York; his Town Residence is at General Robertson's, on the Broadway, and his Country Seat is at Mr. De Lancey's House in Bowery.

James's Procrustes, Mr. Mr. Smith Ramage, Mears, Hugh and Alexander Wallace, and Mr. Abraham Lott, the Treasurer, are committed to Gaol, having refused to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Congress; in short, every one suspected of an hostile Disposition to that Body, are disarmed, and conducted into a damnable Durance, which was the Case of the venerable Chief Justice Horsmanden, who at 80, was hurried into to the Country by a Party of Ruffians, but he proved so troublesome on the Journey that they chose to leave him on the Road, without performing the Injunction of the Delegates . . .

"Some People lately arrived here from Philadelphia, tell us, that Mr. John Dickinson is employed by the Congress in digesting a Code of Laws for the United States of America. We are informed that Mr. John Allop, one of the New York Delegates, has escaped from the Congress, and is on his Way to join General Howe; Dr. Peter Middleton, Mr. Theophylact Baetie, Mr. Philip John Livingstone, Sheriff of Duchess County; Mr. John Watts, jun. Recorder of New-York, Mr. Augustus Van Cortlandt, and Mears. Robert and Samuel Auchmuty are lately arrived in this Island, having narrowly escaped from their Pursuers . . . A Person just escaped from New-York informs us, that their is again a high Hunt for the Friends of Government, and a general Inquisition among the New-Yorkers. . . . Capt. Archibald Kennedy, of the Royal Navy, is confined in Morris Town, and Governor Franklin, accompanied by that merry heart David Matthews, Mayor of New-York, now under Sentence of Death for eminent Proofs of Loyalty to his King and the old Constitution, are removed into Connecticut Government, for the better Security of their Persons. . . . The Episcopal Chaplains in New-York are shut up, the Protestant Bonds burnt, and the Ministers scattered abroad, in this and the neighbouring Provinces. [See O 31.]

"It is now the Puritans high Holiday Season, and they enjoy it with Rapture over all the Continent: Their Behaviour exactly assimilates the Manners of the King-killing Tribe during the English grand Rebellion; but perhaps they may find an Alteration in their Spirit from the Example of a Plan for a general Attack of the Island of New-York, &c. for which Preparations are now making. The whole Army is on Shipboard. General Clinton. . . . is to land and attack the Enemy's Posts on Long Island. Lord Cornwallis is on the Point of Departure, with a considerable Detachment of Troops, round Long Island, and to land at New Rochelle, near West Chester; and General Howe, with the main Body of the Army, to proceed up the North River, and make a Descent in Westchester County, as nearly opposite as possible to the Place where Lord Cornwallis may secure a landing. Should General Howe succeed in this Arrangement, it will be difficult for Mr. Washington to move from the Island of New-York; so that a general Engagement may be expected.

"We are told that Mr. Washington's Magazines are all in Cortlandt's Manor; to get Possession of them must surely be an Object of Gen. Howe's serious Attention, and an additional Inducement to attempt a Landing in the Rear of the Provincial Forces."—St. James's Chron. (London), O 3-5, 1776.

Regarding the report that Washington intended to burn the city, see Ag 22, 1776.
1776

Washington has been indefatigable in constructing Redoubts, throwing up Entrenchments, and otherwise strengthening Posts already advanced very advantageously, on a part of Hook's Island, at Fort George, near Trinity Church; on the Eminence of Mr. Harrison's Brewhouse, at King's-Bridge; from Crown-Point to Corlase's Hook, through the Estate of Mr. De Lanecy of the Bowery, down to the North River; making the most of Mr. Nicholas Bayard's Hill, at Mr. Gruger's Wharf, and several other Places within the City. On Long Island, where they have 5,000 Men, from the Wallabout down to Redhook; on Governor's Island, and also at Pole's Hook. The Accounts given of the Numbers of the whole Army upon the Island of New-York vary very much; some pronounce them 12, 14, and others from 24 to 30,000 Men."—St. James's Chron. (London), Ag 15-17, 1776.

Robertson refers to the day's events thus: "This morning the Philadelphia & Jersey Troops of War with twenty-two Ships after have pass'd the fire of all their Batteries—in w the Rose had two men wounded—The Night of the 16th. [Sp. 1v.] They were Attack'd by two fire Ships—The Rose's Tender was burnt & the Phoenix narrowly escaped."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Pastor Sheekirk, describing the affair, says: "Phil. Syphers experienced a kind preservation. A nine pounder came out of the German church, through the house they lived in, and the opposite the Lutheran church, and into the room where they slept; but they were up and out of the room. . . . [The course of the cannon-ball through the house is described.] A thirty-two pounder, supposed coming from the Powlis Hook battery, fell into Sr. Barnard's garden, just before her door. . . ."—Johnston, Cam.-paign, 1776, part 2, 117.

A London news item reads: "In the opinion of the most impartial politicians, the consequence of the American dispute will be a general war throughout Europe. France and Spain will most assuredly conclude a treaty with America. This will occasion a rupture with those powers. England will claim the assistance of Russia, Prussia, and her other allies. Some will explain away the meaning of treaties, and entend to themselves free and independent. Others will feelly lead their side. The rupture will be consequent, the event important. Let Britain, deprived of her colonies, bereft of her commerce, and of course impoverished in her revenue, look to the probability of success!"—Kentish Gaz. (Canterbury), Ag 17-21, 1776.

"Troops from all Quarters have been daily arriving to our Assistance, and Yesterday Afternoon 14 Sail of transports, full of hearty Troops, arrived here from the Eastward, so that we can with great Truth assert, that we have now an Army in and about this City, of at least 70,000 Men."

"Every Tide we expect an Attack will be made on this City from the piratical Fleet at Staten-Island."—N. T. Merc, Ag 19, 1776.

An entire regiment is employed "to load a number of vessels with stores, for to sink between the grand battery and Governor's Island [see Ag 17], which they will effect in a day or two."—New York news in Penn. Jour. (Phila.), Ag 21, 1776.

20 Capt. Nathan Hale writes from New York to his brother: "For about 6 or 8 days the enemy have been expected hourly, whenever the wind and tide in the least favored. We keep a particular look out for them this morning. The place and manner of attack time must determine. The event we leave to Heaven. Thanks to God! we have had time for completing our works and receiving reenforcements. The militia of Connecticut ordered this way are mostly arrived. Col. Ward's Regt has got in. Troops from the Southward are daily coming. We hope, under God, to give a good account of the Enemy whenever they choose to make the last appeal."

"Last Friday night [see Ag 16], two of our fire vessels (a Sloop and a Schooner) made an attempt upon the shipping up the River. The night was too dark, the wind too slack for the attempt. The Schooner which was intended for one of the Ships had got by be-
Chronology: The Revolutionary Period: 1776-1783

1776
Breast Work, soon after which we were Ordered to Load our Pieces, Aug. 22. Our Regt & Col Tyler's . . . took Post in a Large Wood, where we spent the Night; now Man Allowed to Sleep a Wink, or put his Fies [gun] out of his hand. — Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 1-2, in N. Y. P. L.

"The provincial convention at Harlem approves "A draft of a Letter to his Excellency General Washington, relating to a report that the City of New-York was to be burnt if the Troops left it." The letter is as follows:

Sir: The Convention of this State have received information from one of the Deputies of the City and County of New-York of a report prevailing amongst the Army, 'that if the fortune of war should oblige our troops to abandon that city, it should be immediately burnt by the retreating soldiery, and that any man is authorized to set it on fire.'

"The Convention, cheerfully submit to the fatal necessity of destroying that valuable city whenever your Excellency shall deem it essential to the safety of this State or the general interest of America, yet the duty which they owe to their constituents obliges them to take every possible precaution that twenty thousand inhabitants may not be reduced to misery by the wanton act of an individual. They therefore entreat your Excellency to take such measures in preventing the evil tendency of such a report as you shall deem most expedient. . . . "Ams Gates, President."

—5 Am. Arch, I: 1531. A like rumour was prevalent in the British camp (see S 2). On Aug. 23 (q. v.), Washington replied contradicting the report. Subsequently (see S 2), he asked the advice of Congress on this subject, and, on Sept. 13 (q. v.), Gen. Greene wrote to him advising it. Congress, however, did not favour it (see S 3).

Washington writes to the provincial convention: "I am favoured with yours of the 22d [q. v.,] acquainting me with a report now circulating 'that the American Army should be obliged to retreat from this city, any individual may set it on fire.' I can assure you, gentlemen, this report is not founded upon the least authority from me, or from any other. I am so sensible of the value of such a city, and the damage of its destruction to many worthy citizens and their families, that nothing but the last necessity, and that such as should justify me to the whole world, would induce me to give orders for that purpose.

"The unwillingness shown by many families to remove, notwithstanding your and my recommendation, may, perhaps, have led some persons to propagage the report with honest and innocent intentions; but as your letter first informed me of it, I cannot pretend to say by whom or for what purpose it has been done. As my views with regard to the removal of the women and children have happily coincided with your sentiments, and a Committee appointed to carry them into execution, I submit to your judgment whether it would not be proper for the Committee to meet immediately in this city, and give notice of their attendance on this business. There are many who anxiously wish to remove, but have no means."


Jabez Fitch's regiment (see Ag 22) joins "Gen'l Greens Encampment, at Brookline." Fitch says: "There was ye 6th Report of Cannon heard most of ye 8th Day, from Flat Bush (ye place of ye Enimy's Ransibloose) Some wounded there were also Bri't into Camp. We are this Day Inform'd ye 7th Enimy have Extended their Force more Eastward than it was Yesterday, & that their Numbers are sup'd to be about 10000, Several Reg't Cross'd ye Ferry over onto ye Island this Day, there was also several Reg'ts sent into ye Woods, in Order to Relieve such as had been there th'o ye Night . . . At about 4 o'Clock, our Regt was Order'd into ye Meeting house, & a Barn Standing near it, there was also a Comfortable Room provided for ye Officers. We took Possession of ye same, which was noway Disagreeble." — Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 6-7, in N. Y. P. L.

A German, Lieut. Col. Zedwitz (see Jl 15, 1775), of Washington's forces in New York, is detected sending a letter to Gov. Tryon, traitorously disclosing Washington's plans and falsely stating that he had seen "four villains at Gen. Washington's house with fourteen men on horseback as black as ink which they were to poison the Watering place on Staten Island, and were to receive a recompence of £1000 each from the General." He promised to give information to the British for £2000. In his defense at his court martial on Aug. 26, he confessed writing the letter, but pleaded that it was a trick to reimburse him for previously raising a regiment in Germany for the British. By a "casting vote" he was acquitted. Aug. 27. N. T: Merc. S 2; Penn. even. Post, S 3; Conn. Gen (New London), Aug. 30, S 4, and 6, 1776.

James Thacker, M. D., commenting on this instance of disloyalty, stated in his journal, under date of Sept. 12, that, while Zedwitz's life was saved "by the casting vote of a militia officer, who pretended some scruples of conscience," he was nevertheless "cashiered, and declared incapable of holding any military office in the service of the United States." — A Military journal, etc. (1823), 64-65.

The provincial convention resolves that, in case of the invasion of the city and the distressing consequences attending it, "the several committees throughout this State be and they hereby are authorized and required to quarter upon the inhabitants of their respective counties and districts all such unfortunate persons as may, in consequence of the aforesaid invasion, be driven away from their places of abode, paying all possible regard to the conveniences of such inhabitants; and that they do assess moderate prices to be paid to such inhabitants for the persons so quartered on them." — Jour. Prov. Cong. I: 549.

Lord Stirling tells Lieut. Fitch that "he had this morning view'd five Different Encampments of ye Enimy, on ye Island & ye 3d Encampm did en;m'y in most much moderate Men." — Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 10. There is reason to believe that Washington thought the British movement to Long Island a feint to conceal an attack on Manhattan Id. See letter of Washington to Yates, dated Aug. 25, in Jour. Prov. Cong. II: 277.

"General de Helder took Post with two Brigades of Hessians at Flatbush, & Lord Cornwallis moved with the Committee in the Evening to Flatlands." — From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Journal of the Operations of the Am. Army under Gen. Sir Wm. Howe" in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). On the same day Capt. Robertson writes: "Ordered to attend Genl Clifton, Join'd him at 8 in the Evening at flat lands, & w'ld all the Grend's L. P. 3d 71st Regts & 17th Dragoons in order to turn the left flank of the civilized army who have in poss's of the high Grounds of Brooklyn, that extend all the way most to Jamaica." — Robertson's Jour. (MS.). The movements of the American forces on this day are described by a New Englisher, one of a body of 100 volunteers under Col. Knowlton that crossed from New Jersey to Long Island to reconnoitre between the British and American lines: "We crossed in flat boats, and marched immediately to the quarters of the Washington and Putnam. They were riding about with spy-glasses in their hands, observing the enemy, whose tents were in sight. We spent the night in reconnoitering, without any special incident, excepting that while we were on the point of executing a plan for surrounding a British picket guard, we were fired upon by a party of American Militia-men, who did not understand their duty, and who immediately turned their heels. The firing alarmed the pickets, and we failed in our enterprise." — Onderdonk, Battle of Long Id. (scrap-book & MS.), 79-80. Cf. L. I. Hist. Soc., Memoirs, III: 58-59. See also Losing, Pictorial Field-Book of the Rev. II: chap. 25.

The provincial convention being "informed that the Committee," who were appointed for that purpose, cannot proceed in the removal of the Poor from the City of New-York without a supply of cash, it is ordered that the Treasurer of this State advance to James Beekman, Esq., one of the members of the committee appointed to remove the indigent women and children and infirm persons out of the City of New-York, the sum of £1,000, to enable the said committee to complete the business for which they were appointed. — Jour. Prov. Cong. I: 549.

The British engineer Robertson gives the following account of the Battle of Long Island: "at day break we pass'd these heights [see Ag 26] w't out any opposition, About 5 miles East of Bedford, & continued our march towards Bedford & Brooklyn, when we came near to Bedford the Rebels began to fire from the Woods on our left w't continued for some dist'c as we march'd on to Brooklyn—ordered to stop the L. Comp' of the 254 I joined them & obliged to return my Command to the Gen'l being cut off—About the Rebels gave way very fast & in their retreat, across a marsh & mill dam Received a heavy fire from our Grinad's tho' dist—the L' Horse could not act for a swamp that was in front—At the same time Genl C——n went from Flatlands—Genl Grant march'd from Denney's w't 2 Brigades to turn the Rebels right flank & Count Dunlop [Donop] march'd in the Centre.
The operations of the American and British forces in the neighbourhood of New York, beginning with this battle, are shown on a plan of New York Island, with a part of Long Island, Staten Island, and East New Jersey, with a particular Description of the Engagement on the Woody Heights of Long Island, between Flat-bush and Brooklyn, on the 27th of Aug. 1776, between His Majesty's forces commanded by Gen'l Howe and the Americans under Major Gen'l Putnam. Showing also the landing of the British army on New York Island, and the taking of the City of New York, &c., on the 17th of September following, with the Subsequent Disposition of the British Armies. This plan, "Engraved and published Oct. 19, 1776, by William Faden," is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 45.

This is the day appointed by the provincial convention on Aug. 2 (9 v.) as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer.—Jour. Prov. Cong., I: 554.
Soon after this, Washington began to withdraw his forces across East River to Manhattan. The British did not discover the movement until the following morning (q.v.).

Prof. Johnston, gathering his information from contemporary accounts, thus:—"Hitchcock's Rhode Islanders carried their baggage and camp equipage to the boats on their shoulders "through, mud and mire and not a ray of light visible."

The embarkation was made from the ferry—the present Fulton Ferry—where General McDougall superintended the movements. Between seven and eight o'clock the boats were manned by Glover's and Hutchinson's men, and they went to work with martial-like cheer and intervals. The military discipline was the first to cross, though there was some vexing delay in getting them off. Unluckily, too, about nine o'clock the adverse wind and tide and pouring rain began to make the navigation of the river difficult . . . However, at eleven o'clock there was another and a favorable change in the weather. The north-east wind died away, and soon after a gentle breeze set in from the south-west, of which they made the most advantage, and the passage was now direct, easy, and expeditious. The troops were pushed across as fast as possible in every variety of craft—row-boats, flat-boats, whale-boats, petitaguers, dopeys, and sail-boats—some of which were loaded to within three inches of the water, which was 'as smooth as glass.'”—L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part I: 221-22. See Ag. 30.

Col. Moses Little, of Massachusetts, in a letter written to his son, dated Sept. 1, said:—"On the morning of the 23d the enemy were encamped on the heights in front of our encampment [Fort Putnam]. Firing was kept up on both sides from the right to the left. We heard the roar of the gun.’’—Letter published in L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part II: 43. Washington's own description of the day, written on the 29th, was similar:—"There was some skirmishing the greatest part of yesterday between parties from the enemy and our people. In the evening it was very smart.'’—Letter of Washington to Hancock, 5 Am. Arch., I: 1211. Capt. Robertson, on the British side, wrote:—"This night w^* a party of 400 men I opened ground opposite their Works & form'd a kind of Parabolic place of Arms 650 Yds Diss'—this day St Wm Erkine w^ the 71st Reg't & L. Dragons went to Jamaica. They took a Gen! Woodall [Woodhull] Prisoner.'’—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, of Long Island, was captured "on the day after the battle" by "a party of British light horse, under Oliver De Lancey," riding a Trojan Road. He was carried away captive after being "without provocation . . . cruelly hacked in the head and arm," and subsequently died of his wounds.—L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part I: 199.

Lightning strikes Gen. McDougall's Camp, "near the Bull's Head in the Bowery," and instantly kills Capt. Van Wyck and his two lieutenants, Versenear and Deyopster. A soldier is also killed in the House of Joseph Halbert, in Hanover Square, while others are hurt.—Conn. Gaz. (New London), Ag. 30, 1776.

Capt. Robertson reports:—"Party 300 employ'd in making a Bayou & Partys employ'd in making fascines to raise Batteries.'’—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). The work of the British engineering staff on this and the preceding day (q.v.) resulted in a "breastwork . . . 62 rods long, & 150 rods distant from Fort Putnam.'’—Letter of Col. Little to his son, L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part II: 43. Prof. Johnston, discussing the "Origin of the Retreat," declares his belief that this "intention of advancing by trenches" on the part of Gen. Howe impelled Washington finally to call a council of war to consider retreat.—Ibid., part II: 155-156. The council was held "at Mr. Phillips Livings house'’ (ibid., part II: 157) and it was decided unanimously "to give up Long Island, and not, by dividing our force, be unable to resist the enemy in any one point of attack.'’—Letter of Washington to Yates, 5 Am. Arch., I: 1230.

Orders were given to commanding officers "to parade their men with their Arms, Accoutrements, & Knapsacks at 7 O'Clock, at the Head of their Encampments & there wait for Orders.'’—Orders book of Col. Wm. Douglas in L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part II: 51. Orders were also given "to impress every kind of water craft from Holligste on the Sound to Speyghen Duyvel Creek, that we might be kept about, and that had either sails or oars, and have them all in the east harbor of the city by dark.'’—Memorial of Col. Hugh Hughes in Leke's Life of John Lamb, 361. "At eight o'clock of the evening, such was the calamity of the movements of those employed, that everything important to the occasion was in readiness, to be placed in the most favorable locations to secure the retreat.'’—Ibid., 361-62.

The committee of safety resolves "That the records and papers belonging to the Convention of this State, as also the chest belonging to the Receiver-General's office, he immediately conveyed to Genl. Clinton's encampment, at or near King's Bridge.'’ It is also ordered:—"That one of the Secretaries do see them safely conveyed to the said encampment, and remain with them till further orders.'’—Jour. Prov. Cong., I: 594.

The British Officer, in a letter to London, dated Sept. 7, says:—"Our Retreat before an Enemy much superior in Numbers, over a wide River, and not very well furnished with Boats certainly does Credit to our Generals. The thing was conducted with so much Secrecy that neither subalterns or privates knew that the whole Array was to cross back again to N. York.'’—L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, III, Part II: 85; 5 Am. Arch., II: 214. A British officer, in a letter to London, dated Sept. 9, 1776, says:—"The 29th, upon a movement of the enemy near-land and the troops, the Rebels ran away, and left the Island to the conquerors, flying over to New-York in the greatest confusion and dismay.'’—Ibid., II: 200; Winsor, VI: 281. See, further, Ag. 30.

It is reported that the Americans were not somewhat Coars, for Officers & Men, being almost 400 in Number, were soon Drove under Deck together without Distinction; Here we kept our Residence three Nights Successively, & my own Lodging was no other than a Great Guu or a Quilt of Rigning, yet we here Resd great Indulgence.'’—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 21-22.

American retreat from Long Island to New York (see Ag. 29) is completed this morning under cover of a fog. This account reads:—". . . by six o'clock in the morning we had everything embarked. There never was a man that behaved better upon the occasion than General Washington; he was on horse back, the whole night, and never left the ferry stairs till he had seen the whole of his troops embarked.'’—Penn. Gaz. S 4, 1776; see also ibid., S 5 and 14. Gen. Greene, writing to Gov. Cooke on Sept. 15, said it was "the best effected retreat I ever read or heard of, considering the difficulty.'’—5 Am. Arch., III: 370. The British themselves expressed high praise for this feat of generalship. The Ann. Register (1777), 577, referred to the 'wonderful silence and order' of the retreat; adding: "those who are best acquainted with the difficulty, embarrassment, noise and tumult, which attend even by day, and no enemy at hand, a movement of this kind, and with several thousand men, will be the first to acknowledge that this retreat should hold a high place among military transactions.'’

Capt. Montresor, of the British forces, states:—'I gave the first Information of the Enemy's abandoning the works near Brooklyn; and was the first man in them with one Corporal, and six men, in the front of the Figue's.'’—Capt. Montresor's Jour. (MS.).

Col. Robertson reports that the British perceived by Daybreak that the Rebels had evacuated all their Works on long Island & retreated to N. Y. Island in the Night—we immediately took Possess of them w^ the Piquets— & in the Even' were relieved by 1000 Hessians—Gen I C—o went On towards Newton w^ 2 Battey L1-In & 1 Bat2 Grenads.'’—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Kemble gives further evidence that the British were surprised when he says:—"In the Morning, to our great Astonishment, found they had Evacuated all their Works on Brookland and Red Hook, without a Shot being fired at them, and to the best of our observa-
tion found a Body of threc or four hundred remaining upon Gover-
1776.
ners Island, who might have been taken by flat Boats, but for what
Aug.
reason was not attempted; neither could our shipping get up for
30
want of Wind, and the whole Escaped the following Night to New-
York."—Kemble's Jour., 86.
Solomon Nash records that "the Enemy fired soon at Last

Boat, which was put Left the Island our men Left governs Island the Enemy
fired at our Boats when Left goyvns Island and Cild and wounded
3 or 4."—Nash's Jour., 31.

Pastor Shewkirk, viewing the affairs of the day from the
Manhattan side, writes: "In the morning, unexpectedly and to
the surprize of the city, it was found that all that could come back
was come back; and that they had abandoned Long Island; when many
had thought to surround the King's troops, and make them prison-
ners with little trouble. The language was now otherwise; it was a
surprising change, the merry tones on drums and files had ceased,
and they were hardly heard for a couple of days. It seemed a
general damp had spread; and the sight of the scattered people up
and down the streets was indeed moving. Many looked sickly, emaciated,
cast down, &c., the wet clothes, tents,—as many as they
had brought away,—and other things, were lying about before the
houses and in the streets to-day; in general everything seemed to
be in confusion. Many, as it is reported for certain, went away to
their respective homes. The loss in killed and wounded and taken
has been great, and more so than it ever will be known. Several
were drowned and lost their lives in passing the bay, and having
erred out of the Hands of the Rebels. The inhabitants of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland people lost
the most; the New England people, &c., it seems are but poor sol-
diers, they soon took to their heels."—L. I. Hist. Soc. Memoirs,
III, Part II: 115.

The committee of safety resolves, in reply to the inquiry of
Ebenzer Hazard, deputy postmaster for the New York city depart-
ment, regarding "the most proper place of safety and convenience
to the public to which he should remove his office, as an invasion
of the city of New-York is hourly expected," that he should remove it
"to some convenient place near Dobbs' ferry, till further orders

"All the [British] Army began to move towards Newton but
5,000 Hrs and Gen 1 D Helster left at Brooklyn heights—2 Brigades
w Gen 3 G—at Bedford—Gen 1 Clinton was this morn at Hell
Gate & 1d Cornwallis encamp'd on the heights near Newton—at 2
O'clock the Gen 1 w the rest of the Army arrived at Newton w
had been Q— we pass'd through a Pleasant Country—Reported
that the Rebels were firing on one Another & evacuating the Town.
—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Kemble records: "Marched to Newtown, with the Grenadiers
this time sent to New York, and from thence went to Philadelphia,
supposed on the Subject of Negotiation with the Congress."—
Kemble's Jour., 86.

Solomon Nash records in his journal: "To Day ye fleet Came up
Nearer the Town our people went to Governs Ild and fired at the
Shiping Several time with Cannon that our people Left their
and returned the fire and fired savral times at our Rogalys as they
went By the grand Battry to go up ye north river."—Jour. of Solo-
man Nash, 51.

A fortification was erected by American troops on Laurel Hill,
Autumn
the site on the modern map being between 19th and 19th Sts.,
Sept.
as shown on Aunulton Ave., extending midway toward the George Arbor;
1776.
1944; Pl. 180, Vol. III. See, further, N, 16, 1776.

For contemporary plans of the military movements on Long
Island and Manhattan Island in 1776, see Winsor, VI: 336, 345,
343; 344-345. See also . . . .

The college, when finished, will be exceedingly hand-

some that is to be built on three sides of a quadrangle; fronting
Hudson's or North river, and will be the most beautifully situated
of any college, I believe, in the world. At present only one wing is
finished, which is of stone, and consists of twenty-four sets of
rooms; each having a large sitting room, with a study, and bed-

chamber. They are obliged to make use of some of these apartments
for a master's lodge, library, chapel, hall, &c. but as soon as the
whole will be completed, there will be proper apartments for each
of these offices.

. . . . There is also . . . one of the finest prisons I have
never seen—The Court or Stadt-house makes no great figure, but is
to be repaired and beautified. There is a quadrangular fort, capable of
mounting sixty cannon, though at present there are, I believe, only
thirty-two. Within this is the governor's palace, and underneath it a
battery capable of mounting ninety-four guns, and barracks for a
compny or two of soldiers. Upon one of the islands in the bay is an
hospital for sick and wounded seamen; and, upon another a pest-
house . . . .—"Letterary Magazine" (London), Sept., 1776 (with
plan of the city, drawn "on the Spot") by Lient-Col. Walter Nu-
genst. See also St. James's Chron. (London), S:28-01, 1776.

Earl Percy, writing from Newtown, Long Island, to his father,
the Duke of Northumberland, describes the engagement of Aug. 27
and the subsequent evacuation of Long Island by the
Americans, and then adds: "In consequence of which we marched
on Yesterday to this Place, where almost every body has come in
to us, such as have been in Arms or Active have surrendered
Themselves, & all taken the Orthes. Whole Regt & we are informed
have deert from them at New York, & in short they are in the

greatest State of Confusion. They feel severely the Blow on the
27th & I think I may venture to assert, that they will never again
stand before us in the Field. Every Thing seems to be over with
Them, & I flatter myself now that this Campaign will put a total
End to the War."—Letters of Hugh, Earl Percy, 67-70.

Capt. Archibald Robertson records that he "reconnoitred the
shore opposite Hell gate where The Rebels have a Work round

The house, call'd the "Water in River about 50 Yds across here—Gen 1 Sullivan sent over to N: YK about negoti-
ations."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Washington writes to the president of congress: " . . . with
the deepest concern I am obliged to confess my want of confidence
with the generality of the troops . . . . I more than once in my
letters took the liberty of mentioning to Congress, that no depend-
ance can be put in the hands of troops or other parts than those
highlighted and embodied for a longer period than our regulations
heretofore have prescribed. I am persuaded, and as fully convinced as I am of any
one fact that has happened, that our liberties must of necessity be greatly hazed, if not entirely lost, if their defence is left to any
or permanent standing army. . . . Our number of men at present fit for duty, are under twenty thousand. . . .
Till of late, I had no doubt in my own mind of defending this place, nor
should I have it yet if the men would do their duty; but this I dispair of.
It is painful and extremely grating to me to give such unfavorable
accounts, but it would be criminal to conceal the truth at so
critical a juncture . . . .

He asks the advice of congress regarding the advisability of
destroying New York, to prevent the becoming the head-
quarters of the enemy: "If we should be obliged to abandon
the town, ought it to stand as winter-quarters for the enemy? They
would derive great conveniences from it on the one hand; and
much property would be destroyed on the other. It is an important
question, but will admit of but little time for deliberation. At present,
I dare say the enemy mean to preserve it, if they can. If Congress,
therefore, should resolve upon the destruction of it, the resolution
should be a profound secret, as the knowledge of it will make a
change in their plans."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.),
IV: 378-81. Congress replied the next day.—See S 3.

On this day also, an English field-officer writes from the British
camp on Long-Island: "I have just heard there has been a most
dreadful fray in the town of New-York. The New-Englanders in-
sisted upon setting fire to King George's Armes Ann St., &
other public houses and stores. The Jerseys are opposed by the
New-Yorkers, who were joined by the Pennsylvanias, and a battle has been the consequence, in which many have lost
their lives. By the steps the General is taking, I imagine he will
effectually cut off their retreat at Kings Bridge, by which the Island
of New-York is joined to the Continent."—5 Am. Archives, II: 123.

Another British officer on Long Island writes at the same time:
"Accounts agree that they are preparing to evacuate the Town
[New York]. Whether they will burn it or not is uncertain, as the
Provincials from the Jerseys and the neighborhood strenuously
oppose that measure."—Shelton, The Junal Mansion, 43.

Samuel Loudon advertises in Gaine's newspaper that he "Is re-
moving his Printing-Office to Fish-Kills, where the Provincial
Congress now reside," and that he "will make the околision of
the New-York Packet, for several Weeks, occasioned by the Trouble
in moving as well as the great Scarcity of Printing Paper."—N. Y. Merc., S 2, 1776. See Ag 29.

Oct. 22.

SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.
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1776

Sept. 3

The detachment of American patriots having left Governor's Island on Aug. 31, abandoning munitions and provisions, one captain and 100 men of the British forces occupy it, "to keep the rebels within bounds, in the city as well as in their redoubts thrown up on the side of the city." "Blockewell Island" is also occupied by the British.—From Baumesteir's narrative in Mag. Am. Hist., I: 333; cf. Nath's Jour., 31. The British army also held possession of Newtown, Bushwick, Hell Gate, and Flushing. They began the erection of two batteries at Remsen's Mill and one near Hell Gate.—Trans. in Library of Cong., of "Journ. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egeron MSS., 2135 f. 7). See also descrip. of Pl. 47-8, I: 361.

"Capt. Archibald Robertson consults Gen. Clinton about "place mortars to drive the Rebels from their work at Waltons house," but nothing is done. It is reported that Gen. Sullivan has gone to Philadelphia, New York, Gouverneur's Jour. (MS.)."

A British officer in the 42nd Regiment writes from Long Island: "I was upon a Party who took above 100 prisoners, who upon their knees begged their lives, and many of them declared that they had been forced into the Service. We could see the Rebels preparing to evacuate New-York, and hear that they are in great Consternation lest a Junction should be effected with General Burgoyne's Army. It is reported also, that many of the Loyalists in New-York have dared to lay down the Arms which they had been compelled to carry against his Majesty's Army; so that I have no Doubt of our being soon in Possession of that City."—St. James's Chron., O 22-

24, 1776.

3

"In the night of the 3d of September the frigate Rose of 32 guns sailed out of the fleet up the East River, with 30 boats, leaving New York on the left, and without the slightest difficulty anchored in Whall [Wallabout] Bay and Buschwickfeste. All the enemy's [American] cannon were put into a serviceable condition by the British, and conveyed to the batteries, which were found in part and also erected on the rising ground to the left of the village ferry [at Brooklyn] as far as to Gouverneurs Island.

"The rebels on the heights, and on every hill in this island, are in discouragement, and the losses on Long Island, and the indefensible condition of New York. "Had Long Island been rendered Useless, to the Enemy, N. York laid in Ashes, when we were Ordered to L. Island, & the Heights between this & Connecticut Properly Occupied, the Enemy must have attacked at Disadvantage. . . . tis true this kind of Devastation may be condemned as Cruel, but Provinces e'r now have been sacrificed with Applause to the Safety of a Kingdom, & what ought not to be done for the Safety of a Continent. . . . "—From the original letter, sold by Henlcs, in Phila., Je 13, 1779.

"... the English left their post on Blackwells Island, the rebels occupied it in force, and so strong, that the outposts on the main shore were exposed to a continuous fire, which even the great battery could not silence."—From Baumesteir's narrative, in Mag. Am. Hist., I: 34.

Sept. 3

Capt. Robertson's account of this declares that "This Night the Roman of war came up the E. River in 20 flat boats. She Anchored and a Boat came off with a Pique to give the enemy a few shots. He received 1 fire, but by the time the Batt. was A Piquet sent to take Posses of Blackwell's Island for her Protection."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See also descrip. of Pl. 47-8, I: 361.

"The forepart of y. Day there was a mighty movement of y. [British] Transports in y. Harbour, a great number of them mov'd up toward Town."—Diary of Jeths Finch (MS.), 26.

Washington's letter of Sept. 2, 2 p.m., is read in congress. A resolu-

tion is passed immediately that he be acquainted, that the Congress would have especial care taken, in case he should find it necessary to quit New York, that no damage be done to the said city by his troops, on their leaving it: The Congress having no doubt of being able to recover the same, though the enemy should, for a time, obtain possession of it." It was also ordered that "three more battalions be ordered from Virginia, to reinforce the army at New-York;" two, likewise, from North Carolina and one from Rhode Island; and that it "be recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the several states to the northward of Virginia, immediately to send all the aid in their power to the army at New-York."—Jour. Cont. Cong. (Ford. ed.), V: 33-34. Washington re-

plian Sept. 6 (f. 2-3).

Col. Rufus Putnam writes from Bloomgildge to Gen. Washington:

"I have reconnoitered every part about the Island of New-

York and the main, as far as Frog's Point, and, on a full view, find the enemy have such a variety of places to choose out of, that it is impossible to prevent their landing when they please. They have such guides and intelligence of our movements that they can always avoid or surprise any parties that are posted to oppose their land-

ing. Their army is so numerous that they can attempt the division of our army with a superior force; and yet, while our army is es-


tended from New-York to King's Bridge, 'tis necessary to have a body of reserve at this place [Bloomgildge]. But I cannot think it would be best, nor have we time, to make fortifications; since the moment any quarter is attacked, the whole body of reserve, I conclu-

se, will be ordered to support it. I should advise the throwing of obstructions in the way of landing. That they have some of their provi-

sions always with them, and teams ready to carry their baggage wherever the service requires." He advises that the army "be collected together in some advantageous place," where supplies may be had, and "a camp fortified in such a manner as the enemy dare not attack, or, if they did, must be repulsed. . . . And to defend the passage of the North River, which I take to be the capital objection, and at the same time keep open a communication with the Eastern and Southern Colonies, is to press the army from Bundet landing, on the Jersey shore—Mount Washington and the Heights, south as far as Colonel Thompson's house, on Harlem River—the Heights we now possess at King's Bridge, and as far south as the Treet Tresses. The batteries on the Jersey side to be filled with guns; the battery on the rocks below Mount Washington completed; a new one built below the hill opposite to the summ. Jersey Hill filled with guns and ammunition, if the galleys also afforded their assistance, would render it very difficult for ships to pass. . . ."—5 Am. Arch., II: 168.

Sept. 5

John Halsey, writing to Brig. Gen. Caesar Rodney from the "United States at Kings Bridge," reports that the British army had been reinforced, and that the British General Grant had ordered three battalions of New York Provincials to leave New-York, and that they should be replaced by an equal number of Connecticut troops; but the former, assured that the Connecticutians would burn and destroy all the houses, peremptorily refused to give up their city."—5 Am. Arch., II: 168.

Capt. Robertson writes: "Capt. Moncrief & I were ordered to raise two Batt's at Hell gate against Walton's house one of 3, 24 P's & one 3, 12 P's—a work's party of 300 men we began to work at 3/4 past nine & by 5 next mor'ls they were completed within 2 hours of work men. This even^ A Party was sent to raise a Breast Work on Blackwell's Island—but the Piquets were with-

drawn & the Rose went down to Bushwick Point."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See also Kemble's Jour., 87.

A letter written by Gen. Mercer, "who commands the flying camp," states: "Gen. Washington has not so far as I have seen 5000 men to be depended on for the service of a campaign, and I have not 1000. Both our armies are composed of raw militia, perpetually fluctuating between the camp and their farms, poorly armed, and still worse disciplined. These are not a match for, were their numbers equal to, veteran troops, well fitted and urged on by able officers. Numbers and discipline must prevail at last."—Gordon, Hist. of the Rite, Progress, and Establishment of the Independence of the U. S. A. (London, 1758), II: 316.

Gen. Washington came up and dined at our General's quar-


The provincial convention resolves: "That His Excellency General Washington be requested and authorized to cause all the bells in the different churches and public edifices in the city of New-York, to be taken down and removed to New-Ark, in New-

Jersey, with all possible dispatch, that the fortune of war may not throw the same into the hands of our enemy, and deprive this State
at this crucial period of that necessary, though unfortunately, re-
source for supplying our want of cannon."—Jour. Prov. Cong. I, 610. On Sept. 8, Washington wrote to Mr. Yates, the president of the committee of safety, acknowledging receipt of the resolution of the convention, approving of it, and stating that he would "accord-
ingly have it carried into execution."—Ibid. I, 616. Pastor Shower-
kirk recorded their removal in his diary, under Sept. 9 (q.v.).

"This morres the Two Batt 2d Completely all but the Platforms—
The Rebels took posa of Blackwell's Island—Orders were again given for our retai the Event. The Boats were ready—but it was de-
defeated."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Fitch writes: "It is now one Week since ye 8th Day when we came on Board ye 8th Pacific, & two Weeks since ye 8th Day we left N. York. What Changing Scenes a few Days open to our View what a mighty Alteration two Week hath made in ye Appearance of American Affairs, but more especially in our own particular Circumstances—

"About Sunset ye Officers . belonging to our Regt., were all Removed to ye Snow Mentor . This Afternoon we heard a very considerable Cannonade up to ye Northward, which continued some part of ye Night following."—Diary of James Finch (M.S.), 30.

Gen. Greene, writing from "New-York Island" to Gen. Wash-
ington, advises burning the city (see S 2). He states, among other things, that "It has been agreed that the city of New-York would not be tenable if the enemy got possession of Long-Island and Greenwich Islands. They are now in possession of both these places. Notwithstanding, I think we might hold it for some time, but the annoyance must be so great as to render it an unfruitful price to quarter troops in . . .

"The City and Island of New-York are no objects for us; we are not to bring them into competition with the general interests of America. Part of the army already has met with a defeat; the country is struck with a panic; any capital loss at this time may ruin the cause. 'Tis our business to study to avoid any considerable mis-
fortune, and to take post where the enemy will be obliged to fight us, and not we them. The sacrifice of the vast property of New-
York and the suburbs, I hope has no influence upon your Excellency's measures. Remember the King of France . . . Two-thirds of the property of the city of New-York and the suburbs belongs to the Tories. We have no very great reason to run any considerable risk for its defence . . .

"I give it as my opinion, that a general and speedy retreat is ab-
olutely necessary, and that the honour and interest of America require it. I would burn the city and suburbs, and that for the following reasons: If the enemy gets possession of the city, we never can recover the possession without a superior naval force to theirs. In the event of the enemy of barricading their whole army together, which, if they could do, would be a very great security. It will deprive them of a general market . . ."—5 Am. Arch., II: 182. "John Jay before this also proposed its destruction. Scott urged abandonment of the place for sound military reasons, though the move would ruin him."—Campaign of 1776 around N. Y., I, 239.

Samuel H. Parsons writes to Major Gen. Heath: "As the ma-
chine designed to attempt blowing up the enemy's ships is to be trans-
ported from the East to the North River, where a small vessel will be wanted to receive it, I wish you would order one for that purpose. As all things are now ready to make the experiment, I wish it may not be delayed . . ."—5 Am. Arch., II: 182. The reference here is undoubtedly to Bushnell's submarine torpedo (see Aug.).

An officer, at "Camp near New-Town Long Island," writes: "De-
serter tell us they are in great confusion at New York, one party wanting to burn the Town, and the other to save it; but in compassion for their Sick, which it is impossible they can remove, the number being so great, I think they will hardly set Fire to the Town."—Shelton, The Jemul Mansion.

Referring to the conquest of Long Island, and the resistance still encountered beyond "Jamaica," Baumleister states: "The happy-
ness of the inhabitants, whose ancestors were all Dutch, must have been great; genuine kindness and real abundance is everywhere, anything worthless or going to ruin is nowhere to be perceived. The inhabited regions resemble the Westphalian peasant districts, upon separate islands. Great houses are built, which are planned and completed in the most elegant fashion. The furniture in them is in the best taste, nothing like which is to be seen with us, and besides so clean and neat, that altogether it surpasses every de-
sept.

"The female sex is universally beautiful and delicately reared, and is finely dressed in the latest European fashion, particularly in India laces, white cottons and silk gauzes; not one of these women but would consider driving a double team the easiest of work. They drive and ride out alone, having only a negro riding behind to ac-
company them. Near every dwelling-house negroes (their slaves) are settled, who cultivate the most fertile land, pasture the cattle, and do all the menial work. They are Christians and are bought on the coasts of Guinea, being sold again here among the inhabitants for 50 to 120 York pounds a head; 20 York shillings are such a pound and 37 York shillings make up the value of a guinea."—From Baum-
leister's narrative, in Mag. of Am. Hist., I: 34–35.

Washington writes to the president of congress, acknowledging receipt "last night" of congress' resolution of Sept. 3 (q.v.), and adds: "Perceiving it to be their opinion and determination that no damage shall be done to the city in case we are obliged to abandon it, I shall take every measure in my power to prevent it."—5 Am.

Arch., II: 197.

Francis Marschall, for many years one of the city surveyors
(see Je 8, 1733), dies "in an advanced Age." Rivington speaks of
him as "one justly entitled to the Character of a peaceful Citizen, and a useful and worthy Member of Community."—Royal Gdn.,
3, 5, 1776.

The British batteries at Hell Gate are unmasked by "fellow
Trees." They were opened on the 8th, but "The Rebels only fired three guns."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.). The date of Sept. 8 is
found on one of Robertson's drawings (No. 35—see II 12) entitled "View of the opening [l] of our Battery at Hell Gate upon .

Walton's house . . & the . . . Estuary, 8th Sept. 1776."

"Several Sail came in to ye Bay, under Convoy of a Man of War, some of them we supos'd to be Prizes."—Diary of James Fin-
ch (M.S.), 32.

Col. Wm. Douglas of Connecticut writes to his wife from a
"Country Seat near Turtle Bay": "Our Army is now in three grand
Divisions. One at the City, which is our right wing, commanded by Geo Putnam, one at and above Kings Bridge, commanded by Genl Heath, and one at and above Harlem, commanded by Genl Spencer, which is the Division that I belong to, and is called the Center
Division . . ."—Campaign of 1776, part 2, 70.

In a council of war, held at the Richmond Hill house, with
Washington presiding, it is voted to "arrange the army under three divisions; five thousand to remain for the defence of the City; nine thousand at Kingbridge and its dependencies . . . the remain-
der to occupy the intermediate space, and support either." Some officers, "in whose opinion of the enemy and opinion much confidence is to be reposed," argue for "a total and immediate removal from the city," but they are "overruled by a majority," who think that an attempt should be made "to maintain the city a little longer."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 395–96.

The provincial convention, meeting in the Episcopal church at
Fishkill, resolves "That the Committee of Safety and Correspon-
dence at New-York be appointed and authorized to take from the
doors of the houses in the city of New-York all the brass knockers,
and that they cause the same to be sent to some careful person at
New Ark, in New-Jersey, with all possible dispatch; that the said
committee keep as accurate an account as possible of the weight
and value of them, and of the houses from whence taken, in order
that satisfaction may be hereafter made to the respective owners."—Jour. Prov. Cong. I: 616.

"Fairbattle" publishes an open letter to Lord Howe suggesting that "the fate of America" be decided by a pitched battle between
equal numbers of British and American troops. He would have "the extensive plains of Long Island" the battlefield, and 10,000
men on each side, the armies to be "provided in all respects equal,
with trains of artillery and all other offensive weapons; their, on a
given signal, begin the attack and leave the issue to the God of
armies."—Moore's Diary, I: 308–9, citing Penn. Econ. Post, 5, 7,
1776.

"This Day sev. Ships Sailed out of ye Bay, some to Sea & others up to Town . . . This is ye Annual of Johnsons Battle at
Lake George in ye Year 1775 [5.1], a very Memorable Err for Amercians. Fitch (M.S.) says three put them, one
Kemble records: "Our batteries opened early in the morning
upon the Rebel Redoubt at Irons Hook; had one Sailor and one
Soldier killed during the day. This Night and the following day the Rebels increased their fire, having brought down some say four, nine or six mortars. One of our 24 Pounders returned useless by running at the Muzzle."—Kemble's Jour., 57.

Washington writes to the president of Congress from headquarters at New York a full report of his plans and policies of defense. He is advised, and from experience concludes, that "the war should be defensive (it has been even called a war of posts) that we should, on all occasions, avoid a general action, or put anything to the risk, unless compelled by a necessity into which we ought never to be drawn. . . . The honour of making a brave defence does not seem to be a sufficient stimulus when the success is very doubtful, and the falling into the enemy's hands probable."

"We are now in a strong post, but not an impregnable one; nay, acknowledged by every man of judgment to be untenable. I am fully of opinion that the establishing strong posts at Mount Washington, on the upper part of this Island, and on the Jersey side opposite to it, with the assistance of the obstructions already made, and which may be improved, in the water, that not only the navigation of Hudson's River, but an easier and better communication, may be more effectually secured between the northern and southern States. . . ."

"The post at King's Bridge is naturally strong, and is well fortified. I have also removed from the city all the stores and ammunition, what is absolutely necessary for its defence. . . . The council of general officers, who met on Sept. 7 p.m., "agreed the town would not be tenable if the enemy resolved to bombard and cannonade it."—5 Am. Arch., II: 216-18; Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 392-97. For a list of the works of defence in New York, see Johnston's Campaign of 1776 around New York and Brooklyn, 84-92.

Sept. 8

Clinton writes from "King's Bridge" to the president of the New York State convention: "By the enclosed return of my brigade, you will observe that there are wanting to complete, 596 men; that this deficiency principally arises from the different militia regiments not having furnished their quotas, and from desertion, which latter have been so frequent, that unless some effectual method can be devised to prevent, in future, not only my brigade, but the whole army will be much injured, if not ruined. . . . I know it is my duty, as well as the duty of every other officer in the service, to cause deserters to be apprehended; but it is also the duty of every friend to his country, and more particularly, so, of members of committees and officers of militia, to do without injuring the public service in any degree. I can't. If I should fail in every one of my services I shall feel it as a great public calamity, I would strive to make the deserters know their business, and I am sorry to add, are too frequently aided in evading my guards. . . ."

"From the disposition of the enemy's army and their delay, I imagine they intend attacking us in two or three different quarters; and I think it more than probable that their grand aim is to hem in our army and cut off our communication with the country; in which case, this division of our army, were it possible, should be augmented. It ought to be considered they hem us in by water on three sides. The distance across, up (as far as Moravick,) between the two rivers, does not much exceed twelve miles, though I hope their shipping won't be able to pass Fort Washington; but this is very uncertain. I mention these matters to show the necessity of the British being divided in their operations for perfect readiness; for should the enemy attempt anything of this kind so high up, it will be of the utmost consequence to fight and vanquish them before they have time to throw up any works whatever. . . . I am just informed that there are many disaffected persons near the Sound and East River, possessed of large stocks of cattle; that they neglect, which they should not, to refrain, and with part of the community, to the necessary price. It is more than probable they will fall into the hands of the enemy, where I believe the owners wish them, unless some proper measures are speedily taken to prevent it."—Pub. Papers of Geo. Clinton, I: 338-42.

9 The British batteries being completed (see S. 2), they fire upon the Americans. Sir Wm. Erskine drives them from Blackwell's Island, which the patriots had entirely captured, and also take possession of Montresor's and Buchanan's Islands. A frigate and 36 flat-boats "got up in the night to Hell Gate."—From transcript in Library of Congress of "Journal of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2135 f. 7). Gen. Howe reported on these movements to Lord George Germaine on Sept. 21, as follows: "Upon the Rebels abandoning their lines at Brooklyn, the King's army moved from Bed ford, leaving Lieutenant-General Heister encamped upon the Heights of Brooklyn, with two brigades of Hessians and one brigade of British at Bedford, and took five positions in the neighbourhood of Newtown, Bushwick, Hell-Gate, and Flushing. The two Islands of Montresor and Buchanan were occupied, and batteries raised against the enemy's work at Horen's Hook, commanding the passage at Hell-Gate."—5 Am. Arch., II: 378.

Kemble records: "The morning quiet, except very early, when the Cannonade was sharp. This Night began a new Battery completed in 36 hours very quietly. Mr. Sullivan returned from Philadelphia, no prospect of a Reconciliation taking place, nor could it be expected."

"Think the Rebels may derive great Advantage from our delays and have erected Batteries from New York at every Landing to Hell Gate, and a large Body Encamped on the Heights behind it. Our proposed Attack of Hell Gate Redoubt, and landing there, thought very hazardous by many. The strength of the Tides must unavoidably make our landings very difficult, as well as dangerous, from the length of time it will take between them."—Kemble's Jour., 57.

Sept. Archibald Robertson records: "Firing at the Batteries not very brisk. The Rebels disabled two of our Guns—They brought 6 mortars to play this morning & two Guns—This Evening another Battery of two Guns began our Right—Wm. Erskine with the 71st came to Hell Gate from Flushing."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 36—see Jl 12), entitled "E. N. E.—View of the West end of the Sound, taken from a height on Long Island near to Hell Gate 9th Sept. 1776.

"Brigadier General Erskine sent word to the rebels, to stop the firing of small arms, and to be content with watchfulness on both sides, or else all their houses on the farther shore of the Island of Montrevor (upon which 4 12-pounders were turned) should be battered to the ground, which proposition was accepted and quiet was restored. The river between these posts is scarcely as broad as the Fulda in Hesse, but deeper and full of eddies."—From Baurmeister's narrative, in Mag. of Am. Hist., I: 35.

"Several Men of War now lie within Gun Shot of our main Battery, and the greatest Part of the Fleet behind Governor's Island, tho' they have lately had very favourable Winds to come up to the City."—N. T. Mer. S. 8, 1776.

They have been at the New York armament transmits from Headquarters at New York to Lord Howe a letter from Dr. Franklin, and expresses his willingness to forward Lord Howe's answer.—5 Am. Arch., II: 257. Lord Howe replied on Sept. 10, from the "Eagle, off Bedlow's Island," stating that he would meet Dr. Franklin "and Messrs. Adams and Rutledge a committee of congress," to-morrow morning [Sept. 11, 2 p.m., at the house on Staten Island opposite to Amboy" (the Billings house), and he made provision for possible delay.—Ibid., II: 274.

Paster Shewkirk records in his diary: "... By the measures and proceedings of the Rebel army, it appeared evident, that they intended to leave the city; for as they had begun last week, so all this week, they removed their sick, their stores, and ammunition, and gradually the soldiers marched away. They likewise took the bells out of all the Churches [see S. 1] and conveyed them away.—Campaign of 1776, part 2, 116.

"We hear that the Deputy Post-Master of this City, hath received Orders to remove his Office immediately from Dobb's Ferry, to Head-Quarters; so that the Obstruction that Correspondence hath lately met with, will now, in a great Measure, be removed."—N. T. Mer., S. 9, 1776.

The last issue of The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury is brought out in New York by Hugh Gaine, prior to his retirement to Newark, N. J., in anticipation of the occupation of the city by the British. This was No. 1500 in his series.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 423. See S. 21.

This month the light Inflan 7 took Possess of Bahama's & Montresor's Islands [see S. 8] the loss of one man X & one w. The Rebels by our Preparat 7 think a Land 7 intended near Walton's House, This Day they are Busy throw 7 up Breast works along the shore. The 1st Brigade went over to Bahama's Island."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).
Having now obtained the particulars, James Thacher, M.D., Sept. 1776 records in his journal the incidents of the plot against the American patriots, which was discovered on June 21 (p. 8). "Several of these miscreants," he states, "were tried and convicted, and two or three were executed. We have now ample evidence, that the tories are the most virulent and implacable of our enemies; . . . so numerous and active are the tories in the vicinity of our main army, that it has been found necessary to adopt coercive measures, and to compel them to take the oath of allegiance, as prescribed by our Congress, or to depart from our territory."—*A Military Journal during the Am. Rev. War.* 64.

According to a letter from Brig.-Gen. James Clinton, who is at Fort Montgomery, to Gen. Washington, four or five sloops have been sent from the upper Hudson to "bring the sick from the Hospital in New-York to Orangetown." Other boats are to be impressed for the same purpose.—*Am. Arch.* II: 326-77.

Franklin, Adams, and Rutledge, commissioners from congress (see S 9), meet in conference with Lord Howe in the old Christopher Billop house at Tottenville, Staten Island, in an effort to bring about a reconciliation between England and America.—*Robertson's Jour. (M.S.); Kemble's Jour.,* 87; *Mather, The Refugees of 1776* (1913), 52; Winter, VII: 12.

Howe opened the conference by remarking that, although he could not treat with the Americans as a committee of congress, his powers enabled him to consult with them as "private gentlemen of influence." He proposed that the colonies return to their allegiance to the king, intimating that in that case the oppressive acts of parliament would be revised and the instructions to governors reconsidered. The commissioners, however, recited the numerous and continued tyrannies which had impelled the colonies to declare their independence and asserted that "a return to the domination of Great Britain was not now to be expected." They said that the nation of independence had been formed by the people of the colonies in general; that every colony had approved of it, and all now considered themselves as independent states, and were settling, or had settled, their governments accordingly; so that it was not in the powers of the Congress to agree for them, that they should return to their former dependent state." In conclusion they declared that, although Howe had at present no power to treat with them as independent states, it would be easier for him to obtain fresh powers, if there were in England a real disposition toward peace, "than powers could be obtained by Congress, from the several colonies to consent to a submission." Howe thereupon put an end to the conference, as he said, "no accommodation was like to take place."—*Jour. of Cong. (2nd Ed.),* V: 765-66; *Penn. Packet,* S 24, 1776; cf. letter of Rutledge to Washington, 5 Am. Arch., 1776; also *Rutledge's Jour.* 1776-77, *Am. Rev. War.,* 67-69. The committee's report of the conference is also printed in a footnote in *The Candid Retrospect* (see Je 30, 1780), 19-21, and Wm. Smith, commenting on the Americans' remarks concerning the colonies' desire for independence, said: "The intelligent American wants no aid to convict this report of the want of truth and good faith. Some of them were so far from the calling for independence as to suspend all authority to support it, to this hour. And when uttered it shocked, and from that instant divided the Continent, and drove its advocates to violence and distress, that demonstrated the general discontent, and their own fears."—*Candid Retrospect,* 20 (footnote). See also S 20.

From this day forward it was plainly to be observed, that the heavy cannon of the New York batteries diminished their fire on Gouverneurs Island, and that their sick were transported from the city to Paulus Hook. The inhabitants, who had long before taken away their effects, now carried off in the night their property, even the cattle, out of the city to the main land before New York, and the royalist inhabitants were plundered, maltreated and in part dragged off too. From Fort Bankers Hill the artillery played little upon our works, but they doubt it were along the shore between New York and Cron Point, where General Washington was often to be seen, and provoked the Hessian artillery Captain Krug to fire off 2 cannon at him and his suite, a third shot too would not have been wanting, if the horses of the enemy had been pleased to stay."—From Baumreister's narrative, in *Mag. of Am.Hist.,* I: 36.

Pastor Shewkirk writes in his diary under Sept. 10 and 11: Sept. 11 "Night and day they were busy to bring their tents away; and it appeared plain, that there would be a change soon.

Almost daily there was firing from Long Island to Hora's Hook, and the ship yards here."—*Campaign of 1776,* part 2, 116. "That portion of the inhabitants who were opposed to the British rule, and friendly to Congress, took refuge mostly on the other side of the Hudson river, and found among the ancient Dutch families of Bergen, Roelckland and Orange, a transient and unquiet home until after the war."—N. Y. Cam. Adv., N 25, 1859, citing the N. Y. Observer.

Peter Elting writes to Capt. Richard Varick that "the town 12 appears . . . to be in a Bad state of defence it seems the greatest dependence Is made on the musketry." He is informed, however, "that our army is in a much better Posture of defence at Hornshook [later called 'Harris's Point']—nearly opposite 'Hurigate,' and Kingsbridge, at the later the grand stand is to be made Many Wagons & Horses about here have been Impres for Carrying the stores, Provisions & out of New York."—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.,* 105-6.

Two ships of war make their appearance at Hell Gate, having come through the Sound.—*N. Y. Merc. (Newark Ed.),* S 21, 1776.

The British fleet, consisting of five armed vessels and 10000 men, under the command of Lord Howe, who was here 27th Sept. stated that another conference of general officers was held on the 12th, when it was determined that a removal of the army was not only prudent but absolutely necessary. He expected the immediate attack of the British.—*Am. Arch.,* II: 336.

Evert Byvanck, a prominent merchant of New York, was among those who fled from the city as soon as the success of the British was apparent. His country-place was on the East River, near the foot of the modern Delancy St. In a letter written at the time, he gives an account of his efforts to get from New York to Horsenecke: "On Thursday, the 12th of September, I took my Chais, Horse and Negro Sam to drive, and went down to Corleers' Hook to my country seat [on the East River near the foot of Delancy St.]. The King's army had been in the city two days, and on Long Island and two of ours on Corleres' Hook, on both sides of the house, was advised not to proceed farther, but being so near my house, about three-quarters of a mile off, I went out of my Chais and ventured to walk through a Lane which led me to the back part of my place, ordering my man to follow me with Horse and Chais. A heavy cannonade still kept us; as we were going there several cannon balls flew past us, and two balls struck a post and a rail of the Lane fence we passed through breast-high just before us; however, we got safe to the back part of my Land . . . . That afternoon the Gentleman I took down with me in my Chais, came to me and importuned me to make all the haste I possibly could to get away out of imminent danger, as it was not in the least doubted but the King's Troops were preparing for landing, and by all likelihood would land that Sunday, but the next day I would or could not then escape being killed, wounded or taken prisoner, on which I took his advice, and after the firing of the Enemies' Cannon ceased, which was about six o'clock on Friday evening, 13 Sept., I ordered my man Sam to put the horse in the Chais, and I proceeded that evening as far as the hill above Harlem to the place where Mr. Law [Lawrence] Kortright had retired to, being a house belonging to Mr. Eliz. Egans of St. Croes, which I was kindly received, who told me he had removed his family to Hackensack that day, and intended in one or two days to follow them; his house and outhouses were filled with officers, attendants and their horses. About ten o'clock we were all preparing to go to bed, when a General who was there received orders to be with his several companies of Soldiers at one o'clock that night opposite, Turtle Bay or Kip's Bay, and to lay on their arms to obstruct the landing of the King's troops then hourly expected."—*Whittemore, The Abel and Allied Families, 17-18.*

Washington, writing to the president of congress on Sept. 14, 15 states: "Yesterday afternoon [Sept. 13] four ships of war, two of forty and two of twenty-eight guns, went up the East River, passing between Governor's Island and Long-Island, and anchored about a mile above the city, opposite Mr. Stuyvesant's, where the Rose man-of-war was lying before."—*Am. Arch.,* II: 326. The "Journal of Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerio MSS. 2135 f. 7), gives the names of the ships as the "Phoenix," "Roebeck," "Orpheus," and "Carryfort," and says they were "under Fire of the Rebel Batteries, above Bushwick" (i.e., on the Manhattan shore.
The four ships anchored at Horn’s Hook. The Americans were getting ready to retreat. —Solomon Nath’s Jour., 35.

“On this day,” runs Baumeister’s narrative, “General Howe wished to land upon the island of New York, because 18 years ago on this day General Wolfe had conquered Quebec, but also lost his life. The watchword for this end was ‘Quebec’ and the counter-sign ‘Wulff,’ but the frigates were too late for this attack as they only sailed out of the fleet at 5 o’clock on the evening of the 14th; 4 frigates, all of 32 guns, named Phoenix, Rhobock, Orpheus and Carysfort, moved up the East River and anchored beyond Bushwick. The rebels fired from all sides on this passage, but the vessels under cover of one of them was answered by withering fire. The damage on Governors Island had the best effect upon the Point of New York, and on the other hand the wooden watch-house on the said island suffered all the injury which the rebels intended for the battery, and not a man was lost.” —Mag. Am. Hist., 1: 35.

Gen. Johnson’s “Map of Brooklyn at the time of the Revolu- tionary War” shows the American battery at Brande Maien’s Point, north of Stuyvesant’s Meadows, and directly opposite Bushwick Creek, Brooklyn, where the “Rose” was anchored. The frigate, to escape destruction, that night took a position between Blackwell’s Island and Long Island.—See reproduction in Man. Com. Coun. (1858), 112.

Robertson writes: “I went on board the Rose at Bushwick Point with Col. S. Sherriff to reconnoitre the opposite shore of N. Y. Island. King’s Bay with appeared very strong ground—made a Sketch of it.”—Robertson’s Jour. (M.S.). This sketch may have served as the ground work of the drawing of “Kipp’s Bay 17th Aug. 1778 (q. v.),” where the Troops landed 17th Sept. 1776, preserved among the Robertson drawings in N. Y. P. L.

At 8 o’clock this evening I received orders to Attend Genl. C — who was to command the Division of Troops consisting of all the B. H. Artillery. Col. L. In & Hess & chasen {were} to be landed the next morn at Kipp’s Bay on N. Y. Island, went off immediately.”—Robertson’s Jour. (M.S.).

Lieu. Col. Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father an account of local movements among their friends and among the enemy. The Enemy have been in Possession of Montraseur’s Island for these four years; they had brought into the North West Point and fired several Times at your House. I suppose they will shoot it like a sieve and destroy what little is left upon the place; ... Could we have supposed that a Nation so civilized in their Manners, so christianized in their Principles, could so far have debased themselves so to extend their Acts of Oppression over a People, the Fruits of whose honest Industry were appropriated to their Advantage, and were the great source of their Riches? The Enemy, from their different Manœuvres and great Preparations intend soon to strike a decisive Blow—their Plan is to out-flank and hem us in, but I think they will be disappointed, for the Heights above Harlem and King’s Bridge are strongly manned and fortified, and all the Points up to Frog’s are strongly picketed and the avenues blocked and the Roads cut up to prevent the approaches of their artillerу. ... Old Oliver Delancey is a Colonel, and your poor Friend Woodall is killed, and that fawning, treacherous Courtier Governor Tryon lies at the Point of Death. ... This is the last Letter I shall write you in New York, perhaps it will be the last I shall ever write you for depend upon it there will soon be a Blow struck that in a great measure will determine the fate of America and liberate us from the Jaws of Tyranny.” —From Letters to Gen. Lewis Morris, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1873), VIII: 445–46.

In another letter on Sept. 18, Morris stated that, on the evening of Sept. 14, “six ships passed by our Batteries up the East River and anchored just above Mr. Stuyvinsin’s House five having passed by the night before.”—Ibid., VIII: 447. See also Winsor, VI: 283.

Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary: “In the afternoon more ships went up the East River, which being fired on again, brought on the greater smart cannonade. They continued to do damage as it was very unsafe to walk in the streets. The remaining of the Rebel army hasted away, and so did the members of the Committee, and others of the deuded people.”—Campagnie of 1776, part 2, 116–17.

Col. Babcock, in a letter of Sept. 21 to Gov. Cooke previously cited, states that, on Sept. 14, “his Excellency came and break-fasted with us at General Putnam’s, hard by the fort whereat we lodged. He further assured us he would try to assist us at General Putnam’s an hour before dinner. He did so.” Various questions were considered at this meeting of officers.—5 Am. Arch., II: 442.

The Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was the headquarters of Gen. Putnam while he held his short command at New-York.—Watson’s Annual, 341. See also Ap 5, Addenda. Regarding the occupancy of the Kennedy house by Washington as headquarters, see Ap 15, and Jl 20, 1776.

Miss Moncrieffe, daughter of a Royalist, Maj. Moncrieffe, who was with Gen. Gage in Boston, having written to Gen. Putnam, was invited to his house. She relates the incident in her later memoirs thus (without date): “On the next day, he sent Colonel Webb, one of his aid de camps, to conduct me to New York. When I arrived there in the Broad-Way (a street so called), where General Putnam resided, I was received with the greatest tenderness both by Mrs. Putnam and her daughters, and on the following day, I was introduced by them to General, and Mrs. Washington [who departed on Je 26, 1781]. ... but I seldom was allowed to be alone, although sometimes indeed, I found an opportunity to escape to the gallery on the top of the house (Almost every gentle- man’s house in New-York, has a gallery, with a summer house on top), where my chief delight was to view with a telescope, our fleet and army [British] at Staten Island. ...”—Memors of Mrs. Coghlan, (Daughter of the late Major Moncrieffe), (London, 1794), 16–17.

Col. Joseph Reed writes that it is expected the headquarters of the army will be removed this evening to Kingbridge—5 Am. Arch., II: 332. The removal was made to the Morris house.—See S 16, 1776.

Capt. Francis Hutcheson, ass’t-secretary to Sir William Howe, writing on Sept. 24 to a friend in England, says that Washington remained at Richmond Hill (see Jl 10) all summer, leaving it the night before the landing of the British (Sept. 15) —Johnston, Battle of Harlem Heights, 219, citing the Haldimand MSS., British Mu- seum, posing states in The Pictorial Field-book of the Rev., II: 815, that Washington made the residence of Robert Murray on Murray Hill his headquarters on the 14th; but there appears to be no evidence to support this statement, or that he spent the night of the 14th there.—Johnston, Campaign of 1776 around N. Y. and Brooklyn, 236, footnote. See also Winsor, VI: 276.

The Landing on New York Island, was made this Morning in Kipp’s Bay, and the Town of New York, was taken Possession of this Evening by Major General Robertson, who was appointed Commandant.”—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of “Journal of the Operations,” etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2125 f. 7). See also descript. of Pl. 65-b, I: 354–55.

The following selected extracts from contemporary sources present the principal facts which constitute our knowledge of the events of the day:

Col. Archibald Robertson writes: “at ½ past four in the morning of the 15th we began our march towards Newton Inlet where we arrived a little past 6—found the Boats ready—at 7 the Embarkat {began} & at 10 the whole were in their Boats—I went in a Boat attended by the Genl who was in Commodore Hotham’s Boat, we went down the Creek past & over the E. River & went on Board the men of War who [sic] station’d to Cover our landing—they were well Placed & very close in shore, there were a Number of the Rebels in their Breast Works where we were to land.—After being on board the Ships we return’d immediately again to the Creek & the Commodore made the Signal for the Boats to advance, by a ½ past 12 o’clock they were all rendezoued under Bushwick Point—The Signal was made by the C— to advance towards the Shore in their proper Divisions upon wth all the Ships began to fire & kept up an incessant Roar & their Guns well directed our Boats were quite covered wth smoke The scene all-together was
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Grand & Noble—while we were proceeding we perceived a large Sept. Column of Rebels on our left march with their Colours flying 15 seemingly w^t an intention to throw themselves into the Breast Works where we were to land—at last about one the L^t in landed on the Rocky Hill to the Right of the Battery & Part of the Spanish fort on the Right of the Grand^t landed on the left of the Bay—w^t 40 Y^ds of their Breast Works—Genl C— & I were on the Rock upwards of two minutes before any of t^e Grand^t landed on our side & then went into the B. Works to my great joy w^out the loss of a man—either side of the Bay. The horror & frrett the few inhabitants in the first house we came to were in was shocking—we pushed on in 4 Comp^s front towards the N. and in going down the Grand^t many of the Rebels running off in the greatest disorder, Genl C—desired me to run on & hold out my white Hankerchief & call to them to come in, but only one man tur'd about—after the Grand^t were form'd we halted a little & at this time the Hess^n Grand^t that were on our left fell in w^t the Rebel column & soon dispers'd them The Hessians had 5 kill'd & 10 wounded the Rebels 17 K^s & 40 w^t—We then went on to the heights of Inkleenberg about one mile in front towards King's Bridge where we halted, the L^t on our Right & a little advanced—About 2 Genl H—came up & after the 2d Embark^ arrived about 4 we moved on w^t some field pieces in front—The Rebels were drawn up before their Encampment about 2 miles in front on the heights of Harlem but on a drawn up in the position of the great part of their tents Bagage & c—& we then occupied the ground they left on to the Plains of Harlem & halted all night only Genl Vaughan wounded of the British this day. A number of the Rebels that were shut in between us & N. York made their Escape on our left, w^t might have been prevented had we had more men in the 1st Embarkation to push across the Island to the Hudson's River—Robertson's Jour. (N.S.), For reference to Robertson's drawing of the landing at Kipp's Bay, see Sept. 13, 1776.

"The [British] army landed . . . at the house of Mr. Foxxpost Postmaster General, in Kip's Bay. The troops immediately took possession of the house of Mr. Robert Murray, the Quacker House on Ickling Barrack [Inclenberg], a very strong point. Mr. Washington's men were driven from the posts they possessed as far as the Hill, with a Hollow way on its rear. The enemy made their opening at the 5 o'clock P.M. From Mount Morris [516th St.] at which place and near the Blue Bell [see O 12, 1753], which is three miles from King's Bridge, they were strongly posted."—Battle of Harlem Hill's, 210, citing St. James's Chron., N 16, 1776.

"Kip's Bay was the large cove which then set in from the East River at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. It took its name from the family, who owned the adjacent estate. From this point breastworks had been thrown up along the river's bank, wherever a landing could be made, down as far as Corlies Hook or Grand Street."—Campaign of 1776 around N. Y., 232. Regarding the disposition of the American troops before the British attack, see ibid. See also Winsor, VI: 335.

The first firing was of 44 boats, with English infantry and Hess^n grenadiers under command of Lieut.-General Clinton. Commodore Hotham conducted this landing, under cover of 5 frigates, anchored close before Kaaps [Kip's] Bay, above Crown [Crow] Point, and maintained a 3 hours cannonade on the enemy's advanced posts in the great wood. The signal of the red flag denoted the departure of the boats, the blue on the contrary the storpage of the passage, and if a retreat should be necessary, a yellow flag would be shown."—From Baumreiter's narrative in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1877), I: 36.

Sir William Howe's report of Sept. 21 to Lord Germain contains the following account of the events of Sept. 15: "On the 15th instant, in the morning, three ships of war passed up the North River as far as Bloomingdale, to draw the enemy's attention to that side; and the first division of troops, consisting of the Light Infan- try, the British Reserve, the Hess^n Grenadiers, and Chasseurs, under the command of Lieutenant-General Clinton, having with him Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, Major-General Vaughan, Brigadier-General Leslie, and Colonel Donop, embarked at the head of Newtown Creek, and landed about noon upon New-York Island, three miles from the town, at a place called Kipp's Bay, under the command of a forty-gun ship and three frigates, in the person of Commodore Hotham having the direction of the ships and boats.

"The Rebels had troops in their works round Kipp's Bay, but their attention being engaged in expectation of the King's troops landing at Stuyvesant's Cove, Horen's Hook, and at Harlem, which they had reason to conclude, Kepp's Bay became only a secondary object of their care. The fire of the shipping being so well directed and incessant, the enemy could not keep their ground, and the descent was made without the least opposition." He here praises the conduct of the officers and men of the Navy.

"The British immediately took post upon the commanding height of Inclenberg, and the Hessians moving towards New-York, fell in with a body of Rebels that were retiring from Stuyvesant's Cove; some firing ensued, by which a Brigadier-General, other officers, and several men of the Rebels were killed and wounded, with the loss of four men killed and eight wounded on the part of the Hessians.

"As soon as the second embarkation was landed, the troops advanced towards a corps of the enemy upon a rising ground three miles from Inclenberg, towards King's Bridge, having McGowan's Pass in their rear, which they immediately retreated to the main body of their army upon Morris's Height.

"The enemy having evacuated New-York soon after the army landed, a brigade took possession of their works in the evening.

"The prisoners made in the course of this day were about twenty officers and three hundred men. The enclosed return will show the artillery and stores taken [not printed with the report]."

"The enemy took post on a height in the N. part of the evening, was with the right to Horen's Hook, and the left at the North River, opposite to the Blue Bell [see O 12, 1753] where the enemy have their principal work, in which positions both armies still continue."—5 Am. Arch., II: 378-79.

Baumeister thus describes this phase of the capture—"This morning, at 7 o'clock the man-of-war Renome [Renome] of 40 guns sailed out of the fleet with 2 frigates, the Repulse and Bear, each of 32 guns, up the North River, and anchored above Blomenthal, the rebels fired upon this passage from Pauls Hook, but without any effect. These vessels however in sailing fired broadsides on the shore of the city of New York, on account of which the city, together with Fort Bunkers Hill, was deserted by the enemy, and about half past 10 in the morning a white flag was displayed, and the men of Admiral's fleet to the north of New York; this caused Admiral Howe to send some 100 marines into the city, to take possession of it, and to post guards in all the principal streets, by which all plundering was stopped and no one suffered any injury."—Mag. of Am. Hist., I: 37.

Pastor Shewkirk writes in his diary the following graphic description of the day's incidents: "Soon in the morning when the tide served, more ships passed up both the North and East river, and though what was yet in town of the Rebel troops got away as fast as they could, yet they fired again on the ships, as they did likewise from Powles Hook; which caused a cannonading which made the houses shake, and the sound of it was terrible. One large ball, supposed to come from Powles Hook, flew against the North church, and just opposite the G^t Church [Grace], and a part of it went into a neighboring cellar kitchen, where a negro woman was who came running over to the kitchen of the chapel-house; where also Syphers' family was, who had been there all night [see Ag 16], as they lived near the fort, where the houses were most exposed to the firing. After some time the firing ceased, and at the usual time we had the forenoon's preaching, in all stillness; the only service kept in the city. About this time the kings troops had landed on York Island, about three miles from the city; there was some slaughter, and the rebels were made to retreat towards Harlem. In the afternoon at three was the congregation meeting; but the evening preaching we thought proper to drop. There was a good deal of commotion in the town; the continental stores were broke open, and people carried off the provisions; the boats crossed to Powles' Hook back and forward yet till toward evening; some people going away and others coming in; but then the ferry boats withdrew, and the passage was stopped. Some of the king's officers from the ships came on shore, and were joyfully received by some of the inhabitants. The king's flag was put up again in the fort, and the Rebels' taken down. And thus the city was now delivered from those Usurpers who were and oppressed it so long."—Johnston, Campaign of 1776, Part 2, 177.
All accounts agree that it was impossible to remain under the fire of the men-of-war. Major Fish says that 'a Cannonade from the ships began, which far exceeded my Ideas, and which seemed to infuse a Panic thro' the whole of our Troops, &c.' Silliman speaks of the incessant fire on our lines, with grapeshot as being 'so hot' that the militia were compelled to retreat. Douglass's description is as quaint as it is expressive: 'They very suddenly began as heavy a cannonade perhaps as ever was from more ships, as they had nothing to molest them.' Lieutenant John Heinrichs, of the Hessianayers, writes: 'Last Sunday we landed under the thundering rattle of 5 men-of-war.'—Campaign of 1776 around N. T., p. 234. Ibid., p. 226. On Martin's map of Brooklyn, etc., in Man. Cosm. Com. (1855), opp. p. 112.  

'All of a sudden, there came such a peal of thunder from the British shipping, that I thought my head would go with the sound.'—Ibid., part 2, 82, citing A Narrative of Some of the Adventures, Dangers and Sufferings of a Revolutionary Soldier, etc. (1850). (The author of this work was Joseph P., not James S., Marista, as erroneously stated in The Campaign of 1776.—See New Eng, Hist. and Genealog. Register, XXX: 530.) See also O. 6.  

Kemble records in his journal an account of the British operations: "About 9 in the morning the Reserve, 33d and 42d Regiments excluded, Embarked in Flat Boats in Newtown Creek. The rest of the Army marched to the point of Land opposite to Kipp's Bay and embarked there; the 1st Brigade & 71st, excepted, who were to act on the left. About the 12th of Sept., the Grenadiers of the Shore, consisting of the Reserve & Donop's Corps, covered by two 40 Gun Ships and three Frigates, whose fire was both terrible and pleasing, and so terrible to the Rebels that they dare not come within half a Mile of the Shore instead of defending their Lines on the Shore. As we were going on Shore we saw a party of about 200 ... Rebels, ... marching in great haste to take possession of their Works. The Rear of Steuben's Regiment was with them. People that afterwards fell in with the Hessians. The Light Infantry Landed upon the Right of the Bay, got up a Rock, the Grenadiers &c. in it; the Light Infantry took possession of the Post on their Right; the Grenadiers, 33d and 42d. Marched thro' to Lindencroft Hill, and the Hessians to the left, where they met with a party of the Rebels, of whom they killed 39 or 40 and took about 60 prisoners. The Grenadiers met with a small party and exchanged a few shot, Maj. Gen. Vaughan the only Person Wounded and that Slightly. Our loss the whole day about 3 Killed and 16 or 18 wounded. The advance of our Army Marched to the Black Horse, and across from thence by Thorough House to North River, and had very near cut off Mr. Putnam's Retreat, who brought off the Rebel Rear Guard from New York, most of whom and their Troops in general are got by the North River Road."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 88-89.  

On the morning of Sept. 16, Washington prepared the rough-draft of a letter to be sent to the president of congress describing the events of Sept. 14 and 15. It was copied and dispatched immediately by Robert H. Harrison, who explained in a postscript that Washington intended to sign it, "but having rode out, and his return or where to find him uncertain," it is sent unsigned. The letter in full is as follows:  

"Sir: On Saturday [Sept. 14], about sunset, six or more of the enemy's ships, one or two of which were men-of-war, passed between Governor's Island and Red-Hook and went up the East River to the station taken by those mentioned in my last. In half an hour I received two expresses, one from Colonel Sargent at Horn's Hook, (Holl-Gate,) giving an account that the enemy, to the amount of three or four thousand, had marched to the river, and were embarking for Barry's on Montrossar's Island, where numbers of them were then encamped; the other from General Mifflin, that unconnected and formidable movements were discovered among the enemy, which being confirmed by the scouts I had sent out, I proceeded to Harristown—where or at Morrisania, which was superior to it—the principal attempt to land would be made. However, nothing remarkable happened that night; but in the morning they began their operations. Their ships came up the North River as high as Bollingfordale, which put a total stop to the removal by water of any more of our provisions, etc.; and about eleven o'clock those in the East River began a most severe and heavy cannonade, to land on the grounds and cover the landing of their troops between Turtle Bay and the city, where breezeworks had been thrown up to oppose them. As soon as I heard the firing, I rode with all possible dispatch towards the place of landing, when, to my great surprise and mortification, I found the troops that had been posted in the lines retreatting with the utmost precipitation, and those ordered to support them, (Parson's and Fellows's brigades,) flying in every direction; and in the great confusion, not only leaving the exer- cisions of their generals to form them. I used every means in my power to rally and get them in some order; but my attempts were fruitless and ineffectual; and on the appearance of a small party of the enemy, not more than sixty or seventy, their disorder increased, and they ran away in the greatest confusion, without firing a single shot. Finding that no confidence was to be placed in those brigades, and not hesitating that advantage might be had in throwing the enemy to Harlem Plains and cut off the retreat to this place, I sent orders to secure the heights in the best manner with the troops that were stationed on and near them; which being done, the retreat was effected without little or no loss of men, though of a considerable part of our baggage, occasioned by this disgraceful and dastardly conduct. Most of our heavy cannon, and a part of our stores and provisions which we were about removing, were unavoidably left in the city, though every means, after it had been determined in Council to evacuate the post, had been used to prevent it. We are now [Sept. 16] encamped with the main body of the army on the Heights of Harlem, where I hope the enemy will meet with a defeat in case of an attack, if the generality of our troops should be behaved with tolerable bravery; but with experience of our Company's conduct, I am not convinced that it is rather to be wished for than expected. However, I trust that there are many who will act like men, and show themselves worthy of the blessings of freedom. I have sent out some reconnoitring parties to gain intelligence, if possible, of the disposition of the enemy, and shall inform Congress of every material event, by the earliest opportunity."—5 Am. Arch., II: 351.  

In a letter written to John Augustine Washington, on Sept. 22, Gen. Washington repeats the account of the patriot forces "running away in the most disgraceful manner," and refers to the "loss of many tents, baggage, and camp equipage, which would have been easily secured, had they made the least opposition."—5 Am. Arch., II: 446. See also Washington's report on this event to Abraham Yates, Jun., president of the convention of the state of New York, dated Sept. 23.—Ibid., II: 466.  

Jos. Montgomery, an officer of the Delaware regiment, writing to Caesar Rodney from Kingsbridge on Sept. 16, said that when only a few of the British put in an appearance two or three regiments of Americans ran away, "notwithstanding all the Solicitous, Prayers and I might say Tears of Genl. Washington."—From a final letter, sold as "The White's" in Phila., Sept. 23.  

"The rebels, under direction of General Putnam, drew back during this landing from the shore, to the wood between Cron [Crown] Point and Bluntenthal [Bloomingdale], with a broken front, sometimes the left, sometimes the right wing in advance; when however the [British] regiments were collected in line on the shore, and the drums gave the signal for the march, not a rebel awaited our coming in order. They fled through the wood, notwithstanding General Putnam made every effort to bring back the fugitives, but it was in vain, and lucky for him, that he was able to escape on a horse. . . ."—Bauermeister's narrative, in Mag. Am. Hist., I: 37.  

James Thacher, M. D., records in his journal "When retreat- ing from New York, Major General Putnam, at the head of three thousand five hundred continental troops, was in the rear and the last that left the city. In order to avoid any of the enemy that might be advancing in the direct road to the city, he made choice of a road parallel with and contiguous to the North River, till he could arrive at a certain angle, whence another road would conduct him in such a direction as that he might form a junction with our army. It so happened that a body of about eight thousand British and Hessians were at the same moment advancing on the road, which the rebels had brought them in immediate contact with General Putnam, before he could have reached the turn into the other road. Most fortunately, the British generals, seeing no prospect of engaging our troops, halted their own, and repaired to the house of a Mr. Robert Murray, a quaker and friend of our cause; Mrs. Murray treated them with cake and wine, and they were induced to tarry two hours.
or more, Governor Tryon frequently joking her about her American friends. By this happy incident General Putnam, by continuing his march, escaped a reencerounter with a greatly superior force, which must have proved fatal to his whole party. One half hour, it is said, would have sufficed for the enemy to have secured the road at the turn, and entirely cut off General Putnam's retreat. It has since become almost a common saying among our officers, that Mrs. Murray saved this part of the American army.—Military Journ. during the Am. Rev. War, 70-71. The residence of Robert Murray stood at "about the corner of the present Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue," on the slope of what was known as "Eldenberg" heights, now Murray Hill (see L. M. K., III: 966).—Campaign of 1776 around N. Y., 255, 259. A bronze tablet was erected on the site of the Murray house on Nov. 25, 1963, by the Knickerbocker Chapter, N. Y. City, Daughters of the Am. Revolution.—Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City, 160. Ann. Report, Am. Scen. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1964), 72.

"... Gen. Washington at first consented to his troops marching forward to give them battle; but on a second consideration, counter-ordered, as he could not have any dependence on the militia and the flying camp, which composed half the number then present. When the Americans were withdrawn, and no prospect of action remained, the British generals repaired to the house of Mr. Robert Murray, a gentleman of the family disposition. This was the house of the family, the rooms of the family, the manners of the family, as well as the manners of the British army. Here they remained common, as civilized as any they met with; even to the extent of being entertained to a tea for some at No. 2, or a cake or some wine. They were well pleased with the entertainment, and tarried there near upon two hours or more at the house. Tryon seating the repast, at times, by joking Mrs. Murray about her American friends, for she was known to be a steady advocate for the liberties of the country. Meanwhile, the Hessians and the British, excepting the corps which marched down the road to take possession of the city, remained upon their arms inactive; which gave General Putnam the opportunity of escaping with about 3500 men, including the guards, who had been left to shift for themselves, when Col. Glover had been ordered away from New-York... Col. Grayson has repeatedly said, speaking humorously, "Mrs. Murray saved the American army."—William Gordon, Hist. of the City of New-York and Establishment of the U. S. of Am. (1st ed., London, 1788), II: 238-239.

When Washington reached the vicinity of the Robert Murray estate, on the summit of the present Murray Hill, in the vicinity of Fourth Ave. and 36th St., he found the militia retreating in disorder along both the cross and the Post roads, and Fellows' brigade just coming on to the field. The general, with Putnam and others, was then on the rising ground in the vicinity of the present Forty-second Street reservoir. In a very short time Parsons and his regiments arrived by the Bloomingdale Road, and Washington in person directed them to form along the line of the Post Road in front of the enemy, who were rapidly advancing from Kip's Bay. 'Take the walls!' 'Take the cornfield!' he shouted; and Parsons' men quickly ran to the wall, and the soldiers of New York also were in a confused and disorderly manner. Their general did his best to get them into line on the ground, but found it impossible, they were so dispersed, and, moreover, they were now beginning to retreat..."—Campaign of 1776, 234-240. This account accords with the testimony of a court of inquiry respecting the retreat, which Johnston published in ibid, part 2, 92-95.

James Twitcher, M.D., commenting on the panic of the American troops, wrote in his journal, under date of Sept. 20: "His Excellency [Gen. Washington], distressed and enraged, drew his sword and snapped his pistols, to check them; but they continued their flight without firing a gun; and the General, regardless of his own safety, was in so much hazard, that one of his attendants seized the reins, and gave his horse a different direction."—Military Journ. during the Am. Rev. War, 70.

"... the General did all in his power to convince them they were in no danger. He led his Cane over many of the officers who showed their men the example of running. These were militia, the New England Continental Troops are much better..."—Campaign of 1776, part 2, 86.

Dr. Stiles recorded in his diary, under date of Nov. 10, a letter he had received from Gen. Greene, which stated that "The 2 Brigades run away from about 40 or fifty men, and left Gen. Washinston standing alone within an hundred yards of the Enemy. This disagreeable circumstance made the last Retreat very disgraceful..."—From the original MS. in Yale Univ. archives cited in Battle of Harlem H'ts, 163.

James Heath, in his"The American Military Artillery," said that Gen. Washington threw his hat on the ground, and exclaimed, 'Are these the men with which I am to defend America?' But several things may have weighed here—then wounds received on Long Island were yet bleeding; and the officers, if not the men, knew that the city was not to be defended. Maj. Chapman was killed, and Brig. Maj. Wyllis was taken prisoner. A few others were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The Americans retreated up the island; and some few, who could not get out of the city that way, escaped in boats over to Paulus Hook, across the river. The house, in the fort at Horn's Hook, was set on fire by a shell, and burnt down. The fort was afterwards abandoned..."—From Gen. Heath's Memoirs, cited in Battle of Harlem H'ts, 170. See also Bancroft's observations, regarding Washington's retreat, in a bibliographical notice on the events of this day, in Hist. of the U. S. (first ed., 1866), IX: 122.

A company of artillerymen commanded by Capt. Sebastian Bauman occupied Bayard's Hill fort, and then escaped along the North River as far as the "Glass House," where after occupying a small redoubt they appropriated boats and crossed the river at night with their howitzers.—Battle of Harlem H'ts, 86-88, citing Bauman's manuscript account of the event.

In Private Martin's account of the retreat, he wrote: "... the demons of fear and disorder seemed to take full possession of all and everything on that day. When I came to the spot where the militia were fired upon, the ground was literally covered with arms, knapsacks, stores, coats, hats and old flasks, perhaps some of those from the Madeira town cellars in New York..."—Campbell, 1776, p. 46.

Maj. Nicholas Fish, writing on Sept. 19 to John McKesson, secretary of the New York convention, observed that "the Panic seized as well Officers (& those of distinction) as Men, in so much that it magnified the Number of the Enemy to thee reality & generated substances from their own shadows, which greatly assisted them in their flight to the Heights above Harlem..."—Hist. Mag., 2nd ser., Vol. 1, p. 32. 53d Independence of the U. S.

Col. Smallwood wrote to the Maryland convention on Oct. 12: "I have often read and heard of instances of cowardice, but hitherto have had but a faint idea of it till now. I never could have thought human nature subject to such baseness. I could wish the transactions of this day blotted out of the annals of America. Nothing appeared but fright, disgrace, and confusion. Let it suffice to say, that sixty Light Infantry, upon the first fire, put to flight two brigades of the Connecticut troops—wretches who, however strange it may appear, from the Brigadier-General down to the private sentinel, were caned and whipped by the Generals Washington, Putnam, and Muhlen, but even this indignity had no weight, they could not be brought to stand one shot..."


Lieut. John Heinrichs, writing on Sept. 18 at "Hornhok," [Horn Hook], thus describes the capture of Manhattan Island: "Briefly in the afternoon this part of the island was ours... I had the right wing of the out-post we marched towards King's Bridge, consequently I came close on the East River, which is lined with the finest houses. I had the pleasure of taking possession of all these houses, together with the hostile battery, where I found 5 cannons; the rebels all fled. All the houses were crammed with furniture, rural riches, and jewels; the people however had all fled, and left their slaves behind. By the next day one proprietor after another came back and joyful tears of gratitude rolled down the faces of these formerly happy people, when they found again their houses, fruits, cattle, and all their furniture, and heard from one of them, his "Weir" and that he had merely taken possession for his property back to their hands..."—Battle of Harlem H'ts, 227-228, citing Schlüzer's "Briefwechsel meistem historischen und politischen Inhalten," Vol. II, Part vii, p. 99; Jay Pamphlets. For another translation, see Monroe's Hist. Series, No. 18, p. 189.
1776

Gen. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge on Sept. 18, to the committee of the New York convention, said, regarding the landing of the British: "Our lines were but thinly manned, as they were then intended only to secure a retreat to the rear of our army, and unfortunately by such troops as were so little disposed to stand in the way of grape-shot that the main body of them almost instantly retreated, nay, fled, without a possibility of rallying them, though General Washington himself, (who rid to the spot on hearing the cannonade) with some other General Officers, exerted themselves to effect a rally."

"The enemy, on landing, immediately formed a line across the Island. Most of our people were luckily north of it, and joined the army. The few that were in the city crossed the river, chiefly to Paulus-Hook, so that our loss in men, artillery, or stores, is very inconceivable; I don't believe it exceeds one hundred men, and I fancy more them, for their conduct would have been the same. In the evening, the enemy landed the main body of their army, took possession of the city, and marched up the Island, and encamped on the heights extending from McGown's and the Black-Horse to the North River."—5 Am. Arch., II: 38.

Gen. Greene, writing on Sept. 17 from "The Camp at Harlem Heights" to Gov. Cooke of Rhode-Island, says in regard to the retreat from Long-Island, and the evacuation of New-York: "The retreats were both judicious and necessary, our numbers being very insufficient to hold such an extent of ground. His Excellency had proposed to evacuate the city and suburbs of New York some time before the enemy made their last landing, and had the Quarter-master-General been able to furnish the necessary wagons to remove the stores and baggage, the retreat would have been effected in good order. But the enemy delayed their landing twenty-four hours longer. Almost all the old standing regiment was drawn out of the city, in order to oppose the enemy at Hell-Gate, where they made an appearance of a very large body of troops, and movements as if they intended a landing.

"We made a miserable, disorderly retreat from New-York, owing to the disorderly conduct of the Militias, who, from the appearance of the enemy's advance guard, this was General Fellows' brigade. They struck a panic into the troops in the rear, and Fellows' and Parsons' whole brigade ran away from about fifty men, and left his Excellency on the ground within eighty yards of the enemy, so vexed at the infamous conduct of the troops, that he sought death rather than life.

"The retreat was on the 14th [error for 15th] of this instant, from New-York; most of the troops got off, but we lost a prodigious deal of baggage and stores..."—5 Am. Arch., II: 369-70.

Vice Admiral Lord Viscount Howe, in a letter to Mr. Stevens, written on board the "Eagle, New York River" (East River) on Sept. 18, describes the movements of the Navy during these operations. He states, among other things, that, on the night of the 16th, the enemy fired four fireships between Forts Mott and Washington, but with no other effect than that of obliging the ships to move their stations, the Repulse excepted. The Renown returned on this side the town, but the two frigates remain still in the North River, with the Tryal armed schooner, to strengthen the left flank of the army, extending to the western shore of York Island..."—5 Am. Arch., II: 378-80.

The chaplain of an American regiment stationed at "Powles Hook" records in his journal that "After Long-Island was evacuated, it was judged impossible to hold the city of New York, and that for several days the artillery and stores of every kind had been removed, and last night the sick were ordered to Newark, in the Jerseys; but most of them could be got no farther than this place..." and Hoebuck, and as there is but one house at each of those places [evidently for the sick], many were obliged to lie in the open air till this morning, whose distress when I walked out at day-break gave me a liveller idea of the horrors of war than any thing I ever met with before...

"About eleven o'clock a furious cannonade was heard a little above New-York; and before night numbers came over from the city and informed that it was evacuated by our troops, and about supposing, thought we saw the tyrant's flag flying on Fort George."—5 Am. Arch., II: 460-61.

"The same Day the Enemy..." encamped on York Island about the Eight Mile Stone & between that & the four Mile Stone."—From letter of Gen. Geo. Clinton, dated Sept. 21, in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev. (1861), 111. A footnote states that "The eighth mile-stone on the old Boston road, measured from the old City Hall in Wall street, must not be confounded with the eighth mile-stone on the present road running north from the city. The former was, probably, near the present suburban village of Yorkville."—ibid., 111.

Gen. Howe immediately chose for his headquarters the country seat of Dr. James Beekman, on East River, near the present 52d St.; he remained there seven and a half months.—Mass. Com. Councils of 1784, 574. For a view of the house, see ibid. (1866), opp. p. 496. Cf. reference to Apthorp house, supra 21; and S 16.

According to Lossing, Washington made Mott's tavern, near the present 145d St. and Eighth Ave., his headquarters.—Pic. Field-Book of the Rev., II: 815.

A view of the city from the south-east, in pen and ink, probably drawn between this date and Sept. 21, and showing the English fleet off the north-west end of Governor's Island, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, PI. 47a. A similar view from the north-east, made during the same period from a point just north of the Rutgers house, which appears in the foreground, is shown on Pl. 47b, Vol. 1.

"The Asia, and two other ships of war proceeded up the North River, but were roughly handled by our battery at Powles Hook; and the next morning by day light, the Asia came down much faster than she went up, the three ships of war being nearly all destroyed by four of our fire ships that run in among them."—N. Y. Misc. (Newark ed.), S 21, 1776. See also 5 Am. Arch., II: 460-61.

British brigades and regiments are landed, and guards are posted "in & about New York." The general orders contain, in part, the following provisions: "Every officer, being an officer of the Royal Navy, is not bound to obey the order of the British General in New York;..." His Excellency Lt. Gen. Hester will be pleased to remove his Camp from Brook-lane to Hell Gate in Long Island & Encamp on the Heights, where the Brigade of Guards Where [were] Encamp'd;..." Capts. Grants New York Comp'y to be Posted in the Battery in Brook-lane Height & to report to Maj. Genl. Robertson Command in New-York;..." The Turtle Bay & Provost Guard is to be taken by the Brigade of Guards, & the last Night all British Troops to Guard to Mount Immediately;..." All Rebel Prisons to be Kept in New York, in the Hosp 1 or wherever M. Genl. Robertson shall Think proper;..." the Camp Equipage of The Army to be Brought Over As Soon As Possible. Magazines & Stores left in New York, are to be secured For his Majesty. The Barrack Master Genl is Ordered to take Possession of all Empty Houses, he shall judge Necessary For the More Effectually carrying on the King's Service..." and the Command 1 Officer of that Quarter will Aford him any Assistance, he may require For the Above Purpose."—From the British Orderly Book of 1776-1777, preserved in the N. Y. H. S.

"This morn a Batt'le of L. I. advanced by Jones's house on our left, but going too far were Attacked by a number of the Rebels & would have been cut off if they had not been well supported by the Generals & some field amun. Their loss is not very great; the firing lasted for some hours—Two men of War went up the N. R. & lay opposite our left Flank;—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Pastor Shewkirk's diary, under this date, states that the English troops this forenoon were "drawn up in two lines in the Broad Way; Governor Tryon and others of the officers were present, and a great concourse of people. Joy and gladness seemed to appear in all countenances, and persons who had been strangers... were now very sociable together, and friendly... The first that was done was, that all the houses of those who had a part and a share in the Rebellion were marked as forfeited..."—Campaign of 1776, part 2, 117-18.

"The Commander in chief was pleased to direct William Butler Esq. to take an account of all the derelict property, & make report every evening of his proceedings to Genl Robertson then Commander of the city."—From the "Case of William Butler, Esq." in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 150. This statement is followed by an account of the methods of military administration during the British occupation, with particular reference to the use of private-property for the storage of supplies, for dwelling houses, barracks, etc. See also D 27, 1777.

A resident of New York, of loyalist sympathies, wrote on Sept. 23, as follows: "The Day after the City was taken I repaired to it, and found it a most dirty, desolate and wretched Place. My House had been plundered by the Rebels of almost every thing I had left behind;—Sr. James's Chron. (London), N 7-9, 1776. Regarding the condition of the city, see also Winsor, VI: 331.
Rev. Charles Inglis returns on this same day from Long Island to the city, which, he says, exhibits "a most melancholy appearance, being deserted and pillaged. My house was plundered of everything by the rebels. My losses amount to near 200l. this day, after finding the whole coast from Cape May to New York on the East River, and from New York to Little Bloomdale [near Greenwich] on the North River, fortified with a Line of En- trrenchment, except where the Marshers obstructed it, with a Chain of Redoubts and Works from [Judge] Jones's House, across the Island to Leespenard's and Mortimer's [Mortier's] House [Rich- mond Hill] by Bayard's Mount on which they have a Fort called Bunker's Hill [see Pl. 50, Vol. I], the only Works of any Consequence or strength on the Island, and tolerably well finished. It is made of Sod. All the rest of Works (which are innumerable) appear calculated more to amuse than for use."—Kemble, Papers, 1: 88. "Flour and other Stores of no great Consequence" were also found, "with some cannon in their redoubts."—Ibid., 1: 89.

The general orders, issued from the American headquarters on Harlem Heights, and published in Morris's house, and in the Round House, are as follows: "The Arrangement for this Night," as follows: "General Clinton to form next to the North River, and extend to the left. General Scott's Brigade next to General Clinton's. Lieutenant-Colonel Sayer, of Colonel Grif- fith's Regiment, with the three companies intended for a reinforcement to-day, to form upon the left of Scott's Brigade. General Ninian's, Colonel Sargent's division, Colonel Weedon's, and Major Price's Regiment, to reinforce General Scott, and form in rear. They will also provide proper guards against his brigade upon the height, and every regiment posted upon the heights, from Morris's house to General McDouall's camp, to furnish proper guards to prevent a surprise, not less than twenty men from each regiment. General Patnam commands upon the right flank to-night; General Spencer from McDouall's brigade up to Morris's house. Should the enemy attempt to force the pass to-night, General Patnam is to apply to General Spencer for a rein- forcement."—Am. Archives, II: 381-82.

"The first priest to celebrate Mass in New York City after the British occupation was the Abbe de la Motte, an Augustinian, who was in a French ship taken over by the British, and brought for condonmation to New York." For such Catholic service, the British commander ordered him to be arrested; he was kept a "close prisoner" until he was exchanged in 1779.—Eccle. Rec., III: 1450. See also N 18.

"When the British Army took possession of New York, they found a Frenchman in Goal, under condonmation for Burglary & Robbery, whose sole offense was to set over our Prisoners to the Hospi- tal, as a Surgeon, the he knew not the least principle of the Art . . . . He caused the death of many American prisoners by poisoning.—Boudinot's Jour., op. cit., 35.

This introduces, in general, the subject of the treatment of American prisoners in the hands of the enemy during the British occupation of New York. In this connection, the name of William Cunningham, is seved in several marchal cases upon the mind (see above).—Ibid., 1774). Cunningham's dying confession on Aug. 10, 1791, regarding his atrocities in New York, stated: "I shudder at the murders I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from government, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than 2,500 prisoners starved in the different churches, by stopping their rations, which I sold. There were also 275 American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private execution was thus conducted: A guard was dispatched from the Provost about half after 12, at night, to Barrack-street, and the neighborhood of Upper Barracks, to order the people to shut their window-shutters, and put out their lights, forbidding them not to presume to look out of their windows or doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the Upper Barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Sept. Provost.—Genius of Liberty (Morristown, N. J.), 15, 1801. 16

For Cunningham's later history, see N. 25, 1785; A. 19, 1791. For a more particular account of the cruelties and atrocities committed by Cunningham, his report to the Pennsylvania and New York, see the Journal for Historical Recollections of Am. Events During the Revolutionary War, by Elias Boudinot (Phila., 1894), 66-79. Concerning the grievances of prisoners, see, ibid., 9-25, 95-106. See also N. 1776.

John Printard has left a description of the interior of the jail as it was under Cunningham's mis-administration. It is published in Astor's Com. Cats. Hist., 1855, 472-73.

In the battle at Harlem Heights, the British are forced to re- treat. The engagement began near what is now 130th St. and Broadway, and ended at about 107th St. and Broadway, covering the country west to Riverside Drive.—Johnston, The Battle of Harlem Heights, containing an account of the military operations of the day and a topographical description, with plans, of the battle- field. See also Winor, VI: 825, 334, 335. The principal events connected with the battle, taken from contemporary accounts, are outlined below:

The British official record reads as follows: "This day there was a smart Action near Bloomdale, in which the light infantry [British] suffered, but on being supported by the Reserve under the HoH M. Majr Gen'l Vaughan, the Rebels were defeated with great loss.—From transcription in Library of Congress; "The Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 2155 f. 7).

Kemble records in his journal: "In the morning a Party of the Enemy showed themselves at Jones's House; were inconsiderately pursued by two Companies of Light Infantry who Engaged and drove a very superior Body to a great distance, supported by 42d Regiment and some Light Infantry, were fired at from a Breast work, and retired from the scene of Action, which Party were ordered to Retreat. 1 Serjeant 15 Privates KILLED; 2 Majors, 2 Captains 7 Subalterns, 5 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, & 138 Wounded."—Kemble's Jour., 89.

Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father from "the Heights above Harlem": "Monday Morning [Sept. 16] an advanced Party, Colonel Knowlton's Regiment, was attacked by the Enemy upon a Height a little to the South West of Day's Tavern, and after opposing them bravely & being overpowered by their Numbers they were forced to retreat and the Enemy advanced upon the Top of the Hill opposite, to that which lies before Deyes's Dower, with a Confidence of Suc- cess, and after rallying their Men by a Beguille Horn and resting themselves a little while, they descended the Hill with an Intention to carry our Flank by Storm, extended from the North River to the before mentioned Hill, but they were received and driven from the same, and a Party that went up the Hill to Flank and cut off their Retreat, that they were forced to give Way. Their loss is something considerable, ours, about forty wounded & twelve killed. The Impression it made upon the Minds of our People is a most signal Victory to us and the Defeat a considerable Mortifica- tion to them."—Lewis Morris, to General Lewis Morris, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), VIII: 447-48.

In a letter of Sept. 18, written at the Morris house, Washington continues his report to the President of Congress which he began on the morning of the 16th, and gives these particulars: "Nothing has been attempted upon a large and general plan of attack. About the time of the post's departure with my letter, the enemy was several miles from our Flank, and appears, from a good day's march, to be at least twenty five miles from Fredericksburg, the most distant post, and about two miles this then, which I could say. I immediately ordered three companies of Colonel Weedon's regiment from Virginia, under the command of Major Leitch, and Colonel Knowlton with his Rangers, composed of vol- unteers from different New-England regiments, to try to get to their rear, while a disposition was making as if to attack them in front, and thereby draw their whole attention that way. My idea of this to effect, if the men and orders, and in the appearance of our party in front, they immediately ran down the hill, took possession of some fences and bushes, and a smart firing
began, but at too great a distance to do much execution on either side. The parties under Colonel Knowlton and Major Leitch un- luckily became known to those from the Eastern regiments, who were nearest the place of action. These troops charged the enemy with great intrepidity, and drove them from the wood into the plain, and were pushing them from thence, having silenced their fire in a great measure, when I judged it prudent to order a retreat, fearing the enemy, as I have since found was really the case, were sending a large body to support their party.

"... We had about forty wounded; the number of slain is not yet ascertained; but it is very inconsiderable. By a Sergeant, who deserted from the enemy and came in this morning, I find that their party was greater than I imagined. It consisted of the Second Battalion of Light Infantry, a battalion of the Royal Highlanders, and three companies of the Hessian Riflemen, under the command of Brigadier-General Leslie. The deserter reports that their loss in wounded and killed was eighteenth of their whole number; in the latter, his account is too small, as our people discovered and buried double that number. This affair I am in hopes will be attended with many salutary consequences, as it seems to have greatly inspired the whole of our troops. The Sergeant further adds, that a consider- able body of men are now encamped from the East to the North River, between the seven and eight mile-stones, under the command of General Howe, he believes, has his quarters at Mr. Apthorp's house."

He adds in a postscript: "The late losses we have sustained in our haggade and camp necessaries, have added much to our distress, which was very great before. I must therefore take the liberty of requesting Congress, to have forwarded, as soon as possible, such a supply of tents, blankets, camp-linsey, and corn, as he can get."

---5 Am. Arch., II: 351.

Writing on Sept. 17 from headquarters, at Col. Morris's house, to Gove. Cooke of Rhode-Island, Washington told the following story of the battle: "I am now encamped on the Heights above mentioned, which are so well calculated for defense, that I should hope that if the enemy make an attack, and our men will behave with tolerable resolution, they must meet with a repulse, if not a total defeat. They advanced in sight yesterday [Sept. 16] in several large bodies, but attempted nothing of a general nature, though in the forenoon there were some smart skirmishes between some of their parties and detachments sent out by me, in which I have the pleasure to inform you our men behaved with bravery and in- terpidity, putting them to flight when in open ground, and forcing them oftentimes to retreat. In the forenoon of our wounded men which fell into our hands, the appearance of blood in every place where they made their stand and on the fences as they passed, we have reason to believe they had a good many killed and wounded, though they did not leave many on the ground. In number our loss was very inconsiderable, but in the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Knowlton, I consider it as great, being a brave and good officer; and it may be increased by the death of Major Leitch, of the Virginia regiment, who unfortunately received three balls through his side."---5 Am. Arch., II: 369. See also Washington's account, dated Sept. 25, written to Abraham Yates, Jr., president of the convention of the state of New-York.--- Ibid., II: 466-67.

--- Gene. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge on Sept. 18, reported to the committee of the New York convention: "On Monday morning [Sept. 16], about ten o'clock, a party of the enemy, consisting of Highlanders, Hessians, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, and English troops, (number uncertain,) attacked our advanced party, commanded by Colonel Knowlton, at Martje Davi's Fly. They were opposed with spirit, and soon made a retreat to a clear field, southwest of that about two hundred paces, where they loaded, and drove them three or four times behind a fence covered with bushes. Our people attacked them in front, and caused them to retreat a second time, leaving five dead on the spot. We pursued them to a buckwheat field on the top of a high hill, distant about four hundred paces, where they received a considerable reinforcement, with several field-
1776 Another account of the death of Knowlton, by an officer who assisted him from the field, is contained in ibid., 154-55, citing the Conn. Gaz. (New London), S 27, 1776. A letter written at headquarters on Sept. 17 (by whom it does not appear), regarding the battle of Harlem Heights, states that "Yesterday morning, the Rt. Hon. the Regulators came within half a mile of our lines, and made a stand. A few of our scouts, who were out, attacked and drove them off. In two hours after, two thousand of them returned. General Beall sent out three companies of Riflemen, under the command of Major Mantz, who attacked them. Immediately General Washington reinforced with the remainder of our brigade, together with General Weedon's regiment from Virginia, Major Price's three independent companies, and one regiment of Rhode-Islanders. Never did troops go to the field with more cheerfulness and alacrity; when there began a heavy fire on both sides. It continued about one hour, when our brave Southern troops dislodged them from their posts. The enemy rallied, and our men beat them the second time. They rallied again; our troops drove them the third time, and were rushing on them, but the enemy had got on an eminence, and our troops were ordered to retreat, the General considering there might be a large number of the enemy behind the hill, concealed." Among the wounded were Captain Low and Major Leitch; and "Colonel Knowlton, from Boston, killed in the field, who distinguished himself at Bunker's Hill, as well as in this engagement. He will be interred to-day, with all the honours of war."—Ibid., p. 79-71.

It was stated in a letter from Baltimore that Maj. Leitch was in command of three companies of Colonel Weedon's regiment of Virginians. Col. Knowlton's "Rangers" were "composed of volunteers from different New-England regiments." By a Sergeant who deserted from the enemy, and came in this morning, we were informed that their party consisted of the Second Battalion of Light Infantry, a battalion of Royal Highlanders, and three companies of the Hessian Riflemen, under the command of Brigadier-General Leslie. The deserter reports that their loss, in killed and wounded, amounts to one hundred and forty, about forty of which we found dead on the field, and buried. [Cf. p. 1317.]

"On the whole, the enemy got completely defeated, which has given great spirits to our army, who are encamped on the heights at Harlem, where they are advantageously posted, and in high spirits, waiting the attack of the enemy. By letters received from New-York, we are informed that the enemy were encamped about two miles from Head-Quarters; that they were landing their artillery from Long-Island at Horn's Hook; and that an attack was shortly expected on our lines, which were very formidable."—Ibid., II: 371-72.

Capt. William King's account in his journal on the day of the battle, that in "the action on Vandalwater's Heights, near Harlem, on New York Island," he procured two brass 3-pounders, and there being no horses near McGown's, where the cannon were, he had them hauled by hand into position to prevent the Americans getting around the British left, "and 60 rounds from each were fired."—Mag. of Nat., 121.

Lient. John Henrichs, writing on Sept. 18 from a point "two yards from Hornshog," states that he was wounded in this battle and adds: "To whom could I more safely go, and who would receive me in a more friendly manner than they who had but yesterday called me their benefactor, their preserver! As I do not like noise, now still less than ever; I selected for myself, although I could have chosen a more pleasant house on the House of a New York preacher, Oglyby [or Ogly] [or Ogly of St. George's Chapel in Beckman St.] had fled with a numerous family of children and step-children. Not far distant was the house or rather the palace of her old father, who had a storehouse full of porcelain, wine, and bread, but had lost nothing from it.

"All these people came back last evening; and the emotion I felt on seeing mother and children, grandfather and grandchildren, so down to the black children of the slaves, hugging and kissing each other, so affected my wound, that I got a fever...

"—Battle of Harlem Heights, 228, citing the "Jay Pamphlets." See also the following accounts of the battle: James S. Martin's (error for Joseph Plum Martin) 'Narrative' (1890), cited in Campaign of 1776, part 2, 81-84; Lient. Tench Tilghman's letter to his father, 90-91; David Humphreys account, ibid., 90-91; Baumgarten's narrative in Mag. of Am. Hist., II: 377; and the additional documents in ibid. (1882), VIII: 39-49; extracts from the journal of the Hessian Gen. von Heister, and the diary of Capt. Sept. Von Walzburg, pub. in Battle of Harlem Heights, 224-26."

"...Some few days after this happened a New England Captain was dressed in Woman's apparel amid With a Wooden gun & Sword & Drum out of the army for Cowardice..."—Federick: The Journal of the British Officers, by William, Beatty, of the Maryland Line, 1776 to 1780, in Hist. Mag., 3rd, ed., I: 79.

"In y4 Afternoon we heard many Reports of y4 Bad Success of our Army, which seem'd to vary much in y4 Telling, so y4 it seems very doubtful whether any of them are worthy of Credit or not."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 42.

It is stated in the British orders of the day that: "The Com1 in Chief Entertain the Hope of the Bravery of the few troops that Yesterday heart back a Very superior Body of the Rebels, and he desires to return Thanks to the Batt2 and to the Officers and Men of the Artillery, that came to their Support, with that Expedition which so Strongly marks the Prevailing, spirit in The Army, and with Properly temper'd must Always Insure Success to his Majestys Arm's, but at the same time he finds Himself under a Necessity of Disappoiving Want of Attention in the Light Companies persuing The rebels without that proper Discretion To be Observed when their is not troops to Support.—The Gel has also much SatisfACTION in taking notice, of the steady Behaviour of the troops under the Com1 of L Gen1 Clinton, who made good the decent of this Island on the 15th Inst.—Four Days Provision from the 18th to the 24th, the exclusive will be Issued to the troops at Tickle Bay as fast as it can be Landed.—The Com2 Officers of Brigades Will press all the Waggons, and carts, in Possession of the Corps and Employ them For Bringing up Provisions for the troops Without loss of time.—From Orderly Book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. Regarding the campaign around New York, see Winsor, VI: 325, with map p. 404.

Washington thanks the troops in general orders for their conduct the day before, which shows "What may be done where Officers and Soldiers will exert themselves."—From Orderly Book, McDougall's Brigade (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

"Col. Knowlton... will be interred to-day with all the honours of war."—From a letter of this date addressed to a gentleman in Annapolis, in Battle of Harlem Heights, 157. For the exact place of burial, see ibid., 70.

Paster Shekirk's diary contains this entry: "... everything was pretty quiet, though almost daily they brought in prisoners, who were lodged in the Dutch and Presbyterian churches..."—The Campaign of 1776, part 2, 118.

A letter, written by John Oosthout, Jr. (probably about 1857) to Frederic De Peyster, states that early in the Revolution, when he was a boy, his father converted the Middle Dutch Church into a riding-school for their dragonas by removing the pulpitis, gallery, pews, and flooring, his father obtained from Lord Howe permission to take down the bell, which was the one presented to the church by the will of Abraham De Peyster in 1718 (q.v.). This he stored in a secure and secret place, which it remained some years after the British army evacuated the city, until the church was repaired and reopened.—De Witt's Discourse (1857), 97-98. This bell remained in the Middle Dutch Church until it was dismantled in 1844, when it was removed to the Dutch Church in 9th St. near Broadway. It remained there until 1855, when it was placed in the Dutch Church in Lafayette Pk.—Ibid. It was later hung in the tower of the Dutch Reformed Church at Fifth Ave. and 48th St.—Brief Account of an Old Church (1904), 59.

Among the orders of the day, the American troops on Harlem Heights, is this: "The Brigade Majors are immediately to settle a Court-Martial for the trial of prisoners, to meet at the white house near Head-Quarters."—Am. Arch., II: 382.

Lient. Col. Lewis Morris, Jr., writes to his father: "We... are now upon the Heights above Harlem where we shall do or die..."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1879), VIII: 147.

Rev. Charles Inglis of Trinity opens "one of the churches" and holds service.—Doc. Hist. N. Y. (40 ed.), III: 643. See Ag, 17, and S 22.

Gen. Geo. Clinton, writing from Kingsbridge, reports to the Committee New-York Convention the events of the last few days in and around the city. Since the battle of Harlem Heights, a local harangue had happened. The enemy keep close to their lines. Our advance parties continue at their former station. We are daily throwing up works to prevent the
enemy's advancing. Great attention is paid to Fort Washington, the posts opposite to it on the Jersey shore, and the obstructions in the river, which, I have reason to believe, are already effectual, so as to prevent their shipping passing; however, it is intended still to add to them, as it is of the utmost consequence to keep the enemy below us. . . ."—*Am. Arch.,* II: 383–84.

The original of this letter is in the N. Y. H. S.—*Battle of Harlem Heights,* 139–42.

Gen. Glover writes, from "Burnett's Ferry" to Washington: "The Enemy are forming an encampment on the edge of the North River, about one mile below the ground where the battle was fought on Monday last. I have moved the Brigade up the hill about one and a half [miles] from the Ferry.

Colonel Bradley's Regiment is posted between my Brigade & Powhuck House. The Asia Man of war passed by that post, nine o'clock this morning. Colonel Durkee saluted her with five shot—thirty two pounders, which was not returned."—*Glover Corresp.,* (MS.), part 2, p. 3.

Lieut. Heinrichs, a Hessien officer wounded in the battle of the 16th (p. v.), in a letter of this date, written at Harlem, near "Horn-Huck" (Horn's Hook), thus describes the city: "The Island of New York is the most beautiful island I have ever seen. No superuous trunk, no useless twig, no unnecessary stalk, can here be found. For long rows of beautiful houses bounded by orchards, meadows, and gardens full of fruit-trees, and single ones scattered over the hills, with houses attached, line both sides of the river, and present to the eye a beautiful scene. The houses, which are two stories high and painted white, are encircled by a piazza, and have a weather-vane on top. They are also surrounded by beautiful walks, and are built and furnished in the best of taste."—From "Letters of Breun and His Majesties Officers during the Am. Rev." in *Mastell's Hist. Ser.,* No. 18, 201–2.

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 367—see July 12), entitled "View of Long Island & East River from my Quarters on N. York Island. 18th Sept 1776."

Admiral Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, "the King's Commissioners for restoring Peace to His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in North America," issue at New York the following proclamation or "Declaration."

"Although Congress, whom the misguided Americans suffer to direct their opposition to a reestablishment of the Constitutional Government of these Provinces, have disavowed every purpose of reconciliation not consonant with their extravagant and inadmissible claim of Independence, the King's Commissioners think fit to declare that they are equally desirous to confer with His Majesty's well-affected subjects, upon the means of restoring the public tranquillity, and establishing a permanent union with every Colony as a part of the British Empire. The King being most graciously pleased to direct a revision of such of his royal instructions to his Governors as may be construed to lay an improper restraint on the freedom of legislation in any of his Colonies, and to concur in the real or shadow of which his Majesty's subjects there may think themselves aggrieved, it is recommended to the inhabitants at large to reflect seriously upon their present condition and expectations, and judge for themselves whether it be more inconsistent with their honour and happiness to offer up their lives as a sacrifice to the unjust and precarious cause in which they are engaged, or return to their allegiance, accept the blessings of peace, and to be secured in a free enjoyment of their liberties and properties, upon the true principles of the Constitution."—From one of these original broadsides, in the author's collection; see also 5 *Am. Arch.,* I: 396.

An American "Declaration," answering this, is in the form of a tractsry, signed with the names of the Howes and purporting to be an explanation of their "Declaration."—Ibid. For another proclamation by the commissioners, see No. 70.

The Britishers of the day proclaim that: "No Officers are to take Possession of Houses in New York but by Application to Majr Genl Robertson;" "The Commissary Genl of stores & Commissary Genl of Artillery's or their deputies To attend and take Charge of all stores left by the Rebels in the Island of New York;" "A Guard of an Officer and 20 Men from the Brigade of Guards to do duty at Greenwich to Protect the boats and to Preserue order among the Seamen There—This Guard to Parade at 4 O'Clock This afternoon, A Guide will attend to Conduct them. The Capt's of Guides and all the Guides of duty to attend at head Quarters daily at Orderly time and there to remain Till Dismis'd."—Genl Earl Pearcy Orders care to be taken by the Regts not to Burn any stray Near the store houses."—From Orderly Book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

Washington writes from the Morris house to the president of congress, that the British "are bringing many of their heavy cannon towards the heights. . . . They have also eight or nine ships of war in the North River, which, it is said, are to cannonade our right flank, when they open their batteries against our front." He plans "to maintain the post so long as it shall appear practicable and conducive to the general good."—5 *Am. Arch.,* I: 398–99.

The general orders, issued from "Head-Quarters, Harlem Heights," contain praise for the British policy to restrain every kind of abuse of private property. They also express complaint that "the abandoned and profligate part of our own army, countenanced by a few officers, who are lost to every sense of honour and virtue, as well as their country's good, are by rapine and plunder spreading ruin and terror wherever they go; thereby making themselves, in the opinion of the common enemy they are come to oppose. . . . The General [Washington]. . . . is determined to show no favour to officer or soldier who shall offend herein, but punish without exception every person who shall be found guilty of this most abominable practice, which, if continued, must prove the destruction of any army on earth."—5 *Am. Arch.,* II: 413–14.

Tench Tilghman, Washington's aide, writes to his father: "An Ensign is to be tried for marauding to-day; the Genl will execute him if he can get a Court Martial to convict him."—*Campaign of 1776,* part 2, 87.

In a letter to the Massachusetts assembly, Washington writes "in a cursory, rough way, an account of the most material events from the battle on Long-Island to the present moment."—5 *Am. Arch.,* II: 399–401.

Lord Howe, from the "Eagle off New-York," writes to Lord Germain: "Finding in a conversation with Mr. Sullivan, a Major General in the rebel army, taken prisoner in the action of the 27th of August [p. v.], that the leaders of the disaffected Americans, proceeded to understand the powers delegated by the King's commission, were restricted to granting pardons and declaring the Colonies at large—without authority in any matter of consequence, I thought proper to inform that gentleman, that the object of his Majesty's paternal desire was to make his American subjects happy, as well as to relieve them from the calamities of war—that the Commissioners were willing to consult and confer with any persons of influence, upon the means of attaining these ends; and that reconciliation, union and redress of grievances, might be the happy consequence. Mr. Sullivan hereupon proposed, and with General Howe's approbation, I consented, that he should go to Philadelphia, and undeceive those who appeared to entertain that confined opinion of the King's most gracious intentions. . . . On the 9th instant he returned, and acquainted me, that he had made known the sentiments I had expressed to him; and that according to the tenor of a resolution of Congress, three Deputies might be expected in this order to enquire more particularly into the grounds of the information he had communicated. . . . Although the object of this deputation apparently was to interrogate rather than to confer, General Howe concurred in opinion with me, that I should not, on that account, decline any proposition for a meeting—We thought it material to controvert the real or affected ideas before mentioned, which had probably been circulated with a view to persuade the ignorant, that the offer of peace and pardon held forth in our Declaration of the 14th of July [p. v.], was merely an artifice to disarm them, and that their liberties and properties were only to be secured by a perseverance in their resolution, to throw off all dependence upon the King and Parliament of Great-Britain. . . . In the evening of the same day I received information that Doctor Franklin, Mr. John Adams, and Mr. Rutledge, would meet me, at any appointed place, on the morning of the 17th. General Howe's presence being that day necessary with the army, he could not accompany me to the meeting, which I appointed should be on Staten-Island, opposite to the town of Amboy. [For account of the conference, see S 111.]

The consequence of the result of the above-mentioned interview, we judged it necessary to publish the declaration [see S 119] inclosed in our joint letter to your Lordship of this day's date. . . . "I have only to add, that as the rebel army remains strongly posted at the north part of the island of New-York, and the
inhabitants who had fled, or been compelled to leave the city, before the King's troops took possession of it, are not returned; we have not yet in our power, even were it expedient in the present moment, to effect the complete re-establishment of the Civil Government of this district."—Candid Retrospect, 21-25, citing the Parliamentary Register for 1776.

Writing to Gen. Schuyler from the Morris house, Washington briefly reviews events since the retreat from Long Island. Of the battle of Harlem Heights, he says: "This little advantage has inspired our troops prodigiously; they find that it only requires resolution and good officers to make an enemy (that they stood in too much dread of) give way." He adds: "The British army lies encamped about two miles below us; they are busy in burying over their cannon and stores from Long-Island, and we are putting ourselves in the best posture of defence that time and circumstances will admit of."—5 Am. Arch., II: 416-17.

The British orders of the day provide that "the 3d & 4th Brigades will send one Carefully woman—to attend the Gen'l Hospital at Hell gate the woman will be paid & Replied'd weekly any one that Quits her duty will be immediately sent Home,—All the facines & Pickets made for the 3d & 4th Brigades of British & the Brigade of Stern will be Carried in the Waggon belonging to the Corp's to Joneses House near the north River, those Made by the Brigade of G3a 4th & 6th Brigades to be sent in the same Manner to Major Musgrove's by Post to the Left of A'L'gowns House."—From Orders board, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S., 51: 214-15.

The burning continued in New York City. In Winside, VI: 334, the many references to it in contemporary publications give a composite picture of the catastrophe which no modern summary of the facts could so graphically present. These are contained in the following excerpts from letters, newspapers, official documents, and other authoritative sources:

Kemble records in his journal: "Everything quiet till 12 at Night of the 20th & 21st in the morning, when the Town of New York took fire. The Wind blowing hard a South East. The fire was first discovered between 12 & 1 o'Clock in that block of Houses fronting Mr. Watts's and near the Exchange, in a House facing the Water; from thence it ranged up the Broadway and Broad Street to the City Hall, one way, and near Smillie's, the other, at Flattenberg Hill. The other side of the Broad way was all consumed from Cortlands House to Hill's Tavern and from thence to St. Paul's Church, with all the buildings back of that to the North River.

"Many People taken up and confined on suspicion of setting the Town on fire, and it is not to be doubted; but it was done by design, Combustibles, Matches, & having been found in Houses since, kid under stairways, and ready for another Conflagration."—Kemble's Journal, in E. P. Kemble, Hist. of N. Am. War, (1794), I: 208-9, The German Allied Troops in the No. American War of Independence, translated from the German of Max von Ebeling by J. C. Rosengarten (1893), 42.

Fitch records in his diary: "About one o'Clock in y'evening We Observe'd a Considerable Light up toward y'e Northward, which we sosposal'd to be y'evening of some Buildings; this Light continued while Day, & some Time in y'evening we were Informed y'it was in y'evening of N. York, & y'of a considerable part of y'even City was burnt, but we are yet Scarcely able to believe this Report."—Diary of John Fitch (MS.), 46.

A letter, written by a loyalist in New York on Sept. 23, states: "I flattered myself that the City would soon be peopled again, and that Matters would speedily be restored to their former State; but our Calamities were determined to frustrate this Expectation. The Destruction of the City was resolved on, and a Number of Villains remained in the City concealed to execute this most diabolical Purpose. Accordingly, on the Thursday following, when every Thing was very dry, and a brisk southerly Wind blew, some of them set Fire to the Houses near Whitehall. The Fire instantly spread and raged with inconceivable Violence. There were a few Citizens in Town; the Fire-Engines and Pumps were out of Order, Two Regiments of Soldiers were immediately ordered into Town, and many Boats full of Men were sent from the Fleet; to these, under Providence, it is owing that the whole City was not reduced to Ashes. The Destruction was very great; between a third and fourth of the City is burnt. All that is West of the New Exchange, along Wall street to the North River, as high as the City Hall, and from thence along the Broad Way and North River to King's College, is in Ruins. St. Paul's Church and the College were saved with the utmost Difficulty. Trinity Church, the Lutheran Church, the Parsonage, and Charity School, are destroyed. Many of the Villains were apprehended, with Matches in their Hands [sic] to set Fire to the Houses. A Fellow was seized, just about to set Fire to the College, who acknowledged he was employed for the Purposes of a New England Planter, with Matches in his Pocket, who acknowledged the same. Between 1000 and 1500 Houses are burnt; and we are under the most dismal Apprehension that there are some more of those Villains concealed in Town to burn what is yet left. Our Distresses were great before, but this Calamity has increased them tenfold. Thousands are hereby reduced to Beggary. This Infernal Scheme was confederally executed to prevent the King's Troops from having any Benefit by the City, and to distress the Friends of Government. . . the Continental Congress gave express Orders to burn this City if not tenable against the British Fleet and Army [per contra, see § 3]. The City was set on Fire in four different Places at the same Time. Poor Trinity Church, a principal Object of Republican Independent Malice, was set on Fire in three Places.—St. James's Crew, N, 7-9, 1776. Mr. Shelton, in The Jewel Marriage, 47 and 64, calls attention to the fact that the portion of this account referring to "A New England Captain" was omitted from the transcription in the 5 Am. Arch., III: 461. He presents other significant records which tend to confirm the opinion that the "Captain" referred to was Nathan Hale.

Ezra Stiles states in his diary, under date of Nov. 25, 1776, that of the many different reports of the fire, the following was the way it was related in "Mr Gainer's N. York Mercury of 28. Sept. printed at New-Wark."—Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, II: 81-84. That account states:

". . . That the fire originated at or near Whitehall, soon extended to the Exchange, took its course up the west side of Broadway as far as Verlafften Hill, consuming all the blocks from the Whitehall up. The flames extended across the Broadway from the house of Mr. David Johnston to Beaver Lane, or Finch's Alley, on the west, and carried all before it, a few buildings excepted, to the house at the corner of Berkeley-street, wherein the late Mr. Adam Vandenbergh lived, sweeping all the cross streets in the way. The buildings left standing on the west-side of the Broadway are supposed to be Captain Thomas Randall's, Capt. Kenney's, Dr. Malless's, Mr. John Cortlandt's sugar house and dwelling house, Dr. Jones's, Hull's tavern, St. Paul's, Mr. Axtell's and Mr. Rutherford's. The cause of the fire is no[ ] known. We imagine about a 6th part of the whole city is destroyed, and many families have lost their All."—N. Y. Merc. (Newark ed.), S 28, 1776.

Stiles also stated that "There is another N York Mercury printed in the City of N. Y, at the printing office Mr. Gaines left where by a baseness, that is, by a removal of preserved. In that of Oct. this Burning is ascribed to the N Eng'g pple, as that of Rome was to the Christians."—Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, II: 83-84. The mention of the fire, to which Stiles refers was as follows: "The savage burning of this City by the New-England Incendiaries, will be a lasting Monument of their inveterate Malice against the Trade and Prosperity of this Colony, as well as their rooted Disaffection to British Law and Government. They had long threat- ened the Performance of this villainous Deed; and this is the best Return that the People of Property in this City, who have espoused their Cause, are to expect for their heedless Credulity."—N. Y. Merc., O 7, 1776.

The same paper of two days later (Sept. 30) gives the following full account: "On Saturday the 21st Instant, we had a terrible Fire in this City, which began about Oct. 9th, in the South Part of the City, and spread towards the Center, and is nearly a fourth of the whole City. The following is the best Ac- count we can collect of this melancholy Event. The fire broke out first at the most southerly Part of the City, near White-Hall; and was discovered between 12 and 1 o'Clock in the Morning, the Wind blowing very fresh from the South, and the Weather exceedingly dry. The Rebel Army having carried off all the Bells of the City, the Alarm could not be speedily communicated; and very few of the Citizens were in Town, most of them being driven out by the Calamities of War, and several of the first Rank sent Prisoners to New-England, and other distant Parts. A few Minutes after the fire was discovered at White-Hall, it was observed to break out in five or six other Places, at a considerable Distance. Mr. Robert Jones, who had the Chief Com- mand, sent immediately for two Regiments that were encamped near the City, placed Guards in several Streets, and took every
other Precaution that was practicable to ward off the impending ruin. Lord Howe ordered the Boats of the Fleet to be manned, and after landing a large Number of Officers and Seamen to assist us, the Mens were so much in the City in the North and East Rivers; and the Lines near the Royal Armies were extended across the Island, as it manifestly appeared the City was designedly set on Fire.

"The Fire . . . swept away all the Buildings between Broad Street and the North-River, almost as high as the City-Hall; and from thence, all the Houses between Broad-Way and the North-River, as far as King's College, a few only excepted. Long before the main Fire reached Trinity Church, that large, ancient and venerable Edifice was in Flames, which baffled every Effort to suppress them. The Steeple, which was 140 Feet high, the upper Part of Wood, and placed on an elevated Situation, resembled a vast Pyramid of Fire, and exhibited a most grand and awful Spectacle. Several Women and Children perished in the Fire, their Shrieks, joined to the roaring of the Flames, the Crash of falling Houses, and the wide spread ruin which every where appeared, formed a scene of Horror grand beyond Description, and which was still heightened by the Darkness of the Night. Besides Trinity Church, the Rector's House, the Charity School, the old Lutheran Church, and many other fine Buildings were consumed. St. Paul's Church and King's College were in the Line of Fire, but saved with very great Difficulty. After raging about 10 Hours, the Fire was extinguished between 10 and 11 o'Clock, A. M.

". . . several Persons were discovered with large Bundles of Matches, dipped in melted Rosin and Brimstone, and attempting to set Fire to the Houses. A New-England Man, who had a Captains Commission under the Continental Congress, and in their Service, was seized with these dreadful Implements of Ruin—on being searched, the Sum of gold was found upon him. General Robertson rescued two of those Incendiaries from the enraged Populace, who had otherwise consigned them to the Flames, and reserved them for the Hand of deliberate Justice. One Wright White, a Carpenter, was observed to cut the Leather Buckets which conveyed Water—he also wounded, with a Cutlass, a Woman who was very young and pretty. This provoked the Spectators to such a Degree, that they instantly hung him up. One of those Villains set Fire to the College, and was seized; many others were detected in the like Crime, and secured."

"The Officers of the Army and Navy, the Seamen and Soldiers greatly exerted themselves, often with the utmost Hazard to themselves, and showed all that Alertness and Activity for which they are justly celebrated on such Occasions. To their vigorous Efforts in pulling down such Wooden Buildings as would conduct the Fire, it is owing, under Providence, that the whole City was not consumed; for the Number of Inhabitants was small, the Pumps and Fire-Engines were very much out of Order. This last Circumstance, together with the Removal of our Bells, the Time and Place of the Fire's breaking out, when the Wind was South, the City's being set on Fire in so many different Places nearly at the same Time, so many Incendiaries being caught in the Fact of setting Fire to Houses: these, to mention no other Particulars, clearly evince beyond the Possibility of Doubt that this diabolical Affair was the Result of a preconcerted, deliberate Scheme. Thus, the Persons who called themselves our Friends and Protectors, were the Perpetrators of this atrocious Deed; which in Guilt and Villainy is not inferior to the Gun-Powder Plot. Whilst those who were held up as our Enemies, were the People who gallantly stpt forth, at the Risque of their Lives, to snatch us from Destruction! Our Distresses were very great indeed before; but this Disaster has increased them tenfold. Many Hundreds of Families have lost their all; and are reduced from a State of Affluence to the lowest Ebb of Want and Wretchedness—"institutio of Shelter, Food or Clothing. . . ."—N. Y. S. Merc., S 39, 1776.

"The London papers attributed the story to 'Major Rook,' formerly aide-de-camp to General Gage, and a noted paragraph writer in the 'Massachusetts Gazette.'"—Wm. H. Shelton in The Jumel Mansion (1916), 45. (Mr. Shelton, in this work, presents evidence tending to show that the New England captain mentioned in this account is the same as Nathaniel Hale.) "For some reason this graphic account of the great fire in New York is omitted from Force's 'American Archives,' where almost every reference to that event has found a place."—Ibid., 47 and 64.

There are several other accounts worthy of special notice. The following was written by David Grim for the N. Y. Hist. Soc.: Sept. 21-22, 1776

"This fire of 1776 commenced in a small wooden house, on the wharf near the White Hall Slip, it was then occupied by a number of men and women of a bad character; . . . There being very few inhabitants in the city, it spread and burned with great rapidity, carrying with it the buildings in the vicinity. . . . Building on both sides of the Broadway with some few houses in New Street to Rector Street, and to John Harrison, Esq., three story brick house, which house stopped the fire on the E side of the Broadway; from thence it continued burning all the houses in Lumbard Street, and those in the rear of the houses on the W side of Broadway to St. Paul's Church there continued burning the houses on both sides of Partition Street, and all the houses in the rear [again] of the W side of the Broadway to the N. River.

"The fire did not stop, until it got into Mortick Street, now Barclay Street. The College yard and the vacant grounds in the rear of the same, put an end to this awful and tremendous fire.

"The next morning, the line of fire reached Trinity Church, being burned was occasioned by the flames of the fire that fell on the Side of the roof. The contrary winds fanned those flakes of fire, in a short time to an amazing blaze, it soon became out of the Human power to extinguish the same; The roof of this noble Edifice was so steep that no person could go on it.

"St. Paul's Church; was in like perilous situation. The roof being flat, with a balustrade on the eves; a number of the citizens went on the same, and extinguished the flakes of fire, as they fell on the roof. Thus happily was this beautiful habitation saved from the destruction of this dreadful fire [which] threatened the ruin thereof, and that of the whole city.

"The Lutheran Church, being contiguous to houses adjoining, it was impossible, to save it from destruction, this fire was so furious and violently hot, that no person could go near it. And there were few engines that were not hot at the corner of Canal and Roosevelt Streets; several of the citizens were sent to the provost guard for examination, some of them remained there two or three days, until they could give satisfactory evidence of their Loyalty."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1870), 275.

"Grim's account is accompanied by a plan of the city ("within the Palisades which were erected in the year 1745"), showing the course of this fire and also that of Aug. 5, 1778 (p. 14). It indicates the sites of the prominent buildings of the period. This plan is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc., and was reproduced in Man. Com. Coun. (1866), p. 766. No other map of the burred district appears of record.

"To this account, William Dunlap, writing in 1840, adds: 'Over the ruins of this fire I have wandered, when a boy, in every direction. It will be observed, by Mr. Grim's account, that the houses on the west side of Broadway, and which were south of Beaver street, escaped the conflagration; and it was in these, that the English generals lived—what is now No. 1, being head-quarters. I must observe, that the houses in Broadway, north of Trinity church yard, were not burned. The City Tavern was on part of the present Caledonian Hotel. Between this and St. Paul's church the houses were small and most of them of wood. The last brick houses in the town were next beyond the church. The ruins on the south-east side of the town were converted into dwelling places by using the chimneys and parts of walls which were firm,
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1776 and adding pieces of spars, with old canvass from the ships, forming Sept. hovels—part hut and part tent. This was called 'Canvass-town.'

21 [see Ag 26, 1783] and was the receptacle and resort of the vilest drags brought by the army and navy of Britain, with the hitherto of those who fled to them for refuge.——Dunlap, Hist. of the New Netherlands, et al., II: 79.

Washington reported very briefly to the president of congress, from Headquarters on the Heights of Harlem, on Sept. 23, that "On Friday night [Sept. 20–21], about eleven or twelve o'clock, a fire broke out... which continued to burn pretty rapidly till after sunrise the next morning." He added that he was not informed "how the accident happened, nor received any certain information of the damage."——5 Am. Arch., II: 454.

Writing on the same day to Gov. Trumell, Washington stated that "the gentleman who brought the letter from General Howe last night [Sept. 22], and who was one of his Aids-de-Camp, informed Colonel Reed that several of our countrymen had been punished with various deaths on account of it, some by hanging, others by burning, &c.; alleging that they were apprehended when committing the fact."——Ibid., II: 466.

Sir Wm. Howe, in his report to Lord Geo. Germain, dated Sept. 23, states that the fire occurred "Between the 20th and 21st instant, at midnight." He attributed it to "a number of writhers," who "succeeded too well," having set the town on fire "in several places with matches and combustibles that had been prepared with great art and ingenuity." He says that "Many were detected in the fact, and several fell upon the spot under arms upon the Garrisons; and had it not been for the exertions of Major-General Robertson, the officers under his command in the town, and the brigade of Guards detached from the camp, the whole must infallibly have been consumed, as the night was extremely windy.

"The destruction is computed to be about one-quarter of the town..."——5 Am. Arch., II: 462–63 (see also 305, 306, 307, 308). Writing on Sept. 25, P. G. F. P., gives the following account of the burning of the city: "Several rebels secluded themselves in the houses, to execute the diabolical purpose of destroying the city. On the Saturday following an opportunity presented itself; for the weather being very dry, and the wind blowing fresh, they set fire to the city in several places at the same time, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. The fire raged with the utmost fury, and, in its destructive progress, consumed about 1000 houses, or a fourth part of the whole city. To the vigorous efforts of the officers of the army and navy, and of the soldiers and seamen it is owing, under Providence, that the whole city was not destroyed. We had three churches, of which Trinity Church was the oldest and largest. It was a venerable edifice, had an excellent organ which cost $400 sterling, and was otherwise of great value. This church and the charity school—the two latter, large expensive buildings—were burned. St. Paul's Church and King's College had shared the same fate, being directly on the line of fire, had I not been providentially on the spot, and sent a number of people with water on the roof of each. Our houses are all covered with cedar shingles, which makes fire very dangerous. The church corporation had suffered prodigiously, as was evidently intended. Besides the buildings already mentioned, about 200 houses, which stood on the church ground, were consumed; so that the loss cannot be estimated at less than $25,000 sterling. This melancholy accident, and the principal scene of war being here, will occasion the Clergy of this city to be the greatest sufferers of any on the continent by the present rebellion."——Doc. Hist. N. Y. (4th ed.), III: 645. On June 6, 1777 (q.v.), an exact estimate of Trinity's losses was ascertained.

The chaplain of Col. Durkee's regiment at Pouch's Hook writes in his journal: "... had not the wind as it veered to the west died away, the remainder of that nest of vipers would have been destroyed."——5 Am. Arch., II: 461. See also the graphic description of the fire, recorded by a Loyalist eyewitness, in Pastor Sheekirk's diary, pub. in Campaign in 1776, part 2, 118–19.

Gen. Robertson's house was one of those burned. Instead of using one of the engines to save it, he used it to save the king's ships and magazines, and thus saved stores worth £20,000, while he lost his house which cost him £2,000. In 1780, he wrote to the commissioners of the treasury asking for reimbursement.—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 798–99.

A letter, written on Sept. 26 from the camp of the Americans at Harlem, states "Our friends were suspected."——Conn. Gen. (New London), O 11, 1776. The question of the origin of the fire must have been a mooted question from the day of its occurrence until after the war. One early newspaper mention of the subject follows: "Slanderous reports have been made that the late conflagration of N. York was the act of the friends of America. It is a fact that many thousands of innocent persons [who] were found there by the King's troops were confined in various churches on suspicion. The probable cause is that Lord Howe's seamen going ashore for a frolic carelessly set a house on fire at White Hall Slip and that a high wind easily spread it."——Penn. Jour. (Philia.), N 20, 1776.

Col. Robertson records in his journal: "About this morning the Town of N York was set on fire in many places, by Rebels that had lain concealed from the 16th the wind being high near 3 of the Best houses were burnt down Sev of the Rascals were taken in the fact of faggots dipp'd in Brinestone."——Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Reporting to Lord Germain on Sept. 24 regarding the fire, Gov. Tryon says, among other things: "Many of the incendiaries are now in confinement and two or three were killed as they were detected in their hellish design. Many circumstances lead to conjecture that Mr. Washington was privy to this villainous act, as he sent all the bells of the churches out of town, under pretence of casting them into cannon; whereas, it is much more probable to prevent the alarm being given by ringing of the bells before the fire should get ahead beyond the reach of engines and buckets; besides, some letters of Mr. Washington were found burnt and burnt over, and were disposed for this devilish purpose. The town was thought to be saved more by a sudden change in the wind (which blew strong) and pulling down intermediate houses, than by water. It is affecting to view the wretched and miserable inhabitants who have lost their all, and numbers of reputable shop-keepers that are reduced to beggary, and many in want for their families of the necessities of life. The fire being planted out in Broad-street near at the same time, but was first discovered at Whitehall stairs, and has burnt the whole body of the buildings that lies between George street and Broad-street, as high up as the City Hall, and all the buildings on the north of Fort George, lying between the North River and Great George street, as far up as King's College, excepting a few houses and St. Paul's Church; and almost all the houses on the church estate, with Trinity Church, are totally consumed. The ship-docks, warehouses, and the commercial part of the city is as yet safe, and every measure pursued by General Robertson, commanding officer in New-York, assisted by myself, to establish such regulations and police as may ensure its future security. I was at Flatbush, at Mr. Axtell's four miles from the city, for the recovery of my health and strength, when this dreadful event befell this dear City: 49 years of age.

John Sloss Hobart, writing from the camp at Kingbridge regarding the fire, says: "... The city is burnt from the Bowling-Green, on the west side of the Broadway, to the College, except the buildings of Mr. J. Cortland and Mr. Rutherford's houses; and on the east side to within two doors of the house lately occupied by General McDougall, and the west side of Broad-street from the Exchange to Vesey's St. Green. General Howe disclaims any knowledge of the matter till the city was in flames; in order to evince his sincerity, we are told he threw several persons, suspected of being concerned, into the flames; several others were hung up by the heels, and afterwards had their throats cut. This, we suppose, has been done in order to take the odium of such a crime from the actual committing of it. The most rational conjecture is, that the cause of the fire is, that the army, having been promised the plunder of the town in case of conquest, and finding from their late repulse that such an event is rather too far distant for their impatience, have set fire to the town in order to facilitate their views."——5 Am. Arch., II: 503.

Pastor Sheekirk's diary states: "The fire was then in the lower part of Broad street, Stone street, &c.; it spread so violently that all what was done was but of little effect; if one was in one street and looked about, it broke out already again in another street above; and thus it raged all the night, and till about noon. The wind was pretty high from southeast, and drove the flames to the northwest. It broke out about White Hall; destroyed a part of Broad street, Stone street, Beaver street, the Broadway, and then the streets going to the North River, and all along the North river as far as the King's College. Great pain was taken to save Trinity church, the
oldest and largest of the English churches, but in vain; it was destroyed, as also the old Lutheran church, and St. Paul's, at the upper end of Broadway, escaped very narrowly. . . .

There is great reason to suspect that some wicked incendiaries had a hand in this dreadful fire, which has consumed the fourth part of the city; several persons have been apprehended; moreover, there were few hands of the inhabitants to assist; the bells being carried off, no timely alarm was given; the engines were out of order; the fire company broke; and also no proper order and directions, &c.; all which contributed to the spreading of the flames.—Johnson, Campaigns of 1776, part 2, 119.

Baumeister records on Sept. 24: "... nearly 500 of the houses were and one church were the sacrifice to this rebellious fury. There are many villains caught and under arrest, others were thrown into the flames, and one a sworn rebel, whose wife and 5 children could not induce him to give up this incendiary, stabbing his wife, who was about to extinguish the fire with water. was seized by the sailors, at once stabbed and hung up by the feet before his own house until daybreak of the 20th [error, evidently, for 21st]. The English guard was of much assistance in suppressing the fire, hastening into the city at once, but the sailors did the best part of it, taking care to pay themselves well by plundering other houses near by that were not on fire. It is a real horror to look at New York in its desolation."—Mag. of Am. Hist., 1: 38.

Regarding the burning of Trinity Church, see the sketch of the ruins, reproduced as Pl. 49, and described on pp. 362-365, Vol. III, Hist. Am. City. 1776 states that the body of the church was 105 ft. long, the chancel 16 ft. long, the steeple 52 ft. square, the whole length 153 ft.; the breadth of the church 73 ft., and the spire 180 ft. high. The organ, consisting of 25 stops, and costing 850 guineas, was estimated by the best judges to be "as good a one as any in London of the Price."—N. Y. Merc., O 7, 1776. The church also contained "several pieces of hand-painted, and some very beautiful marble monuments." The windows were of leaded glass. The edifice was "embosomed" by "joyful trees."—N. Y. Mag., Jan, 1790 (I: 3).

The loss on Trinity Church property amounted to $22,200, and in rentals of ground lots on which the tenants' buildings burned, $536.—Trin. Min. (M.S.), Je 9, 1777. See also Dr. Archibald's letter of Nov. 20.

The Lutheran Church, which stood on the south-west corner of Broadway and Rector St., and was consumed in this fire, was never rebuilt. The site was known for many years as the "Burnt Lutheran Church." For a view and description of this church in 1799, see Pl. 68-a, Vol. I. On Oct. 28, the Rev. Bernard House, minister of the "Lutheran Trinity-Church," which was destroyed "with its good organs," added that it should be a matter of regret that it should have been burnt; the 850 guineas it contained was the result of the previous recovery of any articles that were saved.—N. Y. Merc., O 28, 1776.

It is said that the house, belonging to a devout German, in Wall Street, in which a small Catholic congregation worshiped just prior to the Revolution, was also burned.—Eccles. Recs, III: 1405.

The block on the west side of Broadway, opposite Bowling Green, escaped destruction, and its pre-Revolution, colonial, appearance was preserved for many years.—Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 515 passim.

Letters from New York, dated Sept. 23, state that "the Rebel Incendiaries having placed a large Quantity of Combustibles in the Ceilings of several Houses in that Part of the Town called Whitehall, set Fire to them. . . ." The wing of King's College is much damaged; but the main Building, with the Library, is saved. Nearly 1,600 houses were burnt by this atrocious Act, which was conducted by one William Smith, an Officer in a New England Regiment, who was taken with a Match in his Hand, and sacrificed on the Spot to the Fury of the Soldiers." Another letter states that "the first Incendiary who fell into the Hands of the Troops was a Woman, provided with Matches and Combustibles; but that her Sex saved her little, for without Ceremony, she was tossed into the flames, while burnt by this atrocity. Some others, following a Chain of Buckets, in order to prevent their being made Use of in extinguishing the Conflagration; . . . they were instantly thrown into the Flames after her."—St. James's Chren., N 9-12, 1776. Edmund Burke, in a glowing tribute in the house of commons on Nov. 6, 1776, extolled the noble patriotism of this woman who became a victim in opposition to British tyranny.—The Parl. Rec., VI: 60.

Charges of inhuman barbarity, made by both Americans and British against each other, were frequent. A British soldier, writing from New York on Sept. 22, says: "We are at length in Possession of this City, and I suppose upwards of five thousand Inhabitants have remained in it; . . . I mean the New- Yorkers, not the New-England Saints, some of whom I find still held for the willful Purpose of setting Fire to the City, which is really believed, was concerted by some of the great ones among the Rebels, and that the poor Wretches who did the Business were only their Tools. . . Some of the Incendiaries were found at their hellish Work, and killed by the Soldiery in their Fury on the Spot. The Guards and Hessians in every Engagement in which they have been concerned have fought like Devils. The Report which was circulated in London, that they would desert and go over to the Enemy, 'tis very supposed has spirited them up to behave so very courageously. It is thought that the Army will be at Philadelphia before Christmas, as most of the Provincials are sick of the Business."—St. James's Chron., N 2-5, 1776.

Another British soldier, one James Dewartt, in a letter written on Sept. 25 on board the frigate "Mercury," said: "One of the fellows who set fire to this town cut a poor woman's arm off for attempting to extinguish the fire in her own house, but a party of soldiers coming up ran their bayonets through him, and some of the seamen hoisted him up by the heels to a sign post: there are upward of 600 suspected persons taken up and imprisoned in the town."—Ibid., N 16-19, 1776.

An American officer at Harlem, in a letter of Sept. 25, wrote: "But, from the best accounts, we learn, that about a quarter part of the city of New York is burnt, and that it was purposely fired by some private persons. Since this fire, the enemy have practiced some inhuman cruelties on the unfortunate wretches they have in their power, under pretence of their being concerned in the plot. They have hanged numbers by the feet, and then cut their throats. The Hessians are continually plundering, and are countenanced by their General; and General Howe does not publish any fear of producing a general mutiny."—Am. Arch., II: 534.

The American committee of secret correspondence, in its long review of events prior to Oct. 1, 1776, stated: "The enemy charged some stragglers of our people that happened to be in New-York with having set the city on fire designedly, and that took that occasion, as we are told, to exercise some inhuman cruelties on those poor wretches that were in their power. They will no doubt endeavour to throw the odium of such a measure on us; but in this they will fail, for General Washington, previous to the evacuation of that city, whilst it was in his power to do so as he pleased with it, desired to know the sense of Congress respecting the destruction of the city, as many officers had given it as their opinion it would be an advisable measure; but Congress resolved left the city as it was, and that they had no doubt of being able to take it back at a future day [see S 3, 4, 5, and 6]. This will convince all the world we had no desire to burn towns or destroy cities, but that we left such meritorious works to grace the history of our enemies."—Ibid., II: 486, see also Marshall, Life of Washington, II: 464.

A letter of Oct. 9, 1776, states: "Only one man who was caught setting fire to his own house, was shot up in it, and consumed to ashes with his property;" that "the shipping in the river, during the conflagration, was with much difficulty saved, and (agreeable to former accounts) only about 1000 destroyed."—Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 778. For the result of an official investigation by the British, see O 18, 1785.

Lieut. Trench Tilghman, writing on Sept. 25 to his father, says: "Reports concerning the burning of the City to New York, if it was done designedly, it was without the knowledge or Approval of any commanding officer in the army, and indeed so much time had elapsed between our quitting the City and the fire, that it can never be fairly attributed to the Army. Indeed every man belonging to the Army, who remained in or were found near the City were made prisoners. Many Acts of barbarous cruelty were committed upon poor creatures who were passing by the flames from the fires. Soldiers and Sailors looked upon all who were not in the military line as guilty, and burnt and cut to pieces many. But this I am sure was not by Order. Some were executed next day upon good Grounds."—Memor of Lieut. Col. Trench Tilghman (1785), 140.

Col. Silliman, in a letter to his wife, on Sept. 25, says: "I believe it was not the regulars, but some of our own people in the city that set it on fire, for they executed several of our friends there for it the next day."—Shelton, Jumpl Mansion (1916), 51.
A letter written from Harlem on Sept. 26 states: “Our friends were immediately suspected and according to the report of a negro who came to our lines soon after, those that were found in or near the spot were pitched into the configuration, some hanged by the heels, others by their necks with their throats cut. Inhuman barbarity! One Hale in New York, on suspicion of being a spy, was taken up and dragged without ceremony to the execution post, and hung up.” (See S 22.)—*Am. Arch.*, II: 54.

A printed communique, issued by the British commander and signed by John Hancock, is “found in the pocket of a Provincial Officer, who was detected in setting fire to some of the houses in New York, and put to death by the soldiers.” It showed him to be First Lieutenant Richard Brown of the second company of riflemen in the second regiment of foot, commanded by Col. William Thomason.—*London Packet*, P. 4, 1776. According to Heatman’s *Hist. Reg. of the Cont. Army*, a Pennsylvania and Richard Brown was taken prisoner at the battle of Long Island. It is probable that, being a prisoner in New York, he was released by the fire.—Shelton, *Jumel Mansion*, 45.

John Jos. Henry (later Judge Henry), of Pennsylvania, a prisoner on the frigate “Pearl” in New York harbour, saw the fire from a distance of four miles as “a most beautiful and luminous, but haleful sight.” He first saw it “of the size of the flame of a candle,” which appeared to be “the burning of an old and noted tavern called the ‘Fighting Cock’s,’ . . . to the east of the battery and near the wharf.” The flames increased rapidly because of the wind, and he soon “saw another light at a great distance from the first, up the North River.” This seemed to be “an original, distant and necessary fire, and a celebrated triumph in the Court of ‘White Hall.”’ Boats put off from the British fleet, and rowed speedily toward the city. “This circumstance repelled the idea that our enemies were the incendiaries, for indeed they went in aid of the inhabitants.” The boat from the “Pearl” returned at daylight, and the officer and crew reported that “the burning of New York was the act of some mad-cap Americans.” The sailors said that “they had almost hung an American, who, a hayonet wound through his breast,” and that “he was caught in the act of firing the houses;” also that “they had seen one person who was taken in the act tossed into the fire, and that several who were stealing, and suspected as incendiaries, were hayonetted.” In this account of the fire, Judge Henry adds: “The testimony we received from the sailors, my own view of the distinct beginning of the fire, in several spots, remote from each other, and the manner of its spreading, impressed my mind with the belief that the burning of the city was the doings of the most low and vile of persons, for the purpose not only of thirsting but of devastation. This seemed to be the general view, not only of the British, but that of the prisoners then aboard the transports. . . . It was not until some years afterwards that a doubt was created; but for the honor of our country and the memory of the American subscription to the British and accidental circumstances. It may be well that a nation in the heat and turbulence of war, should endeavor to promote its interests by propagating reports of its own innocence and prowess, and accusing the enemy of flagrant enormity and dastardliness (as was done in this particular case) but when peace comes let us, in God’s name, do justice to them and to ourselves.”—*Henry (J. J.), Campaign against Quebec* (London, 1812), 184-86.

Samuel Curwen, writing on Dec. 20 to George Russell, in England, says: “The accounts of the burning of the city of New York in the Gazette [vide supra] are full, explicit, and intelligible; . . . and that it was fired by some Northern man is un doubted. A Mr. Smith, son of a clergyman of Weymouth, in Massachusetts-Bay, whom and whose family I knew very well, was concerned, taken, and I believe executed on due proof.”—*J. Am. Archives, III: 1797.

On Nov. 18, 1783 (q. v.), before the British left New York, they made an effort, by special investigation, to clear up the conflicting evidence and opinions concerning the origin and cause of the fire. The testimony of eye-witnesses, both American and British, was taken by commissioners and put on record.

On the 17th of the day state, the “Hessian Chasseurs being by accident omitted in the thanks of the 17th the Genl is happy to take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging their alertness & of thanking them for their great readiness to support the Light Infantry. The Corps under the Command of Lieut. G. Clinton to receive provissions at Marsons Wharf—that under L G L. Earl Percy & the Artillery at Turtle Bay—The Troops in Town to receive theirs there.”—A Working party of 400 Men with Officers in proportion to parade tomorrow Morning at Day break & march to Mr. Gowen’s House, the Qrs. of the 1st L. Inf where an Engineer will attend to conduct them—that party to leave working at Noon to retire to Camp & be replaced by the same Number at 2 o’Clock who are to continue till 10 at Night.”—From *Orderly book*, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

In the “Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York” at Fishkill, it is recorded: “That the Secret Committee, for obstructing the navigation of Hudson’s River, be empowered and directed to purchase or impress any number of Vessels not exceeding six,” for “completing the obstructions in Hudson’s River, opposite to Mount Washington.” The same committee is to be directed “to send all the oak Plank which they have in their possession to Mount Washington.” It is also resolved that “the superintendents for batteries and Continental Frigates at Poughkeepsie, be earnestly requested to send as much of their short oak Plank as they possibly can spare to Fort Washington with the utmost despatch.”—*5 Am. Arch.*, II: 439-40.

Resolutions are also adopted appointing a committee for detecting and confining spies. These were printed as a broadside, one of which is now in the N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 692.)

The headquarters of the American army are still at the Moriah house. The main army of the British is encamped between the 7th and 8th mile-stones. Gen. Howe’s Headquarters are at the Athorp house.—From letter of Samuel Chase to Gen. Gates, in *Gates Papers* (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

A stone house that stood at 135d St. and Kingsbridge Road during the Revolution is described in the *Broadway* in a lithographic drawing in *Man. Com. Coun*. (1846), 660.

Gen. (afterwards Governor) George Clinton, writing to Doctor Peter Tappen from Kingsbridge, says: “I have been so hurried & Fatigued out of the ordinary way of my Duty by the Removal of our Army from New York & Great Part of the public stores to this Place that it has almost worn me out thro’ as to Health I am as well as usual; but how the Rebels has been able to stand out several Nights in the Open Air & exposed to Rain is almost a Miracle to me—Whom at Home the least Wet indeed some Times the Change of Weather almost laid me up.”—*N. Y. City during the Am. Rev.*, 109.


Gin, in New, N. J. brings out No. 301 of The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Post-Boy, continuing the series of his numbered issues, his last previous one being that of Sept. 9 (q. v.). He published seven issues in Newark, to No. 1307 (Nov. 2, 1776).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 423. See S 30.

“This morrow by day break a world’s party of 400 men began to make a Chain of Ribants from the Ns to the Ei: River across the heights of Harlem—This Eve’ The Rebels attempted to surprise our Plaque [sic] in Montross’ Island consisting of 120 men, but were repulsed w5 considerable loss besides one Major & 13 taken the 71st lost 8 Men K3.—Robertson’s Journ. (MS.). See S 24.

Fitch writes: “About Noon all ye Ships who had Prisoners on board together with ye Experiment & ye Resolution, Men of War, got under way in order to go up toward the City, y5 Wind being unfair, ye Ships were Obed. to beat up, & at 4 o’Clock came too oLl [sic] between Red hook & Gibbet Island, in midst of a very great Number of Ships, among whose is ye Eagle, ye Admiral, or Lord Howes Ship, which lay just ahead of us, & ye Rainbow (another large Man of War) is near us on ye other hand & beside those, a number of Frigates & other Ships of War.”—Fitch’s *Diary*, 47.

Nathan Hale, a captain in Knowlton’s Rangers, is executed as a spy by the British. The original record of this event is contained in the British general orders of the day: “Head Qrs. New York Island. Sept. 22d 1776, Parole, London, Countersign, Great Britain. . . . A spy from the Enemy (by his own full confession) apprehended last night, was this day Executed at 11 o’Clock in front of the Artillery Park.”—*From Orderly book in archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. We find there three or four other references to the
event in nearly contemporaneous sources. A letter received in London from James Drell, written on board the “Mercury” from New York to Philadelphia on Sept. 2, under date of Sept. 26, 1776, states: “On the way, we had a man who was sent as a spy by General Washington.—25 Am. Arch., II: 521. A letter, written at Harlem on Sept. 26, states: “One Hale in New York, on suspicion of being a spy, was taken up and dragged without ceremony to the execution post, and hung up. General Washington has since sent in a flag, supposed to be on that account.”—Ibid., II: 543. Tench Tilghman, of Washington’s staff, writing on Oct. 2 from headquarters on Harlem Heights to Egbert Benson, said: “The General is determined if he can bring some of them in his hands under the denomination of spies, to execute them. General Howe hanged a Captain of ours belonging to Knowlton’s Rangers, who went into New-York to make discoveries. I don’t see why we should not make retaliation.”—Ibid., II: 544.

The fact that Hale was “approached last night,” and that he “went into New York,” gives clear circumstantial evidence that he was captured on Manhattan Island. A careful study of all the evidence in the place of the question of capture has been made by Prof. Henry Phelps Johnston, and published in Nathan Hale (1914). A summary of his discussion shows (p. 157 et seq.) that Hale was not captured at Huntington, L. I., as previously believed, but at a place of execution in New York. John Jay concluded, in the first edition (1901) of his Nathan Hale, that it was near Turtle Bay, and not near the Dove Tavern, as he had previously argued in The Battle of Harlem Heights. This later conclusion was followed or concurred in by Avery in A Hist. of the U. S. (1909), VI: 18. But in the last edition of his book (1944), Prof. John Jay states, among the many important facts of the case, the opinion that the place of execution was near the Dove Tavern, which stood at about the N. W. corner of Third Ave. and 66th St. He states (pp. 162–64) that, since the publication of the first edition in 1901, “the author has found, among the maps in the British Museum, a topographical sketch or survey of the greater part of New York Island and Brooklyn, showing the position of the British army during the month of September, and the locations of strait & very portable, and among the most remarkable of the marks of the work of Captain Montresor, who made so many such maps before and during the first years of the war. . . . No camps are marked below the tavern site—none at Turtle Bay. . . . Furthermore, it is probable that Montresor, although an aid to Howe, still occupied his quarters, or marqué, with his own Engineer Corps, which usually accompanied the artillery. He did this at times in the next campaign. This would explain his presence at the Dove Artillery Park when Hale was executed. . . . During the campaign against Philadelphia in 1777, the execution of British deserters and marauders took place, almost without exception, at the Artillery Park, which was generally near headquarters. Hale thus suffered at the usual site and in the usual way. . . .

For this conclusion, Prof. Johnston gives primary credit to the latest edition of the maps, and secondary weight to his historical account of Hale’s services, written by John Austin Stevens, and published in the N. Y. Herald of Nov. 26, 1893, following the unveiling of the MacMonnies statue of Hale in City Hall Park the day before, a letter from Mr. Kelby was printed, giving the results of his inquiries. Mr. Kelby was the first to bring to light the record in the British orderly-book of Hale’s execution, “in front of the Artillery Park.” He called attention also to the entry of Oct. 23: “Majors of brigade to attend at the Artillery Park, near the Dove.” He cited advertisements in the newspapers which confirmed the location of the camp. One in the Royal Gaz. of Nov. 2, 1779, stated that there was a “home stolen or strayed from the Royal Artillery pasture at the five-mile stone,” and a published order of Jan. 19, 1780, requires that, in case of attack, “alarm guns be fired from the cantonment of the Thirty-seventh regiment, near the five-mile stone, formerly known by the name of the Dove Tavern.” The place of Hale’s execution was described by Mr. Kelby as “west of the post road, on Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets. The cultivated ground attached to it was afterwards known as the Dove Lotts, and contained about four acres.”—See Herald, Oct. 23, 1893, II: 369, 370; L. M. R. N. Y. N. S. Quart. Bulletin, April, 1918; Winson, VI: 353.

Washington made no mention of Nathan Hale in his letters to the president of congress or elsewhere in his correspondence.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 431, footnote

A British officer, writing from New York on Sept. 26, states: “We hung up a rebel spy the other day, and some soldiers got, out of a rebel gentleman’s garden, a painted soldier on a board, and hung it up along with the Rebel; and wrote upon it—General Washington—and I saw it yesterday beyond headquarters, by the road-side.”—Kentish Gaz. (Canterbury, Eng.), N 6–9, 1776.

Nearly five years after the death of Hale, the statement was published that: “About four years ago, Capt. Hale, an American officer, of a liberal education, younger than André, and equal to him in sense, fortitude, and even in accomplishment, tho’ without opportunity of being so highly polished, voluntarily went into the city of New-York, with a view to serve his invaded country. He performed his part there with great capacity and address, but was accidentally discovered. In this trying circumstance he exhibited all the firmness of André, without the aid of a single countenance around him that spoke either respect or compassion, and tho’ every thing that was said or done to him was adapted to make him feel that he was considered as a traitor and rebel . . . Hale, tho’ not at all disconcerted, made no plea for himself, and firmly rejected the advantageous offers made him by the enemy upon condition of his entering into their service . . . but just before he expired, said, aloud, ‘I am so satisfied with the cause in which I have engaged, that my only regret is, that I have not more lived to do one to its service.’”—Ind. Chron. (Boston), My 17, 1781.

A quite full and very gratifying description of Nathan Hale, as a young captain in the patriot army in New York, has come to light recently. It was discovered in 1914 by Mr. George Dudley Seymour among the files of the pension bureau in Washington. The sketch was written by Lieut. Elisha Bostwick on the margin of his commis- sion of Second Lieutenant. The passage reads: “Nathan Hale, in the nineteenth Regiment of foot Commanded by Colored Charles Webbe.” This commission Lieut. Bostwick deposited, with other papers, when he made his claim for a pension. He says he was in the same regiment with Hale, and “always in the habits of friendship and intimacy with him.” He describes him as “a little above the common stature in height, his shoulders of a moderate breadth, his limbs slender, his countenance countenance & very regular features—very fair was his fair skin with black hair & blue eyes—fair or very light hair which was always kept short—his eyebrows a shade darker than his hair & his voice rather sharp or piercing—his bold and agile was remarkable I have seen him follow a football & kick it over the tops of the trees in the Bowery at New York, (an exercise which he was fond of)—his mental powers seemed to be above the common sort—his mind a sedate and sober cast, & he was undoubtedly Pious; for it was remarked that when any of the Soldiers of his company were sick he always visited them & usually Prayed for & with them in their sickness. He further tells of the captain coming upon some of his men “in a bye place Playing Cards.” They were told: “This won’t do,—give me your Cards,” whereupon he “chop them to pieces, & it was done in such a manner that the men were ashamed & that and their averse.” Hale has a description of on all occasions is described as wonderful; “he would make a pen the quickest & best of any man.” He concludes with the query: “Why is it that the delicious Capt’ Hale should be left and lost in an unknown Grave & forgotten?”—From a photolithograph of Elisha Bostwick’s commission in N. Y. Hist. Soc. The document in its entirety is printed in A Sacrifice of Seventy—Nathan Hale (1815), by Frishie, 26–71.

Gen. Washington, writing to his brother, John Augustine Washington, reviewing the events of the last few days, closes thus: “In short, it is not in the power of words to describe the task I have to perform. Fifty thousand pounds would not induce me again to undergo what I have done. Our numbers, by sickness and desertion, are greatly reduced. I have been trying these four or five days to get a return, but have not yet succeeded. I am sure, however, we have not more than twelve or fourteen thousand men fit for duty, whilst the enemy, who, it is said, are very healthy, cannot have less than twenty-five thousand”—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 425–30.

The general orders from the headquarters at Harlem Heights inform the soldiers who have been wounded “in their country’s cause” that the congress has issued the following: “To all officers and privates losing a limb in any engagement, or who shall be so disabled in the service of the United States of America as to render them incapable of getting a livelihood, shall receive half of their monthly pay during life or the continuance of their disability, from the time their pay ceases as officers or soldiers.”
Also such officers or soldiers as are wounded in any engagement, and rendered incapable of service, though not totally disabled from getting a livelihood, shall receive monthly such sums towards their subsistence as the Assembly or representative body of the State they belong to, or reside in, judge adequate. 

A soldier of the American army at Harlem Heights is sentenced by court martial to be shot for "cowardice and misbehaviour before the enemy on Monday last," and for "presenting his firelock at his superior officer when turning him back a second time," the penalty for which is death by article 27 of the Army Rules and Regulations. Another soldier, an ensign, is ordered to be cashiered for "the infamous crime," of "plundering the inhabitants of Harlem." Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IV: 425.

St. Paul's Chapel is reopened for religious services by order of Gen. Howe, the 27th, after being made the object of derision by Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, Lord Howe's chaplain.—N. T. Merc., O 14 and 21, 1776; Kemp, Old St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York. Names & Histories which have clustered about it in four generations, 8. See JI 18. See further, N 20.

At four o'clock in the morning of this day, "Colonel or Brigadier General Erskine had a visit from 100 rebels in 5 boats, but many were shot in the disarming; 1 Major and 12 men however were captured. This cost the 71st regiment 4 killed and 8 wounded."—Baumeyer's narrative, Mag. of Am. Hist., I: 39.

Col. John Glover, in a letter from Fort Constitution, dated Oct. 7, describes the attack made by a detachment of Americans, commanded by Lieut. Col. Jackson, in six boats of forty men each, who tried to disembark and attack from Monmouth's (Ward's) Island on this day. Many of the bravest of the party, including Major Hendly who was carrying off Col. Jackson, fell in this engagement. The disaster was attributed by Col. Glover to the failure of part of the force to land and assist their leaders, but who retreated instead. "The officers who commanded the other boats," he states, "are all under arrest and will be tried for their lives. In short if some example is not made of such rakish conduct, we shall be bound to engage for men of spirit to exert themselves. As the case now is they will always fall a sacrifice, while such low-lived scoundrels, that have neither Honour nor the Good of their Country at heart, will dunk behind and get off clear."—Campaign of 1776, 99, citing the original in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

In 7h afternoon 7h Regulars were very busy in transporting troops over to 17th Jersey Shore, where I don't perceive as yet 7h they meet with any great opposition; We are also informed 7th they have landed a considerable body of troops from Staten Island, so 7h it seems they are going to bend Considerable of their force that way.—Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 48.

Sir Win. Howe, reporting to Lord Germain on Sept. 24, states that on the day before (Sept. 23) a fantasy in the Country enabled the British troops to move "at the batteries upon Paulus Hook." Troops landed and took possession of the American works there "without the least resistance."—5 Am. Arch., II: 492. Bauermier, in his narrative of Sept. 24, written at "the detached Camp, at Helgotta," states that this expedition occurred "on the night of the 24th" (evidently before day break), and that it was led by "Gen. Lord Percy."—Mag. of Am. Hist., I: 39. Col. Robertson writes under date of Sept. 24: "This day Lt. Percy took possession of Paulus Hook without the loss of a man."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See also Kemble's Jour., 90. Cf. transcript in Lib. of Cong. of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc. in Brit. Museum (Egerton MSS., 2135 f. 7).

Pastor Shewkirk records on Sept. 23: "The fire has thrown great damp on the former joyes of this day, an unusual number of people were carried to fall, on suspicion to have had a hand in the fire, and to have been on the Rebel's side; it is said about 200; however, on examination, the most men were as fast discharged."—Campaign of Sept. 1776, part 2, 119.

In a letter to Gov. Trumbull, Washington states: "The enemy have formed a large encampment in the plains, or rather heights, below us, extending across, as it were, from the East to the North River; but have attended nothing, as yet, of a general nature."—5 Am. Arch., II: 466-66.

"Gen. Howe's Head Quarters are at Lt. Col. James Beekman's House on the East River near Turtle Bay. His troops are throwing up intrenchments from Jacob Walton's country seat at Horn's Hook at Hell Gate across the whole Island to Humphrey Jones House on the North River."—From letter of this date in St. James's Chron. (London), N 16, 1776, reprinted in Battle of Harlem Heights, 210.

Gen. Knox, writing to his brother William, says: "The affair of last Monday [Sept. 16] has had some good consequences toward raising the peoples spirits—they find that if they stick to these mighty men they will run as fast as other people. . . . The general is as worthy a man as breathing, but he cannot do everything nor be everybody. He wants good assistants. There is a radical evil in our army,—the lack of officers. We ought to have men of merit in the most extensive and unlimited sense of the word. Instead of which, the bulk of the officers of the army are a parcel of ignorant, stupid men, who might make tolerable soldiers, but [are] bad officers; . . . We ought to have academies, in which the whole theory of the art of war shall be taught, and every man taught courage and possession given to draw persons into the army. . . . As the army now stands, it is only a receptacle for raggmuffins."—Life and Correspondence of Henry Knox, 31-32. On the following day, Washington wrote to congress from the Morris house a long and circumstantial account of the need of good officers for the army.

Bauermier writes in his narrative of this date: "All the houses, which were inhabited and deserted by the rebels in New York, are marked G. R. [George, Rex], and thereby confiscated, the government takes possession of all the papers and effects of the enemy, and the fleet is erecting a magazine in the city. Many subjects are returning to the legitimate authority, and on Long Island the villages of Greveesan, New Utretch, Flattbusch, Brockland and Percy are filled with the fugitive settlers, most of whom however find their dwellings empty, furniture smashed, not a window left whole and their cattle gone forever.

"The royalists are obliged to distinguish themselves from the rebels by red ribbons in their hats. . . ." The house of Col. Henry Rutgers was one which received "the mark of Confiscation on the south door." As late as 1857, he was still preserving this mark on the door. "Since 1776, there will have been no Hospital, a Store House, or Barracks, as the circumstances of the times required."—From Battle of Harlem Heights, 184, citing Mag. of the Dutch Reformed Church, II: 412. The Methodist Meeting House was one of the buildings used for a hospital.—Oliver Barnet's statement, Battle of Harlem Heights, 198.

"All the Riots, 1776,-ves, which besides a line of near 200 Yd. finished accord to the Plan proposed."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). On the next three days men were employed in cutting down trees, and, on Sept. 26, Jones's house was made "musket proof round the Gallery."—Ibid. See S 28.

The advanced post of the British "is at the Black Horse tavern and the Army was posted from the North to the East Rivers quite across the Country wherever above Mr. Atherope."—From a letter by Capt. Hutcheson, assistant-secretary to Gen. Howe, in camp at Turtle Bay, to a friend in England, now preserved with the Haldimand MSS, British Museum, and pub. in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1885), VIII: 40.

Regarding the results of the fire, Hutcheson states that "all that part of the town where Mr. Watts House stood, with the houses in Broadway & West side of Broad Street and all the North River as far as Vaux Hall is consumed. Kennedys, Halletts, Col. Reeds & two or three Houses joining are all that escaped as far as St. Pauls Church. What adds to the misfortune, they are chiefly the friends to government who have suffered; several of the Villians have been detected, & have suffered the fate they deserve." He is evidently writing to John Morton, then owner or lessee of Richmond Hill, complaining that he added "your furniture left at Richmond Hill was not sold. Mr Washington lived in the house all Summer and made use of it; some of the
tables & chairs he had in Genl. Robertson's house & was consumed in it, and on the Night before we landed he quitting Richmond hill, left it open, & the Rebels in their retreat, took many things out of it, and burned the rest, as soon as I could, I got a safe guard to it, which still remains, and everything left will be safe, a return [inventory] of which I will send you & will dispose of the whole for your advantage."—Battle of Harlem H'ts, 22–22, citing the same MSS.

Regarding Colden's death (see S 21), Gov. Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "This makes a vacancy in the Council. The following is the present state of the remaining eleven: Mr. Chif-Justice Hornsmanden, very old and feeble; Mr. Oliver De Lancey, Mr. Charles Ward Athorp, Mr. Axtell, and Mr. Henry Cruger, at liberty to attend the summons of Government. Mr. William Smith, withdrawn to his plantation up the North River, and not been heard of these five months; Mr. Hugh Wallace and Mr. James Jancey, prisoners with the Rebels; Mr. John Watts, Colonel Morris, and Mr. Henry White, in England.

"Mr. Thomas Jones, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Mr. David Matthews, Mayor of the City of New-York, with many other gentlemen of the country, are in the hands of the Rebels."—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 685–86.

Gov. Tryon writes to Lord George Germaine: "It is the opinion of His Majesty's Commissioners for restoring peace to the Colonies that I should postpone any executive Acts of Government, until the Province is more liberated from the control of the Rebels. I therefore have kept the executive powers of Civil Government dormant, leaving everything to the direction of the Military."—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 686–87. See N 26.

Tryon also informs Lord Germain that Oliver De Lancey "under General Howe's orders is endeavouring to raise a Brigade of Fifteen hundred men for the Defence of Long Island."—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 687. New York remained throughout the war the chief city of refuge for loyalists.—Winsor, VII: 196–97; Van Tyne, The Loyalists (1902), 243 et seq.

The British orders of the day provide that "the working Party McGowens Hill to Consist of 200 Men only till further Orders."—From Orderly book, British Army, in N. Y. H. S.

In the general orders for the day, issued at headquarters on Harlem Heights, is the following: "The Quartermaster-General and the Chief Engineer are to mark the ground, to-morrow, on which the barracks and huts are to be built this side King's Bridge. They are to call upon the General, present, to dictate to them the orders for the day, on which the ground is marked out, the Quartermaster-General is to cause the materials for building to be laid thereon as quick as possible. . . ."—5 Am. Arch., II: 591.

Mr. Reginald Pelham Bolton is of the opinion that this order led to the selection of the recently discovered camp-site at Prescott and Seaman Avenues, and that this camp, begun by the Americans, afterwards became the great centre for the British and Hessian solliery.—20th Am. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Res. Soc., 371. See further, O 24.

"This Afternoon ye Eagle moved up further toward ye City, several other Ships made movements in Different ways—we were also this afternoon Informed something of ye 2d Circumstance of ye late Fire in the City of N. York, & ye 2d Number of the Perpetrators thereof, were this Day to be Executed."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 59.

"On Wednesday last [Sept. 25], the Eagle Man of War, Vice Admiral Lord Howe, came up from off Bedloe's Island, and moored off the Fort in the North River; and, next Morning, the Bristol, Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham, and the Preston, Commodore Hotham, came up and placed themselves likewise in the North River just above the Eagle."—N. Y. Merc., 5, 9, 1776.

Kemble records: "General Prescott came to Head Quarters, having been exchanged for General Sullivan. . . ."—Memoir's Jour., 90.

A "Memorandum" in the British orders of the day reads as follows: "all persons who can give any information of the Encampment of the American committee of fire are to await on Genl Robertson to Morr Morning for that purpose."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

The British orders of the day provide for "the Officers Gd at Greenwich to be withdrawn Immediately Leaving a Corp 1 & 3 Men at Mt Bayards House."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), Sept in N. Y. H. S.

A flagship on board the British frigate "Emerald" at New York wrote on Sept. 30: "The 27th inst. about Eleven o'Clock, P. M. the Industry, an American Privateer, of 26 Guns,appearing off this Harbour, our Ship slipped her Cables and put to Sea, and about Nine, A. M. came up with her and brought her to Action, and in less than three Glasses she struck to us. We have brought her safe into this Harbour, with the Loss only of three Men, and fourteen wounded. The Industry had thirteen Seamen killed, and twenty-nine wounded."—St. James's Chron., N 28–30, 1776.

Solomon Nash records: "this afternoon their was two 13 inch mortars with iron beds arrived here from Boston and was on Loaded By fort worthington."—Nash's Jour., 35.

"I this Day Obser了几 Forts & Built at Red Hook, was on Fire, & Burnt great part of ye Day."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 52.

The British orders of the day require "A working party of 100 men with off in proportion to parade to Morr Morning at Day break on the Road to the Right of Jones's House where an Enginer will Attend to Receive them. This Party to work till 12 at noon & be Replaced by the Like number who will work till sun set."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S. This party, in all probability, was engaged in strengthening the fortifications shown on Robertson's drawing of April 11, 1777.

The British orders of the day require "a working party of 30 Men in the Brigade of Gd & 6th Brigades to Parade to Morr Morning at day break & March to the Battery at new York, where an off of the ordnance will Receive them they are to be Employed in Making Cartridges & will take their formers with them—officers & Men belonging to the Garrison at Halifax are to be in Readiness to Embark for that Place at the shortest notice—the following Gentlemen having offer their services to Raise a Brigade of Provincials of 3 Batt of 500 Men Each for the service of his Majesty & the Suppression of the Present unnatural Rebellion—the Commander in Chief has made the following Appointments: Lieut Colonel of the 1st Batt H. Cruger L Col.; Col. C. Green Late 40th Regt: Major, 3d Batt. J. B. Braton Colo; Stephen De Lancy Colo Jn 3d Boden Major, 3d Batt. Ludow Esq Col.; Hulet Esq. L. Colo Mtenz Major Campbell Esq: M. of Brigade."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

The British orders of the day require "30 More Men with off in proportion to be Aced to the working party ordre to parade to the K of Jones House;" "Capt Wm. Humbard of the 40th Regt: is appointed Capt of the 1st Town Major to the Garrison of N. York; Sergt. Major Thomson 37th Regt: is appointed Capt. Adj: to the Garrison of N. York; "Lieut. Mich. 3 Sykes 64th Regt: is appointed Barrack Master to the Garrison of N. York."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

The British, being without a newspaper in New York, and having engaged Ambrose Selr, to take charge of printing one, he, on the 1st, brings out No. 1501 of The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury, containing Gaine's former numbering (see Sept. 9), and leaving the imprint "Printed by Hugh Gaine."—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 423. See O 7.

Jabez Fitch writes: "At 1/4 after 9 ye Snow [Menris] & ye Ships that had ye Prisoners on board, got under way, & a little before 12 came in North River Opposite to ye Colledge, where we have a very Malecholy Prospect, of the Afects of ye late Fire, which is soorden to have Destroy'd a fourth part of ye City, & chiefly in this part of ye Town."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 54–55.

"Two new Fleches ordered at McGowen's on our Right—and Guns to be put in all the Ridouts, Built only for Musquetery—Began to lay the Flatfort near the Rock Ridout for ye 2d Batt, which occupied the whole Front—One of the Fleches finish'd at McGowans— to hold one Howitzer & a 26—The Abbatis of the line & Two Ridouts to the left finish'd."—Roberson's Jour. (MS.). On the following day he wrote: "The 2d Fleche at McGowen's finished." On Sept. 4. "The Hessians began a Fleche—advanced from Jones's on our left & addd one Gun to the left of the Rock Ridouts—Ref—The American committee of fire are to await on Genl Robertson to Morr Morning for that purpose."—From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), 1776.
in proportion to be made immediately by the carpenter. Gen. Whig's 4th Oct. 2
the Right of Jones's House...any woman that is detected in
Selling Spirituous Liquors to the Soldiers, or bringing Any to Camp
will be instantly Drum'd out & never suffer'd to Come into Camp
again. —From Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

Kemble records in his journal the Movement from Morris's House and marched about 2,000 Men into
Harlem plains supposed to take off the Forage. —Kemble's Jour., 90-91. The movement is described in a "rebel" letter of Oct. 3:...

"Gen. Putnam with a party of 16 or 1800 men as covering party went on to Harlem plains & with a number of wagons brough't a large quantity of Grain, but not the whole, for just at Day break the Enemy had manned their lines & were seen in constant advanc't as our party were not more than half theirs it was thought best to retreat which was done in good order and without a skirmish. We are daily fetching off large quantities of Hay & Grain from Morrisania as we are daily in expectation of Landing and an attack there. ..."—The Campaign of 1776, 98-99. See also Wm. Ellery's account in 5 Am. Arch., III: 990.

This Afternoon the Phenix and Roeckbuck, two forty Gun Ships, sailed up the North River, have no Intelligence from them yet.—Kemble's Jour., 91. See O 5.

Burgoyne's "Reg't of Light Dragoons" arrives from England.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.), under O 4.

R. Eynon, "behind the Royal Exchange," London, publishes an "Accurate Map of Staten Island and the Jerseys, which is the Rendezvous of the Two Grand Armies and the supposed present seat of Action." The map was drawn by "a Merc' who resided in America 15 Years."—Emett Coll. (No. 8230) in N. Y. P. L.

The British orders of the day require "Gun firing by Capt. Emerick at the North River shore near Little Bloominglee."—Orderly book, British Army (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

Kemble records: "General Howe and Lord Howe went this day to Long Island, supposed on a Reconnoitering Party, and that it is intended to Land on some part of Westchester.

"The Roeckbuck and Phenix [see O 3] lay off Bloominglee waiting a Wind to proceed up the River. Three Rebel Vessels are seen lying between Forts Washington and Constitution, the first on this Island, the other on Jersey Shore; the Vessels not above five Miles asunder."—Kemble's Jour., 92. See O 7 and 9.

Archibald Robertson records in his diary: "I began a line...to the Right of my small Red-E& at the end of that line a Sgt Redout of 40 P & a front—the other 3 sides 6f thick—I had 90 men from the morn's to 1 to 50 men from 12 to 9 past four when the whole was finished—the Fascines were to carry 600 Yards. The 'Riers attended the same landed on the line at w't a single Fascine—43 feet high the P's—The Hessians were at work continu'd a line from their New Fleche to the Rock Redout—but Stopt by Ld Cornwallis—all this work was w't out Gen Howe's Opinion about it—The rest of my Party of 150 men were employ'd in carry'd on the Abbatia at the Red'E to the Right."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). On the next day he wrote: "A line of 112 feet in length was rais'd at the End of the Mill dam to the Right two pieces of Cannon put in it. On Oct. 7, he recorded: "All the works finished."—Ibid.

In a letter to his mother, Gen. Glover says that the American army is "composed of flying Camp, four months levy men, and one months Militia, who are always uneasy, and cannot go through the fatigue & hardships which soldiers are necessarily called to, like those Troops that have been reasoned to it. We have a few old Regiments, if detached by themselves, I believe would do honor to their country. But we are obliged to intermix them with the raw troops, which is by far the greatest part of the army, consequently confuse the whole. This we saw verified on the 15th ult., the day we evacuated New York; and happy for us we begun the retreat so timely as we did; otherwise the whole that were in the City must have been captured by the Enemy after the foremost. We had about 1,800 men on that day, on the East side, about four miles from the City, covered by ten sail of Men of War and opposite to them, on the North River, came up three large Ships. The whole kept up a constant cannonading with Grape shot and Longridge quite across the Island."—Glover Corresp. (MS.), Part II, 2. Cf. Washington's description of the army on Sept. 2 (p. 8).

A published notice of this occasion, announcing the hours when the post office is open for the delivery of letters, shows that it is situated in Broad St. "Captains of Ships who have brought from Europe Letters for America, are desired to send them to this Office, that none may be delivered to disaffected Persons."—N. Y. Merc., O 28, 1776. It was still in Broad St. in 1778.—See advertisement of John C. Knapp in Royal Gaz., P 21, 1778.

Washington's Mag., P 4, 1776.

The Right of the City was in Possession of the City of New
York with all the Harbour and Sound, of Long and Staten-Islands, and nearly of New-York Island. They are also in Possession of Powles's Hook and command the East River and Connecticut Sound. All this has been obtained with very Little Difficulty and Loss on the Part of the Troops; the Rebels, after the Battle of Long Island, or rather Root on the 29th of August, having never at
tempted to face the Soldiers, but every Way with the utmost Precipitation. They quitted Works, which they had been laboring upon during the whole Summer without scarce the Conflict of a Day. ...

"—N. Y. Merc., O 7, 1776.

The foregoing extract indicates the different tone in which this paper was being conducted by the new printer, Ambrose Serle (see p 30). The item continues at length to describe conditions in the city and harbor.

The Second and Sixth Brigades of British troops cross over to

"So Vast a Fleet was never seen together in this Port, or perhaps in all America before. The Ships are stationed up the East River or Sound, as far as Turtle Bay; and, near the Towns, Some are moored up the North River; others in the Bay between Red and Yellow Hook; some, again, off Staten Island; and several off Powles's Hook, and towards the Hilla. The Men-of-War are moored chiefly up New-York Sound, and make, with the other Ships, a very magnificent and formidable Appearance. Five Men-of-War have been detached from the Squadron into the North River above Greenwhich [see O 3] probably to assist the Operations of the Army against the Rebels, who still remain on the Northern Extremity of this Island, and on the Heights about Kingsbridge."—N. Y. Merc., O 7, 1776. See O 9.

Jabez Pritch and other American Officers, having signed a parole, are landed from an English prison ship, "on a Ferry Wharf near yel Bier Market in N. Yorke," and are lodged in "a very large House, on ye West Side of Broad Way, & South of Warren Street." Fitch writes: "Having this large House assigned us with a small Yard to Walk in, we suppose we have chang'd our Situation Rather for ye better, both on acc't of Noise & Crowd—During ye 39 Days which I was here I never but tasted yeast of a fresh Meat or fish Except four Meals of Quawhows, while we lay down below ye Narrow's; nor any Butter, or other kind of provision Except a very Scanty allowance of Salt Meat & Bread, with a small matter of Cheese & Chocolet, which we have purchase'd; We have also Lived about as Scant on acc't of Drink as Victuals."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 64-65.

The name of the printer (see p 30) is omitted from the imprint of The New-York Gazettte and the Weekly Mercury.—Early Newspapers, II: 422. See N 11.

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 38—see Jl 12), entitled "View of Part of the Rebel work round Walton's House with the situation of our Battery on Long Island, taken from N. York Island 8th Oct '76." See also No. 59, which is captioned "View of the Rebel work round Walton's House with Hell Gate & the Island.

Washington writes to the president of Congress from Head-
Quarters, Heights of Harlem: "About eight o'clock this morning two ships of forty-four guns each, supposed to be the Roeckbuck and Phenix, and a frigate of twenty guns, with three or four tenders, got away from Bloominglee, where they had been lying some time [see O 3], and stood with an easy southerly breeze towards our cheaux-de-frise, which we hoped would have interrupted their passage, while our batteries played upon them; but to our surprise and mortification, they ran through without the least difficulty, and without receiving any apparent damage from our forts, though they kept up a heavy fire from both sides of the river. Their destination or views cannot be known with certainty; but most probably they are sent to stop the navigation, and cut off the
supplies of boards, which we should have received, and of which we are in great need. . . .—Am. Arch., II: 943. See also Kembie's Jour., 921; Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

The Army had embarked to the environs of New York, but the pursuit has now been resumed, and with a more determined spirit; hence the naval and military co-operation by which water with Albany is thus cut off; while the army remains strongly intrenched.—See letter of Col. Smallwood, to the convention of Maryland, from the "Camp of the Maryland Regulars" at headquarters (Morris house), pub. in Ridgley's Annals of Annapolis, 261.

"... The enemy... sunk a sloop which had on board the machine invented by and under the direction of Mr. Bushnell, intended to blow up the British ships [see Aug. 1776]... Mr. Bushnell had great confidence of its success, and had made several experiments which seemed to give him countenance; but its fate was truly a contrast to its design."—Am. Arch., III: 961, citing Heath.

A letter written from New York states: "The Brune [a British irigate lying magazine] to make a push at Westchester, every day making their Escape from the Rebels, and even several officers and some of their high rank, who have deserted from the Rebels."—St. James's Chron. (London), N 16-19, 1776.

"... Majors of Brigade & ord'ry officers are to Attend at the Artillery Park near the Dodge. As soon as the Troops March against the Enemy I Genl Clinton will Command 1st Division Consisting of Lt.-Genl.ting Reserve Hessian Gren. & Cheesemans. L Genl E Percy is to command on N; York Island & Posts Depending... the Troops that are under orders for March will strike their tents at 6 this Evening, put their Baggage on board & Ready to March Immediately."—Orderly book, British Army (M.S.), op. cit. Capt. Robertson writes: "A number of Boats, Sloops and Schooners went up the East-River, & it seems we are to Embark tomorrow morning, to make a push at Westchester"—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.). See also Kembie's Jour., 95.

Gen. Howe embarks part of the army on the East River in flat-boats, and passing through Hell Gate, lands on "Froggs neck" (Throgg's Neck). Lieut.-Gen. de Heister moved from Jamaica to Whitestone, and landed at the same point.—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (London), 1776. Maj.-Genl. Sullivan continues the official chronology of military operations under Gen. Sir Wm. Howe in this section of the country around New York, including New Rochelle, White Plains, Forham, etc.

There were about 4,000 in the British force which landed on Throgg's Neck.—Phil. Exp. Post., O 15, 1776. Cf. Robertson's Jour. (M.S.), which, after narrating the move to Westchester, says: "... The Force consisting of the 5th and 7th Regiments and 3rd, 5th, and 8th Light Infantry, under Col. Haldimand, marched from the N. of York, to encamp,—N. Y. Merc, O 12, 1776.

Solomon Nash records: "To the Day the Enemy Landed at Frog Point But our men were Told Too much for them They Could not march out from under the Covering of their Shipping."—Nash's Jour., 37.

General orders from American headquarters at Harlem Heights require "that the men have four days' provisions ready dressed at all times. As the enemy seem now to be endeavouring to strike some stroke before the close of the campaign, the General most earnestly conjures both officers and men, if they have any love for their country, and concern for its liberties, regard to the safety of their parents, wives, children and countrymen, that they will act with bravery and spirit."—Am. Arch., II: 1118.

"We are this Day Informed... that Regulars have Landed a large Body of Troops above Hell Gate, in Order to Cut off Commication between our Army & y Country."—Diary of John Finch (M.S.), 71.

The following eulogy is published regarding the late Cadwaller Colden (see S 21): "... a Man of great Proflity, Knowledge and Steadiness, which he had Occasion to shew upon many Occasions, nor least, when above 90 Years of Age, not all the Threats of Rebellion could shake up any Loyalty to his Sovereign, nor all their Wikes seduce him from his Attachment to the constitutional Liberties of his Country, in opposition to the republican System of popular Tyranny. He died full of Days, and had the Satisfaction, before his Departure, to know, that the Arms of his Prince had prevailed, in a signal Instance over the Forces of the Rebels. They, who knew him best, will give his Character that Eulogium, which even a stranger will rejoice to pay to such distinguished Merit."—N. Y. Merc, O 1776.

The provincial convention passes the following resolution: "Whereas, this Convention is informed that the records of the city and county of New-York, as well as the records of the county and the records of the borough of Westchester, are at present lodged in private houses in the county of Westchester, whereby they may be exposed to the enemy, who have landed in that country; Ordered, That Wm. Miller, Tho. Bartow and John Caizine, be and hereby are appointed commissioners for removing, with all possible expedition, all the said records to Kingston, in Ulster county, and there placed in the care of Dirck Wynkoop, Abraham Hasbrook and Christopher Tappen, Esqrs.; that the said commissioners apply either to the troops raised for the protection of that county, or to the militia, for a proper guard to attend the said records in their removal, which said troops or militia are hereby directed to furnish such guard as may be necessary for that purpose."—Jour. Proviv. Cong. I: 675-76.

"As Nothing Can Mark the unsteadiness of Troops More than frequent & useless Firing of the advanced Posts, the Commander in Chief flatters himself it is on Necessary to Remind the Army of the Subordinates they must have, to prevent Discipline over them;"—Ordinary book, British Army (M.S.), in N. Y. H. S.

One of the British general orders of the day is: "The Wounded Men are to be put on board of the Peace and Plenty, Hospital Ship."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 386.

The following recently discovered item in a London newspaper throws light on the mystery surrounding the erection of the Washington Monument (see 1761): "We learn from France that Mr. Alexander commonly called Lord Stirling, was the first and principal person who promoted the design of erecting a statue to Lord Howe, as also of a monument to the memory General Wolfe, near New York."—Middlesex Jour. & Exp. Adv., O 15-17, 1776.

Washington, perceiving that Gen. Howe, not daring to attack the intrenched American camp on Harlem Heights, had ordered to his rear the reést of his army, took it in on the upper part of Manhattan Island, by landing a considerable force at Throgg's Neck (see O 12), and sending armed ships the Hudson (see O 9) to cut off the supplies arriving for the Americans by water from the north and west,—calls a council of war at the headquarters of Gen. Lee. There are present, besides Gen. Washington, Maj.-Gen's Lee, Putnam, Heath, Spencer, and Sullivan; Brig.-Gen. Lord Stirling, Maj.-Genl. McDougall, Parsons, Nixon, Walsworth, Scott, Fellows, Clinton, and Lincoln; and Col. Knox, commanding artillery. Washington reads letters from the convention and from particular members, regarding "the turbulence of the defactified in the upper parts of this State; and also sundry accounts of deserters showing the enemy's intention to surround us," and after much consideration and debate, the conclusion is reached "whether (it having appeared that the obstructions in the North River have proved insufficient, and that the enemy's whole force is now in our rear on Frog Point,) it is now deemed possible in our situation to prevent the enemy cutting off the communication with the country and compelling us to fight them at all disadvantages, or surrender prisoners at discretion." It is agreed, with but one dissenting voice (Gen. Clinton), that it is not possible to prevent the communication, and that one of the consequences mentioned in the question must certainly follow." It is also agreed that "Fort Washington be retained as long as possible."—Am. Arch., III: 1117-18; Ibid., II: 1076, 1077.

In consequence of an advertisement in a recent issue of the Mercury "requesting his Majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the City and County of New-York," to meet on this day, a very large "concouse" including "The Members of his Majesty's Council, the Judges, and all the other well-affectted Citizens who were not driven away by the Hand of Violence, or sent Prisoners to other Provinces," meet at the city hall, "when a decent and respectful Address to Lord Howe and General Howe, the King's Commissioner for restoring Peace to America, was read, Representing the Attachment of the Inhabitants to our rightfull and gracious Sovereign, George the Third, and their Sense of the Constitutional Supremacy of Great-Britain over these Colonies... and praying that the City and County might be restored to His Majesty's Peace and Protection. The Address was unanimously approved
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and adopted; and it was agreed that the Inhabitants should all sign it. But the Number assembled being too great to sit at that time, two respectable Citizens were appointed to attend at a Public House [probably the tavern of John Simmon], adjoining the City-Hall, from 10 o’Clock A. M., to 2 o’Clock P. M. every Day, to take Subscriptions till all had signed. . . . The address, with signatures, is published in N. Y. City, during the Am. Rev., 1775-57. After this, an affectionate Address to His Excellency William Tryon, Esq; our worthy Governor was read—requesting him to present the above Address to the Commissioners, and otherwise to exert himself that the Prayer of it might be granted.” This Address was also unanimously approved, and agreed to; and the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Horsmanden was desired to sign and deliver it to his Excellency, in Behalf of the Inhabitants. . . .—N. Y. Merc., O 21, 1776; Conn. Gaz. (New London), N 22, 1776. This published account of the meeting was reprinted, on Nov. 4, in the Penn. Exc. Post, with comments by “A Friend to American Freedom,” who referred to “the pains which the enemies to the free States of America are taking, in order to re-establish the old Constitution of New-York.” He believed the account of this meeting should “be made public, in order that the people at large might determine on what conduct they would show to such as dared to break so important a link in the chain of union.” He “cannot but view this breach or attempt of the utmost importance to the peace and well-being of every State.”—Penn. Exc. Post, N 4, 1776.

The Loyalist address to Tryon by the inhabitants of New York was comparatively in the old style of severity and intemperance, and, like that which preceded it during the colonial period, it was a fervent appeal for protection: “. . . We . . . beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your return to the capital of your Government, and to assure you that we feel the sincerest joy on this happy event, which opens a prospect that we shall once more experience the blessings of peace and security under his Majesty’s auspicious government, and protect us from the servile and despicable attacks which we formerly endured under your Excellency’s mild administration, and which we ardently wish to have renewed.”

Preserving in our loyalty and unshaken attachment to our gracious Sovereign, in this time of distress and trial, and anxious to testify our affection for him, we have embraced the earliest opportunity to petition the Kings Commissioners, that they would restore this City and County to his Majesty’s peace, although many of the most respectable citizens, and a much greater number of the inferior classes, have been drawn off by the calamities of war, or sent prisoners to New-England and other distant parts; yet we hope that the numbers still remaining, and have voluntarily subscribed, may be deemed sufficient to entitle this district to his Majesty’s grace; and that the sufferings which our situation requires for the royal cause, plead in their behalf with the Commissioners, from whose well-known humanity, benevolence, and enlarged sentiments, we have the most flattering expectation.

“To your Excellency we naturally look for assistance; we therefore request that you would be pleased to present our petition to the Commissioners, and otherwise exert yourself that the prayer of it may be granted; as it is our fervent desires, and what we esteem the greatest earthly fidelity, to remain subjects of the British Government, in union with the parent State.”

Signed by desire, and in behalf of the inhabitants, by Daniel Horsmanden,”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1075. This governor answered on Oct. 25 (q.v.).—5 Am. Arch., II: 1075.

Division orders are issued from Washington’s headquarters at Kingsbridge for the disposition of the division of the army under command of Maj.-Gen. Heath. Two regiments of militia, now posted on the Harlem River, are “to pass over the new bridge and join Colonel Swartwout’s regiment, and form a flank guard.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1078-79.

Gen. Alexander McDougall, writing to the committee of arrangements, from “Camp Harlem,” says in part: “. . . The enemy appear very shy. Our advanced centries and theirs are within three hundred yards of each other in Harlem Lane. The works they have thrown up are evidently calculated for defence.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1080.

“I am told, to whom I was referred the claim of Mr. Nichols has been referred to an Officer for securing the Records of this State, for a Guard-Room for the Guard appointed to watch the said Records, and for Fire-Wood and Candles supplied the Guard, have taken the same into consideration, and thereupon agreed to. The following Resolution: Resolved, That there be allowed to Nich-olas Bayard, for providing an Officer for securing the publick Records of this State, a Guard-Room and Fire-Wood and Candles supplied the Guard over the said Records, the sum of fifty pounds.”—5 Am. Arch., III: 254.

Washington wrote to the president of congress: “. . . ten or eighteen ships, which have been prevented passing Hell-Gate for two three days for want of wind, are now under way, and proceeding up the Sound. Among them there appears to be two frigates, the rest probably have in stores, &c. . . .”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1116.

The British forces under Howe take up their position “on the heights of Pelham’s Manor our Left to E. Chester Creek & Right to New Rochelle, our F rank about 3 Miles face North or N N E.”—Robertson’s Jour. (M.S.). See also Kemble’s Jour., 93-94.

Solomon Nash records: “all our Riggerment Employ’d in gitting Cannon and mortars over to the jerys likewise in gitting other things all† the Island.”—Nash’s Jour., 37.

It is reported in the British camp that Gen. Lee is commanding “the Rebel Army” and that it is 20,000 strong.—Robertson’s Jour. (M.S.).

“A severe order against Plundering, to no Effect; about this day received accounts of the arrival of the Hessians, long expected.”—Kemble’s Jour., 94.

The name of Fort Constitution is changed to Fort Lee.—5 Am. Arch., II: 1079.

On this day, the Howe War Plan, engraved by William Faden, was published. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 45 b, Vol. I. See also Aug. 27, 1776; and 1779. Cf. the Chart and Plan of the Harbour of New York & the County Adjacent, pub. in the Political Mag, Nov., 1781, and reproduced in Man. Conn. Conn. (1870), 444.

On these maps, Ellis Island appears as “Bucking F.” It also appears as “Buckling F.” On Southlier’s map, which was engraved and published by Faden, Jan. 1, 1779. For the origin of the name Ellis Island, see Jan. 20, 1785.

A letter from New York expresses the “great satisfaction of the loyal part of its inhabitants, who have for a long time suffered every hardship from a set of tyrants that is possible to be conceived. . . . The Hessians do all that is possible to alleviate the sufferings of a persecuted people, who rather than turn rebels have despaired death and ruin. . . . Almost all the New Yorkers have returned to their allegiance.”—Campaigned of 1776, part 2, 134.

An English officer, writing from his “Camp near New York” to a friend in London, says: “. . . We have run a strong Line strengthened with Redoubts across that End of the Island where they [the Americans] are so strongly posted; and a Body of Men under the Command of Lord Percy (who commands upon this Island and its Dependencies) are left to defend them, and observe the Enemies Movements. General Howe landed some Days since upon the Continent about six Miles from King’s Bridge and the Day before yesterday took Possession of a Work of theirs, by which he has entirely cut off their Retreat to the New-England Governments. In the above Attack we had five Men killed and seven wounded; . . . The Rebels have no Barracks left, but over the North River into the Jerseys, and that will not remain open long, as Yesterday there arrived a Reinforcement of near 9000 Germans, whose Transports going up the North River, leads me to think they are to be landed for that Purpose if this should be the Case, the War must be near an End; they desert very fast to our Army, and by the Account of those that come to us, they go off in great Numbers, under their own Heads.”

“We have a very strong Army here; Gen. Howe has with him 18,000; upon this Island are 50,000, and on board the Transports that arrived Yesterday are near 9000; so that in the Whole we cannot have less here than 32,000 effective Men, as good Troops, and in as good Spirits as any ever were.”—St. James’s Chron., D 19-21, 1776.

We are Inform’d y about this Time a very considerable Reinforcement hath Join’d y British Army, among whom it is Said there are a Regt of Waldecker’s several of Hanovarians & several of Brunswick’s; we were this Day shewn one of y Hessian Genl’s who had also lately Arriv’d.”—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 77.

The following news items are published: “The Subscription for the Clergy of the Church of England in America, who have suffered by the Rebellion, amounted to above Six Thousand Pounds Sterling, when the last Accounts came away.”
“Many of the Inhabitants are come into Town; and many others who were obliged to fly for their Loyalty, are coming to daily.”

“The Earl of Dunmore has taken a House in the Broadway for his Residence during the Winter.”—N. Y. Mer, O 21, 1776.

“The order of march is issued from Washington’s headquarters to be observed by the Division of the Army under the command of Major-General Heath, in their route from this place [Kingsbridge] to White-Plains.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 116-118. For a detailed account of this movement, see ibid., II: 1204-4, footnote.

British marching orders are also issued.—See Orderly book, British Army (MS), N. Y. H. S. After this orders of this command were issued from New Rochelle, White Plains, Dobbs Ferry, Courtland’s Manor, DeLancey’s Mill, New Bridge, Aquasnack, Newark, Amboy, Trenton, and Brunswick (to Jan. 28, 1777).—Ibid; Kemble, etc., p. 94.

The American army is encamped on Valentine’s Hill, Westchester Co., to which place Washington has moved his headquarters. He goes early this morning “to visit the posts on the left of our line and the White-Plains.” He sends various orders from White Plains, the British having advanced from New Rochelle to “Marnock.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1165-1166, 1156-9. See also Lossing, Field Book of the Am. Rev., II: 625.

The Hessians, Waldeckers, and other British forces disembark from their ships, and pass “up the East-River in a Multitude of Flat-bottomted Boats and other Vessels, in the highest Spirits imaginable.” It being “a very fine Day, the Scene was rendered extremely beautiful by the Crowds upon the Water, clearing their Military Birettles and other Spectators on Shore, and making the Hills resound with Trumpets, Drums, and Fifer’s, accompanied by the Harmony of their Voices. These have added an agreeable Reinforcement to the Army, and are to all appearance as fine Troops as any in the World.”—N. Y. Mer, O 24, 1776.

Washington transfers his headquarters from Harlem Heights to White Plains. Congress is informed that this movement is made “to counteract the operations of the enemy declining an attack upon our front. They have drawn the main body of their army to Frog’s Point (see Oct. 12), with a design of hemming us in, and drawing a line in our rear.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1034, 1204.

Fitch writes: “we are ...”. Inform’d y 2 Prisoners in Gen. 11 grow Remarkably Sick & Die very fast.”—Diary of Jacob Fitch (MS.), 78.

The Governors of King’s College in this City, are requested to meet at Hull’s Tavern, on Thursday next (Oct 24), at 10 o’Clock in the Morning, on Business of Importance. It is hoped as the Messenger is out of Town, that the Gentlemen will attend punctually without farther Notice.”—N. Y. Mer, O 21, 1776.


“We shall get a sufficient quantity of provisions over to-day for the garrison at Fort Washington. General Mifflin thinks it not advisable to pull the barracks down yet. He has hopes of our army returning to that ground for winter quarters. I think this would be running too great a risk, to leave them standing in expectation of such an event, there being several strong fortifications in and about King’s Bridge. If the enemy should throw in a thousand or fifteen hundred men, they could cut off our communication effectively; and, as the state of the barracks are, they would find exceeding good cover for the men. But if we were to take the barracks down—even if the boards were not removed—it would in a great measure deprive them of that advantage.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1221.

See further, O 27.

The anniversary of the King’s accession to the throne is celebrated “with every Demonstration of Joy.” “The Flag Ships hoisted the Royal Standard; and all the Ships in the Harbour gave a Salute of twenty-one Guns each. So noble an Appearance, and so grand a Salute, were never known in this Port before. The two Admira-ls. were painted in the finest Tartans, and many loyal Toasts were drunk upon the Occasion.”—N. Y. Mer, O 28, 1776. See also Fitch’s Diary (MS.), 86.

Kemble records: “Marched in two Columns, the right led by Lieut. Gen. Clinton, left by Lieut. Gen. De Heister; occupied Grounds in East Chester, on the White Plain Road, Wards Head Quarters, a noted Rebel. The Enemy in three separate Camps in our Front, on the opposite of the Brook’s [Bronx], and advantageously posted on rough and Commanding Height’s.”—Kemble’s Jour., 94, Oct. 95.

Gov. Tryon’s answer to the address of the inhabitants of the city (see O 16) is as follows: “Sir: The address you delivered to me, in behalf of the inhabitants of the City and County of New-York, cannot fail of being highly agreeable to me, as it was accompanied with a dutiful petition and representation from them to the King’s Commissioners for restoring peace to his Majesty’s Colonies. I have cheerfully embraced the opportunity of presenting this day the address to Lord Howe, who was pleased to signify to me ‘he would take the earliest opportunity of communicating with General Howe on the occasion.’ The inhabitants may be assured I shall support their wishes with my best endeavours, although the completion of them must be left to the decision of his Majesty’s Commissioners, in whom the highest national confidence is reposed.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 127-7.

A court of inquiry, at White Plains, of which Brig.-Gen. John Morin Scott is president, takes evidence on the charge against Col. Tyler, of cowardice and misbehaviour before the enemy on Sept. 15, when the British took the city.—5 Am. Arch., II: 1251-54.

Gen. Greene writes from Fort Lee to Gen. Mifflin: “The people have been employed on the other side in getting the boards together at Fort Washington [see Oct. 24] and the ferry. Some have been brought from King’s Bridge. To-day I sent up to Colonel Lasher to know what assistance he could give towards taking down the barracks, and bringing off the boards; and had for answer that he had orders to burn the barracks, quit the post, and join the army, by the way of the North River, at the White-Plains.”

...I fear quitting Fort Independence will oblige Magaw to draw his forces into the garrison, as the enemy will have a passage open upon his back. I fear it will damp the spirits of his troops. He did not expect it so soon. If the barracks are not burnt in the morning, and the enemy don’t press too hard upon us, we will try to get away some of the boards.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1263.

Mr. Reginald Pelham of Baltimore, as a result of field-work and historical study, shows, in a report on the subject of “Military Camp Life on Upper Manhattan Island and Adjacent Mainland during the American Revolution, Disclosed by Recent Archeological Excavations,” that, while Gen. Greene was writing the above letter, “these buildings on King’s Bridge Heights were being reduced to ashes.” Three days later, the British appeared on the scene to find “everything of value gotten away,” and the King’s and Farmer’s bridges cut down. Mr. Bolton adds: “There is good reason from the foregoing to suppose that the barracks upon Manhattan Island, were not entirely destroyed or removed, as they were in use up to the time of the assault which was made by the combined forces of Howe and von Kniphoven on November the 16th. The possession of such shelters as these barracks afforded, however crude they may have been, to the British, is of immeasurable value to the captors of Fort Washington at that period of the year, and it is certain that those near by the fort and probably elsewhere were promptly occupied by the British and Hessian irregulars. Thus the structures which had for several months [several days—see S 24] formed the only shelter of the poor patriots who sheltered through the chill autumnal nights during the defence of the heights, and upon which much of their labor and some of their high hopes had been expended, passed into the possession of their opponents.”—20th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres Soc. (1915), 374. See also 21st Ann. Rep. (1916), 138-40.

In the same letter to Gen. Mifflin, Gen. Greene also says: “We have had a considerable skirmish on York-Island to-day. The cannonade began in the morning and lasted until evening, with very short intermissions. A ship moved up opposite Fort No. 1. Colonel Magaw got down an eighteen-pounder and fired sixty shot at her. Twenty-six of which went into her. She slipped her cable and left her anchor, and was towed off by four boats. I think we must have killed a considerable number of their men, as the confusion and distress exceeded all description. Our Artillery behaved incomparably better than Colonel Magaw’s. We opened fire with our cannon on the ship and in the field. We have brought off some of the enemy from the field of battle, and more are still lying on the ground.”—5 Am. Arch., II: 1263.

Another letter from Fort Lee states: “This morning, about seven o’clock, two frigates moved up the North River, and came to an anchor near Bourdett’s Ferry, apparently with an intention to
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176 stop the ferry-way, and cut off the communication between this
place and Fort Washington. The enemy at the same time appeared
27 on Harlem Plain, and Colonel Magaw, who commands on York-
Island, ordered the lines to be moved. The ships endeavored to
dislodge them by firing on their flanks, but they fired to very little
purpose. The barbette battery on the high hill on the left of the
ferry, opened on the frigates, and fired a considerable time without
doing them any or but very little damage. Upon our ceasing to fire,
a gun from Fort No. 1, on York-Island, began to play on them with
great advantage, and hulled the one highest up about twenty
times. The action is further described in this letter. Regarding
the action on land, the writer continues: "The enemy by this time
had begun a smart fire on the island with field-pieces and mortars.
Our men returned the compliment. They were out of their lines
great part of the day. There were but few discharges of small-
arms. Our men killed about a dozen Hessians, and brought them
off."

"This Day we were Inform'd y^3 Gen^1 Howe had advanced with
his Army as far as y^3 White Plains, & y^3 no very Considerable
Action had as yet happened in those parts; We were also Inform'd
y^3 y^2 Army was this Day Engaged between here and Fort
Washington."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 81.

The battle of White Plains occurs. It is Washington's opposi-
tion to the enemy's attempt to reach Manhattan Island from the
north. After two unsuccessful attacks, the British finally force the
Americans to retreat.—Winso, VI: 286. For contemporary accounts
by both sides, see Kemble's Jour., 95, and L. I. Hist. Soc.
Memoirs, III, Part II: 139.

There was published in London, Feb. 25, 1777 (q.v.), a "Plan
of the operations of the King's army under the command of General
St. Leger, on the 1st of October, in New-York and New Jersey,
against the American forces commanded by General Washington,
from the 12th of October to the 18th of November, 1776. Wherein
is particularly distinguished the engagement on the White Plains,
the 28th of October. By Claude Joseph Sauithier." The plan is
reproduced in Winsor, VI: 336. For other contemporary maps
showing the military movements of the year in the vicinity of New
York, see Fitch, I: 346; II: 346-347.

"The Liberty Pole at y^5 Labellary was this Morning Taken
down . . ."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), No. 81, in N. Y. Pub.
Library. On Nov. 26, Gov. Tryon wrote to Lord George Germain:
"The Liberty Poll erected some years ago in this City, and which
remained as a monument of insult to the Government, and of
licentiousness to the people, was last month by my recommenda-
tion to the Inhabitants, very properly and very quietly taken
down and removed by them."—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 691.

For a chronological history of the five liberty poles, which stood
on two sites, very near together, and of which this was the last, see
F 6; 1770. See also "The Liberty Pole on the Common," in N. Y.

To Germain, cited above, appears to effectually remove the erroneous supposition of Dawson that Capt. Wm. Cunningham, who had been appointed provost-marshal of the British forces (see Ag 4, 1774), "revenged himself, for the insult offered to him on the 6th of March, 1775 [q.v.], by cutting down the Liberty Pole, which, for more than ten years had graced the Commun's."—See "The Park and Its Vicinity," by Henry B. Dawson, in Man. Com. Coun. (1855), 468-73.

Dawson was probably right, however, in his statement which
follows, that "afterwards in his official capacity," Cunningham
"added new terror to the 'New Goal' or 'Provost'" (see N 14, 1777).—Ibid.

An editorial asserts that "The Nation is most highly incensed at
the Declaration of Independence by the Congress, and at their
impatient Abuse of the King. The warmest Advocates of America
find it necessary to be silent now, as the Cause of the Colonies,
maintained against every Offer of Conciliation and with such
awed Ennity to the Constitution of Great-Britain, is become
absolutely unpopular."

"The Parliament was expected to meet by the End of this
Month at farthest; and 'tis supposed that the Declaration of the
Congress, will operate the utmost Restlessness and Unanimity.
If so; has not the Congress proved itself the worst Enemy that
America ever had?"—N. Y. Merc., O 28, 1776.

New reports of the day relate that "Several Gentlemen and
other Inhabitants of the Town, who had been forced to fly by the
Rebels, have returned in the Course of this Week. Among others,
Mr. White, one of his Majesty's Council for this Province, and the
Rev. Dr. Auchumuty.

The Town is again to wear a cheerfull Appearance; and the
Markets are increasing daily.

"The Ships of War and other Vessels, make near go to Sailing
within the Harbour."—Ibid.

"This Day Gen'l Kniphausen advanced towards King's Bridge
—FV Independence & & taken possess' of."—Robertson's Jour.
(Ms.).

A wag among the British in New York advertises: "Wanted,
By a Gentlemen, fond of Curiosities, who is shortly going to
England, a Parcel of Congress Notes, with which he intends to paper
some Rooms. Those, who wish to make something of their Stock
in that Commodity, shall, if they are clean and fit for the Purpose,
receive at the Rate of One Guinea per Thousand, for all they can
bring, before the Expiration of the present Month. Enquire of the
Printer. N. B. It is expected they will soon be much lower."—N.
Y. Merc., O 28, 1776.

The following notice is published: "If any person into whose
hands part of the College apparatus or books, which were deposited
in the City-Hall in May last, or any of Dr. Clossy's books, which
were deposited in the closet near the organ loof in St. Paul's,
will bring them to the Printer of this City within one Month, as
the Unit will be entirely burnt by the fire, the owner will have a
profit 10s a volume. The time is for the early return of such
books, as the Printer cannot be responsible for their loss, after
this final Notice."—N. Y. Merc., O 28, 1776. See also Ja 27, 1777.

Gen. Greene writes from Fort Lee to Washington, whose head-
quarters are still at White Plains: "The ships have fallen down
their lines to S. River, and East River. The troops which advanced upon
White Plains, and on the hill where the Monday action was, have
drawn within their lines again."—5 Am. Arch., II: 1281. This with-
drawal of the British is thus explained and described in a letter
dated Oct. 50 to Lord George Germain by Hugh, Earl Percy,
lieutenant under Gen. Howe, who was left in charge of Harlem
Heights, when Howe's troops marched into Westchester County
(see O 10, in the end of the last month) into the house where late
lately lived the officer will be very gratefully acknowledged; and
whatever trouble or expense such person may have been at in carrying
such instruments or books, the doctor will very gratefully pay
them for."—N. Y. Merc., O 28, 1776. See also Ja 27, 1777.

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1776

**CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783**

Nov. 2

**1776**

at White Plains, that "The enemy have possession of Fort Independence on the heights above King's Bridge," having made their appearance on the night of Oct. 24. He asks about holding the ground from King's Bridge to the lower lines.—5 Am. Arch., II: 1594.

The Rev. Chas. Inglis, rector of Trinity Church, writes an extended account of the condition of the Anglo-American church in America, and particularly in New York City, addressing it (as appears by the postscript) to "The Rev. Dr. Hind." It is a summary of recent happenings involving the Church of England. Dr. Inglis refers particularly to the difficulties experienced by a loyal clergyman of the Church of England in 1776, prior to the city's capture by the British. The clergy, he says, "were viewed with peculiar envy and malignity by the disaffected." Although "civil liberty was the ostensible object," he believes "that an abolition of the Church of England was one of the principal springs of the disappearances of the clergy and other leaders." The clergy of the Church of England preached "without touching on politics," and endeavored to "cherish a spirit of loyalty among their people." This "gave great offence to our flaming patriots, who laid it down as a maxim, 'That those who were not for them were against them.'" Various incidents are mentioned by Mr. Inglis to show brutal treatment of the clergy.

The year 1776 increased the bitterness of the Independents' and loyalists' embarrlements. "To officiate publicly, and not pray for the King and royal family according to the liturgy, was against their duty and oath, as well as dictates of their conscience; and yet to use the prayers for the King and royal family would have drawn inevitable destrucion on them. The only course which they could pursue, to avoid both evils, was to suspend the public exercise of their function, and shut up their churches. This was accordingly done."

After the clergy "had ceased to officiate publicly," Inglis writes, "several of the rebel officers sent me to the keys of the churches, that their chaplains might preach in them; with these requisitions I peremptorily refused to comply, and let them know that 'if they would use the churches, they must break the gates and doors to get in.' . . . Upon this they desisted, and did not occupy any of the pulpits."

"The whole of the Provision is equal Plenty, and proportionably cheap; the Army have it for taking, and the Fleet are served with it twice a Week."

"The Rebels quit their Works upon White Plains; our Troops took possession of them at Nine in the Morning."

--- Kemble's *Journal*, 96.

"All things seem to be quiet at Fort Washington."—5 Am. Arch., III: 406.


Lient. Gen. Kniphaven, having repaired King's Bridge, "took post within it."—From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the "Journal of the Operations," etc., in British Museum ( Egerton MSS. 2133 f. 7). Kemble states the situation thus: "Kniphaven in possession of a post on the Island of New York near Kings Bridge. Gen. Earl Cornwallis with Sir William Erskine reconnoitred to the North River, and from thence to Kings Bridge, the Country clear of Rebels." "The Country all this time unmercierilly Pilaged by our Troops, Hessians in particular, no wonder if the Country People refuse to join in," he adds particularly to the "Cabinet's Jour." Dr. Wm. Demonet, adjutant to Col. Robt. Magaw, who commands Fort Washington, deserts to the British. In 1792, he wrote a letter confessing his treason, his statement being in part as follows: "On the 2d of Novr 1776 I Sacrificed all I was Worth in the World to the Service of my King & Country and joined the then Lord Percy, brought in with me the Plans of Fort Washington, by which Plans that Fortress was taken by his Majesty's Troops the 16 instant, Together with 2700 Prisoners and Stores & Ammunition to the amount of 1800 Pounds. At the same time, I may with Justice affirm, from my Knowledge of the Works, I saved the Lives of many of His Majesty's Subjects—these Sirs are facts well-known to every General Officer which was there."—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1877), I: 80. See also The Campaigns of 1776, 281, footnote, Winsor, VI: 287.

"We had a Report this morning, of Fort Washington being Taken by y2 Kings Troops, it was also Alleged at Night y3 they had Taken Kings Bridge."—Diary of John Fitch (MS.). 87. Fort Washington was not taken until Nov. 16 (p.m.). A New Yorker writes to a friend in Bristol: "It is astonishing with what Judgment the Rebels Posts are fortified, and yet they will not remain in them to defend them; they retreat at the Sight of our Army, whether it is from Cowardice or Policy I leave to better Judge to determine. The other Day we took Possession of three of their Forts with 7t Pieces of Cannon, which they had abandoned. Washington is retreated into the Province of Connecticut, and Gen. Howe is in full March after him, to cut off his Retreat to New-England. Putnam is narrowly watched on New-York Island, almost surrounded. You would be surprised to see the Spirit of our Army, who are much exasperated against the Americans, most of whom have no other Clothes than a Blanket or Rag. I am told their whole Army is nearly in the same Situation. . . ."

"We have now 70 Sail of Transports ordered to be ready with three Months Provision, expecting to embark daily upon some new Expedition. A Report prevails here that the Congress is separated, and that sever of the States are gone to France, or some other Place, to secure their Dollars, for they have got much Cash of the Country into their Hands, you may guess for what Purpose. This is the News of the Day at New York. We have an exceeding good Market here; Beef 33d. per lb. and every other Kind of Provision is in equal Plenty, and proportionably cheap; the Army have it for taking, and the Fleet are served with it twice a Week."

"The inhabitants of Connecticut are coming to New-York and, opening Shops. We are in great Want here of every Material belonging to Shipping. Tar sold the other Day for three Guineas a Cask, it is much wanted, so is Pitch, Rosin, Sheathing Nails, Cordage, and Sailsloth, which would yield a good Profit."—St. James's Chron., D 21-24, 1776.

"On the 11th, Dixon and a brigade of British engineers receive orders to go to besiege Fort Washington on Yn Island near Kings Bridge where Gen1 Kniphaven was encamp'd w1 about 5000 Hessels"—Robertson's *Journal* (MS.).

Thos. Clarke, in his will of this date, leaves his estate to his wife and her heirs. Pelletreau says of this bequest: "Captain Thomas Clarke was the owner of the farm which he named 'Chel'-maid and [which] still retains its name of Eastham from east of eighth avenue to Hudson river, between 21st and 59th streets. The greater part of this tract eventually came in possession of the daughter Charity, who married Rev. Benjamin Moore, Bishop of New York, and the mansion built on this estate, was the home of their son, Clement Clarke Moore. . . ."—*Abstracts of Wills*, in N. Y. H. S. Collections, IX: 36.

Robertson records that on this day he "Attended the Gen1 to King's Bridge to reconnoitre the Rebel's Works."—Robertson's *Journal* (MS.).

Kemble writes: "8 or 10 of our People taken Marauding; Scandalous behavior for British Troops; and the Hessians Outrageously Licentious, and Cruel to such a degree as to threaten with death all such as dare obstruct them in their depredations. Violence to Officers frequently used, and every Degree of Insolence offered."—Kemble's *Journal*, 98.

The British have broken camp, and gone towards the North River and Kingsbridge. Washington expects that they will invest Fort Washington.—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Ford ed.), V: 7-9, 24, 34. For a detailed account of the movements of the British forces since the battle of White Plains, see Kemble's *Jour.*, 96-98.

Gov. Tryon returns to New York.—N. Y. Merc., N. 14, 1778.

"We hear'd a Report y2 Gen1 Burgoin had taken possession of Ticonderoga & y2 our Army had Retreated over Lake George; but we yet hope y3 this Report is without Foundation—Our
1776. People who had been confin’d at Long Island, were this Day bro’t into 5th City. — Diary of James Eitch (MS.), 91.

10. The “Perseus” (Capt. Elphinston) brings in two prizes, valued at £5,000.—N. Y. Merc., N 11, 1776. See also in ibid. mention of prizes brought in on Nov. 6 by the frigate “Lively” (Capt. Bishop). For later prizes, see ibid. Nov. 21; Montresor’s Jour., 421; Gaine’s Jour., 12, 40, 64, etc.

11. The following news items are published in New York: “A Gentleman lately arrived from Philadelphia, says that it was the prevailing Opinion there, that a French Fleet of great Force would arrive at New-York before Christmas, which would enable the Provincialds not only to recover that City and the adjacent Parts, but destroy the British Ships at present in the Harbour, and of Course reduce the British Army to the last Extremity. — Such are the Absurdities and Falsehoods, with which the Leaders of the present Rebellion endeavor to keep up the Spirits and Opposition of their deluded Followers.”

“A Detachment of the Rebels still continue at Fort Washington, which is constructed with Masonry, &c. and, his said, cost near 30,000 l. They have given out that they will defend it to the last Extremity.”

“Several Rebel Privatere, &c. have been lately taken and brought into this Harbour, by some of His Majesty’s Ships.”

“A large Fleet of Transports, under Convoy of some Men of War, are preparing to sail Homewards.”

Gone his Excellency Governor Tryon, has mustered the Militia of Westchester County, and that above 1000 have already joined him, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty.” N. Y. Merc., 11, 1776.

Hugh Gaine, having espoused the royalist cause, returns to New York from Newark and brings out his paper The New-York Gazette and the Weekly Mercury, from his former shop in Hanover sq. (see O. 3, 1776); with the former head-dress and his name in the imprint. He continued to print it at least until the date of Nov. 10, 1783, which is the date of the last issue found (No. 1673); with this issue it was apparently discontinued. — Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 423; Early Newspapers, II: 422.

According to an advertisement of the hospital’s “physician and surveyor,” who desires certain supplies, the military hospital is situated “in Beechman-street, near the Chapel” (St. George’s).—N. Y. Merc., N 11, 1776.

12. One division of the British army encamps “within 4 miles of N° B° E°,” the other encamps on Valentine’s Hill.—Robertson’s Jour. (MS.).

13. A proclamation is issued by the two Houses, commissioners for “restoring Peace to His Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations in North America,” commanding all that have been assembled together in Arms against His Majesty’s Government, to disband Themselves and return to their Dwellings, there to remain in a peaceable and quiet Manner.” They also command “all such other Persons as are assembled together under the Name of General, or Provincial Congresses, Committee, Conventions, or other Associations, by any other Name, or under the Colour of any Authority from any such Congress, . . . take upon them to issue or execute any Orders for levying Money, raising Troops, fitting out armed Ships and Vessels, imprisoning, or otherwise molesting His Majesty’s Subjects, to desist and cease from all such unreasonable Acting and Doings, and to relinquish all such usurped Power and Authority, so that Peace may be restored. . . .” There are, and make known to all men, “that every Person who within Sixty Days from the Day of the Date hereof shall appear before the Governor . . . and shall claim the Benefit of this Proclamation, and at the same Time testify his Obedience to the Laws, by subscribing a Declaration in the words following: ‘1. A. B. do promise and declare, that I will remain in a peaceable Obedience to His Majesty, and will not take up Arms, nor encourage Others to take up Arms, in Opposition to his Authority, shall and may obtain a full and free Pardon.” — N. Y. Merc., Ja 6, 1777.

14. The British army marches “towards De Lancy’s Mills” and encamps “wth the Brutus in our Front our Right covering the Comm° to Morris°, on the Sound—and our left towards the heights & F° Independence.” — Robertson’s Jour. See also Kemble’s Jour., 99.

15. Dixon had Raised one or two small Batt° to favor an Attack to take post on the Hill where F° Washington stood.”—Robertson’s Jour.

16. An item of London news states: “The very identical Dr. Frank-

17. lys, whom Lord Chatham so much esteemed, and used to say he was proud in calling his friend, is now at the Head of the Rebellion in North America.” — St. James’s Chron., N 12-14, 1776.

18. This night a strong Working Party was employ’d Rains Battery—en Barbet—for 20 field Pieces & How°s along the side of Harlem River to cover an Attack to be made on V° Island. — Robertson’s Jour.

19. John Rusher, a Hessian soldier, records in his diary: “15 Novbr., came the order from the Headquarters of the English General-field-marshal Clinton, that Fort Washington should be captured by 4 attacks; 3 by the English and one by the Hessians. 1. General Matthews, 2. Col-lieutenant Stirling, 3. Lord Percy, 4. General Von Klarpouzen, near whom Col. Rall with his brigade had the advantage on the North-port, where the ship of war lies and is to protect the flank; another ship of war lay at the South-haven and is to protect the English flank, when the thing comes off.” — Battle of Harlem Heights, 229, citing a translation of the original MS. at Caskell, N. Y. H. S. Papers.

About one o’clock, Gen. Howe’s adjutant-general made a demand of the surrender of the garrison at Fort Washington, but is answered by the commanding officer, Col. Robert Magaw, that he would defend it to the last extremity. — Gen. Greene’s letter to Col. Knox, written from Fort Lee on Nov. 17, in The Campaign of 1776, part 2, 100. For the text of Magaw’s letter, see ibid., part 1, 278.

“THe Batteries being finished for the Attack of Fort Washington, the Advanced Works were stormed this Morning, and the Fort surrendered, in the afternoon.” From transcript, in Library of Congress, of the “Jour. of the Operations,” etc., in Brit. Museum (Egerton MSS. 2155 f. 7). This “Journal” continues the British record of operations under Howe, including the capture of Fort Lee by Lord Cornwallis on Nov. 19, and of Newbridge on the Hackinsac River on Nov. 21.

Journals kept by officers employed with the British forces give detailed particulars of this engagement. Kemble writes, under this date: “In the Orders of the preceding day the 1st and 2d Light Infantry and Guards were ordered to march this morning at four; the Reserve at an hour before day Light; General Knispel’s Corps to receive their Orders from him: the whole to Attack the Rebels on the Heads leading to Fort Washington. . . . the first Landing of British Men about 11 and a half. Lord Cornwallis, King’s Bridge, when the Ensigns went up on board at 12 Noon, the tide not permitting it sooner, . . . at the same time the Hessians advanced upon the right, the Brigade of Guards & Light Infantry landed in the Harlem River were opposed by a small Body of Rebels, who soon fled, but carried off a piece of Cannon they had in a Redoubt, which was meant to prevent our landing; here we received little loss—only 4 or 5 killed and 10 or 12 Wounded the Men at Arms.”

“The 42d Regt. Attacked at the same time near Morris’s House, where they were opposed and lost.”

“Lord Percy attacked at the same time and Carried all the Rebel Lines with little loss, taking them in flank as he approached them; by two o’clock were in possession of all their Forts and Redoubts except Washington, and cut them off from Escaping to the Jersey Shore, &c. and its latt’r done by the Hessians. Our Troops had haved with their usual spirit and have added Laurels to the British Nation.”

“The Attack, having commenced at 12, was over about one at 4 in the Afternoon the Rebels Surrendered the Fort, having treated for some time before with our Officers, particularly the Hessians, who Cut off their Retreat to the Water, & desired the honors of War. It is Amazing to say that they had not above 12 Men Killed and as many Wounded. The Officers to keep their side Arms, the Men to lay down their Arms, which was done about five. To our shame, tho’ they Captivat’d for the Safety of their Baggage, they were stripped of their Wearing Apparel as they Marched out by Hessians, till a Stop was put to it by making them take a different Route. They were so thronged in the Fort that they could not have subsisted there above a week. I was under General Grant who had been posted at Miles Sq’ & the 1 & 2d Bat°s 17 Nov. from Valentines hill fell Back towards Courtlands house taking the left of the Army stretcht towards the N’R° about 1 mile in F’ of F° Independence. . . . The Nov. 1st & 2d F° ordered near H° Q’s at De Lancy’s Mills.—Major 14 Dixon had Raised one or two small Batt° to favor an Attack to take post on the Hill where F° Washington stood.”—Robertson’s Jour.
1776

Nov. 16


An American woman, Margaret Corbin, was wounded in this fight—See Nov. 16.

The following summons to surrender was sent to the commander of the fort: “The Commander in Chief demands an immediate and categorical Answer to his second Summons of Fort Washington.”

"The Garrison must immediately surrender Prisoners of War, and give up all their Arms, Ammunition and Stores of every Kind, and send two Field Officers to Head-Quarters as Hostages; in so doing, the General is pleased to allow the Garrison to keep Possession of their Baggage, and the Officers to have their Swords."


"Agreed to by Robert Magaw, Col. 5th Pennsylvania Bat. Commanding at F. Washington."

—N. Y. Merc., Dec. 3, 1776.

Robertson writes: "A Number of Flat Boats having pass’d up the N. River to King’s Bridge unperceived the Night before—Four diff Attacks were ordered to be made by day Break on the Lines and Diff strong grounds on York Island In order to reduce Fort Washington." He then gives a vivid description of the attack and the battle that ensued, a bitter contest. He notes: "Tho’ the Genl had sumon’d the Fort the Night before—They [the Americans] were all admitted as Prisoners—and the officers their Baggage & swords about 2900 were taken alive their loss from their situation during the Attacks was but Trifling."

Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

A graphic description of the capture of Fort Washington was written by John Reuber in a journal under date of 1st Nov., (error for Nov. 16): "... in the morning before day-break, all the regiments and corps were assembled, the Hessians on the right wing at the north-haven; the English troops upon the left wing at the south-haven. When it was now day and the Americans perceived us, but nothing more very plainly, at once, these two ships of war, on both sides, made their master-strokes upon the fort, and we began at the same time on the left-hand side, and the Hessians, and the regiments marched forward up the hill and were obliged to creep along up the rocks, one falling down alive, another being shot dead. We were obliged to drag ourselves by the beeche-tree bushes up the height where we could not really stand. At last, however, we got about on the top of the hill where there were trees and great stones. We had a hard time of it there together. Because they had now had no idea of yielding. Col. Ball gave the word of command, thus: ‘All, that are my grenadiers, march forwards!’ All the drummers struck up the march, the haastboy-players blew. At once all were mingled together, Americans and Hessians. There was no more firing, but all ran forward pell-mell upon the fortress. Before we came up, the Americans had a trench about the fortress, as soon as we were within which, no order came to halt. Then the Americans had a minute to get out through us, but then came the command: ‘Hold you are all prisoners of war.’ The port was at once demanded by Gen. V. Kniphausen. The rebels were allowed two hours for capitulating; when they were expired, the fort was surrendered to General V. Kniphausen with all the munitions of war and provisions belonging thereto, within and without the fort; all guns and arms were to be laid down, and when all this was done, Ball’s reg’t and the old Lossberg, being made to form into two lines facing each other, they were required to march out between the two regiments and deposit their guns and other weapons. Then came the English and took them to New York into custody, and when the transport was off, the second marched out of the citadel and was as strong as the first, and they also were conducted to New York into confinement. And when all this was got through with, it was night. Thus the Hessians took possession of the fort, and the rest marched again round to Kingsbridge into our old camp we had before stopped so long. Then came the order that the fort should be called, Fort Kniphausen.—"Battle of Harlem Heights, 229-31, citing "the Original MSS. at Cased," the translation being in the N. Y. H. S.

A more circumstantial military account of the transaction was written by Joseph Wieloch in the Hessische, contingent, pub. in ibid., 231-34, and citing the translation of the original MSS., in the N. Y. H. S.

A British officer thus described the attack on Fort Washington in a letter of Nov. 20: "On Saturday last [Nov. 16] we attacked Fort Washington, on the island of New York, the strongest post that ever was occupied by an army; the difficulties we had to surmount are almost incredible; hills covered with wood, and almost perpendicular; from the top of the hill we could see the fort; short, there was every thing to favour the Rebels in point of ground. We attacked the south and east sides of the ground; the Hessians, in two columns, made their attack on the north. They behaved with distinguished bravery; ... Lord Percy led on the troops under his command with great spirit, and forced the Rebels works with very little loss; his horse was twice wounded, but fortunately his Lordship received no hurt: the Rebels all ran into the fort, where they had 3000 firelocks charged: ... They hung out a flag of truce, and asked leave to surrender with the honours of war; they were sent word, by Lieut. Gen. Kniphausen, that if they did not surrender in thirty minutes, the fort should be stormed, and every man put to death: they instantly complied with the terms, marched out of the fort, and grounded their arms; we made 2,500 prisoners, with 1,124 clothing for two battalions. At twelve at night they were marched prisoners at New York."—London Packet, Ja 6-8, 1777.

"A Gentleman, who saw the Action on the Kingsbridge Side, affirms, that nothing could exceed the Firmness and Intrepidity of the German Troops in making their Attack, nor the Alertness and Vigor of the Highlanders in ascending Rocks and Precipices almost insurmountable."

"An Officer, who was present with Lord Percy's Detachment on the Haerlem Side of the Attack, informs us, that Lord Howe animated the Troops by his Presence, and was near Lord Percy during the principal Part of the Engagement."—N. Y. Merc., N 25, 1776.

On the American side, Gen. Greene, writing from Fort Lee on Nov. 17 to Col. Knox, thus described the surrendered fort: General Washington, General Putnam, General Mercer, and myself, went to the island to determine what was best to be done; but just at the instant we stepped on board the boat the enemy made their appearance on the hill where the Monday action was, and began a severe cannonade with several field-pieces. Our guards soon fled, the enemy advancing up to the second line. This was done while we were crossing the river and getting upon the hill. The enemy made several marches to the right and to the left,—I suppose to reconnoitrate the fortifications and the lines. There we all stood in a very awkward situation. As the disposition was made, and the enemy advancing, we durst not attempt to make any new disposition; indeed, we saw nothing amiss. We all urged his Excellency to come off. I offered to stay. General Putnam did the same, and so did General Mercer but his Excellency thought it best for us all to come off together, which we did, about half an hour before the enemy surrounded the fort. The enemy came up Harlem River, and landed a party at head-quarters, which was upon the back of our people in the lines. A disorderly retreat soon took place; without much firing the people retreated into the fort. On the north side of the fort there was a very heavy fire for a long while; and as the enemy had the advantage of the ground, I apprehend that it must be must be great. After the troops retreated in the fort, very few guns were fired. The enemy approached within small-arm fire of the lines, and sent in a flag, and the garrison capitulated in an hour. I was afraid of the fort; the redoubt you and I advised, too, was not done, or little or nothing done to it. Had that been complete, I think the garrison might have defended themselves a long while, or the enemy good their landing across Harlem River, when we had hard fighting to reach the Fort,—Just as we had reached the gate the flag went out and Surrendered the fort and ourselves prisoners of war."—Johnston, Battle of Harlem Heights, 1776, p. 180.

Pastor Shewkirk states in his diary that the capture of Fort Washington "was a matter of moment, as now one may hope that the communication with the Jerseys will be open, as also with the places up the East River; so that the Inhabitants may come to the city and provisions be brought in; especially wood, which is not to be had, and is extremely dear; a cord of oak wood, bought
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forever for 20 s. now 4 s. . . . —Campaign of 1776, part 2, Nov. 16.

With the capture of Fort Washington the whole island fell into the possession of the British. The Hessians, mercenaries, whom Elector of Hesse had hired to King George III, were encamped on the heights of Harlem; and General Knyphausen, their commander, occupied the Morris house as his headquarters, and it continued to be so used by the British and Hessians until the evacuation of the island on the 25th of November, 1776.—Mag. of Am. Hist., VII: 100. See also Winsor, II: 298, 338, 339; Fort Washington with a Hist. of the Defence and Reduction of Mount Washing-
town, by Reginald Pelham Bolton (1902); Relics of the Revolution . . . in Forts and Camps on Manhattan Island, by Bolton (1916); and L. M. R. K., III: 945.

A London news item stated that "Upon the attack of Fort Washington, the retreat was formed by the General of that name, in so masterly a manner, that all the Generals publicly declared, that the first soldier in Europe could not have governed himself better; and that General Washington's conduct was of that style to do him great military honour."—London Packet, Ja 3-6, 1777.

Robt. H. Harrison writes to Maj. Gen. Schuyler from Harlem on Nov. 20: . . . The loss Sustained on both Sides is not ascertained. We know the Lines were warmly disputed in some Parts, particularly on the Pass above the Fort, leading to Kingsbridge. In that Quarter the Engagement was of long hours, long and heavy; and by the Information of one of the Train, who escaped on Monday Night, attended with considerable Slaughter among the Hessians. The Firing there lasted, it is said, and was incessant from 2 & ½ to 3 hours. The Artillerist adds that Lieut. Col. Rawlins, who was posted there, maintained his Ground a long Time, within The Lines, four days without ammunition, and at Last was obliged to give Way, on Account of their infinitely Superior Number; and a constant Succession of Troops. His Major, Otho Williams Esq., a young Gentleman who promised much good Service to his Country, is reported to have fallen. Our Loss in killed is supposed to be inconceivable."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., III: 180.

After the capture of Fort Washington, the British gave the name "Fort Tryon" to the Harvey town, considered the original action at this point (where a monument was erected in 1909), see 14th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Soc. Pres. Soc. (1909) 59; and for the dedication of this monument, Sept. 29, 1909, see 15th Ann. Rep., of this society (1910), 347-62. See also "Fort Tryon and Vicinity," by Edw. Hagarman Hall, in 23d Ann. Rep. of this society (1917), 735-86.

An original plan of the attacks on Fort Washington (294 x 233 in.), bearing the title "Attacks of Fort Washington by His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Genl. Sir William Howe K. B. 16 Nov. 1776," is owned by the N. Y. H. S. (the gift of Robert L. Stuart, Jan. 1, 1861).

Soon after this date, Sauther made surveys for the beautiful map of the northern part of Manhattan Island which is reproduced and described in Vol. I (Pl. 461). In his Map of the North Part of New York Island, Exhibiting the Plan of Fort Washington, now Fort Knyphausen, with the Rebel Lines to the Southward, which were Forced by the Troops under the Command of the R'd Honble Earl Percy on the 16th Nov. 1776, and Survey'd immediately after by Order of his Lordship, by Claude Joseph Sauther. To which is added the Attack made to the Northb' by the Hessians, Survey'd by Order of Lieut. Genl. Knyphausen. Published by Permission of the R'd Honble the Commissioners of Trade & Plantations by Wm Faden, 1777. See also reproductions in Col. Hist. MSS. (Red Papers), I: 552; Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 120.

In 1906, Reginald Pelham Bolton prepared for the Am. Scien. and Hist. Pres. Soc. an historical map of the west side of the upper part of Manhattan Island, from 166th St. to Spuyten Duyvil. This shows the location of Indian shell heaps, the planting ground of the Weck-ques-keek tribe, military roads during the Revolution, camp of the Seventeenth Foot (Cock Hill Camp), Cock Hill Fort, Fort Tryon 1776, the British Sanitary Camp 1779-1781, the pontoon bridge over Spuyten Duyvil 1779-1782, the North River redoubt 1779-1785, the Dyckman homestead 1785, Bastiaen Kortright's dwelling in the Middle Horse Tavern 1812, and fishermen's huts on Little Sandy Bay. A printed copy of this map is filed in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office (map No. 215).

See also "The Military Hut-Camp of The War of the Revolution on the Dyckman Farm, Manhattan, Explored by the Members of the Committee on Field Exploration, of the New-York Historical Soc.,” by Reginald Pelham Bolton, in N. Y. H. S. Quart. Bull., Oct., 1918; Jan. and April, 1919. Reprinted in the New-York Historical Society, showing its exact location, design, and dimensions, and one of the buildings which it contained at this period, are shown on Pl. 46-A, Vol. I.

The British assaulted the American fortifications on Laurel Hill (see 1776, Autumn), and carried them at the point of the bayonet.—20th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. and Hist. Soc. Pres. Soc., 144. Later, these works were extended and elaborated by the British and became Fort Clinton (ibid. 423); and in 1783 the British constructed here "commanding fortifications" and called the works Fort George.—Ibid., 431. See 1776, fall: 1780, and 1781; L. M. R. K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III.

"We were this day informed by the Town of Harlem was burnt by Night before."—Diary of Otho Fitch (MS.), 97. The report was not true.

"Some Time in 3rd Afternoon the Prisoners Taken at Fort Washington were brought into 4th City."—Diary of Otho Fitch (MS.), 97. These numbered about 3,000 men.—N. Y. Merc., N 25, 1776.

Most of the churches and sugar-houses of New York were used as barracks for these prisoners. Pastor Sheekler' reports that the Moravian Church, after some conflict of authority, was spared, and "as the oldest of the long Convent of the Moravians," to the North Dutch Church.—Sheekler's Diary, op. cit., 121-22.

Lieu. Oliver Babcock, of Knowlton's Rangers, writes in his diary (now in the Pension Bureau, Washington), under this date: "Came to York and Lodged in ye [Quaker] Meeting House." See also his entry of Dec. 15.—Johnston, Battle of Harlem Hts. 198, 219. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949. Jabez Sandy was the son of Alexander Graydon, given the following account of his experiences in New York: "Our men," he says, "were confined in churches and sugar-houses and quarters were assigned for us who were officers, in the upper part of the town, in what was called the holy ground. But . . . I ventured to take boarding at four dollars per week. . . . The person with whom I boarded was a Mrs. Carroll, who, under the protection of General Robertson, considered herself a "prison". For an account of her transactions with British "prisoners" see L. M. R. K., III: 149. Jabez Sandy gave his experiences under the auspices of General Robertson, took possession of and furnished with our own mattresses and blankets." Having secured funds from his family in Philadelphia, and clothing from his bag at Fort Washington, Capt. Graydon was able to enjoy considerable freedom in the city. "One day," he says, "I sallied forth alone and walked past the coffee-house, down to the battery. Finding the gate-way open, I entered it and after traversing it to its extremity, I stroked back again; almost every sentinel, to my great surprise, I must confess, vanished like a spirit. "At the bread-board," he adds, "I took a turn into another part of the town, after a considerable round, regained my lodgings, without having met with the smallest molestation."—Memoirs of His Own Time, by Alexander Graydon, ed. by John S. Littell (Phila., 1846), 223-26.

For other accounts of the treatment of prisoners by the British at this time, see S. 16; N 21, 25, and 28; D 15, and 17, 1776. Cf. also Banks, Dutch Spy and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Revolution (1909).

The "Laidleanas" (followers of the Rev. Archibald Laidlie, who was called in 1763 to preach in English in the Middle Dutch Church) had possession until 1776 of the records and revenues of the Dutch Church, as allowed by a judgment of the supreme court in a suit brought against them by the Dutch faction in the church. In 1776, Geno reversed the judgment of the court, "seized upon the edifice, converted it into a prison for rebels," and put the old Dutch faction in possession of the revenues and records; possession they held until the evacuation of New York by the British army in 1783.—Jones, Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War, I: 21-23. See also Eeles, Revs., VII: 398-398, 4105.

The Middle Horse Tavern was used as a prison and afterwards as a riding-school for the British officers and soldiers, and became the scene of habitual ribaldry, profanity, and dissipation. The whole of the interior, galleries and all, was destroyed, leaving the bare walls and roof."—De Witt, Discourse (1837), 40.
The most distinguished prisoner confined there was the Abbé de la Motte of the Augustinian order [see S. 16]. He was captured on a French ship and brought to New York. On attempting to say mass, he was kept a close prisoner until his exchange in 1779—Jour. Privy, Hist. Soc. (1917-8), IX: 364. The Abbé de la Motte, the French priest, was originally possessed, Witte, op. cit., 40. See also Looming, Field-Book of the Revolution, II: 629. Regarding its reopening as a church, see Dec. 1784.

The Garden St. (Dutch) Church, which did not suffer during the war, reopened on Dec. 11, 1783 (q.v.), just after the British evacuation.

The 13th Brigade, 3d Battn Grenadiers 2d Battn I & IV & 3rd Hessian Brigades went to New York—The other Troops returned to their Tents—F² Washington Nominated Fort Nippasquaen [Knyphausen] by Genl Orders.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.); Kemble Papers, N. Y. H. S. Collections, XVI: 441. "Fort Washington became Knyphausen, as a special compliment to its captor. The Hessians themselves were not all satisfied with Howe's delays, which cost them a large part of their loss. The wounded were sent over to Capt. Jones, who was in command; the Hessian brigade of Schimmarn garrisoned Fort Washington, and the Waldecker regiment Fort Independece."—The German Allied Troops in the North Am. War of Independence; translated from the German of Max von Edmund, by J. G. Rosengarten (1831), 72.

Kemble records: "At 9 at Night, the Reserves, two Battalions Light Infantry, Chasseurs, and three Battalions Hessians, Embarked under the Command of Lord Cornwallis, and Crossed the North River the next morning early (the 20th) and landed without any opposition nearly opposite Colonel Philip's."—Kemble's Jour., 101. See N. 20.

The "Solebay" arrives in the harbour, "having under Convoj a Number of Merchants and Transports, with the 6th Regiment on board from St. Vincent's."—N. Y. Merc, N. 25, 1776.

At daybreak, the British and Hessians under Cornwallis land on the Jersey shore "almost opposite to Phillips's house." They march on to Fort Lee and find both it and Fort Constitution (cf. O 19) abandoned, "& the Rebel Tents Stores Guns &c Standing."—Robinson's Jour. (MS.);

Kemble's record says: "The Troops under Lord Cornwallis's Command amounted to about 4,000 Men. Fort Constitution taken by his Lordship the same day; a quantity of Provisions, Ammunition, &c. were found in it, with about 30 pieces of Cannon, among which were two Brass Mortars. They likewise left their Tents standing, to the number of 300 or better, and their Kettles boiling; supposed to have quitted these Posts with between 3 and 4 thousand Men."—Kemble's Jour., 101.

The news report describes the capture thus: "So great was the Haste of the Rebels to quit their boasted Fort Lee, or Constitution, that they left behind their Meat dressing at the Fire. There were found in the Works, which a Handful of brave Men might have defended, 1 large Brass and 2 Iron Mortars, about 40 Pieces of Cannon, the astonishing Number of 400,000 Cartridges and a great Quantity of Military Stores. With the Troops came up with their Rear-guard and the Baggage, the Rebels relinquishing the whole at the first Fire, and many of them threw down their Arms and surrendered. The People Counted extremely well, and rebuilt a Bridge or two which the Rebels had destroyed uponHackensack River, even before the Troops could come up to them."—N. Y. Merc, N. 25, 1776.

There is in the Emmet Collection (item No. 7815), in the N. Y. P. L., an original water-color drawing entitled "The Landing of the British Forces in the Jerseys on the 20th of November 1776 under the command of the Rt Honl Lieut Genl Earl Cornwallis." This is supposed to have been made by Lord Rawdon, who served at the time as engineer officer on Cornwallis's staff; it was purchased at the sale of the effects of the Marquis of Hastings, his grandson.

Rev. Dr. Abraham writes to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts that, "Upon his arrival at that once delightful but now unhappy city, he found everything in great confusion. Upon searching the rubbish of his late venerable Church, and his large and elegant house, he could find only a very few tribes of little or no value, except the Church plate and his own. Providence having preserved him two chapels, he begins to have divine service again regularly carried on, after a suspension of near three months, and people begin to flock in, so that they will soon be filled. The several churches in that and the neighboring governments are converted to the worst of purposes, and the Society's missionaries are either in a jail, or sent away back into the country. His wife and daughters are still in the hands of the rebels, and he knows not when he shall be able to obtain their freedom. The house hath itself sustained by fire and cruel devastations amount already to 2500 L. sterling, and to the loss sustained by his church, to the amount of 25000 L. sterling, must be added also that of the quit rents, which the tenants, as they are burnt out, are unable to pay."

The Doctor adds, that as soon as public affairs are settled, such measures will be adopted, as shall be recommended by their superiors, for procuring some assistance from this part of the world, in order to rebuild the church, the schools, and parsonage house; and they flatter themselves their applications will be attended with success."—From an "Abstract of the Proceedings" of this society, 1776-7, p. 68, printed in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1870), 274-75.

St. Paul's Chapel had been reopened for services on Sept. 22 (q.v.).

Jabez Fitch visits the Americans "at 7th Churches" and finds that it is in a very Mineral Situation, especially those at 7th Quarters Meeting house which is now Emprvd for an Hospital." Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 100.

Kemble records: "Am told Lord Cornwallis is pursuing his Route thro' Jersey . . . .—Kemble's Jour., 101. On Nov. 22, he says: "Cornwallis still about 3 Miles from the Landing; this Evening came to Town. The General [Howe] went to Jersey; returned about 11 at Night."—See D. 7.


The following general orders are among those issued on this day from Gen. Howe's headquarters at "De Lancey's Mill.

A Return will be given to-morrow to the Deputy Adjutant General [Kemble] of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of each Corps since the 17th of last September, specifying the different Dates of the several Casualties.

Lieut-Genl Knyphausen will command upon the Heights of Fordham.

The unnecessary Works at Fort Knyphausen to be immediately demolished.

The 6th Brigade and one Battalion of the 13th to encamp near the Rebel lines on Haerlem Heights; they are to level the Enemy's Lines and Collect the Frazing and Palliades to be sent to New York, and detach Parties to Haerlem and McGowan's to prepare Houses for their Winter Quarters.

The Regiment of Waldecker to take Post at Jones's, and extend away towards De Lancey's.

Maj.-Genl. Stirns's Brigade will march to New York.

Three Battalions, 2d Brigade, and the 2d. Battalion 71st Regiment, to take Post at Fort Lee for the Removal of Stores, etc.

Two Battalions 71st. to encamp on the Green Hill within King's Bridge, and to furnish a twenty-four Hours' Guard, of a Captain and sixty Men, at Fort Independence, and an Officer and twenty Men at the Bridge. A Flicke to be thrown up to receive them.

Campbell's Company, in the Road to Cortland's and to Fort Independence; Grant's, at or near Gen. Cleveland's Quarters;

Rogers's Corps, at the Hay Magazine, with a Detachment of a Captain and sixty Men at the Redoubt of the 21st. Encampment, and to furnish Assistance to the Chief Engineer when applied to for that Purpose. A weekly Guard, of an Officer and twenty Dragoons, from New York to King's Bridge."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1838), 413-14.

Part of the 2d brigade and 71st regiment of British troops crosses the North River and takes post at Fort Lee.—From transcript, in Lib. of Cong. of the "Jour. of the Operations," etc., in British Museum (Egerton MSS. 1155 f. 7). The movements of the British forces to Newark, Elizabeth Town, Raway, Brunswick, Amboy, Prince Town, Trenton, Burligton, Bordentown, etc., including
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1776. The capture of the "Rebel" Major Gen. Lee on Dec. 13, and the surrender of the British post at Trenton on Dec. 26, are recorded in this "Journal." See also Robertson's "Jour. (MS.)", under this and the following dates.

"In ye Morning we are Informed there are a Number more of Prisoners bro't into ye City, it is said they were taken at Fort Lee, before Night I see a Woman y' was taken among those Prisoners. She Informed me y' there was 85 in number, & ye our Army had left considerable Baggage & Artillery."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 102.

"In ye Morning there appeared a large Body of ye Kings Troops on ye Peral and we understand they were about to Embark for some place unknown."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 135.

24 Following items are published in New York: "The Ground and Defences about Fort Washington, are so very strong and advantageous, that a Correspondent supposes, a Handful of British Troops would have maintained the Place for six Months against an Army of Thirty Thousand Men."

The Flower of the Rebel Army are among the Prisoners taken at Fort Washington.

"The whole Number of Prisoners, now in Town, is near 5,000; many of them half naked."—N. Y. Merc., N 25, 1776.

"To all their other Enormities, the Congress have added the Barbarity of entirely deserting the poor Wretches, whom they had brought into their Service, when taken Prisoners by the King's Troops. They have sent them neither Money, Subsistence nor Clothing, and they have paid the least Attention to the accumulating Distresses of either them or their Families. It is therefore needless to express the Filthiness of their Appearance and Situation; and if His Majesty's Officers had not shewed more Humanity to these deluded People, than their Masters the Congress, their Situation must have been doubly deplorable. Considering their great Numbers and their necessary Confinement, every possible Attention has been given to alleviate their Distress, arising from the complicated Evils of Guilt, Sickness, and Poverty.

"All Philadelphia is in the utmost Consternation; and the Inhabitants are moving out of it with their Families and Effects as fast as possible.

"Since our last arrived here from London . . . the Mermaid Frigate, . . . with about twenty Sail of Victuallers under her Convoy . . ."

Samuel Kemple, "Naval Officer for this Port," arrived this week.—N. Y. Merc., N 25, 1776.

Another comment is as follows: "When Mr. Cadwallar, a young Officer in the Service of the Rebels, was dismissed the other Day by the General's Order, on Account of his Father's civil Treatment of General Prescott, while a Boy in his Possession, upon the last Instance of Generosity showed him, and discovered such Sensibility on the Occasion, as did him Honor as a Man and a Gentleman. 'Tis to be regretted, that such Men could have been seduced into so unexampled a rebellion against his King and the Constitution of his Country."—Ibid.

A letter from New York contains the following news: "Captain Burton and Cledaad in the British Queen and Joseph victualers, ran on the Glausetel about 12 days ago in going up the North River. The enemy being then in possession of Fort Washington and its lines on this side, and Fort Constitution, &c. on the other, and the enemy had also sunk several vessels with cannon and mouths into the river to obstruct the passage, leaving a channel on the side of New York Island; in passing which they were becalmed; the Joseph lay above three hundred yards from the Battery, a superb battery playing on her, which tore her rigging, &c. to pieces, but had only one man wounded, who, from obscurity in not having his wound open, is since dead. The British Queen received several shot, but had no men killed or wounded."—London Packet, Ja 3-6, 1777.

Notice is published that a duplicate of the address presented to the king's commissioners, Admiral Lord Howe and Gen. Howe, on Oct. 16 (p. 16) has been "lodged in the Hands of Mr. James Downes," at "Scott's Tavern, near the City-Hall," where the signatures of returning inhabitants will be received.—N. Y. Merc., N 25, 1776.

"The Sixth Brigade of British troops encamp s "to Destroy the Rebel lines near Morris's house on N. Y. Island."—Robertson's "Jour. (MS.), 16, 1776.

26 The last division of Hessians has arrived in the city. Henry White, a member of the council, is with them. He became useful to Gov. Tryon, by his influence among the citizens, in establishing such police regulations as the governor, in his now restricted sphere as the civil executive, can command.—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 691.

Gen. Howe orders that a "General Court Martial" be held the following day in the City Hall.—Finkle, "Journals," in N. Y. H. S. Collections (188), XVI: 415. Others were ordered on later dates to be held at the same place.—Ibid., 423, 434, 439.

Gov. Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "I am getting proper lists of Officers, as also of Magistrates, that the civil Government may have its full operation as soon as it is judged proper to re-establish it with all its powers."—Ibid., VIII: 691. In such portion of the province as was under British rule, military government was continued until Nov. 25, 1783 (q. v.).

"On Tuesday [Nov. 26] the Perseus and the Galatea, two Frigates, were furnished with Commander-in-Chief Washington, to form a Convoy. They have been sent out to the convoy a large body of Troops, as a reinforcement to the fleet, which is to be employed in the proposed undertaking. The Perseus alone has taken or retaken 15 or 16 Prizes, and sent them safe into Harbor."—N. Y. Merc., D 2, 1776.

Tryon writes to Lord Germain: "The enclosed Plan of Fort George with the Works on the Lower Battery, and the intermediate buildings, will exhibit a Plot of ground which I esteem upon a settlement of the present war would be extremely advisable to be secured as Crown Land.

"The Fort with proper buildings might contain the King's Arsenal and Armoury and when all the buildings and Barracks now standing are Demolish'd, a proper Forthright might be marked out for the Soldiery, and a handsome range of barracks constructed for as many men as might be thought proper for a standing Garrison.

"The Inhabitants who claim the property in the houses and lots in Pearl Street and buildings adjoining, might probably be satisfied out of the Rebel Tenements within the City, upon Confirmation."

"By this arrangement . . . the soldier would be kept distinct from the Citizen and the Commercial Interest of the Town not in the least injured, as no docks or wharves have ever been built where the line of works border on the East and North River. All the ground within the dotted black line from Whitehall to the North River is proposed to be reserved to the Crown for the purposes above mentioned."—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 691-92.

On Jan. 14, 1777, Lord Germain, acknowledging receipt of this, wrote to Tryon that he should avail himself "of the present circumstances to secure, for His Maj's use, such part of the destroyed Town, as in the opinion of the Engineers will be most proper for erecting a Citadel, or other works, as well to command the Town as for the defence of the harbour."—Ibid., VIII: 691. (The plan referred to in this letter is not known to the author of the present work. Cf. Pl 46-A, Vol. I.)

The "Reebock" (Capt. Hammond) comes "down from her Station up the North-River."—N. Y. Merc., D 2, 1776.

Jabez Fitch writes: "About Noon I went down to ye Dutch Church to see Sarg Tracy, & ye other Prisoners, whom I found in a very pitiful condition, both on acc of Sickness & Accumulation, I then came home by way of ye Fly market, & found our people Zealously Engaged at Card playing—

"In ye Afternoon I went onto ye Burying Ground & see four of ye Prisoners Buryed in one Grave."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (MS.), 109-10.

Tryon sends to Germain "Copies of the Addresses of the City and County of New York, and also of King's and Queen's County to the King's Commissioners, testifying their wishes to return under the King's peace and Government."—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 692. See O 16.

"The King's Commissioners for restoring Peace" issue a proclamation (for earlier declarations, see J 14 and S 19), promising pardon to those who will within 60 days subscribe to a declaration that they will desist from "treasonable Actions and Doings."—Original broadside in N. Y. P. L., See Pl. 47-50, Vol. V.

The "Camilla," with a "large Fleet of Victuallers under Convoys," arrives in the harbour.—N. Y. Merc., D 2, 1776.

Near the last of November, Col. Ethan Allen, a prisoner in New York, was admitted to parole. On Jan. 22, 1777, he was quartered temporarily on Long Island, but later brought back to the provincial jail. For his account of his experiences and investigations regarding the British treatment of prisoners see A Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity, written by himself (Wal-
A. WASHINGTON'S PROC. OF AUG. 17, 1776, ON EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF CITY. SEE P. 1001.

B. PROCLAMATION OF THE "KING'S COMMISSIONERS FOR RESTORING PEACE" PROMISING PARDON; DATED NOV. 30, 1776. SEE P. 1038.
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pole, N. H., (1807), 97 et seq., 125 et seq. See also S 16, and N 18, N 50 1776.

Dec.

British officers examine the Moravian meeting-house with a view to occupying it, but "Bro. Shenkel" appealed to Gen. Robertson, who said "he intended to have no more disturbances where service was kept." This house was "the only place where public service was held when there was none in the whole city."—Campaign of 1776, p. 1, 122-23.

A loyalist writes to a correspondent in London: "as to our situation at New York, I must inform you that provisions are really cheap, considering the demand; and now the communication is opened, by the taking of Fort Washington, we shall be served much cheaper from the country; at present, most of our provisions are brought by water. As to lodging, you may rest assured, we are in no want of rooms. When the General went from hence, he left us 9000 men, which was on the 14th of October [p. iv.], and on the 18th, the remainder of Hessians arrived, who had hardly time to breathe before they were sent on actual service. They have suffered very severely in the several actions, and particularly in that of Washington Fort [see N 16], where they lost three to one more than the English. . . . I am told they behaved like Lyons when they took the out-works of Fort Washington; and had they then entered the Fort, they would most certainly have put every man to the sword that came in their way. General Howe, in compliment for his service on that day, called the Fort after their commanding officer [see Nov. 18]. . . . This month is the very worst in the whole year, at this place, on account of the strong north-wester, which continually blow during that time, and are so piercing, that there is no standing them. All the troops that could be spared from Boston, have been sent to reinforce General Washington, whose army, we hear, will soon be fewer in number, as the time of many of them is now expired, and they mean to return home."—London Packet, Jan. 1-3, 1777.

Gen. Anthony Wayne writes from Ticonderoga to Richard Peters, secretary of war: "An express just Arrived brings advice of Fort Washington being in the Hands of the Enemy [see N 16] and the Whole Garrison Consisting of 2000 men being killed or Prisoners; and that our people are on the Jersey side Retreating from post to post.

"Is the Genius of America fled our arms—is she Ashamed to associate with her Degenerate sons—or does she Esteem them as Aliens, unworthy her protection: are not the Enemy as vulnerable as us—cuts not our Swords as keen—pierces not our Balls as deep as theirs—they do—why then this terror—why shrink as from a Gorgon head, whenever they appear. Oh my Dear Sir I but too well know the Occasion. If you have any Regard for the Liberty of your Country—or the Honor of America; Imbode the Southern troops by themselves,—give more Attention to Manoeuvring—and less to working—and rest assured of Success."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 5509) in N. Y. P. L.

Frequent fires in chimneys having occurred, Maj. Gen. Robertson appoints six inspectors of chimneys, who shall see that all chimneys that require it shall be swept and cleaned.—Front recital in proclamation of Feb. 24, 1777 (p. v.).

"On last Monday Evening [Dec. 2], David Mathews, Esq; our worthy Mayor, arrived safe in Town, having effected an Escape, with great Danger and Difficulty, from Litchfield in Connecticut, where he had been confined since the 21st of July. . . ."—N. J. Merc., Dec. 2, 1776. See p. 22 and 25.

"We hear, that Lord Cornwallis with the Detachment of the Army under his Command, is in Possession of Hackinson, Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, and the Parts adjacent."—N. J. Merc., Dec. 2, 1776.

"The Congress have summoned all Orders of Men to the Defence of Philadelphia by Hand-Bills, which they have distributed through the Colonies with all the Precipitancy of Fright and Consternation."—Ibid.

"Many of the Prisoners in this City, possibly as they profess from a Conviction of their Error and of the base Designs of the Congress, have made great Importunities to enter into the King's Service."—Ibid.

"So low is the Continental Paper Currency in Esteem since the late Successes of the King's Troops, that many of the Rebels themselves make every Shift to avoid taking it at any Rate."—Ibid.

"The large and elegant corner house opposite to the Coffee House, well known by the name of the Old Coffee House; and also a small house adjoining it in Dock-Street" are offered for lease.—N. Y. Merc., Dec. 2, 1776. The large house, and small dwelling adjoining (well shown on Pl. 65, Vol. 1), were in 1765 conveyed by James Drew to Archibald Kennedy (Liber Deeds, XVIII: 315; Albany); the large house was at that time in the occupancy of the "Widow Brevan," as recited in that instrument. It was sold by John Kennedy (son and heir of Archibald Kennedy) and Robert Kennedy to James A. Stewart in 1801.—Ibid., XCIV: 552 (New York). This was the tavern from which Mrs. Ferrara moved in 1774 (p. 21, Ap. 27).

The following report is published in London: "Letters from New-York mention, that Mr. Dickinson, a Member of Congress, and Author of the celebrated Farmers Letters, published in Favour of America about ten Years since, had arrived in that City, in Consequence of a Dispute with Mess. Hancock, Adams, and Franklin, and was preparing, by the Permission of General Howe, to embark for England upon Affairs of the utmost Importance."—St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 3-5, 1776.

Gov. Tryon writes to Mayor Hicks from the "Duchess of Gordon," in the harbour, enclosing an address to the inhabitants of the colony of New York, notifying them that he has the king's permission to withdraw from his government, and recommending that they return to their allegiance to the British crown.—Col. Hist. MS Eng., 85.

A British officer writes from New York: "No doubt you will be extremely sorry to hear, that Mr. Washington had given us the slip at King's-bridge, and got safe to the mountains; his Aid de Camp, Mufflin, covered his retreat. . . . this is the second time they have escaped out of our clutches: . . .

"Most of the army have all along looked upon the enemy in a very contemptible light; and inferred their behaviour has, on most occasions, justified that opinion." . . .

"Washington has in many respects behaved like a gentleman and an officer; but his inhuman orders to burn New-York [see O 1, regarding this charge] will be a lasting blot in his escutcheon. The conflagration however did not produce all the bad effects the enemy intended; on the contrary, it served to purify the air, and I believe it was the means of preventing a plague; such was the filthy state of that quarter of the town when the rebels left it! . . .

"We have now got near 5000 prisoners in New-York, and many of them are such ragamuffins, as you never saw in your life: I cannot give you a better idea of them than by putting you in mind of Falsstaff's recruits, or poor Tom in King Lear; and yet they had been fed every neree to cover their Nakedness, by dismantling all the beds, and tearing down the tapestry, hangings, and curtains; two deserters came over to us one day, who seemed at a distance to be Heralds; but on a nearer view we found they had got the story of Judith and Holofernes upon their backs, worked in old Dutch tapestry. The baggage which the Yankees left behind at King's-bridge (and which the Waldeckers were so eager to deck themselves with) would rival the choicest exhibitions of Ragfair. . . .

"To do them justice, they are tolerable good hands at fortifications; their arms are (like the gravedigger's) a pick axe and a spade: these they handle with great dexterity: never were works better constructed or worse defended: in short, there is no doubt of our prevailing in the field, whatever we may do in the cabinet—there I fear we shall be out-witted. . . .

"I dare say that you (in London) hear many absurd and groundless reports about us; which is not to be wondered at, considering that we on the spot hear a number of lying stories about ourselves, and the enemy. A few days ago Hearsay drowned Gen. Washington in the North River; and Report shot Gen. Lee with a pistol, raised by his own hand, against his own head: however Mr. Lee, so far from being laid low, is now posted in West Chester, on a ridge of black mountains, to which the Yankees (from a spirit of contradic- tion, I suppose) have given the name of White Plains. Washington is at Trenton with about 4000 men; and Lord Cornwallis has got to Brunswick, on the high road to Philadelphia, and means to beat up the quarters of the General Congress."—London Packet, Jan. 13-15, 1777.

Hutchins writes: "a Battle of ye Hessians came into Town, & March'd by with vulgar Ceremony; At about 11 I observ'd a number of Hessian Troops on ye plain above ye Gen'l Hospital; I Emediately went over to ye Burying ground where I see their
Between this date and Jan. 1, 1777, the *Jour. Prov. Cong.* shows no record of the proceedings of that body, at its meeting-place in Fishkill. An editorial note says "A portion of the proceedings appears to be missing."

We are this day Informed y"s Genl Howe Army are Retreating back from toward Philadelphia without much Suckess y" way &c."—*Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 126.

15 "...for the best interest of the American army, makes a statement concerning the treatment of prisoners by the British. He swears that "...the prisoners were very roughly used at Harlacom, on their way from Fort Washington to New-York; that at New-York eight hundred of them were stowed into a house called New-Bridewell [see Mr 27, 1775] that it was a cold, open house, the windows not glazed; that on Monday they received their provisions; that they did not once mouthful of food from early on the morning until then; that then, and so on afterwards their rations for three days, each individual, were one half pound of biscuit, half a pound of pork, a half pint of peas, half a gill of rice, and half an ounce of butter, the whole not more than enough for one good meal; that they were deraised of this petty allowance two days' rations, each week; that they had no straw or hay to lie on; and no bed but one cart-load, per week, for the eight hundred men; that at nine of the clock at evening, the Hessian guards would come in and put out the fires, and lay on the poor prisoners with heavy clubs for sitting round the fire; that the water was very bad, as well as their bread, beyond all comparison bad, except once, good biscuit, and once good baker's bread; that they began to die like rotten slow and dirty that those who had any good wearing apparel, such as bucklin breeches or good coats, were necessitated to sell them, to purchase bread to keep them alive; that the enemy seemed to take a kind of infernal pleasure in their sufferings."—5 *Am. Arch., III.: 1334; Onderdonk, British Prisons of War Ships at N. T. 1776-1783, 76.

16 Oliver Woodrufl, another American taken prisoner at Fort Washington, after his release made the following record of his confinement: "...We were marched to New-York, and went into different prisons. 816 went into the New-Bridewell, I among the rest... On Thursday morning they brought us a little provision which was the first meal we got to eat or drink after eating our breakfast on Saturday morning. We never drew as much provision for three days' allowance as a man would eat at a common meal. I was there three months during that insulent season, and never saw any fire except what was in the lamps of the city. There was not a pane of glass in the windows, and nothing to keep out the cold except the iron grates."—ibid., 37. See also 4, 1777.


"He left the Nation extremely pleased with General Howe's Successes on Long-Island, of which he was the welcome Messenger, having sailed from this city the evening of the 2nd of August, on his Passage in 30 Days. The King has been pleased to confer the Order of the Bath, upon General Howe."—*N. Y. Merc., D 16, 1776.

Ebenezer Hazard writes from Carpenter's Ferry, Fishkill, to the N. Y. committee of safety that he has received "credible information that the records of the city of New-York were buried near King's Bridge." He thinks his informant was Col. Palfrey, the paymaster-general, and as nearly as he can recollect, Palfrey told him "the records were deposited in Colonel Cortlandt's family vault;" also that Palfrey "received the hint of it from Mrs. Van Cortlandt."

Hazard suggests that "proper measures may be taken to secure those authentic documents, which may be of great service in a future day."—5 *Am. Arch., III.: 1248-49. "During the stirring years of the war, the New York city records were safely stored in the dark recesses of the Van Cortlandt family vault, a short distance above the mansion, Augustus Van Cortlandt being then city clerk."—15th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 66.

"...This Day is Published, And to be had at James Rivington's, Price One Shilling, The Battle of Brooklyn, a Farcce of Two Acts: As it was performed on Long Island, On Tuesday the 27th Day of August, 1776. By the Rewards of the Tyrants of America Assembled at Philadelphia" (6 lines of verse from Hushdards added).

*—N. Y. Merc., D 16, 1776. A reprint of this play, published in Edinburgh in 1777, a copy of which is in the N. Y. P. L., shows the followingDRAMATIS PERSONAE: The Rebel Chiefs, Washington, Putnam, Sullivan, and Stirling; "Colonel's Lather" (a Shoemaker of New-York); Clark (a Retailer of Rum in Connecticut); and Reuben ("a Farmer of Newtown, long Island"); Ebenezer

1776 Battle of March into 8th City with very considerable Military

D 9 Order.—*Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 116-17.

Kemble records: "General Howe went to Jersey. Remain in New York to attend the Drafting of the 14th and 6th Regiments, and superintend the Office."—Kemble's *Jour.,* 102, where is contained a daily report of Howe's proceedings in New-Jersey. See Dec. 17.

The Regiment of Waldecker's embarked on board some Transports the Sunday last [Dec. 5] for Ambory. Many Horses, Wagons, &c. are also sent over thither from this City."—N. T. *Merc.,* D 9, 1776.

6 Maj. Gen. Robertson orders that "soldiers are not to pull down House, Fence, or injure the Property of any person whatever," under severe penalty.—Kemble, Papers, N. Y. H. S. Collections (1895), XVI: 431. Upon Dec. 25, a private was under sentence of death and was to be executed for plundering.—*Ibid.* 428; and see 473, 621, 624-25.

7 In the orders for the day Gen. Howe mentions the "convalescent Barracks near Vauxhall."—Kemble, Papers, N. Y. H. S. Collections (1895), XVI: 411.

8 Timothy Parker and other prisoners, on board the "Whitby Prison-Ship, New York," write to Gen. Trumbull; Parker says: "I make no doubt but your Honour long before this hath been apprised of our being prisoners in New-York. That our present situation is most wretched, your Honour need not doubt, which I likewise hope you will soon be assured of from men of undisputed veracity. There are more than two hundred and fifty prisoners of us on board this ship, (some of which are sick, and without the least physician, doctor, or surgeon) in two-thirds allowance of salt provisions, and all crowded promiscuously together, without distinction or respect to person, office, or colour; in the small room of a ship's between-decks; allowed only to walk the main deck from about sunrising till sunset, at which time we are ordered below deck..."

These, sir, with many other miserable circumstances too lengthy and tedious to enumerate, are the just portrait of our present situation. In short, sir, we have no prospect before our eyes but a kind of lingering inevitable death, unless we obtain a timely and seasonable release.

"From your Honour's well-known character of humanity and justice, we humbly hope that your authority will be exercised in procuring us an exchange."—5 *Am. Arch., III.: 1138-39.

The following report is published in New York: "It is said by some persons, who have lately seen the Rebel-Forces, that they are the most pitiable Collection of ragged, dispirited Mortals, that ever pretended to the Name of an Army; that 'tis 1000 even of these are to be found between Amboy and Philadelphia; that, in this last Place, the Congress is openly exasperated and that; if the Weather continues rainy, the little hongos, they have no visible Impediment to his Majesty's Troops in conquering a March to the Capital of Pennsylvania."—N. T. *Merc.,* D 9, 1776.


13 Gen. Lee is captured at "Basken Ridge" by a division of the British Army.—Robertson's *Jour.* (MS.); *Diary of James Fitch (MS.),* 127; Winsor, VI: 396, 405. Kemble states that the capture was made "in one White's House;" also that Lee was taken "by Colonel Harcourt with about 25 Light Horse; two of his Adjutant killed, Morris and Bird. He himself requested his Life might be spared, and was brought to Penny Town on the 14th."—Kemble's *Jour.,* 103. For a detailed account of Lee's capture, see that written by Capt. Bradford, and published by Johnston in The *Carriers of 1776,* part 2, 146-47, from Stiles' MS. *Diary*, Yale College Library. See, further, *Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections* (1885), 424, 428.
1776 Snuffe, a New-England Parson, Chaplain to General Putnam;—

Dec. 16. "Joe King, Servant to Stirling;" "Noah, Servant to Sullivan;"

"Skinner, a Chief, employed by Putnam;" "Lady Gates;" "Betty, her Servant;" "Officers and Soldiers." The scene is "Partly with several Rebel and Irish troops, and partly at Greenwich." As the play proceeds, these scenes are disclosed to be: "An Apartment at Brooklyn;" "A small house in a field;" "A Room at Brooklyn Ferry;" "Brooklyn Church;" "A Room in a house at Brooklyn;" "A Hill at Greenwich, about two miles from Brooklyn Lines, with an encampment on it;" "A Hill, with troops drawn up, under arms;" and "A Room at Brooklyn Ferry."

"Several officers, it's said, are arrived at Sandy-Hook with Coals, &c. from Louisbourg."—N. Y. Merc., D 16, 1776.

17. Kemble records: "General Howe lay last night on his return to New York from Trenton, after having pushed Mr. Washington over the Delaware."—Kemble's Jour., 105; N. Y. Merc., D 23, 1776.

"His Excellency the Governor came to Town on Tuesday [Dec. 17] from Long-Island, where he has been indefatigable in raising Provincial Forces for His Majesty's Service."—N. Y. Merc., D 23, 1776.

Fitch records: "I went down to y^e Dutch Church to see y^e Prisoners but y^e Hessian Guard were so very insolent y^e would not suffer me to Talk with them through y^e Fence."—Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 150. On Dec. 18, he wrote: "I went down to y^e Dutch Church this morning, & y^e poor Prisoners, whom I found in a very miserable Condition, after an em lay dead in y^e Yard, & several others Dieing in y^e House. ... Indeed y^e whole of em appear Compleat Objects of Pity."—Ibid., page (unnumbered), after 150.

Franklin arrives at Paris.—Dioiiol, op. cit., II: 111-12.

The situation of the taverns called "y^e Sign of y^e King of Prussia" is shown by a record of this date as "up the Bowery Lane."—Diary of James Fitch (MS.), unnumbered page following 150.

A London news item reads: "Governor Tryon has assembled the Militia of several Counties in the Province of New-York, consisting of 13,000 Men, who have all cheerfully sworn Allegiance to his Majesty."—St. James's Glean., D 19-21, 1776.

Franklin, Deane, and Lee, in Paris, inform the Count de Vergennes that they have been "empowered by the Congress of the United States of America to propose and negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce between France and the United States."—Whatton, Rev. Diplomatic Correspond., of the U. S., II: 235; Dioiiol, op. cit., II: 112. The French Alliance was concluded on Feb. 6, 1778 (q. v.).

Treasure is issued at Flincoll, and printed there this year by Simon Loring and John Thomas, of the Corporation of the State of New-York to their Constituents. It is an appeal to patriotism when the outbreak is darkest. This edition is found at the N. Y. H. S. in a volume (III), lettered "Select Tracts." It was reprinted by Goddard of Baltimore in 1777.

The news of the day in New York includes the following reports: "The Rebels are everywhere moulderng away like a Rope of Sand. With the most impartial Bravadoes, they have not yet had the Spirit to make any thing like a Stand in a single Encounter. The New-England People have neither Money nor Recruits; and the rest of the Colonies are nearly drained of their Resources. Ruin, therefore, and Destruction must be the Consequence to them of continuing the War any longer."—Several Captures have been sent in by the Men of War in the Course of the last Week.—N. Y. Merc., D 25, 1776.

According to an advertisement of Henry Ustick, who lives in "Smith's street," Potthaker's Hill is a place-name still in common use in New York.—N. Y. Merc., D 25, 1776.

"All the Men and Women arrived from Halifax belonging to Regiments quartered in Town are to be loaded immediately."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 429.

Having crossed the Delaware with his troops, Washington surprises the Hessians at Trenton and completely routs them. About 30 are killed and over 900 taken prisoners.—Winson, VI: 374-76. See also the narrative in N. Y. E. L. (Emmet 5596); N. Y. Merc., D 25, 1776. Gov. Tryon said the American success gave him "more real chagrin, than any other circumstance this war; the moment was critical, and I believe the Rebel chiefs were conscious, if some stroke was not struck that would give life to their sinking cause, they should not raise another army. ..."—N. Y. Col. Dec., VIII: 694.

Sir Wm. Erskine, at Prince's Bay, receives intelligence that the Hessians at Trenton "had been Surprised, attacked, Defeated & taken Prisoners."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Two soldiers are hanged on a gallows "back of y^e Baracks, on y^e Burying Ground."—Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 143.

Among orders for the day is the following: "Spruce Beer will be issued to the Troops at Mr. Horsfield's Brewery, near Maiden Lane, from 10 in the Morning to 4 in the Afternoon, at the Rate of 4 Shillings per Barrel of 30 Gallons."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 432.

General orders of the day: "All the Town Guards to report whether the Lamps are regularly lighted, and whether they burn all Night."

"An Officer and 12 Men to be on the King's Wharf, on the North River, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, to escort a Number of Prisoners to Wollas Hook, where they will be delivered over to an Officer of the 57th Regiment."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 432.

"Many Rebel Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. have come in and accepted the Benefit of the late Proclamation. Many others, who have been of Trades, and were taken Prisoners, have solicited Employment in this City."—N. Y. Merc., D 30, 1776.

On the 31st, it is reported that there are an Army of Thirty thousand Men in y^e Jerseys, & th'o' it was lately say'd y^e had all thrown down their Arms, & y^e Genl Washington had fled to Lancaster, to Escape y^e Fury & Rapid Progress of y^e Kings Troops."—Diary of James Fitch (MS.), 147.

At the close of the campaign this year, there were about 10,000 prisoners, soldiers and sailors, within the British lines at New York.—Jones, Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev. War, I: 151. See also the British account of the campaign in and around New York, in Ann. Reg. (1776), 167-171.

At the close of this year, Lieut. Col. Stephen Kemble makes the following critical entry in his journal, on the "Conduct of Commanders in Chief of Armies, &c."—The delay of our Army under General Howe at New York Island, for some days, unnecessary. The Landing at Frogs Neck [see O 12], from whence no Issue but by a Narrow Causeway, not to be passed but with difficulty, without an Enemy to oppose—why not move to the White Plains immediately, and Attack the Rebels before their Works were completed?

"After Fort Washington was taken [see N 16], why not send a Detachment of the Army to Brunswick to cut off Mr. Washington from Lord Cornwallis?"—The General Clinton's Troops would have answered that purpose Effectually. Why not pursue Washington from Brunswick with more Spirit?—his Cannon and Baggage must have fallen into our hands. Provisions might have been sent to Brunswick for all these Services by Water, and no delay in the proceedings of the Troops.

"Why Post so small Detachments as to be in danger of Intolt, as happened in Rall's Affair, upon the Frontiers of your Line of Communication, or why put Hessians at the advanced Posts, particularly the Man at Trenton, who was Nosy, but not sullen, unacquainted with the Language, and a Drunkard?"—Kemble's Jour., 104-5.

1777

In this year, the first edition of The Atlantic Neptune appeared; this is the best and most complete hydrographic work regarding the Western Atlantic coast published up to modern times; it began in 1776 (q. v.), and was published in two large atlas folios by Joseph F. W. Des Barres. For description, see PHS, 44, 45-8, I: 346-53; Winsor, VII: 183. The collection of plates, both views and charts, from this magnificent work in the author's possession, is the most complete known.

There was published this year in London an 8vo volume of 80 pages, now very scarce, entitled A Letter from an Officer at New-York to a Friend in London, which, while lacking definite particulars as to dates, localities, etc., gives a view of the conditions of life in New York at this period of the British occupation. The letter was in part, as follows:

"Sir,

1 can with great pleasure inform you, that our situation is
very different to what it was last winter, as we abounded in every necessary that soldiers can desire; and as to the prisoners, the sick, and the wounded, our officers are as vigilant in seeing them carefully supplied, as they are in seeing order and discipline punctually executed: from the good example of our land and sea commanders, there is such harmony between every rank of each, that we all live like brothers; and if there be the least shadow of care among the troops, it is against those gallant officers and soldiers whose happy stations in battle gave them the opportunity of acquiring so great a share of that honour which we all so eagerly pursue. Many of our soldiers earnestly wish for a personal knowledge of General Lee, to avoid either killing or wounding him, that a native of Britian, who, from disappointed ambition, has planted the point and the tree that first put a hand into his hand, and paid for his military education, may be prepared for his grave without the least impression of any martial instrument.

"We begin now severely to want that part of the city which these unhappy destroyers of their country have consumed; as several good families, whom their army have ruined, come daily shivering in for our protection, and meet with such a reception, according to their stations, as can only be obtained from clemency, guided by order and economy. Many of the poor ladies have scarce a petticoat to cover them, being striped of furniture, apparel, and every thing that could make a Yankee soldier either a shirt or a pair of breeches. Indeed, the poor fellows are in such a deplorable state that a good-natured lady, who has two petticoats, would rather give one for a covering, than look at a fellow-citizen in so deplorable a condition.

"Your worthy friend, the Rev. Mr. , frequently expatiates on the happy state that this country so lately enjoyed, and the present scenes of misery to which these people have been urged to bring so immediately on themselves and families. He gives us several instances from history of the dreadul examples that deluded nations have made of such patriots as General Lee, and points out the present state of their own Country, which before were almost implicitly obeyed; but, after breathing the spirit of rebellion on the people, attending their camps to keep alive the flame which they kindled, and spending their lungs and their fortunes to support the spirit of their cause, they now find the sad effects of instructing the people to be disobedient, and want the power they opposed to protect them; for, in such scenes of disorder and rapine, but little regard is paid to either morality or religion; and now, except they can plunder their share, swing rum, and hear a fife, they are deemed a useless order amongst them. . . . The soldiers, he tells us, calls the Americans worse than deserters; for they have not only revolted, but turned our own arms against us; and such zeal and spirit runs through the whole regiment, in so short a time, that he publicly tells the continent could not tempt a man to desert. Just after dinner we had three Yankee deserters brought to us; and, lucky for the poor fellows, we had fragments of left sufficient to fill their hungry bellies; and, being almost naked, we bought cloaths for them of some old women, who make a trade of stripping the dead soldiers.—They confirmed the accounts we frequently receive of the distress of the rebel army, and that several of their regiments have petitioned the Honourable Congress for a quantity of tar and feathers sufficient to chasten them; the poor men beg only for stuff, being well skilled themselves at putting the materials together, and have at present amongst them several of the artificers who made the first pattern of this new-fashioned garment, which was undoubtedly designed by the High and Mighty Congress as a robe for instituting a new American Order of Knighthood; and, to show their regard to their Mother Country, conferred the first honour on his—by proxy, in tarring and pluming his officer at Boston; and, to dignify the installation, bound the substituted Knight on horseback, with his face to the tail, dragging him through multitudes of applauding spectators, whilst, at intervals, Imperial Tea was copiously poured down to the health of the King and the Family Royal.

"In the newspapers which are transmitted to us, we frequently read of the distressed state to which we have reduced the men; but no more mention is made of the women and children, than if they were inexcusable of misery, and no part of the human species, who, in this case, are the only real objects of compassion, being reduced to a wretched state by the imprudence of their husbands, who are bound by the laws of God and Nature to protect them. The country now being well gleaned, such swarms of distressed women and children flock to their camp as are shocking; and wherever we see a soldier's wife with two or three children, we are sure to behold one half naked skeleton; for from that maternal tenderness which is natural to the sex, what nutriment and rage they can collect must go to preserve their infants, whilst these patriotic heroes, who are fighting for posterity, (being now pinched themselves) appear to have as much regard to the future generation of their children, as they had the moment they begot them; and the same tenderness for their wives as the fellow had who always declared he loved her better than himself, till a strong appetite convinced her to the contrary, by his eating up all the morsel she had provided for their dinner."—Transcribed from a copy of the book in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence. There is another history of the same story.

As early as 1777, Gouverneur Morris promulgated his belief in the practicability of connecting, by inland navigation, the Great Lakes with the Hudson River. He has been given credit for originating the idea, and projecting the plan, of the Erie Canal. For an account of his belief in its possibility, as expressed in later years and his services in effecting it, see Sparks's Life of Gouverneur Morris, II. 495 et seq.

Although the New York convention enacted a naturalization law which virtually excluded Catholics from citizenship, religious toleration gained rapidly in public opinion, and Catholics began to feel free in the public practice of their religion.—Eccles. Rec., III: 1450.

In this year, or perhaps a little later, Chelsea House was built on the site of the earlier residence of Capt. Thomas Clarke.—See description by C. C. Moore, L.L.D., in Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 536; cf. Liber Wills, XXII: 191. This house was demolished in 1854.—See Man. Com. Coun, op. cit. See 1750; L. M. R. K., III: 949.

Livingston's sugar-house, the Brick Meeting-house, the North Dutch Church, and the Protestant Church (in Pine Street) were used by the British as prisons for Americans. The Scotch Presbyterian Church (in Cedar St.) was occupied as a hospital for Hispanic soldiers, and the Middle Dutch Church as a riding-school for their cavalry.—Thurborn, Reminiscences (1845), 166-70, 170. This sugar-house, located on the south side of Liberty St., adjoining the Dutch Church graveyard on the east, was apparently the only sugar-house so used.—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1881), VI: 63.

At this time, the street on which the Fly Market stood (the present Maiden Lane) was referred to in advertisements as "Fly Market" or "Fly Market Street." For examples, see De Voe, Market Book, 170-71.

As early as this year, John Ramage, a miniature painter, was established in William St., where he painted "all the military heroes of the battle of the north place." On Oct. 2, 1789 (p. v), Washington sat for his portrait by Ramage.—Dunlap, Hist. of Arts of Design, I: 267-68 and footnotes.

As early as 1777, "the markets were raised eight hundred per cent for the necessities of life; and the landlords, "from the demand for houses, raised their rents on an average at four times the sum such houses had rented for previous to the rebellion."—Tomlison Papers (M.S.), in Merc. Lib. Assa., cited by H. B. Dawson in his report on the N. Y. financial records of the Revolution, printed in Proc. Bd. of Ald, LXXXVI: 213.

"TheMatricula of King's College closes with a note of the admission, in 1777, of William Walton and James De Lanecy Walton. It appears, therefore, that some instruction continued to be given. When the College building became a military hospital [see Apr. 6, 1776, Mr. Leonard Lindsay provided a house for the President, tutors, and students of the College [see Je 2, 1777], and it was doubtless here that the College exercises, so long as they continued, were given. Mr. Moore lived in this house, as President ad interim, during a part of the war."—Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1904), 51, citing "Minutes of the Trustees of Columbia College, March 25, 1788." "The Corporation was kept alive by occasional meetings of the Governors. The evidences of this are not numerous, but they would seem to be sufficient."—Ibid., 51. See O 24, 1776.

The item from the British Admiralty Records, cited in the description of Pl. 59, I: 364, as of this date, has been entered in the Chronology under its exact date, April 17, 1776 (p. v).

Lord Cornwallis goes in the armed schooner "Alert" from New York to Amboy.—Monticello's Jour., 420. Monticello says that the "Alert," on its return, on Jan. 14 (ibid.), brought Gen. Lee a pri-
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1777
soner to New York; but a letter written from New York on Jan. 2, 1 states: "Yesterday [Jan. 1] Gen. Lee and Col. Robert Livinston were brought to town from the Jerseys, and confined in the Old City Hall."—London Parch, F 92-91, 1777. For further account of the singular diversity of information, given by contemporary authorities, regarding the time when Lee was brought to New York, see J 8. "Rooms were fitted up for his reception in the City Hall where he was treated with consideration and humanity. He was allowed to converse freely with the officers in whose custody he was placed. . . . The two officers on guard always dined with him and he had leave to invite any other person he pleased."—Moore, Treason of Maj.-Gen. Charles Lee (N. Y., 1860), 72.

Lieut. Oliver Babcock records in his diary: "Was admitted in to both houses of Assembly [evidently of Connecticut], and Related the sufferings of my poor fellow prisoners at New York."—Battle of Harlem H't, 201. There were at this time about 400 "Rebel" officers and 9000 soldiers imprisoned within the British lines at New York.—Jones, Hist. of N. T. during the Rev. War, I: 176, 197, 218, 320.

Having drawn off from Cornwallis's powerful army during the night, Washington early this morning intercepts the British reinforcements at Princeton and decisively defeats them.—Winsor, VI: 377-79. Cf. British account of this important battle, in N. T. Mer., Jan. 6, 1777.

"Prisoners went into the Sugar House. N. Murray says 800 men were in Bridewell. The doctor gave poison powders to prisoners, who soon died."—Onderdonk, Rev. Incidents of Suffolk and Kings Co., 218, citing Tremblay Papers, IX: 203.

Washington writes to Heath: "The enemy are in great consternation; and as the panic affords us a favorable opportunity to do them out of the Jerseys, it has been decided in council, that you should move down towards New York with a considerable force, as if you had a design upon the city. That being an object of great importance, the enemy will be reduced to the necessity of withdrawing a considerable part of their force from the Jerseys, if not the whole, to secure the city."—Writings of Washingon (Ford ed.), V: 153. For Gen. Howe’s distribution of the army on Manhattan Island, see J 8; and for this assignment of regiments to alarm posts, see J 36.

The news is published in New York that "several of the New England Rebels, quartered in Philadelphia, have expressed their Intentions of setting that City on Fire." The article continues: "The inhabitants of this City in general are so esparated against all the domiciliary Rebels that it would be easy, by an Order of the most reasonable current, to prevent any attempts made from persons lurking in the Streets at Night."—N. T. Mer., Jan. 6, 1777.

"Great Numbers have flocked in this Week to receive the Benefit of the Proclamation [see N. 13, 1776], and among them, many Officers of the Rebel Service."—N. T. Mer., Ja 6, 1777.

"The Theatre in this City having been Some Time in Preparation, is intended to be opened in a few Days, for the charitable Purpose of relieving the Widows and Orphans of Sailors and Soldiers who have fallen in Support of the Constitutional Rights of Great Britain in America. It is requested that such Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, whose Talents and Inclinations induce them to assist in so laudable an Undertaking, be pleased to send their Names, (directed to T. C.) to the Printer of this Paper before Tuesday Night next."—N. T. Mer., Ja 6, 1777. The theatre was opened on Jan. 25 (q.v.).

Francis Lewis writes to the New York committee of safety: "I lately wrote you by an Express, wherein I informed you that the State of New York was not represented in Congress, nor indeed has it here, for several months past, except at some small intervals. . . . I am at present the only Delegate for New York at this place, and the Members are continually urging me to request you would compleat your representation in Congress, as business is now multiplying upon their hands, and so many members detached upon Committees & that the business in Congress is retarded, add to the that our state sometimes suffers for the want of a Vote in Congress which I beg you would speedily remedy."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 1577) in N. Y. P. L.

Kemble records the following "Distribution of the Army under the Command of Gen. Sir William Howe, 8th. Jan. 1777":

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank &amp; File</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British Artillery do Cavalry</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do Infantry</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hessian do</td>
<td>8,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anspach do</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Artillery</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do Infantry</td>
<td>3,311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Artillery</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do Infantry</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waldeck do</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Artillery</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do Infantry</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hessian do</td>
<td>1,064</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. B. Provincials at King's Bridge</td>
<td>1,996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Army</td>
<td>12,957</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do. Wemy's Batt. Rangers, with the Commander-in-Chief not included, 280 R. & File, makes the Army full 14,000 Effective Men."—Kemble's Jour., 107.

A New Yorker, writing to a correspondent in London, says: "You have heard no doubt before now of the capture of General Lee [see D 13, 1776] . . . . which I think is likely to turn out one of the luckiest circumstances of the war . . . . He was brought here a few days ago [see Jan. 1]. I have seen him twice; . . . the current report is, that he has pledged himself, on condition of a pardon, to give General Howe such intelligence, as most effectually put an end to the rebellion in the spring; as well as cut up the views of the French, who had it in very serious contemplation to give the Americans every assistance. "I do not give this last part as authentic, it is the report, and it is generally believed; he is well guarded, and nobody permitted to see him but officially."—London Parch, Mr 3, 1777.

Although it is clearly shown that Gen. Lee was brought to New York from Brunswick as early as Jan. 1 (q.v.), a news item, published in this city on Jan. 20, stated that he was brought here "On Monday last" (Jan. 13), "and put into the Custody of a strong Guard."—N. T. Mer., Ja 20, 1777. Montresor recorded that he was brought in the "Alert" from Amboy on the 14th.—Montresor's Jour., 257. Another report stated that he was brought to New York on Jan. 16, and placed under guard in a small house "at the bottom of King Street."—Conn. Gen. (New London), Mr 7, 1777. A letter from New York, published in London early in April (London Packet, Ap 7-9, 1777), indicates that, about the first of March, Lee was confined in "the New Gaol." See further, Mr 29.

Gen. Howe orders that "No Soldier is on any account, except on duty, to be out of his Barracks after 8 o'Clock at Night," and that "The owners of the Public Houses having Sailors or Soldiers in their Houses after 8 o'Clock will be committed to the Provost, and the furniture of their houses forfeited. The Lights and Fires are to be put out in all the Barracks and Public Houses at 9 o'Clock at Night."—From Kemble Papers, in N. Y. H. S. Collectedes (1853) XVI: 435. The order is published by the town meeting, W. Banyard.—N. T. Mer., Ja 10, 1777.

Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, in command at New York, issues an order which states that, as "many Complaints are made by the Inhabitants that Bread is becoming extravagantly high, either from the Exaction of Bakers or Forestallers, it is become necessary to renew a Mode that was formerly followed in this Place, of fixing an Assize. The Price of the best Flour being now Thirty Shillings the Hundred, and that of fuel and Labour considerably increased, I find that it is the Opinion of the most respectable Inhabitants that a Loaf of Bread of the finest Flour, weighing Three Pounds Four Ounces, should be sold for Fourteen Coppers, and in the same Pro-
portion for Loaves of a lesser Weight." He therefore orders that Jan. "Any Person who exacts more will be taken into Custody, and the "York under Generals Heath and McDougall, who I suppose if they York. undertook will be given to the Poor."—N. Y. Merce., Jan. 13, 1777. It is reported in Philadelphia that the people in New York are "greatly distressed. Every article of provision is scarce and dear ... the loaf which formerly sold for 8 coppers sells for 4. No fresh butter to be had, only some Irish butter, very strong, at 3 s. per lb. oak wood at 1 s. per cord."—Penn Gaz. (Pililia), F 19, 1777.

Col. Stewart, an American officer, informs Wm. Smith "That 5 Days ago 6000 Militia marched from North Castle to attack New York .... Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V. See Ja 17.

Peter Dobyn, master of a transport at New York, says in a letter to a friend in Hull: "The Rebels lurk about on the Roads like so many Highwaymen, and have taken the Lives of several innocent People or what they could rob them of. We had 4 or 5000 of them Prisoners on board our Ships, but they had such bad Dis- tempers among them, that each Ship buried ten or twelve of them a Day. Gen. Howe about a Week ago gave all that were able to walk their Liberty, after taking the Oath not to take up Arms against his Majesty."—St. James's Cleroon, Mr 15, 1777.

General Howe, in a New York letter states: "General Howe, out of Humanity, had ordered all the Rebel Prisoners to be lodged in the most roomy Buildings in the Town, and allowed them to want for no Necessaries; yet we were alarmed, some Time ago, with a mortal Fever, which broke out among them. It first seized the Prisoners taken on Long-Island; Compassion for these misled People prevailed on the General to dismiss the remaining of the common Men."—St. James's Chron., Mr 11-13, 1777.

The first Fishkill issue of Samuel Loudon's Packet is undoubt- edly of this date (Vol. I, No. 16); although the earliest issue found is that of Feb. 6, 1777 (No. 39), which bears the title The New-York Packet, and the American Advertiser. The last issue in New York City was that of Aug. 29, 1776 (q.v.). "During the six years the paper was printed at Fishkill, the title was occasionally shortened to 'The New-York Packet,' as scarcity of paper stock reduced the size of the sheet."—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 235. See, further, Ap 28, 1783.


Gen. Robertson issues a proclamation stating that "by a former Proclamation, the Inhabitants then in New-York, and all Such as might afterwards come into the Place, were required to enter their own and Families Names at my Office, and it was directed, that every Householder should give Notice there, of the Arrival of any Stranger he admitted into his House." As "it is suspected there are many Persons in this Province who have not complied with this Regulation, that they who from Ignorance and Want of Attention may not be confounded with those who lurk about the Town with Views of destroying it, the Notice is repeated; and all Persons who do not comply with the Regulation before Tuesday Morning, will be considered as bad Subjects and bad Citizens."—N. Y. Merc., Ja 20, 1777; Man. Coun. (1863), 436.

Smith records in his diary under this date: "Col. L[ington] showed me a Letter from his Son informing him that the Militia destined to N Y [see Ja 15] were at the lower Yenkers and that they learnt that there were 3000 Soldiers in Town—He considers that Expedition therefore as at an End .... He says the Project was divulged all thro' N England weeks ago and that the Congress is forever destitute of Intelligence."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V.

The queen's birthday is celebrated. "Guns, as usual, were fired at Fort George. His Majesty's Commissioners gave a grand Entertain- ment to the Governors and Officers of Distinction, both British and Hessian; and in the Evening a very splendid Exhibition of Fire Works, under the Direction of Col. Montresor, was played off at Whitehall, and all the people assembled to see the fine Lights."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V.

"In Honor of the Day, the General [Sir Wm. Howe] was invested with the most honorable Order of the Bath, by [his brother] Lord Howe, assisted by General de Heister, in the Presence of a numerous Assembly."

"Sir William Howe gave an elegant Ball and Supper in the Evening. The Ball was opened by Miss Clark, and His Excellency Governor Tryon."—N. Y. Merc., Ja 20, 1776; Hist. of the Orders of
1777

Knighthood, by Nicholas Harris Nicolas (London, 1842), III: 95.

Jan. 28, 1761.

18

Jabez Fitch gives an account of Gen. Howe’s entertainment, and adds: “Query, whether it would not have been more honourable to y^s British Army, to have had (at least) part of this Extravagant Entertainment, than it would on y^s poor Winners who have perished for wares, in such vast numbers.”—Diary of Jabez Fitch (M.S.). This was not the actual anniversary of the queen’s birth. Baroness Kiediesiel explains that the queen’s birthday “really comes in summer, but as the kings birthday also comes in that season [June 4, 9, 14], is celebrated in winter, to give more custom to the trades people, as every one upon those days appear at court in jell-dressed, Letters & Jour. relating to the War of the Am. Rev., 1776.

Robertson writes: “about 3,000 Militia under Gen! Worster summoned 20° Independence—and being denied they Cannoned it briskly for some time but were obliged to retire.”—Robertson’s Jour. (M.S.). A newspaper account states that a “large Body of Rebels” have made an “Attack upon Fort Independence,—beyond Kingsbridge,” and were bravely repulsed. “The Fort was defended by a small Party of Hessians and of Col. Rogers’s Rangers.”—N. T. Merc., Ja. 20, 1777. Kemble’s record adds: “...the Rebels retired as far as Cortland’s house, which they have plundered, and where they remained on the 22d.”—Kemble’s Jour., 105.

20

“...We ... Observed a very considerable Cannonade this Evening at Washington. When I came home, I was Informed’d y^s y^s Americans had taken Fort Independence, and soon after this, Mr. Gerol. ... came in, & Informed’d us y^s y^s Kings Troops had taken six Hundred Prisoners & y^s they were going to take six thousand more between then & Night; But whether there be not some Mistake in Counting those Prisoners, is a Question.”—Fitch Diary (M.S.), 167.

Hewes writes to Germain from New York: “I do not now see a prospect of terminating the war, but by a general action, and I am aware of the difficulties in our way to obtain it, as the enemy moves with so much more celerity, than we possibly can. Nor can we hazard a march at this unfavourable season, with any hopes of making a stroke upon the enemy, in his present situation, that might turn the scale in our favour.”

“Concluding upon the certainty of another campaign, am confident I need not press your Lordship, to send us every reinforcement of troops for immediate service, that can be procured, 20,000 men would by no means exceed our wants, yet 15,000 will give us a superiority, that I should hope, may be materially experienced in the course of the campaign. Philadelphia being now the principal object, by the greater number, we should be enabled to detain a corps of fully equal to beholding that to penetrate into Pennsylvania, by way of Jersey; there would also in that case be a sufficient corps to act from Rhode Island. On the other hand, if the reinforcements are small, the operations will be much curtailed; or if none should arrive, we shall be confined to act in one body in Jersey, leaving only a small corps at Rhode Island, and another of sufficient force for the defence of this island and its dependencies.”—Part. Reg. (1779), XII 277-78.

22

Mrs. Hannah White, wife of a sergeant in the regiment commanded by Gen. McDougall, reported to Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, on Jan. 24, that, when she left New York on the 20th, “the college, Bridewell New goal, Baptist meeting, and the tavern lately occupied by Mr. Della Montaigne, and several other houses’ were full of Value, and wounded of the enemy;” that the Hessians were “very sickly and discontented;” that the enemy obliged the citizens to watch at night, but would not trust many of them with arms,” clubs being given to those suspected.—Conn. Gaz. (New London), Mr 7, 1777. See also Jour. Prov. Cong., I. 788.

23

“The Ships of War are daily sending in Prizes. There is an immense Number at present in this Harbour, and Some of considerable want. Several of them are laden with Ammunition and military Stores.”—N. T. Merc., Ja. 20, 1777.

24

“Major French, who lately escaped out of Prison in Connecticut, where he has been treated with great Severity, is safely arrived in Town.”—N. T. Merc., Ja. 20, 1777. The escape was from Hartford. He left baggage of value behind; and a companion, who was as much desired, was then chained “to the Floor of Hartford goal, both by his Hand and Leg.” The published account in New York regarding this was: “Such is the Equity and Humanity of these Pretenders to Moderation and Liberty!”—Ibid., Ja. 27, 1777.

25

Gen. Howe orders: “As the Fire Wards have the entire management of extinguishing the fires, it is particularly desired that no Officer Interfere with them in the Execution of that duty, unless called upon by Express Orders for that Purpose.” The “Fire Buckets belonging to the Guns that have been lent to extinguish the late Fire, are to be immediately returned to Capt. Bowman, at his Lodgings in Dock Street.”—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 439. See Ja. 26.

On the evening of this day, “the little Theatre in John-street” is opened with “the celebrated Burlesque Entertainment of Tom Thumb, written by the late Mr. Fielding, to ridicule the Bathos of several dramatic Pieces that at his Time to the disgrace of the British Stage, had enervated both the London Theatres. The Characters were performed by Gentlemen of the Navy and Army; the Spirit with which this favourite Piece was supported by the Performers, prove their Taste and strong Conception of the Humour. Saturday’s Performance convince us that a good Education and Knowledge of polite Life, are essentially necessary to form a good Actor. The Play was introduced by a Prologue written and spoken by Captain Stanley; we have great Pleasure in applauding this first Effort of his infant Muse, as replete with true poetic Genius. The Scenes painted by Captain De Lancy has great Merit, and would not disgrace a Theatre, the under the Management of a Garrick. The House was crowded with Company, and the Ladies made a brilliant appearance.”—N. T. Merc., Ja. 27, 1777.

The “Theatre Royal” begins to be applied (Ibid., F. 1, 1777), although performances during the season are invariably advertised as “At the Theatre in John’s Street.”—Ibid., F 10, 1777. This first season of theatrical performances by British officers lasted until May 29, 1777.—Selhamer, Hist. of Am. Theatre, II: 25; N. T. Merc., My 26, 1777. In 1778, under the patronage of Sir Henry Clinton, the performances were continued (see Ja. 3, 1778).

Gen. Howe assigns the various regiments to “Alarm Posts,” as follows: “4th. Regiment, Queen’s Street, their Left near the Tea Water Pump. 5th. Regiment, Lower end of Broadway to face Head Quarters, their Left upon the General’s Guard. 6th. Regiment, The Upper part of Broad Way, to face St. Paul’s. 7th. Regiment, To face the North River, with their Right near the College. 17th. Light Dragonos, Mounted on the Common, facing the Jail.”

The “Hessian Troops” are placed as follows: “Hereditary Prince’s Regiment, In the Rear of the Barrack, facing outward. Mirbach’s, To form in Queen’s Street, their Right near Cherry Street, their Left extending towards Burlington Slip.”

Donop’s, Their right to the New Barrack. Rall’s, To form in the rear of the Barracks on the left of the Hereditary Prince’s Regiment.

The Artillery will receive their Alarm Posts from Gen. Cleveland.

“Upon an alarm of Fire, the Troops form upon their Respective Parades, and wait for further Orders, sending an Orderly Officer to Head Quarters.”

“Upon an alarm from the Enemy, the Troops will first form upon their Respective Parades, and from thence immediately march to their Alarm Posts, where they will wait for further Orders, sending an Officer to Head Quarters.”—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 440-41. The substitution of a military, in place of an authorized civilian, fire-fighting force, proved disastrous in the fire of Aug. 3, 1778 (q.v.).

Gen. Howe orders “that Recruits belonging to different Regiments will Practice firing Ball on the Level near the Foundery.”—Kemble Papers, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), XVI 440; see also My 6, 1778.

Gen. Robertson, having been informed “that the Library of King’s College, and of the Society Library in the City of New-York, have been pillaged, as well of the Books as of part of the Philosophical Apparatus,” issues a proclamation “that in the books belonging to the College, is placed, either the arms of the College, or of the Society for propagating the gospel, and in some of them the Arms of Joseph Murray, Esq; and that in the Books of the City Society Library, is placed the Arms of the said Society, or that the several Books so pillaged are otherwise so marked, that no one can be ignorant to whom they respectively belong. And all Persons in

1804
The Iconography of Manhattan Island

Whose Hands any of the said Books or Apparatus now are, by whatever means they came into their Possession, are hereby strictly warned, that they shall not sell or vend the same to the Printer hereof, for the Use of the respective Proprietors, or they will be committed to the Provost, and punished as Perfiders of stolen Goods.


Evert Byrant writes: "It is reported that our Army of 12,000 New England Forces will endeavor to retake New York, and plunder it very much, as they judge no man that is true to this country has any business more than those that are Tories, against whom they are much exasperated. Just this moment we received news that Gen. Washington was beating all the King's Troops back to New York, and hope in a short time to hear of their packing off and giving us the possession of our estates."—From letter in Whittemor's The Abel and Allied Families, 18.

The committee of safety, meeting at Fishkill, resolves that a committee be appointed "to treat with Mr. John Holt about setting up a printing office in this State; and that they be authorized to offer him two hundred pounds for one year as a State Printer of this State, provided he will print a public newspaper, and on like terms for farmhouses, farmhouses, scattered through the wild waste of continent, and shall soon hear of our General being obliged to garrison woods, to scale mountains, to wait for boats and pontoons at rivers, and to have his convoys and escorts as large as armies. These, and a thousand such difficulties, will rise on us at the next stage of the war. I say the next stage, because we have hitherto spent one campaign, and some millions, in losing one landing-place at Boston; and, at the charge of seven millions and a second campaign, we have replaced it with two other landing-places at Rhode Island and New York. I am entirely of opinion with Voltaire that every great conqueror must be a great politician. Something more is required, than the mere mechanical business of fighting, in composing revolts and bringing back things to their former order.—The Am. Revolution, Part II, II: 150.

Counterfeit dollars, made of pewter, very light, and of bluish color, are in circulation.—N. Y. Merc., F. 3, 1777.

Pastor Shewkirk's diary states: "Our burying ground [Mora- vian] at Fresh Water, (corner of Mott and Pell streets) lies entirely open; not the least of a board or post is left."—The Campaign of 1776, part 4, 125.

The advertisement of the performance at the John St. Theatre, "On Thursday Next" (F. 15), of "The Comedy of the Beaux Stratagem; With the Farce of the Upholsterer" concludes with the note: "The Gentlemen concerned in the above Charity give Notice, that they have lodged One Hundred Pounds with Doctor Morris, Treasurer to the Charity; for the purpose of giving such immediate Relief to Widows and Orphans of Soldiers who by Certificates from the commanding Officers of Corps appear to be proper Objects."—N. Y. Merc., F 10, 1777.

Having gone "through several wards," Tryon personally secures the oath of allegiance of 1,970 inhabitants; and later goes more made their attestation before the mayor.—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 607. On Feb. 15, a paper was circulated throughout the city, murmurings stating that the inhabitants of New York are leaving the authority of congress over them.—Ibid., VIII: 608-609. On March 28, Tryon sent the names of all of these inhabitants to Germain.—Ibid., VIII: 705.

Hower writes Germantown that the rebels have hopes of "bringing into the field an army of more than 50,000 men. They are most sanguine in their expectations, and conscious that their whole stake depends upon the success of the next campaign, use every compulsory means to those, who do not enter voluntarily into their service."—Paol. Reg. (1776), 11, 179.

Kemble records his New York Island, Long Island, Brunswick, Amboy, Paulson's Hook, [are] our principal Territory; loss of Men on several late occasions not less than fourteen or fifteen hundred."—Kemble's Jour., 110.

Gov. Tryon offers his services to Gen. Howe "to command the Provinces in the ensuing campaign."—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 697. On Jan. 13, 1777, he was so appointed, with the rank of "Major-General of Provinces" (raised in this colony).—Ibid., VIII: 715. Having objected to the rank thus bestowed, he was given the king's commission in May, with the rank of "Major General in America," and appointment to the command of the 70th Regiment.—Ibid., VIII: 746.

That the tidings of Gen. Lee's capture (see D 13, 1776) created great elation in England is evident from the following: "This is to give notice that Thursday night will be held as a day of rejoicing in commemoration of the taking of Gen. Lee, when there will be a serenade preached, and other public demonstrations of joy; after which there will be a nox [an ox] roasted whole, and every mark of festivity and bell-ringing imaginable, with a ball and cock-fighting at night in the Assembly-room at the Black Lync.—"Tryerian, The Am. Revolution, Part II, II: 60 (footnote), citing "Notice by James Clish, Parish Clerk and Crier of Tring in Buckinghamshire."

"We learn ye Times have Altered something for ye Worse in N. York, since we left ye City, Beef is sold at 1/3 lb & other things proportionably Dear... little News Respecting ye Army, only ye 4th and 1750 Hessians have lately been taken Prisoners in ye Jersey, & ye greatest part of Members of Wounded Soldiers had been Brought into ye City."—Fitch's Diary (MS.), 198-99.

Maj.-Gen. Robertson sails for England, and is succeeded, in the command of the city, by Maj.-Gen. Pigot.—N. Y. Merc., F 24, 1777. He returned on Sept. 26 (9 v.).

While in England, he stated that "although when the King's Troops took Possession of the City of New York it was found almost without inhabitants, the Eagerness of the People to return under his Majesty's Government was such, that the Number of Inhabitants on the 17th of February amounted to upwards of 11,000."—St. James's Chron., Mr 22-25, 1777.

Recruits are sought for a body of rangers commanded by Lieut.-Col. John Bayard, whose recruiting-station is at "Mr. Mason's near the exchange, in Little Dock-Street."—N. Y. Merc., F. 17, 1777.

Gen. Howe goes to Jersey.—Kemble's Jour., 110.

A letter written from New York to someone in London states: "Since General Howe's Departure from this City we have seemed rather dull, as he took almost all the Regulars with him. Our Diversions not-withstanding continue, and are upon an excellent Plan; Theatre opened in John-Street, where the Officers of the Army and Navy perform Plays and Farces, and the Receipts of the House are applied to a Charity instituted for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers. Price, Pit and Boxes One Dollar, Gallery Four Shillings Currency. The Managers have already paid 100 l. to the Charity. With what Satisfaction must they see Plays here when they consider that they are promoting the Happiness of a Number of Distressed Objects."—St. James's Chron., Ap 1-3, 1777.

Another letter from New York declares: "Two new Corps have been raised in this City and Long Island within the Space of ten Weeks, one called the Prince of Wales's Royal American Volunteers, commanded by Governor Browne, who was taken Prisoner by the Provincials at their Attack on Providence; the other called the King's Loyal Orange Rangers, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Bayard. Considering the small Extent they had to recruit in, I think it prov'd the Loyalty of the People in enlisting so fast, as they only gave Forty Shillings Bounty."—St. James's Chron., Ap 3-5, 1777.

The proclamation which was issued by Maj.-Gen. Robertson (see above, 13), for establishing a city watch, not being observed, Maj.-Gen. Pigot issues a new proclamation requiring the superintendents of the watch to report to him all persons who refuse or neglect to watch.—N. Y. Merc., Mr 3, 1777.

There being reason to believe that Maj.-Gen. Robertson's proclamation of Jan. 17 (9 v.), relative to the registering of the names of citizens and strangers in New York, has not been ob-
The provincial convention passes resolutions directing "the commissioners appointed within this State to inquire into, detect and defeat all plots and conspiracies against the rights and liberties of America, within this State, to send for all such persons, members of this State, as are confined by parol or otherwise . . . excepting those who are charged with taking up arms against the United States, with enlisting men for the service of the enemy, accepting a warrant or commission for that purpose, supplying them with provocations or conveying intelligence to them; and that they do tender to each of them an oath, or if of the people called Quakers, an affirmation, that he will bear true faith and allegiance to the State of New-York; that he will discover all plots and conspiracies which may come to his knowledge, against the said State, or the United States of America; that he will do his duty as a good subject of the said State; and that he takes the said oath or affirmation without any mental reservation or equivocation whatsoever, and means faithfully and honestly to perform the same. That such of the said persons as shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, be discharged; and that such of them as shall for six days after the same shall be tendered to them respectively, refuse to take the said oath or affirmation, receive a pass and be directed to repair, with their families, apparel and household furniture, to the city of New-York or some other place in the possession of the enemy, and be there imprisoned without the time for that purpose by the said commissioners to be limited, that they be confined in close jail, and otherwise treated as the open enemies of this State." The convention also resolves that "such of the said persons as shall not, after being so as aforesaid sent for, appear before the said commissioners within a time for that purpose by the said commissioners to be limited, shall be considered as having gone over to the enemy. And the personal property of such persons shall be seized and sold at public vendue, and the money arising therefrom shall be paid into the Treasury of this State and be subject to the disposition of the future Legislature thereof; unless, upon the appearance of such delinquents before the said commissioners previous to such sale of their personal property, a sufficient reason be assigned for their non-attendance."—Four. Prov. Conv. 1778.

The minutes kept from 1778 to 1781, inclusive, by the commissioners for detecting and defeating conspiracies in New York were published by the state in three volumes in 1909, with editorial notes by Victor Hugo Palfitis, state historian.

About 250 "Rebels," both horse and foot, make an attack on the light house at Sandy Hooks, but are repulsed by the garrison of about thirty men.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 21.

"Of near 10,000 inhabitants, which New York contained last winter, there were not 3,000 left when the King's troops took possession of it, and these above half are Dutch and German traders . . . the rest are composed of aged, sick, and such persons as refused to enter into the measures of the Congress."—Conn. Gaz. (New London), Mr. 1777.


"The committee for preparing and reporting a form or plan of government" submits its report to the New York provincial convention.—Jour. Prov. Cong. I: 833. The state constitution was adopted on April 20 (q.v.).

"More of the Ships that came out with the Thames arrive this morning, and a Report of the heavy Cannonade being heard towards Brunswick or Amboy."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 21.

"Reports current that General Washington was dead, and his Army, passing the Delaware, however not credited by any Body."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 22. A contributor to a London paper
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The old Tavern lately kept by Capt. Thomas Doran, on the Mar.
dock, now the Fly-market, is now revived... by... Loosley, & Elms.—N. Y. Merc., Mr. 24, 1777. For an account of
Doran's tavern, see Ja 15, 1770. These proprietors called it the
King's Head, and it became popular.—See Bayles, Old Towns of
N. Y., 284-86, and authorities there cited.

Hugh Gaine records: "The North River Ferries stopped." On
March 27 he wrote: "The Ferries continue stopped."—Jour.
of Hugh Gaine, II: 24.

A Gentleman, late from Head-Quarters in the Jerseys... remarks
that he could not have believed it was in the power of any
events to have made so great an alteration in the sentiments and
spirits of a people in so short a time, as the enemy's rout and ravages
made among the Jerseymen. The specimens of British General
Mountgomerie exhibited on those moments triumphant, has fully gratified any
banking the inhabitants might have to see it established. The
repeated failure of their military operations has cast such reproach
on their arms, that those who were frightened with Gen. Howe's
success and begg'd his pardon and protection, have almost to
return man to the cause, and are now fighting for the defence of
their country; being resolved at all hazards to prevent any future
ravages.—Penn. Mer., Apr. 9, 1777.

Mr. Paterson tells me that it was said in New York that all
would be Peace in this Colony but for Mr. Livingston Robr B
[Livingston] Jay Duane Scott and Duer and that in the last
they uttered the severest Exclamations... That there were
12000 Men with Genl Howe and at New York Long Island States
Imlaus Hook 22 the Blacks 3700 Grenadiers & Light Infantry companies.—wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), IV.

Gen. Lee, now prisoner in New York (see Ja 1), submits to
Lord and Sir William Howe a plan for the easy subjugation of the
colony. It is written unmistakably in Lee's own hand, and is endorsed
in the known handwriting of Henry Strachey, secretary to the royal
commissioners, as "Mr. Lee's Plan 29th March, 1777." The
document, having been bought from America by England, was purhased
by the late George H. Moore, librarian of the New York
Hist. Soc., and this and other proofs of Lee's treason were first
presented to the world in a paper read by Mr. Moore before this
society on June 22, 1858. For facsimile reproduction of the plan
and a full account of the treason, see "Mr. Lee's Plan—March 29,

Benson J. Lossing, in a footnote to Geo. Washington Parke Custis's Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington (1860), 292-93, states that this treasonable act makes it easy to interpret Lee's peculiar conduct after the fall of Fort Washington, his occupancy of a suite of rooms in the city hall while a prisoner in New York,
and his great intimacy with British officers here. See also essay on "Charles Lee, Soldier of Fortune," in Folk-lore of Old
Linden, by Col. Lee Pennington, in N. Y. H. S. Collections
(1873), II: 491; Winton, VII: 869, 403. Concerning Lee's treasonable
documents, see ibid., VII: 416; and for his trial, which was
held at Brunswick, N. J., on July 4, 1778, see ibid., VII: 446. See,
further, Ap 15, Mr, 4, D 30, 1777; F 3, 1778.

"Sixteen Rebels came in To-Day, but we hear near 100 have
been intercepted about the White Plains, that were coming in
to join Col. Beverly Robinson's Battalion." Wood costs $5,120 per
per. —Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 25.

"Forty men came in from Dutchess in order to join Beverly
Robinson's Battalion, which fills amazingly." —Jour. of Hugh Gaine,
II: 25.

In a letter to Lord George Germain, marked "secret," Geo.
Apr. Hay expresses disappointment at "the small reinforcement in-
tended for this army for the ensuing campaign," and adds: "My
expectations of a move in the winter against the enemy in
Jersey... have been frustrated by a deep fall of snow, which rendered
the country impassable, and since the breaking up of winter, the
depth of roads forced me to relinquish the idea. Restricted as I am
from entering upon more extensive operations by the want of
force, my hopes of terminating the winter this year are vanished;
still I think it probable, that by the latter end of the campaign, we
shall be in possession of the provinces of New-York, the Jerseys,
and Pennsylvania, though as this, in some measure, must depend upon
the successes of the northern army; for, notwithstanding it is my
opinion the rebels will not be able to raise their army voted last
Autumn, yet they will have a numerous militia in the field, in
addition to their standing force, with a tolerable train of artillery."
**CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783**

1777

—Parl. Reg. (1779), XI: 386-88. Accompanying this letter Howe gives the “Distribution of His Majesty’s troops, British and Foreign for the Campaigns, 1777.”

2 Pennsylvania: 11,000

3 Town of York and Island: 3,200

4 Foul’s Hook: 300

5 Staten Island: 2,000

6 Rhode Island: 2,400

5,160

“N.B. Prisoners with the rebels, sick artillery and cavalry not included.”

—Fitch's Diary (MS.).

4 An order is issued by the British “Obliging Each Prisoner to pay his own Billiting &c.” Fitch says: “This is indeed a piece of Usage which has been some talk'd of among us before, almost none of us were so sence able to Credit it. . . . What Wonderful Acts of Lenity & Generosity, are Exercis'd by ye British, toward their Prisoners!”—Fitch’s Diary (MS.).

5 The Vessels that were coming up the last Night prove to be Part of the Fleet that Sailed from Cork the 20th of December, and the Rest some of the Ships that came out with the Thames Frigate. One of them in coming by the Battery struck on the Chevaux De Frize and sunk before she got to the Wharfl. Great Quantities of all Sorts of Arms and Arms, being shipped on board the Transports, there being a Sufficiently taken up for 12,000 Men and Provisions to be put on board for 3 Months.”—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 27.

7 William Demagen, having obtained permission to establish a stage boat from New York to Perth Amboy, proposes sailing every Tuesday and Friday. His shipping office is at Doughty’s tavern, Whitehall.—N. Y. Merc., Ap 7, 1777.

8 Smith several days Jarvy: “I believe the American leaders now despair of their own ability to defend themselves agt the Power of Great Britain and that their Hopes are only sustained by the Prospect of French aid and that of this they are suspicious. This is the moment therefore for offering Terms and I pray God that admn may see the Property of some proper Publications for this Purpose. I am confident that the multitude would give them Success and believe the Delegates continental and Provincial or rather many of them would be glad to find the Temper of the People favorable to their making Cessions without Danger of the Wrath of the People.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V.

9 “The Country people daily escaping thro’ the Rebels and coming in with their arms.”—Montresor’s Jour., 421; see also Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 28. Similar entries appear in the journals of both Washington and Howe, and their officers in the fleet after this; cruisers are bringing in prizes, too, almost every day.

10 “I this Day learn by Capt Bebpe who has lately Been to York, ye 5th Prisoners there are use'd much better than they have been some time past, & ye 5 is they are considerably healthy.”—Fitch’s Diary (MS.).

11 The Several Provincial Corps already raised, are mostly cloathed, and make a very handsome Appearance. Their Uniform is chiefly Green faced with White, and made of the best materials.


12 The state convention, at Kingston, appoints a committee "to prepare and report a proper device for a great seal of this State."—Jour. Prov. Cong., I: 882. It does not appear that this committee ever made a report.—Wilde, The History of the Ministry of N. Y. City and State, 48; but see S 10, 1777; Mr 16, 1778.

13 An item of London news states: "When General Lee was taken, he was put on board a Vessel at New-York three several times in order to be brought to England, and the Ship was absolutely on Sall when Washington's Letter to General Howe arrived at New-York; the Consequence of which was, that the Ship was stop't, and the General relanded."—St. James’s Chronic., Ap 12-15, 1777. Lee was transferred to a man-of-war in the harbour on June 4 (p. v).

14 “Two Hundred and Six Men came in this Morning, from Dutchess County and more may be hourly expected [see Ap 21].”


15 Germain writes from Whitehall to Gen. Horm: “I have had a great deal of conversation with Major-General Robertson; and as he is an officer of great experience and merit, and one whose continuance in America was particularly desired by you, his Majesty has been pleased to order him to return thither, and continue to act under you as Major-General. . . .

16 "Before this reaches you, I trust that Colonel Grey (appointed as Major-General) will have arrived with the Somersett" (see Je 3). He adds: "Lieutenant-General Clinton has been honoured by his Majesty with a red ribbon, and will set out forthwith for America.”


17 "It is this Day two Years since ye 6th Commencement of ye present War, when Hostilities first took place at Lexington Concord &c, in Massachusetts Province, in consequence of which, ye whole Country hath long since been in Arms, not only for the Defence of their Country against the present War—but also against any prospect of a Sensation of Hostilities."—Fitch’s Diary (MS.).

18 Lafayette and Baron de Jahl sail from Los Pasages, Spain, in the “Victoire,” to enter the service of the United States.—Doniol, op. cit., II: 404-6.

19 The provincial convention, sitting at Kingston, adopts a constitution for the “State of New York” (see Mr 12). The preamble of the constitution recites the proceedings of the provincial congress leading to this enactment; and also recites in full the “Declaration of Independence,” passed by “the Delegates to the United American States in Congress convened.” By virtue of these acts, the preamble avers, all power in this state “hath reverted to the people thereof, and this Convention hath by their suffrances and free choice been appointed, and among other things, authorized to establish such a government as they shall deem best calculated to secure the rights and liberties of the good people of this State, most conducive of the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general.”

20 The supreme legislative power of the state is vested in the assembly and senate. No “member of this State” shall be “disfranchised or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to the subjects of this State, by this Constitution, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.” The supreme executive power and authority is vested in a governor, who shall be elected by the qualified freeholders of the state every three years. The style of all laws shall be: “Be it enacted by the People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly.” Likewise, writs and other proceedings shall run in the name of “the People of the State of New-York.”

21 The law of this state shall consist of “such parts of the common law of England, and of the statute law of England and Great Britain, and of the acts of the Legislature of the Colony of New-York, as together did form the law of the said Colony” on April 19, 1775; “subject to such alterations and provisions as the Legislature of this State shall, from time to time, make and provide for the same.” The parts of the common law or of the provincial statutes, which “may be construed to establish or maintain any particular denomination of Christians or their ministers;” or such parts of the laws as concern the sovereignty of the king of Great Britain over the colony of New-York and its inhabitants, or are repugnant to this constitution, are abrogated and rejected.

22 The “free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship” shall “forever hereafter be allowed within this State to all mankind; provided that the liberty of conscience hereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.”

23 The constitution declares that “it is the duty of every man who enjoys the protection of society, to be prepared and willing to defend it.” The militia shall at all times “be armed and disciplined in readiness for service.”

24 Trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

25 Naturalized citizens, on taking the oath of allegiance to this state, shall “abjure and renounce all allegiance and subjection to all and every foreign king, prince, potentate and State, in all matters ecclesiastical as well as civil.”

26 The convention resolves “That Mr. Robert R. Livingston, General Scott, Mr. Morris, Mr. Abraham Yates, Mr. Jay and Mr. Hecton, be a committee to prepare and report a plan for organizing and establishing the government agreed to by this Convention.”—Jour. Prov. Cong., I: 892-98. Such a plan was reported and adopted on May 8 (p. v.). See also “Birth of the Empire State—Foundation of the First Constitution of New-York,” by John Austin Stevens, in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1879), III: 1-16; and “Constitutional Development of New-York,” by S. N. D. North, in ibid., III: 161-74. This constitution remained in force for forty-five
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1777

years.

— See

1822;

and

Lincoln, Constitutional Hist, of

N.

T.

(1906).

A proclamation,

21

issued

by Gen. Howe,

states that, ""for the

more

speedy and effectual Suppression of the unnatural Rebellion subNorth America, it has been thought proper to levy a
Number of Provincial Troops, thereby affording to His Majesty's
faithful and well-disposed Subjects, Inhabitants of the Colonies,
an Opportunity to co-operate in relieving themselves from the
Miseries attendant on Anarchy and Tyranny, and in restoring the
Blessings of Peace and Order, with just and lawful Government."
As a reward "for the Promptitude and Zeal wherewith His Majesty's faithful Subjects have entered into the Corps now raising, and

sisting in

Encouragement to others to follow their laudable
Example," he promises, with the authority given him by the king,
*'That all Persons who have, or do hereafter, inlist into any of the
said Provincial Corps, to serve for two Years, or during the present
War in North America, and shall continue faithfully to serve in any
." shall obtain, '' after being reduced or disof the said Corps
banded," the following quantities of "Vacant Lands in the Colonies
wherein their Corps have been, or shall be, raised, or in such other
Colony as His Majesty shall think fit:
200 Acres.
"Every Non-commissioned Officer
as a further

.

do.
50
Non-commissioned
Officers and Soldiers as shall personally apply for the same, by the
Governor of the respective Colonies, without Fee or Reward, subject, at the Expiration of Ten Years to the same Quit Rents as
other Lands are subject to in the Province within which they shall
be granted, and Subject to the same Conditions of Cultivation and
Since April 15, about 500 inhabitants of the various counties
of the province have come to town, and most of them have joined

22

new

corps

now

to such of the said

being raised here.

N.

Ap

T. Merc.j

21, 1777.

"Troops embarked about 2 o^ Clock consisting of about 2000
Men, and various are the Conjectures of their Destination. A Prize
Brig from Philadelphia by the Mermaid." Jour, of Hugh Gaincy
H: 29.
Robertson writes that the troops bound for Danbury (see April
20) "sailed up the East River and passed Hellgate w* a fair Wind,
w^ faiPd & we came to an Anchor in the sound off City Island."
Robertson"'s you*-. (A/5.),- Jour, ofHugh Gaine,Tl: 29. They were
commanded by Gen. Tryon and destroyed the American stores

23

on the night of April 26 (q.v.).
Wm. Smith writes: "An unknown Traveller informs my Servants Jay and John, that 300 of his neighbours in the Nine partner
District went off last Week to Kingsbridge led by one Joshua Gidney and the W^eek before 500 from N England crossed the Sound to
Long Island from Froggs Point and that he had seen a Man lately
from N Y who told him the Prisoners there had listed in the Crown
Service & with the Recruits who came in from the Country were to
form an Army who were to ascend the River soon under the Com.1 suspect he is one of the
mand of Gov"" Tryon |see F 12]
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"

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many

Emissaries passing thro' the Country recruiting for the
British Army."— Wm. Smithes Diary (MS.\ V.

"There

26

are 22 Vessels in

Hudsons River opposite

to Fort

Wash-

ington and M*^ Dugal writes from Peak's Kill that they expect a
Visit soon.

28

This greatly alarms."-

—Wm.

Smith's Diary {MS.)j V.

A schedule of the British killed, wounded, and missing, prepared
by Deputy Adj. Gen. Kemble, and giving the number of casualties
in each action from April 19, 1775, to this date, shows a total of
3,193.

30

Gen.

Kemhlc^s /ow., 115.
Howe issues a proclamation establishing,

in terms of
exchange for the currency of this province, thus:
(weighing
a guinea
5 pwt., 7 gr.) equals £1:17:4; a half Johannes
(of 9 pwt., 3 gr.), £3:4; a moidore (of 6 pwt., 22 gr.), £2:8; a
Spanish milled dollar, 8 sh.; and an English shilling, i sh. 9 d.

sterling, a rate of

N> T. Merc, My 12, 1777.
"Sundry Prizes were brought in this Day by his Majesty's
Ships, and the Governor [Tryon] with Sir William Erskine came to
M.^y
3

"The Galatea is returned from her Cruise, with only 7 Prizes,
which makes 14 brought in this Week." Jour, ofHugh GainCy II:

V6

Wm.

Smith writes: "Rob^ R L reports as fresh news from the
That a new war is declared between the Russians &
Turks. That D*" Franklin is gone to the Court of Prussia & Sheriff
Congress.

to Madrid and that the Merchants of France fit out Privateers
under Cont^ Colours & Commissions which are there brought in &
sold & that a Knott of them at Nantz have lent the Congress 400,000
Livres." ^Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), II: 69-70.
The provincial convention, at Kingston, adopts a "plan for
organizing government." A "Council of Safety" is appointed,
consisting of John Morin Scott, Robert R. Livingston, Christopher
Tappen, Abraham Yates, Jr., Gouveneur Morris, Zephaniah
Piatt, John Jay, Charles De Witt, Robert Harper, Jacob Cuyler,

Lee

7

May
6

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8

Tredwell, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Matthew Cantine, John
Hobart and Jonathan Tompkins. They are invested with all
the powers necessary for the safety and preservation of the state,

Thomas
Sloss

until a

meeting of the legislature.

The

executive powers of the

state are to be vested in the governour, however, as soon as he shall

be chosen and admitted into office, after taking the oath of allegiance before the council of safety. The form of such oath is

adopted.

Inasmuch

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"Every Private Soldier
"The same to be granted

the

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1050
Ap20

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as the

new

state constitution vests the appointment

of state officers in the governour, with the advice and consent of a

council of appointment, which will not exist until after an election

and as many

of representatives in the senate and assembly;

of

these state officers are necessary for the immediate execution of the
laws, and even for holding such elections, the following officers are

now

appointed by the provincial convention: Robert R. Livingston,

to be chancellor;

John Jay,

Sloss Hobart, puisne judges;

County judges and other

Robert Yates and John
and Egbert Benson, attorney-general.

chief-justice;

officers are also

named. The mode

of

holding elections for governour, lieutenant-governour, and senators
in each county, by the free-holders (qualified as the constitution
prescribes),

and for members of assembly by the people at

large,

is

[Livingston] says would be
"The least overture of Peace P
imbraced with the utmost Joy by all Ranks of People. Poor Man
also prescribed.

R

"

—

compassionate the agony of his Mind Hedged in on every side
he knows not what to do Equally fearful of the Crown and the
Congress He has privately put up a few necessaries to be ready to
take Wing on the first Alarm^He has discovered yesterd: that the

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Tenants had agreed to give him & his two Majors Johnson & Ten
Broeck to the British army." Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), II: 74.
The location of Admiral Lord Howe's headquarters is shown in
the advertisement of one William Campbell, who sells various
kinds of goods "At his Shop in Hanover-Square, Nearly opposite
Lord Howe's." N. T. Merc, My 12, 1777.
"Peter R L ret^ from the Convention which dissolved yesterday
because the N Y [delegates] were elected to serve only to that Day.
But for that accidental Limitation they would have sat longer for
the other Counties had not fixed any Period
Rob* R. L
had 21 Votes for Chancellor Scott 9 Jay 15 for Chief J. Scott 6
They (the Convention) have Chosen Senators for the Southern
District possessed by the British Troops and Assemblymen for
each of those six Counties." Wm. Smith's Diar\ (MS.), II: 83.
"The Colony is now in the Hands of i^ as a Council of Safety
[see My 8]
The Resolutions of so small a Body will be quick and
much depends on their Temper." Wm. Smith's Diary {MS.),

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II:

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85.

"We

Day hear'd a Rep* y* Gen^^ Carlton had taken Ticonput y^ whole Garason (consisting of 1500 men) to y'^
Sword."—F/Vc/i'j Diary (MS.),
"Ten Prizes brought in this week besides what were destroyed
by the Ships at Sea."- Jour, of Hugh Gaine, 11: 33.
Lieut-Col. Kemble proceeds to Kingsbridge and views the
ground where redoubts are to be placed. KembW^s Jour., 11 8.
On May 19, "The Provincials began to Work upon the Redoubts,
Number 5 and 6, in front of the Provincial Encampment." Ibiii.
There is a "considerable number of. French prisoners now confin'd in y^ City [New York], who were taken at Sea."
Fitch's
Diary {MS.).
Smith writes: "I take it for granted that the main object of the
British Gen^ is to penetrate the New England Colonies
Because
Nothing is as yet attempted many conclude that the General is
weak.
I conjecture that M"" Howe may with the 6000 Provincials have a Force of 26 or 27000 men and that he reasons thus
I have io,ocx> in Jersey and if I withdraw them the Friends of the
British Governm*- there will be ruined.
The remaining 16 or 17000
are not sufficient till Burgovne attacks by the Way of Tcononderoge
Boston or Salem and Gen' Clinton with Reinforcements penetrates
daroge,

this

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19

23


from Rhode Island.—Then I will keep Washington in Jersey send May 10,000 to Horseneck and thus put New England between three 23 Fires and with 6 or 7000 more ascend Hudson’s River to Albany and the ad join to New York and find only Militia to contend with.—It may be asked why the Troops at New York have not harassed the Coast by Feints of Landing in one Place and another while the Roads were difficult. It may be answered—My Plan insures Success and such alarms would not only have cut off the Fruits of the Year by drawing off the Farmers, but would have involved the Friends of Governors in Distress and tended by repeated Irritations to have added to the continental army.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), II: 296-97.

4 A "large fleet, consisting of a hundred sail," leaves New York and stands out to sea.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), V: 399.

Three regiments arrive from Rhode Island, one English and two 33. Hessian.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 34. See My 18.

16 "Two Ships came up from England with Troops," part of an 26. expected fleet from the "Downs."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 34.

A report is current in New York City that "ye Prisoners are 3. soon to be sent on Board ye Fleet in order to be sent home to Europe."—Fitch’s Diary (MS.).

The Fleet consisting of 20 Sail came up from the Hook, having 28. lain 50 Leagues off the Coast. They were conveyed by the Izy, Camels, Bute, and [Swift].—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 34.

31 "As many troops are come in, some were lodged in the North 31. Church opposite us [the Moravian Chapel], who made a great wild noise. They were of the recruits that come from England. Others were lodged in the Methodist meeting, and in the old Dutch church, &c."—Shenk’s Diary. 126.

Summer. Stood off from Liberty St., suffer from jail-fever, and are permitted, in companies of 20, to walk in the yard half an hour daily.—Man. Com. Coun. (1824), 414.

June It is announced that "The students of King’s College in the city of New York, who choose to resume their studies, are requested to attend at No. 13 in Wall Street; where also the candidates for admittance may apply to Benjamin Moore."—N. Y. Merc., Je 2, 1777. See My 31, 1776; 1777.


On the same day Gen. Howe wrote to Germain: "The remount horses, for the 16th and 17th drogans, are arrived in good order, with the loss of ten horses on the passage. The officers of the guards, and the British troops also arrived on the 24th of May [j. v.]: the Ansphack troops, 432 German recruits, and 51 German chasseurs, on the 5th instant, conveyed by the Somerset. These troops appear to be in very good health, and have disembarked upon Staten-Island, to refresh for a short time."—Parl. Reg., XI: 399. Cf. Kemble’s Jour., 118. he says there were 2 Battalions Ansphack.

The Hon. Walter Stewart, a member of the provincial council since 1761, was summoned from his country seat at Havestraw (to which he had retired on the departure of Gov. Tryon from New York), to attend the council of safety at Kingston. He was there asked whether he considered himself a subject of "the Independent States of America," and replied "that he did not conceive himself discharged from his oaths of fidelity to the crown of Great Britain." An order was immediately made by the board (on June 7) for him "to be confined, within the manor of Livingston." Here he remained "until he was sent into New York, by a flag, under the superintendence of Colonel Burr [see Ag 26, 1778], by order of General Washington." He remained in New York until its evacuation by the British troops.—From Memoir of the Honourable William Smith, written by his son, in N. Y. H. S. Collections, IV: xiii-xvi.

Smith says that the continuation of his history to 1762 was "arranged at the Manor of Livingston in 2 Months before the 20 March 1777, arranged from Notes formerly collected but great additions will be made when I can again have Recourse to a Collection of Gazettes & other Papers left at Haverstraw."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), II: 475.

4 This being the anniversary of the king’s birthday, "when he 4. entered the 40th Year of his Age," the day is observed "with every possible Demonstration of Joy. At One o’clock a Royal Salute was fired from Fort George, which was answered by all his Majesty’s Ships in the Harbour, as well as Merchants, to the Amount of about 500 Sail. After which his Excellency Admiral Lord Howe, and the General Sir William Howe, with the principal Officers of the Navy and Army, dined together at his Lordship’s House. A great Entertainment was provided. His Excellency Governor Tryon also gave a splendid Entertainment upon the Occasion to many of the principal Gentlemen of the Town and Colony. In the Evening the City was universally illuminated, and the Inhabitants seemed to vie with each other in the public Declaration of their Loyalty."—N. Y. Merc., Je 9, 1777.

Gen. Chas. Lee is sent on board a committee "to prepare such Petitions Memorials or other papers to his Majesty and to such other persons as may be thought Proper in order to obtain some Compensation for the losses which this Corporation has sustained by the late Fire."—Trin. Min., (MS.).

A letter of this date from E. Oswald to Col. John Lamb states:—
1777. "By intelligence from N. York, we learn that no goods are suffered to be landed—no stores opened in the City—about 2000 Troops at
Kingsbridge and Fth Independence & but few Hessians in the Town
—Part of their fleet has sailed for England, Ireland &c for pro-
visions."—From the Lamb Papers at N. Y. H. S.
1777. "Considerable firing heard this Day, supposed to be in Jersey.
Ships daily arriving from England."—Jour. of Hugh Ganis, II: 36.
1777. "Congress resolves that "The flag of the thirteen United States
be alternately green, alternate red and white: that the union be
thirteen stars, white in blue field, representing a new constellation."
—Jour. Cont. Cong. (Ford ed.), VIII: 464. Regarding the develop-
ment of the design of the American flag, see Preble, The Flag of the
United States (1882); Harrison, The Stars and Stripes and Other
Am. Flags (1906); Canby & Balderston, The Evolution of the Am.
Flag (1902); The Am. Flag (pub. by the Dept. of Education, State
of N. Y., 1910), and authorities there cited. See also N. T. Jour.,
Ag. 25, 1785. There was delay in the public announcement of the
adoption of the flag, and the design was not officially promulgated
by congress until Sept. 3, 1777.—The Am. Flag, ep. cit., 20. See
also Winsor, VIII: 483.
1777. "The [British] Subalterns in the Army at New York, who have
no Fortune, are obliged to eat the common Soldiers Allowance of
Provisions as it is impossible, with their Pay to dine at the Sutlers,
where fresh Provisions are so dear, that a Man even of small Fortune
can hardly afford it."—St. James's Chron., Je 12-14, 1777.
1777. The Quakers of the province of New York start a subscription
"for the Relief of their distressed Fellow Subjects."—N. Y. Merc.,
Je 16, 1777.
1777. Francis Marschall advertises "ship-bread" for sale, "Opposite
the Post-Office, in Broad-street."—N. T. Merc, Je 16, 1777. The post-office at this time was near No. 225 Broad St., as appears by the
advertisement of John C. Knapp, a notary public, on Nov. 24.
—Idem, N 24, 1777.
1777. "An advertisement makes mention of "the Jews-alley or Mill-
street."—N. T. Merc., Je 16, 1777.
1777. Wm. Smith writes: "A Rumor that Gen' Washington has sent
for Troops to attack the British & that Putman cross'd the River at
Peck's Kill last Monday with 5000 as one says 2600 according
to the other. It comes up to us by Land & by Water—I suspect
Mr. Howe has sent Reinforcements to Jersey which have alarmed the
American Army. Perhaps only to draw off part of the Forces at
Peck's Kill before the ascent up the River."—Wm. Smith's
Diary (M.S.), II: 328.
1777. The British army evacuates Brunswick, N. J.—Robertson's
Jour. (M.S.). Between this date and the 50th, Montresor records
the movements of the British troops and supplies by ferry and flat-
boats from New Jersey to Staten Island.—Montresor's Jour., 437-
2. See also Adver, XI: 408.
1777. "M. Coyler told me yesterday: that General Putnam [Putman]
on the first news of the Fire at N Y 21 Sep. was heard to exult that
the Scheme was effected. And that Mr. Volkers P. Doune has said
Men had been told and Power given by the Convention to the army
to burn that Town."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), II: 333.
1777. "New York Company of Volunteers detached from King's
Bridge towards White plains—killed 6 of the rebels and brought in
Eight Prisoners—Twenty five head of Cattle and Eleven Horses.
—Montresor's Jour., 426.
1777. "Seventy Prisoners, and three Pieces of Artillery were brought
in from Amboy."—Jour. of Hugh Ganis, II: 38.
1777. "Among general orders issued from "Head Quartermasters, Camp
at Richmond, Staten Island," are several regarding the transportation
of troops back to New York, including this: "The want of Tonnage
for Horses occasions the Necessity of leaving the 17th. Dragons to
follow the Army as soon as proper Transports can be procured;
they are to encamp by Troops on York Island, extending from Crow's
Nest to the Ferry, after to 16th December the dismounted [soldiers] along with
them, Encamped in the same manner."
1777. "This evening Returned a party of our Provincial Troops that
had been detached from King's Bridge [see Je 29] and brought in a
Captain, 3 Subalterns, and 23 more Rebels."—Montresor's Jour.,
426.
1777. A letter from a New Yorker to a correspondent in London con-
tains the following: "Our Affairs in this Country seem now to be
just as bad as they can well be. The Rebel Washington plays his
Game most admirably. Till lately I never thought that Americans
had either Common Sense or common Spirit. I am convinced now
they have both, in Spite of Parliamentary Assertions. England, I
can tell you, was never in so ticklish a Situation."—St. James's
Chron. Ag. 12-14, 1777.
1777. This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings
(No. 41.—see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "View from Staten Island 2d
July 1777.
1777. Pastor Shewkirk records in his diary: "Many came to town
daily; so that it grows quite full again for the present. The rebels
have now the whole Jerseys again except Powlews's Hook; and we
are just where we were last year, after the being in possession of
N. Y. Island. 'Tis very discouraging, may the Lord pity this poor
country."—The Campaign of 1776, part 2, 127.
1777. Gen. Howe, now in New York, directs, among the general orders
of the day, that, "on Application at the Donation Store, Will's
Wharf, Albany Pier, each British and Hessian Battalion may receive
three pipes of Madeira Wine at £2.8.10 per pipe, which is to be paid
1777. During the celebration in Philadelphia of the first "Anniversary
of the Independence of the United States of America," the "Hessian
band of music, taken in Trenton the 26th of December last [p. 312],
attended, and heightened the festivity with some fine performances
suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters
taken into the service of the continent by the State of Georgia,
being drawn up before the door [of the banquet room], filled up the
intervals with "Jeux de Jupe."—Penn. Gaz., Jl 9, 1777.
1777. Kemble records: "Mr. General Vaughan to Command at Kings
Bridge . . . Major General Jones to go to Canada. Lieut. Gen. Clinton to Command (as said) upon the Island of New York, and
posts depending . . . [see Jl 10].
1777. "Find from the general tenor of Officers Conversation that they
are not well pleased with Affairs, but they often speak without thought. . .
"Kemble's Jour., 123, 461.
1777. "Governor active on Board New York for the Service of the Navy,
whereas last War they received all they wanted while there from Contractors in America."—St. James's
Chron., Jl 3-5, 1777.
1777. The "Liverpool," conveying six merchants, arrives with Sir
Henry Clinton (see Ap 19) and his suite on board.—Montre-
soir's Jour., 427.
1777. "There is this day a nightly Riding with ye Inhabitants, down
to ye Narrows after their Horses which had been drafted into ye
Kings Service, but it seems they meet with but poor Success, for
most of them come back with as few Horses as they went."—
Fitch's Diary (M.S.).
1777. A soldier is sentenced by court martial to receive 1,000 lashes
for desertion, but, "in consequence of certain want of form in Part of
his Proceedings." Gen. Howe afterwards orders the punishment and orders the
man to his duty.—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 455.
1777. Eleven "Sail-victuallers," all armed, arrive from Coric.—Mon-
tersor's Jour., 427. See Jl 7.
1777. "A Fleet from Cork so long expected, and several Vessels from
London came in, but little News by either. . . The Soldiers busy
embarking, but no Knowledge yet where bound."—Jour. of
Hugh Ganis, II: 39.
1777. John Holt, having suspended publication of his Journal in
New York City in August, 1776 (q.v.), and removed to Kingston,
he begins to issue it in that place, without change of volume num-
bering, with the title of The New-York Journal, and the General Adver-
tiser (No. 1757). "The last Kingston issue was that of Oct. 13,
1777, and 1771, and four days later the town was burned by the
British. The paper was then removed to Poughkeepsie, where it
was revised May 11, 1778" (q.v.).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 263; Early Newspapers, II: 444.
1777. "The Infantry of the Army embarked from Staten Island on
Board their transports for the Expedition."—Montresor's Jour., 427.
1777. The council of safety at Kingston, having examined the poll-
lists and ballots (returned by the sheriffs of the respective counties
of the several elections held for governor and lieutenant-governor
of this state, and for senators, announces the number of votes cast
for the candidates. They declare that George Clinton has been
elected governor and Pierre van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governor,
and that certain senators have been elected. A letter is addressed
to Clinton requesting him to come to Kingston "with all convenient
speed" to take the oath of office.—Jour. Prov. Cong. 1: 390.
"The British and Hessian Grenadiers embarked, as also the 16th Light Dragons, leaving for the defence of Staten Island the 22nd July and 2 of Hessians encamped in the rear of the Redoubt, round the watering place and the Provincials on the West side of the Island under the Command of Major-General Skinner."—Mon.tre sor's Jour., 447. (This journal, for this period, contains many items, regarding the forces and defences of Staten Island).

Under the same date, Gaine records: "The Embarkation I believe is near over, all but the Troops that are to remain on Staten Island, and the Row Gallies are to take their Station round from Anmoby to the Kills."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 39. See also the embarkation of the Hessians, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 455-66.


William Eddis writes from New York: "On entering the Narrows [on board the "Emerald" from Annapolis], my mind was forcibly struck with the splendid appearance of a numerous, and formidable equipment. A grand fleet, attended with innumerable transports, arranged in their several divisions, lay at anchor off Staten Island. The island itself was covered with troops ready for embarkation, and every appearance indicated an expedition of the most decisive consequence. . . . "—Letters from Am. 418. For the departure, see Jl 18.

Montresor accompanies Gen. Clinton to the Narrows and the works on Staten Island. "Signals made from the Eagle for the whole fleet to prepare to sail."—Montresor's Jour., 427.

Clinton goes to Kingsbridge (to occupy the Morris house).—Kemble's Jour., 125. See Jl 18.


Capt. Robertson records that the British at New York "Received Intelligence of G^1 Washington having moved from Morris Town towards the N. River — & A Letter from G^1 Burgoyne dated 24th July that He had invested Tyconderoga. The Messenger sd it was taken two days ago."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

The frigate "Brilliant" arrives from London with 200 artillerymen. The last of the fleet from Cork also arrives.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, 447.

"This Evening Lord Howe went down to the Fleet at Staten Island, in order to proceed on the intended Expedition."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 40. The objective point was the Chesapeake.—Montresor's Jour., 428. The expedition sailed from the Hook on July 25 (4 v.)

To prevent cargoes of vessels, which are daily arriving, "from being clandestinely conveyed to the Rebels," Gen. Howe appoints Andrew Elliot by proclamation "to be Superintendent of all Imports and Exports to and from the Islands of New York, Long Island, and Staten Island (Transport, Victuallers, and Prizes excepted)." He orders that all masters of merchant ships, immediately upon arrival, shall "make Entry of the Vessels, and deliver in proper Manifests of their Cargoes, on Oath, at the Superintendent's Office found at New York," and that all manifestes, "shall be seized and forfeited;' nor shall ship masters "break bulk" without written permission from the superintendent or his deputy, and any part of the cargo "so landed:" shall be seized and forfeited, and the master held liable to imprisonment. All "Rum, Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt, imported, are to be stored at the Expense of the Owners or Importers, in Warehouses by them to be provided, under the Inspection of the said Superintendent or his Officers, with whom the Keys are to be lodged, who will grant Permissions when the same or any Part thereof is to be sold for the use of the Army, Navy, or Inhabitants, such Permission always specifying the Quantity, and to whom the same disposed.

Similar permission is required before goods are laden on any vessel, excepting those in the King's service, and it is ordered "That no Ship or Vessel (such as are in His Majesty's Service excepted), shall leave this Port, or its Dependencies, until the Master shall deliver in, at the Superintendent's Office, a Manifest, on Oath, specifying the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and by whom shipped, together with the Permissions granted for the loading of the Vessels, as above directed." The superintendent is then to attach to a certified copy of the manifest a certificate stating that no fraud has been committed and that the requirements of the proclamation have been complied with, with permission to leave the port. This applies also to vessels in ballast. Forfeiture of vessel and cargo, and imprisonment of the master, are the penalties inflicted for failure to comply with this regulation.

In order to prevent supplies from being conveyed to the "Adrians" by way of Long Island and Staten Island, it is ordered "that no Vessel or small Craft whatever shall carry from the Island of New York to Long Island or Staten Island, at one Time, without Permission from the Superintendent's Office, any larger Quantities of Rum, Spirits, Sugar, or Molasses, than one Barrel of each, and of Salt four Bushels, nor of any other kind of Merchandise more than may be judged sufficient for the Use of one Family," under the same liability for forfeiture and imprisonment as specified before. Any person giving "Information to the Superintendent, or his Deputies, of any Goods or Merchandise shipped, or imported, contrary to the Tenor of this Proclamation, so that the Person or Persons offending can be detected, such Informer or Informers shall be entitled to one Moteiy of the Value arising from the Sale of the Goods or Merchandise so forthwith." The Superintendent, his deputy, and those acting under them, are paid salaries; "no Fees are to be offered on any account whatever."—N. Y. Merc., II 21, 1777. The provisions of this proclamation were continued by later proclamations on Sept. 26, 1777, and Oct. 24, 1780, the latter being issued by Sir Henry Clinton.—Royal Gen., O 25, 1780. The provisions prohibiting the conveyance of salt to Long Island and Staten Island were renewed by orders issued on Aug. 7, Nov. 15 and Nov. 18.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 11, N 17 and 24, 1777.

The day's orders, "On Board the Eagle Man of War, off Staten Island," are: "An Ensign at the Mizzen Topmast Head of the Adjutant General's Ship, the Roman Emperor, will be the Signal for all Majors of Brigades, Aid-de-Camps, and Adjutants to receive orders on Board of ye Ship. "Upon the Signal being made for dressing of Provision in order to land, two days' full allowance of Pork, four days' bread, and one day's Rum, is to be prepared to be taken on shore. "As there is great Reason to hope that the Inhabitants of the Country to be taken possession of [Philadelphia] are Much inclined to come to their allegiance, The Commander in Chief thinks it incumbent upon him One night to declare to the Troops, that he is determined upon no account whatsoever to pardon any man found guilty of Plundering, or being absent without leave from his Post. "The Provost Martial has received Warrants to execute upon the Spot any Soldier or follower of the Army detected in Depredation of this sort. . . . "All Officers and Soldiers of the Troops Embarked are to be on board their respective Ships this Evening at Gun firing, after which no person whatever is to go on shore without particular leave of the Commander in Chief. . . . "All signals to be observed either with or without a Gun."—Order-Book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 472-73.

Further orders are entered on July 22. The fleet sailed from Sandy Hook on July 23 (4 v.) for Chesapeake Bay, being on it until Aug. 23, when orders were re-commenced in Kemble's order-book.—Ibid., 474.

Kemble, at the Morris house, records: "The Commander-in-Chief having Embarked the preceding Evening, I came here this day to attend Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, being ordered for that Service Officially. Sir William Howe had upon this Service upwards of 13 thousand and Eighty Men."—Kemble's Jour., 125.


Kemble records in his journal: "Went to Kings' Bridge, and visited the Posts, No. 4, 7, and 8. Redoubts begun, but not finished."—Kemble's Jour., 125.

The Fleet in Part went out of the Narrows: The most of the Men of War remain at the Island with Lord Howe."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 41.

A New Yorker writes: "There are frequent Desertions from"
the Continental Troops; about ten days ago came into Town, July
23 with their Arms and Accoutrements.

"Report has doubtless starred us in this Garrison six months ago; but I desire to be thankful my Stomach gives it the Lie. Our Meat is tolerably supplied with Mrats, and of pretty good Quality, though dear. We have plenty of excellent Fish, and Abundance of Vegetables, at a moderate Price."—St. James's Chron.,
S 27-30, 1777.

"The Men of War went down, with Lord Howe, and remain at the Hook, but cannot get out for want of a Wind."—Jour. of
Hugh Gaine, II: 214.

"Howe's army leaves New York by sea.—Roberts's Jour. (MS.); Kemble's Jour., 4743; Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 41; Winsor,
VI: 379. Smith says that Washington moved on the 24th "from my Father's Farm in Scenemuck Clove (Smith's Clove in Calendar Washington's Cor. with Cont. Cong., 162-63) to Philadelphia upon advice that Gen. Howe's army of 16000 had sailed for that Place."—Hm, Smith MSS., folio 195.

"Major-Gen. Valentine Jones, commandant in N. Y. City, issues a proclamation prohibiting small boats passing over to or from the Jersey shore without a pass. Offenders will be imprisoned and the boats confiscated.—N. Y. Merc., Jl 28, 1777; Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 645-46.

Wm. Smith, writing in his diary at Livingston Manor (see Je 3), says: "Mr. Livingston's children are literally bare Foot. We have tried a month past to prevent it but not a Shoe maker will engage to supply them. Some have no Leather. Others are forced from Home or occupied for themselves or unwilling to work for Paper money—we have for several weeks past bought Provisions with Gold or Silver and without it must have starved. The Country People will not barter even for Tea."—Hm, Smith MSS., folio 195.

The body of Mrs. Franklin, wife of the governor of New Jersey, who died the day before, is buried in the chancel of St. Paul's Church.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 4, 1777.


Aug.

In a message to the council of safety, meeting at Kingstown, Gov.
5 Clinton states that, while he wishes to prorogue the legislature until Aug. 20, this "cannot be done in the accustomed form, for want of a great sea;" he therefore asks the council regarding the propriety of proroguing the senate and assembly by proclamation, under his own "hand and seal at arms." The council approves of this method, and the proclamation is issued accordingly.—Jour. Prov. Cong., I: 1027. For other occasions when the governor used his private seal for official business, in the absence of a great seal, see Wilde's Civic Ancestry of N. Y., 52-53; and for a reproduction of this seal, see ibid., Pl. 13, opp. p. 54. Regarding the first great seal of the state, see Mr 16, 1778.

A report is current that "Genll Burgoyne with his Army, are at a place call'd ye New City to miles above Albany, but this Rep's as yet, seems to gain but little Credit."—Fitch's Diary (MS.). On Aug. 14, he wrote that Burgoyne was said to be at Albany, and to have "lately had an Engagement of consequence, with ye Americans, which prov'd successful."—Hm, Smith MSS.

"A dealer advertises his shop as at No. 986 Water St., "opposite the Crane."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 14, 1777.

Mention is made in an advertisement of "his Majesty's hospital" at Harlem.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 11, 1777.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton writes from his Maryland manor to Benj. Franklin in Paris: "We have not yet confederated, but almost every member of Congress is anxious for Confederacy, being sensible that a Confederacy formed on a rational plan will certainly aid much weight and consequence to the United States collectively, and give great credit to each individually, and a credit also to our paper money; but I despair of such a Confederacy as ought and would take place if little and partial interests could be laid aside."—Rowland, Life and Corresp. of Chas. Carroll of Carrollton, I: 209. The Articles of Confederation were adopted on Nov. 15 (q.v.).

"Capt. Robertson records that he has been "for three days employed" In taking a Sketch of the ground where the Battle of Brandywine was fought."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See S 11.

Gen. Lincoln's official report of the battle of Bennington tells
Soldiers were kept in [see L. M. R. K., III: 865; and 1744]. Here one Walley a Serjeant of the 20th Regt. of Irish troops in the British Service, had the charge of the prisoners. This man was the most barbarous cruel man that ever I saw he drove us into the Sugar house yard like so many hogs, from there he ordered us into the Sugar House which was the dirtiest and most disagreeable place that I ever saw and the water to the pump was not better than that in the Dock. The top of the House was open to the weather, so that when it rained the water ran along and through every floor and on that account it was impossible for us to keep dry." Continuing, he describes some of the cruel treatment he received from Sergeant Walley.

The next day he was taken to the "Provost Guard," where he was "taken down to a Dungeon." He describes the cruel neglect in this place also, where he was kept until Sept. 20 (q.v.--Jour. of Dr. Elias Cornelius (1905), 9-7.

According to an advertisement, the "Main Guard" is located in Broad St.—N. T. Merc., Ag 25, 1777.

There is a report that Gen. Howe has taken possession of Baltimore.—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

Col. Roger Morris, owner of the Morris house (the well-known "Jumel Mansion" of to-day), which he built in 1765 (q. v., Je 17), returns to New York from England, whither he fled on May 4, 1775 (q.v.). A place is found for him in the military government of the city.—Shelton, The Jumel Mansion, 20, 21.

Sept.

Fitch writes: "A letter of July 6 this year, I observe'd a very heavy firing is heard in a small Arms, much in ye Direction of Hellgate from this place; I know nothing of ye occasion of this fire, but conclude it is most likely ye consequence of Fighting; this firing was observe'd by some to continue most of ye forenoon."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

"We this day learn ye Col. Allen & Capt. Bliss: are both in ye new City Hall, under ye care of ye Provost; & ye Col. Allen hath sent word to his friends ye he is exalted to ye 3rd Degree, by which we understand he is Appoint'd ye 3rd Loft in ye famous Building."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

"A Letter from New York informs us, that Governor Tryon has for some time past held a private Correspondence with two Officers of Washington's Army, by which Means he was generally enabled to give Sir William Howe an early Account of the Motions of the Rebels."—St. James's Chron., S 4-6, 1777.

It is resolved by the council of safety "That His Excellency the Governor, and Chancellor of this State, be requested to devise and order to be made, a great seal for this State, and in that mean time the seal of the Governor be the great seal of this State."—Jour. Provinc. Cong., I: 1059. See further, Mr 16, 1778.

"We this day hear a Repe'y (various ways) of an Important Action between ye two Northern Armies, which is said to have terminated greatly to ye advantage of ye Royalists."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

Notice is given by the barrack-master general, Geo. Clerk, whose office is in John St., to "such inhabitants of this town as are in possession of houses, the property of people in rebellion (or supposed to be so), to provide themselves with others before the first of November next." This is to supply the troops with quarters.—N. Y. Merc., S 15, 1777; Maj. Com. Coun. (1861), 647.

The battle of Brandywine occurs. Kemburne records by regiments, etc. the number of British killed, wounded, and missing, showing a total of 583, including Hessians.—Kemburne's Jour., 136-37. See Ag 15.

"At New York 27th, 63d, Detached Corps and Prince Charles's Regiment Embark'd and crossed the North River to Fort Lee. The 7th, 26th, and 71st, with a Squadron of Light Dragoons, March'd to New York; supposed to go over to Paulus Hook. He describes the action in New Jersey."—Kemburne's Jour., 132-33.

"We this day hear a Rep'y of several large divisions of ye Kings Army's landing again in ye Jerseys; & several Acts are given of their success; and the water to the pump was not better than the 36th Degree, or degree of certainty as yet."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

"It is this day 12 months since ye Americans Evacuated N. York."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

"The remainder of the Cork Fleet, about twelve in number, came up To-day under Convoy of the British King."—Jour. of H. Gaine, II: 47.

Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones issues a proclamation stating that he is informed that "many persons take upon themselves to beat and abuse the people employed in the ferry boats between this city and Brooklyn, under pretence of delays committed by them, with the said boats." He forbids such conduct in the future, and orders that complaints of delays, etc. he made to him.—N. Y. Merc., S 22, 1777.

There is wanted for the hospital a "quantity of old sheet, for Cloth," good allow for cloth given."—N. Y. Merc., S 15, 1777.

Congress adjourns from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., on 18 account of the approach of the British.—Jour. of Cong., II: 270. See S 30.

Dr. Elias Cornelius, continuing his narrative of his imprisonment in the provost jail (see Ag 21), states in his journal that, on this day, "Seeright Kent (the Provost Martial) came to the dungeon and took Capt. Chatham, and Travis, and myself, and led us to the upper part of the prison, where I found my friends that were also prisoners, Vis., Ethan Allen, Major Williams, Paine & Wells and others. Allen was made prisoner near Montreal, in the beginning of the war. He was put on board a man of war, and kept chained flat on his back in the hole six months. He also told me he had twice been carried on shore in England to be hung, but was reprieved. He was likewise taken on shore in Ireland and at Halifax for the same purpose. After this he was brought to New York, where for a short time he had his parole, it was taken from him, and he put in the provost jail, as there was an antipathy against him. I left him on this goal on Jan 7, 1778. [See also S 1, 1777.]

While I was in this state, we were not allowed to speak to any friend, not even out of the window, I have frequently seen women beaten with cans and ramrods who have come to the Prison windows to speak to their Husbands, Sons or Brothers; and officers taken and put in the dungeon just for asking for cold water. Our provision was the same as in the dungeon with the exception of dried Peas, we however had no fire to cook them. . . . He describes the manner of receiving the news of Burgoyne's surrender to Gates (see O 16), and the joy it caused in the prison.—Jour. of Dr. Elias Cornelius (1905), 8-9. See also O 12, 1777; Ja 9, 1778.

The anniversary of the king's coronation is celebrated. At twelve o'clock the guns on Fort George were fired; at one o'clock "the Colours of the Men of War and Vessels in the Harbour were displayed," and the guns of the fort fired a feu de joie. An "elegant Dinner was prepared at Loosely and Elm's Tavern, where a Number of Gentlemen dined . . . , and a Number of loyal Toasts were given. . . ." In the evening, "the Illuminations, consisting of upwards of 100 Spermaceti Candles, with the Statue of his Majesty on Horseback, crowned with Laurels, standing on a Pedestal, and Several other Figures, much surpassed any Thing of the Kind before exhibited."—N. Y. Merc., S 29, 1777. Cf. 22, 1780.

A published notice states that apprentices are wanted for "a ship of force." Applications are to be made to "Messrs Collins, at their store Kings Arms, upper Dock Street."—N. Y. Merc., S 22, 1777.

A fleet arrives from England with about 3,000 soldiers and the following passengers: Maj.-Gen. Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Patterson, the Marquis of Lindsay, Lord Cathcart, Count Gahrousticke, Capt. Williamson of the Royal Artillery, James Rington (see Me 10 and N 23, 1775), etc. The fleet brings "167,000 l. Sterling in solid Coin." On this day also, the sloop "Dispatch" from "Chesapeake" comes into the harbour with dispatches from Gen. Howe.

In the evening, the "House of Loosely and Elms, Kings Head Tavern, was elegantly illuminated, to testify the Joy the true Sons of Freedom had on the Arrival of Mr. Rivington from England [see Ja 10, 1776]. This Gentleman, with unparalleled Fortitude, having nobly disdain'd to Usher to the World any inflammatory Pieces, which might be productive of introducing Anarchy, instead of Constitutional Authority, into this once happy Country, felt, in the severest Degree, the Rage of popular Delusion.—Liberty he always firmly adher'd to, Licentiousness from his Soul he ever detested.—A Person in Honour to free Press, extemporary pronounced this:

"Rivington is arriving—let ev'ry Man
"This input'd Person's Worth confess;
"His loyal Heart aboard the Rebel's Plan,
"And boldly dar'd them with his Press."

In the evening, after the arrival of the fleet, a Duel, with Swords,
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1777—Fort Clinton and its Dependencies, were taken by Storm by his Oct. Majesty's Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton. . . . —From broadside sold Mr 25, 1898, by Stan. V. Henkols, Phila. (facsimile printed in supp. to Cat. No. 809). The garrison of the fort were brought as prisoners to New York on the 11th.

The council of safety appoints a committee of five to "cause all the public records which were transported to this place [Kingston] from the city of New-York, . . . to be put into proper packages or chests, and conveyed to Rochester," and orders that Samuel Bayard remain with them "till the further order of this Council, or future Legislature of this State."—Jour. Proc. Cong., 1: 1066. According to a resolution of the provincial convention on April 25, the public records and treasury of the state, at Esopus Landing, were to be guarded by 200 men, to be raised for the purpose.—Ibid., 904. See Ja 3, 1783.

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (No. 40—see Ji 12, 1776), entitled "View of Morrisia, Haerlem, Montresor's & Buchanan's Islands, with Part of the sound, taken from our lines near M'Cowan's house—Oct 1777." The American soldiers, with their commander, Col. William Livingston, who were captured by the British forces at the fall of Fort Montgomery (see O 8), arrive in New York, having been brought down the Hudson River by ship. Maj. Abraham Leggett, who was in the company, kept a journal of his experiences while a prisoner. He recorded that the privates were sent to the Sugar House and the officers to the main guard house in the old city hall at the head of Broad Street. He further says: "all this Time we had nothing to eat, but that night ColI Wilm Livington sent a note to Mr Simons who Kept a Public House at the Corner of massa St. By that means we were supply'd for that time."—Narrative of Maj. Abraham Leggett, ed. by Charles I. Bushnell (N. Y., 1865), 17-20.

The American prisoners of war, who arrived in New York on Oct. 11, are removed from the sugar-house prison and sent to the new jail of the provost guard. See also Ag 23 and S 20. As they are marched through the streets they are hooted at as vile rebels by many of the people. Maj. Abraham Leggett writes in his journal: "When we got to Gard House we were Divided—2 of us was shut in the north corner room on the first floor and 13 was Put up on the second floor East Corner Room—after we was Shut in the Keeper Came In at Search'd and Took Everything we had about us not leaving a pen knife and on Wednesday they Throw in through the Hole in the Door Some raw salt Beef and a little Damaged sea bread—as soon as the bread fell on the floor it Took legs and Ran in the Room—Very Filthy—more like Hog sty than anything else."—Narrative of Maj. Abraham Leggett, ed. by Charles I. Bushnell (N. Y., 1865), 20-21.

The quarterly meeting of the Marine Society is held at the "House of the Widow Doran."—N. T. Merc., O 6, 1777. This tavern stood at what was then No. 49 Wall St.—See F 5, 1780. Mrs. Doran was the widow of Thomas Doran, who conducted a tavern on Brownjohn's wharf.—See Ja 15, 1770. Kingston, Ulster Co., is burned by the British.—Rivington's N. Y. Gaz., N 15, N. T. Merc., N 3, 1777; regarding the date, cf. N. Y. Packet, O 23, 1777. Gen. Burgoyne, defeated by Gen. Gates, signs "Articles of Convention" at Saratoga. The original document is with the Gates Papers, in convention, further N. Y. O 15. Gates comments upon it thus: "This Day has been entirely engrossed by the Publication of Mr. Rivington's Paper, which came out about 12 o'Clock, and Surprised almost every Body. The Fleet sailed out the N. R. To Day."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 50.

Col. James De Lancey with 60 of his West-Chester Light Horse, went from King's-Bridge to the White Plains, where they took from the Rebels 44 barrels of flour and two Ox teams, near 100 head of black cattle and 300 fat sheep and hogs."—N. T. Merc., O 11, 1777.

According to an advertisement, "the King's Stables" adjoin the store of Price and Salmon, No. 20 Queen St., above the Fly Market.—N. T. Merc., O 6, 1777.

The broadside, printed by Rivington, announces that "Early this Morning Lieutenant Colonel Innes, Inspector General of Provincial Forces, arrived from Fort Montgomery with the agreeable News, that, on the Evening of the 6th Instant, that Fort, with
CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783

1777

1057

Oct.

Placed in a loaf and Baked and was Sent Colonel William Livingston who was the Admiral—so soon as that was Read in the Congress

With the issue of this date (No. 119), Rivington changes the title of his newspaper (see O 4) to Rivington's New York Loyal Gazette.  

Early Newspapers, II: 428. See, further, D 13.

Kemble complains that "younger Majors" are "every day made Lieutenant Colonels," while he still remains a deputy adjutant-general.  

Kemble's Jour., 116. See, however, My 21, 1778.

In a letter from Frederick, to Gen. Howe, he refutes the remark in his command: "From the little attention, my Lord, given to my recommendations since the commencement of my command, I am led to hope that I may be relieved from this very painful service, wherein I have not the good fortune to enjoy the necessary confidence and support of my superiors, but which I conclude will be extended to Sir Henry Clinton, my presumptive successor, or to such other servant as the King may be pleased to appoint. By the return therefore of the packet I humbly request I may receive his Majesty's permission to resign the command." He repeated his request in a letter of Nov. 30.—Parl. Reg. (1779), XI: 417-36, 443.  

For General's answer, see F 4, 1778.

A meeting of the "Old Loyal Church and King Club" is announced for this date, to be held at "Burrow's Tavern, opposite the late Presbyterian Meeting-House."—Rivington's N. Y. Loyal Gaz., O 18, 1777. This was Brock's Tavern on Wall St.—See My 29, 1778.

Frederick the Great, in a letter to the Marquise of Brandenburg-Bayreuth, refuses to allow the latter's German mercenaries to cross his dominions on their way to embark for America.—Kapp, Der Soldatenhandel deutscher Fürsten nach Amerika (Berlin, 1874), 259.

The Afternoon there was a great firing of Cannon on N. York, on acct of his Majesty's Ascension &c.—Diary of John Fitch (M.S.).

Kemble is informed that Gen. Vaughan has "been as far as Livingston Manor," and "burnt Livingston's House and some others."—Kemble's Jour., 140.

Gen. Vaughan, with the troops under his command, returns from Livingston Manor. Kemble notes confirmation of the accounts of Burgoyne's being "Prisoner with his Army," and some of the particulars. He adds: "After the Reinforcement is gone to Sir William Howe we shall have 6,000 Men to Defend this place (Kings Bridge) and its dependancies, exclusive of the Troops expected from Rhode Island,—one thousand."—Kemble's Jour., 141. Saib. re: The Troops [Gen. Vaughan's] that went up the North River returned this evening having been as high as Esopus.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 51.

"No Barracks thought of, or anything else, for the defence of Kings Bridge, Redoubts, &c.; the Season advances fast."—Kemble's Jour., 142.

It appears by an advertisement of "Lost Horses," signed by the "Ass't. Commissary of Horse, to the Royal Artillery," that the artillery stables were near St. Paul's Church.—N. Y. Merc., O 27, 1777.

The markets are "extreme had."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 53.

"Thoughts of demolishing the Redoubts at Kings-Bridge, and confining our defences to the Bridges, and making a Strong Redoubt upon Laurell Hill, near Knephausen Fort."—Kemble's Jour., 142.


Nov.

This Morning about 11 Sail came up from Cork, 3 from England, one from the West-Indies, and the Nautilus, with her Tender and two Prizes.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 54.

British forces are now drawn together at Philadelphia, where Washington designs to destroy them. To keep as large a body of British as possible at New York, he directs Gen. Dickinson to make a feint in that direction by having boats collected, troops assembled, etc.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), VI: 173.

Wm. Smith writes from Livingston Manor to the council of safety asking permission to go to New York City to look after some personal affairs and "to contribute towards abating the armony of the present war, and exciting to overtures of peace." His request was refused.—Jour. Provin. Cong. I: 1079.

Kemble records in his journal: "Left Morris's House and came to Town; Sir Henry Clinton took up his Quarters in Kennedy's House. . . ."—Kemble's Jour., 143. See Ji 18. For Morris house, and Kennedy house, see L. M. R. K., III: 4, 191.

A British officer on board the fleet off New York writes to a correspondent in London: "Our Spirits, which were much elevated by the Success of General Howe in Pennsylvania, and the Detachments up the North River, are now depressed with the News of the devoted Burgoyne and his brave Hands of Men, being lost to their Country in this Quarter. The provincials are grown so fond of their Business that they have forced among the Villages, within a few Miles of King's Bridge, where General Clinton commands with about 8000, no Way appeasing their Superiority."—St. James's Chron., D 30, 1777—Ja 1, 1778.

Kemble records: "Our Troops for the defence of this Quarter, Kings Bridge, McGowan's pass, New York, Paulus Hook, Long and Staten Islands, consist of 6,200 Rank and File, 720 upon Staten Island, 180 Paulus Hook, 330 Long Island, New York, Grogon's, and Kings Bridge, 4970, exclusive of Artillery and a Detachment of Light Horse."—Kemble's Jour., 143.

"No less than 8000 Men have been raised in New York and its Dependencies for Governors of the Army, since the King's Bridge have been in Possession of that City."—St. James's Chron., N 8-11, 1777.

A New Yorker writes to a friend in Liverpool: "Washington is collecting a large Force to drive General Howe out of Philadelphia; and Putnam to attack this City; it is said he has assured the people of success in three or four Weeks. The only practicable Way of getting possession of this City is, they must first reduce the Fords of King's Bridge, which is now put in proper Repair, and the Fort on Long and Staten Islands. The Militia in this City is embodied, wherein twenty Volunteer Companies are already forming. News just come in Town of Putnam decamping on a sudden from before King's Bridge, owing, it is said, to an Order he received from Washington to give him all the Assistance in his Power."—St. James's Chron., Ja 1-3, 1778.

Washington writes to Sir Wm. Howe regarding an exchange of prisoners, saying, in part: "You call upon me to redress the grievances of several of your officers and men, who, you are pleased to say, 'you are well informed are most injuriously and unjustifiably loaded with iron.' If there is a single instance of a prisoner of war being in iron, I am ignorant of it; nor can I find on the most minute inquiry, that there is the least foundation for the charge. . . ."  

"Now we are upon the subject of grievances, I am constrained to observe, that I have a variety of accounts, not only from prisoners who have made their escape, but from persons who have left Philadelphia, that our private soldiers in your hands are treated in a manner shocking to humanity, and that many of them must have perished through hunger, had it not been for the charitable contributions of the inhabitants. . . . I would propose, that I may be allowed to send a suitable person into the city under the usual restrictions, to examine into the truth of them. I must also remonstrate against the cruel treatment and confinement of our officers. . . . I appeal to you to redress these several wrongs; and you will remember, whatever hardships the prisoners with us may be subjected to will be chargeable to you. At the same time it is but justice to observe, that many of the cruelties exercised towards prisoners are said to proceed from the inhumanity of Mr. Cunningham, provost-martial, without your knowledge or approbation."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), VI: 193. For fuller references to Cunningham's atrocities, see O 28, 1776.
dency will lose Ground this Winter in the Northern Colonies."—Wm. Smith MSS., folio 195.

Fitch writes: "Inform'd y' Gen'l Washington is kill'd & buried at Morris Town in N. Jersey, but yet I hope to hear of his having or being made y' Subject of a speedy, a powerful & a happy Resurrection.—Fitch's Diary (M.S.)."

The continental congress adopts the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union." These provide for the sovereignty and independence of each state, the number and election of delegates to congress, restraints upon the separate states, the manner of defraying public expenses, the powers of congress, and the method of voting. Fourth Cong. (Ford ed.), T. 907-48. The "Articles" were not ratified by all 13 states until Mar. 1, 1781.(p. xiv). For a list of works in which these articles are published, as well as the debates and later views regarding them, see Winor, VI: 274.

"It is this day twelve months since ye memorable Surrender of Fort Washington, when ye number of Prisoners were so greatly augmented."—Fitch's Diary (M.S.).

Maj.-Gen. Jones issues a proclamation stating that it has been represented to him "that the boatmen and others who bring firewood to this city exact the most exorbitant prices for the same, and that unless some regulation be made, there will be no bounds to their extortion." To remedy this, he orders that "no more than Five Pounds currency shall be demanded for a cord of wall wood and 5 Pounds a cord for any other wood." In case any of these wood carriers, "to distress the inhabitants," cease bringing wood at these prices, "their boats shall be seized and given to proper persons to be employed in bringing wood to this City." To prevent "impositions on the part of the proprietors of wood, and their detaining the same from the boatmen," he orders that they shall sell "at a reasonable price." If they refuse, "their wood will be seized and confiscated," and they will be punished.—N. Y. Merc., N 24, 1777.

Maj.-Gen. Jones publishes this notice: "The price of Fine Flour is regulated at Forty-five Shillings, New York Currency, per Hundred Weight. The Assized Bread will be regulated by the Mayor, agreeable to the above Price."—N. Y. Merc., N 24, 1777.

A New Yorker writes: "General Putnam, in the 73d Year of his Age, is encamped within twelve Miles of this City with 10,000 Men. We are all Hurry and Confusion, and hardly know what to do. We have 17,000 Military and Inhabitants in the City, but a great Number of them are not to be depended upon. The Ships are stationed to cover as much of the City as they can, but when the ships are gone they will be of little Service as they will be easily burnt by the Provincial.—St. James's Chronicle, S 8-19, 1778.

"The Sheds in the Redoubts at Kings Bridge nearly finished for the Guards—much wanted for the Comfort of the Soldiers."—Kemble's Jour., 144.

The commander-in-chief having "prompted the principal gentlemen, inhabitants of this city and refugees from other provinces to form themselves into independent companies, twenty of which are nearly completed," several of them parade "on the fields at the upper end of Broadway, headed by the Worshipful David Mathews, Esq." These companies "will greatly add to the strength of the city and relieve the King's troops, who may be employed elsewhere."—Rivington's N. Y. Loyal Gazette, N 24, 1777.

"This Night, between the hours of 12 and 1, a party of Rebels landed from Jersey at Bloomingdale, ransacked and burnt Brig. Gen. Delancey's House, using his Wife and Daughter extremely ill. The cause of this to be Acribed to General Tryon, who had given Capt. Emmerick Instructions, on a late Excursion, to burn some Houses at Tarrytown. General (Rebel) Parsons expostulated in a Letter to Mr. Tryon on the subject, and wished him to deny his knowledge of what was done by Emmerick, but he would not do it."—Kemble's Jour., 144-45.

The newspaper reports of this occurrence are as follows: "On Wednesday Morning, the 26th of November, a Party of Rebel Troops landed at Bloomingdale, about Six Miles from this City, near Brigadier General De Lanncy's, robbed and plundered his House of the valuable Furniture and Money, set the House on Fire before Mrs. De Lanncy, her two Daughters, and two other young Ladies could remove out of it, which was effected through the Flames, in only their Bed Dresses, when they were most cruelly insulted, beat, and abused, and what Money they had, taken from them; an Infant Grandchild in a most barbarous Manner thrown Nov. 26 on the Ground; at last, in their Fright and Distress, they ran different Ways in the Woods, where they remained till Day-Light, exposed to every Inclemency. Five White Men were made Prisoners, and two Infant Children consumed in the Flames. The whole exhibited such a Scene of Stage Barbarity as is scarcely to be met with in History or Romance."

"The Rebels who committed the above Outrage, we hear, were a Party of about twenty Continental Troops, sent from Connecticut for no other Purpose than to destroy General De Lanncy's House, with Promise of Great Rewards should they compleat the Work. They executed their Design, called at a poor Man's House there, and robbed him of all the Family clothing, Blankets, etc."—N. Y. Merc., D 1, 1777.

Another account, published at Fishkill, states: "Last week a small party of men made an excursion to Greenwich, about three miles from New York; they arrived there in the evening: advanced to Oliver De Lanncy's; a centry was at the door, whom they secured; found a few ladies and gentlemen in the house; the ladies were suffered to depart in peace, though in some haste; we hear five men were made prisoners; they set the house on fire, and, hearing the alarm guns in New York, thought it time to decamp, crossed the river, and burnt their barge, and got safe off."

"Who are fond of burning works, how do you like it when it comes so near home?"—N. Y. Packet, D 4, 1777.

Wheeler says, "The Mills of Fishkill, and the ferry on the bank of the North River, between 12th and 13th Sts., at Greenwich, belonged to Sir Peter Warren, but was occupied by Oliver De Lanncy in Revolutionary times. It was to the north of the Manseville homestead (shown on the Montresor map, Pl. 40, Vol. I), and separated from it by the old road which then led back from the river. Ratzer's map (Pl. 44, Vol. I) shows it as 'Oliver De Lanncy Esq.' A deed dated May 19, 1790, speaks of 'the Road leading along the River to the house of the said Sir Peter Warren, formerly occupied by Oliver De Lanncy,' as if the house were still standing (Liber Deeds, XLVI: 149); but this may have been repeating an earlier description. Oliver De Lanncy owned land at Bloomingdale in 1732 (q.t., My 8), and in 1748-1757, but no house is mentioned.—M. C. G., V: 250 (Pt. 3), 337."

At about the same time, James de Lanncy, until recently the Sheriff of Westchester and now colonel of loyalist militia, was captured by one of the American scouts. The report states that "the Colonel was found under a bed, and for a better defence, had himself surrounded with a bulwark of baskets. He was dragged from his humble redoubt, put under guard, and sent to a place better secured (Rutgers' house), where they will hold him until the end of the War."—Kemble's Jour., 134-35.

The American officers billeted at New Lots learn that "a British Sergt was come from N. Y. with orders for us to Repare there to morrow morning with our Baggage."—Diary of Jabez Fitch (M.S.). On Nov. 28, Fitch wrote that they arrived at St. George's ferry about 1 o'clock, "& soon Embark'd in several Flatbottom'd Boats prepared for ye purpose, being guarded by a strong party of Britains & Hessians, whom it seemed took charge of us when we were about to be transported into Brooklyn. The Boates carried us round ye City & up N. River as high as opposite ye old English Church, where they put us on board ye Judith, a large Transport Ship prepared for ye place of our confinement; we soon found our accomodations to be very Similar to those on board ye Mentor ye last year [see S 5, 1776]: there is now near 140 prisoners on board this Ship, & altho' our Births for Lodging are more tolerable than those in ye Mentor, yet we are in a very darkerty & uncomfortable Situation, most of us destitute of Beds, & many have neither Blanket or watch cost, nor any other Lodging than ye Soft Side of a board."—Ibid.

"The People of the Country hear a report that Putnam has had a Battle near Kings Bridge, and was repulsed with the Loss of all his Cannon, part of which were gained from Burgoyne."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), V.

Gen. Howe writes from Philadelphia to Germain: "I candidly declare my opinion, that in the apparent temper of the Americans a considerable addition to the present force will be requisite for effecting any essential change in their disposition, and the re-establishment of the King's authority, and that this army acting on the defensive, and fully employed to maintain its present possessions."

"This Night the Head was broke off Mr. Pitt's Statue that stands in Wall Street."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 58. Stevens in
his progress of N. Y. in a Century, 14-15, is therefore in error when he ascribes the date of this matutination to 1776.

Fitch writes: "I took a view of ye Shewing around us, among which is ye Myrtle laying next to us on board of which is our Bro' Prisoners ...; a little further distant lies sectarion 64 in which it is said Grefi[1] Lee is confining; & one ye other side is another large ship in which I informed our private is confining; there is also a large number of other ships near us, of different sizes &c."

—Fitch's Diary (MS.).

Dec. 7

M. S. Smith visits Mr. Banyer who agrees that the citizens at N Y found a scarcity but not the army there being provisions for 40,000 for 17 months.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V.

Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, the "Commandant of New York," who returned Sept. 26 (p.2), issues the following harbour regulations by proclamation: All ship-masters coming into the harbour, "immediately on their arrival (and before they had their vessel, to the Wharf) are to enter at the Port-Master's Office, an Account of the Powder they have on board," and "receive his Directions for stowing the same."

"No Ship or Vessel to be hove down to burn, at any Wharf, without Leave from the Port-Master, who will appoint Wharfs proper for this Purpose."

"No Fish, Tar, Turpentine, or any Combustible to be heeded on any Wharf to the Southward of Totten and Crossfield Wharf."

"No Fire to be kept on board any Ship or Vessel (alongside of any Wharf) on Decks, after Sunset; nor below the Deck after 9 o'clock at Night."

"No Fish, Tar, Turpentine, or Spirits to be left on any of the Wharfs, but to be stored in some safe Place, clear of Danger from Fire."

"No Ballast, or any other Dirt, which is liable to sink, to be hove overboard from any Ship or Vessel lying alongside the Wharfs, nor to be hove off the Wharfs by any Person or Persons."

"No Ship or Vessel, while in the Harbour, to lay with her Gibb Boom run out, nor Sprit-sail Yards across."

"No Store, Brick, Earth, or Timber to be taken off the Wharfs, as East or Foul."

"The Ships in the East River and at the Wharfs, are not to ring their Bells unless to make an Alarm in Case of Fire."

—N. Y. Merc., D 22, 1777.

James Rivington, publisher of the Alarm Gazette, announces that he will open on this day a "Glove Store" and "The Stationary Warehouse," where paper, parchments, maps, books, etc. are for sale, also "A few very elegant Pictures of the King and Queen, in gold harnished Frames." In another paragraph he advertises the opening, also on this day, of "The Canoe & Walking Stick Warehouse," where the "gallant, gay Lathario, or worthy Master Balance, the plain and respectable Citizen, may find an elegant and useful Variety of those Articles."

—Royal Gaz., D 20, 1778.

Later, Rivington adds a letter from the "Fishing Tackle," also "Breakfast Tid's," to the "Tempting Goods." He deals also in "Gentlemen's Dress Frockes, of scarlet cloth." (Ibid, Ap 4, 11, 1778), and in "French Raisber Brand'y."—Ibid, No 13, 1782. He later included still other articles, such as musical instruments.

"Three Rooms and a Kitchen to be let in Cherry Street, opposite to the Rising Sun Tavern; for particulars apply to Thomas Lorrain, in William Street, No. 463, corner of Golden-Hill."—Royal Gaz., D 20, 1777. As this is the only mention of the "Rising Sun," we may presume it had a brief existence.

The commandant (Robertson) issues a proclamation stating that he has appointed John Thompson, of Brooklyn, to employ persons to cut wood on Long Island, "that the poorer inhabitants of this city may receive some supplies of wood at a reasonable price. Those with property in the neighborhood from the commandant for a proportion of the wood, on their paying Thompson the charges for cutting and carting," with an
addition of four shillings per cord for his trouble in this service."—

"A meeting is called for Dec. 27 of the "Loyal ancient free and accepted Masons" at the "Sign of the Globe, near the City Hall."—T. N. M., Dec. 22, 1777.

For the first known meeting-place of the Masons in New York, see Ja Ss 22, 1779. Regarding the first appearance of the Masonic Order here, see N 28, 1779.

On this Christmas Eve, forty poor widows, "Housekeepers, in this city," were presented by John C. Knapp with "forty weight of fresh Beef, and an half peck Loaf each."—Royal Gaz., Ja 1, 1778. Knapp made a similar donation the following year.—See Ag 14, 1778. See also De Voe, Market Book, 164.

William Fowler, the naval storekeeper, gives notice "That a Salvage will be paid for such Stores belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Mercury (lately wrecked in the North-River), as may be taken up and delivered into his Majesty's Store House at New York."—Royal Gaz., Ja 3, 1778.

Maj.-Gen. Robertson publishes the following announcement: "Whereas, it is represented to me that the Poor of this City cannot be properly relieved without some Provision be made for that Purpose, as there is not a Vestry at present in this City to assess the Quotas of the Inhabitants, and to Superintend the Poor as formerly; and it appearing to me highly reasonable that some Method should be adopted for their Relief, and Elias Desbrasses, Miles Shadbrook, Isaac Low, Charles Nicol, Gabriel H. Ludlow, James Jauncy, Richard Sharpe, Charles Shaw, Hamilton Young, Theophylact Bache, Rem. Rapalje, Jeromins Alstyn, William Walton, William Ustic, Peter Stuyvesant, Nicholas Bayard, and John Dyckman, of this City, Gentlemen, having offered to take upon themselves the discharge of the Trust hereinafter reposed in them: I have therefore thought fit hereby to authorize them to solicit and receive the Donations of the Charitable and well-disposed, and to appropriate the same to the Relief of the Poor according to their several Waits and Necessities."—T. N. M., Ja 5, 1778.

They collected a sum sufficient to afford temporary relief. "These gentlemen with the Magistrates of Police were then formed into a vestry & the almshouse & poor of the city were committed to their care over the pumps, laundry, etc. This vestry had a Treasurer & Secretary the former to receive & pay monies on their account & the latter to keep minutes of their proceedings. Proper funds for the execution of the trust reposed in them were necessary — therefore the rents of such houses & stores as were not wanted for the service of government & the ferries & markets were appropriated to the funds for the vestry—the fees arising from licenses & excise, fines inflicted for breach of the peace, or other offences were also added & ordered to be paid into the hands of their Treasurer. He was accountable for the payment & receipt of all monies on their account, not only to the Vestry, but when required, furnished the Commander in Chief & Commandant, with his accounts—When he gave a receipt for rent such receipt specified that the sum had been paid by orders of the Commander in Chief in this form:

"Whenever the proprietors of houses so rented out by the vestry came within the British lines, & made application to the Commandant, their pretensions were referred to the vestry, & on their report & recommendation, the property was restored—and

"When the Proprietors of houses or stores in the king's service or barracks department came in, & made similar applications their pretensions were referred to the Magistrates of Police, & Barrack Master & on their report the property was restored, unless in some instances, where his Majesty's service would not permit."—From the "Case of William Butler" in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 154-56. See F 7, 1775. See also Vol. I. p. 316; De Voe's Market Book, 1775; and Henry B. Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution printed in Proc., Ed. of All., LXXXVII: 208-17.

Maj.-Gen. Robertson, in a proclamation hearing this date, states that, as the generous price allowed for wood by a former proclamation (see D 22) has been the means of bringing larger quantities of fuel to the city than was expected, therefore, after Jan. 10 next, there shall not be demanded or received more than $1/2 per cord of Walnut Wood or more than 55 sh. for "a Cord of Oak or other wood."—Royal Gaz., Dec. 22, 1777.

Patrick Blanchette, at his store "next door to the George and Dragon, opposite the lower end of the Fly-Market," offers for sale an assortment of wares.—Royal Gaz., D 27, 1777. As early as Nov. 1, 1775 (p. 4), a tavern with this name existed in New York. Among

other taverns to which volunteers were directed, in 1778, was that of "Mr. John Davan, at the sign of the George, the corner of the Fly-Market."—See F 16, 1778.

"The Washington's Army during the Previous Days Past has been encamp'd near the Valley Forge."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.). Maj.-Gen. Robertson, the commandant, issues a proclamation which recites that the public cartmen are "declining, under various Pretences, carting for the Inhabitants, when required, as by the exorbitant and increasing Demands which they insist on receiving for their Services." Regulations are established prohibiting this practice, and prescribing what the "Fare" shall be for carting articles of various kinds.—N. Y. M., Ja 5, 1778. See, further, D 7, 1778.

Gen. Chas. Lee, who since Jan. 1 (p. 2) has been held prisoner by the British in New York, writes to Gen. Washington that he has been admitted to parole. His parole was dated Dec. 27. He states: "I have the full liberty of the City and its limits, have horses at my command furnished by Sir Henry Clinton and General Robinson [Robertson]—an lodg'd with two of the oldest and warmest Friends I have in the world—Colonel Butler and Major Disney of ye 38th Regt. . . . in short my situation is rendered as easy, comfortable and pleasant as possible for a man who is in any sort of Prisoner."—Lee Papers in N. Y. H. S. (1873), II: 376. See, further, F 5, 1778.

In this year, the death of Voltaire and Rousseau occurred, the former on May 30, the latter on July 2. Rousseau's Confessions appeared in 1789.—Dictionnaire Historique de la France.

"A view of the City of New York from Long Island," evidently drawn during the English occupation, perhaps by Montresor, probably dates from this year. It is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 48.

A view from Paulus Hook, showing Manhattan Island, probably drawn by Montresor in 1776, is reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 68. "The Markets at New-York are so overstocked with Goods of English Manufacture, that they sell at London Prices, notwithstanding the heavy duties on them by the American Freight, etc."—St. James's Chron., D 30, 1777-Ja 1, 1778.

Announcement is made that, "By Permission of his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, the Theatre will be Open'd early next week, by a Society of Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, for the laudable Purpose of raising a Supply for the Widows and orphans of those who have lost their Lives in his Majesty's Service, as well as to support other Charities as their funds may enable them to perform; . . . Notice will be given in the next Paper of the first Night of Performance." Tickets may be bought "at Mr. Rivington's, Mr. Hugh Gaine's, and Mills and Hicks's Printing-Houses, at both Coffee-Houses; and at Marshall's Tavern, opposite to the Theatre in John-Street."—Royal Gaz., Ja 3, 1778. Marshall's tavern was later known as the "Shakespeare Tavern," perhaps because of its proximity to the theater.

The name of the actors are not given in the newspapers, but most authorities agree that André was among the performers during this year. Dunlap includes his name in the list of players (Dunlap, Hist. of Am. Theatre, I: 94, 101); and Sellemayer says: "When the season of 1778-9 opened Sir Henry Clinton was back in New York with the army that had spent the previous winter in Philadelphia. André was with him and had but recently been appointed his aide, with the Provincial rank of Major. That gay young officer now took part in the theatrical preparations and activities of the season may be assumed with safety."—Sellemayer, Hist. of Am. Theatre, II: 38-39. The season of 1778 lasted from Jan. 6 to June 8.—Ibid., II: 36. See Ap 21.

There is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. the account-book of the managers of the theatre; it is a manuscript volume, bound in velvet, and records, among other things, the receipts for each performance and sums paid out in charity. Ticket sales averaged about $200 a night; they mounted to $258,118 at the first performance of "The West-Indian," on Jan. 15. At times a memorandum appears of "Light Gold taken at the Door." Payments appear to John Scliff, the chimney-sweeper, and for his season's box Sir Henry Clinton pays "50 Guineas."

A lottery scheme is launched, by permission of Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, to raise £1,080 for "the poor and distressed objects in the almshouse of this city."—Royal Gaz., Ja 3, 1778.
CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783

1778
Robert Steel and Co., London, write to a New York merchant:

"We do not so much as think of shipping any thing to any body till we see affairs wear very a different aspect... Twelve Guineas per cent. premium is now giving here to insure goods at New York from fire and the enemy: till 1st of April next, and Twenty Guineas per cent. have been given to pay the loss if our troops are not in possession of New-York the first of this month, and we have very appearance of a French and Spanish war."—_N. T. Jour._ (Poughkeepsie), Je 8, 1778.

9
"The Whigs rail at Genl Futram without the least Restraint... They charge the Loss of Port Montgomery to him... and now they allege that it is his Fault that NY is in Peace and not taken this Winter."—_Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V._

Dr. Cornelius (see _Ag 23, S 20, 1777_), refers in his journal, to his return to the Livingston sugar-house, of which he says, in part: "This prison was much worse than when I left it before, from the fact that there were nearly thirty soldiers, who went around to the other prisoners and stole from them the few comforts they had, and take the sick from their beds and take their bed clothing, and beat and kick them almost to death. The articles which they took from us they would carry to Mr. Walley [who had charge of the prisoners] and sell them for rum." On Jan. 15, being ill, he went to "the hospital, which was the brick Meeting House." He remained here until Jan. 16, when he made his escape. This he describes in his _Diary of Dr. Ephraim Smith_.—_Ephraim Smith’s Diary (MS.), V._

Among the taverns maintained during the British occupation of the city, was one on Water St., generally known as "Smith’s Tavern." It was first designated as "opposite Commercy Loring’s," then as No. 939 Water St., and still later as No. 55 Water St. It stood near the Fly Market. Richard Wotton first opened the house as the "London Chop-House, at the sign of the Earl of Percy’s arms."—_N. Y. Merc., Ja 12, 1778._ He was succeeded by Ephraim Smith (ibid, Ag 10, 1778), and he in turn by Mrs. Sarah Shaw, "late in partnership with Mr. Smith."—_Royal Gaz., D 23, 1778._ Mrs. Shaw turned over the tavern to Charles Roubaleet the following spring (ibid, My 22, 1779); but while within a year Ephraim Smith had returned—See Je 5, 1780. The rapid succession of tenant tavern keepers to this tavern was part of one, and when the house was advertised to let on Jan. 31, 1781, it was distinctly specified that "No tavern-keeper need apply."—_Ibid., Ja 31, 1781._ It had become an auction-house by Nov. 17, 1781.—_Ibid., N 17, 1781._

Geo. Forbes, commonly called "Black George," offers "at the White Hall" fried and pickled oysters for exportation to the West Indies. He also "keeps good entertainment for Gentlemen" at his house at Whitehall.—_N. Y. Merc., Ja 12, 1778._ Forbes may have acquired the house with the "Sign of the fry’d Oysters" which we know stood at Whitehall.—_See My 20, 1773._ In 1780 (q.v., Je 3), he removed to Little Dock St.

Doran’s tavern (see _Ja 15, 1770; Mr 24, 1777_ is now kept by "the widow Doran," according to a notice for the Marine Society to "take them in, Ja 5, 1778._

"Resolved... a Committee to View that part of Trinity Church Yard that lays on the South side of the Church and that was formerly appropriated and set apart for Building of Vaults and report how much of the said Ground they think sufficient for that purpose and whether it will not also be necessary to reserve a Slip or piece of the said Ground adjoining to Thames Street in order to Wides and make the said Street more Commodious than it is at present."—_Trin. Min. (MS.)._

On the departure of James Robertson for Philadelphia, the publication of his newspaper, _The Royal Am. Gaz._ (see _Ja 16, 1777_), was continued by his brother, Alexander Robertson. James returned to New York, and with the issue of Oct. 6 of this year the paper was published by Alexander and James Robertson.—_Brigham, in A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 489._ See _Je 25, 1780._

Robert Hull, "intending shortly for England," announces that he has "declined the business of tavern keeping," and wishes to settle all accounts.—_Royal Gaz., Ja 17, 1778._ Hull had been proprietor of the City Tavern since 1771. He apparently left during the month, for, by Jan. 31 (q.v.), William Hick had taken the house, recently the White Horse of N. Burles.—_Capt. James Cook discovers the Sandwich Islands.—Alexander, _Brief Hist. of the Hawaiian People (1891), 104._

News reaches England that "a Conspiracy had just been discovered at New York. Many of the Inhabitants, who had taken the Oaths of Allegiance to his Majesty, had entered into a League with the Commander of the Rebel Troops in the Neighbourhood, that on a certain Night, on his making an Assault on the Place, they would set the City on Fire in several different Parts, in order to throw the Whole into Confusion, and make it the more easy Conquest. Happily this diabolical Plot was timely discovered, and forty of the Ringleaders are now in Irons."—_St. James’s Chron., Ja 12-20, 1778._

Wm. Smith writes: "My Brother has heard that Col. Roger Morris is under Guard at NY. for declaring that the People of England and the Generals and Lords Howes with holding overtures [of peace] in his power to make, and that they began to riot upon the Prolongation of the War."—_Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V._ On Feb. 8, he added: "The Report of Roger Morris’s Imprisonment at NY. gains Credit & tis said that Beverly Robinson his Brother in Law died lately in Town."—_Ibid._

If America can neither form an army to drive the British Force off of the Continent nor to disturb them at N Y Phila or Rhode Island this Winter the Prospect of general Devastation next Summer will wear the People from the Congress & all will then be over with their present Leaders. If they make an Attempt to raise Forces for this Purpose and do not succeed the Delusions will vanish before the Season for opening the Campaign... Tis said Genl Lee is exchanged and come out—Perhaps he is to be made a General & bring about the Treaty—It is said many weeks ago the Patriots denied that Lee had ever urged since his Captivity to Overtures of Peace. Mrs Watkins who came lately from NY saw Lee walking the Streets. He would not have had that Privilege if it was not known that he had changed his Sentiments—They would not have suffered him to procure Information & inspect their Condition if they were not confident of his Conduct.—_Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V._

"Supposing the Court Emotions to amount as Mr Duane says 26 to 34 Millions of Dollars or as Mr Law of Connecticut who left the Congress with him in Dec[em]ber to 38 Millions, tho’ I believe they are more [;] even then our Colony is under a Debt of near Two Millions Currency. Compare this to our largest Public Burden the 1776 debt which was $3,743,000—Our Annual Levies were then a little more than $40,000 and the Complaints of the Burden were universal—Parliament reimbursed us in Part. The Congress have ordered us to raise 100,000 Doll[ar]s this year viz[12] $80,000 What Clamours must arise—Then [in 1762] we had a Successful Trade & immense Gains by Privateering & a clandestine Commerce by Flags to Hispaniola—Besides we now cast the whole Burden upon the Dutchess Utler Albany & Broadway & the N. and the public for the Southern Counties cannot or will not contribute & as to Charlotte Cumberland & Gloucester they were never taxed as able to bear any Burden & now claim to be a separate State under the Name of Americana.—The City of NY generally bore ¾ of all public Colosy Levies—With Respect to this Province the Congress may perceive the End of their Thread.—What will the Province do in another Year? They tax now more than 38 Millions of Dollars. There are great arrears due to all who serve under them."—_Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V._

"William Hick returns his sincere thanks to all those who were pleased to favour him with their company when he lived in the Jerseys, and takes the liberty to acquaint them that he now lives at the Bunch of Grapes in the Broadway lately kept by Mr. Hull the City Tavern, 115 & Broadway, where they may, and the public in general may depend on his utmost endeavours to make their entertainment agreeable."

"N. B. Jellies to be had every day."—_Royal Gaz., Ja 31, 1778._

Hick, or Hicks, seems to have been occupying a house, prior to taking over the City Tavern, at "No. 326, opposite Mr. Isaac Low’s in Dock-Streets," where, on Feb. 5, he sold his household furniture by public vendue.—_N. T. Merc., Mr 27, 1780._ When Gen. Patton, at the request of Commercy Loring, turned him "out of his house, into the street, with his family, his furniture, and effects, and substituted in his place one Roubaleet, a pimp, a defendant, and a servant of the Commercy,"—_Jones, Am. Hist. Mag., N. Y., 11: 86._ Roubaleet remained until the end of the Revolution.—_See O 13, 1783._

A captain of a victualling transport who left New York in this month reported in London that "there were then Provision enough for the Soldiery and Inhabitants for more than three Years", and
that the Warehouse and Stores were so full that he lay three Weeks at the Quays before he could deliver his Cargo, and that the whole were covered with Casks of all Kinds."—St. James's Chron., O S 9-10, 1778.

3 Elias Boudinot, who had been appointed by Gen. Washington a commissary-general to look after the prisoners of the continental army held by the British, goes from New Jersey to Staten Island, "in my own sloop," as he states in his journal, and thence to "the Wharf in New York." He relates his experiences in the city, commenting upon the fact that he was treated by Gen. Robertson, commandant of the city, Commissary Loring, and other British officers, "with the greatest Civility & good Humor," and was afforded every opportunity to see the prisoners, converse with them freely, and ascertain the conditions of their captivity. Accompanied by a British officer, he first visited the Provost prison where, he states, he found "near 70 Officers from Colonel downward in close confinement in the Goal." These officers complained that "they had been confined on the most frivolous Pretences," and that "they had received the most cruel Treatment from the Provost Marshal [Cunningham]," being, on the most trifling occurrences and on false charges of misconduct, "locked up in the Dungeon, ... 10, 12 & 14 weeks" or in some instances 11 months, with "provisions marathons," over which with great Insolence answered that every word was true," and "spoke that he was as absolute there as Gen'l Howe was at the head of his Army." Mr. Boudinot continues: "After this I visited two Hospitals of our Sick Prisoners and the Sugar House: in the two first were 241 Prisoners & in the last about 190—They acknowledge that for about two Months past they fared poorly for food," Mr. Boudinot remarks that previous to this, the treatment of Gen'l Burgoyne, and for sometime after, their Treatment had been cruel beyond Measure—that The Prisoners in the French Church, amounting on an Average to 3 & 400, could not all lay down at once—that from the 11th of Oct to the 1st of Jan'y, they never need a single stick of Wood, and that for the most part they eat their Pork raw When the Pews & Door & Windows were frequently called upon for food."

"The next day," Mr. Boudinot concludes, "as a result of this examination, Measures for alleviating the Miseries of War" were agreed to by the British authorities.—*Jour. or Hist. Recollections of Am. Events During the Rev. War*, by Elias Boudinot, from his own manuscript (Phila., 1804), 9-15; *Life, Public Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot*, Pres. of the Cont. Cong, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1866), I: 90-99. See My 13, 1778.

Boudinot writes of his successful efforts to secure the exchange of Gen. Lee from the British, who had captured him at Baskingridge on Dec. 13, 1776 (p. v). Lee had been "confined to a handsome House under Care of 4 or 5 officers who lived with him & kept a genteel Table." He particularly describes his visit to Lee in Jan. (evidently error for Feb.), 1778, with a letter sent to New York by Washington, to examine into the condition of the American prisoners there, saying: "The Morning after my Arrival, I waited on Genl Lee who received me with great pleasure indeed, and asked me to breakfast with him the next day. This I did in Company with the officers who had the Care of him, and was treated with great politeness & affability. When Breakfast was over Genl Lee asked me up into his Room. He soon began to complain very hazily of the treatment he had receiv'd from Congress, in not complying with his request," which had been that a committee of members of congress should be sent to New York to confer with him. Boudinot gives in detail his conversation with Lee, who said that he wished to reveal to congress the plans of the British summer campaign; that he considered it improbable that the Americans "under such an Ignorant Commander in Chief" (meaning Washington) could ever withstand the British, and that he desired to send to congress a plan for military operations that he had drafted. Boudinot says that he declined to undertake such a mission, and adds: "I endeavored to negotiate his Exchange and it was agreed (hypo-thetically) that it should take place for Major General Prescott, subject to Genl. Howe's approbation. Genl. Howe objected and ordered Genl. Lee transferred to Phila."

"Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot*, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1866), I: 138-42. See Jl 4, Je 4, D 30, 1777.

Boudinot's care for the American prisoners of war in New York did not end with his departure from that city in February, 1778. He formed a plan of requiring Gen. Burgoyne to pay "hard Money" for the support of the British prisoners whom the Americans supplied with daily rations. In the meantime he proceeded to borrow money or take goods in New York on his own credit.

"Thus," he said, "I furnished 500 Officers with a handsomely Suit of Cloathes each and 1100 Men with a plain Suit, found them Blankets, Shirts, &c, and added to their Provisions found by the British a full half ration of Bread & Beef per Day for upwards of 15 Months. Part of this I supplied by sending Wheat & Flour to New York & selling them for hard Money under leave from General Robertson."

Subsequently, in 1778, he applied to the continental congress, sitting in Philadelphia, for a settlement of his accounts, explaining that as a result of his undertaking in behalf of the prisoners in New York, he had advanced from his private resources and owed on expenditures ordered a total of $66,666.66. When Congress took no action to settle the account, he wrote: "I sent orders to my Agent in New York [Lewis Pictard] and all further Issues were stopped accordingly."

The final outcome of the affair is thus described by Mr. Boudinot: "The latter End of July I rec'd a very affecting Letter from my Agent pointing the Distresses of the Prisoners in so striking a Manner and the Death of Several more than had been usual, that I could not longer persist in my Expecation of leave to remain on the Subject—Having rec'd their Letter in Congress I rose with Tears in my Eyes, and reminding them of my former Promise begged Leave to break thro' it, so far as to read the Letter which I did—On this Mr. [Wm.] Duer (a Man of much Feeling) arose and in a speech of more than half an Hour declaimed so severely agt the ungrateful Conduct of the House that a unanimous Vote immediately declared for the final resolution. They were again under the necessity of sending a Deputation to the House of Representatives, which was immediately sent to New York."—*Life & of Elias Boudinot*, by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1866), I: 158-61; *Jour. Cont. Cong.* (Ford ed.), XI: 736. See F 7 and My 13, 1788.

In reply to Howe's letter of Oct. 22, 1777 (q.c.), in which he sought the king's permission to resign his command, Germain writes that the king has been "pleased to order me to signify to you, [Admiral] Howe, his Royal commands, that the latter be transmitted to the British commanding in the admirality of America, and that a letter from the king's Privy Council, respecting the troops, or the operations in which they have or were to be employed."

Treaties of "Amity and Commerce," and of "Alliance, Eventual and Defensive," are agreed upon at Paris by France and the United States. They are signed, on the part of France, by C. A. Gérard, and on the part of the United States, by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee.—*Jour. Cont. Cong.*, XI: 421-53. The treaties were unratified by congress on May 4—*Ibid.*, XI: 457. They were printed together as a folio broadside, a copy of which is in the N. Y. P. L.

Joshua Loring, British commissary of prisoners, writes from New York to Gen. Howe: "that Mr. Boudinot, Commissary of the Rebel Prisoners, came to New York by permission of Sir Henry Clinton a few days ago [see F 3], to visit the Prisoners and settle his acct with Mr. Pictard. Loring states that he accompanied Boudinot " thro' the Hospitals, Sugar House and Provost, and he is perfectly satisfied in the Treatment they meet with."—*Report on Am. Mss. in the Royal Institution of Gt. Brit. (1904)*, I: 191. As some British sailors recently "attacked, and with knives wounded and defaced three Hessian soldiers," and as other acts have been committed tending to raise discord between the Hessians and the British, Maj.-Gen. Robertson by proclamation orders that the Hessian troops be treated "with the civility due to strangers, and the kindness we owe to our faithful slaves and friends," and offers a reward of £50 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the attack.

"Royal Gaz., F 14, 1778. Commodore Hopham later ordered that no sailors appear in the streets after dark, and Robertson directed that any who disobeyed this order be sent "to the Main Guard."—*F 17, 1776, Phil. Gaz.*

"All Gentlemen Volunteers, That are able and willing to serve his Majesty King George the Third, for two years, or during the rebellion, in the Prince of Wales's American Volunteers, commanded by his Excellency Brigadier-General Brown, now lying at King's-Bridge, let them repair to Mr. John Burrow's, at the sign of the globe [Wall St], near the main guard; Mr. James Webb, at Feb.
1778, the lower end of Maiden-Lane; Mr. John Davan, at the sign of
the George, the corner of the Fly-Market; at Mr. John C. Bron-
on's, at the upper end of Chapel-street, opposite the New Brick
Meeting, or to Mr. White, near the Main Guard: At either of these
places, gentlemen volunteers will be hourly entertained and receive
their full bounty, appointed by his Majesty, (as an officer will
attend the several houses for that purpose, to inform them of
advantages belonging to that Corps in particular.)—N. T. Merc.,
F 16, 1778.

Lord North's conciliatory bills are presented to the house of
commons and read for the first time.—Parl. Hist. of Eng., XIX:
177-81. On the 5th of Oct. Germany, by a letter from the
King commands me to send you copies of those bills ... and
to signify to you his royal pleasure, that you do cause them to be
printed and dispersed throughout the Colonies, by such means as
shall be most likely to make them generally known and considered,
and that you embrace every opportunity of circulating them by
flag of truce, or private persons among the rebel troops, and in
those parts of the country, where the authority of the Congress
prevails. And this you are to do with all possible expedition, so
as the people at large may be acquainted with their contents, before
ill-intentioned persons can have time to diffuse prejudices against
them, or, by misrepresenting their tendency, excite jealousies and
distrust of the favourable disposition of Great Britain towards the
American Colonies.—Parl. Reg. (1779), XIX, 406. About this time
bills had been prepared and had received the king's assent, printed
copies were forwarded by Germain for further distribution.—Ibid.
XI. 469. For Howe's answer, see Ap 19.

Smith writes that "a late Flag from NY brings News that
General Howe is displaced & the Command given to General
Clinton."—Win. Smith's Diary (M.S.), V. The news was prema-
ture (see My 8).

Four members of Lamb's battalion of artillery arrive in New
York from New Windsor, and declare "that the Remainder of that
Corps have determined to quit the Service of the Congress."—
N. T. Merc., Mr 2, 1778.

A New Yorker writes: "The martial Spirit which at present
shines forth amongst the Inhabitants of this City, reflects the
highest Honour upon them, and is at once a Proof of their Loyalty
and Gratitude. Ever since the Arrival of the King's Troops, the
greatest Harmony and most cordial Friendship have subsisted be-
tween them and the Citizens, nor has the martial Law been a
Grievance to any. None have been required to take Arms, not
even the most apostate amongst those who have taken the Benefit
of the Proclamation and came to this City for Protection. .

The Indian of the Continent Chief has promissed the
principal Gentlemen, Inhabitants of this City, and Refugees from
other Provinces, to form themselves into independent Companies,
twenty of which are nearly completed. Several Companies of them
have paraded on the Fields, at the upper End of Broad-Way,
headed by the Worthful David Matthews, Esq. and made a very
fine Appearance. These Companies, together with the Militia,
will greatly add to the Strength of the City, and relieve the King's
Troops, who may be employed elsewhere."—St. James's Chron.,
Ap 10-18, 1778.

The following announcement is made by the commandant at
New York: "Whereas there are many houses and stores in this
city belonging to Persons not under the protection of government
which are occupied by merchants and others not entitled to quar-
ters as constituting part of this garrison and whereas large sums of
money are requisite towards assuring the poor, lighting the lamps,
repairing the pumps, cleaning the streets ... and there being no
reason why the aforesaid persons should not pay rent ... I have
... thought fit to authorize and appoint ... John Smyth to demand 3 years rent ending 1st of May next ... rents when received are to be paid by said John Smyth into the hands of
Mr. Elias Dobms ... treasurer."—Report on Am. M.S.S. in the

Gen. Howe writes to Germain: "The rebel army continues ...
halted at Valley Forge, where their men suffer exceedingly from
the very inclement weather that has prevailed, this winter, which
has induced numbers to desert.

The authorities are making the provinces to assemble a numerous
army in the spring, and the most oppressive and arbitrary means exercised, to draw the people to the field, who
almost generally shew extreme backwardness to their service, and
in some instances have forcibly resisted the tyranny of their

Rivington publishes a report that Benjamin Franklin has been
desperately wounded by a secret enemy, and there is no prospect of
his recovery.—Royal Gaz., Mr 7, 1778. An announcement that
this "chief prop of rebellion" was dead had appeared earlier in the
year.—Ibid., Jl 31, 1778. These are samples of the falsehoods circu-
lated to stimulate optimum among the Loyalists in New York.

Other examples have been cited by Van Tyne in The Loyalists
(1902), 251-52, as follows:

Another day brought the golden tidings that Robert Morris
died, Congress in disguise, having first made a motion for rescind-
ing independency [citing Royal Gaz., Jl 3, 1778]. Wild reports got
abroad that Washington had been made Lord Protector, or, again,
this 'Caesar,' this 'Cromwell,' was dead or, at least, captured [Jour.
and Letters of Samuel Carwain (1864), 125]. Sometimes 'court cook-
ery' prepared for the gazette the news of a treaty with Russia by
which 36,000 Cossacks—a most plausible number—had been taken
into British service. The King of Prussia, too, had yielded to British
diplomacy [Royal Gaz., N 1, 1777]. 'Poor Rivington,' sneered a
Boston editor, was hard put to it to keep up the spirits of the Loyal-
ists in their confined district in New York [ibid., D 1, 1779].

Another editor observed that the printer of the London Gazette had
been thought the greatest liar on earth, but Rivington had far exceeded in
his various art his master in England [North Carolina Gaz., D 12, 1777].
[See A., Jl 13, 1777, Vol. V.]

'Not only did the loyal papers publish these curious items of
news, but they gave to a hungry world morsels of political argument
filled with bold antithesis, turbulent eloquence and the 'rant of
passions which the writers never felt.' The peaceful citizens of New
York, in nightly terror of the sailors from the British ships, who
visited in the streets and dispersed the 'false news' [Royal
Gaz., Ap 14, 1779], were told of the terrible scenes of anarchy in the
Whig centers. The refugee, groaning under the war prices, which
were fast consuming the few funds that he had brought with
him, was made content by the tale of grinding taxes in the
provinces. There was, asserted one writer, hardly one article of live or
dead stock, or of the produce of the earth or waters, or the result of in-
dustry or labor that was 'exempt from the fangs of those devouring
locusts,' the Whig legislatures. America was mortgaged for ages
to come. They had incurred this intolerable burden because,
forsooth, England had laid that 'most exorbitant and grievous tax'
of three pence on a pound of tea [ibid., Mr 20, 1781].'

'General Lee is still in New York tho' discharged. He begins
to be considered as a Deserter and probably will not come out
till the Work of Reconciliation is advanced & the Minds of the
Multitude turned to Peace. His Letters have estopped him from
serving the Congress any longer as a Soldier. His Captivity
may have saved his Life."—Win. Smith's Diary (M.S.), V. See My 4.

A London news item reads: "Our Readers have heard that the
Prisoners have melted the leaden Statue of their most gracious
King, at New-York, into Bullets; but they were guilty also of a
Joke, for they reserved the leaden Head, and consigned it by
the next Opportunity, to one of his Majesty's principal Ministers, who,
upon the Receipt of the weighty Parcel, could not easily imagine
what were its Contents."—St. James's Chron., Mr 7-10, 1778.

The royal assent is given to Lord North's conciliatory bills
providing for the appointment of commissioners 'to treat and agree
upon the means of quieting the disturbances now subsisting in
certain of the American colonies,' and for a parliamentary declara-
tion 'concerning the exercise of imposing taxes in the American
colonies.'—Ann. Reg. (1778), 130-42, 1771; Parl. Hist., XIX:
867, See Ap 15

The French ambassador informs the British court that France
has signed a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce with the
United States.—St. James's Chron., Mr 17-19, 1778; Winsor,
VII: 45, 84.

The legislature, sitting at Poughkeepie, passes "An Act further
to organize the Government of this State." It defines the powers
and duties of the council of revision. The state courts are
regulated. The secretary of state shall have, by ex officio, the clerk
of the council of appointment. Regarding the arms and seals of the
state, it states: 'Whereas, Arms have been devised for this State, and
two several Seals have been devised and made, one of the said
Seals, as and for the Great Seal, and the other, as and for the Privy
Seal of this State, (and which said Seals are now in the Custody and Possession of his Excellency the present Governor;) and it therefore furthered that the said Arms and Seals, shall severally be, . . . the Arms, the Great Seal, and the Privy Seal of this State, . . . That the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Privy Seal shall be the Seal for military Commissions; and all such Matters and Things as heretofore, while this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, were issued, under the Seal at Arms, and the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, of the Colony for the Time being, shall issue under the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Privy Seal of this State. And that all such Matters and Things, as heretofore, while this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, were issued under the Great Seal of the Colony, shall in future, (the Proceedings in the Court of Chancery hereinafter in the said Edict excepted,) be issued under the said Seal, hereby declared to be the Great Seal of this State; and shall be made out and entered of Record, in the office of the Secretary of the State, in the same Manner as, when this State, as the Colony of New-York, was subject to the Crown of Great-Britain, the same were made out and entered of Record, in the Office of the Secretary of the Colony.

...— Laws of N.Y. (1778), chap. 12.

There is a record of the adoption, in 1778, of a coat of arms designed by Lewis Morris, John Jay, and John Sloss Hobar, and three copies made before 1785, are known. One is upon a military commission issued by Governor Clinton in 1778; a second was painted on the flag of the Third Regiment; and the third is a picture hung over Governor Clinton's pew in St. Paul's Church, in this city, in 1778. — Preble, Hist. of the Flag of the U.S., 616-17. See also "The Arms and Seals of New-York—a defence," by Homes (Henry A.), in N.Y. Gen. & Bing. Record (1886), Vol. XVI; and "The Arms of the State of New-York," by Howell (Geo. R.), in ibid. (1888), Vol. XIX. On May 18, 1893, "The State Seal," constituting Chap. II of "The General Laws" of the state, prescribed, among other things, the arms and great seal of the state. The device of the arms of this state, as adopted March 16, 1778 was there correctly described. — Laws of N.Y. (1893), chap. 678, § 40.

... Letters from London mention, that a naval-yard is about to be established in this city, and that Capt. Le Cras is to be appointed Commissioner.—Royal Am. Gaz., Mr 19, 1778.


An advertisement offers "the farm called the Hermitage" for rent. It is "situate between the Bloomingdale and Greenwich roads, about four miles from town, containing near 25 acres with an house and garden, . . . barn and stables, and two large bearing orchards." — N.Y. Merc., Mr 23, 1778; Landmark Map, Pl. 176, Vol. III.

The assembly concurs in a senate resolution of March 23: "That the Secretary of this State and the Clerks of the several Counties, in the same, be respectively authorized to put or cause to be put, the Records and Papers belonging to their respective Offices, in strong and light Inclosures, sufficient to exclude Rain, and to keep or cause them to be kept, and from Time to Time to be removed in the same respectively, to such Place and Places, as they shall severally think most conducive to the Security of such Records and Papers." The commanding officer of any regiment of militia shall furnish such guards as the secretary of state and the clerks of the counties may require.—Potts and Proc. of the Assembly (John Holt, 1777), 99.

New York State passes an act to regulate elections.— Laws of N.Y. (1778), chap. 16 (passed by Holt, 1782).

Smith writes: "Read a Letter from Brother Tru of 22d Inst. — General Sullivan there 18th & gone to form an Army in N England where they expect the British will attack & leave another Army in Pennsylvania. He owned the arrival of Coms of Peace at NY—I informed him of Conversation with Lord Howe & that he brought out Instructions to settle Terms to be laid before Parliam."... A Fleet arrived a few days after 22d Inst at NY whether with Troops or Provisions not yet known. A Fleet sailed from there before the supposed Blockade. Talk in NY of coming up the River but most of going to N England to relieve Burgoyne.—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), V.

Du Simitiere makes a memorandum that he has added to his collection "A Cast of plaster representing in baso relievo the model of the equestrian Statue of the King that was erected in New York in August 1770 & destroyed in July 1776." He describes it as "gilt on a Silic blue ground, this cast was from a casting on Copper done by a genevios [resident of Geneva] nam'd Goao a worthless [sic] fellow but what became of the original I know not." From Du Simitiere's "Memoranda," MSS, Vol. II, in Library of Congress. Du Simitiere began to inquire what became of the fragments of the statue by asking Col. John Lamb by letter of Nov. 14, 1778—ibid. As shown in the summary under date of July 19, 1776 (p. v.), he was evidently in possession of the information by Feb. 22, 1779.

Frederick Earl of Carlisle, Wm. Eden, one of the commissioner's for trade and plantations, and Geo. Johnstone, captain in the royal navy, are named by the king to act with the Howes as commissioners "to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting all the disturbances now existing in certain of the colonies, in the planting, and provinces in North America."—Ann. Reg., XXI: 222. In a letter of Apr. 12 to Howe, Germain enclosed "A copy of the instructions his Majesty has thought fit to give his commissioners for their guidance in this most important business," and declared: "They are so particular and comprehensive, that it only remains for me to add my wishes for their happy execution, and that peace may be restored between Great Britain and the Colonies upon the ground of that connection which, so happily for both, formerly subsisted between them."—Parl. Reg. (1779), XI: 470.

An item of London news of May 9 stated: "The Emoluments of the American Commissioners are as follow:—1000 l. each for a Service of Plate, &c. 300 l. each for sent on Duty and Pay. 100 l. per Week Salary, except Lord Carlisle, the President, who has thrice that Sum."—St. James's Chron., My 7-9, 1778. The commissioners reached America on June 3 (p. v.).

The Earl of Chatham makes his last appeal in the house of commons against giving up the sovereignty of America. The Duke of Richmond answered in a long speech to the effect that England could not fight single-handed against France, Spain, and America. Chatham rose to reply, but swooned and was carried from the house. He died four days later (April 11)—Winsor, VII: 51-52, and authorities there cited; St. James's Chron., My 9-12, 1778.

Mr. Hartley, in the house of commons, moves to put an end to the American war. After figuring that the expense of the war, if concluded at the end of 1779, will be £54,990,000, he says: "This enormous sum, if it is to be maintained, it is very dear to the country. At what rate shall I set the loss and destruction of the trade of this country, with all its rich resources and produce? At what rate shall I set the loss of 13 provinces, once the pride and strength of the parent state? At what rate shall I set the ruin of the British navy, which has hitherto been the bulwark of this country? At what rate shall I set the lives of many thousands of British subjects, whose valor might have been reserved for the defence of their country instead of being thrown away in the attempt to enthrall slavery upon the new world? These are losses not to be estimated in the vile trash of pounds, shillings, and pence. When will these follies come to an end? The trade, the revenues, and all the strength and resources of this country, are sacrificed to the pursuit of this mad and ruinous war."—Parl. Hist., XI: 1605-71.

An advertisement offers to let "The House, Garden, Stable, and Coach-House, at Belvoir, The most delightful situation within the environs of this city. The House consists of eleven rooms, seven fireplaces, a Hall, Lobby, Kitchen and garret, with three commodious cellars." Applications are to be made to Mr. Rivington, or to "Mr. Howard, in King-Street,"—Royal Gaz., Ap 11, 1778. This was Belvoir, later called the White Conduit House, and still later, Ranelagh, for history of which see Mr 24, 1777.

Gen. Tryon causes to be "printed and dispersed" the draft of a bill, read in the house of commons on Feb. 19 (p. v.), "declaring the Intentions of the Parliament . . . concerning the Exercise of the Right of imposing Taxes within his Majesty's Colonies. . . ." The bill states, in part, that the exercise of the right of
1778—taxation by Parliament has caused "great uneasiness and disorders;" that it "has, by sundry misrepresentations, been made the means of misleading many of his Majesty's faithful subjects, who yet acknowledge the justice of contributing to the common defence of the Empire, provided such contributions should be raised under a system of General Assembly to which each respective Colony, Province, or Plantation." To restore peace, etc., it is therefore deemed "expedient to declare that the King and Parliament of Great Britain will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment, for the purpose of raising a revenue within any of the said Colonies ..."—From original broadside, in N. Y. P. L.; Evans Bibliography, No. 1597.

15 Kemble informs me he was appointed to the Command, Vice Sir William Howe; General Robertson and others informed of the circumstance, and made public by them. The ship-of-war "Andromeda" brings "an Account of ten thousand Men being ordered to America, of which 7,000 are Highlanders, and of terms to be offered the Americans."—Kemble's Jour., 149.

A "Bathing Machine. Upon the plan of those used at Margate, and other watering-places in England," is to be established on the North River near Vauxhall by June 1. The subscription price is a guinea a season, or five shillings a bath. "The benefit of bathing in Salt-Water, being universally acknowledged, is it not astonishing that the Inhabitants of New-York, who have the means at hand should never yet have provided a conveniency for the purpose? The inhabitants find a great difficulty in procuring the means and the Ladies, though it is known to be of the greatest advantage to their delicate frames, have been totally excluded. "It is to be open from June 1 to the end of September from 6 A.M. until 12 noon.—Royal Gaz., Apr 18, 1778. By Aug. 1 (q.r.), the bathing-machine was in operation "behind Mr. Harrison's Brewhouse."

19 Howe writes to Germain from Philadelphia: "The Drafts of the (conscriptory) bills inclosed in your Lordship's letter of the 19th February [q.v.] have been published, and dispersed in obedience to his Majesty's commands, and will, I have no doubt, be shortly spread over this continent. "The enemy's position continues to be at Valley Forge and Wilmington; their force has been diminished during the course of the winter by desertion, and by detachments to the back settlements, where the Indians make constant inroads; but the want of green forage does not yet permit me to take the field and their situation too strong to hazard an attack with a prospect of success, which might put an end to the rebellion; whereas a check at this period would probably counteract his Majesty's intentions of preparing the way for the return of peace, by the bills proposed."—P.R. Reg. (1779). X. 465.

20 "By the Law, the master of the port, issues a notice to all ship masters to "wait on the commandant" (Geo. Robertson) on their arrival in port, and report in writing the names of their passengers, and other information "that may be conducive to the public safety."—N. Y. Merc., Apr 20, 1778.

According to the advertisement of one Christian Werner, an artist of the first rank in the city, it was "formerly called Flattenberg-Hill." Werner's shop, where he sells "Butter Biscuits," is "No. 224, corner of Broad-street," at the "bottom" of this hill.—N. Y. Merc., Apr 20, 1778.

The advertisement of one Thomas Smith, a ship and house joiner, gives his address as "north-east of Schuyler's sugar-house, on Cowfoot-Hill, King-George-Street."—N. Y. Merc., Apr 20, 1778.

21 "The "Sons of St. George" celebrate the anniversary of "their Tutelar and thence renowned Patron," in full assembly in the "Long Room" of Hick's Tavern.—N. Y. Merc., Apr 27, 1778. It was announced before the meeting that Gen. Tryon would preside; and that the dinner would be at 4 o'clock.—Royal Gaz., Apr 4, 1778.

25 A woman living in New York writes to her son in Philadelphia: "Sir Henry Clinton leaves this city in a few days for Philadelphia to take the command [see My 2], when I suppose Sir W. Howe will, decamp. We are all here in the greatest consternation at the pacific measures the Ministry seem disposed to take with the Americans. General Tryon lately sent a copy of the acts [see Ap 15] to Governor Clinton in the Jersey, who returned them with the greatest contempt imaginable, desiring him to make use of the paper. By all accounts, a French war is inevitable, which is an alarming circumstance. Lord North appears, by his speech, to be frightened out of his wits. I am most wretched that I cannot get away."—N. T. Jour. (Poughkeepsie), Je 8, 1778.

Sir Henry Clinton, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones, Maj.-Gen. Tryon, and Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones, with their suites, review the troops in the vicinity of King'sbridge, passing along the lines to Fort Independence, and from thence to Capt. Emmerick's quarters. Here a sham fight is presented, "by firing from within a House, to defend it against many fierce Attacks made upon it ..."—N. T. Merc., Ap 27, 1778.

Sir Henry Clinton sailed this day to Philadelphia, to take upon him the Command. —Kemble's Jour., 150.

The ship-of-war "Andromeda" brings "an Account of ten thousand Men being ordered to America, of which 7,000 are Highlanders, and of terms to be offered the Americans."—Kemble's Jour., 149.

Volunteers of Irish extraction, wishing to join a corps being raised by Lord Rawdon, are requested to apply at certain places, including "Mr. Dean's, at the Sign of the Ship, near the Fly-market."—Royal Gaz., My 2, 1778. See also Ap 28, 1781.

Kemble records: "General Daniel Jones succeeded to the Command of York Island and Posts depending; find him as precise and Exact as Sir Henry was on the Contrary ..."—Kemble's Jour., 150.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones, commanding the British troops on New York Island and Posts Depending," states in a proclamation that "Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones being Appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. Robertson as Commandant of this City, he will be assisted in the Civil Department by Andrew Elliot, Esq., Appointed Superin- tendent General of the Police, and David Mathews, Esq., Mayor of this City."—Kemble Papers, in N. Y. H. Collections (1883), XVI: 605. The "Superintendent General of Police" will have "Powers and Authorities to issue such Orders and Regulations, from Time to Time as may most effectually tend to the Suppression of Vice and Licentiousness—the Support of the Peace—the Direction of the nightly Watch—the Regulation of Markets and Fairs and all other Matters in which the Oconomy, Peace, and good Order of the City of New-York, and its Environs are con- cerned. The Superintendent General will be assisted in the Adminis- tration of the Police by David Mathews, Esq. Mayor of this City. ..."—N. T. Merc., My 4, 1778, Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 659.

It is announced that certain British officers in the hands of the American forces have been exchanged for Maj.-Gen. Lee and Ethan Allen.—N. T. Merc., My 4, 1778. See My 13.


Continuing his diary under this date in Vol. 3, Wm. Smith writes: "I have kept notes of the public Transactions of this Colony in other Books & a part of last year on loose Sheets. We have arrived now to the 6th May 1778 from which Time I shall preserve my memoranda in this Book, and I hope the war will end before I have blotted many Pages with the Occurrences I am often obliged to set down from very muddy Streams of doubtful Information which if I have Time I will hereafter digest preserving a new Picture of the Times."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), III: 43.

General orders contain, among others, the following references to shooting-grounds: "The four Hessian Regiments will fire to-morrow morning, between the Hours of 8 and 10. upon the Common beyond the Jews Burying-Ground."—Order-book in N. Y. H. Collections (1883), 607. The same order, repeated on May 10, has this added: "and the Regiment of Mirbach upon the Bloomingdale road between seven and eight in the Morning."—Ibid., 608. On May 15, the orders assign the Greenwich Road as the shooting-ground for the 38th Regiment.—Ibid., 611. On May 19, an order reads: "The Grenadier Battalion of Kohler will fire to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock near Fort Krayhausen."—Ibid., 614. On May 21, "The 53rd Regiment will fire this afternoon between the hours of 5 and 7 on the Common, to the right of the Bowery Road, and the Regiment of Wissenbach between the hours of 7 and 10 to-morrow morning upon the Communication to Mc- Gowen's, East River."—Ibid., 615. On May 28, it is ordered that "The 75th Regiment will fire to-morrow morning between the Hours of Six and Nine, on the Common, to the Right of Buaker's Hill."—Ibid., 621.

From a British officer Smith learned on June 3 "That there arrived on NY on the 7th May 16000 men from Great Britain—
1778 Two Expeditions were preparing from thence. It was believed that 1779 would be ready to set by Sunday next [Je 7]. That before the 16000 arrived there were at NY 7000 Regulars & 3000 Militia. That 20 Vessels had sailed from France with Gen. Smith's Corps, which arrived & brought to New York of which he had seen there & the other 12 were at the Hook & coming up. Smith says of this information "As this Man's Intelligence on 26 March ... were probably false I give him very Little Credit for what he says now." From another source Smith learns "that the ReinforCm which arrived NY on the 7th May amounted to 22000."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 67-69.


"If the British General & Commissioners are wise they will now publish a Relation of all the Attempts that have been made to induce the Congress to come to a fair Settlement with the Colonies & at the End threaten Desolation as the consequence of the last Rejection. This would convert Multitudes and totally destroy the Confidence of the Multitude in all those Leaders who have been in the Secret of the various overtures they have received."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 48.

9 The same morn., "If France is really a Friend [to] the Liberties of America let her declare War & send her Fleet and Armies here. A Treaty of Commerce is Nothing. The News of A Treaty of Commerce with the Contents unknown less than Nothing. She is an old Cunning Monarchy proceeding on an antient well digested Policy & not to be diverted from her Interest by upstart Politicians."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 49.

10 Among general orders is this: "Officers or non Commissioned Officers Commanding Guards are to send Patrols to apprehend any Persons Gaming in the Streets or Ruins near their Posts; They are to send such prisoners to the Main Guard, and a Report is to be made immediately to the Commandant of the City."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1833), 609.

11 General orders, from "Head Quarters, Philadelphia," are as follows: "Gen. Sir William Howe having obtained his Majesty's permission to return to Europe, the King has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to succeed him, upon his departure, as General and Commander in Chief of the Army in this district of America, and all orders issued by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton are to be obeyed."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 67.

12 Sir William Howe cannot think of taking leave of the Army without expressing in the strongest terms the very high sense he entertains and ever shall entertain of the distinguished Spirit, alacrity, and unanimity exerted upon all occasions by every Officer and Soldier he has had the honour to Command, as well Foreign as British, in the course of a service attended with much fatigue and hardship. He now having the sense of the satisfaction in being able to congratulate the Army on his being succeeded in so important a Command by a General who, he is fully persuaded, will not only add Lustre to His Majesty's Arms, but acquire great Honour to himself and to the Army under his Command."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1833), 579-80. See My 24.

John Holt having suspended publication of The New-York Jour- nal at Kingston with No. 1771, which was the issue of Oct. 13, 1777 (see Jl 7, 1777), now begins publishing it in Poughkeepsie, with No. 1772, and with the title The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser. "It was suspended from Nov. 6, 1780 to July 30, 1781, because of scarcity of paper and lack of financial support. After being resumed with the issue of July 30, 1781, it was sus- pended with the issue of Jan. 1, 1782, No. 124, to allow Holt to print the State Laws."—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1918), 93; Early Newspapers, II: 424; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin, S, 1929. For its re-establish- ment in New York City, see N 2, 1783.

Steuben enters the American service as inspector-general. For his oath of office, signed "the Steuben," and attested by Wash- ington, see Wisn, VII: 36-37.

17 The latter part of the letter (Excerpt) F writes to Gen. Washington of his suc- cess in securing an exchange of prisoners. Col. Campbell was sent out from New York by Gen. Howe to confer with him, and he relates that, having received permission from Gen. Clinton, he re- turned to New York with the British officers. There he met "Major Genl Daniel Jones in the Command & General Valentine Jones May Commandant of the City," and he reported: "They treated me with uncommon Civility & granted me everything I asked. The Exchange I took with Me was compleatly carried with Execution, with the Addition of forty-five Officers & about Twenty Privates being for the Servants of Genl Burgoyne, Coll. Campbell & others. Genl Jones has given me the strongest assurance that our officers & Privates shall not have reason again to Complain of unnecessary Severity; indeed their whole System appears to be changed or at least in Confusion."—Life, Pub. Services, Addresses and Letters of Elias Boudinot, ed. by J. J. Boudinot (Boston, 1896), I: 115.

D. Riversing's Royal Gazette (see Dec. 13, 1777), is changed from a weekly to a semi-weekly publication.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 491. See, further, N 22, 1783.

The "Superintendent General of Police" (see My 4) issues a 14 notice that inhabitants who want to buy flour are required to leave their names at his office in Wall St. every Tuesday and Friday at ten o'clock.—Royal Genl, My 27, 1778.

Smith receives the following news: "At 6 & about NY 10,000 [British] Troops ... The greatest Confidence at NY. of terminating the War this Year. A great Dockyard to be set up at NY. The Managers and artificers & Stores hourly expected."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 51. See My 18.

Maj.-Gen. Alexander McDougall sends to Gen. Gates a tabula- tion of events showing that Sir H Clinton has taken steps to strengthen the Enemy's Strength in New York, and its Dependencies." This he has "Collected from De- serters, & friends to our Cause, who have come from Long Island, & New York." It shows a total force of 6,503 men, of whom 2,060 are British, 1,250 Hessian, 3,803 new levies, and 100 Anspackers. These are stationed at Brooklyn, City of New York, Fort Wash- ington, York Island (Manhattan), Long Island, Paulus Hook, Kingsbridge, etc.—From the original MS. with Gates Papers, in N. Y. H. S.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Jones orders that "The three British Regi- ments in New York are to furnish an extraordinary Picket each ... to Assemble to-Noon at Nine on the Parade of the 52d [Regiment] among the Ruins near Broad Street."—Kenbile Papers, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1853), XVI: 615. The occasion is what Smith calls a "Feu de Joie at New York."—Wm. Smith's Diary, III: 65.

Embarkation orders contain the following: "Three Women per Company will be allowed to Embark."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1833), 615.

Smith writes in his diary: "My and Mrs Banyar visited us on Friday ... We both apprehend that this Colony will soon be- come the main Theatre of the War & that Sir H Clinton will correct Howe's Blunder by a greater if he draws all the Troops from Pennsylvania where it will be his Interest to avail himself of the Disaffection complained of by the Independents to overturn the Congres- sional Authority."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), III: 60.

The first of the general orders recorded under Clinton (see My 24) is as follows: at "Head Quarters, Philadelphia:" His Excel- lence has ordered that Sir William Howe has taken his departure for Europe, all Reports and Returns are in future to be made to Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, as Commander in Chief of the Army."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1833), 586.

General orders from headquarters at New York, on this Sun- day, contain the following: "The Battalion of the 71st. Regiment on Long Island are to March to Hallett's Cove on Tuesday Morn- ing, to Pass in boats to Horn's Hook, on this Island, and March from thence to the Ground appointed for their Encampment on the left of the Redoubts of McCown's, near Jones's House." At the same time, it is ordered that "The King's American Regiment, Commanded by Col. Fanning, are to March on Tuesday Morning, at Five o'Clock, to Hora's Hook, from whence they are to pass in boats to Hallett's Cove, and are to be Quartered in New Town, where they will receive Orders from Maj.-Gen. Tryon."—Order- book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1853), 618.

It is reported in Poughkeepsie by people who left New York about ten days ago that provisions, both fresh and salt, were very scarce, and, though prices are limited by martial law, yet the seller usually found means to obtain more; that a good quart of meal might be sold for "half a job," and other provisions in proportion, and that even the soldiers were stinted to half allowance of salted meat. It was supposed the scarcity would increase, as 42 transports had just arrived from Philadelphia, with invalids and Tory inhabi- tants.—N. Y. Jour., My 25, 1778.
1776. It is also reported that "there seemed to be some relaxation of the severity with which our prisoners [Americans] had been used, many of them being now allowed the liberty to walk the streets."

29. Wm. Calwelry announces that he "has erected a Stage Waggon, to go between New-york and Kingbridge, which sets out from this City every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning at 9 o'clock, and from Mr. M' Fraser's at the camp, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; each passenger to pay Six Shillings going and Six returning."

30. Among the general orders issued from headquarters by Gen. Jones is this: "The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to be answerable that no fences near their Camps are Damaged, nor Gardens and Cultivated Grounds trod down or injured. The Regiments shall be able to make good any Damage done, the Officers of the respective Regiments are to be responsible for the good performance of this order."

32. Gen. Jones orders that "The Corps of Artillery will fire a Royal Salute of Twenty One Guns on Thursday [July 4, 7.5] at One o'clock, in Honour of His Majesty's Birthday." This is to add: "The Commanding Officers of Regiments are to Order the Men of their Corps off Duty to be dressed on His Majesty's Birthday as for Parade."

33. The variations in these Returns from Week to Week to be accounted for in the next Return. No Rations are to be delivered but for the present time.

The Commandant of New York is desired to Order an Exact Return to be made out every Saturday of the number of Rations to be drawn for their Effective Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Servants, Women, and Children for the ensuing week, which Return they are to sign themselves and transmit to the Deputy Adjutant General.

The Vegetables in these Returns from Week to Week to be accounted for in the next Return. No Rations are to be delivered but for the present time.

The Commandant of New York is desired to Order an Exact Return to be made out every Saturday of the number of Rations to be drawn for their Effective Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Servants, Women, and Children for the ensuing week, which Return they are to sign themselves and transmit to the Deputy Adjutant General.
The Iconography of Manhattan Island

1778 Boston Gaz. Je 29, 1778. For further comment in a later issue, see Je 9. Cong. resolved on June 17 (q.v.).

12 Smith learns that 'the British have 5 Regiments at Kingsbridge for Fort Washington or Kaipalun, and that Troops had been for several days inquiring at Hoorn's Hook.'—Win. Smith's Diary (MS.), III: 70.

13 The name of Cricket, to be played on Monday next, the 14th instant, at Cannon's Tavern, at Cofear's Hook. Those Gentlemen that choose to become Members of the Club, are desired to attend. The Wickets to be pitch at two o'clock.'—Royal Gaz. Je 13, 1778. Later, the cricket grounds were 'where the late Reviews were, near the Jews Burying Ground.'—Ibid. Je 17, 1780.

14 About a 0'clock this Morning a party of [of Frenchmen], said to be about 20 Men, some Armed, others not, with their Faces blacked, and otherwise disguised, came into Flatbush, took off Major Moncreiffe and Mr. Bache; attempted the Mayor, Mr. Matthews's house, but it being well fastened, and a Shot being fired which they apprehended might give the Alarm, induced them to go off with the two first mentioned Gentlemen, supposed into Jersey.

—Kemble's Jour., 151-52. Major Moncreiffe was the father of the young lady who came as a spy into the household of Geo. Putnam. See S 14, 1776; Memoirs of Mrs. Coghill (London 1794), and The Social Lady, by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer (1824).

15 Hostilities between England and France begin with a naval battle off the French coast.—Guizot, Hist. of France, V: 380. The outbreak of war had been expected since the French alliance with the United States, Feb. 6 (q.v.).

In answer to the letter of the British peace commissioners (see Je 9), congress by unanimous voice declares: 'Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the further effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper containing expressions so disrespectful to his most Christian majesty, the good and great ally of these states, or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honor of an independent nation.'

'The Acts of the British parliament, the commission from your sovereign, and your letter, suppose this people of these states to be subjects of the crown of Great Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.'

I am further directed to inform your excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will, therefore, be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce not consistent with treaties already subsisting, when the King of Great Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition, will be an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of these states, or withdrawing his fleets and armies.'—Jour. of Cong. (Ford ed.), XI: 615. A poem on the commissioners' 'Peace Offerings' was published subsequently, the closing lines of which read: 'Our Birth rights which our God to us did give
We can't give up while we have Life to breathe.
Our Faith we've pledge'd with France, henceforth no more.'

Shall we ask Favors from the British shore.

Take all the dastard Tories; none but God
Shall bind us in all Cases by his Word.
Tell your perfidious King soon as you please,
That Yankee's won't accept such Terms as these.'—Boston Gaz. Je 21, 1778.


The following order is found among the general orders of the British army issued from headquarters at Haddensfield: 'The Women of the Army are constantly to march upon the flanks of the Baggage of their respective Corps, and the Provost Martial has received positive Orders to Drum out any Woman who shall dare to disobey this order.'—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1831), 595. For other references to the women of the British army, see ibid., 596, 598.

The city watch, which was established soon after the King's Troops took Possession of New-York, is complimented in orders from headquarters. The 'inferior Officers, Artificers, Labouers etc. employed in the various Branches of his Majesty's Service June (whose Duty will permit of it) are required in the Share of the City Watch.'—N. Y. Merc., Jl 18, 1778; Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 660.

Kemble records: 'The Troops expected daily from Philadelphia. The Hospital crowded with about six hundred sick and Wounded, but most of the former.'—Kemble's Jour., 152.

Kemble records that there are 'two Battalions of Delancy's on Long Island, to hold themselves in readiness to Embark, and two Battalions of Anspach arrived from Philadelphia.'—Kemble's Jour., 152.

Congress, at York (see S 20, 1777), adjourns to Philadelphia.—Jour. of Cong., II: 610, 616. The first session there was held on July 2, and adjourned from day to day until July 7, when business was again transacted.—Ibid., II: 616.

The battle of Monmouth occurs, the 'last general engagement fought on Northern soil' during the Revolution. Clinton, after evacuating Philadelphia (see Je 18), retreated across New Jersey toward New York. Washington followed, in an attempt to capture or destroy the British army, but his plans were frustrated by Gen. Lee, who disobeyed his orders to attack the enemy at a crucial moment in the vicinity of Monmouth court-house.—Winsor, VI: 397-400; Fish, Hist. & Lit. Essays, essay on 'Charles Lee.' Under date of July 11, Smith writes in his diary: 'Lee under an arrest—for not attacking according to Orders—retreating unnecessarily & for dispersing troops to WashAGO.'—Wm. Smith Arch. (MS.), under Je 28. Kemble records details of the action, with a 'Return of Killed, Wounded, & Missing.' The British loss was 299, of whom 56 died of severe heat of the Weather.'—Kemble's Jour., 154. See Jl 20.

 Holt prints in the Journal a letter to Lord North signed by William Smith, which reads: 'My duty to the King, and the melancholy state of his affairs on this Continent, command me to deal plainly and truly with your Lordship. The overthrow and capture of Gen. Burgoyne and all his army, has inspired the base rebels of this country to such a degree of insolence; that they are determined to attack Gen. Howe in Philadelphia. In short, my Lord, if France enters into treaty with the rebels, I am afraid America will be forever lost to Great Britain; to prevent which permit me, my Lord, to say, that I think the only means left are to cede to France forever:

1. All Canada, in the state she possessed it before the late war.
2. To give up Cape Breton and St. Johns, with their dependencies.
3. To cede to them Nova Scotia.
4. A right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, as possessed by them before the treaty of Paris..
5. In consideration of those concessions, France on her part.
6. To cease all connection, correspondence, & commerce with the rebel colonies.
7. To call home all her subjects, that are now in actual service of the rebels, and prevent them in future.
8. To assist G. Britain with a corps of 12,000 auxiliary troops, to be employed in the service of Great Britain, with the British Army, in order to reduce the rebels to obedience.
9. The honour I have of being one of his Majesty's council as well as duty and gratitude, have all called on me to give you the best advice for his Majesty's service in my power, in this dreadful situation of the King's affairs here, which are such as require some Genl. to be made.'—N. Y. Gaz. (New London), Jl 3, 1778. In his diary Smith declared this letter a 'wicked Forgery,' and penned this record: 'Wrote a Letter to London to defeat the Design of the Forgery in Holt.'—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), Jl 1 and 2, 1781. In a later issue of the Journal the letter was branded by Smith as a forgery.—N. Y. Jour., Jl 27, 1781.

The legislature of the state of New York passes a banishment act against Tories, entitled 'An Act more effectually to prevent the Mischiefs arising from the Influence and Example of Persons of equivocal and suspected Characters in this State.' It requires that, on the refusal of such persons to take an oath of allegiance before 'the Commissioners appointed for inquiring into, detecting and defeating all Conspiracies,' they shall be removed 'to any Place where the Enemy's Lines.' If they fail to appear within 21 days, they shall be adjudged, upon conviction, when loused, to be guilty of 'Misprision of Treason,' and their lands shall be charged with
double taxes.—Laws of N. T., 1st sess. chap. 47 (Gaine ed., 1789, I: 30). A probable origin of this legislative measure is given by Wm. Smith in his diary: "The popular Zealots have lately been sanguine. They are elevated by the Report that the British army have evacuated Pennsylvania and that Arnold is in Possession of it—They probably imagine that such [as] have not joined them may in the moment of Despoyndence be induced to it."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), III, under Jl 3. Regarding the banishment of Tories, see Winsor, VII: 201.

A list of the receiving sentence of banishment, which includes the name of "William Smith, Esq. [see Jl 3], one of the members of the late Council of the King of Great Britain for this State," is preserved in the secretaries office.—Mag. Am. Hist., June, 1881, pp. 428, 433. See, however, My 4, 1780.

Maj. John André, having recorded in his daily journal an account of the withdrawal of the British troops under Sir Henry Clinton from Philadelphia through New Jersey to New York, concludes his report with the arrival in the city on this date (it is probably this date André meant when he wrote "June 31") of the "Guards Hessians and Cavalry." He says: "Thus was completed a March of many miles thro' the Enemy's country in defiance of every obstacle they threatened or attempted to throw in our path by every possible means to hinder and pursuing them at Freeman's [Monmouth—see Jl 28] that a superiority both of skill and powers was shewn; but throughout the march they were perplexed in their conjectures by the secrecy observed respecting our route and by false movements made to deceive them; neither could their Militia or Light Troops with their boasted knowledge of the country and dexterity in hovering round us, find an opportunity to give the least opposition of eight miles in length.

André's Jour., from the manuscript in the library of Wm. K. Bixby, St. Louis, ed. by Henry Cabot Lodge (pub. by the Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903), II: 16-17.

In this month, John Wilson, ensign of the 71st Regt. and assistant-engineer of the British army, drew a topographical plan of the upper end of "The Island of New York from Horn's Hook to the Point of Ferguson Bridge from a Survey in July 1778..."—See facsimile reproduction in André's Jour., ed. by Henry C. Lodge (Boston, The Bibliophile Soc., 1903), II: following p. 50.

On July 1, 2, and 3, the British, embarking at "the Hook," landed the 1st. and 2d. Brigades upon Staten Island; 3d. 4th., and 5th. New Utrecht, Long Island; the rest of the Army upon New York Island.—Kemble's Jour., 154.

In accordance with the act of June 30 (q.v.), Wm. Smith receives an order to appear at Poughkeepsie before the commissioners for detecting conspiracies, to take the oath of allegiance. On the same day he wrote in his diary that he did not intend to take the oath, and added: "I shall imitate the Conduct of Metelus Numidicus. I shall refuse to be banished from the United States in order to Oath contributed to his Honor. Of this I am clear that my Submission to it would not only wound my Innocence but disgrace my Character. What shallow Policy! The Act will turn the distressed Exiles into bitter Enemies, such as take it [the oath] for Force will be less friendly than if it had not been tendered. It is oppressive & impolitic."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), III.

Smith appeared before the commissioners on July 6 and refused to take the oath.—Ibid., V, Supplement. He came to New York City in August (see Ag 26).

"The number of deserters, chiefly Hessians, who have left the British army since they left this city [Philadelphia—see Jl 18], amounts to upwards of 1500.

We hear that the British troops now in New-York, are preparing to evacuate that city, and that the whole of the troops now on the Continent, will soon be drawn off to Britain or the West-Indies.

When Sir William Howe, General Burgoyne, and Sir Henry Clinton embarked for America in the year 1775, the following lines appeared in a London Paper:

Behold! the Cerberus the Atlantic plough,
'Her precious cargo—Clifton—Burgoyne—Howe.'

Bow—Bow—Bow!

"We leave it to our readers to determine, whether those military 'dogs of war' have done any thing but bark ever since they came to America."—Penn. Packet, Jl 4, 1778.

A reward is offered for the return to John Bouwer's "English Tavern," at the 4-mile stone, of a "black sprig'd Sattin Clock."—Royal Gaz., Jl 4, 1778. The 4-mile stone stood on the north side of the present 46th St, west of Third Ave. The "English Tavern" was a place of resort, as we know, since they came to America.

July 5

Sir Henry Clinton, "Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America," arrives in New York from Philadelphia (see Jl 18)—N. Y. Merc., Jl 6, 1778.

The British army establishes headquarters at Sandy Hook, where its march is completed, and orders are issued for the disposition of the troops. Those assigned to Manhattan Island in the orders of this day are the "16th. and 17th. Dragoons, and the three Provincial Troops, the Guards, Queen's Rangers, Flank Companies of 2d., 43d., and Marines, and all the Hessian Corps."—Order-book, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 603.

A letter from Poughkeepsie states that Samuel Brosome has donated $1000 to Mr. Jay for the distressed prisoners confined at New-York;" and that the governor of the state has undertaken "to transact this business," as soon as military operations "will admit of any communication with the enemy." All intercourse with them has been suspended "for several months."—N. Y. Jour., Jl 6, 1778.


The king's commissioners having arrived in New York "last week" (cf. Jl 3), with power to appoint governors, Tryon writes to Germain asking that he may be recalled.—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 747. The request was refused.—Ibid., VIII: 749.

Capt. Archibald Robertson is "Employ'd in making a sketch of the Attack at Monmouth [see Jl 28] to be sent home by the Governor's Private of the Campaign 1778 (M.S.)." He made a second sketch later (see O 24).

Montresor accompanies Sir Henry Clinton and the general officers to the Narrows, both on Staten and Long Islands, and explains a project of his "for defending that Pass, for preventing an Enemy's Fleet passing to New York."—Montresor's Jour., 504.

Washington, writing to Gov. Clinton from headquarters at Paramus, says, in part: "By the latest accounts from New York it does not seem possible that the Enemy will operate anywhere suddenly; They have been much harassed and deranged by their march thro' Jersey, and are at present encamped upon Long, Staten and York Islands.

We have this day a rumor that a French Fleet has been seen off the Coast, and that the English is preparing to sail from New York in pursuit of them. But it is but a rumor."—From Letters of Geo. Washington to Geo. and Jas. Clinton, 18.

Kemble records: "The Count D'Estaing, with 13 Ships of the Line, came to Anchor off the Hook; our Fleet under Lord Howe drawn up within the Hook to receive them."—Kemble's Jour., 155. Montresor states that the French fleet consisted of "11 Ships of the Line and 3 Frigates," and that of our Fishing Boats.—Montresor's Jour., 504; and foot-note, showing list of the Toulen fleet off Sandy Hook under command of Count D'Estaing. See also Robertson's Private Jour. of the Campaign 1778 (M.S.). A carefully executed sepia drawing of the French fleet lying off Sandy Hook, drawn by Ozanne, the official French artist attached to the fleet, is preserved in the Library of Congress with 21 other drawings by the same artist showing the fleet in various American ports. These drawings were bought in Paris in 1911 by the author.

Several letters passed between Lafayette and the admiral while his fleet was anchored off Sandy Hook.—Doniol, Correspondance inédite de La Fayette avec Le Comte D'Estaing (1892). For an account of the movements of the French fleet during this and the following year, see Plutarch, "Etats-critiques des operations de Flamil D'Estaing aux Eats-Unis et aux Antilles (1779-1779)," in Bulletin Historique et Scientifique de L'Auvergne, Sept. 1921, and succeeding issues.

Clinton, and the British commissioners, Carlisle, Eden, and Johnstone, at New York, address the following letter to the continental congress: "We received soon after our arrival at this place, your answer [see Jl 17] to our letter [see Jl 9],... and are sorry to find on your part any difficulties raised which must prolong the calamities of the present war.

"You propose to us as matter of choice or other of two alternatives, which you state as preliminaries necessary even to the beginning of a negotiation for peace to this empire.

"One is an explicit acknowledgement of the independence of
'The Montresor's distance French you, 16, blockaded English may 13, 17-18. your this.
32-pounders. Battery 1st. 5th.
their office at the battery on the side, their masts and gunports.
87th. the mercenary of America surrounded on all sides, by the forces of the magnanimous and Most Christian King, and the virtuous citizens of America. It is therefore more than probable that the destruction which the emisaries of Britain had concerted for the free and independent sons of America, will, ere long, fall with tenfold misery upon their own heads.—Ibid. Montresor records that the French fleet has already taken "Eleven sail of our (British) vessels on entry to the port of New York."—Montresor's Jour., July 506. André records the capture of a still larger number (see Jl 22).

"At 4 o'clock this morning Sir Henry Clinton went from New York down to Lord Howe at Sandy Hook."—Montresor's Jour., July 504.

Von Kraft records in his journal: "I was sent with one Coral and 18 privates a distance of 3 English miles from our camp to Yorck on watch on the road at a place called Tortellsey [Turtle Bay] to guard three powder-magazines. Never until then did I eat so much in six days, and only at this place. A very pleasant place."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1882), 54.

Encouragement is offered to win recruits to the "Roman Catholic Volunteers." The recruiting stations are at "No. 51, in Cherry street, near the Ship Yards," and at an encampment "at Yellow-Hook."—N. T. Misc., Jl 13, 1778. It appears by this that the British military authorities disregarded the provincial statute which supposed Edel's, Catholics and other Catholics unfit for service.

"The French Fleet [is] still at Anchor & taking a good many 16 Ships bound for this Port [New York]."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Sir Henry Clinton changes his headquarters from the Narrows to New York.—Montresor's Jour., 505.

"By a person who came out of New York last Saturday, we are informed the tories were in the greatest consternation.—Their Incendies had quite vanished—and now they begin to send toast and batter to the prisoners by way of making fair weather for themselves against our army takes possession of that city, which time is near at hand."—Penn Packet, Jl 16, 1778.

"This day the 1st. Brigade and 2d. Battalion 71st. were brought from Staten Island, the 71st. to proceed to Kings Bridge, the 1st. Brigade to occupy Gowanus Pass. We were now on the Island: 10th. regiment, 47th. 27th. and 49th. 52d. 45th. 71st. Regiments, 13 Battalions Hessians, Queen's Rangers, 2d. Brigade Delancey's and Robinson's Provincial's in the whole about 9,000 fit for Duty."—Kemble's Jour., 1756; see also Montresor's Jour., 505.

Smith writes in his diary: "The Confidence of the Whigs is at its highest Elevation if we were to judge from their Words—but I impute this... Language to Fear in the Leaders of a Rising of the People—Great Pains are taken to render it credible that the British lost in Jersey is 3000 and that a French Fleet & 12000 Troops are arrived in Delaware & the Kings Army leaving NY. for Halifax. Yet melancholy Truths slip out which the Whigs affect to disbelieve—The advance of an army to Fort Stanwix—The cutting off of Wyoming by Indians. ...The Assembly of an army at Ticconderoga—That the Loss in Jersey was Trifling & no Victory—See Washington's & Lee's Letters in Loudon's Paper of yesterday. Many suspect that the fleet said to be in Delaware on the 12 Ins & gone to Sandy Hook is an English one—See Franklin & Adam's Letters dated at Paris 18 May advising of 11 Ships of the Line [see Jl 22] ready to sail for America. ..."—Wm. Smith MSS., folio 195. Private letter. For a report of the convention of the 7th. Delaware there is blocked by the French fleet: "If the French fleet should preserve its present station, a famine must, I think (and very soon) ensue in the enemy's army, as all their supplies must be cut off. Nothing but rice, instead of bread or flour, has been dealt out to the soldiers since their arrival in New York. A loaf of bread that used to cost 4 d. now sells in the city for a dollar. In short, it appears to me, not at all impossible, that if they should be thus kept hem'd in on the sea and land side, they will be reduced to the necessity of surrendering the city in less than a month, without any enterprise of General Washington against them."—Penn Packet (Phila.), Jl 25, 1778. In the same paper it is reported that Washington has crossed the North River to unite with Gates above Kingbridge. "Thus are the enemies of America surrounded on all sides, by the forces of the magnanimous and Most Christian King, and the virtuous citizens of America. It is therefore more than probable that the destruction which the emisaries of Britain had concerted for the free and independent sons of America, will, ere long, fall with tenfold misery upon their own heads.—Ibid. Montresor records that the French fleet has already taken "Eleven sail of our (British) vessels on entry to the port of New York."—Montresor's Jour., July 506. André records the capture of a still larger number (see Jl 22).

Smith says there are many negroes in Washington's army: "they mix, march, mess & sleep with the Whites." The soldiers complain of a "want of Pay." Many are "in Rags without Shoes & Stockings" and "wish the war ended."—Wm. Smith's MSS., folio 195.

Sir Charles Blagden, an officer in the British hospital service, writes from New York to Sir John Hopkins: "In the affair of the
A GENERAL PEACE.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1783.

LATE last Night, an EXPRESS from New-Jersey, brought the following Account.

THAT on Sunday last, the Twenty-Third Instant, a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, in Thirty-five Days from Cadiz, with Dispatches to the Continental Congress, informing them, that on Monday the Twentieth Day of January, the Preliminaries to

A GENERAL PEACE,

Between Great-Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, were signed at Paris, by all the Commissioners from those Powers; in consequence of which, Hostilities, by Sea and Land, were to cease in Europe, on Wednesday the Twentieth Day of February; and in America, on Thursday the Twentieth Day of March, in the present Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Three.

THIS very important Intelligence was last Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.---Respecting the Particulars of this truly Interesting Event no more are yet received, but they are hourly expected.

Published by James Rivington, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

B. RIVINGTON'S REPRINT OF THE KING'S PROCLAMATION OF FEB. 14, 1783, TERMINATING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. SEE P. 1156.

B. REPRODUCTION OF RIVINGTON'S BROADSIDE ANNOUNCING THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE PROTOCOL AT PARIS ON JAN. 20, 1783. SEE P. 1158.
CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776–1783

July 28th of June [q.v.] we lost upon the whole between three & four hundred men & about the same number had deserted during our first three weeks' march.-"Reported..." (22)

23 The next day the French fleet sailed from Toulon, and we had 900 men out in pursuit of them, but lay all asleep at Spithed. From the original letter in the N. Y. P. L. printed in Library Bull. (1903), 422-24.

Lord Carlisle writes from New York to Lady Carlisle: "The common people hate us in their hearts. ... Formerly, when things went better for us, there was an appearance of friendship, but now the contrary seems to be the case; but no sooner was our situation the least altered for the worse, but these friends were the first to fire on us; and many were taken with their pardons in their pockets."—Trelvery, The Am. Revolution, III: 404.

The French fleet, which has been lying off Sandy Hook since the 11th inst., weights anchor and sails for Rhode Island, as recorded in the military journal of Maj. John Adams, which says: "Finding the French ships at anchor, they landed a considerable body of men in Shrewsbury River and took in water. They captured about twenty sail of trading vessels and one or two sloops of war, an object of no consequence, compared with the expectations they might have."—André's Jour., 17-18; see also Montresor's Jour., 506; and Kemble's Jour., 156.

Channing says that during the eleven days the French had been "busily engaged in sounding the channels leading over the bar. ... Suddenly, on July 22, when the depth of water on the outer bar rose to thirty feet—ample for the passage of the biggest French line—D'Estaing stood out to sea. ... Treachery or unwillingness of pilots has always been alleged as the reason for this sudden turnabout; but the necessity of keeping his fleet intact, or possibly some knowledge of the approach of Commodore Byron, may have impelled him to this action."—Channing, Hist. of U. S., III: 298-99.

A recent French treatise, Étude critique des opérations de l'amiral d'Estaing aux États-Unis et aux Antilles (1778-1779), by Col. Phylle, defends the admiral thus: "D'Estaing préoccupa immédiatement de faire rechercher des pilotes et de faire reconnaître les pas conduisant dans la rade intérieure. Ces passages, situés entre New-Jersey et l'Île Long Island, sont autant de quatre; mais une seule est accessible aux navires. Les pilotes consultés prétendaient que la passe en question ne pouvait être utilisée par les vaisseaux de 74 canons. En vain, d'Estaing insista; en vain, promit-il cent cinquante mille francs au pilote qui ferait passer l'escadre. Tous refusèrent. L'amertume au cœur, d'Estaing dut renoncer à son projet. "Il semble que d'Estaing se soit heurté dans cette affaire à la mauvaise volonté des pilotes américains. ... Les concours des pilotes du pays était donc absolument indisponible; or, il semble que la plupart de ces pilotes aient voulu nous refuser l'occasion de remporter des succès, soit que certains d'entre eux fussent accrétement à la solde des Anglais, soit par jalousie de race."—Bulletin Historique et Scientifique de L'Amérique (O, 1901), 200.

Kemble avers that "want of Water may have induced Count D'Estaing to leave His position without the Hook, as well as having Effected his present business, the Opening Southern Ports, and taking the Tobacco Trade under his Convoy, which may, by this time, he prepared and ready to Sail. If Mr. Byron is near, he [D'Estaing] never will venture himself in Rhode Island."—Kemble's Jour. 1777. On the 24th, the French fleet was said to have been seen "off the Delawar."—Ibid. Its destination, however, was Rhode Island.—See Ag 6.

Lieut. Von Krafk describes a section of the country near Kingsbridge (evidently on Manhattan Island): "We lost our way in the woods and arrived at some huts, in which and in the adjoining little gardens many things, but no people were to be seen or heard. Presumably it all belonged to negroes. We left everything untouched."—July 28th (23)

22 Everything seemed to me as if belonging to house servants."—N. Y. P. L. Collections (1882), 56.

23 "Arrived the the Sound transports from Rhode Island that lately took the Reinforcement there. Their approach creating an alarm, a Battery was erected at Hores's Hook near Hell-Gate. Sent an Engineer likewise to Staten Island to make a redoubt near the Flag Staff."—Montresor's Jour., 506.

24 "General Knyphausen gave this day to Kings Bridge, to Command there. The Rebels alarmed our out Posts last Night by firing upon the Sentinels, but nothing more. General Tryon's March to the East End of Long Island Countermarched."—Kemble's Jour., 157.

25 The following orders referring to the movements of the British troops are drawn up: "The Regt of Landgraves to march to Kingsbridge tomorrow morning; to be posted there, as G1 Knyphausen shall think proper."—The 54th Regt to march tomorrow morning with the Park of Artillery, towards New York.

26 Commissions, &c. to be within Kingsbridge, by the 27th at Night.

27 The Army to march on the 29th, & to be posted as follows: Light Infantry, near Horn's Hook. British & Hessian Grenadiers, at Mc Gowan's. Volts of Ireland, within Kingsbridge. 4th & 26th Between the Redoubts, on the Heights of Fordham. Jaguars, upon Spiten Devil.

28 "17th Dragons, near Kingsbridge; within. Queen's Rangers, legion, & Everick's, beyond the Redoubts. Bank Companies of the Guards, in New York."—From a M.S. among the Robinson loose papers in the N. Y. P. L.

29 Return of the Sick in the General Hospital consists of 850 men.—Montresor's Jour., 507.

30 "About 800 British and Hessian Prisoners arrived here from New-Jersey and Connecticut" since the last issue of the newspaper. "The same Number of Americans are to be sent out in their Room."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 27, 1778.

31 Volunteer companies of gentlemen, in uniforms, parade in the Fields, and are reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Robertson, who addresses them, stating his intention "of acquainting his Majesty and their fellow Subjects in Britain, with their loyal and military Ardour."—N. Y. Merc., Aug. 3, 1778.

32 The "Provincial Secretary's Office is removed from Broad Street, to No. 165, the upper End of Queen-Street."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 27, 1778.

33 Maj.-Gen. Valentine Jones, the commandant of New York, publishes a notice forbidding persons "to wash clothing of any kind in the Fresh Water Pond, or heave filth, garbage [sic], or dirt, in or near the same."—Royal Gas., Jl 29, 1778.

34 Sir Henry Gore to the Hook, supposed to Consult with Lord Howe on the Operations necessary to pursue if the French are gone to Rhode Island.

35 "We have now on New York, Staten, and Long Island, 20,000 Rank and File fit for duty."—Kemble's Jour., 158. Cf. letter in N. Y. Jour. (Poughkeepsie), Ag 10, 1778.

36 The Cornwall, of 74 Guns, one of Admiral Byron's Fleet, arrived and at anchor in the Hous, partly Company the 2d or 4th of this month in a Gale of Wind. The Centurion and Raisible also arrived from Halifax. Strongly Conjectured that the French Fleet is going to Rhode Island."—Kemble's Jour., 158.

37 "A Legion now raising of 700 men under the Command of Lord Cathcart."—Montresor's Jour., 507.

38 "The Rebels have detached 4500 men from their Grand Army at and about the White Plains to proceed to the Eastward."—Montresor's Jour., 507; see also Kemble's Jour., 158.

39 Kemble records that it is "Reported that Mr. Washington had Aug. Detached 3000 Men to Rhode Island "Kemble says "for the Hook."—Kemble's Jour., 158.

40 It is announced that the Bathing Machine is "ready at the North River, behind Mr. Harrison's Brewhousd, when [where] Attendance will be given every Morning during the Summer Season."—Royal Gas., Ag 1, 1778. The first mention of this machine was on April 18 (q.v.), though apparently in another location.

41 Kemble records: "About two o'clock this day, Lord Howe made the Signal for the Fleet to Weigh; in twenty Minutes the whole were under Sail, consisting of one 74, seven 64, five of 50
The discharge of provisions, Guns, then lived;**—Kemble's Jour., 159.**

Another large fire occurs in New York. The following is the first newspaper report of it: "About 1 o'clock this morning, a most dreadful Fire broke out, in the Store of Mr. Jones, Ship Chandler, on Cruger's Wharf [now Front St.], in this City, which, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of the Nivey, Army and Inhabitants, soon consumed all the Buildings on the East, South, and West End of said Wharf, and every House on the South Side of Little Dock Street. The Street being narrow, the Flames soon communicated to the North Side of Little-Dock-Street, and consumed the whole (five Houses excepted) at the W. End. The Fire soon caught the Back Buildings in Dock-street [now Pearl St], and burnt every House to the East of Isaac Low's so far as the Great Old-Slip, and three opposite the Slip. Mr. Low's House, the not burnt entirely, is greatly damaged, as well as that next to it on the West. The Loss . . . is great, there being no less than 64 Dwelling Houses, besides Stores, consumed.

... two small Vessels burnt, but . . no lives . . lost. . . .

"Col. Coburn and the Officers and Men of the 53rd Regiment were among the first of the Military that attended the fire, and they, with the other Gentlemen of the Army gave their Assistance during the whole time."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 3, 1778. The account in the Royal Gaz. of Aug. 5, is the same as this, excepting that, in place of "the Store of Mr. Jones, Ship Chandler" is substituted "the House of Mr. Stewart." See, however, Ag 7.

Kemble states in his journal that the fire broke out "near the Shews, and consumed all the block of Houses and Stores between that and Mr. Isaac Low's, with some King's Stores, Provincial Clothing, &c."—Kemble's Jour., 158. The quartermaster-general's store-house was one of these.—N. Y. Col. Doc., VIII: 775. Provision and bake-houses were among those burned. A few suspected persons, including Frenchmen, were arrested.—Van Kruiff's Jour., in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1884), 101. The building where the fire broke out was "on the Dock near the Old Slip Market." Three topsail vessels, besides the store-houses, were burnt. The total loss is supposed to be £250,000.—Montresor's Jour., 508. Another report stated that "it consumed all the houses between 'Countries' and the 'Old Slip Market,' from the water-side to Dock [Pearl] Street."—N. Y. Jour., Ag 24, 1778.

The owners' names, and the number of houses owned by each that were burned, were published a week later. Col. Wm. Bayard, who lost several houses in the fire of 1776, lost six in this, the income of which was £520 a year.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 10, 1778. One of the heaviest losers was Peter "Meyffer" (Meier). He and his relatives, in the last 23 months, have lost 15 houses and stores, "some of them large and elegant Buildings."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 17, 1778. A letter of Mrs. Rachel White, a White Plains refugee (who has a brother aide-de-camp to Gen. Clinton), who saw the fire, states that "it began in a house filled with King's stores—68 houses consumed and a vast quantity of stores, amongst which 30,000 blankets or pairs of blankets, . . . 10,000 suits of cloaths, and a great deal of provisions, computed at four weeks supply. . . .—Penn. Packet, Ag 15, 1778.

Mayor David Mathews, who did service at the fire, was dangerously wounded, but recovered.—Ibid., Ag 16, 1778.

See the plan of the city, drawn and described by David Grim, showing the locality and course of this fire (and also that of 1776), owned by the N. Y. H. S., and reproduced in Man. Com. Coun. (1866), opp. p. 766. He states: "The cause of so many houses being burnt in this time was the Military Officers taking the ordering and directions of this fire from the firemen. The citizens complained thereof, to the Commander-in-Chief, Who immediately gave general orders that in future, No Military man should interfere with any fire that may happen in the City, and leave the extinguishing thereof to the entire directions of the firemen and inhabitants."—Ibid., 766.

In the correspondence having gone to New York and formed his lines, "with the left on the Hudson and the right on the East river, about a mile in front of the city," Von Elking writes: "The mob had again set fire to many of the best houses and churches, while the garrison was quartered in other churches, and in Fort St. George and in wooden barracks. The party feeling ran high in the city; its civil government was in loyal hands, and the Germans found evidences of luxury and hospitality in the well-furnished houses on Queen and Water street, where the rich merchants then lived." The city was divided into seven sections, and a mayor, with seven councillors and seven aldermen—loyalists, of course—had charge of the civil government. Many of the citizens were supplied with arms and employed as militia, to guard the city.—The German Allied Troops in the North American War, 54.

A London news item, on Oct. 15, stated: "The Fire which has happened at New-York was foreseen by several Merchants in London, who as soon as they had Advice of Clinton's Return to New-York from Philadelphia, immediately insured their Goods there from Fire. The Premium given on this Account, for three Months was Five Guineas per Cent."—St. James's Chron., O 13-15, 1778. A New York letter which reached England in November stated that "14,000 Suits of Clothes and 30,000 Stand of Arms were destroyed in the Fire."—Ibid., N 19-22, 1778.

The British ordnance slop "Morning Star," lying "off the Coffee House in the East River," with 248 barrels of gunpowder on board, blew up. It is supposed to have been struck by lightning. Considerable damage is done to windows and the roofs of houses, and many people are knocked down by the shock.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 10, 1778. Dunlap published in Hist. of the New Netherlands, 2d Ed., CCCXXV ed. 1st, the letter of an old man (dated 1816) giving interesting details of this occurrence. See also Robertson's Jour. (M. S.). See also Ag 7.

A "Gentleman high in Office at New-York" writes to a correspondent in London: "The Conciliatory Bills [see F 19 and Ap 15] have been productive of great Evils, and lost us Opportunities not again to be expected. . . . I am astonished that Ministry could have many Expectations from the Mercantile Men, acquainted, as they must have been, of D'Estaing's Destination, and the Appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Congress. In short, there is no Alternative but Conquest, or avowing absolute Independence, and we dare the Evacuation of Philadelphia will be followed by that of New-York.

"We have been informed that the Midst of this Distress, and the Dread of Famine coming upon us, by the miraculous Arrival of the Cock Fleet, . . . which escaped the greatest Risk of being taken and converted to Mr. Washington's Use. . . . They are safe now in the East River, and come very opportune to supply several Sorts of Provisions, which were entirely deficient."—St. James's Chron., O 20-22, 1778. Regarding conditions in New York, see also letter in N. Y. Jour. (Poughkeepsie), Ag 10, 1778.

Moniteur Gérard, ambassador from France, the first from any nation, is introduced to congress.—Jour. of Cong., III: 6.

"Arrived this evening an Express from Major General Pigot from Rhode Island to Sir Henry Clinton dated the 3rd and that (sic) he was invested by the French Fleet and 30,000 Rebels and expected the Rebels would open their Batteries against him, on this day. Lord Hood arrived here, and we have a good anchorage again [see Ag 2] and proceeded with a fair wind to attack the French Fleet at Rhode Island."—Montresor's Jour., 508. See also Kemble's Jour., 159.

This date is found on one of the finest of Archibald Robertson's drawings, entitled "New York from Brooklyn Heights." This beautiful sepia drawing, and the one made from Mt. Pitt and bearing the date April 11, 1778 (q.v.), probably never belonged to the series described under July 12 (q.v.); they were separately purchased by the author some time before the portfolio collection was found and are of somewhat larger size. When found these two drawings were mounted on strainers, and framed. See Frontispiece, Vol. V.

For the safety of the city and shipping, Maj.-Gen. Jones issues an order requiring that vessels shall not be near any wharf without permit from the superintendent of the port, and then only to load and unload, and with anchor astern, "to be able to haul off immediately when ordered, or in case of fire."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 24, 1778.

In an open letter, John Stewart publishes a contradiction of a statement, which John Jones printed in Robertson's Gen. of Aug. 4, that the fire of Aug. 3 (q.v.) originated in Stewart's house. In support of this contention, he publishes the following order from the provost-marshal's aide-de-camp: "John Stewart having been confined in the Provost at his own Request, until it could be proved that the Fire was not occasioned by any Neglect of his; it appearing that the Fire did not begin at his House, he is discharged by the General's order."—Royal Gen., Ag 8, 1778.

"This morning arrived the Rebel Commissary General of
Prisoners."—Montresor’s Jour., 504. This was Elias Boudinot.—See F. 3.

10 "Ld Howe got off the Mouth of the Harbour near Block 14 the French Fleet immediately came out 14 Sail of Line of Battle ships, The Two Fleet were in sight for near Two Days & Just as they were going to Engage a very heavy storm came on at which separated them all & lasted two days."—Robertson’s Jour. (MS.).

11 A French Packet from the Rebels came in. Smith the Counsellor Mr. Callender: Colclough sent for the naval at the Wharf.

—Montresor’s Jour., 509. See also Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), III: 88–91; also his Vol. VI, under date of Ag 26.

13 The Penn. Packet prints a "genuine copy of an Advertisement lately printed, and pasted up in New-York, at all the public places in the city." The advertisement reads: "To be Sold at Private Sale; The British Rights in America consisting of, amongst other articles, The Thirteen Provinces now in Rebellion, which Britain, in the hour of her insolvency, attempted to subdue; the reversion of the government of Quebec, Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, East and West Florida; the territory of the Hudson’s Bay Company; a respectable body of his Majesty’s troops, and a considerable part of the royal navy, together with all the loyal subjects of America."—Penn. Packet, Ag 13, 1778.

14 A proclamation is issued by Maj.-Gen. Jones, offering a reward of 100 guineas for the discovery of the incendiaries who, it is believed, started the recent fire. If the informer is an accomplice, the commander-in-chief offers him a pardon for his crime. "It is reported that a Man suspected to have been concerned, being pursued, was wounded in the Back with a Bayonet, immediately after the Fire broke out."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 15, 1778; Mass. Com. Coun. (1863), 661. ibid. (1866), 753. The next day, John C. Knapp, offered reward of 20 guineas on the same conditions.—Royal Gaz., Ag 22, 1778.

15 "Our Fleet [British] came to Sandy Hook had received some damage the Appolo Frigate was entirely Dismasted L. Howe was on board of her—Two of the French Fleet were Dismasted—The Iris 50 engaged their Rear Adm in a 74 & made her steer off—Two others of our 50’s were a little engaged—The French Fleet came to an Anchor off the Mouth of the Delaware."—Robertson’s Jour. (MS.). "Commodore Hotham also fell in with another 74 French Ship dismasted, and would have taken if some of his Squadron had not appeared to rescue him."—Kemble’s Jour., 160.

16 The inhabitants [of New York] are most distressed at their present situation, and a vast many want to take their chance in the country, but cannot obtain permission."—Extract from letter from White Plains in Penn. Packet, Ag 15, 1778. See also De Voe, Market Book, 109.

17 Montresor states: "Our army at New York and its Dependencies and that at Rhode Island consist of Twenty five Thousand Men."—Montresor’s Jour., 318. Regarding the campaign in Rhode Island, including the siege of Newport, with maps, see Wimber, VI: 591, 593, 595, 596, 602, 600, 602.

18 "The Battalion American Loyalists [of New York] embarked on board of transports from Flushing."—Montresor’s Jour., 310. On the 20th, they were ordered to disembark "and take up their old Ground."—Ibid.

This is recorded on one of Archibald Robertson’s drawings (No. 42—see JL 12, 1776), entitled "Kepp’s Bay 17th Aug 1778, where the Troops landed 17th Sept 1776."—Phoenix 44, Capt. H Parker Roebuck 44, Hammonds, Carisford 28. Finisham Aug. [2], Rose 20, J. Walton.

"All our fleet assembled at the Hook preparing to go to Sea as soon as possible."—Kemble’s Jour., 160.

Kemble records a report that "the French fleet left all their Troops upon Conanicut Island in Rhode Island Harbour, said to be about 2,000 under Command of the Marquis De Lafayette;" and he adds: "All this time our Army lays idle."—Kemble’s Jour., 160. He records on Aug. 24 a report that, on Aug. 21, "the French fleet [was] still in the Offing, but had not entered the Harbour of Rhode Island."—Ibid., 161.

"The general calculation made of the sick in our Military Hospitals [N. Y. City] is that seven men die out of every hundred." This is due to the season of the year, when the number of patients increases.—Montresor’s Jour., 318.

"The Experiment," a British ship of 50 guns, having been chased from sea by some of the French fleet, arrives through the Sound. In consequence Sir Henry Clinton went from hence to Lord Howe at Sandy Hook."—Ibid.

Inhabitants of New York and vicinity are cautioned not to purchase "any articles of clothing, furniture, or any part of the appointments or necessaries of a soldier." They are subject to fine or imprisonment for doing so.—Royal Gaz., Ag 22, 1778.

Two British fire-ships are sent from New York to Sandy Hook.—Montresor’s Jour., 511.

Deserters from the Americans come daily to New York.—Ibid.

Kemble records: "Went down to the Hook and Dined on board Commodore Hotham’s, with a number of Captains of the War, whose Unanimity and Confidence in Lord Howe is most pleasing, who they talk of as the best Officer ever known."—Kemble’s Jour., 160.

"Lord Howe sailed out of the Hook with his fleet and Anchored about six or eight Miles off; in the Evening the Experiment joined them, who had Sailed about eight days before for Rhode Island, but was chased on her arrival by a Horse by three 74 Gun French Ships, and obliged to come thro’ the Sound, and was the first 50 Gun Ship ever known to come through Hell Gate."—Kemble’s Jour., 160. Possibly this event is depicted in A. Pl. 7b, Vol. III.

There was a skirmish this morning "between Emmerick’s Chasseurs and some Indians and Rebels dressed like them near King’s bridge—9 wounded and 2 taken—we had 2 men wounded."—Montresor’s Jour., 511.

Two sloops arrive at New York, "as Flags of Truce," loaded with "Inhabitants from the country that have refused the Test Oath."—Ibid.

An item of Boston news states: "By a gentleman who has been some time a prisoner at New-York, but left that place about a fortnight since, he learns, that all the additional prisoners were at last sent out of the city; not from motives of generosity, but because the enemy found it difficult to subsist them there in their present situation, and because under the apprehensions they are now in, of an attempt to dislodge them from that place, they thought themselves safer without such a body of Americans among them, though unarmed and confined. . . . According to the account of this gentleman as well as that of others, though the severe treatment of our prisoners has been lately mitigated, it has yet to the last been hard; sick and well have been crowded together, and no difference allowed respecting rank, while the French have been treated in another manner; particular attention having been paid to their rank, and compliance shewn them in many instances. . . . Upon the appearance of the French fleet at the Hook, the French and American prisoners discovered their joy as far as they dared, but every countenance in New-York, friendly to the British cause was appalled. The merchants were solicitous to turn their goods into money at any rate, or to conceal them, or to exchange them for the least bulky and most portable articles. The heavy cannon, and other things were already embarded, and the transports had taken on board provisions, and were wooded and watered for three months. . . .

"The enemy now freely acknowledge that the tables are turned, and they put on the offensive and have nothing to do but to provide for their own safety at every quarter, in the best manner they can."—N. Y. Jour. (Poughkeepsie), 3, 5, 1778.

The last and the latest definite mention of the Old Slip Market in the account of the fire of Aug. 3 (q.v.). He thinks this market was probably pulled down between
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1778 this time and 1790.—Market Book, 107, 109. See Ap 18, 1691; Ji 8, 1701; O 21, 1756; L. M. R. K., III: 999; Pl. 174. 25

"Some Rebel Light Horse came to Phillips house near King's bridge—3 were shot by the Yagers."—Montresor's Jour., 511. 26

This evening arrived the fleet of Victuallers from Cork in most excellent condition. His army [at New York] had but 7 weeks provi- sions left, and this fleet had been at Reddy Island in Delaware river, in a mistake not having been informed of our evacuating Philadelphia though they left Cork so late as the 31st March."—Ibid.

Kemble is informed that the French fleet has left Rhode Island, and is supposed to have gone to Boston. He adds "One Battalion Grenadiers [1st], one of Light Infantry (1st.), and 3d and 4th Brigades Marched this day from Bedford towards Flushing, under Command of General Grey, supposed to Embark there for Rhode Island. Sir Henry Clinton went this day to Flushing, . . ."—Kemble's Jour., 161. See Ag 30.

William Smith continues his diary under this date in a new book, Vol. VI. He heads it "New York Bowery at Mr. Stuyvesant's," and then gives an account of his trip from Livingston Manor, which he left on July 31. Stops were made at "Poughkeepsing" (Poughkeepsie), Fishkill, and Haverstraw. At Fishkill he was given over "to the Care of L Col. Burr an officer . . . from General Washington to conduct the Flag to N. York." He gives a description of the fortifications along the river shore between "Poughkeepsie" and Haverstraw at which place he spent the 7 & 8th Aug in making my Effects and imbedded Sunday the 9th. Came to that Night below Dobbs Ferry which is now poss'd by the Continental Troops, in Sight of the Ships lying near Spuyten-Divyl.—We fell down to them in the Morning & were ordered to anchor a Head of the Swift Ship of War & soon after visited by an Officer who took Cap Rindmond on Board & forbids us to proceed till we had the Advertisement. I went down in the Ship's Boat with a L. & Mr. Colden & reached the Town about Noon Monday 10th."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI. See Ag 11.

During the pre-Revolutionary excitement Smith deprecated the unreasonable views held by king and parliament on the taxa- tion of the colonies; likewise he condemned the idle fester with the violence of the colonists, and working tirelessly for conciliation (see J. 5, 1775). Any one taking such an intermediate position in time of war is readily maligned, and Smith was char- acterized by a London paper (see Ji 15, 1776) as one of a number of "American informers" who have deceived Lord North. When it became necessary for him to take sides, he declared to the council of safety which questioned him "that he did not conceive himself disfrached from his oaths of fidelity to the crown." Thereupon, he was ordered "to be confined within the manor of Livingston" (see J. 3, 1777), where he remained until his return to New York at this date.

Smith's diary, from this time until the close of the war is a most valuable manuscript source, and copious material from it is pub- lished for the first time in this Chronology. Smith was intimate with the British official family. Sometimes "dining at Headquarters," again "walking with the Gent at the Battery," often called on for advice, frequently requested to draft letters or proclama- tions, at all times he recorded his characterizations of men and events with the utmost frankness. Appointed to the office of chief-justice (see My 4, 1779) at a time when visions of displacing the British government by a civil war were entertained, he never actually served in that capacity because the change to civil government was never made. He was one of the British embassy to confer with Washington concerning Andre's case (see S 30, 1780). He assisted Benedict Arnold to prepare the latter's letter to Lord George Gernoio, also his "Address to the Public." (see O 4, 1780). He helped in receiving and entertaining Prince William Henry dur- ing his visit here (see S 25, 1781, et seq.)

The diary, also, for the first time, reveals Smith as the author of many newspaper letters and articles, and, above all, of the pam- phlet. A Candid Retrospect, published anonymously, first in Charles- ton, Sept. 30, 1780 (q. v.), subsequently reprinted in New York, Jan. 30, 1781 (q. v.).

The final pages of the diary are many newspaper clip- pings and sometimes letters to which the writer makes reference. He often mentions articles appearing in newspapers—New York, New Jersey, New England, Pennsylvania, London—and offers comment. Again he will record the appearance in print of some- thing he has contributed anonymously; indeed, his contributions were rarely signed and his authorship of them is revealed for the first time in this volume.

When Smith was appointed by Sir Henry Clinton on the latter's council, Dec. 23, 1779, he expressed the hope that "the Station you have assigned me will enable me to manifest a Zeal for the King's Service in some Degree answerable to your Expectations." Subsequent to this appointment, there are few proclamations or orders issued from headquarters which Smith did not personally draft. Judge Thomas Jones, about this time, took occasion to write: "The General had an advisor, William Smith, Esq., in whom he placed implicit confidence, a pretended loyalist, a corre- spondent of some of the leaders of rebellion. By this man Clinton was absolutely governed. By this man's advice the General lost America."—Jones, Hist. of the Rev. War in N. Y. C., I: 568-69. The reader of the diary finds such a derogatory statement impossible of belief, and is forced to conclude that easy or malice engen- dered it. On the other hand, the sincerity of the chief-justice seems unquestioned when he writes (Wm. Smith's Diary, Ji 1, 1781, q. v.): "I will persevere nevertheless in what I conceive to be the true Interest of the whole empire & if possible bring on an American Parliament."

The above appreciation was prepared by Dr. A. E. Peterson, who has spent several months in looking through this fine collec- tion of "Wm. Smith's Diary," by which name it has since been placed in the library. This is the first time that these pages have been comprehensively and critically examined, and the new material which they have yielded constitutes a noteworthy contribution to our knowledge of the period covered, especially for the years 1778-1785.

Two private "Victuallers," much needed by the British forces at New York, arrive from Glasgow, after 15 weeks' passage. There also arrive five 74-gun ships, "being part of Admiral Byron's squadron."—Montresor's Jour., 512.

Samuel Fraunces, at "the corner of Dock street, near the Royal Exchange," offers for sale "One clock, one desk and book case, one chest of drawers, a variety of kitchen furniture, looking-glasses, some table Chinas, a few mahogany tables, a few boxes of spermaceti candles, one mahogony desk, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention; likewise, a Negro boy, about 14 years of age, hearty and strong, and is used to household work. N. B. He has had the small pex."—Royal Gaz., Ag 29, 1778.

Fraunces turned the Queen's Head over to John and William Smith before Nov. 14 (ibid. N. 14). He offered it for sale in the spring of 1781 (see Mr 19, 1781), but it was not until April 25, 1785 (q. v.) that he succeeded in disposing of the house. Just prior to this, congress leased the property for two years, paying Fraunces $1,625 for the lease, besides $2,000 to repay advances made by Fraunces to American prisoners.—See Ag 4, 1785.

It appears from an advertisement for the recovery of a stray horse that there was a Hessian camp at Belvoir. The horse, when found, was brought to the Bull's Head Tavern.—Royal Gaz., Ag 29, 1778. For the location and history of "Belvoir" see Mr 14, 1777.

"Sir Henry Clinton Sailed this day for Rhode Island with near 30 four thousand Men" (see Ag 25)—Kemble's Jour., 161. See S 7.

The "Rebels" send a detachment "to attack the Yagers' out- post in the Front of Spiten Devil near King's Bridge," which was oblige d to be re-inforced by the rest of the Yagers. This incident occurred at Valentine's Hill. Prisoners of the house, just prior to this, were dispossessed of the property for two years by Congress. New York was the next day.—Montresor's Jour., 512.

Admiral Parker "and four Ships of Byron's fleet, all 74s," Sept. arrive in New York harbour.—Kemble's Jour., 161.

Walker's Charing-Cross Tavern, in the Broad Way, is offered to be let, and the furniture for sale.—Royal Gaz., S 2, 1778.

John Walker was listed in 1776 as a tavern-keeper, at the upper end of Broadway.

About 40 vessels are fitting out in New York as privates. Tryon arrives in town with a detachment of about 1,000 provincials, bringing about 1,000 fat cattle.—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 750.

Sir Henry Clinton arrives in New York from Rhode Island, having come in the "Galata" to Huntington, L. I., and there by land. He had landed troops on Rhode Island on the 3rd, the "Rebels" having evacuated it on the 1st and 2d of September.—Montresor's Jour., 512-13; Robertson's Jour. (M.S.); Kemble's Jour., 161.
An auctioneer advertised receipts to goods at his house, "the sign of the Red Lion, near Fresh-Water" (No. 115 Queen St.), and at the 'White Hart' (5 Bridge St.) to N. T. Merc, 8. 1778.

Nicholas Jones, in a manuscript memorandum, lists the names of 121 vessels commissioned by General Tryon from the Port of New York since the 1st of Sep, 1778, and adds: "by March '79, upwards of $6,000,000, taken." Each ship's master and number of guns are listed.—Stewart and Jones, New-York Merchants' Letters, 1787 (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

Wm. Price, surgeon of the "Lord Hyde," writes on his arrival at New York that "to be set down at a Place so beautifully situated, and where Nature was so much more luxuriant in the vegetable Kingdom than I had ever yet seen, gave me a Satisfaction unfeigned before: And if so lovely now, what must it have been in its Prosperity, in the Enjoyment of every Blessing which Peace, Commerce, a well regulated Government could bestow upon the Inhabitants..."

"The bad Success of the Commissioners, and the War which we must be engaged in, in Europe as well as here, leaves very little Hopes of ever bringing this Country again to a Dependance: It will be well if we can keep what we now have, for in giving them these Provinces, and especially this Port, we exclude almost a Possibility of rupturing any Part, the Situation of New-York render ing it the best Key to North America in general."—St. James's Chron., O 17-20, 1778.

Kemble records: "General Grey's Aid-De-Camp, Capt. André, arrived this day, having left the General at Block Island, and informs that the Troops, those Embarked for Rhode Island, with Sir Henry Clinton [see Ag 50], and left under General Grey's Command, had landed in Clarks's Cove, to the Eastward of Block Island, and destroyed a great quantity of Stores at that place and in its Neighbourhood, with upwards of sixty Sail of Shipping, some of them armed."—Kemble's Jour., 162.

An item of Fiskill news declares: "Deserters to a considerable number come out to our camp from Kingsbridge from day to day. This bold Desertion is reduced to less than 900..."—St. James's Chron., O 17-20, 1778.

"Accounts from New-York by deserters, as well as persons come out of the city in exchange—that the enemy by appearance, are preparing to leave the city—their heavy baggage and artillery being embarked. They are selling off all the fire-wood, salt, &c. which was stored for public use,—all their flour is delivered to the bakers to be made into biscuit."—N. Y. Jour. (Pougkeepsie), S 14, 1778.

"Lord Howe arrived with his fleet, and to go home immediately."—Kemble's Jour., 162. See S 21.

"This day Lord Howe resigned his command to Admiral Gambier, whose commission was filled the Eleventh of September..."—Montresor's Jour., 513.

In another letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Blagden says: "Our Fleet either through the fiddle-faddle preciseness or design of the Admiralty, or what ever prevailed in our movements, has failed in the attempt to intercept D'Estaing's Squadron on their way to Boston... Numerous parties of Indians & Whites, all of whom seem to have some connexion with Col. Butler, commit great devastations on the Frontiers. Congress, however, do not relax, as you will see by their late resolves... The people in power all give out that New-York is to be kept this winter; & several circumspect counsels are that they are met as a blind. An expedition seems preparing, but whether to the W. Indies, as was intended in the summer, or up the North River, as some imagine, nothing enables me to judge. The principal people of the army have no cordiality; they are disgusted with Clinton's favours. Washington insults us on the White Plains with scarcely 10,000 men... Our commissioners act toward the rebels with great Temper, & we should say in any other state of affairs, with degrading condescension. They seem to entertain hopes that the people will at length compel the Congress to negotiate, without considering perhaps sufficiently the strong Despotism established by these demagogues, who have contrived to put all the arms of the country into the hands of their friends. The principal officers of the rebel army indeed are quarrelling, but that is only a proof how much they now despise us. Danger wd. reunite them..."—From the original in the N. Y. P. L., printed in the Library's Bull. (1903), 450.

Congress sends Franklin to France as minister plenipotentiary.—Jour. of Cong., III: 56.

"This morning the Rebel Army with Washington retired from the White Plains [see S 223—3] Brigades of which went to New England—part crossed the North river to Morristown and some to Fishkill where Washington (continued).—Montresor's Jour., 513.

The fact is published in news in London that "Several fine Frigates have been built at New-York for the Service of Government, two of them of 28 Guns each, viz. the Virgin and Iris..."—St. James's Chron., S 15-17, 1778.

Maj.-Gen. Grey returns to New York from an expedition to New England, bringing with him livestock and money. In his report he states that at Martha's Vineyard he took: "1,000 sheep, 500 cattle, and £900 Continental currency, a tax levied by ye Congress."—André's Jour., II: 39-44; Montresor's Jour., 513.


A London news item reads: "A Number of Houses at New-York having been quitied by the Disaffected, when that City was taken, a great Many People who came with the King's Army took Possession of them, and since that Time lived Rent free: There being no Funds to relieve the Refugees and Poor, the Magistracy petitioned the General to oblige such Holders of Houses to pay Half a Year's Rent for the Purpose of relieving the Distressed, which was complied with, it being thought but reasonable; all Persons therefore who could not prove any Title to their Houses, were accordingly assessed Half a Year's Rent [see Mr 3], and Two Thousand Pounds were collected thereby for the above Service."—St. James's Chron., S 17-19, 1778.

Kemble records: "Colonel Sherriffe Embarked this day for England on board the Eagle, with Lord Howe..."—St. James's Chron., S 17-19, 1778.

"The First and Second Light Infantry, 1st. and 2d. Grenadiers, 3d. and 4th. Brigades, Lord Rawdon's Corps, Guards, and Bushkirk's Jersey Volunteers, proceed this Night on some Service under the Command of Lieut. Gen. Earl Cornwallis, supposed on a Foraging party into Jersey; the same day ordered to attend Lord Cornwallis."—Kemble's Jour., 1. 2d. Corps under Cornwallis "crossed the North River to Bergen." Kemble recounts particulars of this expedition, which led to the surprise and capture by the British, on the road to Tappan, of a party of American dragoons called "Lady Washington."—Ibid. See S 28.

A reward is offered for the recovery of "a milch Goat" which was "Stolen, Out of Trinity Church yard."—N. Y. Merc., S 21, 1778.

"This Morning Sir Henry Clinton, with 12,000 Men, went up the North River in Transports, escorted by three Men of War, supposed to be with a Design to destroy the Magazines, Stores, and Shipping, belonging to the Americans, and to get Live Cattle..."—From a New York letter published in St. James's Chron., N 7-10, 1778.

"The Town is full of Expectation from a Detachment of 7000 into Jersey While a Body move from King's Bridge into West Chester—As a Party went up Hudson River & some to Paulus Hook last night I suspect there is to be a Landing at Haverstraw to advance downwards & drive in Cattle & join return by Paulus Hook..."

"The Populace are in Spirits. They believe (I know not upon what Authority) That Washington's army are in great Dissentions murmuring about the French Alliance & that he has in a Fright retired from White plains to the Highlands & sent a Part of his army to the New England Coast. That offence is taken at D Estaing's leaving Rhode Island—asking Supplies from the Congress & behoving with a Hauteur disgusting to the Leveling Principles of New England..."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Lord Carlisle writes from New York to Lady Carlisle: "How people exist in this town is to the greatest degree wonderful. All the necessaries of Life are dear beyond concepcion. Meat is from fifteen to seventeen pence a pound, and everything else in proportion. My weekly bills come to as much as the house-account at Castle Howard when we have the most company..."—Trevelyan, The Am. Rev., II: 154 (1778).

A New Yorker writes: "General Lee and Millfin have raised such Dissentions in the Rebel Army, that General Washington's Authority is much curtailed; and the Rebel Soldiery say publicly, that he and the Congress aim at absolute Power, and mean to sell their Country to the French; they like wise add, if America is to be subject to Monarchy, a British King shall rule them. This
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1778 is the prevailing Topic of Conversation at present, and the Members of the Congress are greatly divided amongst themselves."—St. James's Chronicle, N. Y. 3, 1778.

Daniel Horsemann, formerly President of the Council, and Chief Justice of the Province of New York, died at Flatbush, L. I., in his 88th year. His body was buried in Trinity Churchyard on Sept. 25. He was a native of Great Britain, but had resided in America over fifty years.—Y. M. Merc., S 28, 1778. See also Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), Vol. VI., under date of Sept. 25.

Horsemann left by will $1,000 to rebuild the Rectory of Trinity Church; $200 to rebuilding the Charity School House; $150 towards buying a bell for St. Paul's Chapel; $200 towards building a pulpit and desk in Trinity Church, when the same shall be rebuilt; $500 to King's College.—Y. T. Col. Docs., VII. 528 (footnote), citing Lettsom, W., XVI, 457. For interesting references to him in 1766-74, see Houghton, Coaches of Colonial N. Y. (1890), 23; Man. Com. Coun. (1864), 258.

"A rebel Regiment of Lighthorse [is] surprised and cut to pieces near Tappen by the 2nd Light Infantry—this choice and pattern Regiment was commanded by Colonel Baylor and called Lady Washington's Regiment and Washington's Guards and third Virginia Regiment of Horse."—Montresor's Jour., 453. See also Robertson's Jour. (MS.), under dates of S 27 and S 28.

Oct. 3

A "Manifesto and Proclamation" is issued to the members of the congress and of the provincial legislatures, and to the inhabitants of the several colonies, by the king's commissioners. Congress is assured that the re-establishment of peace will be accompanied by "an exemption from any imposition of taxes by the Parliament of Great Britain in all the colonies in the union;" as well as that it would be "expressly for the purpose of considering whether every motive, political as well as moral, should not decide their resolution to embrace the occasion of cementing a free and firm coalition with Great-Britain." The colonists in general are reminded of "their own appeal to Heaven in the beginning of this contest, that they took arms only for the redress of grievances and that in no way whatsoever. They are charged with their interest in the several colonies and "... the interest of the United States." They are also charged with their interest in the United States.

From an original in the N. Y. P. L. Wm. Smith wrote anonymously of this effort for peace: "The transactions of the Commissioners, and the manner in which they have been treated, and the miscarriage of America slighted by the Congress, will never be forgotten. Let the suffering Americans peruse the pamphlet published by the Royal Commissioners before they took their departure in November 1778 (see N 25), and for himself determine in his enquiries concerning the authors of his own, and of the present and future calamities of his country."—Candid Retrospect, 27, footnote, a pamphlet published by Rivington, Jan. 30, 1781 (q.v.), and preserved in N. Y. N. S. See also Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI, under O 1, 2, and 5.

Commenting on the "Manifesto," a Philadelphia newspaper said: "The contemptible figure which the British king and ministry have cut in the present war, cannot be better shewn than in the... proclamation, which has been lately published at New York by Carlisle, Clinton and Eden. Those gentlemen seem to consider their master's commission as a sort of a pass to go a begginning with; for if any thing can justly be called begging, this last performance of theirs deserves that name. It is in the true style of 'Gest your honors, bestow your charity for the Lord's sake.' Poor devils! Why don't they go home and mind their hardware and broadcloth, and not pester us with scribbling letters and petitory proclamations?"—Penn. Ev. Post, O 16, 1778.

Lafayette sends a letter to the Earl of Carlisle, in New York, challenging him, as chief commissioner, to answer in the field for some insults to France contained in the commissioners' letter to Congress of Aug. 26.—Ann. Reg. (1779), 317. For factsmile of the challenge, see Avery, Hist. of the U. S., VI: 104. On Oct. 11, Carlisle rejected the challenge, stating: "The injury alluded to in the correspondence between the King's commissioners and the Congress, I must remind you, is not of a private nature; and I conceive all national disputes will be best decided by the meeting of Admiral Byron and Count d'Estaing."—Ann. Reg. (1779), 311-18.

"Elizabeth Powers, Late from Philadelphia; From her strong attachment to the army and navy, has opened a house in Smith-street, the Sign of Cornwallis's Arms, where she proposes to entertain these gentlemen, and the public in general, who will be pleased to favour her with their company. ... She has provided excellent Waiters, and a Cook not inferior to any in America. Public Dinners at half past two o'clock, private Dinners at any hour, bespoke; ..."—Royal Gaz., O 7, 1778. Cf. Ja 6, 1783.

"The Savage Sloop of War arrives. Orders for Reprihals both by Great Britain & France. ... Orders come to send home Transports for Provisions for 30,000 for Twelve Months."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.


Sir Charles Blagden writes again from New York to Sir Joseph Banks. He says: "The Army here is now breaking up, & no more men seem likely to be left than are necessary as a garrison to the place. ... The Commissioners meet with no success, but [on] the contrary are treated with great rudeness, & the [Com]m ender in Chief with still greater, by demagogues of America. They are preparing to go home."—From original letter in N. Y. P. L., printed in the Library's Bull. (1903), 437.

A letter from a field officer in Maxwell's Brigade (American) at Elizabeth Town states that "The enemy have embarked to full regiments, and the vessels have fallen down with them to the Hook;" also that they "have information by deserters this day, that the enemy have evacuated Ports-Hook and Hoebuck; so if they have not post left in Jersey. They were also evacuating fort Cornwall, fort Independence, and their other works west of the Brige. ..."—N. T. Jour., N 2, 1778. It is even supposed by the Americans that "New York will be evacuated by the enemy in the course of this week, wind and weather permitting."—Ibid., N 9, 1778.


A fleet of 122 sail, under convoy of the "Leviathan," puts to sea.—Ibid., and Montresor's Jour., 514. See also O 23.

An advertisement reads: "All Gentlemen Volunteers, That are able and willing to serve his Majesty King George, III. For two Years, or during the Rebellion, in the Honourable Corps of Pioneers, now lying at New-York, under his Excellency Sir William Erskine, and Commanded by Major Simon Fraser, Let them repair to the Bull's Head, in the Bowery; or at the Tryon's Arms, in the Broadway; or at the Queen's Head, Brooklyn Ferry; or at the Sutting House, Kings-Bridge. ..."—Y. T. Merc., O 19, 1778.

Beginning on this day (according to Valentine), Gen. Clinton occupied the country-seat of Dr. James Beckman, on the East River near 53d St., for three years and a half.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 554.

Washington writes to a friend: "The Enemy have been very busy since their return from the Jerseys in Imbarking Troops—Nine Regiments are completed to their full establishment by drafts from some others which are reduced, & these I am persuaded are destined for the West Indies—whether the rest of the Troops will remain in New-York—return to England—or go to Halifax is yet matter of uncertainty.—Appearances seem to favour a general evacuation of the City but the Matter is by no means certain."—From original letter in Letter Coll. (No. 9200) of N. Y. P. L.

Gen. Alexander MacDougal writes from Fredericksburg to Gov. Clinton at Poughkeepsie: "The Enemy have sent from New York a Fleet of 150 Sails of Transports with Troops on board under convoy of a number of men of war [see O 19]. As their destination is uncertain and the Fleet at Boston may be their object, and the release of Gen. Burgoyne's Army, General Gates with his Division has marched from Danbury to Connecticut River there to wait events. Three Brigades march this morning for Farmington under my orders for the like purpose; but I am confident we shall soon redeem the Enemy cannot be guilty of so much folly as to attempt an Enterprise of that Nature at this late season. As the merchants are not preparing up in New York, nor the Hospital removed, the Enemy do not yet intend a total evacuation. But I think it must take place, when the Court of Great Britain are advised of the Loss of Dominica. General Putnam is playing the old preposterous Game with Flags, attended with such Circumstances as indicate more than mere Folly. In short I begin to suspect his..."

"General Officers and Commander in Chief in general upon bad terms; want of steadiness in Commander in Chief. The Sailing of Transports with Troops and their destination not secret enough, for the no absolute publication of them, yet from circumstances they may be guessed at. Commissioners and Commander in Chief on not the most Cordial footing; neither is the former with the Admiral; but that does not surprise."

"This day Colonels O’Hara and Stevens, of the Guards, proposed to go and settle a mode of Exchange of prisoners with the Rebels."

"Mr. Washington has crossed the North River, and proposing to proceed to the Southward; thought in consequence of our Expedition going to that part of the Continent. Our prisoners removed also from the East to the Southern Colonies."—Kemble’s jour., 166. Regarding the dissatisfaction with the commander-in-chief, see also ibid., 156.

"Permission will be granted by the Commandant, to Refugees and others, to cut Wood on Long-Island, for the use of this City, on the Lands of Persons not under the Protection of Government."—Royal Gaz., N 14, 1778.

"[John] Colles," at "No. 20, Golden Hill, opposite the sign of the Unicorn," advertises to make "Miniature Profiles." He says: "Having had the honour of taking off the Profiles of many of the Nobility in England and Ireland, begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen in New York, that he takes the most Striking Likenesses of Miniature Portraits, of any Size, at so low a price as Two Dollars each, framed and glazed: A specimen only (which may be seen at Hugh Gaine’s) can furnish an idea of the execution."

"Hours of attendance from 10 o’clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. It requires only a moment’s sitting."—N. Y. Merc., N 9, 1778; Cf. Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed., 1918), III, 291.

Lord Stirling informs Sir Henry Laurens that Sir Henry Clinton is absent from New York; he believes that Clinton sailed with the fleet on Nov. 3 (q.v.). Stirling adds: "On Monday and Yesterday Ships have been dropping down from New York to Staten Island they amounted Yesterday afternoon to near one hundred Sail, a Considerable Number of Hessians besides other troops are on board, but very few Ships remain in the harbour of New York. From the testimony of "3 British Soldiers wife whom we took near poules Hook," it appears "that the Hessians Embarked three days ago, that the troops had all Marched from Kingsbridge leaving their Huts Standing and that there remains no troops above three or four miles above New York."—From a letter preserved in the L. H. S.

"The third New York fleet is Now in Motion, thirty Eight Sail of Ships dropped down from Staten Island to Sandy hook Yesterday afternoon, and I doubt not the rest, making in the whole about One hundred Sail, will follow with this Mornings Tide."—From a letter from Lord Stirling to Henry Laurens, in the L. H. S.

"Captain Fielding, of the Diamond Frigate, one of Admiral [Byron’s] Squadron, came in this day," bringing recent news of the British fleet. "Captain Fielding thinks he saw the French Squadron, and supposes by their Course intended for the West Indies; should Mr. D’Estaing have intelligence of General Grant’s destination [see O 27, and N 3], we have much to apprehend for his safety. "Admiral Byron was left by Captain Fielding making the best of his way to Rhode Island with nine great Ships, and one fifty."—Kemble’s jour., 166-67.

"Lord Stirling writes from Elizabeth Town to Henry Laurens: The fleet which dropped down to Sandy hook on the 12th [see N 13] remained there yesterday Evening; the Winds have been either ahead or too high, for anything to put to Sea. They have on Board this fleet, the whole of the 71st Regt Highlanders, two Battalions of Hessian Grenadiers, two Batt. of Delancy’s two of Skinner’s New Levies, three Companies of the 64th and two of the 25th they were Conveyed by the Vigilant and three Gallies; It is said they are Watered for a fortnight only and talk of Cuming back soon; But from a Variety of Circumstance’s (I think) their destination is East & West Florida. Colonel Campbell now a Brigadier Commands them."
1778 now said, the Refugees are to form a line on that Island from
Nov.
Lloyds Neck (on the North Side) to blue point on South Side;
both about 40 Miles from New York, and to be Supported by three
British Regiments which are lye in their Rear."—From original letter in Emmet Coll. (No. 8157) of N. Y. P. L. The fleet sailed on Nov.
27 (q. o.).

16 & 21 Gibbon proposed this morning to take a Party to Tarry
Town for the seizure of stores there. Sir H Clinton refused—saying
that he was age carrying a Torch thro' the Country, for he appre-
headed Mr T's Designs were to burn the Village—The proper
Mode of conducting the War was to seize the Highland
Forts and make a Lodgment there of 6000 men—to put 8000 more
on the Coast of Connecticut and to act by Detachments from N Y
& Rhode Island of occasional Descents favoring the main
Bodies."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliott and Mayor David Matthews publish a
notice that "The Fine of Five Pounds heretofore established, will
be punctually executed from every Inhabitant whose Chimney
shall take Fire through neglect. Each Chimney to be swept once
in every four Weeks. The addresses are given of those who have
charge of the chimney sweep, who will be sent out on order to the
place required.—N. T. Merc., N 16, 1778; Man. Com. Coun., (1856),
662. See A, D 19, 1780.

Andrew Elliott, a brother of Lord Minto, called his country-seat,
at the present north-west corner of Broadway and 9th St., by the
name of "Minto." He owned a large stable and a number of vehi-
cles.—Houghton, Coaches of Colonial N. Y. (1890), 28; L. M. R. K.
III. 1951.

"John Woods, keeps a Register for the regular Entry, on (a small
Premium) of all Estates in Land, Houses, Ground to build on in
Town or Country, either to sell or let, where all persons may
have the necessary intelligence gratis.

Negroes of all kinds, with their age, size and qualification, are
entered for sale, where with gentlemen, farmers, and others, may
at most times be suited, without further trouble than coming to
this office."—N. T. Merc., N 16, 1778.

In an advertisement to recover a horse that has strayed "be-
yond Greenwich," one Capt. Fenwick, who offers a reward, gives
his address as "in the Broad-way, close to Head Quarters."—
N. T. Merc., N 16, 1778.

Kemble observes: "Provisions, &c., very short, the Navy
put to two-thirds Allowance, the Army Stores not over plenty.
The Admiral a Money getting Pompous foul, and the Schemes he
makes use of to fill his Pocket very much unlike an Officer of his
Station."—Kemble's Jour., 167.

Writing from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, on Nov.
23, Abel Evans states that, from a vessel which reached New
York out of Boston, he had learned that "the Count [D'Estaing]
seau" sailed from there two days before him, (the 4th inst.) generally
thought for the West Indies. Admiral was not able to prevent it,
being blown off the harbor in a gale of wind, and is since got into
Newport. He continues: "The Refugee scheme so much talked of
when you were here, seems to be dropt—nothing being said of it
—and a proposal is made them by General Robertson to go near
Huntington to cut wood off Rebel Estates, for the sake of this
garrison. . . ."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., V: 295. See also ibid., 296.

Writing again to Sir Joseph Banks, Sir Charles Blagden says:
"I hope . . . [Mr. Eden] will bring you this safe, after escaping,
with his companions the dangers of a winter's passage, & of a
powerful enemy who insults us even in the Channel: How unsuc-
sessful it has proved in a piece of bad news which will
arrive long before them. Their departure will be much regretted
by all ranks of people in this place [New York], to whom their con-
duct has greatly endeared them. There are some appearance as
if we should follow them before next summer; & I fear it will prove
highly fortunate for our country if we remain here long.
All the detachments are gone away, excepting a body of 2,000 men,
under Lt. Col. Campbell, well known for the long imprisonment
he suffered at Boston. This body of troops were just on
the point of going to sea, when a gale of wind arose, which
did some damage to the shipping that they are now detained to
repair. They are supposed to be destined first for Georgia, & then
for Florida [see N 7]. Part, if not the whole, of D'Estaing's Squa-
dron is got out of Boston [see the same account, 21] in honor of
the occasion of Geo. Clinton's detachment of 5,000 men,
which sailed from hence [see N 3], for the West Indies it is said,
about the same time that the French left Boston. . . . Gerard's
dispatches to the Court of France, written in Cipher, are taken
by the Daphne. The Somerset, a sixty-four, is shipwrecked on the
the "Somerset," see also Kemble's Jour., 167, 174.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, London, an account of the military situation to this date, adding this statement: . . . The Remainder of the Troops are
gone into Winter Quarters, there are near 2000 on Long Island, these
consist chiefly of the light Troops & Dragoons. I dread the
consequence to New York from the Destruction they make on
Long Island, I think it will be felt severely the next Spring.

The Swiss has ended a mart the next season in consequence of the
winter without any thing Capital being done, or even attempted.

How will the Historian gain Credit, who shall relate that at least 24,000
of the best Troops, in the World, were shut up within their Lines, by
fifteen thousand at most, of Poor Wretches, who were illy paid,
badly fed, and worse clad, and scarce at best deserved the
name of soldiers—but I forbear." Continuing his account of events
and British prospects, he says, in part: "The Rebellion hangs by a
Slender Thread. The Majority of the Inhabitants dissatisfied
with their present Tyrannical Government—Their Money depreci-
ing—Provisions scarce & that scarcity increasing— . . . In
this situation, what is necessary to Crush the Rebellion? It is
easily answered—Only one Vigorous Campaign properly conducted.

And by this, that the French Troops should be a National
Judgment Spirit & Enterprise, and one who would make himself
acquainted, with the Geography of the Country (which has hitherto
been a fatal Neglect) & a few more Troops to Supply the place of
those gone to the West Indies. . . .

There has lately been made a Calculation of the Refugees,
within the Lines of New York, & including those that have joined
the Provincial Corps, they amount upwards of ten thousand.

The most of these Persons have from their Attachment to their
Sovereign, abandoned their Fortunes, and from Affluence are re-
duced to Indigence, which they bear with Patience, in full Confi-
dence that the Faith of Government, & the Promises of Protection,
repeatedly given them, would be sacrely Observed. . . . "—
Hist. Mag., 1st ser., VI: 376-78.

A printed handbill states that "At a late Meeting of the Mer-
chants of this city, it was represented that the Inhabitants are
particularly desirous of expressing the high sense they entertained
of the merit of his Majesty's Commissioners [see Ap 51], and to
express their sentiments on the very important situation of affairs.
For this purpose a numerous and respectable body of people were
assembled at Hick's Tavern, on Friday the 20th instant, who chose a
Committee . . . from this Committee, to Prepare an Address." In substance it was an expression of gratitude for the commissioners' services in America (see Je 3), but more particularly an appeal for the re-establishment of civil rather than military government. The answer of the commissioners, which follows the address in the handbill, says, in effect, "that the great objects of the war, are the re-establishment of the civil constitut-
ion, and the preservation of his Majesty's faithful subjects in these
colonies."—From B. F. Stevens's Facsimiles of Manuscripts in
European Archives Relating to America, 1773-1783 (London, 1892), Vol. XII, No. 1226. Regarding the condition of affairs in
New York which occasioned this appeal, see Van Tyne, The Loy-
dists (1902), 249. See also N. T. Merc., S 21 and O 26, 1778; Royal
Gen. Gaz., S 22, 1778. Regarding this time, see Henry Laurens:
"The fleet with the Second Embarkation of Troops from New York is at length put to Sea, they fell down to the book.
1787

Nov.


27

"A Report that a Store Ship is on Shore at Barnegat—carelessness or Perfidy—The weather fair—There is a perpetual Negligence in not employing American Pilots and Seamens. . . ."—From Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

3 Dec.

"Not known till this Morning that 5000 Men are detached & going up the North River—No orders issued last Night—Some Ships & Troops gone up last Night with the flat bottom Boats."—No Person can tell the Design—Suspected to spread on the West side of Hudson’s River to favor the Flight of Burgoyne’s Men from the Guard conducting them to Virginia—They crossed at Fishkill on Monday or Tuesday last. Several who fled are come in & tis supposed urged to this Sally."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

4

"Sir Henry proceeded up North River with the Troops Embarked, and Sir William Erskine Marched from Cortland’s with the Troops above mentioned [see Dec. 3] to Tarry Town."—Kemble’s Jour., 167. Sir Henry landed at Stony Point, the object being "to cut off some of the Rebels conducting the Convention Army to the Southward" (see Nov. 9; they returned, unsuccessful, to New York on the 6th. "Sir William likewise returned."—Ibid., 167-68. The British land at Stony Point, opposite Verplanck’s Point, but find that the Americans have already passed. They therefore returned to New York.—Robertson’s Jour. (MS.), under D 5, 6, and 7.

5

"The Movement up the River is made with great Secrecy. To this Minute it is an Uncertainty whether the Design is not against the Highland Forts. Spades Pick Axes & Bills went off yesterday. The Cannon in Cannon is heard within ten miles of the Grounds."—They have been Packing up for some days past. They are going to open the Ferry at Fishkill—Sir William had ordered it to be kept shut at Tarry Town.

6

"The Town was astonished by the Return of the General & his Troops last Night—It is said they ascended to King’s Ferry & found themselves 2 Days too late for the Rescue of Burgoyne’s Troops.—But if they did not mean to attack the Forts nor to land at Haverstraw & penetrate to Sussex how could they hope to relieve them?—Then they would have known some one or more of the Divisions & by the Way have received such as had fled from them to the Mountains with Design to escape to N.York."

7 "I now suspect that solicited by Messages to come out the General complied to avoid Censure—It that having gone 40 Miles up the River he thinks he has done enough to satisfy an Administration ignorant of the Geography of the Country."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

8 A New Yorker writes that "The Rebellion in general is more languid now than it has been at any time since the unfortunate affair at Trenton, in 1776 [g. 24. D 26], owing to the failure of the resources of war among the Rebels, and the discontent, on various accounts, amongst the people at large."—Lloyd’s Eve. Post, 3 5 1778.

9 The three "Officers of Police" (the board consisting of Sup’t. Elliott, Mathew Mathews, and Asst. Magistrate Dubois) issue, by order of the commandant, a proclamation establishing a new set of rates for the city cartmen (cf. Dec. 29, 1777). These include an order that any person who, after Dec. 20, "shall be discovered acting as City Cartman, without having obtained such a license, and the number of his license marked with red paint upon each side of his Cart, will be taken into Custody."—N. Y. Merc., D 14, 1778.

Wm. Smith publishes the following signed notice: "When the subscriber retired to Haverstraw, in March 1776, he left in his house in the Broadway, at the corner of Verlenthenberg, various articles of Furniture, with two Trunks of Parcels, and many Bundles of Papers in about 40 small deal bound Boxes, numbered in the front. He is informed that they were moved out of town in August 1776, but can’t discover who has at present the custody of them. There were also taken away, Dr. Mitchell’s large Map of North-America, Mr. Rätze’s Map of the city, and a manuscript Map of the colony of New-York; among the papers, there are some of great consequence to the estates of many persons in town, and country. Satisfactory information, especially concerning the parchments and papers, will be gratefully received and rewarded."—N. Y. Merc., D 7, 1778.

To encourage farmers to bring their hay, &c. to New York, George Brinley, the commissary of forage, increases the price which he offers for these essentials, as follows: "For good Uphland Hay, 8. s. per cwt.;"—Salt Hay, 4 s. per ditto; Spurry Straw, 3 s. per ditto;
1788 Indian Corn, 10 s. per bushel." "Oats, 7 s. per ditto." He fixes the Dec. rate for carriage or water carriage at 2 s. 6 p. per ton. The farmers 9 are to make their deliveries "to the most contiguous Magazines, where they will receive certificates for the quantity delivered, which will be paid at the Forage-Office." If "found delinquent after this notice," the farmers will have "no forage taken, and no receipts given."—N. Y. Merc., D 14, 1778. In 1782, according to a forage office order of June 29 of that year, the payment then offered was somewhat less.—Royal Gaz., Jl 3, 1782.

12 Rev. Charles Inglis writes from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, a lengthy survey of the military and political condition of affairs in America, from a loyalist point of view. In summing up, he says, in part: "You will probably meet with several People in England who feel great Sympathy and Tenderness for the Distresses of the Rebels, but are callous to the Sufferings and Miseries of the Loyalists. . . . Tell them that every Jail in the 13 States is filled with such as from a Principle of Conscience, adhere to their King, and Constitution of their Country—tell them that many Thousands of such are banished from their Homes, their Property destroyed or confiscated, and their Families left to perish—banished into every Part of the King's Dominions, nay, into the Wilderness among Savages, more compassionate than their Republican Persecutors; to say nothing of the Hundreds that have been deliberately put to Death, or of the Thousands that remain at Home, deprived of all the Rights of Freemen for the same Cause." Hist. Mag., V 304.

14 A notice is published that the king's commissioners, Admiral Howe and Gen. Howe, and "the gentlemen of the Army and Navy," having subscribed "in a most liberal Manner for the Relief of the Refugees in this City, who have little Means of Support left," it is hoped "the Citizens will cheerfully contribute when called upon by the Gentlemen who have humbly undertaken to wait on them for that Purpose." Such refugees, with credentials, are required to call at the superintendent-general's office in Smith St.—N. Y. Merc., D 14, 1778. See also Ja 6, 1779.

15 Isaac Ogden, writing to Jos. Galloway, observes: "... You will see by the Papers that a Dissention prevails among the Rebell Generals. Lee's Tryal and Sentence makes a great noise—his Party rather increases. If Milfin, Arnold, Sinclair & Thompson join him he will be formidable—this is Expected & some good may result to the Publick from it. Washington's being a Churchman must in the End if nothing else does the Business discharge him from the Command. The Party against him gains strength. . . . We have established a Refugee Club [see also Ja 11, 1779] composed of the first Characters from the different Provinces. Ours is more worthy of Deference; it will be able to turn good Consequences. I fancy it will be respectable. . . ." He adds: "I remain still without Support except what My Credit with my Friends afford Me, if You can do any thing for me with Administration, for God Sake let Me request it of You."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., V 356.

16 Tryon is alarmed—Like to be a Scarcity of Beef & Bread in about three Weeks pretty well off for Provisions, as the Corps Fleet hourly expected should be driven off the Coast there will be great Dis- tress."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

17 Describing American affairs at the close of the year, Daniel Coxe, writing to Jos. Galloway, London, says, in part: "... Washington's Army is at present much dispersed in their Winter Cantonnments the whole not exceeding 7000 Men from the best In- formation I can collect. This State, York, retains its own Troops at Albany & different Posts on the Rivers. New England the same in order to protect their country; Washington fixes its [his] Head Quarters in Jersey at Baskingridge, Lord Sterling's place, with about 7000 Troops occupying Hacketns, Aquaquenncon, Newark, Elizabeth Town extending to Amboy & Brunswick, and including two Virginia Brigades (about 1400 men) posted on the Raritan at midday. Bound Brook & Mountain Gap, as support to the others. . . ."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., V 357.

18 John Potts, writing from New York to Jos. Galloway, London, says, in part: "... Our situation is really desperate in my Opin- ion, I entertain the highest sense of the honour of Government, but when I consider the number & every circumstance occurs to me I cannot help thinking that the situation of the Refugees is truly desperate & cannot but hasten the day where all was lately desirable."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., V 360.

19 A sloop "laden with Arms and Gunpowder, bound from the Mississippi to Philadelphia, was brought into this Port by the Columbus" (a British privateer).—N. Y. Merc., D 21, 1778.

"It is reported this Day that Laurens has resigned his Place as Dec. President of the Congress & that John Jay succeeds him. This is another Proof of the Weakness of the Faction. The Congress is approaching the Ruin as their Powers fall into the Hands of the most violent. Men of Property & undersadness shall come away from their Trusts, of which all were lately desirous."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"John and Isabella Roberts Return Thanks to the Customers that used to frequent the House kept by Moses Marden, known by the Sign of Tryon's Arms, at the Corner of Crown-street, Broad- way; and they acquaint the Gentlemen of the Navy and Army, etc. that they keep Taverns and Ordinary in said House, where the best of Liquors are sold, Dinners on the very shortest Notice, Relishes always ready, and the best Attendance. . . ."—N. Y. Merc., D 21, 1778.

The benefits of pardon for treason are offered, by a proclama- tion of Gov. Tryon, to persons who will withdraw from the "re- rebellion," and "come in from the rebels" after Dec. 20th.—N. Y. Merc., Ja 4, 1779.

A New Yorker writes: "The arrival of the packet has raised our spirits exceedingly. The Admiral has now consented to permit privateers to go out under particular regulations. Prizes are daily sent in. . . . The winter has set in with uncommon severity: I write along-side a good fire, and yet the ink freezes in my pen. . . ." The Rebels industriously propagate a report of their having obtained a loan of four million sterling from Holland, on French security; a report which I utterly disbelieve. Their national debt amounts now to about 60 millions sterling."—Lloyd's Eve. Post, F 3-5, 1779.

Smith writes: "A violent snow storm with the Wind in vast Power from the N E. This Evening the Bedford & Amazon fell down with a Fleet for England & Ireland."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. On Dec. 28, he added: "No abatement of the Frost. The Fleet sailed yesterday, 7 Vessels lost in our Harbour in the Storm. Three Centinels found frozen in their Boxes."—Ibid.

A London news item stated in January, 1779, that "Ten thou- sand Regulars, and between 6000 and 7000 Provincial, were left at New York when the last ships sailed from thence on the 28th of December."—Lloyd's Eve. Post, Ja 27-29, 1779.

1779

The British barracks of this period were of wood, enclosed by a high fence, and extended from Broadway to Chatham St., along the present Chambers St. They had a gate at each end; the one by Chatham St. was called "Tryon's Gate," from which was afterward derived the street name. "Tryon's Gate," now Tryon St., was named for Mrs. Myers, daughter of David Grim, in Watson's Annals, 185., Cj. "Upper Barracks" in L. M. R. K., III: 924; also the barracks lying along the north side of "Barrack Street," in Pl. 408, Vol. IV; and Holland Map in Man. Cent. Conn. (1861), 552.

Claude Joseph Sauthier's "Chorographical Map of the Province of Jan. New York in North America, Divided into Counties, Manors, Patents and Townships; Exhibiting likewise all the private Grants of Land made and located in that Province; Compiled from Actual Surveys deposited in the Patent Office at New York," which was drawn by order of Maj.-Gen. Tryon, and engraved and published by William Faden at London, bears this date. Upon this map, Ellis Island appears as "Bucking I." For the origin of the name Ellis Island, see F 21, 1785. The "Patent Office" here referred to is the provincial secretary's office, or a department of it, where land patents were filed. For the act establishing the U. S. Patent Office, see Ap 19, 1790.

Rivington publishes an "exhortation" in verse, signed "M" L—n, apropos of an order issued by Washington requiring the inhabitants of certain districts to fatten their cattle, in order to feed his army during the ensuing campaign; it reads in part: "The Proclamation, timely to command The cattle to be fattened round the land, Bespeaks thy generosity, and shows A charity that reaches to thy foes! And was this order issued for our sakes, To treat us with roast beef and savoy steaks?"—Royal Gaz., Jl 1, 1779.

In imitation of the queen, the Marchosness of Granby, and the six ladies of Westminster who own the "Amazon," all of whom have recently equipped private ships of war at their own expense,
"to assist in humbling the pride and perfidy of France, and in chastising the rebels of America," a number of ladies residing in New York proposed to set at work at once, to form a list of out a last privateer, to be called "The Fair American."

—Royal Gaz., Ja 6, 1779.

Apparantly the name of the privateer was subsequently changed to the "Royal Charlotte" (see F 3).

Maj. John André, a social favorite in loyalist circles during the British occupation of New York, delivers an extemporary address on "Loyalism," March 1, 1779, before the citizens of New York, at a gathering this evening at the manorial residence of Dr. (Richard?) Deane. On the same occasion he read a "Political Dream," a violent and coarse attack upon prominent American leaders of the time. This was shortly afterward printed in Rivington's Royal Gaz.

In this paper he adopted, as a basis for his criticisms, the theory of metamorphosis, that when men "degraded themselves from the character of rational beings, it became proper that they should assume the figure of those beasts to whom properties they were already assimilated," and that the soul should be "rewarded or punished according to its deserts in a new state of existence." From these premises he transported himself in imagination into a court where "the infernal judges administered justice to the souls which had animated the bodies of men in the superior regions." First among those whom he pictured as thus arraigned was Chief-Justice [Thomas] McKean of Pennsylvania; and "his more than savage cruelty, his horrid disregard to the many oaths of allegiance he had taken, and the vile sacrifice he had made of justice in the interests of rebellion were openly rehearsed," while "he was condemned to assume the shape of a bloodhound" and be scourged through the infernal regions by his victims. Silas Deane, characterized as "a trickling, hypocritical New England attorney," was declared to be a "wanton judge" who "ate bread and wine," and struck the character of "the monkey who had seen the world." Gen. Charles Lee was held up to condemnation as one "whose ingratitude to his own country was regarded with the utmost detestation," and by direction of the court he assumed "the figure of an adder, a reptile that is big with venom and ready to wound the hand that protects or the body that cherishes it, but whose poison freeway from the source of its destruction.

Andr é next saw that "the black soul of [Philip] Livingston, polluted with every species of murder and iniquity, was condemned to howl in the body of a wolf." John Jay, president of the provincial congress, was the next subject of the writer's vituperation. Jay was described as "remarkable for a mixture of the lowest cunning and most unfeeling barbarity; he had, by a semblance of virtue, acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens, which he afterwards abused to all the horrid purposes of the most wanton rebellion, and, in the pursuits of ambition and avarice, by all the ways of intrigue, perfidy and dissimulation, he had acquired the station of a chief-justice, and in imitation of the infamous Dudley had framed and enforced statutes that destroyed every species of property, and laid the reproach of "this criminal should transmigrate into the most insidious and hateful of animals, a snake; but . . . a large set of rattles was affixed to his tail, that it might warn mankind to shun so poisonous a being."

After a review of the continental army, "forced to put on the shape of the timid hare, whose disposition they already possessed . . . and ready to fly at the approach of danger," Andr é concluded his sputie tirade by an attack upon "a great and magnificent commander of antiquity [Sir William Howe] transformed into a game-cock who at once began to crow and strut about as if he was meditating a combat, but upon the appearance of a few croppie-crowned hens he dismissed his purpose, . . . brushing his wing and rustling his feathers at every Danne Parrel in the company."

—Life and Career of Major John Andr é, by Winthrop Sar gent (Boston, 1861), 212-16; Rivington's Royal Gaz., Ja 23, 1779.

A notice is published directing "the distressed Refugees" to call at "the Police Office in Smith-Street" on Thursdays, when the money collected by subscription for their relief will be distributed.

—Royal Gaz., Ja 6, 1779.

For the original announcement of the fund see above, O 4, 1778.

A "J. Corre, Pasty-Cook, Has opened his shop, at No. 239, facing Mr. Gainé's, Hanover Square, where the Ladies and Gentlemen will be supplied with all sorts of Pastry Cakes, Sweet-Meats and Jellies, &c."—Royal Gaz., Ja 6, 1779.

On Jan. 10, 1780, Corre advertised that he also sells Raisins,currants, and Almonds, &c. With superfine Flour by the Barrel."—N. Y. MERC., Ja 10, 1780. From this time until long after the Revolution, Corré was one of the principal exeters of New York. See My 22, 1782; My 30, 1783; Ja 10, 1788.

France being at war with England, Lafayette sails from Boston to his native land. This was in accordance with the leave of absence granted by congress on Oct. 21, 1778, at which time congress also voted that "an elegant sword" be made and presented to him in the name of the United States.—Tower, Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Revolution, II: 49-59. Jour. of Cong., III: 98. See Ap 28, 1780.

Kemble records: "Arrived one of the Cork fleet, very acceptable, as the Troops had been fed for three weeks before on Oaten Meal, and some Deserters from the Hessians the cause of it; these Deserters carried some of their Oaten bread to show the Rebels what they were fed upon."—Kemble's jour., 170. The rest of the Cork fleet arrived from the 9th to the 15th.—Ibid., 172. See also letter of Isaac Ogden to Joseph Galloway, in Hist. Mag., 1st ser., VI: 179.

The season at the Theatre Royal opens with a performance of the tragedy "Chrononhotonthologos."—Royal Gaz., Ja 6 and 13, 1779. At this reopening of the theatre, the prologue was spoken by Capt. [soon After Major] André—Wilson, Miss Hist. N. T. Theater, 1779, x: 537-38. There is an account of this performance in the New-York volume (MS.) entitled Receipts of the Treasurer of the "Theatre Royal," John St. John, A.D. 1779. The book was kept by Thos. Barrow, the treasuerer, and is replete with data for the student of such matters. The receipts for the opening performance (£260: 16) and subsequent performances appear. Names of prima donnas, including Maria Turner, Ann Bell, and Thomasina Galpin, are recorded. Books of receipts for various "Night performances" is apparently a Hessian band of 14 pieces receiving one dollar each man per night, for which "Philipp Picci gives receipt. Large sums go to James Rivington for advertising and printing, as also to Alex. Leslie for "sundry wiggs." Occasionally John Marshall provides "Suppers including liquor" for the performances. There are receipts for "Scene shitter," "attendance at the Door," "washing done for the Theatre," "frommony for the Theatre," "tallow candles," "Sundry dresses," "Hats and Trimings," "Buckskin breeches," "the Guard of light Inf" attending the Rehearsal and play of Rich: the 3d" (probably as supernumeraries), "Coach-biere," etc., etc.

The news was published in Philadelphia, on Jan. 21, that "About 10 days ago [Jan. 10 or 11], a small party of Americans, under the command of a Mr Buchanan, went down the North River and landed near the City of New York, went to the quarters of Gen. Clinton, at a place called the Bowerie, one mile from the City of New York, where they surprised his guards, and brought them off; but Gen. Clinton having supped from home escaped."—Penn. Packet, Ja 21; Conn. Gaz. (New London), T 12, 1779. This news of Clinton's return, probably David Rivington, reported that "this information has been brought to the British commissary-general of naval prisoners—see O 13," writing from New York to Joseph Galloway, London, says, in part: "[The price of Fire-wood is limited at Five pounds a Cord [see N 28, 1778], but it’s not to be got. [See further D 20, 1779; Ja 2o, F 19, 1780.] Irish Pork at 500 a bbl. Beef at £2 5/, and fresh flour will bring 45 p. bbl. Our markets have been pretty fully supplied with fresh provision from Long-Island & nearest of N. York, for they run all riques for a little of the hard money—but what would become of us should a Cork fleet miscarry—which sooner or later may be the case—the army would eat up the market and the inhabitants won’t starve. We have had this prospect staring us in the face for sometime past, but thank God yesterday and to-day a fleet of Victuallers arrived, otherwise we should not [have] had a mouth full in a short time. . . ."—We have now fix’d a Refuge Club [see also D 15, 1778; D 22, 1779], meet once a fortnight at Jic’s Tavern, the Members are respectable people from each Colony—Govermn Franklin in the Chair. We talk freely of Politics, tell all the News, and are for the time happy.

"To know or must have heard that I was the person who opposed Independence (and that in the Month of May and to the declaration) on the Commons of Philadelphia in the face of five Battalions of Associates, and was his[e] of[ff] the Parade—that I maintained my integrity and at all times refused to Acquiesce in any of their proceedings, until I was obliged to flee to this place for refuge. . . ."—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., VI: 365.

By order of the commandant, it is announced that venue—
masters, after Jan. 20, shall be licensed by the "Officers of the Jan. Police," before whom they shall oath not to be concerned in 12 13 any offenses, in order to raise the price of any article of trade or provisions. Security also, in the sum of £5,000 currency, is re- 14 quired for the faithful execution of their duty as well as the security of their employers. Among the other regulations in the order are these: "Shipping and other materials, naval stores, prize-goods, provisions and liquors of all sorts, cabinet-ware, and the effects of steamer-deeds, may be sold on the wharfs, or near the Coffee- 16 House Bridge [cf. Pl. 69, Vol. I], by the licensed Vendue-Masters.

"Dry goods, and all other goods that do not come under the above denominations, when intended for Public Vendue, are only to be sold in Auction-Rooms provided by the licensed Vendue- Masters, for that purpose."

"Permissions will be granted to any of the licensed Vendue-Masters when required, for the disposing of household furniture at private houses."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779.

Brig.-Gen. Leslie regulates the ferry charges between Staten Island and New York. These are to be two shillings for each passenger, and six shillings for each horse. A boat must carry six or more passengers.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 13, 1779.

A letter written from New York on Jan. 16 stated that "A Dutch ship of 400 tons, laden with double-headed grape and small shot, and several hundred bales of woollen cloth, was brought in here the 11th instant by the Delight cutter. It appeared very evid- ent, on examining her bill of lading, she was bound to Charlestown."—*London Chron.*, Mr 2-4, 1779.

By order of the commandant, a notice of the rates of ferriage between North and South parts, and between Water-street and Brooklyn, is issued at the "Office of the Police," signed by Supt.-Gen. Elliot, Mayor Mathews, and Police Magistrate Dubois. For example, for every person, 6 d.; for every "Gammon of Bacon, Turkey, or Goose," 2 d.; for every "Piece of Cotton, Penniston, Hanne or Prize.

Broad Cloth, Kersey, Strouds, Halithicks and Druggets," 6 d.; for every Piece of Duryas, Callinnames, Shalions or others;... Garlis, Holland or other men," 2 d.; for every "Hound of Fish (called Sheep's head), a 5 d. for every "Hundred of Bass or Shad," 2 5; and for every "Dozen of Perch," 2 d. If "any Ferryman" shall demand or receive more than the rates prescribed, report is made to the "Officers of the Police," that the "Officers may be brought to punishment."—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779.

John Hales, "Late of Philadelphia," opens a tavern "at the corner of Nassau in King-street, near the Main-Guard, known by the sign of the Tally-Ho!"—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 16, 1779. Before Nov. 9 of this year, Hales or Hales was ordered to give up possession to "make room for the Troops." His protest to Gen. Patterson sets forth that "the House was allotted to him by an Order from Head Quarters, immediately after the arrival of the King's Troops from Philadelphia," "in consideration of the abundance of provisions he suffered, and his Loyalty, being obliged to fly & leave his Property behind—that the House when he took possession of it was in so ruinous a Condition as obliged him to expend upwards of £300 before it became habitable."... Patterson, in response, wrote to Col. Clarke recommending that if it should be found necessary for Hales to give up the house, reasonable indemnification should be made by the "Barrack Office" for his expenses.—From "Letters of Gen. Patt- 5 sone," N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), VIII: 294. Hales was still keeping tavern in the city on Sept. 6, 1780 (q. v.).

A private letter from Morristown states: "The British troops and inhabitants at New-York have been in the greatest distress for want of bread [see Ja 9].... It is also related and believed that rations are issued to 10,000 men, women and children, besides what the troops draw at New-York, Long Island, &c.—"Penn. Packet", F 4, 1779.

"There is a Scarcity of Provisions and Provender—N England in Distress for Bread—They come from beyond Boston and the Sea Coast of Connecticut to this Colony for Flour, & they suffer but little to go out to the Eastward."—The Paper money $ and to for other goods will only purchase any Thing. Col. Livingston "is said refuses it—Multitudes are distressed.—"Mr Scott sells his Place for Provisions."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Maj.-Gen. Jones, commandant, reaffirms an order of Dec. 20, 1777 (q. v.), which required the farmers of Long Island and Staten Island to bring their wheat, rye, and Indian corn to market at stated intervals; and, as an encouragement to produce an ample supply, he orders that certain specified higher prices will be paid. For example, the farmers may charge 26 shillings per bushel for Jan. wheat, and 25 shillings per cwt., for wheat flour. After Feb. 1, no greater price shall be demanded or paid, on penalty of forfeiture of the grain or flour, or its value, and imprisonment of the offender until the forfeiture is paid, when one-half is to go to the informer and the other half to the poor of the city or the township where the offence is committed.

The order also requires that the police of New York, and the colonel of militia on Long Island and Staten Island, shall take an account of the quantities of wheat, rye, Indian corn, grain, flour, or meal, in their respective districts, noting in whose possession it is found, and shall report as soon as possible to the commandant of New-York.—*Royal Gaz.*, Ja 27, 1779. See, further, Mr 27, and Ap 12.

An assay of bread is regulated by public notice of this date, signed by Supt.-Gen. Elliot, Mayor Mathews, and Police Magistrate Dubois. After Feb. 1st, "all the Bakers in this city are to make their Loaves of Two Pounds, weight," and no baker shall charge more than 22 coppers for each such loaf. Each loaf shall be marked with the baker's initials. The weight of two pounds per loaf is for the convenience of the poor, and to avoid fractions in weight which render the detection of fraud in the issue more difficult.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Ja 25, 1779; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 669. See Ji 7.

Lieu. Von Krafts records in his journal: "In the evening I took a walk in New York and, on account of the flagrant excesses occurring there, took with me 2 soldiers which I had follow me at a little distance."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1882), 79.

Kemble is ordered to leave the "Rebels" of a forty Gun Ship, two Nathans of 32 Guns, and two smaller, cruising off the Delaware, supposed to Intercept the Remedius coming out with £200,000...

He hears that the admiral has "sent to Rhode Island for Vessels to attack them;" and he asks: "why not send the Ardent out?"—Kemble's Jour., 177.

The "Army & Town" are in high glee on the arrival of Letters yesterday with news of Commodore with Georgia represented as recovered.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See also Kemble's Jour., 177, 177.

The city vestry gives public notice to persons hiring "the Houses, the rents of which are appropriated for the maintenance of the poor of this city," that they are not to transfer their interest without the consent of the vestry; and that no premiums are to be given or taken by such tenants for such transfers. Some of these tenants, availing themselves of "the rights of preference, they were entitled to by virtue of their pre-occupancy," have engaged houses for another year with no intention of residing in them, but "with a view of extorting extravagant sums over... the stipulated rents from the necessitous and distressed."—*N. Y. Merc.*, F 8, 1779.

Tryon, writing from "Out Post King's Bridge" to Lord George Germain, says that the "adventurers in the letters of Marque desire encouragement of the service. They suffer, in additions to Maj's satisfaction...;" and that 145 vessels have "been taken by letters of Marque, and brought into this Port... since the beginning of last September, when the first ships were Commissioned," their value being over £200,000. See also Mr 1.

He commissines the "Royal Charlotte," fitted out as a privateer by the ladies of New York (see Ja 6).—*N. Y. Col. Docs.*, VIII: 75.

The master of a transport which left New York on this day repor- 9 ted in Cork that "four sail victualers had been taken by the American privateers, and carried into Boston. Great numbers of refugees were coming to New York for support, being driven there by the policy of the Americans, in order to distress the place, by adding to the numbers already there, and knowing their want of provisions. Several of the fires have been brought in by the crucifers, and none of them of any value, except a ship from France with bale goods, woollens, silks, &c. bound to Philadelphia."—*London Chron.*, Mr 11-13, 1779.

During the Revolution, a tavern known as the "Defeat at Bra- 9 20 19 13 dyring," was conducted on Golden Hill—*Royal Gaz.*, F 15, 1779. This may have been one of the taverns on Golden Hill which existed under that name long before the English occupation of the city. Of such taverns, one was conducted by George Hopkins at the "Sign of the Orange Tree." Another tavern, adjoining the Orange Tree, was run by a Mr. McGinniss. Edw. Bardin, for a brief period in 1779, was proprietor of the Golden Ten, at Beekman and William Sts., and undoubtedly other taverns existed in the vicinity, of which we have no record. See Index under "Taverns.

Kemble records the arrival of "Victuallers with Irish Papers..."
late as 17th December . . . [Reported also that a large Body of
Feb. 1779.] Troops are coming out to America; beware, Rebels!"—Kemble's
178 Jour., 1779.
23 A committee submits to the continental congress a draft of pro-
visions to be insisted upon in the event of a peace treaty between
the United States and Great Britain.—Jour. Cont. Cong., XIII:
1779: 240–44. Winor, VII: 89. The conditions of a peace were not
described in the congress until Aug. 19 (p. 426).
24 Kemble describes in his journal an expedition of the British
from New York to Newark where they burned the barracks and
court-house. The British naval and general were present, as
well as Gov. Franklin of New Jersey.—Kemble's Jour., 1779. See
also description given by Isaac Oglen in a letter to Jos. Galloway
25 May 1780. "General Tryon marched from King's Bridge 4 3 or 4 Reg't to Horse Neck [Greenwich, Conn.]
& his return had about 50 men taken."—Robertson's Jour.
(M.S.). See also Kemble's Jour., 1779.
26 There appears in the London Chronicle "A View of the Republic
or State of New York." In a tone of ridicule, this long article opens
thus: "The contracted boundaries of this Pittiful commonwealth
must expose such an impotent ally to the derision of France.—
What does this ape of a nation consist of. Nothing more than the
Counties of Albany, Ulster and Dutchess, with the undislosed
fragments of Westchester, Orange and Tryon; For New-York, and
the four counties on Long and Staten-Island, have renounced the
wrastern; and Cumberland, Gloucester and Charlotte, revolving
from King's Bridge & Employees [Greenwich, Conn.]
& his return had about 50 men taken."—Robertson's Jour.
(M.S.). See also Kemble's Jour., 1779.
27 Today the deputy, or assistant deputy, of a comissary or
forage-master, rife the farmer's barn, of what a single justice of
peace conceives to be more than his family can consume in the
course of the year; and he is paid in a certificate that makes him
only a creditor to the Congress, of a sum that may never be dis-
charged to-morrow he contributes in wagons and horses, which are
then made use of by many contrary order.
28 "Nor is the waste of property the smallest branch of the com-
mon calamity. The tyrants who exempt themselves from military
services, exact them without remorse from everybody else—from
boys beyond the age of 15, and from all adults under 55. Was this
only on emergencies, and to march at small distances, under officers
to whom they are known, in company with their neighbours, and for
only a few days, the vassalage might be borne; but the Poughkeeps-
sie Militia act compels them to turn out as often as Mr. Governor
thinks fit, to go as far as he pleases, to take the place of common
soldiers in the continental army; and to complete the disgrace
and slavery of the common people, the forced husbandman or me-
chanic, as well as the voluntary hiring, is subject to the judgment
of a court martia.—He marches, messes and sleeps with the Ne-
groes, who are relieved as substitutes for their masters on the
promise of manumission at the end of the war; there being several
of this species of sweet-scented liberty boys in the continen-
tal army."—Royal Gaz., Aug. 18 and 21, 1779, reprinted from
London Chronicle, F 26, 1779.
In research connected with the publication of this Chronology,
it has been found that Wm. Smith of Wn. Smith's Diary (M.S.), New York's first his-
torian, was the author of this "View." In his diary, under Aug. 21,
he writes: "I perceive that Penderleath [Smith's son-in-law] has
printed the View I sent him of the Republic of New York—Riving-
ton reprint it from a London Paper last Wednesday & to Day, while
I was looking over it in Gaine's Shop on Wed: I heard it ascribed
to Peter Van Sbcllich of Kinderhook who went to England last Fall.
There are small additions & several Blunders. I suppose its to the
Oblivion of my Handwriting."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.
Tryon now writes to Germain (cf. F 5): "Our Privaters have
taken above one hundred and fifty prizes since the 15th September
last; yesterday a small sloop, loaded with ammunition was brought
in here by the Revenge, from Philadelphia, bound to South Caro-
olina. Seldom a day passes without a prize by the Privaters."—
29 Leut. Von Krafft records in his journal an account of an un-
pleasant encounter he had with a drunkened soldier, and adds:
"I could narrate many and very frightful occurrences, of theft,
fraud, robbery and murder by the English soldiers, which their
love of drink excited; and as they received but little money, they
used these disgusting means."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1882), 81–82.
See also another incident of the kind recorded in ibid., 90, under
Aug. 5.
30 Gov. Tryon is given leave to return to England, on the arrival
of his successor as governor, Gen. Robertson.—N. Y. Col. Docs.
VIII: 759–60, 761. For Robertson's instructions, see ibid., VIII:
767–68. In Nov., Tryon was notified that the frigate carrying Gen.
Robertson was to sail from England for America by way of Georgia.
—Ibid., VIII: 778 The new governor reached New York March
21, 1780 (q. v.).
31 "The Sloop Royal Charlotte, the property of the Ladies of
New-York, will sail on a Cruise on Saturday next."—Royal Gaz.,
Mar. 7, 1779. See also F 5.
32 The inhabitants of New York are ordered not to discharge fire-
arms in the city by day or night, the penalty for violation of the
order being forfeiture of the arms and possible imprisonment.—
Rout., Mar. 7, 1779.
33 Gov. Tryon issues a proclamation in which he informs "all
those who are inclined to escape from the barbarous Dominations
of the Usurpers, and are desirous to contribute their Aid to its
speedy Subversion, and the Re-establishment of the Harmony,
Quandry and Prosperity of the Empire, that ample Provision is
made . . . for the Employment of all Seamen, Ship-Carpenters
and other Persons resorting to this Port, in short and successful
Cruizes against his Majesty's Enemies—that generous Bounties are
given to all the Adventurers, and especially to such as are able
to serve the Crew in the Capacity of Surgeons—that I have already
issued one hundred and twenty-one Commissions, to as many pri-
ivate Vessels of War—that in the short Space of Time elapsed since
the sixteenth of September last, the Prize Vessels arrived here,
amount to one hundred and sixty-five, and their total Value,
according to authentic Information, is above six hundred thousand
Pounds, and that by these Captures, and the signal Success of the
Ships of his Majesty's Navy, and other private Letters of Marque,
the City of New-York is become an immense Magazine of all Kinds
of Supplies, for a very extensive Commerce . . .”—Man. Com.
Cens. (1780), 880.
34 An insurrection is disclosed in New York by a negro. The band
is said to consist of several hundred rebel conspirators who intend
in case of arrest to set fire to the city. Some of them have been arrested.
In consequence, there is much anxiety among the soldiers in New-
York.—Kemble's Jour., 51. See also M 20.
35 "Ad' Gambier & a Fleet of Empty Transports gone Round to
R. Island on an intended Expedition against Providence."—
Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).
36 Kemble records: "Sir Henry Clinton went to Long Island,
Grenadiers, Flank Companies of the Guards, 33d, and 42d. Regi-
ments under Orders, and fourteen Transports proceeded to White
Stone."—Kemble's Jour., 1779.
37 "The anniversary of St. Patrick, "the Tutelar Saint of Ireland,"
is celebrated "by the Natives of that Kingdom with their accus-
tioned Hilarity." The "Volunteers of Ireland," preceded by their
band of music, "marched into the City, and formed before the
House of their Colonel, Lord Rawdon, who put himself at their
Head, and, after paying his Compliments to his Excellency General
Knyphausen, and to General Jones, accompanied them to the
Bowery, where a Dinner was provided, consisting of five hundred
Dishes; after the Men were seated, and had proceeded to the
Joynment of a noble Banquet, the Officers returned to Town,
and dined with his Lordship."—N. Y. Merc., Mar. 22, 1779.
38 All "aspiring Heroes" are offered an opportunity to distinguish
themselves by joining the "Queen's Ranger Husars." Each man
will be "immediately mounted on a elegant Horse," be-\n
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
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Sir Charles Blagden writes from New York to Sir Joseph Banks: "The Troops still remain in winter-quarters; . . . Various reports of peace come in to us from the rebels; whether they really expect such an event, or mean only, by spreading those rumors, to keep the people more satisfied for a time, we cannot yet learn. No preparations are making on their side for a vigorous campaign; no quotas of men are appointed for the different States to raise, as in all the former years of the war. This conduct is inexplicable [sic] on no other principles than those of complete security, or absolute inability. Commissioners from us are to meet others on the part of the rebels next week, to settle the exchange of prisoners, which, after so many prevarications, is now thought likely to be effected on a liberal issuing." From original letter in N. Y. P. L. printed in Library Bull. (1903), 442.

"To be Sold! The well known and pleasant farm, called the Glass-House, Containing thirty acres of land. Enquire of William M. Adam, Hanover Sq."—Rivington's Royal Gaz., Ap 10, 1779. This place had been established as a glass manufactury and later was turned into a tavern.—See 0, 9, 11.

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (see, further, July 12, 1776), entitled "View of New York taken from one of the Redouts in the Lines thrown up by the Rebels behind Mount Pitt." This drawing is now in the collection of Mr. Harris D. Colt. See Frontispiece II, Vol. V.

Spain, by treaty, makes common cause with France against England; but the treaty is kept secret.—Winson, VII: 54, 55, 57, 178. War was declared by Spain on June 16 (p. 57). It is stated in a proclamation, issued on board H. M. S. "Rainbow," off New York, by Sir George Collier, "Commodore and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed in America, from the North Cape on the Island Cape Breton to the Bahama Islands, and Florida inclusive," that "many Seamen have been lately inveigled from his Majesty's Service into Privateers, Letters of Marque, and Merchantmen, owing often to Drunkenness, and want of Consideration of the heavy Penalty attending such a Crime, which is Death by the Sentence of a Court Martial." Pardon is offered for such desertion to those who will return to the king's service within one month. Any vessel which "shall be found to harbour a Desertor, or in which a Desertor shall be found, will have every Man (except the Commander) without exception impressed for his Majesty's Service." The "Excuse of not knowing him to be a Desertor, will not avail or be received, unless the troop is perfectly clear that neither the owners, master or mate, knew of his being such."—Royal Gaz., Ap 17, 1779.

Kemble records that it is "Reported strongly that Admiral Byron had deflected the Port of St. Eustatius, destroyed five and taken six line of Battle Ships." He states also that "Commissioners Colonel Hyde and Captain Andre [have] gone to Treat with Rebel Deputies on an Exchange of Prisoners" (see Ap 17).—Kemble's Jour., 176.

Kemble notes: "the arrival of a Flag of Truce from Boston;" and that "The Commissioners, Colonel Hyde and Captain Andre [see Ap 14], are still at Amboy, and it is hoped will bring about an Exchange of Prisoners of all denominations. They went on this business the 13th. ultimo." (see Ap 23). He also records that "One of the Transports, with part of the flank Corps from Halifax, is lost on the Jersey Shore, and upwards of 100 Men and one Officer Drowned; they belonged to the 82d. Regiment."—Kemble's Jour., 176.

Leut. Von Krafft records in his journal: "I was in the little town of Harlem not far from where our camp had formerly stood. There were no inhabitants in it. All had left . . ."—Von Krafft's Jour., 84.

Officers and seamen belonging to the "Light Bob schooner privateer, Annamias M'Douggall, Commander," are ordered to report on board the schooner which lies at "Tolomeo's wharf, opposite to Lennox's Tavern, in Water-street," on or before April 26.—N. Y. Merc, Ap 19, 1779. Lennox's Tavern, according to later advertisements, stood three doors east of the Coffee House (Wall and Water Sts.), and carried a sign representing Capt. Joseph Brant (Thayendanegea), of the Six Nations. The tavern was also called the "Indian King." Lennox, who styled himself as "late of Philadelphia," (see Jr. 2, 1785, Vchcrs, etc.) a notice is issued by Commodore George Collier on board the "Rainbow," directing government officers to prohibit shore-leave for seamen after dark. —N. Y. Merc, Ap 12, 1779; Man. Com. Coun. (1803), 673.
1779
March 26, 1785 (q.v.), but probably gave up tavern-keeping upon the withdrawal of the British army. In the spring of 1784, the sign of the Indian King had been removed to a tavern at 110 Water St. (see p. 312).

21 "Golf Players" are notified that, as the "Season for this pleasant and healthy Exercise is now advancing," "Clubs and the veritable Caledonian Balls" may be had by enquiring at the printer's.


22 "John M. Kenzie, Tavern Keeper, in Queen-Street, No. 35. Begs leave to acquaint the Officers of the Navy and Army, and the Respectable Public, that he has opened an Ordinary..."

—Royal Gaz., Ap 21, 1779. This tavern was known as the "Mason's Arms." A little over a year later, McKenzie became proprietor of Ranelagh Gardens, or the White Conduit House, at Broadway and Leonard St.—See Jl 15, 1780.

23 The Commissioners for Exchange of prisoners [see Ap 14 and 15] returned from Amboy, having been able to do nothing. —Kemble's Jour., 177.

At this time, the house formerly occupied by Judge Horsmanden was a tavern, the Cornwallis Arms, kept by Elizabeth Powers. —See her notice in Reviving's Royal Gaz., Ap 21, 1779. Cf. Mr 17.

24 Capt. Scott of the artillery shows me his "Map of the Province," says he, and I showed him the advantages of Fort at Verdigris Hook. He perceives them & laments that there is no Body about the General who knows anything of the Country. His Aid de Camps are all without Reputation—young & raw. Capt. André in best Repute & he has acted upon the Stage all Winter.—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

25 Lieut. Von Krafft teaches in his journal that, as he knows something of the desertion, he has been attached to assist at the redoubts which are being completed on "Lourall [Laurel] Hill," opposite "Fort Knippshausen." —Von Krafft's Jour., 84. For an account of a drawing of Harlem made by him, see descirp. of Pl. 46, 1: 355-56. The view is reproduced in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), Pl. 46.

29 Letters from New York, by the last ships, give a very favourable account of the situation of affairs there. —Mr. Washington could not keep his army together, the desertion was so great, numbers coming in daily to New York; and that General Clinton disposed of them in the following manner; some he incorporated with the royal army, and new raised corps; some he sent to the navy and privateers, and others had portions of land allotted to them to cultivate near Kingsbridge; that the army were healthful, and the people in high spirits, not doubting but the rebellion would soon be at an end; and that a great number of prizes had been brought in by the privateers and cruisers. —London Chron., Ap 27-29, 1779.

30 Kemble records: "42d. Regiment, Regiment Prince Charles, Lord Rawdon's Corps, four flank Companies Guards, and one Company 82d. Embarked under the Command of Major General Mathews. Sailed the 4th. out the Hook, Conveyed by the Rationships of the 2d, 4th, and 14th, and destination supposed for some part of the Chesapeake or Delaware River, and intended as a diversion to favor the progress of General Prevot's movements into Carolina; but as a positive source it was the making of the Jason [rumoured in New York on Ap 27], and most of her Convoy, by three Rebel Frigates, with Provisions, &c., for the Troops, the Movement intended by General Prevost must be laid aside these Accounts received on the 1st, 2d, and 4th. —Kemble's Jour., 178.

31 "The dissensions among the rebels are still violent, though perhaps less so than two months ago; their paper currency is reduced to a 30th part of its original value, and the Indians are threatening their frontiers in the most formidable manner; but still I do not find that they relent, or that the French Party loses ground among them." —From letter written by Sir Charles Blagden to Sir Joseph Banks, preserved in N. Y. P. L. and printed Library's Bull. (1905), 441.

34 Wm. Smith is appointed chief-justice of New York.—American Loyalists, Audit Office Transcripts, XLIV: 617, in N. Y. P. L. Commenting on this appointment, Gov. Robertson said: "When I saw Governor of New York Lord George Germain then Secretary of State, after which this letter, destination supposed for some part of the Chesapeake or Delaware River, and intended as a diversion to favor the progress of General Prevot's movements into Carolina; but as a positive source it was the making of the Jason [rumoured in New York on Ap 27], and most of her Convoy, by three Rebel Frigates, with Provisions, &c., for the Troops, the Movement intended by General Prevost must be laid aside these Accounts received on the 1st, 2d, and 4th. —Kemble's Jour., 178. "The dissensions among the rebels are still violent, though perhaps less so than two months ago; their paper currency is reduced to a 30th part of its original value, and the Indians are threatening their frontiers in the most formidable manner; but still I do not find that they relent, or that the French Party loses ground among them." —From letter written by Sir Charles Blagden to Sir Joseph Banks, preserved in N. Y. P. L. and printed Library's Bull. (1905), 441.

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

of course, out of the question. "The object now... is to preserve such a connection with the Colonies in North America, as to unite the force of the whole empire, in time of war, for the common safety..."

"This object will be attained, if the Colonies acknowledge the same King, which involves the power of peace and war, and the rights of mutual natural subjection and succession." The author thinks that American independence would be injurious both to America and to Great Britain. He concludes:

"Till the late offers of conciliation were made to America, a great part of this Kingdom, were averse to the war... On the other hand, America was in general united, and few were our friends there... The contest is now entirely changed. The offers of Great Britain have been such, as become a brave generous nation, and have left nothing, in point of freedom, to be wished for, by our fellow-subjects. The rejection of these offers by the Congress, has dispelled every doubt, in the minds of impartial men, with respect to the justice of the war."

Pulteney reminds the people that a large amount of money will be needed to continue the war, for Great Britain "must be prepared to hold out for many years." He computes the total wealth of Great Britain to be £1,000,000,000, and shows that if each man were assessed 1% of his capital, to be paid by instalments in the course of 2 years, the sum of £1,500,000 would be raised, which "without supposing much economy, ought, with the ordinary supplies to support a vigorous war of two years at least."

Smith writes his diary: "The Town is alive with a Detach'd guard; all the houses before last [towards Hackinsack]—various Conjectures—Some expect the Troops back this Day—others say they are gone to take a Post up the river on the West Shore."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Lient. Von Krafft assists "the other Engineer, Lient. Marchall" to erect "a battery of 6 guns on the top of the hill of Fort Knipp-ham,"—von Krafft's Jour., 89.

Kemble records the arrival of a "Vessel Express from General Matthew and Sir George Collier," with an account of important successes of the British at Portsmouth, Norfolk Co., Va.; and the taking of stores at Gosport, Va., intended "for the Continental Vagabond use."—Kemble's Jour., 178.

Kemble records nothing extraordinary, but a Report that Mr. Washington had set off in great haste for Philadelphia.—Kemble's Jour., 178.

The commandant appoints Jeremysum Alatyn and John Amory directors of the city watch, and decrees certain regulations and fines.—N. Y. Merc., My 21, 1779. See also Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, printed in Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXXXVI: 217.

James Smither, Engraver and Seal Cutter, Late of Philadelphia, at the Golden-Head No. 923, in Water-Street, near the Coffee-House, and next door but one to Mr. Nutter's," advertises that he engraves "in the most elegant manner Coats of Arms, Seals, Maps, Copper Plates, and all other kind of engraving."—Royal Gaz., My 22, 1779. Smither returned to Philadelphia in 1786. For a further account of him, see Stouffer's Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, ii: 254-55. Check-lists of his plates may be found in ibid., II: 490-91, and in Fielding's Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 253-55.

Charles Roubalct, later the proprietor of the City Tavern at 115 Broadway, opens an "ordinary" at 939 Water St., in the house generally known as Smith's Tavern.—Royal Gaz., My 22, 1779. See Ja 13, 1778.

Smith's Diary A Report by 5 Deserters from Peak's Kill that Fort Stanwix is taken—They came in at the Bridge last Night. It is credited by some.

"Great Preparations making for going out—Tis generally reported that they are destined up the North River. I wonder at it—Tis as if it were determined it should be known, but none however speak of the Spot for taking Post—in General that they are going ag't to the Highlands.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A New York letter contains the following information: "Provisions are very plenty, and every thing else but groceries and naval stores. So many privateers are fitted, and such a call for ropes, &c. that cordage will bring an advance of 40 per cent. steriling on the invoice... The people at New York have feathered their nests; the success of their privateers, but, having swept the seas, prizes drop in but slowly at present."—Lloyd's Eur. Post, Je 25-28, 1779.

Congress adopts an address "To the Inhabitants of the United States of America." The opening paragraph reads as follows:

"Friends and Countrymen,

"The present situation of public affairs demands your most serious attention, and particularly the great and increasing depre- ciation of your currency requires the immediate, strenuous, and united efforts of all true friends to their country, for preventing an extension of the mischief that have already flowed from that source."

The emission of paper money is defended as an expedient "generally and successfully practised on this continent." Attention is called to the endeavour to prevent too frequent emissions by the establishment of loan offices "so early as in Oct. 1776." These demands, however, have been"for the want of a general acquiescence to the public exigencies." The situation is made worse, they say, by the "artifices of men who have hastened to enrich themselves by monopolizing the necessities of life" and by the "misconduct of inferior officers employed in the public service."

For the prosecution of the war to Jan. 1, 1780, it is estimated that $245,000,000 is necessary in addition to the $15,000,000 "required by a resolution of Congress of the 2d of January last." They further recommend to the states to pay "as much as can be collected as soon as possible into the continental treasury."

An expression of encouragement follows: "Think not we despair of the commonwealth, or endeavour to shrink from opposing difficulties. No, Your cause is too good, your objects too sacred, to be relinquished. We have been ready to sacrifice our lives, for cause you and your freemen who can hear us and may profit by us, and when they reach your enemies, we fear not the consequences, because we are not ignorant of their resources or our own." Hope is expressed that the French alliance may be followed by other alliances "on principles honourable and beneficial to these states."

The enemy appears to despair "of the success of their united forces against our main army," and are restoring "for predatory, desolatory operations."

Such being the case, "if you are assiduous in improving opportunities, Saratoga may not be the only spot on this continent to give a new denomination to the haffed troops of a nation inopiously priding herself in notions of her omnipotence."

The address concludes with the following exhortation: "Encouraged by favours already received from infinite goodness, gratefully acknowledging them, earnestly imploiring their continuance, constantly ex- deavouring to draw them down on your heads by an amendment of your lives and a conformity to the divine will, humbly confiding in the protection so often and wonderfully experienced, vigorously employ the means placed by Providence in your hands, for completing your labours."

"Fill up your barns—be prepared in part to repel the incursions of your enemies—place your several quotas in the continental treasury—lend money for public use—sink the emissions of your respective states—provide effectually for executing the conveyance of supplies for your armies and fleets, and for your allies—prevent the produce of the country from being monopolized—effectually interdict the behaviour of public officers—delegently pro- mote piety, virtue, brotherly love, learning, fragility and moderation—and may you be approved before Almighty God worthy of those blessings we devoutly wish you to enjoy."—Royal Gaz., Je 9, 1779; Penn. Packet, My 29, 1779. Commenting on this address, under date of June 5, Smith says: "They must know the money can not be raised in the Year—The Tax on N Y now raising is Half a Million of Pounds—Her Proportion of the 45 millions more of Dollars will be another Million & a Half in all 2 Million for this Year."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Kemble records "the Movement of [British] Troops on the 28th, in order to form an Encampment from Phillips's House on the North River, Extending nearly to the East River, keeping the Brunks [Brons] in great part on their front."—Kemble's Jour., 178-79. The particulars given by Capt. Robertson are as follows: "The following,"—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A New York letter contains the following information: "Provisions are very plenty, and every thing else but groceries and naval stores. So many privateers are fitted, and such a call for ropes, &c. that cordage will bring an advance of 40 per cent. steriling on the invoice... The people at New York have feathered their nests; the success of their privateers, but, having swept the seas, prizes drop in but slowly at present."—Lloyd's Eur. Post, Je 25-28, 1779. May
Virginia & proceeded up the N. R. to Phillip's House."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.).

A notice was published for the "Refugee Club" to meet at Hick's Tavern for dinner on June 1, with "Governor Franklin in the Chair."—Royal Gaz., My 29, 1779.

The British take possession of Stony Point "w. out any opposition."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.). See J. 1.

Smith writes that he has been informed that Sir Henry Clinton embarked all his Troops at 10 last Night except 2000 which he has left under Sir Wm. Erskine at Philadelphia—at 6 this morning they were out of Sight—He adds that Sir H Clinton took Bombs with him which indicate a Design upon the Forts.—Govt is vastly mortified by being left at Home."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

About 40 refugees start on an expedition to Shoal Harbour which, on June 3, they attacked the houses of "some notoriously violent Rebels." The party returned to New York on June 3, bringing with them "27 milch cows, 7 horses, 2 waggons loaded with goods &c."—Royal Gaz., Je 5, 1779.

This plunder appears to have been disposed of at auction, for we find the following notice in the same paper: "To Be Sold, This Day at Public Auction, At the Bull's Head Tavern, in the Bowry Lane, between 2 and 3 O'clock tomorrow, several one very fine Ox, several Horses, Wagons, &c."—Ibid., Je 5, 1779. Similar advertisements appeared in ibid., Jl 10 and 16, 1779.

The British invest Verplank's Point and take about 70 prisoners.

After mentioning this, Robertson adds: "The Rebels cooeive Sr H's Intended to Attack West Point, wth appears an important object to them."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.). Wm. Smith says: "The manner in which it was reported, it cannot be doubted that Mr. W. E. of Wm. E.'s one very fine Ox, several Horses, Wagons, &c."—Ibid., Je 5, 1779.

Clinton reconnoitres Peekskill and makes a "Show w't Transports &c. to go up to West Pt."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.). Robertson sketched them.

Capt. Robertson writes: "Rebels said to have about 2,000 men in West Point & 2000 w't Mc Dougall between Fish Kill & Peak's Kill."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.).

This being the king's birthday, an "elegant entertainment" is given "by his Excellency General Tryon, at which were present the Governors of New-Jersey and North-Carolina, the Members of his Majesty's Council for the Province of New-York, the Judges and other Officers of Government. . . . every Tavern in the City and its Vicinity was crowded with Gentlemen, where all possible Demonstrations of Joy, Affection and Conviviality were expressed on the Return of this Festival, a Day dear to every Friend of our monarch, and illustrious SOVEREIGN, and the admirable constitution of Old England."—Royal Gaz., Je 5, 1779. Notice had been previously published: "The Loyalty of the Inhabitants of New-York is sufficiently known. The General requests there may be no Illuminations or Fire Works, the evening of his Majesty's Birthday."—Ibid., Je 2, 1779.

Washington passes through Pompton "from his Camp at Morris Town w't 5,000 men, to succour W. Point."—Robertson's Journal (M.S.).

Kemble records: "Sir Henry went down to Phillips' s; the Works at Verplanck and Stony Point begun."—Kemble's Journal, Jl 19, 1779.

Kemble is employed on these works, which, he says, were "near complete" on the 26th.—Ibid.

Abigail Adams writes to her husband, John Adams (who is in Paris), about prices in America: "Corn is sold at four dollars, hard money, per bushel, which is equal to eighty at the rate of exchange. Labor is at eight dollars per day, and in three weeks it will be at twelve, it is probable, or it will be more stable than anything else. Goods of all kinds are at such a price that I hardly dare mention it. Linens are sold at twenty dollars per yard; the most ordinary sort of calico at thirty and forty; broadcloths at forty pounds per yard; West India Indigo as high; molasses at twenty dollars per gallon; sugar four dollars per pound; bohea tea at forty dollars; and our own produce in proportion; butcher's meat at six and eight shillings per pound; bread at fifty and sixty dollars per week."—Familiar letters of John & Abigail Adams (1836), 365.


Smith writes: "Seven Ships ordered up the River & all the flat Boats. If one may Credit the Papers Washington is gone thro' from Ringwood to New Windsor . . . His avoiding the Clove Road shows his apprehension that the West Forts are the Object & that he is fearful they may be taken before he could pass the Clove. But then I should imagine he would halt at Goshen and either Case Sir Henry [Clinton] should seize the Mouth of the Clove & carry his Main Body into Jersey."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

A newspaper contributor, signing himself "Americanus," gives an extract of a letter from a Virginian to a friend in Philadelphia, in which the Virginian says: "we should have had peace this spring, had it not been for the—execrable faction." Commenting on this, "Americanus" declares: "when this bleeding country is told, that an execrable faction prevents peace, it is but natural to enquire where this faction is, who compose it, and what are their views. Congress alone are invested with the powers of war and peace; this faction must therefore be in that Body, or he be so powerful at least without doors, as to influence a majority of the votes within. From what this gentleman has positively asserted, and from the general execration which have been raised against the proposals of peace have been made from some quarter or other. Every one will agree that peace is an object most devoutly to be wished for, if to be had on safe and honorable, as well as just and equal terms . . . it is reported that the debates and delays in Congress, on the terms of the treaty proposed to be opened, have arisen from the desire and wishes of some men to include in it certain objects of their own profit, which were not in the momentary thoughts of any part of the declaration of independence, or of the concluding the treaties of Paris: In a word, that a right of fishing on the Banks of New- findland shall be acknowledged and guaranteed to these States, and that such an article shall be made a sine qua non of the treaty. . . . The delaying the resolutions, as to the terms on which we are willing to treat, has already produced the most mischievous, if not fatal effects; on our commerce as well as navigation, which neither the declaration of independence, nor the treaties of Paris, authorized us to challenge as our rights, has caused the late, otherways unaccountable delays, and prevented a peace, or at least a negotiation being opened for one, those who have challenged and insisted on those claims are justly responsible for all the consequences."—Penn. Gaz., Je 23, 1779. This article was republished in the Royal Gazette for July 7, and invoked a comment from William Smith in his diary of the same date (q.v.).


Smith writes: "A Report that there is a Fleet of armed Vessels from Philad: att the Hook & that one of our Frigates is taken by the Dutch, was the cause of many Loud exclamations and taking for the most part a serious aspect.—This last April & agt the Ministry for not dispatching the Reinforcements & British Fleet sooner & agt Sir George Collier for not sending out the Reasonable & Camilla."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

Blagden writes again to Banks: "I have now the satisfaction of informing you that our Army has taken the field, and met with some little success in the capture of two posts which the rebels had fortified to command an important pass over the North River, called the King's Ferry, about 44 miles above this town [New York]. We have now been raising works at the same place, & made it a very strong post. . . . About 12 or 14 miles further up the river, the rebels have a very strong Fort, at a place called West Point, with a numerous garrison, & every provision for a stout defence: M'h Washington's Army is also moved to cover it, but we do not know here that Sir Henry Clinton has any intention of attacking it. An Expedition was sent last month into Virginia, which met with great success in destroying large quantities of stores belonging to the rebels, & in bringing away a fine boat, which is to be divided between the navy & army employed upon that service; the first instance, I believe, of a regular division of service in America this war. But all are very much dependent on you from your side of the water, & hope you will send us peace, the negotiations for which, as the rebels give out, are very far advanced, but on such terms that we cannot credit them. The best symptoms of distress I can perceive among them is the excessive depreciation of their paper-money, which is now so great that [their] bills will
scarcely answer as a means of commerce; in some places, especially within reach of the gold & silver circulating from this army, one silver dollar will purchase thirty of paper!—From original letter in New Y. P. L., printed in Library's Bull. (1901), 443-44.

Robertson records in his journal that, "to stimulate the Militia to turn out," a "Lye" is propagated that there is a "Report of Our Army in Carolina being heat by the Rebels 14th May—w great Loss."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

A letter from New York states: "Our force here, and on Long and Staten Islands, if the regiments were complete, would exceed 20,000 men. As it is, our army is very respectable. I compute it at 15,000 men. . . ."

"It has been talked of here to offer the rebel Officers the same rank they hold under their Congress, on coming over to us. It is thought this would give us the whole rebel army.

"The people have been so harassed and plundered by the Congress that the whole country is almost unanimous for a submission. One fifth of the able-bodied men among them have already lost their lives. Their tradesmen enter on board their merchant ships and privateers to prevent their being sent a soldiering as they call it.

"There is a general want of provisions and cloathing in the Northern Colonies. Ladies of the best families, for more than two years past, have only worn sacks made of woollen, and even linen rags sewed together, instead of shoes. Indeed on the sea-coast shoes and stockings are got, but at an immense price—a pair of shoes 45. sterling; a hat double the price."—London Chron., Jl 22-24, 1779. Cf. T. Todd, p. 52.

"Twenty-three members of the Chamber of Commerce meet in the Upper long room at the Coffy House" and draw up the following letter to Lieut.-Gen. Daniel Jones:

"We beg leave to inform your Excellency that the Subscribers are Members of a Society known by the Style and Title of a Chamber of Commerce which, before the present unnatural rebellion, met under certain regulations (of which we have the honor of including a copy), and determined the principal matters relative to trade in this City.

"The good effects of this Institution having been felt and acknowledged by all persons concerned in Trade, and the increase of Commerce encouraged by the Proclamations of his Majesty's Commissioners, together with the success of Private Ships of War, has induced the Merchants in general (who are ready to join us agreeable to our regulations) to solicit a renewal of our Meetings in order that the many mercantile differences which so frequently happen may be adjusted.

"As Commandant of the City, we esteemed it our duty to lay before you the intent of our proposed meetings and at the same time we beg leave to assure you that our assistance, when called upon will always be ready to facilitate the Public good." This was the first meeting of the institution since May 2, 1775.—Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1784, 204-4. Lieut.-Gen. Jones answered the letter on June 25 (p. v.) The "Coffy House" was the Merchants' Coffee House, at the s. e. cor. of Wall and Water Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979.

Smith writes: "The Ministry seem to desire the common Censure of neglecting to forward Intelligence as well as of Inactivity in the Prosecution of the War."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

In response to the letter of June 21 (p. v) from the Chamber of Commerce, Lieut.-Gen. Jones writes:

"I have laid the Letter you favored me with before the Commander in Chief, and I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that his Excellency approves of the Gentlemen, and of the Chamber of Commerce renewing their Meetings as formerly. I was happy to hear of this Institution and regret only that I have not had the benefit of your assistance sooner to procure to New York every advantage our present situation would admit of, which I have always had much at Heart. You may therefore Gentlemen be assured every Proposal coming from you, for the good of the City, shall meet with my hearty concurrence and assistance, and when I quit this place in a few days I shall recommend to my Successor the usefull assistance that I think may be drawn from your Institution."—Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1784, 205. See Jl 10 and Ag 3.

Extracts from letters of this date from London are published by Rivington. They declare that it is the "determination of Government, never to relinquish the object of reclaiming the Colonies;" also that parliament has failed to pass measures "for renewing the Conciliatory Bills, and appointing Commissioners, to treat with America upon this express principle, that no negotiation could be admitted but upon previous application and concessions from the colonies."—Royal Gaz., S. 4, 1779. Smith wrote in his diary, on Sept. 5: "Rivington's Paper . . . contains a Letter of 26 June hinting a Design to continue the War till America is reduced & I think I have heard that a Motion to continue the Offers of the Commissioners to America was rejected. It was made by Hartley of the Opposition. I believe I saw it in the London[on] Chronicle of 18 June."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A New Jersey justice of the peace speaks thus, according to Smith, of conditions in that state: "The Militia every where tired of the War—A Tax of 1 Million this year on Jersey—Last year 100,000. He thinks the Million will be raised for he paid £20 last year & that will call this year for £200.—It will be but a cow worth £150 & a Call worth £50—Such the monstrous Depreciation—Many however will be ground to Powder by such a Load for a Law is made to ingage 10000 of the Militia for a Defence of Jersey—In every Regiment Volunteers will turn out for a Bounty given by the Rest to prevent Drafts—He thinks it will be not less than a £1000 per Man—This on the Back of the Tax will occasion great Dissipation & from the Disgrace of the Volunteers not serve the End of the Usurers—They may assist in putting their Employers to Flight."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Tryon writes Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot that the crews of privates that have been fittet out at New York number over 6000.—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII: 772.

Bonhomme Collin (Ap 13) issues a proclamation forbidding privates to anchor outside the Hook, on their return from cruising, and landing their prisoners on Long Island. The owners are required, instead, "to direct their Vessels when they return from their Cruizes, to bring to near the Guard ship, in Order to their being properly examined, and not to shew so much Disrespect to the King's Colours, as to make Sail away, when they see the Guard Boat come to receive them." He threatens with dismissal and loss of pay any government pilots who go on board merchant vessels "when Men of War are not supplied with them, who may want to come in over the Bar."—Royal Gaz., Je 30, 1779.

Chilton issues a proclamation which reads: "Whereas the Enemy have adopted a practice of enrolling negroes among their Troops; I do hereby give Notice, That all Negroes taken in Arms, or upon any Military Duty, shall be purchased for a stated Price; the Money to be paid to the Captors. . . . But I do most strictly forbid any Person to sell or Claim Right over any Negro, the Property of a Rebel, who may take Refuge with any Part of this Army: And do promise to every Negro Who shall desert the Rebel Standard, Full Security to follow within these Lines, any Occupation which he shall think proper."—R. J., Jl 11, 1779.

Smith says he has sent to Gov. Tryon a new draft "for a Project to draw into Service such Refugees as will not become Soldiers."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith records that Gov. Tryon has left the city "to attack some part of Connecticut."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See Jl 4.

"By the Threat of pouring many Detachments into Connecticut I have led Sir Henry to draw Washington into that Country. So far right—I was always of Opinion that this Colony would be the first to renounce the confederacy."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"Rivington has published this Day the Paper I gave him," says Smith.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. It is in the form of a letter, with a signature, addressed to "Mr. Rivington," and reads in part as follows:

"It was a coarse but true observation of the late Jenny Otis, that the filth of the political Pot had got upon us; and we know that now, the most reputable part of the community, rarely attend the elections. It is an undoubted fact, that in Connecticut the public officers have been of late voted in, by less than 100 voices in towns of two hundred and a thousand electors. What wonder then to find, Waggoners, Blacksmiths, Butchers and Tavern-keepers on the list of Generals; and in their councils, Pettifloggers, Parish Schoolmasters, fraudulent Debtors and Bankrupts. . . ."

"I only add, Sir, that if you can persuade your correspondents, to give you an abstract of the constitutions of the respective republics, with an account of their civil and military officers, and to state their former and present burthens, you will have the clearest
demonstration, that the rebellion is in the hands of mean agents, and abhorred in every colony by a vast majority of the inhabitants; and by detecting the false representations made to France, prevent even that kingdom from being a refuge, to those who are hourly sucking the heart's blood of America, and sending off their spoils, resolved upon a turn of affairs, to spend them in the dominions of a Prince, whose subjects have the highest reason to execrate the men, that have seduced him to violate a treaty, with the whole British Empire, for a destructive and scandalous compact with only a weak and divided branch of it."—Royal Gaz, JI 3, 1779.

Sir Wm. Erksine and the Cork fleet sail for England, and an expedition under Gen. Tryon goes "up the Sound."—Robertson's Jour, 1779 & 1780 (M.S.). Wm. Smith says that Tryon went immediately to Stamford and Norwich, and that on the 5th he was at New Haven. His plan was to have proceeded to a British a Hessian & Fanning herd with 500 of the associated Refugees from Rhode Island—a Regt more from here with 2 Companies of the Guards & 2 of Light Infantry."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI, under JI 7 and 8. See also Kemble's Jour, 1780, in which, however, it is erroneously stated that the landing at New Haven was on July 7. See JI 10.

"An Address to the Inhabitants of Connecticut" is issued by Commodore Collier and General Tryon. It reads in part: "The ungenerous and wanton Insurrection against the sovereignty of Great Britain, into which this colony has been deluded by the artifices of desperate and designing men, for private purposes, might well justify in you every fear, which conscious guilt could form, respecting the intentions of the present armament. Your towns, your property, yourselves, lie still within the grasp of that power, whose forbearance you have ungenerously constricted into fear; but whose lenity has persisted in its mild and noble efforts, even though branded with the most unworthy imputation. . . .

Reflect upon what gratitude requires of you if that is insufficient to move you, attune to your own interest: We offer you a refuge against the distress, which, you universally acknowledge broods with increasing and intolerable weight over all your country.

"Leaving you to consult with each other upon this invitation; We now do declare,—That whatsoever shall be found, and remain in peace, at his usual place of residence, shall be shielded from any insult, either to his person, or his property; except such as bear Offices either Civil or Military, under your present usurped government: Of whom it will be further required, that they shall give proofs of their piety and voluntary submission; and they shall then partake of the like immunity.

"Those whose folly and obstinacy may slight this favourable warning, must take notice; that they are not to expect a continuance of that lenity, which their inveracity would now render blameable.

Royal Gaz, JI 7, 1779.

Wm. Smith says: "I suspect this Address to be the Composition of Cap't André one of the General's Aids de Camps who has probably been sometime at Work to frame a Substitute for that I drew for him before he went up the River & which he told Mr Tryon he did not like nor another that Mr Elliot had sent him."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI, under JI 3.


Congress passes a resolution "That Margaret Corbin, who was wounded and disabled in the attack on Fort Washington [see JI 16, 1776], whilst she heroically filled the post of her husband who was killed by her side serving a piece of artillery, do receive during her natural life, or the continuance of the said disability, the one half of the monthly pay drawn by a soldier in the service of these states; and that she now receive out of the public stores, one complete suit of clothes, or the value thereof in money."—Jour. of Cong. (Ford ed.), XIV: 805.

In 1903, the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, Daughters of the Am. Revolution, erected a tablet to the honour of Margaret Corbin in Holyrood Protestant Episcopal Church at Fort Washington Ave. and 179th St.—Kelley, Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y. (1915), 161.

Robertson's Gazette, says Smith, "shows the acumen of the Loyalists ag' the popular Chiefs" in a poem entitled "The Times." July 6

The opening lines are:

"When faction brandishing her horrid sting
Infects the people, and insults the King;
When foul sedition skulks no more conceal'd,
But grasps the sword and rushes to the field;
When justice, truth, and law are in disgrace,
And treason, fraud, and murder fill their place;
Smearing beneath accumulated pain
Shall we be silent? Shall we not complain?
We will, we must; the mighty Laurens frown,
Or Hancock with his rabble hunt us down.
Should Atley summon to his savage bar,
To tremble at his nod be from us far.
Champions of virtue, brave & mild profusion
The guards of Washington, the lies of Payne,
And greatly brave without one anxious throb,
The wrath of Congress, or its Lords, the Mob."

—Royal Am. Gaz, JI 6, 1779; Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI, under JI 3.

There is a Composition [see Je 13] in a Philad. Paper of 30 June [error for Je 23] which [Rivington] has copied in his [issue of this Day that supposes Great Britain] to have yielded to the Independence & that France has advised to Peace but that a Party in Congress opposes it insisting on the exclusive Fishery.

"Can this be," says Smith, "an indirect Way of giving Credit to a Lie to animate the People!—It is artificial—There are Papers since calling the Author a Tory & defending those who will not agree to give up the Fishery. This strengthens the Delusion.

"Yet there is a Perhaps that the British Ministry have given Hints of their Readiness to yield the Independence to prevent France from sending Land Succours resolved at the same Time to improve this Summer in subduing the Colonies. They may have withheld the Reinforcements upon the same Principle to loll the Colonies aderup till it is too late to call upon France for Aid this Year."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

An order regulating the price and assize of bread, issued by order of the commandant from the office of police, requires that a loaf of bread shall weigh two pounds, shall be marked with the baker's initials, and shall be sold for 14 coppers; also that ship bred of the best quality shall be sold at £1:10 per hundred weight. Bread that is defective in quality or deficient in weight shall be forfeited to the alms-house.—Royal Gaz, JI 10, 1779. Cf. Ja 22.

New assizes were fixed on F 18, and Mr 15, 1790 (p. 8).

The British army marches from its Camp at Philipseborough. One division goes to Mamaroneck, the other towards White Plains.

—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

Sir Henry Clinton, with a division of the British army (see Ja 8), reconnoitres "the Old Camp the Rebels had in 1776 on the White Plains," and then goes on to Byram River. Robertson says: "saw Geo. Tryon's Fleet in the Sound, The Intention of our move I believe was to move Washington Accross the North River— & to set him in Motion."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

A writer signing himself "A loyal American," addresses a very lengthy printed paper "To the Dis-United Inhabitants of the Dis-United States (so called) of America." It is a pro-British appeal, closing with: "Fear God, Honor the King," and may you be approved before Heaven worthy of those blessings that Great Britain is devoutly wishing you, 'as Freemen,' to Enjoy." One of these broadsides (4-page folio), taken from a bound volume of the Royal Gaz. for 1779, where it follows the number for July 10, is in the N. Y. P. L.

Smith writes: "The present menaces at Connecticut take off from the Suspicion that the Publication by Tryon & Sir George Collier [see Je 4] were too vaunting to compel to Submission. I thought such a trifling Force as I had at first heard of (1200) would raise Contempt & barely irritate."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

The Rebels cherish our fraud, and murder fill their place, "with assurances, of eating their next Christmas dinner in New York. (peradventure in the Provost) Indeed Mr. Washington has declared he will very soon visit that capital with his army, as it is confessed, many Sons of liberty in New York ... hold a constant intercourse and correspondence with the Commander in Chief of the Rebel army, from whom[he] is supplied with accurate communications of all arrivals and departures, and of everything daily carrying on there, both in the military and civil branches. ... It pro-
The Iconography of Manhattan Island

1779

July 10, 1779.

"Maj.-Gen. Patterson asks the chamber of commerce to consider ways and means for the better cleaning the City, and for raising a guard of 10,000 to defend the Experts in the town."

18

"This is to prevent the inhabitants "from throwing Filth & Rubbish from their Houses into the Streets, & to oblige them to convey it to certain places that may be assigned in each Ward for depositing it, & from thence to be taken away at stated times by scavengers to be employed for that purpose." The regulation is to apply to public buildings also.

N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 221. See also Jl 27.

19

"An Intimation issued—Post, LXXXVII: 217."

20

"Gen. Tryon's Expedition [see Jl 4] seems to have been of very little good about 150 men Kt. Wd & Missing, burnt Fairfield and Northwick."

21


22

"Congress issues an address to Washington, in which the latter's "vigilance, wisdom and magnanimity" are praised, evidenced particularly in "the late glorious enterprise and successful attack on the enemy's fortress on the banks of Hudson's river" (see July 16).

23

"Gen. Wayne also comes in for his share of praise—N. Y. Merc., Ag 6, 1779. Commenting on this address Smith writes, under date of Aug. 31: "Even this is a proof of Deity—It is to magnify that Event for elevating the Dispossessed & depressing their Disaffected & a fresh Instance of the Address to declare the Populace."

24

Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

25

"Tryon recommends to Clinton the establishment of an "Office of Enquiry" headed by two "Intendants." This office would be authorized "to examine all persons coming into the British lines, of every rank and class," and to make inquiries at large. He recommends as "Intendants" William Smith, "Councillor of this Province," and Lewis De Rosette, "Councillor of North Carolina," whom he characterizes as "Gentlemen of the first abilities & every way qualified for so laborious a task."—N. T. Col. Doc., VIII: 771. Tryon's recommendation does not appear to have been adopted.

26

"An order is issued from the "Office of Police," directing that "the brewhouse and ground adjacent, formerly occupied by Hendrick Rutgers," in the Out Ward, be used for the storing of all pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, and shingles, except the quantity allowed to ship chandlers.—N. Y. Merc., Jl 27, 1779; Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 681. A small part of it was being used "as a Kitchen for the Hesitant Hospital."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 233.

27

A notice is issued from the "Office of Police," offering a contract for cleaning the streets of the city (see Jl 10) to anyone who will accept "an exclusive right to take all the manure and rubbish for their own use."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 2, 1779.

28

"Kemble records Sir George Collier's sailing "with a 64 and six frigates, supposed to Penobscot, where Brigadier Mc Lean had taken the Post, and his whole fleet: the report the Rebels are sending a force to attack."—Kemble's Jour., 181. See 14.

29

"Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Cornwallis go to Stony Point; "the Works there consist of only one large Redoubt, and in forwardness."—Kemble's Jour., 181.

30

"An ordinance is passed by congress, establishing a board of treasury, and the proper officers for managing the finances of the United States.—See printed broadside, in N. Y. P. I."

31

"The British army returns to Kingsbridge.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See Ag 1.

32

"Rivington prints an account of the "Proceedings of a Detachment of the Royal Army under the command of Major General Tryon" (see Jl 14). This detachment was divided into two divisions, one under Gen. Garth, the other under Tryon. They repulsed the Americans at New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwalk.—Royal Gaz., Jl 31, 1779.

33

"Commenting on this, Smith says: "Mr. Tryon can think of no other Objection Sir Henry can have to his Report, but his Dread of its discovering a zeal for the Interest of the Nation & the Conclusion of the War & that its crossing his private Politics, by which he had not been brought for what he would wish to do he has enough upon Tryon's System to end the War. In Rivington's Paper of yesterdays: is the greatest Part of his Report to the Gen'l but his Reasons for Desolating out left—it came from the Gen'l but Rivington had Orders not to shew the Extract to any Person."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI, under Ag 1.

34

"Speaking of Tryon's expedition, James says: "It was not a mere busyness in conciliating the dissident. It occasioned rancor and inveteracy, and instead of conciliating, it widened the breach. Whether the General exceeded his orders, or not, or some other
motives occasioned it, he was upon his return to New York received at head quarters with the utmost coldness. And he adds in a footnote: "William Smith’s influence with Clinton, it was said, occasioned this coldness." He further characterizes Smith "as a spy for the rebels" (see JA 13, 1776).—Jones, Hist. of N. T. during Rev. War, I: 315.

Aug. 1779. To comes still May "spoken" with Sir J. G. Collier with the Ships under his Command sailed from the Hook. This was the expedient to relieve Penobscot.—Journals by Col. Ogden, p. 59, with footnote by Ford.

Kemble records: "All quiet; the Troops mostly withdrawn within Kings Bridge."—Kemble’s Jour., 182.

The following report is sent by private letter from Orange Co., N. J., dated Aug. 2: "Lord Cornwallis, who is arrived at New-York, we hear surpasses Sir Henry Clinton. To was Cornwallis, we are told, who first proposed and strongly recommended, deposition, burning, and the utmost horrors of war, as the plan of proceeding against America."—N. T. Jour., Aug 9, 1779. A letter from Philadelphia, dated Aug. 11, stated: "By accounts from New York, it is said Lord Cornwallis took the command in chief on the first inst. and Clinton, Tryon, Vaughan and Gray, are to return home."—Ibid., Ag, 30, 1779.

"Mr Tryon visits us this morning," says Smith, "& asks us to dine with him and a number of officers, from which I excused myself. He thinks André went down yesterday to put his Report on Board of the Packet, tho’ the Genl had told him Friday that he should not send it home on account of the Justification in it of the burning Fairfield & Norwalk."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Peter Dubois, magistrate of the police, is "with us at Tea," written in Smith’s Diary, Aug 3. On Aug 27th it turns to "the ill regulated State of the Town as dangerous to Health," he (Dubois) "plants at Mr. Mathews the Mayor." Later, when it is hinted that St. John, who is still a prisoner, is "the Sport of the Vindictive Rage of the Refugees, he desired me to walk towards the Gate with him & then told me what follows.

"That a Paper was put into his Hands that came from the Country person—that St JJohn had acted the Part of a Loyal Subject and was at Length confined—that a General Stevens got him released & after that he was less frank.—Then when D’Entagne arrived he talk’d favorably on the Issue of the Rebellion & reconciled some loyalists who had been as averse from it himself—That he was 6 Weeks in the Rebel camp with La Fayette.—That he & other French officers were at his House. That he corresponded with Gerard.—That he was promised a Place of Consequence at the End of the Troubles—That he was now here with the Consent of the Whiggs as a Resident.

"Dubois says he knows the Handwriting & it comes from a Person of Character & one who has access to the Rebel Chiefs but is a Loyalist.—That it was given to him open 3 Months ago & he del’d it to the General.—That he observed to the General that St John was brought before him & the Letter Consisted of Hearsay & not the Informers own Knowledge.—That the General did not think fit to order St John to be taken up for a Long Time. when he had got in to Trouble about his own Letter to his Wife.—That 2 Days before Nich. Ogden came to Town he was questioned concerning what he had done with this Letter three in one Day on a Letter from Nich. Ogden. That when Nich Ogden came to Town more was said of it and Govr Franklin interposed and got St John Committed.—The first Hope was to find that the Information had been sunk (?) by Dubois, who told Nich Ogden that he had given it to the General & hinted the Propriety of not exposing himself to St John’s Resentment & the Danger of listening to loose Scandal.

"He followed this with Censures upon Nicholas & Isaac Ogden as revengeful & Mathews as a Man without Principle & devoted toavarice & one of the worst of Men.—That he had lately sent in a List of suspected Persons naming all with whom he had differed to the present Commmd General Patton. That he spoke slightly even of Mr Elliot as a Rebel & Mr Elliot let him alone as supported by Govr Tryon.

"This is a Lesson for the Erection of Civil Government & to me shows the Necessity of my accepting the Office of Ch: Justice for Protection & that I must at the same time incur the Wrath of the Refugees under Mathews Influence to whom Civil Govr must be the Loss of Power & Gain. [Inasmuch as no “Erection of Civil Government” came about during the British occupation, Smith, who was appointed on May 4 (q.v.), never actually functioned in this office."

"This Information from Dubois confirms the Propriety of Mr Colsen’s Conduct & mine in declining to be Bait for St John till we could know what the Charge was—Dubois does not know that the Letter from the Country is founded upon Intelligence from Mr Wickham but says a Person intimate with the Ogdens said so & he believes he got it from them. This may be Colden. I kept my Promise to Isaac Ogden & was silent only observing that Wickham & St John were sworn Friends & Wickham Friends here were still Friends to John. I mentioned Judge Ludlow & This year Duncan his Brother in Law had spoken of St John’s Confinements last Friday with Anxiety.

"I perceive also a Confirmation of my Suspicions that Elliot was desirous to bring in Colden & myself for Ball to gratify his Resentment against Mathews & the Ogdens who speak ill of him, but if Mr Elliot knew the Evidence of St John he ought not to have declined of his advice when I asked him if he considered this a Part of the Agreement before Genl Patterson but to have allowed rather my present Enquiry into the Cause of the Commitment as well to avoid the Suspicions of Govr Franklin & the Refugees as out of Deference to St John.

"At such Times & thus surrounded the greatest Circumpection is necessary and one should keep but little Company & of the best Sort."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), V.

The St. John referred to by Smith was Michel Guillaume St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, author of Lettres d’un Cultivateur Américain. Though he was a naturalized New Yorker (see D 23, 1765), the appearance of a French fleet in the harbour caused him to be suspected as a spy, and he was imprisoned for three months.—Letters from an American Farmer (1904), Introduction. For his description of New York, see 1766.

"I found the Town very despondent last Night on Reports from the West Indies that La Mott Piquet had joined D Estigny with 7 Ships & 15 Frigates & 90 Transports & taken St Vincents & the Grenades while Byron was convoying the Island Trade to Windward & that the two Fleets had engaged off the Grenades & that we kept the Ships but lost 1000 Men. That there had been a fresh, partial resistance by the Greyhound of Piquet sailing 1 May & return damaged by a Storm. I cant reconcile this with the Saturday news from St Eustatia—the 18 & 22 Ships in distinct Divisions is too much for the French or English Fleets and if the 18 were English and endeavouring to escape why so far to the North & to the Leeward of our Windward Islands instead of directly before the Wind to Jamaica?—We have no West India Papers. Tin said Sir George Collier stop’d them there at the Hook on Sunday. Strange that he has loitered so. It was thought he was not out yesterday the Wind being at N. E.—It is yet from that Quarter—He is spoken of in Terms of the utmost Freedom as a negligent Officer, devoted only to Gain."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

The commandant requests the chamber of commerce "to lay before him a Table of such Duties as you think ought to be allowed to Cartmen in this City," for "Those now established were first by the Gentlemen of the Old Insurance Office, at a time when Provision was higher, but Forage lower than at present."—Col. Rec. of N. T. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1784, 210. The suggestions of the chamber were embodied in the orders of Sept. 16 (q.v.).

Having debated the question since Feb. 23 (p. v.), congress finally formulates the conditions of a peace with Great Britain. They include the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States, the acceptance by her of certain specified boundaries of the United States, and the evacuation of all American posts by British troops. Also, "the common right of fishing" is not to be relinquished by the states.—Jour. Cont. Cong. 1778, 1779, XIV: 928-945. See S. 77.

"My appointment to the Chief Justices Place [see my 1q] is in every Mouth."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith writes: "I fear a general War in Europe. If Spain interferes Russia & Prussia may also ingage—L J. Cornwallis understood that these Powers had entered into Treaty with Great Britain & that a catarogical answer was demanded from Spain—a Report that Russia offered us 10 Ships & 20,000 Men for 3 Years for Minorca. Should this be true & Spain declare agst us America will be pardly neglected or may find Russians amongst them & at the End of the War be divided.—Our Calamities are then only commencing."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Spain had declared war on England, June 16 (p. v.), but the news did not reach New York until Sept. 1 (p. v.).

Smith writes: "The Measures of the Town Meetings in the
The regulation of prices checks the depreciation of money—but it ought to alarm the congress. Its natural tendency is to produce a general scarcity. Julian the Emperor put it to Experiment and brought it to Rome, & so would Philip the Handsome with his dependents among their own partizans—Every Murrumcer becomes a Tory; and Miserly lessening the Party, the populace will regain their authority to the subversion of the new frames contrived for supporting the usurpation. Everything in this country predisposes to a union but the foreign war retards the operations for improving them. Wrought on a frame at Albany & so would Philip the Handsome.

A set of gentlemen propose playing a cricket match this day, and every Monday during the summer season, "on the cricket ground near Brooklyn ferry." The company of "any gentleman to join in the set in the exercise" is invited. "A large booth is erected for the accommodation of spectators."—N. Y. Merc., Aug. 9, 1779.

A private letter from New York states: "I have nothing to write home to you from this place, for my health is not so good as it was before. I am with privateers, Stony-point fort on the North River stormed by the rebels, since retaken...if anything material is done this season, I believe it will be to the southward."—N. Y. Jour. (Poughkeepsie), S 20, 1779.

News reaches Trenton that "the enemy [British] are very busy, throwing up works and fortifying on New-York Island, at or near Hooe's Hook, within several miles of the city, from river to river; that they have lately sent out of New-York, a number of whig families; impressed all the carmen and other persons to the number of about 700, and put them on board armed vessels; and that they have drawn a line of ships across the Narrows; in consequence, it is said, of their fearful apprehensions of the arrival of a French fleet in that harbour, which has thrown the city into much confusion and consternation."—Penn. Packet, Aug 21, 1779; N. J. Gaz., Aug 11, 1779.

Speaking of Gen. Patterson, Smith says: "There is now set up by this very commandant music every evening at the church walls [see Aug 19] what a medley assembly there! A horrible contrast!—Ladies in the walk—The mobb in the street & funerals crossing the company to the church yard. The parson there ordering the whole to leave.

"It would appear as if he were turning the war merely into a defence—all the troops except the garisons at the highlands are called in to this island...Isaac low hints that there is a talk of cutting a passage across this island from river to river & that Gates is at Byram with 4000 men. Tryon knows nothing of it. M. G. took back 12 pages yesterday from him to Philadelphia to Saratoga—Some look for an attempt to burn this town. Others for an attack at Staten island—Some for a French fleet. Lord stirlings division is come down to pompton out of the clowve."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"How scandalous," says Smith, "is the conduct of administration & the naval officers under them—The privatering business languished & the owners are selling out at the rate of 6 vessels in a week—Their prizes are taken off of the hook & sometimes the privaters. The rebels make this their cruising ground & send several armed vessels in concert—There is a want of naval strength here. When the frigates are in these seas they are too often & too long in the port—We have taken no french vessels for several months past—it would seem as if the French merchants were tired of this commerce."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

This morning the powder-magazine at fort kniphaasen was torn down and the wood-work used on forsed hill [forest hill, on which fort tryon stood—see L. M. R. K., III: 965]. Likewise the wood-work of fort independence & King's bridge, which was transported in wagons.—Penn. Jour., 90. Sept 21. 1779.

In the early morning of this day, Major Lee and about 400 of the troops under orders from Gen. Sterling execute a surprise attack upon the garrison at powles hook, and capture about 160 prisoners; they send these to Philadelphia.—N. Y. Jour., Ag 23; N. J. Gaz, 1, 1779. See also Winsor, VI: 559. Robertson gives the date as August 18.—Robertson's Jour. Campaigns 1777 & 1780 (MS.). See also Kemble's Jour., 182-83.

Smith says of the incident: "...We had lost 40 men carried off...are killed in a man from an ox at 20 yards. Sir Henry is going down Hill in point of reputation."—Dr. Baily says the firing began an hour before day.—No troops went over till an hour after sunrise..."—2 ships arrive from Quebec—all well there 16 July—Many troops gone to the western forts.

How shamefully he acts in not dispatching the fleet earlier! What mischiefs from the want of naval strength on the coast.—We hear constantly too that nothing can be done on the land side till the reinforcements arrive.—This is the plea for every blunder & for an infamous inactivity. The contrarion of our lines is laughed at even in the army. It is pertinent as'd why a party could not have crossed from King's bridge to execute what a muskirk from this place at almost blood & fire from the Post of Poultis Hook? The boys in the army hint their contempt of the general, & the common soldiery murmurs. They begin to despair of the fulfillment of the promises of land, made in 1775 at Boston.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

The diary of the Moravian congregation states: "...Recently the walk by the ruins of Trinity Church and its grave yards, has been rained through several times in the night, so that they have been cut down & crossed by the negroes. This has been done because they painted so many lamps found in the trees, for gentlemen and ladies to walk and sit there in the evening. A band plays [see Ag 1] while the commander is present, and a siren is placed there, that none of the common people may intrude..."—Penn. Mag., X: 427.

Admiral Arbuthnot and his fleet arrive from England this 25 morning. Smith says: "...They are said to be 76 vessels—only 2 yards are battle ships.—No ships are lying at anchor, none has been bought nor received with the defiance to Quebec—some to Newfoundland with another ship of the line—they are to rendezvous here..."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI; see also Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Kemble states that "the troops in general are unhealthy; between 4 and 5 thousand."—Kemble's Jour., 183.

"Up to date we have had a surprisingly large number of sick, which increases daily."—Penn. Jour., 92. A similar entry appears under Sept. 2.— Ibid. See S 8.

"At a meeting of the loyal refugees of the province of New York, at the house of Mr. Amory in the fields...for the purpose of electing a committee, to unite with the committees selected by the loyal refugees of the other provinces, for the purpose of corresponding with each other, and transmitting some other business, as they should conceive conducive to the interest of the whole," it is agreed that no one shall be elected or appointed a member of a committee of correspondence who at any time or in any way has taken active part with the "rebellious americans."—Royal Gaz., Ag 19, 1780. See N 24, 1780.

An expedition is on foot, for which transports for 8,000 men have been ordered.—Jour. Of Hugh Gaine, II: 62.

By will of this date, Jacob Blackwell leaves to his sons, James and Jacob, "my island known by the name of Blackwell's Island."—N. Y. H. S. Bull., Jr, 1921, citing Hattfield's Hist. of Elizabeth, N. J., 65; Riker's Newtown, L. I., 354; Abstracts of Wills, X: 5.

"In evening the packet arrived with accounts of a Spanish Sept. war, and the great excursions made in England in consequence of it..."—Kemble's Jour., 183; Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See Je 16.

Gov. Tryon issues a proclamation of Spain's declaration of war against great Britain (see Je 16). The proclamation reads in part: "Authorities are arrived for granting Letters of Marque, and until the same are obtained, I have it in command to signify the royal assurance to the owners of all ships hearing Letters of Marque against the French king, and his subjects, that his Majesty will consider them as shipped under an Oxford share of all ships and property which they may make Prize of."—N. Y. Merc., S 6, 1779. Under date of Sept. 8, Smith wrote: "Mr Tryon published last Monday in Gaine's Paper the proclamation I drew for him last Friday."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI.
CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783

1779
Sept. 3
William Lewis begins publication of the New-York Mercury, or, The General Advertiser, a weekly newspaper. This paper should be distinguished from The New-York Mercury which Hugh Gaine started on Aug. 3, 1752 (q.v.).—Early Newspapers, II: 425; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 459. See, further, F 15, 1782.

7
Washington informs the president of congress that "They [the British] have been seen for some time past fortifying across New York Island, and it is likely the Army would move thither across the long Island."—Writings of Gen. Washington (Ford ed.), VIII: 40. On Sept. 13, he wrote the same to Count D'Estaing; also that they "have lately fortified Governor's Island, near the city," etc.—Ibid., 51.

A list of the owners and tenants of houses on South Street, Wall Street, and Exchange Slip is prepared.—See original list in box lettered "N. Y. M. S. 1761-1800," in N. Y. H. S.

8
That there is lack of harmony among the British officers, is revealed by Smith in his diary: "Sir Henry [Clinton] is thought little of in the Army There are Dissentions in his [official] Family. He has quarreled with Lord Rawdon his Adjutant General & Major Drummond whom he sent Home to get a Regt of Horse & the Paym of £5000 sterling of an old Debt to his Father—Yet he reproaches Drummond with doing nothing for him. Neither of them go near him. Collo Stewart 'tis said is to succeed Lord Rawdon—he has made 2 new Aids de Camp [,] one his cousin Lord Thomas Pelham Clinton the Duke of Newcastle's 2d Son the other a Mr. St George an Ensign of £1000 per annum. He has not a sense of the honor & respect due to him about. I have all this from Capt. David Scott of the Artillery. So speak Sir Henry Clinton & I believe the Sentiments of Genl Patterson with whom he is intimate & from whom I stand aloof. Scott faults the Commander in Chief for calling in the Troops all Summer to this Island—Thinks they might have saved dry Forage by laying on the other Side of the Hudson—that Tryon should have gone out stronger in July & not have been recalled so soon; Scott is intimate with Mr Tryon."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

9
Von Krafie records in his journal under this date: "On account of the large number of fever cases . . . we could not spare more than 20 men per regiment for work. There was a veritable epidemic here and the habitants and Rebels also were frequently visited by contagion."—Von Krafie's Jour., 93. See S 25.

10
"This day were brought in here two French ships, of 320 tons each, taken by three privateers belonging to this city. They are laden with wine, brandy, and provisions."—From N. Y. letter in London Chron., O 16-19, 1779.

Supt.-Gen. Elliot publishes a notice that duties are to be paid to him on all prize goods that have been condemned at the port of New York since October, 1776. He requires all agents of ships in possession of such goods to give bond, etc., as are going to be in a public office in Water St, and pay these duties, "agreeable to the Directions of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury." In the future, "before Condemnation of any dutiable Prize Goods," the agents shall "make a Return to the Superintendent's Office of all such dutiable Prize Goods, that the same may be regularly weighed and gauged." The agents' accounts, required by the judgment of the admiralty to be delivered to the superintendent, must be sworn to before Mayor Mathews.—Royal Gaz., S 11, 1779. See also Mr G, 1780.

11
Sir Geo. Collier returns to New York (see Jl 28) from Penobscot, and from him Kemble obtains and records the following account of the events in that section: He reached Penobscot on Aug. 14, "with one 64 and 4 Frigates, and the Rebels that very day burnt all their Arms & munition of a high value at Pitttown of S. Champlain with his Gun Ship; their Frigate Warren burnt with about 28 Sack of Transports; the Crews from the whole Landed, and made their way thro' the Woods in a sad plight to Boston. They landed on the 28th. July, about 14,400 Troops besides Marines, from which time to the 14th. August they had besieged Brig. Gen. McLean, who was entrenched on an Advantageous ground with about 800 Men; Several Shrimps were landed and are going to erect a strong work, and the General, with his Troops, must have fallen in the end, if not relieved."—Kemble's Jour., 184-85.

12
Smith writes in his diary: "'Tis said Washington has but 4000 Effectives & the Army so scant as to have but a Weeks Provisions a Head—They have so exhausted this Province that the very Forage comes from Connecticut and all Bread is brought from Pennsylvania.—A Sorty of the British Army would much Embarrass the Continental Troops—It would be worth the Experiment to push with a Fortnight's Provisions to New Windsor thro' the Clove."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"Peter Dubois speaks of David Mattaus the Mayor as a Prodi- gate & Villain, making Money by various unjustifiable Means." That he has set up what he calls a Recording Office held by one Child, to take the Proof of lost Papers—That a Guinea is paid for the Mayorality Seal to a Certificate which the People are taught to have a legal Substitute & Child is going mad besides.

"That he sends out Parties into the Country to plunder & he has a Share of it.

"That he receives a Guinea for every Certificate of the Landing of Tea at this Port & insinuates upon this Branch of Business ag' Saml Kemble the Naval Officer.

"That he has received stolen goods & said he sent them to the Poor House—Dubois has seen Spoons, Watches Cloths &c to a great amount in his Hands which he said he has so disposed of & yet when Genl Jones the late Commandant ordered the Vestry to account for this as well as other Funds they denied that any such Effects were ever sent to the Poor House.

"If these Charges are true this Man must dread the Restora- tion of the Peace of his Country & the Re Establishment of order."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

13
Liet. Von Krafie records that "[Fort] Independence was begun to be torn down."—Von Krafie's Jour., 94. See Ag 17.

A letter of this date from Gen. Knox to Col. John Lamb states: "We are all in high spirits on a Report that a French fleet supposed to be part of Count D'Estaing's is at the Hook. The report comes from Deserters who came in last night. They say that the French ships chas'd the Reasonable into N. Y. last Friday."—From the Lamb Papers in N. Y. H. S.

The rates that cartmen may charge are fixed by order of the com- mandant. After Sept. 20, offenders shall "forfeit Forty Shillings for every such Offence, one Half to the Informer, the other half to the City Alms House."—N. Y. Rev., S 20, 1779. See also Davon's report in Proc. Bd. of Alts., LXIV: 217-18.

Sir Andrew Hammond arrives at Sandy Hook with "a Fleet of Victuallers & Transports wb some recruits."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Gaine says: "There it is supposed about 1500 Troops on board this Fleet."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 64. See also Kam- ble's Jour., 185. See S 22.

Gaine states: "The Fleet still coming up and the Expedition under the Command of Lord Cornwallis getting ready, and will sail in a few days."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 65.

Under date of Sept. 24 Smith records: "Lord Cornwallis fell down to the Hook last Night—conjectured that he has 3600 Men in 6 large Regts & that they are destined to South Carolina. Dibbatet."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. Robertson also says that the troops are getting on board, with Cornwallis fall down to the Hook."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Paul Jones, on the "Bon Homme Richard," captures the "Serapis." The engagement is described in a letter from the captain of the "Serapis" to the British admiralty office.—Ann. Reg. (1779), 209-12. For an account from the American view point, see Penn. Packet (Philadelphia), D 16, 1779. For additional literature on this famous naval battle, see Channing, Hist. of U. S., III: 313-14.

"Sir Andrew Hammond and most of his fleet came in."—Kem- ble's Jour., 185.

"I never knew," writes Smith, "any Disease so generally endemical as the intermittent Fever now prevailing [see S 8] both in Town & Country. We have had Eleven down at a Time in this Family Ten at Mr Elliot's Not a House escapes—We have scarce well Hands to attend the Sick—but Happily it is not a mortal Season."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See O 5.

"Gave Mr Tryon a Draft of a Letter from him to Mr Styles Presidt of Yale College in Ans' to his Request to restore Mr Clap's MSS supposed to be carried off from New Haven on the 6th of July last."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Cornwall's fleet (see S 22) is "stopped from going to sea."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). On Sept. 27, the troops returned to Staten Island, except one regiment which was ordered "to stay at Sandy hook where the Batterys are to be repaired.—at last Year 4 18 18 & 2 Howts"—Ibid. See also Kemble's Jour., 186.

Kemble records a report "that Monsr. D'Estaing, with 24 Sail of the Line, 14 Frigates, and some Transports, were seen off the Coast of St. Augustine and Georgia; some say to the Westward of Bermuda."—Kemble's Jour., 186.
This (Sept. 26) "being the Anniversary of their Majesty's Coronation," the day was observed here "with every possible Demonstration of Loyalty and Joy." At noon, "a Royal Salute was fired from the Battery, and at One o'Clock from the Shipping in the Harbour. In the Evening there was a grand Exhibition of Fire-works, after which a splendid Ball was opened by the Gentlemen of this Garrison."—*N. Y. Merc.,* S 27, 1779.

John Jay is appointed by congress "to negotiate a treaty of alliance and of amity and commerce between the United States of America and his catholick majesty," and John Adams is chosen "for negotiating a treaty of peace and a treaty of commerce with Great Britain" (see Ag 4)—*Journ. Cont. Cong. (Ford ed.),* XV: 1115; Winsor, VII: 57.

"Transport goes into the East River, supposed, with some reason, to proceed to Rhode Island to take off that Garrison."—*Kemble's Jour.,* 186.

"A Cricket Match for 50 Guineas Between Brooklyn Club and Greenwich Club, [is to be played this Day at the House of Loosely and Elms]. To begin at 10 o'Clock in the Morning."—*N. Y. Merc.,* S 27, 1779.

The country-seat of Hon. John Watts, three miles from town, is destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Merc.,* O 4, 1779.

"A Meeting this Evening at Hicks where a Requisition was made by the Commandant for 300 men to work at the Governor's Island. In the Evening there was a grand Exhibition by 6 o'clock, which was immediately agreed to."—*Journ. Hugh Gaines,* II: 66.

He adds, on the following day: "The Men required last Night were sent off this Morning at the time appointed and more than the number required. All the ships of War are gone to the Hook."—*Ibid.*

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A resolution is passed by the assembly requesting the governour to issue a proclamation, "Strictly forbidding all Persons whosoever to plunder the inhabitants of Long-Island, or any other Place in the Power or Possession of the Enemy, within this State . . . ."—*Assemb. Jour. (London ed.),* 47.

Kemble records that "A number of Transports went to the Hook, to be sunk in the Passage to that Harbour, if the French Fleet made an attack and resistance and attempted to come in."—*Kemble's Jour.,* 186. See O 10.

Orders are issued by the commandant of the city for all the male inhabitants of a proper age to assist in throwing up works on Governors Island. The number of inhabitants it was imagined amounted to 4000, half of whom were to go on fatigue one day, and the other half on the ensuing day, Sundays not excepted.—*N. Y. Jour.,* O 29, 1779. See O 5.


"In a Jersey Paper of 22d Sept I saw an Address from the Congress to the People at large of 1st Sept stating their Paper Issues &c and animating them to a Prosecution of the War. It is a Proof of great Celerity & yet discovers Fear and a Dread of their Dis- cords."—*Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.),* VI.

"This Country may be said to induce a Pestilence—It can't be called a very Mortal Season but I never knew so prevalent a Sickness [see S 23]—Agues and Intermittents are the common Affliction—In some Instances the Fever is malignant carrying the Patient off in a few Days.—The aged drop off under the Ague—Some lie long under nervous or remitting Fevers & die when they are putrid.—While I am writing three of my Children are down and my Brother's Son Abraham,—Ivy the Coachman has had the Ague but is recovered.—We are a Hospital at this House—Mr. Stuyv- ens Family is generally disposed—We have had eleven or 12 sick at a Time—Scarce Hands enough well to attend the Diseased.—This is not the Case only within the British Lines but all along the Sea Coast of New England and in Jersey & Pennsylvania. Would it to God that the common Affliction Might incline both Parties to Peace & quieten the Period of our Deliverence from the Calamities of a destructive War.

"The Season of Winter advances & the Town is destitute of Fuel severel causes,—(1) The diseased State of the People in the Country—(2) the Lack of Captive in the Sound—Several Wood Boats lately taken the armed Vessels drawn to the Hook. (3) The General totally negligent of this Matter—Had he posted 2000 Men on Bergen Neck after his retiring in July from West Chester the Citizens & army might have been supplied in 10 or 14 Days for the Year—But what is worse Management the Horse have been Oct. ever since upon dry Forage and how they are to be supplied thro' the Winter seems to be no Part of his concern, but it fills the Loyals with concern—They in general grow despondent.—Of the Military Government all are impatient & regret the Delay of General Robertson Nothing can be more injurious to the King's Interest than the negligent andunterende conduct of the Army—In the Despair arising from unfavorable Prospects as to the Issue of the Struggle every Disguist works Disaffection—General James Pattison of the Artillery has been for some Time Commandier—He is warm rain & warm Saturday Evening a drunken Soldier of the Guards forced himself into a Cart driven by a Negro in the Bowery Lane. Dr Baily who saw him thrown off & thinks the wheel ran over his Breast, stop'd his Chais & led him to a House & sent certain passing Soldiers to notify his Condition at the Hospital—The Prevost Marshal called the next Day & took Baily to the Jail, where he remained till 10 at Night—He was not carried to the Commandier—This Man is injured & told me to Day he would demand Satisfaction or Leave to go Home or Leave to quit the British Lines, averse to continuing any longer under Military Governm.—In short a Day scarcely happens that Multitudes are not offended. I foresaw this and spoke and wrote freely on the Subject to Lord Carlisle & M^ Edn. Tryon will do nothing. Sir H Clinton has frowned too much upon his Office as Governm. Nothing more interpose. Can the Necessity of the Council I recommended—and as Lord Geo: Germaine according to M^ Patterson's Letters was in the Opinion of erecting the Civil Authority Last Winter he must deserve much Censure for not sending out the New Governor earlier. Can it be that he dreads to offend Sir H Clinton & lose his Services—That very Timidity shows him incompetent for all of a Job. To the same distant & the Spirit I impite his letter of the 5th June to the General to act at Discretion & his flattering applause of the March thro' Jersey Last Year—"—*Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.),* VI.

Maj.-Gen. Patterson orders that some of the convalescents from the general hospital "be lodged for a time in the Barracks near the Provost Goal."—*N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875),* 277.

Gen. Tyrone, the New York state pass containing a request to "Counsellors, Solicitors or Attorneys at Law" before April 31, 1777, and providing for the issuance of new licenses to any qualified person who "has conducted himself as a good and zealous Friend to the American Cause, since the Commencement of Hostilities by the King of Great-Britain." This law was passed because many heretofore licensed lawyers had "gone over to, and put themselves under the Protection of the Arms of the Enemy, and conducted themselves in such a neutral or equivocal Manner, as has justly rendered them suspected of disaffection to the Freedom and Independence of this State."—*Laws of N. Y.,* 7d sess., chap. 12.

"Head Quarters removed to New York [meaning, Clinton's reture]. Lord Cornwallis's Corps ordered to be in readiness to Embark, suppose for Stony point."—*Kemble's Jour.,* 186.

"A manuscript writes to London Town, requesting an attack upon New York by D'Estaing's fleet (see O 4). He says: "We have been indefatigable in making every Point of Defence as Strong as Time will permit, in raising a Battery at the Light House, lining the Heights of Staten Island & Long Island at the Narrows with Cannon, repairing all the Batteries at New York & planting the heavy Guns lately arrived, upon them, as likewise repairing the ruined Fortifications & Batteries, erected by the Rebels on Govern- or's Island. But the Difficulty was to find Hands to perform this last Work, owing to the very Sickly State of the Army and the great number of Troops already employed in carrying on extensive works of Defence, in the different parts of this Island—and on the opposite side at Brooklyn. I therefore called a Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of the City, and stated to them the Expe- diency of the Citizens taking up the Spade & Pick-axe, to defend & secure their own Property, against a Foreign Enemy. They most readily & obligingly met my Wishes, and the next Morning five hundred Citizens were at Work throwing up Earth, &c &c on Gov- ernor's Island—they still continue their Labour with great good Will and Cheerfulness, and are now formed there into a regular En- campment—A great many of the most Capital Merchants & Shop keepers pique themselves upon working with the rest, & will receive no Pay or Reward.—The Lower Class are paid at the Expanse of the City at the Rate of Ten Shillings Currency per Day, and their Rations of Provisions from Government."—*N. Y. H. S. Collections*
1779 (1875), 177. See also letter from West Point in Penn. Packet, O 16, 1779 and N. J. Gen., Apr. 12, 1780.

10 Kemble records "the sinking of about nine or ten Transports at the Hook."—Kemble's Jour., 187. See O 1.

11 Kemble records: "Sir Henry Clinton went up the North river, leaving the 7th, 23d, 33d, and Volunteers of Ireland Embarked, to proceed to Stony Point, under Lord Cornwallis, should they be wanted."—Kemble's Jour., 187.


14 "A Private Sloop brought in a Spanish Packet from Havana, giving intelligence of the intended motions of Count D'E-staing's fleet &c. &c."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.); Kemble's Jour., 187.

15 David Sproat, a Loyalist of Philadelphia, having joined the British troops at New York, is appointed commissary-general of naval prisoners. He continued in this capacity until the end of the war. See J 11. "Upon his appointment he at once set to work to release the naval prisoners then at New York and by the following year had exchanged 15,000 and had a balance of 600 due."—David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev., by James Lenox Bangs (1909), 4-5, 42.

16 For a statement of Sproat's further activities, contained in a memorial of his, dated March 23, 1784, after he was attainted of high treason by the Americans and his estate confiscated, see ibid., 116-18, 120-27.

17 The legislature of the "State of New York" passes "An Act providing to prevent Robberies within this State." This requires people who have been robbed to make an oath before a justice of the peace concerning the circumstances of the robbery. The justice must then "cause Hue and Cry," and all able-bodied men in the district must answer and help in the pursuit of the robbers. If the property is not recovered by these means, the justice is to call a meeting of the other justices in the district, the supervisor, assessors, and collector, and assault the robbers on the "Persons in the said Town, Manor, Precinct or District, who have not manifested themselves attached to the Liberty and Independence of America."—Laws of N. Y., 3rd sess., chap. 19 (printed by Holt, 1782).

18 The trend of British affairs is significantly told by Kemble in the following record: "Received Accounts by a Privateer of an English two decker being taken on the 27th, September off Tybee, by twelve Sall of the Line, French; the English Ship had been dismasted; supposed to be Sir James Wallace, from every Circumstance."

19 "Sir James carried upwards of $30,000 for the use of the Troops in Georgia. A Rebel Paper, also received this day, says that the French fleet had taken two S. Calle's, besides the Brigant, &c., making the total, and twenty-five hundred Men, supposed to be the Troops at Beaufort, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Maitland."

20 "How must our Commander in Chief feel with all these blows, added to his own Conduct, despised and detested by the Army, his unheard of Prerogation in the first Departments of Boys not three Years in the Service, his neglect of old Officers, and his wavering, strange, mad Behaviour."

21 "If Government does not remove him soon, our Affairs in this Country will be totally undone."—Kemble's Jour., 188.

22 "All the Rebel Papers," says Smith, "show that the French Fleet is expected. If not fine Stratagems are concerted to lead us to believe it—Gaine's Paper intimates the Collecting of 50,000 Barrels of Flour for it—The Philis' Paper has a Preamble to an Act purporting that much Bread will be wanted—Reported that Washington has called Sullivan's Troops & L4 Stirlings to him & a Part of Artillery from Connecticut for some great Enterprise."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

23 Buildings in New York are appropriated for the use of the British forces, for which purpose a printed circular demanding possession is issued by W. Collier (1785), 280, 282, 387-88.

24 The diary of the Moravian congregation states: "Of late we are under some apprehension that our chapel might be taken for a hospital. The old Dutch Church, the only one in use for the Dutch, has been desired, and at the end of this week will be taken for that purpose."—Penn. Mag., X: 428. See O 29.

25 "The troops are all in high spirits at New York, wishing for nothing so much as a second visit from d'E ста г i о this winter, which they were very well prepared to receive."—London Chron., Oct 16-19, 1779.

26 "Great Offence is given by Gen'l Patterson to the Physicians and Surgeons for not providing Barracks for the Sick who are numerous & in Tents near Greenwich—Yesterday he determined to put them into the new Dutch Church, that has neither Floor nor a Close Window.—To Day he devoted the old Dutch Church to this use to the Distress and the Howl of the Poor People who have a shipp'd in it. The Hospital desire the New Brick Meeting formerly taken from them by Gen'l Daniel Jones but Pattison will not find other Stores for the Artillery Articles there deposited by Commisary Grant. The Commandant becomes odious—Tis said his Emoluments amount to 500 sterling a Day, and that he shews intolerable Partialities to oblige & gratify the Officers of the Train at which they [the people] riot for General Robertson's Arrival."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

27 The British evacuate Stony Point. "The Rebels came upon it instantly after it was left & fired at the Ships from the Western Shore down to Tappan Bay."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI, under date of Oct 25. See O 26.

28 New York State passes "An Act for the Forfeiture and Sale of the Estates of Persons who have adhered to the Enemies of this State, and for declaring the Sovereignty of the People of this State, in Respect to all Property within the same." This act of attaint declares that the estates, both real and personal, of 59 specifically named loyalists, including many well-known residents of New York City, are forfeited to the state, and that they themselves are forever banished from the jurisdiction. It also makes the act of monthly indictment and trial of all persons found within the state after the passage of the act, who are suspected of loyalist tendencies, their death (as in all cases of felony), and the confiscation of their property, on conviction. It vests all crown lands in the people of the state, and authorizes the appointment of commissioners, for the sale of all confiscated estates, their powers and proceedings being defined.—Laws of N. Y., 3rd sess., chap. 25 (printed by Holt, 1782); J Gleenleaf, 341. Vass Tyne, The Loyalists (1902), 195, 249; Gerard, Treatise (1872), 3. See Mr 10, 1780. For the judgment-roll in these cases, see 1783. For the full text of the Act of Attainder, or Confiscation Act, see Jones's Hist. of N. T. during the Rev. War, II: 510-23; and its history, in ibid., II: 524-49. For a detailed account of the Bowery estate of James De Lancy, its forfeiture, and the official abstract of its sale by lots, in 1784-7, with purchasers' names, prices, etc., see ibid., II: 549-59. See also List of loyalists against whom judgments were given under the confiscation act, 1783, in Emmet Coll., N. Y. P. L., bound at back of "N. Y., Colony & State. Naturalization statistics;" also Transcripts of the Manuscript Books and Papers of the Commission of Enquiry into the Affairs, Services and Welfare of the American Loyalists, preserved amongst the Audit Office Records in the Public Record Office of England, 1783-90, in N. Y. P. L.

29 Kemble records: "Heard the Garrison of Stony Point were Embarked."—Kemble's Jour., 188. On Oct. 23, he continued: "That they were Down to Spilling Devil Creek, and that the Troops were Embarking heavy Artillery at Rhode Island."—Ibid.

30 The legislature passes an act "to provide for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of this State, whenever the Enemy shall abandon or be dispossessed of the same, and until the Legislature be convened." It applies to the counties of New York, Suffolk, Queen's, King's, and Richmond. It provides that the person administering the government of the state, the president of the senate, chancellor, judges of the supreme court, senators, assemblymen, secretary of state, treasurer, lieutenant governor, and any seven of them, of whom the person administering the government shall always be one, shall be a Council," with power to make ordinances for certain purposes. These purposes are: preserving peace and good order; preventing a monopoly of any of the necessary commodities of life, or of any goods, wares or merchandise within the state; prohibiting their exportation beyond this district; billeting troops; seizing and impressing fuel, forage, vessels, horses, teams, carriages, and drivers; supplying the markets within this district with provisions, and regulating their prices; holding and regulating elections for senate and assembly, and city and town offices (particularly "to prevent Persons charged with, or suspected of Disaffection to the Freedom and Independence of this State, from being elected, or being elected, at such time or in such office, and to confine anyone charged with treason or other offence. The
powers of this council shall cease" on the sixtieth Day after the first Day on which they shall meet, or on the first Day after a Quorum of both Houses of the Legislature shall be convened, after the Enemy shall be driven, or be disabled of the Southern District of this State, whichever shall first happen."—Laws of N. Y. (1779), chap. 28.

The act was printed in No. 1 of Holt's Ind. N. Y. Gaz., on Nov. 22, 1783, with a supplementary act of March 27, 1783 (q. v.); and in subsequent issues Holt published the later supplementary acts of Nov. 28, 1783 (q. v.), Dec. 15, 1783 (date of publication, 5th), Dec. 17, 1783 (q. v.).

"The Mail of last Saturday" (O 23), recorded Smith on Oct. 25, "threw the Town into Consternation by alarming Letters of a menaced Invasion & certain Intelligence of the Superiority of the Combined Fleet in the Channel. It increases the Rage ag' the General for the Inactivity here.

A Vending for Rhode Island with an Account that the Troops will be here to Morrow, & that the Countermand was not sent there before the Evacuation. Arbuthnot with the Troops for Halifax still at the Hook—No Confirmation yet of the Landing French Troops in Georgia or of the Loss of the experiment with Sir James Wallace—Conjectured that the French Fleet has met with a Storm and that he pass'd disabled Vessels. A Vessel from St. Kitts in 12 Days, says that D Estavazo was on the Georgia Coast & that Parker's Fleet had left Barbadoes In Pursuit of the French."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Kemble records: "this day my Resignation [of O 15] was accepted by the Commander in Chief, and Captain André, 54th, declared in orders as my Successor."

Orders to evacuate Rhode Island (see O 23) are countersigned by Clinton. Smith notes that those orders came "after all were gone, and the Word dismanted the Gardens cut up & miserable dietu much Forage burnt for want of Vessels to bring it off[th] our Harbour is Crowded with unemployed Ships. We shall now by crowding these Islands increase the Miseries & Disagts of the Farmers.—Another Ill Effect of the Neglect of the Scheme of Policy I have so repeatedly urged in my Letters to Ld Carlisle & Mr Eden."

Robert Biddulph, in a letter from New York concerning the progress of the war, says: "We have evacuated Stony Point & Rhode Island. I imagine the Object is to keep Halifax & this Place, which by the Dillgence and Perseverance of the Scottish Merchants is become very valuable. New York in itself seems as little worth consideration as any Place of an equal Number of Heads can possibly be defended by a force for such a Bye which can only be pass'd at certain Times of Tide—the Ice in the winter either Cuts them to Pieces or makes them entirely useless. . . ."—Mag. of Hist. (1915), XX: 122–23.

"The Garrison of Rhode Island came to N. York that Island was evacuated."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Kemble records its arrival under Oct. 29—Kemble's Jour., 189.

As shooting with bowling-pieces near the high roads has caused fatal accidents, the commandant publishes a notice that he "judges it necessary for the public safety, to prohibit all such Bowling near the environs of the city, or within half a mile of any high road or public frequented foot path . . ."—Royal Gaz., O 27, 1779. It was necessary to repeat the order in the following year (Royal Gaz., O 28, 1780), and again on Oct. 25, 1782 (ibid., O 26, 1782).

"This Morning, about 2 o'Clock, Lieut. Col. Simcoe, with about 100 Cavalry, landed at Amboy, and proceeded to Bound Brook, where they destroyed 18 flat Boats and some Stores; they then continued their route to Somerset Court House, released the Loyalists confined, set fire to it, and destroyed a large quantity of Forage and Stores collected for Mr. Washington's Army. On their return South Side, near two Miles of Brunswick, they were fired upon by a large body of Rebels in Ambush, whom they Charged and dispersed, but Colonel Simcoe, having his Horse Shot or falling under him, was taken Prisoner; one Man was Killed and four taken."

—Kemble's Jour., 189.


The Vestry of Trinity Church resolves to present the following communication to the congregation of the Dutch Church: "It being represented to this Corporation by one of its members, that the Old Dutch Church in this City is at Present used as an Hospital for His Majesty's Troops. The Board Impressed with a Gratitude Remembrance of the former kindness of the members of that Ancient Church in permitting the use of their Church to the Members of the Church of England when they had no proper Edifice of their own for that purpose Offer to the Members of the Antient Dutch Church the use of St George's Chappell for Celebrating their Worship on Sundays and such other Times as they shall Choose to perform Divine Service. They hope from nine to Eleven o'Clock in the Morning and from one to three o'Clock in the Afternoon will be convenient to the Members of the Dutch Church. If these hours should be very inconvenient to the Members, they will Endeavour to meet their Wishes as far as they can consistent, with the Duty they owe to their own Congregation."—Trin. Min. (MS.). Rev. Mr. Inglis wrote to the secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, on Nov. 26, 1779, explaining the relations between the Dutch and Episcopal churches. "The loyal Dutch," he says, "contined in the City on sufferance by the Dutch Troops, & a loyal Minister officiated for them."—Extract from the Society's documents, London, made by Rev. F. C. Hawks, filed with Hawks MSS. in Church Mission House, N. Y. City. St. George's Chapel was relinquished by the Dutch congregation in April, 1780 (q. v.).

Baroness Riedesel, wife of Gen. Riedesel, while staying at the house of Gov. Tryon (the site later of the Bank of New York), wired: "I have no idea whether it is possible for your Troops, & a loyal Minister officiated for them."—Extract from the Society's documents, London, made by Rev. F. C. Hawks, filed with Hawks MSS. in Church Mission House, N. Y. City.

Another residence of General Clinton [the Beekman mansion] where we went, was an hour's ride from the city. The ground was beautiful, as was also the house but the latter was arranged more for a summer residence, and, as we had come there in the month of December, we suffered much from the cold.

During the night, however, we had such a terrible storm that we believed the whole house would be overturned. As it was, an entire balustrade actually fell down with a dreadful crash; and, on getting up the next morning, we saw that on account of snow having fallen during the night four or five feet on the level, and eight to ten in drifts, it would be utterly impossible to venture forth without sledges."—Baroness Riedesel continues with an interesting account of her new dwelling in town being fitted up throughout with mahogany furniture, the cost of which is to be defrayed by Gov. Tryon; and of her acting as queen of the ball on the celebration of the birthday of the Queen of England. See Jan 18, 1780.

She describes the suffering caused by the cold and the scarcity of firewood, which cost £10 a cord. "I have paid myself one piaster (which is a crown with us) for a single stick. The poor were obliged to burn fat, in order to warm themselves and cook their meals." One Major Brown, to relieve the needs of Madam Riedesel, gave an order "to cut down some of the trees in the great avenue in front of the city; and when this proceeding was objected to on the ground that it would make considerable damage, he replied, that it was much better to spare a few trees than to have a family, who had served the king with so much zeal, suffer from want." They also "broke to pieces an old and worthless ship" in order to furnish fuel.—Baroness Riedesel's Letters and Journals (trans. by Stone, 1864), 168–69.
1779

Beat's Tavern, Jamaica," on Nov. 6.—Royal Gaz., N. 3, 1779.

Nov. 17

Montague's tavern was on the west side of Broadway between
3 Warren and Murray Sts.—See Apr. 5, 1754.

It was doubtless this battalion which on Nov. 3, was ordered to be "to be Cantonned at a place called Bowery Lane in the Vicinity of this City," while the "Barracks intended for them are fitting up." The barracks office was in Maiden Lane.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1872), 201.

Gen. Patterson orders that the "Provincial Stores" be "removed from Lippennards Brewery," and that workmen fit it up as "Barracks for the Troops."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 290.

Judge Thomas Jones is captured by a party of Whigs (under command of Capt. Daniel Hawley, of Newfield, now Bridgeport, Conn.), at his country-seat on Long Island, and taken to Connecticut as a prisoner of war. May, 1776, for Gen. Silliman and his son.—Sabine, Loyalists of the Am. Rev., I, 590.

Gen. Patterson informs Rev. Mr. Hourial that "there is no intention at present of处置-giving" him "of the Seeders Meeting House" (the Scotch Presbyterian—see L. M. R. K., III, 932), and that "nothing but the most urgent necessity can ever prevail on him to appropriate any Place of Public Worship."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 293.

The public is warned against "Gamblers," in an advertisement which reads: "The Market People and others, are cautioned against being enticed into Public Houses, or other Places by Strangers pretending Business with them, as there is a most infamous set of Gamblers in this City, who have lately defrauded sundry Persons frequently of a great Sum of Money, after inviting them into Taverns, under pretence of wanting to buy Country Produce."—N. Y. Merc., N. 8, 1779.

"I find every Day a prevailing Opinion in the Army of the Strength and Obedience of the Rebelion & the Impracticability of reducing it. They judge from the Opposition they meet with & are totally inattentive to the Deblity of the Independents, the Number of the Loyalists, & the Difficulties of the Continent. General Patterson heard me with surprise & what is worse with Pain. General Stirling wondered at my contempt of the Rebel Army as but 800 & would consider the whole Militia as Soldiers. I asserted[,] but it was not grateful to them[,] that the Rebels were a minority who governed by the army & that this reduced the Loyalists would overturn the usurpation. . . . Can it be wondered that the General in hale Prayon who is of my Sentiments while they have a Defect of public Spirit are sailing with Impatience for a Return to Europe & the Rejoyning of the Plesures of London &c."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

The following advertisement appears under the heading "Theatre Royal: "Such Ladies as are duly qualified, and inclined to perform on the stage during the course of the ensuing winter, will please to communicate their intentions to the Managers, to be left at Mr. Rivington's."—N. Y. Merc., N. 15, 1779.

To keep the wharves as clear of vessels as possible during the winter, for the safety of the city and the preservation of the shipping, Maj.-Gen. Patterson issues a proclamation ordering that, after Dec. 15, no vessel shall be allowed to lie at or near any wharf without permission of the superintendent of the port. Private ships of war and trading vessels may have permits for not over 15 days for repairing, fitting out, loading, and unloading. Captured vessels are to have permits, good for not over 15 days from the date of their condemnation, to dispose of their cargoes. Merchants, owners, and masters of such vessels as are not employed, and are not in the service of the government, but intend to winter at New York, are ordered to remove their vessels to Newtown Creek by Dec. 15.—Royal Gaz., N. 27, 1779. A similar order was issued in Nov. or Dec., in 1780, 1781, and 1782.

"Rivington's Paper of this Day contains an Address from the Citizens to Genl. Patterson of which I had not any previous Information—It offers Military Service to enable Sir Henry Clinton to extend his operations. This is a Prompter which I fancy the Genl.'s friends in this City would have given him, but the Complainse of the Commandant I like less. I know not what intitles him to the least Applause. There must be great Serenity in the Town if it is true as reported that on Parson Inglis's Objection to St. George's Chappel for a Hospital & urging his appropriating the Play House for that use, he declared his Refusal to part with it & ordered the Scotch Seceding Church for a Hessian Hospital.—Tis certain the Pews were taken out of it yesterday to the Disgust of the Lutherans & Presbyterians who worship in it as the Low Dutch & English Episcopalians have done in St. George's Chappel ever since the old Dutch Church has been a Hospital by the Commandants Direction a few Weeks ago.—Neither of their measures yield to Prejudices friendly to the Royal Interest."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"The Rosebud private arrived [at New York] from St. Augustine, w^ a late acct of the French & Rebels being beat at Savannah in Georgia, w^ they attempted to take by Storm the 9th Oct. This is to the effect that D'Estaing at the Head of 10 or 12000 French & Americans had been repulsed in an assault upon Savannah 9 Octl with the loss of 3000 men & not more on our Side than 40 odd. That D Estaing received a Shot in the arm & Polaski in the Grijn. That the French & Americans were at Strife for an indiscriminate Plunder by the former in the latter & for the French to their Ships & the Americans to Charles Town that 8 Ships were gone to Europe 12 to the West Indies & 2 of the Line with some Frigates were gone to the Chesapeak for Supplies—that the whole Fleet had been crippled in the great Storm of the 11th Sept but we had lost the Experiment the Ariel & Fowey.

"How shameful that we should be uninformed before this late Day respecting the Situation in the South Country! and that we have been so inactive here, while the Enemy were busy there. Had Lord Cornwallis sailed as was said to be intended to Jamaica had not the news of the French Fleet prevented (vid 27 Sept) we should have commited a horrible Blunder—What advantages might now be expected from Reinforcement to Georgia?"—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. See also Kembel's Jour., 189. This British victory was celebrated on the 19th (q. e.)

"This evening, after sundown, there was loud siring to express the joy felt at some great advantages which the English were reported to have gained over French and Rebels in South Carolina."—Vol. Kaffir's Jour., 98. Capt. Robertson says: "A Feu de joie was fired by all our Army at N. York for the Success over the French." (See N. 18.)—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

British garrison orders of this date at New York state that the Commandant had received "many and frequent complaints of the inhabitants being ill treated by officers and servants quarter'd upon their houses;": that "good discipline and the duty he owes to the citizens under his protection cannot permit him to suffer any act of oppression or irregularity to be practis'd in this garrison, & that all officers will pay due observance to the barracks regulations lately established for the more just allotment of quarters" (see O 18).

"Some Officers having likewise taken upon themselves to commit citizens to the Main-Guard, contrary to an order given by Lieut. Gen. Jones, late Commandant; Major General Patterson now finds it necessary to confirm the said order and to direct, that no citizen or person, except by authority of the General, or by an Officer, or an Order sign'd by a Magistrate of Police, unless in case of some violent breach of the peace." Redress is promised to officers who receive ill-treatment from citizens.—Royal Gaz., N. 27, 1779.

J. Mervin Nooth writes from New York to Viscount Grinston: "Since our arrival nothing has happened sufficiently important to deserve your attention; and, (entre nous,) we expect nothing enduring under our present commander [Clinton]. Nothing, surely, can be more shameful than our perfect inactivity during the whole summer and autumn . . . For God's sake let us have a man of resolution or abilities."—Trevlyn, The Am. Revolution, Part III, 397 (footnote), citing the original letter preserved among the manuscripts of the Earl of Verulam at Gorbahmury.

Rivington's paper, says: "Mr. Shoemaker contains an Address from a Committee of Refugees from each Colony except N York to Sir Henry Clinton. New York Mt. Shoemaker tells me he had refused to join in it & protested at associating with any who had ever been of popular Committees—I suppose it is the Fruit of my Refusal to be of a Committee for Reasons explained to Mr. Shoemaker sometime ago as well as to Samuel Mabbet John Keane John Kelly & others.—I look forward to a Body that will give Council with Authority when General Robertson arrives. The address proposes no Project of Tendering advice pro re nata. If it did it would probably have been slighted. Shoemaker had also refused to Meet this Body."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Sir Henry Clinton issues a proclamation which states that "the approaching season [which proved to be one of the coldest winters on record—side infra] requires every exertion to obtain immediately
a quantity of Fuel for the use of this city, as also to secure a daily supply of that article to those, whose circumstances will not admit of laying in sufficient quantities for the wants of the winter. He has orders that persons who have cut wood by permission on Long Island and Staten Island shall immediately bring it to New York. "Such as have not the means of cutting it themselves to the towns, are ordered immediately to apply to the Colonels of the Militia of the District, who have instructions to employ the neighbouring farmers in that service, and to settle the rates of cutting for the same.

"The price allowed forfordwood at this market [see N. 38, 1758], cuts off every pretext from the well disposed proprietors of Woodlands for delaying cutting of their woods." — Royal Gaz., N. 24, 1779. The allowance of fuel to the soldiers was reduced and the indigent were in much distress on account of the scarcity.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 302, 304, 306. See D 22.

Martin Doyle notified the public that he has opened a "Purl House," at the sign of the Faithful Irishman and Jolly Sailors, in King-street, next door to the Queen’s Head Tavern, where may be had at any minute in the morning, if you please, a glass of excellent Purl piping hot." — Royal Gaz., N. 24, 1779. This "Queen’s Head Tavern" was also called the Queen’s Head Tavern and Indian Chop House. It stood on Brown-John’s Wharf. "Purl," a popular drink of this period, was a kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and "aromatics" were used.—Sheridan’s Dictionary, 1796.

Marshall and Stanford advertise "accommodation for Gentle- men" at the "Shakespeare Tavern, Opposite the Theatre Royal, John-Street," where they can "depend on being furnished with the best provision, liquors, &c. this city can afford."—N. T. Merc., N. 30, 1779. So well known, this is the first mention of a tavern in New York by this name. Before 1806, the sign of the Shakespeare Tavern was changed to "next door to Park Theatre," that is, on Park Row, between Broadway and Nassau St.—N. Y. Com. Ada., O 22, 1806. By 1809, it had been removed to the corner of Fair ( Fulton) St. and Nassau.—See Ap 5, 1809.

On Dec. 30, Lodge No. 210 of the "Ancient York Masons" cele- brated the anniversary of their Patron St. John the Evangelist" at this tavern.—N. T. Merc., Jl 3, 1780. On July 10, 1780, it was the appointed meeting-place of the Marine Soc.—Ibid., Ji 10, 1780.

"We are told that General Washington is to canton his Army this Winter in the County of Morris, in New-Jersey, between the Town of Morris and that of Mendem."—N. T. Merc., N. 29, 1779.

Smith justifies his statement that Clinton and Arbuthnot are "bullies" by the following narration: "Sir Henry gives the Feast of St. Andrew this Day at his Own House himself in a Dress of Plaid presented to him by Major Small—He tried it on two or three Days ago & being called down to Lord Cornwallis replied no not for the Lord God Almighty—A Heroic Speech of the Nature of Arbuthnots who when requested to restore a Man impressed said not if Jesus Christ will not help him. These Talkes so current that few can help believing them to be true."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (M.S.), VI.

Robert Biddulph, in a letter from New York, says: "... the origin of every Report is at a place called Rivington’s Corner—which is at the Bottom of this [Wall] Street. Before the door of that most facetious Printer you always see a Crowd of Red Coats, who as naturally repair there after Breakfast, as the Ox to his crib before breakfast, to hear and assist in the circulation of anything that may be stirring. Within is the Venerable Rivington himself, cloathed in a long gown, & may very properly be called The Priest of the Temple of Falsehood.

In all New York papers you must read a great Deal of the Coffee House Bridge, which is within 5 yards of M’R’s. This is appropriated to the Merchants, who meet upon this miserable Scaffold, for many good purposes, among the rest to endeavour to lower the Exchange. They may be called the Scotch Invasion. This must be very entertaining to you, but I assure you it is an exact picture of this city.

"We have as yet no public places, but are to have plays in a short time, by the Officers of the Army & Navy. They very much want Actresses, or otherwise will not be inferior to Jersey. It is an old Family and several Families in several agreeable people of the Army; nobody is more Subject to change their opinion than myself, at present, I like this place very much, & would not leave it without much regret. ..."—Mag. of Hist. (1915), XX: 124.

Kemble embarks on board the ship "Echo" at Staten Island for Jamaica.—Kemble’s Jour., 190.

"The Tory writers had now given up, for the most part, any attempt to convince the Whigs of their error. The die had been cast by the action of the sea—news of the battle in the sea, no more, nothing but news of the battle in the sea. It was pointed out in the Tory press that Whigism never had been anything more than the privi- leged of every fixed principle in politics. The Whigs of Charles I’s time were ‘regicides and republicans,’ and in Cromwell’s they were ‘levellers,’ and in the time of Charles II., Puritans. Now, if the Whigs establisht their republic, they ‘will reduce all men into a state of nature,’ and perhaps the next step would be to cut off the legs of the tallest, that no man might look over the head of his neighbors."—Van Tyne, The Loyalists (1902), 255-54, citing Royal Gaz., D 1, 1779; Ja 12, 1782.

Gen. Pattison writes to the board of ordnance that the "De- mand for 12 P’ Iron Guns, for the New fortified Lines near Fort Kusshausen, from the North, they ‘will reduce all men into a state of nature,’ and perhaps the next step would be to cut off the legs of the tallest, that no man might look over the head of his neighbors."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 143.

Gen. Pattison orders "that the necessary Repair, wanting in those parts of the City Hall, at present made use of and occupied by the Military, be immediately begun and carried on by the Barr- rick Office." These repairs are included "all the Rooms in the East Wing, and the Stair Case leading to them, likewise the Room allotted for General Courts Martial, with the small ones adjoining to it, two pair of Stairs in the East Wing, as also the Stair-Case leading to those Rooms." The fire-place "in the Room allotted for the Non Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Main Guard" is to be given first attention.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 305.

It seems to gain Daily Credit," notes Smith in his diary, "that the Congress are at their Wits End and have sent Overtures for Peace. About the Time Jay with John Adams with Gerard left the Capes of Delaware 3 Weeks since Samuel Adams sailed from Boston.—There is no stopping the Depreciation of the Paper Money. Reed laments the State of public Credit in plain Terms that he falsely calculates him. These Talkes are so current that few can help believing them to be true."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (M.S.), VI.

One of the taverns of the period is the "Chequer Tavern and London Porter House," in Cherry St.—Royal Gaz., D 4, 1779.

Col. John Laurens, aide-de-camp to Washington, writes to his father, Henry Laurens, president of the congress: "Confidential accounts from New York informs us—that a considerable detachment of [British] troops are ready for sea—one division is said to be destined for the W. Indies—and a more considerable one for Geor- gia or South Carolina—but these as well as a fleet of Victuallers bound to Cork—it is imagined are detained by the possession of the French Squadron in Chesapeak." The British naval force at New York, he says, "by the best intelligence," consists of the "Russed (74 guns)," "Robo D’dray (74 guns)," "Europa," "Princes," and "Galerie" (each of 64 guns), "Renown" (56 guns), "Roebuck" (44 guns), "Romulus," and "two other frigates names unknown." Their army "may be about 1800."—From MS. letter preserved in L. I. Hist. Soc.

A "Congress Bill of 70 Dollars" is auctioned off at the Coffee House. The first bidder offers "Three Shillings New York cur-
rency" for it. It is sold for "Eight Shillings and Three Pence Half
Penny."—Royal Gaz., D 24, 1779.

10
King's College is still being used as a hospital.—N. Y. H. S.
Collections (1875), 309, 395. The building was thus used by the
Americans before the British occupation.—See Ap 6, 1776.

Gen. Patterson writes that there is danger of "the Garrison
being left destitute of Fuel."—N. Y. Hist. Soc. Collections (1875),
314. On the 11th of Dec., a school was distressed for fuel. "They consume 600 Cords of Wood per
Week. Yesterday they seized the private Supplies of Sugar &
Still Houses & Breweries & got but 70 Cord.—Carts are pressed to
go out to morrow & cut in this Island & orders issued to General
Smith at Bruecklin to implo 300 Axes in the Woods nearest to the
Landings. Several are upon private Property greatly
offended, and General the other Police and the
Barrack Master. The Commandant talks of taking from the private
Stocks of the Citizens in general."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

21
von Krafft enters in his journal the disposition of various regi-
ments in New York. His own regiment, which had just returned
from King Island, "went into barracks on the large square not far
from the fresh water [near the new Schell]."—Von Krafft's Jour.,
101. The "Schell" is evidently the phonetic spelling of jail, and
refers to the bridewell.

22
The "Loyal Refugees"—American subjects of Great Britain
who have taken refuge in New York—adopt and sign an address of
devotion to the king, pledgeing their help. They state that,"rather
than lose their duty," they "have abandoned their estates, and
cheerfully submitted to all the miseries of penury and exile;" and
that others, "after long confinement in dungeons and in chains,
have suffered death by the hands of the executioner." This address,
and the king's answer were printed in Royal Gaz., Jl 29, 1778.

23
A British fleet of about 150 sail leaves Sandy Hook "for Eng-
land, Scotland and Ireland, &c."—N. Y. Tr, M., D 27, 1779;
Robertson's Prize Jour. Camp. and 1780 (MS.); Jour. of
Hugh Gaine, II, 73. Cf. Penn. Packet, D 30, 1779. Another fleet
left for the south on Dec. 26 (p. v.).

In his diary, Smith observes that "the Obstinance of the Re-
bellion was not a Distrust of the Crown's Clemency nor the Na-
tion's Liberty but the Wrath of their own Countrymen, who
feared would ruin them by private Actions for Compensations
and that Nothing would save them but an Act of Oblivion—
That I knew by the Comm24 this was not to be expected from
Parliam & could only be had from the Colony Legislature. I
confessed it difficult to frame a Law that should on the one hand
give Compensations & on the other oblige the Loyalists to make
Sacrifices in Part for the Crown's Interest and the General Tran-
quility of the Country."—Smith's Diary (MS.), Vol. I.

24
In a letter to Clinton, who has appointed him to the council,
Smith expresses "grateful Sentiments for that Mark of your
Attention communicated yesterday by Mr. Elliot."

"If we are so happy as to see Your Excellency in the Spring for a
final Blow to the Rebellion in this Quarter of the Continent, I
hope the Station you have assigned me will enable me to Mani-
fest a Zeal for the King's Service in some Degree answerable to your
Expectations—The best Return I can Make for the very great
Obligations I am laid under by your Politeness & Bounty."—
Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

25
"Great Preparations still for the Embarkation and sailing of the
Troops [for the south], which I hope will be Completed to-mor-
row."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 73; Robertson's Jour. (MS.).
See D 25.

26
Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. Patterson embar-
"on a board a sloop to go to the Hook, in order to sail with the
Fleet on the present Expedition."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 74;
Wm. Smith's Diary, VI; Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Von Krafft,
after recording Clinton's departure, says: "In the meantime
Lient. John Lane, in a note written in his Diary that the garrison,
and the English Major General Paterson [Pattison] of the Arti-
lery, Commandant."—Von Krafft's Jour., 102. The fleet sailed
from Sandy Hook on Dec. 26 (p. v.).

The British fleet, with Sir Henry Clinton aboard, is off for Charle-
ston. Smith says: "This Harbour in which we have but a single
Frigate the Thames is now perfectly without Defence on the Water,
except by the sea which runs plentifully. The Bay and River are
both full of floating Cakes—Near the Narrows they reach from
Side to Side. In short Sir Henry tarried till the last Day of passing
down to the Hook with Safety—He took a Falmouth Packet Boat
with him and it is generally believed means to go from Charles-
town to England and that Lord Cornwallis is to succeed in the
command of the Army. If any Thing abates the Joy of St Henry's
Departure it is a Doubt some entertain of Lord Cornwallis's ca-
pacity & others of his Zeal for the War.—Mr. Tyrrel after some
both think him a Man of Honor and sincere in his Friendships &
that he has got over his Opposition Scruples. . . . He has an
unfavorable Physiognomy—Heavy in his Make and Gait with a
Cast in his Eye. Some People call him a Blockhead & say he so
everates the Power of this Country as to suppose it impossible
to crush the Rebellion. . . ."

27
The New-York Pocket Almanack, for the Year 1776, is just
published; the Daily Journal for the same year, will be ready to
be delivered next Saturday; and Gaine's Universal Register, for
the same year likewise, will be ready in due Time."—N. Y. Merc.,
D 27, 1779.

The "Guard Room at Turtle Bay" has not been repaired as
ordered, in consequence of which "a Man with a large Family"
has been "turned out of his House to make Room for the Guard."—
In Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 350.

1780
"Some lotteries which were held in New York during the Revo-
lutionary War must be classed as private lotteries, since they were
not authorized by legislative enactment, but organized by authority of
the commandant of the city. One was held in 1778 to raise money to
buy fire-buckets for the city; another was held in 1781 to raise
money for the relief of "poor refugees." The refugees were the
loyalists who sought protection in New York. The overseers of the
poor were made trustees of the fund of $2700 to be raised by the
of Hist., V, 1205; Royal Gaz., F 25, 1778. See also My 15, 1782.

In this year, the British fortifications on Laurel Hill (see 1776,
Autumn, and Ap 26, 1779) were much extended and called Fort
453. Later, the works were completed and strengthened and
received the name of Fort George.—Ibid., 451. See 1781; L. M. R.
K., III: 944; Pl. 180, Vol. III.

A "List of Farms on New York Island 1780" is the title of a
small note-book kept by Evert Bancker, surveyor, which forms
part of the Bancker Collection in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The list
shows owners' names, acreage, and in some cases the nearest mile-
stone. The farms are grouped by localities, as follows: "West side
of Bowery lane and Blooming Dale Road;" "West side Bowery lane—
Northward;" "East side Bloomingdale Rd Southward in re-
turning;" "Great Kills & Greenwich along the North River south-
ward;" "East side Bowery lane & along the East river Northward;"
"East side Bowery Lane &c & Harlem bounds;" "Harlem Bounds
Continu.;" "Near Kings Bridge;" and "East from the road back
to Harlem."—N. Y. H. S. Bull., Ap, 1917, 8-9. For list of the most
interesting of Bancker's surveys, in the Bancker Cell, in the

A water colour drawing, showing the ruins of Trinity Church,
and its immediate surroundings, perhaps by Lord Rawdon, and
drawn at about this time, is reproduced and described in Vol. I,
Pl. 49. A similar view, probably made a year or two later, is repro-
duced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 8, from a lithograph, made
probably about 1840, reproducing a contemporary sketch belonging
to Trinity Corporation.

Smith writes in his diary: "This is the trying Day in the Rebel-
ion. Several Deserter's of Yesterday (3 or 4) say there will be a
general Tumult—The 3 years men will not riot—Those for 3
years or during the War insist also on leaving the Army.—A new
Coat is to be offered to every Soldier & Furloughs to 1 April to
those whose Times expired to Day. They have agreed to refuse
the Present as insidious and to oppose Force to Force."—Wm. Smith's
Diary (MS.), VI.

On account of the "many Evils" which "daily arise from the
unlimited Number of Taverns and Publick Houses within this City
1880 and its Precincts," Maj.-Gen. Pattison issues a proclamation re-
stricting the number of licenses to 200, and directing that these be
granted to such House Keepers only, whose Characters are suffi-
ciently vouched and approved by the Magistrates of Police.” Perso,
ners retailing spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gar-
pons—may apply to the Police Office for a Special License for that Pur-
pose—provided the same be not drunk within their own Houses, or
sold in a less Quantity than a Quart.” Any person violating this pro-
clamation after Jan. 10 will have his or her Liquors forfeited for
the Benefit of the Alms House, suffer imprisonment, and be
brought to Trial before a Garrison Court Martial for a Breach of
Orders. Licences will be immediately withdrawn “from such as
shall be known harbour or tolerate any riotous or disorderly
Companies.” Two officers are assigned to the duty of seeing that
the proclamation is enforced, under orders from the magistrates of
police.—Royal Gaz., Ja 1, 1780. For the orders of the commis-
ioners of police on this subject, see N. T. Merc., Ja 3, 1780.

3 It appears from Rivington’s paper of yesterday, says Smith,
”that Russia is exerting herself to draw several Powers into the
Support of Great Britain if France & Spain do not listen to Over-
tures of Peace. The House of Borbon seems to be elated & D Es-
taine’s ineffectual Campaign may save Great Britain from des-
perate Consequences. The Check at Savannah may have saved
the Empire.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Deserters come in Daily from the Enemy, and many . . . are
very active in spreading the Reports to the Contrary. Very Cold indeed.”—Jour. of Hugh Gaines, II: 75.

Smith writes: “We hear of Persons frozen to Death on both
Rivers contending with the Ice and of multitudes who suffer in
various Parts of the Town. No Wood can come from the other Side
of the Water and tis said this Island will be totally disforested in
a Week. While all pray for a releasing Thaw, Thousands exercise
the Barrack Master (J. Cad. Clarke) and many speak with great
Freedom of Sir Henry Clinton.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

6 “I cannot be satisfied that it is even yet prudent to publish the
Paper I have long had by me under the Title of the Candid Retros-
pect as it exposes the Writer to the violence of both Parties. I
have only let off those Principles to such as can hear it & almost
always with Success, for both are ignorant of what has past into
a conciliatory Nature. As it may hurt my usefulness I suspend the
Publication till the Civil Governors’ takes Place & perhaps it will
come best from the New Governor.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI. For the content of The Candid Retrospect, see Ja 30, 1781.

6 Refugees from Connecticut are requested to meet on this day
at “the Queen’s Head Tavern [Smith’s] in Cherry Street.”—Royal
Gaz., Ja 5, 1780. There were two Queen’s Head Taverns in New
York at this time, the other being that of James Strachan, on Brown-
john’s Wharf.—See My 12, 1779.

Smith writes: “The Ikc freezes in my Pen—The River fast to
Poulsou Hook. I sit before a large Coal Fire & within two feet of
the Graft & yet am not comfortably warm. My Ink Stand is on the
Corner of the Graft. God have mercy on the Poor—Many reputa-
able People lay abed in these Days for Want of Fuel.

‘Desertions still continue from the Continental Army. If an
alarm comes from the South & the Southern Interest procures a
Resolution to send Washington down to that Country what Miseries
must the Soldiers endure in the March at this Season—The Ex-
treme of the Weather may be favorable to the British Interest.”—
Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

5 Tryon is distressed, says Smith, “by the Scarcity of Fuel—has
but a Load himself—orders old Hulks to be cut up. There are 3000
Cords at the opposite Landings but we can’t have it till there is a
Thaw to open the access to the Shores.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

5 A Winter from Tappan tells Wm. Smith that “on the Road he
met many of Washington’s Soldiers going Home because their
Times are out. Thinks at least 2000. They would not rejoin to go
Southward. Heard nevertheless that some new Recruits are got
for high Bounties & the Promise of Store at which they may buy
necessaries at the Prices of 1776.

It is reported from Staten Island that 24 Deserters came there
yesterday across the Ice which join the Island to the Jersey Shore
and that 17 Ships were seen [in] the Offing—supposed to be the Cork
Fleet.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

5 Gen. Pattison orders “that no Fruit or Ornamental Trees round
Gentlemen’s Houses” shall be cut down.—N. Y. H. S. Collections Jan.
12

14 “In the evening there was great alarm to the effect that the
Rebels were approaching,”—Fon Krafft’s Jour., 104. For the
British preparations for such an attack, see Ja 19 and 23.

Smith writes that the weather has been down tho’ all impressed
down, bringing in a sufficient Supply. We often hear of the Deaths
of the Poor frozen in their Houses. Deserters come in nevertheless
at Staten Island King’s Bridge and Poulsou Hook—Unfortunately
and improvidently the Garrison at Staten Island was scant of Pro-
visions & Yesterday supplied with Difficulty by Boats. Major
Lumm who Commands at Poulsou Hook expects Washingtons Whole
Army & is in a forlorn Hope. If the Garrison is lost we may have
Shot from thence into this Town. The severity of the Weather is
perhaps our Protection for the Moment.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary
(MS.), VI.

“The Town alarmed,” says Smith. “A note from General Stirl-
ing to Mr Tryon that 4000 Rebels were on Staten Island. A De-
tachm’ consisting of the 42 & several Corps of the German Troops
proceeded to go to the Islands to put down the Island. I hope
that the loose Ice will fall down. Now it is fast from the Bat-
tery to Poulsou Hook. Yesterday the East River was crossed on
the Ice by Many & the Paper of this Day says by a Horse & Slav.
I saw Men at 3 this Afternoon nearly over to Poulsou Hook & then
returning. It appears smoother on that Shore than this & I suppose
it was disturbed the. I believe it is firm—There arose a great Smoke
on the North East Shore of the Afternoon, when there has been a Flag
up there all the Morning, whether as a Signal of Vessels in the of-
ning or of the Descent I know not.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

The Americans took post “upon the Heights near the Redouls,
constructed at the North End of the Islands.”—N. T. Merc., Ja
24, 1780. Gen. Knox phaused this Staten Island episode in a report to Germain on Mar. 27 (p. 9).

16 I find Tryon “run upon by Persons about Carts Boats &c to get
Reinforcements over to Staten Island but the anxiety abates, the
Flag being down which was the Signal to denote the Retiring of the
Rebels—I left the Gov’t at 12 & returned at 3 & tarried till near 8
at Night—no Message from the Island. . .

“if the Ice grows stronger & a Snow Storm rises Washington
may find us open to Surprise on every Side.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary
(MS.), VI.

15 I had not seen the Pamphlet censuring the Opposition & im-
peted to Gibbons one of the Lords of Trade till last Friday. It is
well written but by involving so many in the Charge of plotting ag-
their Country may excite to a Civil War in England. If the main
Body adopt their Sentiments the Party will be ruined & the Nation
sake. It seems to me to be Time for the Leaders to consult the
Safety by an open Conversation or by Flight. Heaven prevent their
coming here, with Land Forces from France in the Spring. The
condition of Great Britain is perilous under every Point of View.
The Suppression of the Opposition may endanger the Liberties of
the People unless the Prince is Virtue itself.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary
(MS.), VI.

17 “Rebels went off Staten Island yesterday morning 2
O’clock with 300 Sloys loaded with plunder—Salted Provisions
Clothing Blankets & Household Furniture. The Male Inhabitants
fled to the Fortresses. The Party 3000 led by Green Stirling &
Maxwel. 6 Deserters & 17 Prisoners brought in.—We lost only 2 or
3 Dragons intercepted coming in to the Forts.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary
(MS.), VI.

The queen’s birthday is celebrated “with uncommon Splendor
and Magnificence.” It is thus described: At noon, ”a Royal Salute
was fired from Fort George, and repeated by his Majesty’s Ships of
War at one o’Clock. The Public Rooms were on this Occasion
entirely new painted and decorated in a Stile which reflects Honour
on the Taste of the Managers. A Doric Pediment was erected over
the principal Entrance, enclosing a transparent Painting of their
Majesties at full Length, in their Royal Robes over which was an
emblematic Piece, encircled with the Motto of, BRITONS
STRIKE HOME. The Whole illuminated with a beautiful Variety
of different coloured Lamps. In the Evening, a most splendid Ball was given by the General, Field, and Staff Officers of the Army, to the Garrison and principal Ladies and Gentlemen of the City. The Ball was opened at eight o'clock, by The Baroness De Riedesel, and Major-General Pattison, Commandant of the City and Garrison. Country Dances commenced at half past Nine, and at Twelve, the Company adjourned to Supper, prepared in the two Long Rooms. The Tables exhibited a most delightful Appearance, being ornamented with Parterres and Arbours, displaying an elegant Assemblage of natural and artificial Flowers, China Images, &c. The Company retired about three in the Morning. 


Part of the celebration consisted of a "public dinner" given by General Tryon "to his Excellency General Knyphausen, Major-General De Riedesel, and all his officers, as a public token of the esteem and respect with which his Majesty has been pleased to visit his favourite city." The dinner was attended by all the officers of the garrison; many public toasts were drank, and the day (celebrated as the nativity of her Majesty the Queen, the most amiable exemplary and beloved Princess upon earth) was passed with the most perfect hilarity. The evening events were described as "the most truly elegant ball and entertainment ever known on this side the Atlantic."

A "supper at Mr. Hicks's," is also mentioned in this account, and is evidently the same as the dinner referred to above. It "consisted of three hundred and eighty dishes, besides the ornamental appendages."—Ibid.

Baroness Riedesel thus describes the ball: "As the birthday of the queen of England was approaching (which indeed really comes in summer, but as the king's birthday also comes in that season, is celebrated in winter, to give more custom to the trades people, as every one upon those days appears at court in gala-dress) they wished to celebrate the day with a great feast; and as it was the general wish—partly to please General Phillips, and partly to make my forgotten own sufferings—to confer on me a distinguished honour, they desired me to be queen of the ball. When at length the great day arrived, all the ladies assembled at Governor Tryon's, where they received me with all ceremony."

"At six o'clock in the afternoon I was obliged to seat myself in a carriage with Generals Tryon and Patterson to be driven to the ball, where we were received with kettle-drums and trumpets."

"I was obliged to open the ball with one of the generals by a formal minuet. . . . I danced several English dances."

"At supper, I was obliged, as I represented the queen, to sit under a canopy, and drink the first toast. I was certainly much touched at all the marks of friendship I received, although extremely tired; still, in order to show my gratitude, I cheerfully stayed as long as possible, and remained until two o'clock in the morning."

—Baroness Riedesel's Letters and Journals (ed. by Stone), 172-73.

Regarding this "splendid & numerous Ball" at Hicks's Tavern, to which "near 400 Guineas" was subscribed by the Army," Smith wrote next day: "[the money would have been better laid out in Fuel for the Poor or in General Charity to the Poorly Inhabited of Staten Island]."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

Judge David Ogden of New Jersey, in his New-York, writes to Gen. Tryon an outline of the present critical situation in which the city stands, particularly by reason of the frozen rivers. He advises that troops be ordered from Long Island, and the citizens put under the command of proper officers for the City's defence. He offers a plan whereby the "shameful want of firewood" may be remedied.—N. Y. Col.Descrips., 1780.

"The passage of the North River over the ice to Paulus Hook is practicable for the largest Canoes; an Event unknown in the Memory of Man." It is "strongly reported that General Washington was meditating a great Stroke upon New York, with his whole Force, by different Attacks." Careful plans for defence are executed, by raising volunteer companies, and posting sailors on board their ships being fast in the ice.—From Gen. Patterson's letter to Lord Germoyn, Feb. 22, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 152-57.

Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen having ordered that certain signals be used between King's Bridge and Mc Gowan's Pass, Gen. Patterson establishes the following one's to be used between Mc Gowan's Pass and the City: "Upon the Firing of one, two, or three Guns at Mc Gowan's Pass, the same Number are to be repeated in succession from the Cantonment of the 37th Reg't, near the 5 Mile Stone, formerly known by the name of the Dove Tavern, Murray's House on the Heights of Inidenberg, Bunker's Hill and Fort George." 1

And in case the Enemy should appear in force & attempt to cross in the Rear of the Line of Mc Gowen's Pass, either by the North or East River, the following Signals to be made: Viz: ThreeRounds to be fired from the Cannon posted at Major Bayard's House at Bloomingdale, or from the Alarm Gun, nearest to where the Enemy may attempt to pass, and repeated in succession to Greenwich the Star Redoubt near the Foundery and Fort George.

"If by the East River, five Rounds to be fired from the Cannon posted at the Dove Tavern, or the nearest Alarm Gun, and repeated in succession from Murray's House and Bunker's Hill to Fort George.

"Upon the Firing of either four or five Alarm Guns at Fort George, all Troops of the Garrison are Instantly to put themselves under arms—The Royal Artillery at the lower Battery—The Brigade of Losberg immediately will march and form near the Provost Camp.—The 42nd Regiment in Front of St. Paul's Church.—The 47th and the two Battalions of Anspach Brandenberg on their Regimental Parades, when each Corps respectively will wait for further orders.

"The City Companies will upon the same Alarm assemble in Queen Street, with their Right at Walton's House and their Left extending towards the Fly Market. The Loyal Commissariat Company and the Officers of the said Company also to assemble at Arms near the Provision Stores in Water Street.

"If Kings Bridge is attacked in Front, one Gun to be fired from Fort Knyphausen, & (if at Night) one Rocket from Morris House to be added to the Signal.

"If Kingsbridge is attacked by the North River, two Guns to be Fired from Fort Knyphausen & (if at Night) two Rockets from Morris House.

"If Kingsbridge is attacked by Harlem Creek, three Guns to be Fired from Fort Knyphausen, & (if at Night) three Rockets from Morris House to be added to the Signal."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 46-47.

"The oldest man in this Country," writes Smith, "does not remember such a long continuance of very severe cold. —Since yesterday afternoon it has been intensely so. We cross the Hudson in all Places and in Numerous Bodies but not without wet Feet at high Water. The Ice sinking at Ebb & Letting in the Flood on the hen Places for 6 or 7 Inches.—Its Firmness under the Duration of the Frost leaves us so open on the West that the 42 was ordered in yesterday & another Regiment is on the Way from Long Island. We have 4000 here on the hither Side of Fort Knyphausen—The Inhabitants are ordered to render themselves under the Officers of their own Election & Arms are to be delivered out to them to Morrow."

—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI. See also Von Kraft's Jour., 101. The citizens form volunteer companies for defence.—Pattison Letters, in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 147. For a fuller account of conditions due to the cold weather, see Ann. Reg. (1780), 224-25.

Maj.-Gen. Patterson issues a proclamation calling for the enrollment of every male inhabitant from the age of 17 to 60 years. "Any Person within the Age above mentioned, who shall at any time fail to obey the Orders he may receive from his Captain, will be subject to imprisonment or banishment from the City." Firemen and Quakers are "expected to exert themselves in any Cases of Emergency."—Royal Gen., Ja 22, 1780; Man. Com., Coun. (1867), 689-90. See Ja 22 and F. 9. On Sept. 9th, the order had not met with the desired response, and Gov. Robertson issued a notice that every man of the age specified who neglected or refused to enroll should be subject to imprisonment or banishment; and he instituted a set of rules to govern the militia companies raised by this means.—Royal Gen., S 9, 1780. See also his order of Je 22, 1782.—Ibid., Je 26, 1782. Regarding the effect of such military despotism upon the Loyalists in New York, see Van Tyne's The Loyalists (1902), 250-51.

"Provisions for 6 weeks sent to the Garrison at Powis Hook on the Ice by Sleds, with a Reinforcement from the 41st Regiment. The 42nd came to town from Jamaica and the 90th has expected."—Jour. of Hugh Guine, II: 771 see also Wm. Smith's Diary (G.S.), VI.

In consequence of the proclamation lately issued (see Ja 20) by the commandant, more than 4,000 men have enrolled themselves
in the several companies formed in this city, exclusive of the "Vol-
unteer" and "Independent" companies.—Royal Gaz., Ja 22, 1780.

23. Gen. Patton has ordered 12-pounders for the Circular Red-
doubt near Jones's House, on the East River,—but there being no Plat-
forms in that Work, and the Embrazures are so high, that the Guns on any Carriages can be of no Service, unless the Embrazures are
walled up in the N Y State, the General prefers the latter. This Redoubt has been given in charge to the Royal Navy.—
N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 350-51.

24. Plans of signalling are arranged with the commanders at "Hoeb-
buck" and "Staten Island."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 349, 351-52.

25. At the Bridgwell Store House, appears to have been at this
time used as a place for storing munitions of war.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 352.

Lient-C. Bulkirk, with about 120 men from Staten Island,
surprises the American post at Elizabettown, and takes two
majors, three captains, and 47 privates as prisoners. On the same
night, Maj. Lunn, with detachments from Poulsws-Concept, attacked
Newark. The Continentals attempted a defence and 7 or 8 were
killed and 34 taken prisoners.—Royal Gaz., Ja 29, 1780. Cf. Mr 27.

As there is no gun at "Mac Gowans's Pass" to repeat the estab-
lished signals, Gen. Lee orders a four-pounder for that purpose.—
N. Y. H. S. Collections (1873), 352-353. See Ja 19.

26. Two rebel deserters examined by Smith give this information:
"Washington last Friday at Morris Town—They say not the
force one says 10 & the other 14000—No Horse—No Fortifications.
A Park of 45 Pieces of ordnance—Nothing heavier than 6 Pounders.
Their heavy artillery sent to Easton. 3/4 of the Army Old Country
People and discontent!—This chiefly occasioned by their insisting
that every man enlisted for the War who can't shew a Certificate or
give his recruiting officers affidavit—The Col of each Corps went thru
this force at Smith's Clove last Summer & gave 100 Dollars to
such as would enlist for the War as a Present from the Congress
but those who refused were sent to the Guard House & Whipped.
They did not dare to practice this upon the N England 3 Years
Men who have Relations to befriended them."—Wm. Smith's Diary
(MS.), VI.

27. "I find by the Congress Journals of 9 Oct," says Smith, "that
there has been a new daily Assessment to raise 15 Millions of Dollars on
the 1 of Feb'y & so every month to Octr

"The Proportions are these

New Hampshire. 400,000
Massach. 2300,000
Rhode I 200,000
Conn. 1700,000
N Y 750,000
N Jersey 900,000
Pensil 250,000
Delaware 1700,000
Maryland 1500,000
Virginia 250,000
North C 1000,000
S Carolina 1200,000
1700,000

—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

28. A muster of the militia of the city in Great George St. is reviewed

29. "Gaine's Paper of yesterday shows the Difficulty of getting an
Assessment in the N Y State. They were to have met at Albany
Tuesday 3 Jany & the members are menaced in the Pogkeeping
Paper of the 10th for neglecting to go there and form another general
regulating Act agreeable to the advice of the Congress. George Clinton
was to set out for Albany the 11th."—Wm. Smith's Diary
(MS.), VI.

30. "They then walk over the ice from Saybrook, Conn., to Oyster
Point, L. I., a distance of 20 miles.—Royal Gaz., F 9, 1780.

31. The managers of the "associated Refugee Lottery" notify the
public that the drawing will be held in a "very few Days," at

"Mr. David Grim's, in William-Street, being the usual Place for
drawing Lotteries in this City."—N. Y. Merc., Ja 31, 1780. Grim's
31 tavern was generally referred to as the "Hessian Coffee House."—

Three sleighs and ten horses, taken on Jan. 30 from the "Rebels" near
Elizabettown by a party of mounted refugees from Staten Island, are driven
over the ice from Staten Island to New York, "an enterprise never yet attempted since the first settlement of
this country."—Royal Gaz., F 2, 1780. The place of capture was
"Raway." The captured "Rebels" were a pleasure-party, consist-
ing of a lieutenant, eight privates, and some ladies.—N. Y. Merc., F 7, 1780. See also the "Diary of the Moravian Congrega-
tion" in Penn. Mag., X:

On 7th, 7, the sleighs returned from Staten Island "the same way they came accompanied by Simcoe Light Horse."—Jour.
of Hugh Gaine, II: 79.

On this night, a detachment of British troops under Col. Norton
went, "from the heights near Fort Knyphausen," to "Young's
house, near the White Plains, information having been received
that a body of about two hundred rebels had taken post there.

The next morning the British attacked and burned the house and
defeated the Americans, 40 or 50 of whom were killed and 97 taken
prisoners. The loss to the British consisted of 5 killed and 18
wounded.—Royal Gaz., F 5, 1780. For Gen. Knyphausen's report of
the engagement, see Mr 27.

A meeting is called of "The New-York, Marine Artillery Com-
pany, to judge of their rendezvous, in The Exchange."—Royal Gaz.,
F 2, 1780.

"I went upon the Hudson," writes Smith, "this afternoon back
of Capt. Kennedy's about 300 Yards from the Shore & would have
gone further if the Guards had permitted. I walked up Stream and
came off Day's Street back of S't Pauls. The Ice is prodigiously
firm—12 Slays came from Staten Island to Town this morning and
a Troop gallop'd from the same Place on the River to Poulus Hook.
It is owing to these Bridges of Ice that we have so many Deser-
ters from the Rebel army."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Alarm stations on shore are assigned to the "Royal Navy,"
These are at "Dependance Galley at the Hay Wharf," "Royal
Navy Redoubt" (see Ja 23); "Stevenson's House, and Rebel
Redoubt Contiguous to it & near the Ship Yard."—N. Y. H. S.
Collections (1875), 361-62.

"Lost, Late on Wednesday Evening last, at the House of Mrs.
Doran, No. 49, Wall-Street, (supposed to be taken out of the pas-
gage by mistake) a Blue Soutour with a scarlet cap . . . .
A reward of a guinea and "no questions asked" is promised for its
return.—Royal Gaz., F 5, 1780. For earlier mentions of the
keeper of the coffee-house, see Ja 15, 1780, F 3, 1779.

The commissary-general sends "upwards of eighty sleighs
loaded with provisions for the use of the troops on Staten Island,
where they arrive in the afternoon. They 'returned to this
city next day.'—Royal Gaz., F 6, 1780. The exact number of sleighs
was 86.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 79; De Voe, Market Book, 167.

A letter from Ireland says: "The English Ministry seem deter-
minded to conquer North America, if they beggar the nation.
They talk of sending out 10,000 fresh troops in the Spring, but they
chiefly depend on divisions to happen among the Americans. Many
Ministerial pamphlets are publishing, to shew the immense value
and importance of North America to Britain, and how absolutely
necessary the reduction thereof is to her very existence. This
present year will cost 32 millions, and increase the national debt to

Smith writes he gaveTryon this day "a Sketch of the Roads
from Newark & Elizabeth Town to Washington's Head Quarters &
the Camp drawn this Morning by M'r Justice Ogden to shew the Propriety
of Forsters Project of taking off Washington whose Head
Quarters is several Miles from the N. E. of his Camp. He shewed me
the Weekly Return of Deserters just brought in—They amounted
last Week to 27. The Weather Moderates finely with a small Wind
at South—Yet 100 Slays crossed the Hudson this morning &
returned laden with Wood."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A Stamford loyalist and merchant, Daniel Gray, relates that
Putnam "took from him 1500 Dollars for his Brother's Life He
had been sentenced by a Court Marshal. He paid it himself into
Putnam's own Hand—What he did with it he can't say or will not
for he is about to return to Stamford where he has a large Family
The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington,

Beg leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General Knox, will take Possession of the City, at the Hour agreed on Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, at the Bowling Green, the Lower End of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington, at the Bulk's Head, in the Bowery—the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water Pump at Fresh-water.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies, and be on their flanks—after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Part of the State—the Gentlemen of Horse will be in front—those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will a-light at Cafe's Tavern.

The Committee hope to see their Fellow-Citizens, conduct themselves with Decorum and Decency on this joyful Occasion.

CITIZENS TAKE CARE!!!

THE Inhabitants are hereby informed, that Permission has been obtained from the Commandant, to form themselves in patrols this night, and that every order requisite will be given to the guard, as well to aid and assist, as to give protection to the patrols; And that the counter-sign will be given to Thomas Tucker, No. 53 Water-Street; from whom it can be obtained, if necessary.

It is requested that each of the Inhabitants who are not on the patrols, and sickness does not prevent, will keep themselves awake. It is also desired, for the sake of order, that the Gentlemen who have been herefore appointed to superintend the nightly watches, to call their divisions together at an early hour.

NEW YORK: Printed for SAMPSON LOWEN, No. 53, Water-Street, between the Coffee-Shop and Old-Fish.
who cannot leave their Estate without Ruin."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Gen. Patton publishes his thanks to the citizens of New York for the large enrollment in the militia during the last week, since issuing a proclamation asking for recruits (see Jan. 20). They were reviewed under arms on Feb. 5. He compliments the "Independent Volunteers" and "City companies" on their military appearance.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 358.

The Chamber of commerce passes a vote of thanks to Lieut. Walter for his care of the powder-ship in the Wallauo Bay during the winter. A committee is appointed to consider the advisability of fixing a conductor to secure her against lightning. —Col. Records of N. Y. Chamb. of Commerce, 224.

Major-General Patton writes to Maj.-Gen. Tryon: "The batteries in Fort George and the lower works, are now all put into repair and completed with guns."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 359.

The price of a two-pound loaf of bread is raised from 14 to 15 coppers (cf. II, 7, 1779).—Royal Gaz., Ff, 19, 1780. See, further, Mr. 5.

A schedule of the armed forces in New York, exclusive of the king's troops of the garrison, is prepared by Maj.-Gen. Pattison. They include New York "Rangers," "Highlanders," "Volunteers," "Marine Artillery," and the new "Associated companies" of volunteers, for departmental service, such as commissary, ordnance, engineer, quarter-master, bawack, and dockyard duty. The total city militia numbers 2,662 men. There are 355 of the Royal Navy acting on shore. Seamen from the transports, and from navy "victuallers," small craft, New York pilots, and private ships, armed with pikes, number 1,259. There is also a troop of 60 light cavalry, "formed from the artillery horse department," armed with sabres and pistols, and clothed at their own expense; and the New York Marine Artillery, formed from the Marine Society, which was established by royal charter.—N. Y. Merc., II, 1, 1780. Cf. Royal Gaz., Je, 28, 1780. See also ibid., Ff, 9, 1780; and Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 691.

Pattison requires the "Magistrates of Police" to give an order to the Barrack Office "to impress 50 Carts and Horses to bring Fire-Wood to this City."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 371.

The "Promises of Pardons" begin to show their effects already, says Smith. "Yesterday 14 Hessians & British Deserters came in after seeing Knyphausen's Cold Proclamation."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"The Ice between the Governor's and Hidebou's Island being cut, several vessels came up that had been below for some time."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II, 81.

Gen. Patton, in a long detailed report to Sir Henry Clinton, recounts the measures adopted for strengthening the city's defences. The "Circular Redoubt, near Jones's House on the East River," was allotted to the charge of officers of the navy. "Platforms were immediately raised in it, the Guard House finished & supply'd with Stores, a Magazine provided & eight 12 Prs. Mounted, for the Embrasures & 9 Pr. plac'd to defend the Gate." This he christened the "Royal Navy Redoubt." Two companies of seamen manned guard house daily here. Other points of defence prepared were "Stevenson's House, on the Height above the Ship Yard," the wharves from the shipyard to the Lower Battery; positions between Col. Clark's house and the "Circular Redoubt;" the "Foundry Redoubt," the "New Star Fort" near it, etc.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 146-51.

"The Estate of Charles Ward Arthorp, Esq. at Bloomingdale, consisting of about 500 acres of choice rich land, chiefly meadow, in good order, with good buildings, stables, and orchard; but about this time our friendly relations began to grow short, nothing being offered for sale. The house is described as "an exceeding good house, elegantly finished commanding beautiful prospects of the East and North-Rivers, on the latter of which the estate is bounded.

"Also, a two story brick house, for an overseer and servants, Feb. a wash house, cyder house and mill, corn crib, a pidgeon house, well stocked, a very large barn, and hovels for cattle, large stables and coach houses, and every other convenience."

"About the dwelling-house is a very handsome pleasure garden, in the English taste, with good kitchen gardens, well furnished with excellent fruit trees, flowers, etc., and very well planted, now wanting to make it a most agreeable and profitable estate for a gentleman, having a good landing and wharf on the river, where may be advantageously built a distillery or brewery, as a sufficient supply of water runs to it. The whole of the buildings are almost new, and in good repair."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1785), 7, 21, 1780. See also L. R. R. K., III: 948.

The ice has been a "Bridge" to "Paulus Hook," writes Smith, "from the 16 Jan. 36 Days."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

In a letter to Lord Germain, Gen. Patton describes his preparations for the defence of the city during the ice blockade.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 152-7.

"Last Night the Hospital Ship at the Wallabout got on Fire by accident and burnt to the Waters' Edge."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II, 81.

This severity of the weather having abated, Gen. Patton thanks Capt. Howe and the officers of the navy under his command for their services on shore, and orders "that the Guard of Seamen in the Royal Navy Redoubt be relieved . . . by an Officers Guard from the Troops now on Garrison."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 372-73.

An extract of a letter from New Jersey reads: "Nothing can equal the Tyranny we are under. The Property of the People is at the Mercy of Commisaries and other Agents for Congress. They give us Certificates instead of Money for our Goods. Though we are now under the most oppressive Taxes, not a Farthing can be got on the Certificates. Congress will not enable their Agents to take them up. I have hitherto laboured in vain for a Law to oblige the Tax-gatherers to receive the Certificates in Payment, on the old and new Maxims, that Discount is good Pay. If I don't succeed what follows, but that we are under the Government that will not, or cannot pay its Debts, and yet are daily exacting new Spills from the wretched Slaves they have made us! We must proceed to further Sales of our Property to satisfy the Collectors of Taxes, or be subject to ruinous Distresses.—Oh! the Folly of trusting to the delusive Promises, and Assurances, that the Expenditure of the War should be defrayed by the Slave Lands. We have saved at the Spiclet, but our Tyrants draw from us the Bung. We have strong Debates on this and other Subjects; you shall know the Issue of them in a few Days. If Congress will not pay their Debts, a Commission of Bankruptcy must go out against them. The Hour is at Hand . . . you see their Certificates are no better than Blank Notes . . . worse than their Paper Dollars."—N. Y. Merc., Mr. 6, 1780. See Mr. 5.

The ministers of the Dutch Church are thanked by Capt. A. P. Gen. Patton's aide-de-camp, for "the cheerfulness and good will" with which they "acquiesced in giving Comfort to the Sick and Wounded Soldier." These having now recovered or been removed, the church is returned to the ministers.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 173.

Sir Henry Clinton having gone south, has left Tryon in command of the British troops in this district. Tryon reports to Germin: Navigation "has been open only to the Hook, since the 21st Instant—the North River above the town is still impassable for vessels, being full of fixed ice on the banks, and floating ice in the channel."—N. Y. Col. Docs., VIII, 781.

Baroness Riedesel writes of this time and of the succeeding summer: "... the small-pox was raging violently in the city."

Mr. 5.

At the end of the winter General Tryon sailed for England, but just before his departure, he sent to my house, unknown to me, magnificent furniture, tapestry, carpets, and curtains, besides a set of silk hangings for an entire room . . . .
mellow, and the Hudson river running directly in front of the house. Clinton occupied the Beekman House on the East River. Everything was placed at our disposal, including fruits of the most delicious flavor; indeed, of this latter article we had more than we could eat. Our servants feasted on peaches even to satiety, and our horses, which roammed through the orchards, eagerly ate the fruit from the trees, disdaining that upon the ground, which every evening we had gathered up and given to the pigs to fatten them. It was almost incredible, but nevertheless it is true, that with nothing but this fruit we fattened six pigs, the flesh of which was capital, only the fat was somewhat soft. Peach, apricot, and other fruit-trees, are raised here, without espaliers, and have trunks as thick as those of ordinary trees.

"Not far from us were the Hell-gates, which are dangerous breakers for those ships that pass through them up the river. We often saw ships in danger, but only one was wrecked and went to pieces during our stay at this place.

"General Clinton came often to visit us, but in hunter's dress, accompanied by only one aide-de-camp. . . . The last time he came to see us, he had with him the unfortunate—as he afterwards became—Major André, who, the day afterward, set out upon the fatal expedition, in which he was captured by the Americans, and killed as a spy. It was very sad that this preeminently excellent young man should have fallen a victim to his zeal and his kind heart, which led him to undertake such a precocious errand instead of leaving it to older and known officers, to whom properly the duty belonged, but on whom on that very account (as they would be more exposed to danger), he wished to save.

"Much of our time was spent in agreeable place; but our contentment was broken in upon by a malignant fever [probably a virulent form of malaria], that prevailed in New-York and in which, in our family alone, twenty fell ill; eight dangerously. Among these eight were my husband and my daughter Gustava. . . .

every day persons would tell me of fifty or sixty fresh burials, which certainly did not tend to raise my spirits. The heat which the sick suffered was so intense that their pulse beat one hundred and thirty-five times in a minute. All our servants were sick. . . . At night I was often busied in making for my patients a lemonade of salts of wormwood mixed with lemon juice, sugar and water. By which means, as all the sick in the house had them, I used up in the space of two weeks, two full boxes of lemons, each box containing five hundred.

". . . The pastor, Mylius, and our trusty yager, Rocked, both of whom remained well, assisted me by turns watching at night. . . . At length all of our household who were sick were restored to health, and not one died, a result that abundantly paid me for all my trouble.

We remained the entire summer of 1780, upon this lovely estate, near Barreness Riedesel, Letters and Journals (trans. by Storr, 1867). 177-87.

2 Lieut. Von Krafft records in his journal: " . . . we were mustered by an Englishman in the old Engiesschen Church [Dutch Church on Nassau St.], in which horses or other animals were sometimes kept, on the square of Crown [Liberty] Street."—*Krafft's Jour.*, 16b.

3 "Took the Examination of George Welding or rather George Plater the former being an assumed name for Disguize. He came from Philad: County last Saturday & arrived here on Tuesday. "His accounts agree with others respecting the want of Supplies for the American army & the Change of People's Minds since the Taxes.

"Sealed a Bill depending in the Assembly at Trenton to oblige Collectors of Taxes to accept Certificates of money [see F 25] due on Sales to Commissaries. If not carried he says a Bomb will burst.

"Congress seems studious to make an Artificial Scarcity of Paper Money to raise its Value, but this is only damping up the Current that must flow with double Fury, when they pay their Debts as they will be obliged to do or declare their Bankruptcy."—*Smith's Diary (M. S.)*, VI.

4 Inhabitants of the city having complained that they were being improperly billeted upon by employees of the barracks department, the commandant orders that a board of inquiry meet at the city hall on March 9. No billet shall be issued, except in prescribed forms, signed by the barracks master or one of his assistants, and after examination of the house intended to be billeted upon.—*N. Y. Merc.*, Mr 6, 1780.

5 According to David Sproat, the British commissary of prisoners, the American prisoners on board the "Good Hope," on this day (error for F 24, g.s.), "willfully, maliciously and wickedly hurst the best prison ship in the world." In vindication of British humanity, he adds, "The perpetrators of this horrid crime were not hanged but ordered to the provost.

"The prison ship at this time lay in the Wallaboue near to a number of transport ships; the people could behold the flames that, but two out of some hundreds were missing. That is what I suppose the Congress alludes to when they say that they 'were indiscriminately thrown into the holds of prison ships'—They were indeed without distinction put on board the nearest ship called the 'Woodlands' where they remained for a short time, until the ships 'Stormbolo' and 'Scorpion' were got ready for their reception; the latter was always admitted to parole on Long Island in that pleasant village Jamaica until the 10th of July last when many of them had broke their parole and otherways behaved so ill, that it was refused them.

"This alteration had not taken place above two months when the prisoners were all moved on board the ship 'Jersey' where there is a variety of apartments for officers and plenty of room between decks for the men."—From Sproat's letter to Skinner, dated Jan. 29, 1781, in Banks' *David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev.* (1909), 43-44.

"Gaine's Paper of this Day has a Part of Platers Intelligence [see Mr 3] thrown into the Form of an Extract from a Letter from Jersey [see F 25]."

"The mutiny is a rise in their Confidence and begin to despise the Rebels as at their last Shifts. There is a general Sighing for the new garrison."—Wm. Smith's *Diary (M. S.)*, VI.

The commissioners and governors of the "Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich" (England) having empowered Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliot at New York to receive forfeited and unclaimed shares of prize bounties in this province, according to various acts of parliament, Elliot publishes a notice that such bounty money is payable to him through the agents for the prizes condemned by the court of vice admiralty.—*Royal Gna.*, Mr 11, 1780. See also *S. 10, 1779.

The state legislature passes an act authorizing the immediate sale of part of the forfeited estates (see O 22, 1779), in order that money may be raised "for providing the Troops of this State, in the Service of the United States, with Clothing and other Necessaries."—*Laws of N. Y.*, 3rd sess., chap. 51 (printed by Holt, 1782). The act was amended on Oct. 7—1810, 4th sess., chap. 13.

A number of "Women belonging to the 57th Regiment," having taken possession of "a House near the Bowery Lane . . . known by the name of the Casina," Maj.-Gen. Patterson directed that they "be immediately removed by their respective female agents, N. Y. H. S. Collection (1875)."—Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen, "Commanding his Majesty's Forces, upon New-York Island, Long-Island, Staten-Island, and Posts depending, &c.," issues a proclamation giving protection and encouragement to the possessors of farms and gardens, "for the Purpose of raising plentiful Supplies of Grain, Forage, and Vegetables." Persons damaging stock or produce, farm houses, orchards, gardens, fences, etc., will be punished with the Utmost Severity."—*Royal Gna.*, Mr 11, 1780.

By order of the commandant, the officers of police issue a new regulation regarding the quality, weight, and price of bread. It requires that "all bread made of sweet flour, of the first quality, must be baked into long loaves of two pounds each, stamped with the initials of the Baker's name, and sold for Fourteen Coppers each loaf;" also that "all bread made of merchantable flour, of an inferior quality, must be baked into round loaves, weighing two pounds and one half each," similarly stamped, and sold at the same price. "Any Baker or retailer of bread, who shall be convicted of demanding or receiving any more or greater sum than Fourteen Coppers for each loaf . . . shall be fined Ten Pounds for every such offence." Jeronimo Altyne is appointed inspector of bread; he is required "constantly to visit the several bake houses in this city, and to make seizure of all such bread as he may find deficient;" this he shall send to the almshouse. The offender's name will be published; while, for a second offence, he will be fined £50, and, on the third offence, a stop will be put to his baking.—*Royal Gna.*, Mr 18, 1780.

Maj.-Gen. Patterson has allotted the French Church in King St.
for the reception of ordnance stores.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), Mar. 1780, p. 379. This was the Église du St. Esprit (at the present 18-22 Pine St.). It was badly damaged, and remained out of use until 1796 (q.v.), when it was rebuilt.—Wittmeyer, Hist. Sketch of the Église Françoise; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

15 17 The stalls and standing in the several markets are to be sold on this day among the Lt. of Mr. John Roomé, inn-keeper, the corner of Water-street and the Fly-Market.—N. Y. T. M., F. 28, 1780.

17 Maj.-Gen. James Robertson, the new governour, arrives. Tryon intends to avail itself of the king's permission to return to England. The British and provincial troops within the British lines come under the command of Gen. Robertson, who is the "Senior British Officer here." Lieut.-Gen. Kruphausen has ordered retreat until the next day, and is now under Lieutenant-Col. N. Col. Docs., VIII: 1875; Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. The new governour was commanding officer here at the time of the fire in 1776.—Ibid., 686.

18 Two detachments of British troops, one from Kingsbridge under Lieut.-Col. Howard, and the other from New York City under Lieut.-Col. Macpherson, cross over to Jersey to make a joint attack upon the " Rebel Caftonements" near Happer's Town. On the morning of the 23d, Howard and his men surprised between 200 and 300 Americans who, after making "a shew of defence," retreated "with precipitation." Macpherson did not arrive in time to give Howard much assistance, and all but 64 of the Continentals escaped.—Royal Gov., Mar. 29, 1780. Cf. Gen. Kruphausen's report of the incursion as rendered to General on Mar. 27 (q.v.).

19 Maj.-Gen. James Robinson produces his commission as governour, and Andrew Elliot as a lieutenant-governor. They take the usual oaths, and the council and deputy-secretary are sworn in. Gov Robertson publishes his commission at the city hall.—Col. Coun. Min., 358: N. Y. T. M., Mar. 27, 1780. Elliot had been suppt. gen. of police—bid., Apr. 3, 1780.

20 Wm. Smith's record of the event states: "We read the Commission [Robertson's] with Tryon's Consent in a Room opposite to his [Tryon's] Bedroom fearing it would be too much for him to hear it and then administered the Oaths in his Presence to the new Gov.—On which he delivered the Great Seal & a N of Papers—We then returned & took the Oaths ourselves. And afterwards proceeded to the Balcony of the City Hall from whence after Proclamation to keep Silence it was read again.—The Day concluded in a Dinner at General Tryon's which he could not attend."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

21 Lieut.-Gen. Kruphausen writes from New York to Lord George Germain: I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that this day is the departure from this place. On the 16th of December last, we have had the longest and most severe winter that ever was remembered. All was continent: and horses with heavy carriages could go over the ice into the Jerseys from one island to another; and it is only since the 20th of February that the Rivers and Straights have been navigable.

The rebels thought to avails themselves of this communication and threaten an attack upon Staten Island, where there were about 1500 men under the command of Brigadier General Stirling, who were pretty well intrenched. For this purpose General Washington, whose army was halted at Morris-Town, sent a detachment of 700 men, with six pieces of cannon, two mortars, and some horse, commanded by Lord Stirling, who arrived on the island early in the morning of the 17th of January [q.v.], our advanced posts having retired upon their approach. They formed the line; and having made some movements in the course of that day, withdrew in the night, after having burnt one house, pillaged some others, and carried off with them about 200 head of cattle. The day of their arrival on the island I Embarked 600 men to attempt a passage, and support General Stirling; but the floating ice prevented their success, and obliged them to return. I imagined that the appearance of these transports, with troops on board, which they could see towards the close of the day, induced them to make this sudden retreat, as they could not tell what success they might have. Some prisoners were made in their retreat.

Some days after [see Ja 23] an advanced post, which they had at Newark, consisting of one company, was surprised and taken by the Hessians, and from that time under the command of Major Lumm; and the same day General Stirling sent another detachment under Lieut. Col. Buskirk, who surprised the picquet guard at Elizabeth-Town, and made two Majors, two Captains, and 47 men prisoners of war. Both these enterprises were effected without any loss on our side. Some time after [see Feb 3] General Mathew sent a detachment of guards and provincial horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. Norton, to attack a post at John's house upon the White Plains. This did not succeed entirely in his wishes; but the rebels who were posted in this house had ever attacked and dissuaded, with the loss of 40 men killed and 97 made prisoners, among whom were 1 Lieut, Colonel, 1 Major, and 5 inferior officers. We had 3 killed and 15 wounded.

"In the night of the 22d of this month [p. 65] we partly surprised and took a rebel post in the Jerseys, consisting of 250 men, of whom we made only 69 prisoners, owing to two embarkations, one from the Hessians, and another from Kingsbridge under Lieut. Colonel Howard, not arriving at the appointed time. Our loss upon this occasion was very inconsiderable. Capt. Armstrong of the 42d regiment is wounded. By these little enterprises during the winter, as far as we can ascertain, we have made 320 prisoners, and killed about 65 of the enemy.

"By the best intelligence I have been able to get, General Washington's army at Morris-Town consists of about 5000 men, besides militia. There has been a great desertion among them. Tired of the war, and dissatisfied with the depreciated value of their money, a general discontent pervades the whole army."—N. Y. T. M., Jl 3, 1780.

"Fuel was so very scarce, that garden fences, old sheds, &c. were taken down to supply the want of cord-wood. Provisions were as scarce as fuel. Everybody, except the rich and the dissolute, was put upon short allowance. Potatoes were sold for a guinea per bushel while biscuits, made of oatmeal, as coarse, and containing as little nourishment, as ground straw, were served out to the [British] troops.

"Early in the spring the Cork Fleet arrived, and brought provisions in abundance. Fine meal-butter was sold immediately at 2l. 2s. 6d. per lb. and almost everybody was soon relieved and made comfortable."—From an account of the life of one Thomas Gardner, in pamphlet vol. No. 238, p. 58, N. Y. H. S.

De Voe states that probably the Old Slip Market was among the "old sheds" torn down for fire wood, as he finds no mention of it after this time.—Market Book, 109.

There is no record, on this month, of a "Return of each Province's proportion of the Specific Tax for the support of an Army of 50,000 men for 5 years; accord to a resolution of Congress pass'd in April 1780." New York furnished 1,100,000 lbs. of beef or pork, 13,999 bbls. of flour, 500 tons of hay or fodder, 68,538 gals. of rum, and 39,000 bbls. of corn.—From Ms. among the loose Robertson Papers, in N. Y. P. L.

"General Robertson writes to me for a Draft of the Instrument to declare a Part of this Province at the King's Peace with Draft of a Letter from him to Sir H. Clinton urging that act without delay. I send him both in a Letter before Dinner."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

The draft of the proclamation reads: "Whereas His Majesty hath been graciously pleased by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain . . . to appoint and authorize me to be his Commissioner among other Purposes therein mentioned to execute certain Powers to such Commissioner intrusted by a statute or Act of Parliament passed in the 16th Year of His Majesty's Reign intituled an Act to prohibit all Trade & Intercourse &c.

And whereas it appears to me that it will tend to encourage many well affected Persons to exert themselves in suppressing the present Rebellion to proceed to execute the said Commission in divers Parts of the Province or Colony of New York I do therefore in his Majesty's Name by this Proclamation declare the Island of New York Staten Island and the Island called Nassau or Long Island with the several Small Islands comprehended within the City and County of New York & within Kings County & Queen's County on Long Island & every Port District and Place within the aforementioned Limits to be at the Peace of his Majesty."—Wm. Smith MSS., folio 194, in N. Y. P. L.

In some "Notes upon the Enquiry, whether it is expedient to declare any Part of the Province of New York at the King's Peace, and to revive the civil Government," dated May 25, 1780, Smith wrote:

"All I can say upon the first Question is, that I do not at present perceive any Inconvenience, in leaving the Merchants of
March," tells Smith that Geo. Robertson has not a "Scrape of a Penn" from Clinton and that "the only Rule (Tryon) has to the general
9
If he had not done this Robertson could not have drawn out a
Shilling of money for Pay Subsistance or Contingences."—Wm.
Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Chilton and Arbuthnot summon Charleston, S. C. to surrender,
11 promising "protection to the Inhabitants & their Property," but
"the Americans refuse."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). See My 12.

It is resolved by Trinity vestry "that (as soon as it shall be
thought advisable) application be made for Setting on foot a Lot-
ttery or Lotteries to raise the Sum of Two thousand pounds for
building the Charity School House in this City."—Trin. Min.
(MS.).

Robertson issues the following proclamation, which is
written in a conciliatory vein: "The King having been graciously
pleased to honor me with the Care of a Province, where, in a long
Residence, I have contracted an Esteem for some, and an Affection
for many of its Inhabitants, I proceed with great Pleasure to an-
nounce his benevolent Intentions.

"It is his Majesty's Wish, by the Revival of the Civil Authority
to prove to all the Colonies and Provinces, that it is not his Design
to govern America by Military Law, but that they are to enjoy
all the Benefits of a local Legislation and their former Constitution.

"To this End I have brought out the Royal Appointments for
forming the Council, and supplying the Places of Lieutenant Gov-
er and Chief Justice. And in Concurrence with the Commander
in Chief of the British Forces who is also his Majesty's Commis-
server, I have ordered that the Orders of the Colonies, I shall, as speedily as the
public Exigences will permit, give order for opening the Courts of
Judiature, and convening the Assembly; and in general proceed
to the Execution of the Powers reposed in me for the free Course
and complete Re-Establishment, both of the Legislative and Execu-
tive Authority. . . . [The proclamation continues, at unusual
length, to define the government's aims.]

"Until I meet you regularly in General Assembly, for the
Restoration of mutual Confidence, a and the remedying of private
as well as public Evils, I pledge myself to Men of all Classes, in
every Part of the Province, that it is the compassionate Desire of
your Sovereign, and of the Parent Country, to unite in Affection
as in Interest, with the Colonies planted by her hand, and which
have long flourished under her Care,—that the Suggestions of her
Intention to impair their Rights and Privileges, are the Arts of
Malice and Faction,—and that every Insinuation made by the
domestic Enemies of Great-Britain, of her being disposed to aban-
don the Provinces to internal Anarchy, and the Mischiefs of their
jarring Interests and Claims . . . is equally false and malic-
ious . . . ."
it has been discovered that the governor secured Wm. Smith to draft this proclamation for him. Smith says in his diary that the proclamation was discussed, prior to its publication, at a meeting of the governor with his council; "it is almost verbatim what I see him in the 3d Draft."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI, under Apr 15, 1780. See Ap 18 and 21.

On July 31 Smith wrote: "Not Having seen the Gov's Proclam[15] of April 1 urge another over here [in] delivering me several Hundred Copies to be issued—I have frequently suggested the necessity of its being re-published."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

This proclamation resulted from instructions sent by Germain to Robertson, dated July 9, to revive the "Civil Constitution," and to exercise authority as "Civil Govt," under a new commission in the name of the public, which accompanied Germain's letter—N. Y. Col. Doc, VIII: 767.

Civil government was not restored, however, until after the British evacuation (see N. 25, 1783). For another attempt to bring it about, see Mr 21, 1782.

"Crowds are perusing the Proclamation [see Ap 15] afforded to Riverston Corner & Mr White tells me it goes down with the resentful like chopp'd Hay, Will Bayard & Ashfield rave at the liberality of Sir H Clinton's Proclamation [16] those who are in Rebel Houses dreading being dislodged by the Petence of the Proprietors."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith writes: "Eliott to Day & Axtel and White yesterday press me for the Draft of the proposed Address from the Council to Gov. Robertson. I accordingly carried it to White in Confidence this is to let him know what ought inform the vindictive rage of High Church & Refugees. Eliott is call for it to Morrow resolved if I alone join him to address the Governor."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. On April 21, he added: "M[15] Eliott calls here with another form of Address which he read. He has objections to mine which I am only left to suspect from the freeness of such as he ventures to express—that it is too long. That was not to expose ourselves to a Paper War—That he can never join in what I have said of the Taxing Claims. He always thought G. B. had done so much for her Colonies that they ought to be taxed.

I object to his that it was a mere Compliment of No Use to the Crown. It would do well enough if the Rebellion was broken down but contributed nothing to it—It would be laughed at Satisfied no Man nor afforded Conviction for making a single Pseudoelyte &c.

"He seemed much affrighted—paid compliments but must act for himself & be convinced."—I at length told him that I would agree to a Complimentary Address if nothing else was the Choice of the Majority & he catched at my words. I thought these should satisfy the Members & that we should then meet to compose a third.

"Eliott is either embarrased by old Declarations of his Principle for taxing America—or by his Belief that Ministers still mean it, or by his Cowardice.

I leave the Council to his Management & their own Course. In the Faith of Uprightness there is Safety—And as to myself am determined on a uniform & Systematic Conduct, bending to Occurrences only to facilitate it. The Draft he produced after having mine 24 Hours was not a single Sheet & of a contemptible Diction."—Ibid., under Ap 21. A draft of Smith's proposed address is among the unbound Wm. Smith MSS, folio 197. See Ap 24.

I find great Jealousies among the Refugees of me as the Author of the Governor's Proclamation [16]—Their Wrath recommends both me & the Measure to the Disaffected in Town & that may render both more pleasing to the Rebels beyond our Lines."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"Mr Wallace carried the two Drafts of the Address [see Ap 18] to De Lancey who would not join in either nor hear mine read. He said he would not address after having served in Council 12 years, April 15 another over his head.

"He went to Morris who chose no Address but said his present depend[15] Circumstances obliged him to join in a Complimentary one if the Rest insisted—He did not like neither the Compliments paid to Govr Tryon, who had never shown any regard for him nor would it please the People.

I am not very fond of this Business. I spoke my Mind freely.—That I should not quarrel if there was none— & would join either in a meer Compliment or another like my Draft—That the latter or something like it was our Duty & would answer many good Purposes & that I begged him to remember what I had said—Wallace is to report to Elliot . . .

"I have done my Duty—And perhaps shall find myself best served by the . . . Obstacles to the Address. Certainly so—if the Crown does not finally prevail."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. On the next day, Smith, Elliot, Wallace, and Axtel met at White's. "Wallace reported that Dr. E. would not come & that Morris was gone on a Party of Pleasure to the Hook but had said he would join in an Address that was merely Compliment.

"Of Course to gain Morris my Draft was given up & they (White only excepted) refused to say a Word of the Spanish or Irish News—We then resolved to adhere to Compliments in the Strain of Elliot's Draft which I take Home to Charles the Dictation at Elliot that I refused to do it there & I promised to send it to his office as I should alter it to be copied by Mr Seton.—I dropp'd that nothing was lost by Delay for if the Rebels supposed we disliked the Gov't Proclamation they would approve it the more, for they considered us as Tories."—Ibid., under Ap 15. See Ap 27.

The "sons of St. George" celebrate "the festivity of their tutelar Saint, at Mr Strachan's Queen's Head Tavern, where an elegant dinner was prepared for that purpose." Nineteen loyal toasts were drunk, and "the day spent with every social enjoyment."—My 1, 1780.

The governor thinks an attack from a French fleet is "not improbable" and "tells me," says Smith, "he is busy with the Commodore on the Project of sinking 20 Hulks in the Channel at the mouth of the River & that he would not be surprised if the Point be of much use—The Expense of the Hulks loaded with Stone about £1000—not to be sunk till the moment of the Enemy's approach."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith's revision of Elliot's draft of an address of welcome to Gen. Robertson (see Ap 24), is being circulated for the signatures of the council members.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. On April 28, Smith recorded: "The Gov't tells me Elliot was with him yesterday upon the Subject of an Address, but as he found it meekly complimentary & the Council not unanimous he rather declined the Receipt of it. Opposition would say the Minister had sent out a Man not agreeable to the People. I replied that every Evidence of our Refusal to express joy at his Arrival would be more reconcilable the People without the Lines to his appointment."—Ibid., VI, under Ap 28. He added, on April 29: "Eliott calls here with a Face of Concern—intimates that the Gov't disliked our Address as paying no Compliment to him & much to Tryon & that this was the true Objection—I told him what the Gov't had said yesterday. He then showed me one he [Robertson] would receive & asked my Hand to it—I altered a few Words & signed it tho' I really think the Complainants, VI, under Ap 28. See My 2, 1780.


The chamber of commerce, in an address bearing this date, May signed by Isaac Low, president, congratulates Gov. Robertson on his arrival.—Royal Gen., My 13, 1780.

Lord Germain writes from Whitehall to Gov. Robertson, expressing the king's approbation of the "spiritual Behavior" of the inhabitants of New York "in so cheerfully and unanimously taking up Arms and embodying [organizing] for the Defence of the Town," when the rivers were frozen up. The governor published this letter on June 28.—Royal Gen., Je 28, 1780.

Rivington prints the following address to Gov. Robertson from Andrew Elliot, Chas. W. Athorp, Wm. Smith, Hugh Wallace, Henry White, and Wm. Axtel, "appointed by the Royal Instructions to form the Council for the Province of New-York."

"Deeply impressed by sentiments of loyalty, and gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, for his paternal affection and attention to the happiness and interests of his subjects in America, announced to us by your Excellency's Proclamation [see Ap 15], it is pleasing, with the highest satisfaction, to gratulate your Excellency, on your appointment, to the care of a province, of which, your long residence, has given you so competent a knowledge, and where, the
inhabitants, are from experience, so sensible of the confidence they may repose in your abilities, inclination, and exertions to promote their happiness.

"The ambitious and self-interested promoters of rebellion, to support their unauthorized, and perilous combinations, withdesigns, pretensions, arbitrary powers, have, by concealing, and misrepresented, the many generous and humane offers made by Great Britain, for restoring public tranquillity, brought on the inhabitants of this once happy country, every evil they at first taught them to dread.

"Their personal estates are now wrested from them by taxation, their real ones sunk to the par of their paper dollars, their commerce annihilated, their civil rights and privileges trampled upon by Congress and Committee Men, and their persons liable to be dragged into the field at all seasons to perform the duties of a Soldier.

"In the sympathy we feel for our suffering country, nothing can be more grateful to us, than the benevolence of the Proclamations issued by his Majesty's Commissioner, and your Excellency, so amply affording to the inhabitants of America, the means for extricating themselves from their present distresses; and whereby they are assured that Great-Britain is still willing to restore to the colonies, the benefits of local legislation, with their former constitutions, a participation in her extensive commerce, and an exemption from all regulations not imposed by themselves.

"His Majesty's attention to the immediate happiness of this province, by empowering your Excellency to embrace the earliest opportunity, consistent with the public exigencies, to open the Courts of Judicature, convene an Assembly, and completely re-establish both the Legislative and Executive Authority, will, we are convinced, rouse, and bring forward, every aid requisite to enable your Excellency to fulfill his Majesty's most gracious intentions.

"We most cheerfully concur with your Excellency, in the applause so justly due to the merits of your predecessor, under whose administration this province, when connected with, and protected by Great-Britain experienced uninterrupted felicity.

"From the esteem principles of loyalty and personal confidence in your Excellency, you may be assured, of our co-operating in every measure conducive to the honour of the crown, and the common prosperity and interests of our fellow subjects."—Royal Gaz., My 3, 1780. An address very similar to this, endorsed "M' Elliot's Draft of an Address to Govr. Robertson," is among the unbound Wm. Smith MSS., folio 197. See also Ap 27.

4 Various Accounts that Charles Town surrendered 12 April & that Sir Henry fell in the attack.—I believe one Half of this Tale— The First Part of it & no more

"No Taxes levying nor Drasts making in the Country. So low the Power of the Usurpers—They wait for the French Troops expected in June...

"This is precisely the Moment to invade Jersey or to attack the Highland Forts."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Lieut.-Gen. Knyphausen plans to complete immediately "the interior Line of Works for the Defence of this City." Gen. Patterson calls together the captains of militia, and informs them that, "Among other Works it is proposed to erect some new Redoubts, and City Militia being now Regularly embodied for the express Purpose of Co-operating in every Defence of the city, it is very much my wish that they may have the Credit in Conjunction with His Majesty's Troops, of raising one of these intended Redoubts themselves, to hear, as a lasting monument of their Loyalty, the name of the Citizen's Redoubt."—N. Y. H. S. Col. (1853), 392-93.

"This Line of Defence" extended "from the North to the East River by Bunker's Hill" and demanded "a working Party daily . . . of 500 Men." The militia companies furnished "500 of that number," and Gen. Patterson, in another letter of May 29, said: "they have ever since labour'd very cheerfully, without talking Pay or Provisions & have now almost finished the work."—Ibid., 178-79.

The militia completed its part of the work about June 5.—Royal Gaz., Je 3, 1780.

13 Born as chief-justice at the governor's house.— Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. May, Am. Hist., Io, 1881, p. 429. He had been appointed exactly one year earlier (see My 4, 1779). Because military government never yielded to civil government under the British régime (see Mr 21, 1782), Smith never functioned in this office.

In an order to the barrack master, Maj.-Gen. Patterson directs that "Mr Samuel Bayard, Secretary of the Province, is to occupy the lower part of the House in which Mr. Bridgham now lives in Smith Street, and she is to remove into the upper part with her family."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 397.

News reaches New York of the arrival of Lafayette at Boston.— Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"The' the Russel (Capt. Drake) of 74 Guns & a Guard Ship lay at the Hook a London Ship in Sight was attacked & carried off by three Rebel Privateers last Sunday afternoon. The Merchants are incensed—The Delight Stoop of War did not go down till yesterday.

"People grow very impatient at the Inactivity here and the want of Information from Carolina—All Incomers report that Charles Town is taken & Sir H [Clinton] killed.

"The Weather has been so cold that we have no Grass Feed yet. Most People imagine that to 10 Days would overturn the Upsurpation in Jersey. It begins to be surmized either that the British are tired or unwilling to terminate the War. But suppose we should conquer Jersey & on the arrival of the French leave it again? I think this a better Objection to the Excursion than the Want of Forage and the Danger to the Soldiers from the Dampness of the Ground,"— Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"Washington seems afraid to move an Inch," writes Smith, "for fear of Desertion. For a Week past scarce a Day without People from the Country who all agree in accounts of the general Despair of supporting the Rebellion. The Crowding of the Hive will oblige us to swarm."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

At dinner yesterday, says Smith, "a Group of idle Generals who had been boast of their weekly Toast at Roubal's formerly De Lancy's House & now pleased themselves with the Prospect of Exhibitions at the Birth Day. My opinion says White is that the best Preparation for the Birth Day is to beat Washington before the French Reinforcements arrive. They hung their heads & were as silent as Birds in a Thunder Gust. But the Smile of officers of lower Rank present prevented his qualifying or retracting the Severity of a well placed Reproof upon a Sett of Idlers."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

British forces under Clinton capture Charleston (S. C.)— Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI., May 12; Robertson's Jour. (MS.). In his diary, under May 16, Smith writes: "We have heard nothing certain but its [Charleston's] Investiture about the 12 of April [May 12] since which we seem the Congress have had Nothing from that Town. This delay is very injurious to the King's Interest in this Quarter, especially as we have nearly lost an Opportunity for seizing the Highland Forts which the Rebel Army will probably soon think of moving to unless we throw a Body of Troops into Bergen County."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. Official Information of the surrender of Charleston did not reach New York until May 29 (p. 6).

The 37th and 45th Regiments are reviewed "in the vicinity of this city." All the general and other officers in town, both British and Hessian, and thousands of spectacles are present.—Royal Gaz., My 17, 1780.

Patients and convalescents in the general hospitals of the city "do daily purchase Spirituous Liquors from the License'd Public Houses, to the great detriment of their Health, and the subversion of good Order and Regularity." Such sales are now prohibited, by order of the commandant; and, "in order that no one shall be deceived, or plead the not knowing Convalescents from other Soldiers, all those who may be allowed to walk abroad as such in future, will wear the distinguishing mark of an H, made of blue Cloth, and sewed upon a conspicuous part of each Arm." Persons who induce patients to sell their clothing or the bedding and utensils of the hospitals will be amenable to court martial.—Royal Gaz., My 17, 1780.

Supt.-Gen. Andrew Elliot's reports regarding city funds under his inspection, in account with the city treasurer, John Smyth.— N. Y. Ter. Merc., Je 5, 1780.
From this time through the rest of the year, Washington considered campaign plans for attacking the enemy at New York—


Goods and merchandise have lately been brought clandestinely into the city in considerable quantities, in violation of the established regulations (see Jl 17, 1777). These regulations are therefore revived and reinforced by a proclamation prohibiting the practice.

—Royal Gaz., My 20, 1780.

The Guadaloupe a Frigate of 28 Guns arrived last Night in 4 Weeks from St. Kitts with 4 Prizes. A Report that the French Fleet has left Martinique for Georgia. Much anxiety for St. H Clifton from whom we hear nothing except by a Rebel Paper that the Place had not surrendered 17th April.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Gen. Robertson pays tribute to Washington’s alertness when he says to Smith: “Washington can always have 48 Hours Notice of our moving & that is enough for him to get away.” Commenting on the failure of the British to make any attempt to occupy the “Highland Forts” (see My 12), Smith says: “If Great Britain recalled all her Generals & raised her Colonists her affairs would probably mend. Her principal officers are the Plants of Corruption. Her Distresses were before Merit for the Sake of the Day. The apology for our present Idleness is the Possibility of the French Fleets appearance here before that expected under Greene.—We are therefore fiddling in the Planting of Cannon on the Shores & at the same Time amusing ourselves with Toasts, Plays &c.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Gov. Robertson reports to Germain that “everything is preparing for a vigorous defence on both the land and sea sides. Bar- reries are made and guns placed on them where ever they can most effectually damage the enemy’s ships, but these can only annoy, etc.” He explains his plan of sinking vessels loaded with stones to obstruct the channel, if necessary. “A faceing work that can contain one hundred men” has been constructed around the light-house. “A large square fort is built at Brooklyn heights, the works at Paulus Hook are strengthened, and those at Fort Knyphausen put in order.—The towns people are employ’d in joining the redoubts near the town with lines.”—N. Y. Cal. Docs., VIII: 791-92.

A number of exchanged British naval prisoners arrive from Elizabeth-Town. “In lieu of Fat Beef, the poor fellows have had thirteen dried Claws per day, for a considerable time.”—Royal Gaz., My 20, 1780.

A New Yorker writes from Sandy Hook to a friend in Edin- burgh: “The army has not yet taken the field. The rebels in this quarter seldom molest us; and when they do appear, their numbers are so inconsiderable, that they retreat at the approach of any detachment. The Guadaloupe [see My 18] arrived here yesterday from the West Indies. In her way she took a Spanish ship of 22 guns in an Action of near 2 hours, and the enemy was driven away in safety. She also brought an account that Admiral Parker had engaged the French Fleet, and had taken and destroyed five sail of the line.”—Lloyd’s Eve. Post, Je 30-Jl 3, 1780.

Another letter from New York states: “Every person from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania who has lately come to this City, gives us a horrid description of the distress and oppression of the Rebels. And I am well informed, that Washington’s Continental Army, now near Morris-Town, when they were lately reviewed by their Chief and the French Ambassador, did not exceed 3000 effective men, exclusive of those dispatched to the southward, and those under General De Calb. . . . We also hear, that the Indians have commenced hostilities on the Frontiers of this Province and New-Jersey; in consequence of which, Governors Living- ston and Clinton detached a party of Militia to oppose them; but the party was obliged to return for want of provisions.”—Lloyd’s Eve. Post, Je 30-Jl 3, 1780.

Smith reports the presence in the city of “30 Farmers from Bergen County who had been drafted & must go into the Cont1 army or bear 100 Lashes. They say that being forced to be soldiers the People in New Jersey will elect the King’s Whigs, Governors Living- ston and Clinton detached a party of Militia to oppose them; but the party was obliged to return for want of provisions.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Washington’s army, writes Smith, is reported “distressed for Provisions—in a mutinious Temper.” Eleven regiments, of 2,200 men, make up the “Pennsylvan Line,” and the old army numbers

“but 3600.” The “Line” is disaffected and “speak daringly & May defy the Rest. Say openly they will join the British and deliver up the army. Papers daily scattered thro’ the Camp in such Language. The People in general of the like Mind—Friends say if the British now enter the Province the Soldiery will not suffer Washington to run away.” The Country will join—Fayette promises nothing but Help if the British are defeated in the West Indies. No Accounts from Charles Town later than 17 April.—It was then completely invested.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Rivington publishes in his paper of this date a long anonymous letter addressed to himself. It has been discovered in the researches connected with this work that Chief-Juice Wm. Smith was the author.

He begins by declaring that France and Spain do not wish the colonies to gain their independence. They merely intend “to feed the flames of contention,” to exhaust, if possible, “the strength both of Great Britain and her Colonies,” and then “to pour in foreign forces, for the compleat subjegation of the Colonies to their merciless dominion.” After this, he continues: “That they [France and Spain] should at present study to conceal this inquituous intention, except from those who, for their assistance, are made interested in the plot is naturally to be supposed; but whether Monsieur la Luzerne, who has lately visited the Rebel camp, and the Marquis De la Fayette, who is come out from France to deep into the weakness of the country, . . . may not find America prepar’d to receive the avowal and an avowal and a vast and ambitious views of the House of Bourbon, is certainly worth the attention of a people long abused by false confidences, and indeed of every friend to humanity and the protestant Religion. Should these Popish emissaries in addition to that state of the country already sent home by Gerard, represent the Congress to be what they are, without credit abroad, or influence at home, that their boasted army in the mountains of Morris-Town, consis of less than 4000 men, without pay, ill-clad, and reduced to eat dog’s flesh for subsistence, and so nearly a mutinous dissolution, that the Pennsylvania line is nightly disarmed and guarded, and that all the rest of their force (except the besieged in Charlestown) is short of 2000 men, scattered in the Highlands, at Fort Stanwix, and in Virginia: What effectual service can these insignificant troops perform daily by desertsions, and the expirations of their terms, and that the Congress want the means, to find volunteers to replenish a camp that has nearly as many huts as men: Such representations, I say, might induce the courts of Versailles and Madrid, to throw away the mask of their affected love to mankind . . . .

“T may afford some conformation of the suspicion we ought to entertain, of the crafty design of the British name and nation, to peruse certain passages from the new work of a celebrated Frenchman, I mean ‘the political and philosophical speculations’ of Mons. Linguet late of the Parliament of Paris.” Smith summarizes Linguet’s remarks on America as follows: “The fate of the American colonies being now submitted to the decision of armies, it will be to the maintenance of the independence of their claims to independence. But I could wish to inquire of politicians in either hemisphere, whether they have seriously reflected on all the effects which such an independency may be expected to produce.

“In the first place, will not the success of the Americans be an endless source of divisions amongst themselves? From what we know of the human mind, ambition and a love of power will soon begin to actuate the operations of the Congress and the provincial assemblies . . . the example of seven little provinces near the Zulderzee, which have preserved unity after success, and freedom notwithstanding their wealth, is by no means applicable to the vast, and almost boundless extent of the American colonies. Nor have the Americans the same motive to a revolt that formerly influenced the Dutch, who were grazing under the most oppressive tyranny . . . .

“In the next place, the first manoeuvre of the Americans as independent states, will be to open an asylum to Europeans . . . . The crowd of active and restless minds, whom the hopes of a better fortune, and the dawn of liberty in a rising state, may attract to the western hemisphere, will not fail to multiply the seeds of disorder there . . . .

“Supposing however these speculations to be ill founded . . . still it must be acknowledged, that America when well pleased, will no longer have any occasion for the productions or assistance of
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

May 1780. Europe... Its inhabitants, surrounded by seas which abound with fish; masters of the richest mines; in the neighborhood of the sugar, indigo, delicious fruits, spices, precious stones, and fine linen... will soon become the masters of our destiny.

"It will then be from the necessity of things, that we shall depend on them, more than ever they depended upon us..."

But their abounding with gold and diamonds will be far from constituting the whole of their superlativity over us; they will add to these, all the powers which states, as well as individuals, derive from the vigour of youth and a consciousness of prosperity.

"Then, they will soon aim at crushing the languid powers of Europe..."

The time of such a revolution is uncertain; but it will be inevitable. Many of America shall become flourishing and independent."

"Royal Gaz., My 24, 1780.

Smith's authorship is revealed by entries in his diary. On May 23, he wrote: "I sent Rivington yesterday a few Lines to introduce a Passage or two from a late French Publication by Linquet late of the Parliament of Paris... I have aimed to prevent its being mischievous but chiefly to publish Washington's Weakness, without giving umbrage to the Army here." He added, on May 25, "I was happy to find the Representation respecting the Rebel Army which I inserted in Rivington's Paper this Day so well & so early confirmed."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Run-away negroes are prevented from crossing the North River; heretofore they have "become a burden to the Town."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 339.

The four Hexamarian battalions forming Maj.-Gen. Leslie's brigade are reviewed "upon the Exercising Ground near the Ship Yards."—N. Y. Merc., Je 6, 1780.

"The Drought is really alarming," writes Smith. "No rain since 4 April—It is scarce possible by the Coldness & Dryness of the Spring for Cattle to subsist upon grazing—Complaints come also of an Insect that devours the Buds of the Fruit Trees like the house that last Fall consumed the Breads of Wheat."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A court martial is ordered for tomorrow "at Mr Nicholas Bayard's House near Bunkers' Hill."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 337.

Gen. Robertson sent for me early this morning, writes Smith, "to receive the accounts by the Iris Frigate that left Charles Town 17th Inst.—Fort Sullivan surrendered S. & Charles Town the 12 Inst. The whole Garrison (6000) Prisoners of War we have left but 70 & the Rebels 900 during the Seige. The Iris was bound to Hallifax & put in here with prizes—or we should have had no Intelligence yet. Govr. Patterson has the only Letter—This is directed to him from Sullivan—It is of the 14 May from Sir S Hammond Lord Cornwallis was to move with the army the 15 to Cambden 96 miles N W from Charles Town & thence into N Carolina among the Regulators—a wise course to break down the Upsetration in both Provinces."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. A Royal Gazette Extraordinary of June 8 (p. 5.) was devoted entirely to news regarding the capture. See also Ven Krafft's Jour., 111.

The Gordon "No-Poopy" riots begin in London. Extracts from London letters, of July 5, describing the riots, appeared in Royal Gaz., S 6 and 9, 1780.

Archibald Robertson writes: "we sailed from Charleston & came to an anchor off Fort Sullivan [later known as Fort Moultrie]—took a drawing of the Fort."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

I have heard, writes Smith, that the Erection of an Orchestra on the N. Side of Chancel of Trinity Church for the Music and this sharpened still more by the Commandants Orders to widen the walk towards which occasioned the removing of some Tomb Stones flattening certain Graves & Covering a Vault's Mouth.

General Tryon told me last Night the Rector had consented. I should have heard at it & spoke of the Tenderness of Mankind respecting the Rites of Sepulture by Smith, that the Erection of this Orchestra, as it might be thought by the Army would perhaps be spoke of in the House of Commons next Winter as a Breach of Decorum & an Injury to the King's Interest—It may cool & wean some warm Church men—at least it affords a Triumph to the Whig Interest in Town—The only good Effect it can have is that far from being intended if to recede to the Erection of the Civil Authority."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See also Je 5.

June 3

The Associated and Militia Companies finish the part of the construction work of the "Citizens' Redoubt" left by Maj.-Gen. Paterson.—N. Y. Merc., Je 1780; see also Ap 29, and My 4. Gen. Paterson reported to German on July 4 that he had given this name to the redoubt, it having been constructed by the volunteer companies, and that the commander-in-chief had confirmed it.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 178, 184.

George Forbes (Late of Whitehall Street) Begg leave to acquire the noblest & nearest district of this city, which he is manifesting No. 299, Little Dock-Street, two doors from the Royal Exchange...

"Royal Gaz., Je 3, 1780. See Ja 12, 1778.

Mayor Mathews, "attended by a most respectable body of our principalCitizens," presents an address to Gov. Robertson. Hope is expressed for the "speedy Suppression of this present unnatural Rebellion, and of the Re-establishment of Peace." A desire for the restoration, in the meantime, of civil government; although a word of commendation is spoken for the "just and equitable Military Establishment, whereby the internal Order and Police of this City have been wisely regulated and conducted." In the course of a brief answer to this address, the governor said: "Your Behaviour affords a better Proof than Words that a Spirit of Loyalty to the King and an Affection to the Parent State, exist, and may easily be called forth in America."

"May the Arms you have so readily taken away those into Submission, whom the humane Calls of a Sovereign and your Example fail to induce to become Friends to the general Welfare."—N. Y. Merc., Je 5, 1780. This day being the anniversary of the king's birthday, "at Noon the Cannon at the Battery were fired, was followed by the Maryland and Merchant Ships in the Harbour."—N. Y. Merc., Je 5, 1780.

In further celebration of the anniversary of the king's birthday (see Je 4), a "very elegant entertainment" is given by Gov. Robertson "to all the British and German Generals, with their suites, the Lieut. Governor, Chief Justice, and the rest of his Majesty's Council."—N. Y. Merc., Je 12, 1780. The "Chief Justice" writes of the occasion intimate at Dinner to Black Sam's. We were near 70—The Govt. & Council with all the Generals."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

At night, fireworks were exhibited on Long Island, and "here they had festivities. But previous thereto, the walk at Trinity Church had been increased in width, so that the posts had to be sunk into the graves. The orchestra from the Play House, seated against the Church, and another place for the musicians erected just opposite the Church, gave great offense and uneasiness to all serious and still more to all godly men, and caused many reflections not only on the irreligious turn of the Commandant, but also on the Rector, whom it is said had given his consent to it. Profaneness and Wickedness prevalent.—Lord have mercy!"—From the Diary of the German Moravian Congregation, in Penn. Mag., Xv, 429-30. See Je 3.

"Troops moving towards Staten Island—Some by Water from King's Bridge—Others by Land & I suppose they are marching from Long Island to the Narrows. Major Croshy arrives and delivers Sir Henry's Letters to General Knaphausen who was already off Goet's Island at 3 o'clock."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

General Stirling with the first Division entered Eliz' the last night and was brought up wounded in the Thigh this morning. "I heard a great Firing from 6 to 7 this morning. 'Tis said it began at 3—The Report comes from the S W."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI; Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 90.

Ephraim Smith, from London, "Who formerly kept Smith's Tavern in this City and Philadelphia," announces that he has "assumed his former situation, No. 936, in Water-Street." Believing that a "Steak & Chop House In the London Style" is much wanted in the city, he has laid out the lower part of his house on this plan, "and the upper part for detached companies." He will endeavour to keep the "best of wines, punch and draft porter, with steaks, chops and cutlets, every day, from one o'clock till four."—N. Y. Merc., Je 6, 1780.

Richard Watton had first opened this tavern on Ja 12, 1778 (p. 518).

There appears, of this date, an Extraordinary Gazette from Rivington's press recounting the capture of Charleston (see My 12). The copy for this issue was prepared by Wm. Smith, a fact revealed in print for the first time in this Chronology. On the receipt of the official reports of Charleston's capture in New York (see My 29), "Gen'l Robertson very wisely suggests to me," writes
June 1776

Quondam Govt wanting to be replaced & Lawyers better skill'd in Quirks than sound disinterested Views of matters as they now stand Circumstanced over Europe for there the point must now be cleared up.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

“This morning there was hoar Frost on the Ground wh is very markable in this Season in this Climate.”—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

A cricket match is advertised to be played on this day, and continued every Monday throughout the summer, “on the Ground where the late Reviews were, near the Jews Burying Ground.”—N. T. Merc., Je 10, 1780.

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton thanks Maj.-Gen. Patton for his “great Attention” to the good Discipline of the Garrison, and to the Safety and Welfare of the City,” during Gen. Clinton’s “Absence on Expedition.” He also praises the zeal of the inhabitants “to oppose the Enemy.”—Royal Gaz., Jl 1, 1780.

Clinton, having “information that Washington w'd all two Brigades of his Army had moved in Divisions . . . to pass the Clove . . . to West Point,” orders “all the Troops on Staten Island that came from the southward to reembark on Board their Sev'l Transports w't Intention to Land at or Near Nack [Nyack] & to Endeavour to cut part of the Rebels on their march.”—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Smith, in his diary, cenures Clinton's inactivity: “He should have gone instantly to the Highland Fords . . . near a week is already wasted [see Je 17].”

“I am most inclined to believe he will make the apprehension of a French Fleet an Excuse for total Inactivity, & recline on the Pillow of the Reputation acquired by the Charles Town Success. . . .”

These 5 Days lost since his Arrival might have terminated the War. I think it probable that the Rebels would have deserted the Forts above on his Approach—The wind almost constantly favourable. We find the Garrison above horribly alarmed on the Return of the Fleet—300 drawn instantly from the White Plains—Some of the stores at West Point hurried away to Fish Kill—Agreed Garrisons are weak there. All the Northern Parts in Consternation about the Indians & the untowards of the Militia both here & in Connecticut.”—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

A New Yorker writes: “A very considerable alteration, with regard to freedom of speech, is discoverable in the people in most parts of America. Those who, either from policy or from principles, were privately well-wishers to Government, fear not now to declare their real sentiments. They foresee, or flatter themselves they foresee, the approaching downfall of Congress, and therefore think themselves secure in welcoming the cheerful prospect.”—Lloyd's Enr Post, Aug 7-8, 1780.

Smith writes that 30 ships with 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers on board have passed up the river this afternoon. “General Lesly commands—they are to land at Tappan—if they got a Head of Washington & Knuyphausen who is following with 6000 comes up with him he must light or leave all his Heavy Baggage & fly over the Western Mountains on this Side of Sussex Court House.”—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

“The Surprise intended by going into Jersey miscarry'd by the Sloveness of the Germans in advancing.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

“Tryon was very active yesterday & in much Danger as I learn from others. He is modest himself—did not slip a Syllable of that Nature.—Spoke of the Rebels as unable to stand the Kings Troops—They constantly retire—Nothing like their ever facing a Bayonet. —Fly to Eminences with their Field Pieces & scull to get a Fire & then run.—undoubtedly the Pensilvania Line is disaffected. All the Deserters are uniform in their Reports of it. They are lately promised hard money. Washington may have 3000 Continentals. His leaving Jersey a Proof of his Weakness.”—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

At this time, “Mount Pleasant” (see L. M. R. K., III: 981), kept by one Corby, was the scene of the anniversary celebration of “St. John the Baptist” by Lodge No. 210 of the “Ancient York Masons.”—N. T. Merc., Je 26, 1780. Cf. N. J., 24, 1779.

The British troops (see Je 22) land at Philiburg and are encamped w't their R's to East Chester Creek & Left to the N. River.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.). Cf. MS. map in N. Y. H. S.

“The Knight appears in Town again early this morning—Several ships come down the River. The Army at Philiburg.
Near 20 sail boats have passed by to Day upwards.—All with June Troops.—What folly not to be on the West Side of the Hudson! —Sir H. Clinton went out on horseback about noon.

“He returns in a Phaeton this Evening,—probably spent the Day at Beckmans Villa at Turtle Bay.—All his army at Philadelphia;—it is said jocularity the Army are gone to make Hay.

“The conduct in Jersey is much confused.—It is provoked by the Tarleton party who represented the Rebellion as expiring.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith writes of a long interview with Gov. Robertson, who tells of the difficulties under which he labours because Clinton and Arbuthnot “draw different ways.” He calls them both “Fools,” the former being “excessively jealous & crude & unsteady.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Maj.-Gen. Patterson notifies John Marston that his house has been assigned to Maj.-Gen. Reidesel, hoping that “the Inconvenience of removing” will be lessened by General Tryon’s leaving Marston’s house in town.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 204.

James Robertson having removed to Charleston, The Royal American Gen. is again published (see Ja 15, 1778) by his brother, Alexander Robertson.—Bingham, in A. S. Prac. (1917), 499. See Ja 1, 1782.

July

Smith writes concerning Clinton: “What an Opportunity has he lost since the 17th of June. Tis possible the Militia may crumble away & the Forts grow weak to favor a Surprize but I believe the Summer is lost. The Army is reenforced as gathering Strawberries by making Hay by others & this Day the Secretary’s Notice in Rivington of a Play to be acted by Officers on the 3d Inst as by particular Desire.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

It is reported that Ethan Allen is in New York “from the Rebel Lines.”—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 92.

Gen. Patterson writes to Joshua Loring that: “The Fence round the North Church Prison is in every respect insufficient for the Security of the Prisoners.” He directs him “to procure a Quantity of Stockades, and fence it round.”—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 213.

Thomas McMullin announces that he has opened a large and convenient house “close to the Fresh Water Pump for a Tavern, distinguished by a sign representing his present Majesty, King George the Third, where gentlemen may depend on being served with different Wines, London Porter, &c. all of the first quality, and he being so very contiguous to the cool spring as to have his water the moment when he wats, he flatters himself that his mixed liquors will give entire satisfaction.”—Royal Gen., Jl 1, 1780.

Later, McMullin advertised the opening of an “Oyster House” here.—N. T. Merc., O 2, 1780. McMullin not only offered liquid entertainment to Britshish soldiers, but also arranged bull-balls, games of “common,” and other diversions (ibid, Ag 20, 1780; Ag 29, 1781; Mr 16, 1782). John Cochran had become proprietor of the tavern before Febr 3, 1783 (p. iv), when the house, described as No. 110 Water St., was advertised to let on May 1. Simeon King took the house in the spring of 1784, removing the Royalist sign and substituting more democratic one of the “Indian King.”—N. T. Gazetteer & Cen. Jour., Jl 5, 1784. This sign had formerly hung from a tavern at 69 Cherry St. (see S 17, 1781).

A coming auction at the Coffee House is advertised, for the sale of the “Remains of the Prison Hospital Ship Kitty, as they now lay in the Wallalbough, with the Launch, Anchors, Cables, etc.”—N. T. Merc., Jl 3, 1780.

4 Writers were appointed to the board of ordnance that: “a Building which has, since the King’s Troops took Possession of New York, been appropriated for the tole Use of Keeping all said Ammu- nation at a Safe and convenient Distance from the City is judged necessary to be pulled down, on Account of interrupting the Line of Defence, that is carried from the North to the East River. It is besides in a very bad State, and reported upon a Survey I ordered to be made to be too far decayed both Walls and Roof to admit of being repaired.”—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875), 188.

5 The New York chamber of commerce passes a vote of thanks to Charles Newman, commander of the packet “Carteret,” who, when attacked by four “rebels” privateers off Long Island, preserved the mails. It also votes him a piece of plate, with an approbatory description—Royal Gen., Jl 5, 1780.

Smith writes in his diary: “The Tale of Simon Stevens [is] mysterious. He went to the Com” in Chief, who sent B Robinson with him to see Allen. He was not there—Stevens confesses he foraged the Letters in Allen’s Name but says he saw Levi & not July Ethan Allen. Stevens is thrown into the Prevost this Morning. Robinson on search for Ethan Allen who is believed to he hard by.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

“The elegant plate, household & kitchen furniture” (which are inventoried) belonging to Maj.-Gen. Tryon, are advertised to be sold on July 7 at his house in Wall St.—Royal Gen., Jl 5, 1780.

Smith writes that he suspects Clinton and Arbuthnot quarrelled at Charleston “about the Division of Plunder,” and thinks they are “irreconcilable.” He learned yesterday “that Cap’l George who is an Aid de Camp of Clintons & now lodges in the James House had 5 large Cases brought into his Room, some very heavy which he brought from Charles Town. His Servants may many new Pieces of new Linen came out of casks of them & the Rest were probably Plate.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Clinton said yesterday, writes Smith, that “it was his Opinion the Rebellion would terminate in a Crash.—He spoke of it with Elation.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith says: “Simon Stevens [see Jl 4] was out of the Prevost yesterday. The Mistery is unravelled!—The Com” in Chief has seen Ethan Allen.—He was exasperated that General Robertson & I knew of his arrival—To cast a Blind he (Stevens) was sent to the Prevost—He reveals this Joke to Griffith to Day who reports it to me—What astonishing Jealousy! Griffith says it must not be known or Stevens will suffer

“I saw the Governor immediately after this Information the he has been here while Griffith was waiting an Opportunity to give it.”

“He had a hearty Laugh on the Aspect of Allen’s Interview as favorable to the Public & the Folly of Sir H C & above all the Serrility of Col’ Robertson. It was he that brought the Information that Stevens was imprisoned as a Cheat and hear he that had confessed he forged the Letter he showed General Robertson—That he brought it to a Jury to copy & then himself signed Ethan Allen’s name & that he said it was Levi Allen he had seen

“Sir Henry himself told the Gov’t that Stevens was a bad Fellow whom he had once before thrown into Jail. He owned that he had it in Design to practise upon the Vermonters & that he had written to Haldimand to promise them a separate Governor but that Haldimand said they were Villains & would not suffer any of them to come into his Government.

“Robertson had also told the Governor that he believed notwithstanding all that Ethan or Levi Allen was still with our Lines concealed.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VI.

The cruiser “Sir George Rodney,” of 14 guns, commanded by Capt. Daniel Moore, returns to this harbour, “after a fierce and continued engagement with the brig HOLLER.” Many were killed on both sides; the Holler escaped pursuit.—Royal Gen., Jl 12, 1780.

The “Sign of the Happy Man,” near Dr. Brownjohn’s wharf, mentioned in an advertisement of a house for rent, is one of the street-signs typical of this period.—N. T. Merc., Jl 19, 1780.

A London news item reads: “The following is said to be the situation of affairs at New York when the Carteret came away (on this day). General Clinton was there, but went occasionally to visit the army, which was encamped at Phillipsburgh, about 16 miles from that town, under the command of Col. Polson. Knyp- hausen was returned from his expedition to the Jerseys, after having had a few skirmishes with the advanced posts of Washington’s army which lay encamped near the Port of Philadelphia. Clinton commanded the port, with the following ships, viz. the Europe, Robuste, and Raisable, of 64 guns each; Renown of 70; Roebuck and Iris of 44; Pearl and Blonde of 32; and Triton and Guadalupe of 28. Besides these there were the Vulcan sloop, and several smaller vessels.”—Lloyd’s Eve. Post (London), Aug 25-28, 1780.

Rochambeau arrives at Newport from France with transports carrying 4000 men and a convoy of seven ships of the line.—Winston, VI: 495, 496.

To relieve “the many loyal subjects who have been driven from their possessions by the Rebels,” Gov. Robertson, with Clinton’s approval, publishes a notice “that the houses and lands belonging to persons in rebellion, or being amongst the Rebels, will be divided (excepting such as are wanted for the King’s service) and small lots assigned to the Morris-Rufence family that these may be proportioned to the number and wants of the claimants.” Such claimants “are desired to leave their petitions for this pur-
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July 21

Pope with Philip J. Livingston, at his house near Hell-Gate, on Long-Island, or at the Provincial Secretary's Office, in Broad-
Street, New-York. . .—"Royal Gaz., Jl 19, 1780. In a later order (O 5), Robertson provided that persons "drove from their property by the rebel, or fled on account of their loyalty, being unprovided for, and in distressed circumstances are desirous of locations in Suffolk County," were to apply likewise.—N. Y. Mere., O 9, 1780.

Gov. Robertson appoints George Duncan Ludlow "Master of the Rolls for the province and Superintendent of the Police on Long-Island, with powers on principles of equity, to hear and determine controversies, and maintain peace and good order, and regulate the Police through the same, until civil government in all its forms can take place; and all Officers of the Island are required to aid the said Magistrate and his Assistant, in their Office, and obey such orders as they shall from time to time receive for the effectual execution of their decrees."—Royal Gaz., Jl 19, 1780. A week later, Ludlow published an announcement of the opening, at Jamaica, of "The Office for regulating the Police, on Long Island."—Ibid., Jl 26, 1780.

Admiral Greaves arrives "off the Hook with 6 sail of the line."—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.). Writing at 4 p. m., Smith says: "Adm. Greaves below with 6 of his Fleet—the 4th in Sight—This by an Officer of the Romanus to the General Office. An Express is going up to the Town to meet the Chief who went yesterday to Philipsburg." Writing again at sunset, he says: "There are now but 6 ships at the Hook. & Arbuthnot orders all over the Bar out to them Great & small about 20 Sail—of the Line the 50—three 44. They will go out on the Search for the French Fleet. Walthingham must now have joined Rodney with 7. He wrote to Arbuthnot for 5 ships wanting no more. "Our Scene is now changed. And if we providentially intercept the French Fleet a sudden Peace may ensue."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

It was reported in London in September that, as soon as Admiral Greaves arrived at New York, "the inhabitants, to a man, able to bear arms, as well on Long Island and Staten Island, as in the city, offered their services to supply the places of the Military, in guarding the towns and forts contiguous."—Lloyd's Eve. Post (London), S 13-15, 1780.

The provost-marshal is ordered by Gen. Patterson "to cause to be apprehended William Brathwaite, late Broker to the New Insurance Office, that he may be forthcoming before the Chamber of Commerce," to answer charges by "the Company of Underwriters belonging to the said Company."—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1873), 408-409. Whig sites: "If Arbuthnot can retain 6 to 8 ships he cannot keep Rhode Island; & if he does he must raise the Land Forces. Tin said the greater number of the Transports are still on this side Hellgate. "As we had the first News of the French arrival, 18 Ins surely, the Winds that brought the Adm1 to Rhode Island might have blown the Transports to White Stone—It blew S. W & S 18-19, 20-21—Yesterday & to Day N E & N. Some of the Transports did come down the River yesterday. Sir Henry is in Town & daily takes his Rides out & his Evening Walks. The Town grows—and I dare say the Adm1 will thunder."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

The "Blond" man-of-war "on the Rocks" near Corlazer's Hook through carelessness, says Smith. Clinton was "to have sailed to Rhode Island" in her. Gen. Robertson believes Arbuthnot must be "treading on Rags," for the troops had not "imarked" at Whitestone last Night, and the "43rd Regt (Ld Colr March) did not move from Breucklin till 6 o'clock yesterday."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

"No Tidings yet whether Washington is moving across the North River. If he does the recasting of the Salt Provisions and Bread at this Instant of high Harvest [it] must infinitely distress the Farmers. Many Farmers & their Sons daily fly to us from the Tyranny in the Upper Country—Horrid monthly Taxes & Fines wean the People from the Congressional Extravagances. Last Saturday 36 from Dutchess County."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

"The Sugar House, with all the Utensils and out-houses, belong- ing to the estate of the late Henry Cuyler, deceased, situate in the North Ward of this city," is advertised to be sold at "public Vendue" on Aug. 14.—Royal Gaz., Jl 26, 1780. The date of sale was postponed to Aug. 17.—N. Y. Mere., Ag 14, 1780. 1780
It is reported that Clinton and the ships that started for Rhode Island & Newport called at Huntingdon," writes Smith; "the Genl. Smith doubting whether Washington might not attack in his Absence & the Expediency of his going on." Writing on the next day, Smith adds: "What an infectious Conduct is he exhibiting! He holds the Adm. & will not contribute to his Credit or he is a Coward. Time will detect the Principle that actuates to his Delays. I consider this Halting as more affective to waste Time than a real Train of consequences may ensue."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

In his journal, under this date, Capt. Archibald Robertson writes: "The State of the English & French Fleets. The English have 12 men-of-war, 9 frigates, 2 sloops, and 1 fireship; the French have 7 men-of-war, 5 frigates, and 2 armed ships. Admiral Arbuthnot, with the English vessels is at Block Island, and Admiral Ternay with the French is in the Harbour of Rhode Island."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.), VI.

Smith writes: "Ralph Izard came over in Ternay's Fleet—Explains ag^l Franklin & Deane—they say they have agreed to give the Fishery to France & the Floridas to Spain—He is gone to tell Congress the Country is sold to Foreigners—Ternay's Squadron miss a vessel with all their medicines—so Izard said who damned their management—The French land forces by 2,000.——Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"To my astonishment," writes Smith, "I perceive Sir H [Clinton] walking by the Window—He has had a N E wind just sufficient to bring him here [from Huntington]." Continuing on the next day, Smith says, "I walked down to the Exchange last evening—In Every Countenance there is Miserly and many are otherwise particularly asking Questions concerning the Cause of the Return of the Fleet——imply Censure on the General. Some who hope the best of him are terrified at a Suspicion of our Danger. Not one Man guesses the true Motive. All are discontented & the Fire will soon burst forth after they hear the Liberties that will be countenanced by the Adm. Joseph Bull I find by Jauney lets off part of what he told me—His coming is unfavorable to the General. Oliver De Lancey told Jauney Washington could not raise a Volunteer in N England & that the Drafted Men came to Long Island. He had himself seen a hundred of them—Jn^l Thurnan was on Board the Fleet often at Fogg's Neck. An Officer told him secretly it would never see Rhode Island because the general hatred the Adm—I thank God that I have cautioned both ag^l suffering their Differences to hurt the Service & become public."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Aug. 29. The British "Camp Equipage" is "brought from King's Bridge & ferried across to Long Island from Fogg's Neck."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

"Remarks on the Conduct of the Campaign, 1780" is the caption under this entry, in William Smith's handwriting. It seems to be preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library. It starts thus: "That it was in the Power of the British Army to have broken down the Rebellion in this County before the Arrival of Ternay's Fleet is doubted only by those who are unacquainted with the low and unbounded Condition of the Party adhering to the Congress & to the Means by which it might have been completely reduced. . . . The uses of a Com^l of the Hudson are so obvious as to make the Neglect of it not only our Astonishment but the Subject of inauspicious Speculation . . . There is a Season in every Year in which the Highland Fleets may be attacked without the Hope of Succour from the Country—This continues from the Opening of Spring in March to the Ister End of May——Why did Mr. Knyphausen hold 11 Thousand Men in a State of perfect Inactivity to the close of that Month?"—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

"The whole Rebel Force was at this Time despicable——The Main Body in Jersey was between three & four Thousand & the Highland Garrison, under 500—They had no other Men in Arms except 200 at Fort Stanwix . . . 600 more . . in Virginia . . ."

The Detachments of the Rebel Force were known to be disaffected, and many desirous to desert. . . .

"The Congress were trembling at the daily change of the Temper of the People who under the Pressure of their Calamities lent a willing Ear to General Robertsons Proclamation of the 15 April [i.e.] and to the Addresses it excited . . ."

"What an Opportunity & how strong the Inducements to some Activity on that Part if not to strike a decisive Blow yet for such Arms and Descents as might prepare the Way for it by compelling the Enemy to Movements exposing their Army to Descriptions, their Militia to a Consumption of their private Stores, & Usurpers every where to the Contempt & odium of a great Country . . ."

"Can there be an Apology for this Negligence that is not, at best a Shift of Blame from one Shoulder to another. It is that we waited for green Forage. What was it wanted in a Water Passage of 20 Miles up the Hudson or in short Descents or Menaces on the Coast. For more than a week, there has been worn down the Militia & such Measures were achievable by us without either Risk or Expenditure . . ."

"The Sally of the 7 June to Connecticut Farms only 3 Miles behind Elizabeth Town being conducted with an unaccountable Sloveness plundering & conflagration and followed with a secret Retreat in the Dead of Night & a Thunder Storm under all the Symptoms of Fear deserting & quitting Fortresses, might have worn down the Militia & such Measures were achievable by us without either Risk or Expenditure . . ."

"The only Hope was that the Commd in Chief would on his arrival with Reinforcements of 5 or 6000 wipe off the Disgrace we had contracted, but Alas! the Squad affords too much Ground to conjecture that he would have been better pleased to have found the Northern Army still in Winter Quarters . . ."

"... no Man chose to say what he thought—and this express Silence continues while I am writing."—Wm. Smith Mss., folio Diary (MS.).

"A news item, published in London on this day, states: "When the last letters left New-York, they were building three ships of war for the King's service; one of 44, one of 32, and one of 24 guns; the largest of which was expected to be ready to launch this year."—Lloyd's Eve Post, Jl 31—Aug 2, 1780."

"Some of the British troops are encamped at Flushing. On Aug 3, the remainder "landed & encamped at Whitestone." After noting this, Robertson says: "All ordered to be ready to cross to Frog's Neck at a moments Warning—as Genl Washington with the Rebel Army were at Verplank's Point at 1 Yesterday [Aug 2] Afternoon prepared to march at 3 towards Kingsbridge, Point thickens."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Information comes to Smith through a female servant at Clinton's headquarters that "an Aid de Camp of Washington's came there the Night before last & was invisible All Day yesterday confided to the General's Room—that they lodged together in it last Night—She knows not his Name—He is a young Man. The Genl was with him all Day yesterday except while on Board of some Vessel, & that this morning all the Family is on the move."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. For the writer's interpretation of this incident, see S 26.

"General Robertson receives Intelligence," says Smith, "while I was standing with him at Rivington's Corner that Washington recrossed the Hudson on Saturday [Ag 5] & was this morning at Tappan. Has Boats & is 8 or 9000 strong."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

At this time, Lafayette endeavoured to persuade Rochambeau to attempt a movement against New York, which he deemed "the pivot on which turn the operations of the enemy." Rochambeau, however, said that its success would be impossible unless the French possessed a decided superiority on the sea. This they did not have; and the forces under him, even if united with the small army under Washington, he regarded unequal to the proposed capture of New York. Mrs. Perkins, in her account of the Am. Revolution, citing Doniol's La Participation de la France à l'Establissement des Etats Unis d'Amérique, V: 565; and Lafayette, Mémoires, etc. (1837 ed.), II: 125. See also Tower, The Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Revolution (1895), II: 143. passim.

"Washington proceeded from Tappan to Paramus but our Troops continue at Whitestone and Flushing. Sir Henry came to Town the 8th in the Evening. The Transports come back daily to prepare as said for England. Panton's went out Yesterday to Kings Bridge—the Generals Inactivity is a Mistery. He seems to be perfectly on the Defensive. Why no Man can say. His Conduct therefore not only affords but creates Suspicions of an expected foreign Force—This damps the Loyalists & animates the Rebels."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Gen. Patterson, having been given by the commander-in-chief
permission to return to England, writes Andrew Elliot, superin-
tendent general, and the magistrates of police, acknowledging the
assistance he has had from them.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1875),
426-27.
13.

"The Galates arrived from the Adm[1] [Arbutnot]. His Lieut.
Rogers was sent to Newport in a Flag & asserts that No Lands
Works are raised. That all their Ordinance was in the ship Isle
de France that got into Boston & is now drawing across the Land—
That the French had been in vast Consternation but had dismis-
sed 5000 Militia for want of Provisions—Rogers is sent here to
tell the Story to the General and that the Fleet waits for him at
Gardiner's Island

"Certainly the Rebels find Bread with Difficulty. They draw
in Dutchess Sheaves from the Stack of the last Harvest to Mill for
the use of the army.

"I believe the Adm[2]'s Importunity will avail Nothing. Reported
that 400 Rebels were yesterday opposite to us & with in a Mile or
two of Paulus Hook and drove off many Horses. If it is true the
greater our Shame. Why is not our army rather at Tappen the
Whitestone & Flushing, where the Soldiers Injure themselves by
paddling in the Mud & Water for Clams."—Wm. Smith's Diary
(MS.), VI.

15. Sir Henry [Clinton] leaves the Town for the army on Long
Island. I think he has lost his opportunity for the Descent on Rhode
Island. . . . If 8000 go to Rhode Island our Force will be 7000
strong—These will all be wanted for the defence of the three Islands. If Washington approaches Poole's Hook this Town
may be indisposed tho' we may muster a Militia of 3 or 4000. Long
Island must not be trusted solely to the Militia on Account of the
Disaffection of Many in Suffolk & visits from Connecticut—The
Jersey Militia & Washington may hear us at Poole Hook & Staten
Island and from Connecticut & in Queen's County & at King's
Bridge—The Jersey Militia are Notified in the Chatham Papers of last Week to hold themselves in Readiness

"We should have attacked Rhode Island before Washington
was reinforced & when the Fleet went there in Harvest. He is now
stronger & will always be most numerous in Autumn when the
Militia can be less spared from Home."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.),
VI.

Clinton has fortified New York "so compleatly, that he declares
he will defend it against all the force, which the French and Ameri-
cans can jointly bring against it; but that he will now act wholly
upon the defensive, and never more attempt any offensive, until
he is reinforced with ten thousand men."—Lloyd's Eve, Post, O 6.

17. Capt. Richard Grinnell makes his escape from the prison-ship
The day he left New York, "there was the hottest press ever known
there, they pressed about 700 men that day, and the press still
continued, that they not only took seamen, but all the refugees,
labourers and merchant's Clerks they came across." On the "Scor-
pin" and "Strambille" were about 500 prisoners.—Penn. Packet,
Aug 22, 1780.

18. A British officer, in a letter to Rivington, refers to "the Mall" as
"the chief resort for company of an evening," and observes that
"there is seldom a seat in that agreeable walk that is not taken
up by the gentlemen," to the exclusion of "the fair sex."—Royal Gaz.,
Ag 16, 1780. For the location of the "Mall," see Jl 27, 1789.

19. An American officer in the garrison at New York presents an
address of gratitude to Maj.-Gen. Pattison on his retirement from
command and departure for England.—Royal Gaz., Ag 30, 1780.

20. The "rebels" visit the estate of Col. William Bayard at "Wee-
hawks," where they destroy his houses and burn "his farms." They
then set fire to his "elegant house" at "Hookuck," and "one of the
finest barns ever constructed." These and other improvements are
burned to the ground. For two days the "raging flames" burned
the grass and "one of the most valuable orchards existing."—Royal
Gaz., Ag 30, 1780. Writing in his diary, under the same date,
Smith says: "Depredations committing on the Jersey Shore—
Bayards House & Barn in Flames light up this morning near noon.
Description to say 5 Divisions of which yesterday of 6 Brigades 4
Regts each under 1000 in all—This Hall the Rebel army."—Wm.
Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Rivington prints the following statement concerning the "real

SUBSCRIBER, or to Charles Thompson, Esq; Secretary to the Con-
tinental Congress, where the said Army is, so that they may be recov-
ered and rallied again, shall be entitled to demand from the Treas-
urer of the United States, the sum of Three Millions of Paper
Dollars as soon as they can be spared from the Public Funds, and
Another Million, for apprehending the Person principally con-
cerned in taking the said Army off. Proper passag[e] will be granted
by the President of the Congress to such persons as incline to go
in search of the said Army.—And as a further encouragement, no
dediction will be made from the above reward on account of any of
the Militia, (who composed part of the said Army) not being to be
found or heard of, as no dependence can be placed on their services,
and nothing but the most speedy flight can ever save their Com-
mander.

Horatio Gates, M. G. And late Commander in
Chief of the Southern Army. Philadelphia, August 30, 1780."
1780 state of the Rebel Army, the Congress, their Finances, &c. &c."
for the information of the British people:

"No man will now part with any thing for paper money, old or new.—The rebel Commissaries have not credit for a farthing, in any part of the Continent; in every place they take what they want from the farmers, ... and leave a certificate to be paid at Boston's Day.

"The most horrible oppressions are at the same time, used to force the militia to join them in their career to destruction. All their bands are made up of men and boys drafted from an unwilling militia, except the Continentals who had been early beguiled to enlist in the continental, and whose times are not yet out ... who at the opening of the present campaign were about 3 or 4000 in Jersey, and another 1000 in the Highlands, and Fort Stanwick.—They rely for augmentations entirely upon a militia, everywhere a majority abhorring the French, &c. against the protection of the rebellion ...

"The loyalists increase hourly, scarce a day passes without fugitives to this place, from the barbarities perpetrated by the usurpers.

"Resolutions are forming in divers colonies, to resist the freedoms taken with private property to support what the rebels call their army ...

"—Royal Gaz., Ag 26, 1780.

27 Col. Angell, commander of the Second Rhode Island continental regiment, records that he went from Jersey "in Company with a number of the Gentlemen Officers across the woods to north Riter to a place called Spite Devils Creek against king bridge, from thence Down the river to burdeetis ferry at fort Lee. We had a grand prospect of all the Enemies Incampments on York Island."—Field, Diary of Col. Israel Angell, 1778-1781, 109.

28 The Marine Society, and the inhabitants of the city, present addresses of gratitude and esteem to Maj.-Gen. Pattison, on his departure for England, and he makes replies.—Royal Gaz., Ag 29, 1780.

Autumn

1 Jones's Hist. of N. Y. during the Rev., II: 2.

"The Large Fleet return7 to Europe fell down to the Hook—A great many Passengers went home"


Gen. Tryon departs for England with the fleet ("150 odd Sail"). He "sends me," says Smith, "a Letter of Thanks for Services." He confesses the Reluctance I knew he had to leave this Country.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Several Intimations from Jersey of a Defeat of Gates's Army in North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis & the Flight of the Former into Virginia—said 3000 killed wounded & taken.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. Cf. Ag 16.

"Members of the "Board of Refuges" are requested to meet on this day "on particular Business, at Mr. Hales, as usual."—N. Y. Merc., S 4, 1780. This was the "Tally-Ho" tavern at the corner of Nassau and King St., run by John Hales.—See Ja 16, 1779.

Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation ordering all male inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 60 to enroll themselves in the militia. Those who refuse to comply with this order shall be subject to imprisonment or banishment. He also issues rules for the "better government of the militia."—N. Y. Merc., S 11, 1780.

Admiral Rodney arrives at Sandy Hook "with 10 Sail of the Line." Being ill, he delayed coming to the City, although "the Guard was turned out to receive him, and many of the Inhabitants were longing to see the brave Rodney."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 99; Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. This was Sir George Bridge's vessel, Rear Admiral of Gt. Britain.—Royal Gaz., S 10, 1780. Robertson gives the date of his arrival "off the Hook" as Sept. 14.—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Lieu.-Col. Birch, of the 17th Light Dragoons, is appointed by the commander-in-chief to be "commandant of New-York," with the rank of brigadier-general.—Royal Gaz., S 20, 1780.

Rivington publishes a notice offering a reward of 10 guineas for the conviction of the "Forger and Incendiary" who posted his alleged handwriting "in the Church Walk," and sent threatening letters to his house. He adds: "The law of England punishes Forgery with Death."—Royal Gaz., S 16, 1780.

"The Gentlemen who supped at the late Widow de la Montagne's on the 17th of September [error for Oct. 28, q. v.], 1776, (after taking down the Liberty Pole) are informed in this public manner that their bid [bill] for the supper and liquor still remains unpaid; if the iron that has been about the Pole is not now purchased the subscriber will recommend a purchaser, and if the bill is not paid very soon, the subscriber will be under the necessity of publishing the names of the gentlemen that supped on that occasion. John Amory."—Rivington's Royal Gaz., S 16, 1780.

"Sir G Bonney comes to Town. A Vessel from Charles Town this Evening with Authentic Dispatches of the Success on the 16 [MS.], Aug. 16—Gates is taken at 9000 ammunitions lost all Cannon Baggage &c.—and were pursued 20 odd miles by the Horse."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI; Fon Krot's Jour. 119.

Col. Williams, of the 80th Regiment, which is billeted at the bouwerie of Jacobus Kip, gives a dinner to Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton and his staff, as a parting compliment to Major John André, who is about to go north to confer with the American general, Benedict Arnold, in a plot to secure the capitulation of West Point, which Arnold commands.—Life and Career of Major John André, by Winthrop Sargent (1861), 268. An account of the affair was told afterwards by the owner of the house, Jacobus Kip, who was present.—Hist. Notes of the Family of Kip, by Rt. Rev. William I. Kip.

Clinton and André had been, on this evening, prior to this event, at the Beekman house. "From its doors, gracefully bidding adieu to the beautiful Baroness [Riedesel], rode Clinton and André to attend the farewell dinner given that very evening by his brother officers to the latter before he started on his ill-starred expedition, at the old Kip House at Kip's Bay. ... They knew he was to leave on a matter of military importance, but that was all, and little could they gather from the remarkable toast given by Sir Henry Clinton at that brilliant table, "The health of Major André who leaves us to-morrow to return Sir John André."—"Memoir of James William Beekman, by Edward F. De Laney (pub. by the St. Nicholas Soc., N. Y., 1877), 115; Letters and Journals of Mrs. General Riedesel, trans. by Wm. L. Stone (Albany, 1867), 179.

It should be noted that Ford's British Officers in the Am. Rev. mentions no colonel by the name of Williams, but states that Sir William Erskine was colonel of the 80th Regiment. See also Gaine's Universal Register (1781) for the names of officers of the British Army.

According to a statement made by Major André on Sept. 24, 16 he left New York on the 20th "to get on board the Vulture," in order (as he thought) "to meet General Arnold there in the night." He remained on board until the night of the 21st.—Sargent, Life of André, 349.

Robertson says: "At Night Maj' André landed from the Vulture to meet G' A—d at Haverstraw—went to his O79 opposite West Point."—Robertson's Jour. (MS.).

Benedict Arnold and Major André have their interview at the house of Joshua Hett Smith, a square two-storied stone house on the Haverstraw Road, two and a half miles below Stony Point, regarding the proposed attack upon West Point and capitulation.—Sargent, Life of André, 289, 291-92. A facsimile of the pass given by Arnold to André is in the Emmet Collection (No. 8175) of the N. Y. P. L.

Britain's treason was "in some respects the most dramatic and tragic event of the Revolution." Early in February, 1779, while at Washington's camp on the Raritan, he heard that the executive council of Pennsylvania had sent to congress eight charges against him for mal-administration while commanding at Philadelphia.—Penn. Packet, F 15, 1779. Soon after this, there were re-published 11 articles of impeachment exhibited against him on Dec. 1, 1776.—Ibid., F 27, 1779. On Jan. 12, 1780, he was sentenced to be repri- manded, and, in retaliation, he opened the secret treasonable correspondence with Major André.—Avery, Hist. of the U. S., VI: 248.

At a conference at Hartford, Washington, Rochambeau, and De Ternay agree that, of all the operations which can be undertaken, the most important is the reduction of New York, "the center and focus of all the British forces." They also agree that even with a superior naval force to blockade the harbour, it would
by Hendeks, Phila., for July 1, 1792, describing the original order-

book. It is publicly reported in New York that "Major André who

went out to confer with General Arnold" has been "taken by

General Washington and 'is supposed will be ill used.'—Jour. of

Hugh Gaine, II: 100.

"Sir M Clinton sends for me," says Smith,—"an Hour with

him—He opened with his anxiety for André & concluded with

telling me for the consolation I had given him in the Opinion

that he [André] was no Spy which he said agreed with all the others

who had been consulted.

"He told him he had corresponded for a considerable Time with

Arnold—that he gave him the Intelligence the French were coming
to Rhode Island. That it was his wish to receive it before they
arrived but Arbuthnot would not believe his Information

—that afterwards he proposed his landing 6000 Men at Scennnet &
this the Admiral disapproved & so hid after that another Proposi-
tion of landing up the Narraganset. He believed Arbuthnot an
honorable Man but he was old and had some bad advisors. Thus
he said he had lost his Advantages of rousing the French—

"He lamented the last Disappointment—blamed Arnold for

not sending Andre back by Water—Their Interview was at Stoney
point & Andre seized on this side Croton by 3 Militia Men & carried
to the Light Horse—that he had every Thing ready for seizing the
Highlands & putting an End he owned to the War for he had Boats
of all Draughts for proceeding to Albany. That the Interview with
Arnold was absolutely necessery to ascertain whether he had really
been corresponding with Arnold—Arnold was desirous to favor
the Capture but he had insisted upon his being an Agent in it & he
was to have paid a great Price for the Acquisition. He regretted
this Disappointment as the Loss [of] his Hope of an instantaneous
Termination of the War—said he should have had both Washing-
ton & Rochambeau Prisoners for they were both there now.

"He should have seized the Forts with 6000 & had 5000 more
ready, for he thought the Militia sufficient to take Care of this Place
I guess there was Design in this Enumeration

"He said he had revealed his Secret only to Sir G. Rodney of
whom he spoke favorably and of the Force he brought with him—
intimated Doubts of the Arrival of the other Division of the
Fleet, but said he would stay with the 20 Ships of the Line now
here for some time—He boasted of his masking the Enterprise up
the River by giving out a Design on the Chesapeake—that he
should go there yet—Washington had not sent a Man to the South-
ward since Gates's affair—He could not—He thought Virginia
a weak Country from its being cut to Peices by steep Waters &
the Number of the Slaves. He did not care whether Washington
knew of this Design on the Chesapeake or not

"I said little for he spoke much—Except what related to Andre
I inlarged upon the Idea he now had of the Importance of the
Hudson & the Acquisition of it as the End of the War—I lamented
his late Disappointment at Rhode Island wondering who could be
Arbuthnot's Advisors—but I encouraged him to hope that Virginia
recovered all would be over—he spoke with Confidence of his re-
ducing that Country immediately now he was so well supported by
Sea—Rodney he said cared nothing for Money—Valued no
Prizes.

"I almost suspect that he still has Designs upon the Hudson
There are other Generals like minded with Arnold—On my assen-
ting to it as probable he questioned me as to the Person—I men-
tioned Bob Howe—He would not countenance nor gainay my
Suspicious but asserted that he knew of others."—Win. Smith's
Diary (MS.), VI.

Certain "distinguished inhabitants" of New York, having been
betrayed by Benedict Arnold, are arrested "for having been in
correspondence with the Rebels." For the same reason other
inhabitants are taken daily to the "Proto."—Ton Krafft's Jour.,
1776.

Nicholas W. Stuyvesant dies "at his seat in the Bowry." He
was the oldest son of Col. Stuyvesant, and great-grandson of that
brave Dutch Governor [Peter Stuyvesant] who commanded here
at the conquest in 1664." His body was "interred in the Family
Vault, on the patrimonial estate of the old Governor."—Royal
Gaz., S 30, 1783.

Major André is tried before a board of general officers, of whom
Gen. Greene is president, assembled in an old Dutch church at
Tappan. (The church has since been pulled down.) At this hearing

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29
André presented a written confession of his conduct in detail during his expedition from New York. The board reported to Gen. Washington that André "ought to be considered as a Spy from the enemy," and he was taken the next day. Washington approved the opinion, and ordered the execution to take place on Oct. 1st.—**Sargent, Life of André, 356-56.** See also the now scarce report of the hearing, entitled: *Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, held by order of H. Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States of America. Respecting Major John André, Adjutant General of the British Army, Sept. 20, 1780.* (Philadelphia Printed—New York Reprinted By James Rivington [1780].) From copy in N. Y. P. L. (Evans, No. 17044). These proceedings and a number of letters to and from Washington on André’s case are printed in *N. Y. Me/a*, N 6, 1780.

Major André writes from Tappan, with Washington’s permission, a farewell letter to Sir Henry Clinton, who is at New York, stating that his going within the enemy’s post, and also his changing his dress, were contrary to his own intentions and contrary to Sir Henry’s orders; also that the circuitous route which he took was imposed upon him without alternative.—*Conn. Gaz.* (New London), N 14, 1780.

Smith writes that he is requested “to attend at Head Quarters,” where he finds "a number of General Officers & others assembled." With them he visited the *Greyhound* Capt. Smyth’s, relating to Major André, caused the Letters upon this Subject to be read viz: that from Arnold to himself. Another from himself to Washington inclosing Arnold’s of 16 inst—Washington’s of 30th that Day with one from André taking Leave. At the reading of which last he was much affected.

“A good many Questions were asked, & some by Franklin and Kempe which as supposing Doubts whether André ought not to be considered as a Spy distrest him more and he called out to me for my opinion—I declared it & opened the Reasons, and the whole Company concurred except Franklin & Kempe who seemed to change their Votes."

"After various Suggestions respecting a Letter to be sent in Ans to Washington’s Sir Henry retired & after some Time came in with Dr. Rush & his Secretary Capt Smyth relating to Major André..."

"It was in general approved except as to a Compl on Washington’s Humanity—General Robertson made a Proposition for a shorter & more peremptory Letter & with the General’s Leave went out to frame it & it was approved. It intimated that Washington & his Board of General Officers were misinformed that L: General Robertson was sent with two other Gentlemen to state the Facts as they truly were; and to declare the General’s Sentiments and Resolutions."

"He had said that they wished to consult the French and Hessian Generals."

"That he expected André tho’ no Spy in Return for his exchanging one Robinson Commander of one of their Frigates who was certain a Spy."

"That he had many others in his Power and would avenge this."

"This Draft being approved Dr: Justice Smyth whispered to me that he ought to accompany General Robertson who was to go out in the Morning to Dobbs’s Ferry & the Letter this Night by Washington’s Flag from Paulus Hook by Land."

Soon after General Robertson wished me to be one of the Person’s who was to assist him & upon my approaching the General he asked me. I replied that I had no other objection that as the Question and Business was important it seemed fit to employ Persons of the highest Rank in it—He replied that he could nominate none of more and exceptional Character—I thanked him & declared my Readiness to obey his Commands.

"The Seer” was now gone to copy the letter & we had orders to direct a PS that the two Assistants were Mr Elliot & myself—the Company broke up & we agreed to breakfast with the Govr & go off in the Greyhound in the morning by 7 or 8 o’Clock."—*Wm. Smith’s Diary* (MS.), VI, under date of O 3.

Gen. Sir Henry Clinton writes from New York to Gen. Washington that he is sending the governor, Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, also Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliott, and Chief-Justice Wm. Smith, to Dobbs’s Ferry to present additional facts regarding Major Andre’s business with Arnold, in order to avert if possible André’s execution.—**Sargent, Life of André, 372.** A stay of execution is ordered until Oct. 2, possibly in the hope that Clinton may yield up Benedict Arnold.—*Hib.* 375. See also *Hist. of the Am. War*, by Charles Stedman (1794), I: 251. The copy of the last-named work in the N. Y. P. L. contains the following memorandum in the handwriting of Sir Henry Clinton: "Ignorance of Whole transaction—too tender a subject to explain upon paper C."

The current rumour in town that an attack had been intended against West Point is now known with certainty; also it is believed to have been given up.—**Jour. of Hugh Gaines, II: 101.**

The Candid Retrospect is first published in Charleston, S. C. Smith thinks it must have “a good Effect upon Sober but deluded Minds.”—*Wm. Smith’s Diary* (MS.), VI, under N 17, 1780.

*Jottings in the diary under earlier dates (see Ja 6 and JI 20) have revealed William Smith as the author of this pamphlet (see Ja 30, 1781, at which time it was republished in New York). The search for a copy of this original South Carolina edition has been vain."

"that Sir André is reported in New York "that Mayor André and Mr. [Joshua Heti] Smith are both to be executed. In consequence of which general Robertson, Mr. Elliott, Hon. Wm. Smith etc. etc. are gone up the River to see what can be done with Washington."—**Jour. of Hugh Gaines, II: 101.**

The headquarters orderly-book, for the campaign in the "Southern Department" under Maj.-Gen. Greene, contains the following entry of this date: I: 22*: "The Colonel in the Case of Major Andrews [André] Adj. Genl. to the British Army ought to be considered as a Spy from the enemy and that agreeable to the laws and Usages of Nations it is the Duty of this House to order that he ought to suffer Death, the Commander in Chief Directs the Execution of the above Condemnation in usual Way this afternoon at five o’clock precisely."—From printed catalogue of Henkels, Phila., for July 1, 1920, at which time the original orderly-book was sold at auction. A similar entry appears in the orderly-book sold by Henkels on July 15, 1918—See its catalogue No. 1217, Item No. 1.

"Arnold had prepared a Letter to Washington," says Smith, "taking all Blame upon himself respecting André—and threat[en]ing Retaliation if the Rights of the Flag were violated, which we were to withhold or deliver as we saw fit. [See Sargent’s *Life of André, 383.*]"

"At 3 P M we moored off Corbet’s Point and the General sent Major his Aid de Camp on Shore to know whether there was any Messenger from Washington whose Army was 4 Miles behind at Tappan."

"The officer informed him that Washington’s Messenger had not returned above 2 Hours from Paulus Hook, but that General Green was coming & wished to receive General Robertson alone so that only he and his Aid de Camp went on Shore."

"A long Conference ensued on shore while Murray walked elsewhere with Hamilton Washington [sic] Aid de Camp & two other Rebel officers."

"Greene said Mr Washington considered the Right of Enquiry & Decision as theirs & that he only met Genl Robertson as a Gentleman—General Robertson supposed they wished to know the Truth & that it was immaterial if carried to Washington in what Light he was considered."

"General Robertson let off every Thing in Design and tendered Col Robertson & the Officers of the Vulture to prove André coming under the Cover of Arnold’s Flag—He showed Greene also Arnold’s Letter to Washington."

"Greene produced a Letter from André to Washington in which he faulted his own disguises in the Transaction with Arnold & confesses he had no Flag upon now."

"General Robertson observed properly that André[s] wrong Idea of his Securities were Belli were of no avail—Greene said Arnold was a Rascal & André a Man of Honor whom he believed & they would consent to no Conferences on additional Evidence."

"Greene hinted that André might be safe if Arnold was given
To the Hon. the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, & City of New York.

Gentlemen,

Receive your address, and the freedom of the City with which you have been pleased to present me in a golden box with the liberty and constitude which, with due respect, at honors have a claim to. — The flattering expression of both stamps value on the act, or call for proper language than I am master of to convey my sense of the obligation in adequate terms.

To have had the good fortune amidst the exigencies of a long and arduous contest "never to have been a moment afraid," "not now broken the confidence and esteem of my Country," — And that my conduct should have met the approbation and obtained the affecting record of the State of New York (where difficulties were numerous and perplexed) may be ascribed more to the spirit of due wisdom which had dispelled the minds of the people, harrassed in advance to make allowances for the embarrassments of my situation, while, with the utmost of patience they sustained the loss of their Capitol and a valuable part of their territory — and...
liberal sentiments, and great esteem of her virtuous citizens, than to any merit of mine. —

The reflection of these things, how after the many hours of arduous solicitude which all of us have had, is as pleasing to our embattled at the moment, we encountered the

brave dispositions, we must control us for past sufferings of perplexities. —

May that Heaven may be for its choice to shew you all your city — That the devastation of war, in which we found it, may soon be without a trace — That a replaced

reproved and respected Commerce may ever return among your Citizens. — And that your State (at present the seat of the Empire) may set such an example of wisdom and liberality, as that have a tendency to strengthen it give peace

honor to the Union at home — and concur in respectability to it abroad. —

The accomplishment of these I do not know, which is the primary ob-

ject of all my desires


g.

Washington
up & talked of satisfying the Army—Roberto answered with a

1 Oct. 1879.

"We parted with Greene's promise to inform Washington of what had passed."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI, under date of O 3.

2 A letter comes from Greene," writes Smith, "intimating that as far as his Memory had served he had given a Report of what way taid—Genl Robertson on that wrote to Washington the Substance of what he had said to Greene.

"That he had offered Col Robinson & the Officers of the Virtue to prove Andre came with Arnold's Flagg & conducted as he had directed. That he was no Spy—That Rochambeau & General Ganyphausen would not say he was, [whom] he wished to be convinced—That Sir H Clinton had exchanged one Robinson a true Spy—Libbie Washington & he would give any Person for Andre. That he had Spies whom he had forbore to execute, from a Desire to Spare the Horrors of War. And this Letter inclosed Arnold to Washington averring that what Andre had done was all by his order & approbation—That he would retaliate if he suffered—That Sir H had 50 Spies who would also die if Andre was executed and he called Heaven & Earth to Witness that the Injustice would lay at Washington Door—"It was twelve o'Clock when Murray had delivered this Letter on Shore and as soon as he returned we weighed Anchor & came away. We arrived here in the Evening."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

5 Major Andre is executed by hanging near Tappan on the west side of the Hudson, although he had requested that he might not die "on a gibbet."—Sargent, Life of Andre, 390-96; Robertson's Journ. (MS.). The schooner "Greyhound" (which brought General Robertson's last letter to General Washington, dated on board the schooner on the 2nd of October") returned to New York with the account of Andre's death.—An Authentic Narrative of the Causes which Led to the Death of Major Andre, by Joshua Hett Smith (1808), 185.

"His unhappy fate was much regretted, though his life was justly forfeited by the law of nations. He died like a brave soldier—"

—Conn. Gaz. (New London), O 10, 1780. An officer who was present at the execution said of Andre that "so much was he esteemed, that Gen. Washington shed tears when the rigorous sentence was put in execution.—"Anbury, Travels through the Interior Parts of America, II: 477. See also "Proceedings of a Board of General Officers, Held by order of his Excellency Gen. Washington . . . respecting Major John Andre . . . September 29, 1780," in J. N. Merc., N 6, 1780; and The Case of Major John Andre, Adjutant General to the British Army, who was put to death by the Rebels, October 2, 1780 (N. Y., Rivington, 1780). In a long letter to John Laurens, Alexander Hamilton gave an account of the trial, and the capture and execution of Andre, containing his views of the attendant motives.—"The Fate of Andre —A Letter from Alexander Hamilton to John Laurens (N. Y., 1916). For a list of books and pamphlets by Andre, or which relate to him, see Bibliotheca Americana (the Cat. of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence), Part III, Vol. II, pp. 158-59 (following Item No. 2616).

6 It is very sickly on the Island and in New Yk."—From letter of Lient. Caleb Brewster to Col. John Lamb, in Lamb Papers, at N. Y. H. S.

3 Gen. Robertson returns "from the Rebel Camp," but insists "little Satisfaction concerning Major Andre otherwise than he was hanged."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, I: 101.

Whitehead Hicks, one of the judges of the supreme court, and former mayor of this city, dies at Flushing Bay, L. I.—J. N. Merc., O 9, 1780.

4 Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge writes from Haverstraw:"I am thus far on my Return from Hdr Qtr where I have finished my last Duty to poor Andre . . . I have begged this scrap of paper of Genl Wayne (whose Brigade is at this place) to inform you that Major Andre was hanged on the 2nd inst 12 O'Clock. His Conduct was exemplary and [on the occasion] he met death with a smile, cheerfully marching to the place of Execution & bidding his friends who had been with him farewell . . . I cannot say enough of his fortitude—unfortunate youth! I wish Arnold had been in his place.

5 J. Smith is now under Tryal & I trust will receive his reward."—Hist. Mag., 2nd ser., I: 96, citing original in the Brinsley collection.

Smith writes of his preparations, at the request of Gen. Arnold, of a draft of an "Address to the Public" (see O 9), and a letter to Lord George Germain (see O 5). On the following day he added: "He [Arnold] calls alters the first & shews new Draft of the last—Copies the former & throws Draft into the Fire with his Notes of it—Begins to copy my Alterations or Additions to the Intelligence."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI, under O 4 and 5.

"Gen. Arnold, working now for the British cause, sends to Lord George Germain "The present State of the American Rebel Navy & Finances." It reads: "Mr Washington at a Council of General officers on the 6th of Sept stated his operating Force under his own Command to consist of . . . 10400 Men . . ."—"There is a Battalion at Rhode Island of Con't Troops . . . 500. Two Connecticut Regts of Militia at New London . . . in the Colony of New York . . . 500 . . .

"The Whole . . . 11400." About a Half of these Troops are Militia & their Times of Service will expire on the 1st Jan next—"The Rest under 6 Thousand are engaged for the War and the Europeans probably in the Proportion of [blank] have lost their Attachments & desires to desert. Mr Gates has some other Troops in the South Country that may amount to 8 Hundred or a Thousand and among these I include about 350 Horse. All these Troops are ill clad, badly subsisted and worse paid. There are Arrears due to the Army in general of two & three Years standing. Many of the best officers have resigned And others through Disgrace Necessity & under a Conviction that the Independence is yet understood must be [blank] preparing to follow their Example. The Congress & Civil Authority & the Army are not upon the best Terms—Mutual Jealousies subsist between them—The army conceive themselves ill treated by their Exclusion from [blank] appointments of Honour or Profit—The common soldiery are extremely out of Temper—All efforts to recruit the Army other than by temporary Drafts of the Militia have proved ineffectual.

"The Congress & their General made united Demands upon the Provinces last Spring for complying an Army of 35 Thousand Men—No Arguments to Excite to such an Exertion were unfered. The most flattering one that conjoined with the promised French Aid the War would be terminated by the Expulsion of the British from New York—. They could not however succeed. Tho' the unconquerable Backwardness of the People who are tired of the War no Volunteers offered & not a third Part of the drafted Militia have appeared, in the Field With the increasing general Distresses of the People the Difficulties of recruiting keep pace & in another Year the Army probably would be totally Depopulated. As to the American Navy it is reduced to three Frigates and a few small armed Vessels that are generally in Port for Want of Mariners.

In Point of Finances the Congress is to the last Degree Imbarrassed—Their Debt in Paper Money Loan Office Certificates & unsatisfied Claims for the Army Pay & to Commissaries & Quartermasters amounts to upwards of four hundred Millions of Paper Dollars.

They have therefore lost all Confidence & Credit with the People whom they have repeatedly duped & defrauded—No Regard is had by the Multitude to their Promises and they are every where execrated in [and] out of the Army—The Separate States or Colonies are as little trusted or respected . . . And scarcely can it be said that any Colony has a Credit, or . . .

As the Result of these Distresses the Eyes of the People are in general opened. The'l[y] feel their Error & look back with Remorse to their once happy Condition and most ardently wish for a Reconciliation in Terms safe & honorable to both Countries . . .

"It would serve very good uses if the Con't have Authority for it to signify that the Colonies upon returning to their obedience shall be instantly restored to their Ancient Condition with Respect to their Charters Rights and Privileges Civil & Religious free from British Taxation And to invite to Negotiations for general Regulations it will increase the Number of the Advocates for the Reunion.

"But the surest Way is to rest Commissioners with decisive Powers on such Settlement as Great Britain may be willing to establish—There will always be jealousies here while a Power is
resorted to G R to approve or disapprove what the Commissioners have done.

5 "With Power in a Set of Commissioners to bind the Nation as firmly as she could bind herself by further Acts of Parliament I think a Pacification would immediately take Place. But nothing so as to Provide but that the Army is ill-fed.—This is not to be ascribed entirely to a Scarcity of Food but to the Weakness of the Surplus in every Colony—Without Money or Credit Supplies must be collected [sic] by Force & Terror Where the Army is it takes without opposition but this Force acts ag' st it's own by creating internal Enemies. —Wm. Smith M.S.S. folio 194. For the assistance given Arnold by Wm. Smith in the preparation of this "Intelligence." see O 4.

6 "News by Mr White that Andre was executed last Monday—Reported that his Servant Pater is come in. He is vastly disappointed & retires on the Charter's coming for him from General Robertson."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

6 Henry Laurens, former president of congress, having been taken prisoner and carried to England, is examined before Lord Germain, the Earl of Hillsborough, and Lord Viscourt Stomont, and committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason.—Lloyd's Ev. Post (London), O 6-9, 1780.

The report of the execution of Andre is confirmed; it took place "in Presence of the Rebel Army."—J. of Hugh Gaine, II: 101.

An act is passed by the state legislature "to procure a Sum in Specie, for the Purposes of redeeming the Credit of this State, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the 18th Day of March, 1780, for discharging the Interest of such Bills, and for other Purposes therein mentioned." The money is to be raised by the sale or mortgage of forfeited lands.—Laws of N. Y., 4th sess., chap. 11 (printed by Holt, 1782). This was amended on March 31, 1781.—Ibid., 4th session, chap. 31.

There are "Great Lamentations for the Loss of Major Andre."—J. of Hugh Gaine, II: 101. It "caused much excitement among the English."—Von Kraft's Jour., 110.

Benedict Arnold issues a printed statement, addressed "To the Inhabitants of America," regarding the motives, which induced him to join the king's army.—Royal Gaz., O 11, 1780. It is also printed as a broadside by Rivington.—See one of these in N. Y. P. L. (Emmet Coll., 5486). For biographical notes regarding Arnold, see Sabine, Loyalties of the Am. Rev., I: 180-85. See further, O 9.

Clinton makes formal announcement to the British army of the death of Andre, his adjutant. He refers to him as a gentleman "of the highest integrity and honor, and incapable of any base action or unworthy conduct."—Sargent, Life of Andre, 404.

9 "We, the people of the State of New York: And the Judges of our said State, in our official capacity,..."—New York State Constitution of 1784. See [O 7] comes out.—It does not please the Refugees, who think their own Merita slighted. He is announced to Day a British Brigadier, & receives Congratulations at the Parade."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. Arnold had sought assistance from William Smith in the preparation of this address (see O 4). It was entitled: "To the Inhabitants of America." Arnold discusses the motives which have induced him to join the king's forces. He says: "When I quitted domestic happiness for the perils of the field, I conceived the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redress of grievances was my only object and aim; however I acquiesced in a step which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence: To justify this measure many plausible reasons were urged, which could no longer exist when Great-Britain, with the open arms of a parent, offered to embrace us as children and grant the wished for redress..."

7 "I anticipate your question, Was not the war a defensive one until the French joined in the combination? I answer, that I thought so. You will add. Was it not afterwards necessary till the separation of the British empire was complete? By no means; in contending for the welfare of my country I am free to declare my opinion, but more with. At all times, I should have ceased to act..."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

10 "I lamented therefore the impolicy, tyranny and injustice, which, with a sovereign contempt of the people of America, studiously neglected to take their collective sentiments of the British proposals of peace and to negotiate, under a suspension of arms, for an adjustment of differences..."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

13 I had my suspicions of some impropriety in our council, on proposals prior to the Parliamentary Commission of 1778... But the whole would saw, and all America confessed, that the overtures of the second Commis-
ternal Dissentions of the Rebels by the Defections of Arnold & Deane."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

1780

Maj.-Gen. Leslie sails on an expedition to the Chesapeake.—Robertson's Jour. (M.S.).

The 18th at the Request of St. Patrick dine together at Roubaltrer's Tavern (the City Tavern, 115 Broadway).—Royal Gaz., O 14, 1780. During Roubaltrer's occupancy of the house, from the spring of 1780 to the autumn of 1781, the newspapers announced various important meetings, concerts, balls, and entertainments at this tavern, which without doubt was the leading public house of the period.

The continental congress passes a resolution appointing Dec. 7 to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving for "rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for Execution."—Jour. Cont. Cong., XVIII: 950-51. See also contemporaneous MS. excerpt from the original minutes of the old congress, attested by Charles Thomson, perpetual secretary of the congress, printed in Henkel's sales catalogue (Phil.) of July 1, 1792. A manuscript proclamation, containing the language quoted above, and signed by Samuel Huntington, president of the congress, as well as by Charles Thomson, secretary, is described in a catalogue of the Anderson Galleries (N. Y.) for a sale of March 14-15, 1931.

Washington writes to Nathaniel Greene, from headquarters near Passaic, an important letter describing the critical condition of the army, and urging abandonment of short-term enlistments. The letter is reproduced in Avery's Hist. of the U. S., VII: 244 from the original in the office of the Rhode Island secretary of state, Providence.

People's lives have lately been in danger by cartmen "riding on their carts, and driving at full speed." F. Metzer, major of brigade, who was appointed on Sept. 29 to issue orders with the authority of the commandant (see N. Y. Merc., O 2), orders that cartmen and draymen shall not ride on their carts and shall walk their horses—Royal Gaz., O 21, 1780.

An order is issued from the office of police that vendue makers and auctioneers shall no longer place goods on the Coffee-House bridge, without permit from that office, and then only goods "sold for the benefit of the Insurmount." The bridge has been "in a great measure broke down and destroyed" by merchandise being placed and sold upon it.—N. Y. Merc., O 23, 1780.

Benedict Arnold, now a brigadier-general in the British service (see Royal Gaz., O 21), publishes a proclamation "To the officers and soldiers of the continental army who have the real interest of their country at heart, and who are determined to be no longer the tools and dupes of Congress or of France." It is an invitation to join "a corps of cavalry and infantry, who are to be clothed, subsisted, and provided for at the expense of the nation," open to any non-commissioned officer and private a "Bounty of Three Guineas" is offered. The privilege having been granted him "to nominate the officers" of the corps, Arnold says: "I shall with infinite satisfaction embrace the opportunity of advancing men whose valor I have witnessed, and whose principles are favourable to an union with Britain, and true American Liberty." The rank they obtain in the king's service, he adds, "will bear a proportion to their former rank, and the number of men they bring with them. . . . I wish to lead a chosen band of Americans to the attainment of peace, liberty, and safety, (the first objects in taking the field) and with them to share in the glory of rescuing our native country from the grasping hand of France, as well as from the ambitious and interest-driven adventurers who form a separate party among ourselves, who, in listening to French overtures, do nothing for Great-Britain but bring the colonies to the very brink of destruction. . . . Happy for you that you may still become the fellow subjects of Great Britain, if you nobly disdain to be the vassals of France . . . As to you who have been soldiers in the continental army, can you at this day want evidence that the funds of your country are exhausted, or that the officers have applied them to their own private uses. In either case you barely can no longer continue in their service with honour or advantage; yet you have hitherto been their supporters in that cruelty, which with an equal indifference to your's, as well as to the labour and blood of others, is devouring a country, that, from the moment you quit their colours, will be redeemed from their tyranny.

The address closes with a promise of the "most affectionate welcome and attention to all who are disposed to join with me in the measures necessary to close the scene of our afflictions," and

with a reminder that the parent country offers "the immediate restoration of our ancient privileges, civil and sacred, and a perpetual exemption from all taxes, but such as we shall think fit to impose on ourselves."—Royal Gaz., O 25, 1780. The address is reproduced in Avery's Hist. of the U. S., VII: 254. The diary (MS.) of Chief-Justice Smith reveals the fact, hitherto unpublished, that the chief-justice wrote this letter for Arnold. Under Oct. 14, we find:

"I sent General Arnold yesterday D of his Address to the Officers & Soldiers of the Cont'l Army, inviting them to engage in a New Corps of Cavalry and Infantry."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. Gen. Heath declared the proclamation was without effect.—Memoirs of Maj.-Gen. Heath (1798), 291. See also Van Tyne, The Loyalists (1902), 188.

Smith writes that he hears that "the Bill moved for 24 May last by Govt. Pownall to enable the King to conclude a Peace or Truce with the Congress or any Assembly was drawn up in Chestnut Street in Philadelphia & sent over to Pownall by John Adams who if it pass'd was authorized to go to England."

"See the Morning Chronicle or London Advertiser of 25 & 26 May 1780 for the Bill & Speeches."

"Dempster succeeded Pownall & lamented that no Person could enter the Island to propose Peace without being liable to be seized as a Criminal"

Pownall himself asserted the People of America were invited to Peace and would meet any serious & practicable Proposition & that he believed it would first Spring from Massachusetts."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.) VI.

Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation "forbidding" all persons whatever from carrying out by land, or on board any ship, vessel, or small craft, or being concerned in shipping or receiving on board any ship, vessel, or small craft, any stores, provisions, goods, wares, or merchandise whatever, without having first obtained a permission for that purpose from the superintendent of exports and imports. Violation of the order will result in the forfeiture of "all such stores, provisions, goods, wares and merchandise so shipped or conveyed."—Royal Gaz., O 28, 1780. This regulation is intended to reinforce the one reissued by Clinton on this day, which first appeared on July 17, 1777 (g.v.). See also Jl 24, 1779.

A news item, published in London on this day, states: "Fugitives repair so fast to the royal standard at New-York, that it was thought the new corps, raising by Major Odell, would soon be complete. One Gentleman marched into the city at the head of fifty, with files and drums, and was immediately appointed to the command of them. Others were daily coming in when the accounts came out. The unredressed complaints of the Farmers operate powerfully on the minds of others, who, in some respect or other, feel the merciless rod of oppression."—Lloyd's Eve. Pst, O 21-25, 1780.

The anniversary of "his Majesty's Accession to the Throne" is observed. A royal salute is fired "from Admiral Rodney's fleet and the shipping in the North and East rivers."—N. Y. Merc., O 30, 1780.

Smith writes: "In a Philad. Paper, of 21 Ins there is a Proclamation of the Congress of 18 Ins for a general Thanksgiving 7 Dec for Deliverance from Arnold's Plot &c and for continuing the Enjoym't of the Gospel Peace. How opportune Arnold's Procl of 20 Ins asserting that the Congress assisted a Mass in praying for the Soul of Don Juan from Purgatory"

"The Rebel Papers applaud Andre &c write Arnold & St Henry Clinton. The People however on both Sides of the Lines blame Washington for executing Andre This I bear has brought out a Pamphlet called his Trial to correct the ill Temper occasioned by his Death."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

Nicholas Jones advertises his farm for sale. It is "at Bloomiddale, about 200 acres more or less, seven miles from the city." On it "is a large stone barn house, pleasantly situated near the Nell River."—Royal Gaz., O 28, 1780. The Jones house, also mentioned in the "Orderly Book of the British Foot Guards, 1776" (in the archives of the N. Y. H. S.), stood on the line of the present 109th St., west of Eleventh Ave.—Mag. of Am. Hist., VIII: 48.

Maj. Metzer orders (for the commandant) that all "male Negroes in the garrison, not employed in any of the public departments, or who are not the property of the inhabitants," are to assemble "on the Common near the Bridewell," that they may be
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1780. Counted and provided for. Those disobeying are to be "turned out of the lines."—N. Y. Merc., O 30, 1780.

Valentine Nutter (see F. 1, 1782), at "No. 924, opposite the Coffee House" (the Merchants' Coffee House—see L. M. R. K., III: 979), advertises maps for sale, specifying large maps of Virginia, Maryland, New England, etc.—N. Y. Merc., O 30, 1780.

On Sept. 30, 1782, he advertised that he had for sale "at his book and stationary store, No. 22, opposite the Coffee House," two volumes of charts, of which he gives the contents, one being a chart of New York—ibid., S. 70, 1782.

There is offered, to be let on a "Building Lease," a lot on the north side of Stone Street, "upon which, before the Fire 1776, there was a large Brewery with all its appurtenances."—N. Y. Merc., O 30, 1780.

2 This day was appointed "to be observed in the State of New York, as a Day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for his recent able Deliverance, in the Discovery of the horrid Conspiracy for the delivering up the Fortress at West-point."—Conn. Gaz. (New London), O 17, 1780.

Rivington prints a "Gazette Extraordinary," which contains "Copies of Original Letters ... Intercepted in the Rebel Mail, taken some Days ago by a party of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects." One of these letters, dated Philadelphia, Oct. 6, is from Pres. Hunter to the Governor of Rhode Island, informing him that the resolutions passed in congress on Sept. 21, regarding the army, and declares that it is very important that the states comply with them and fill their quotas as soon as possible. These resolutions fix the number of regiments in the army, the number of companies in each regiment, and the number of officers in each company. They determine the quota of each state and call upon the states to have their troops ready by Jan. 1. This letter is very important, as it limits the enlistments "for and during the war," but if the quota of any state cannot be completed with such recruits by Dec. 1, the deficiency is to be supplied by "men engaged to serve for not less than one year." A bounty of $50 is to be granted to each recruit, and recruiting officers are to receive $2 for each enlistment.—Royal Gaz., N 2, 1780.

Commenting on this, Smith writes: "This arrangement greatly reduces the Number of Battalions & 90 offends the last of Officers [i. e., those recently appointed]. It is new Source of Discord, unless all the Officers are desirous to leave the Army & will Interest for it. It will be impossible to procure the Volunteers who are to form an Army of 33 thousand upwards—Vld. the Letters published."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI.

A New York newspaper on the same day reported on his arrival in London that "Gen. Arnold is a very unpopular character in the British army, nor can all the patronage he meets with from the Commander in Chief, procure him respectability. General Clinton, from obvious and just motives of policy, gives this signal convert great encouragement, though not, perhaps, an admirer of his principles more than others; but the Rebel Officers here feel the nature of such a connection to him, that they unanimously refused to serve under his command, and the detachment he is to lead was, on this account, officered from the Loyal American corps."—Lloyd's Eve. Post (London), D 11-13, 1780. Cf. N 15.

Congress votes a silver medal and an annuity of $200 to each of the three captives of Major Andre—Jour. Cont. Cong. (ed. by Gaillard Hunt), XVIII: 1009.

Maj. Metzner issues regulations for the barrack office, respecting the issuing and receiving of billets for quarters, regimental store-houses, and stables.—Royal Gaz., N 8, 1780; Man. Com. Cours. (1863), 706-7. A source of continual friction was the issuing of orders billeting British officers upon the citizens. "The haughty boarders expected the same subsistence in their boats that they would have found in England, but 'our colonists' had ideas of their own as to their obligations, and the two standards of hospitality clashed. The officer would clap his host into the main-guard, and then the prisoner and his friends would enter an indignant protest with the commander-in-chief. Although the officers were reprimanded, yet the citizen had no legal redress, and, as a result, began to long for civil rather than military government."—Van Tyne, The Early West, 249, citing Rivington's Gaz., N 11, 1780; N 23, 1779.

 Brig.-Gen. Birch, the commandant of the city, issues a proclamation offering a reward of 50 guineas for information leading to the arrest of the person or persons who placed combustibles in front of the magazines in New York, or who shall hereafter attempt to do so. Citizens are asked to secure all suspicious persons. Persons who cannot produce the requisite certificate for their being in the garrison are not to be harboured.—N. Y. Merc., N 6, 1780; Man. Com. Cours. (1863), 705.

"The captive Rebels in New York, who had now been all exchanged for Hessian prisoners of Knipphausen and Lossberg's and other regiments, as also English soldiers who were hourly expected in New York."—For Kräff's Jour., 124. The last arrived on Dec. 11.—Ibid., 126.

In Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

A New Yorker writes: "Preparations are making here for a large embarkation, (to reinforce Lord Cornwallis, who cannot proceed till he is reinforced,) to consist of all the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, the Highlanders, Guards, and Hessians, to the amount of 5000 or 6000 men. They have been detained only for want of provisions; but upon the 10th [g. t.] a large fleet of victorious, and arrived, and nothing remains but to put a proper quantity on board the ships."—Lloyd's Eve. Post, Ja 12-15, 1780.

A London news item reads: "Major-General Benedict Arnold, who has quitfed the American cause, and joined Sir Henry Clinton, is a brave, gallant, and experienced Officer. The loss of such an experienced Officer must be severely felt by the Americans, and his known probity will make that cause appear very bad, which he could no longer support with honour."—Lloyd's Eve. Post (London), N 13-15, 1780.

Washington approves the report of a court of inquiry which was held on Nov. 2 at West Point to examine into Lieut.-Col. Richard Varick's conduct in his connection with Benedict Arnold during the latter's command at West Point, and which unanimously gave the opinion that Varick's conduct "does him great honor as an officer, and particularly distinguishes him from his country."—The Varick court of inquiry, to investigate the implication of Colonel Varick (Arnold's private secretary) in the Arnold treason (ed. by A. B. Hart, and issued to members of the Bibliophile Soc., Boston, 1907), 165.

Yesterday I wrote to Rivington & inclosed him one of the Pamphlets De Rosset has published at Charlestown [see S. 30]. I recommended to Rivington the Republication of 10 thousand Copies, [and the Charyon du Retour with the Subscription to be given away and advised that the Appendix be taken in as Notes—to prevent Disconnection in the Perusal. To take off his Suspicion I hinted that the overture by Lord Drummond was not fully displayed but that the Publication would draw further Information—he promised me an answer upon the Subject."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.

There is a second embarkation for Tobago fleet from Charlestown, where they expect not more than 4000 troops in N. Y. There has none of the Cork Fleet arrived yet.—"From letter of Lirut. Caleb Brewer to Col. John Lamb, in the Lamb Papers (M.S.), at N. Y. H. S.

A very numerous and respectable body of the merchants, traders and other inhabitants of Philadelphia seek by a set of resolutions to "avoid the difficulties and distresses ... daily increasing from the fluctuating state and rapid depreciation of the continental money." They fix the value of this money, "compared with specie, ... at seventy-five for one." All contracts in future are to be made in 'specie value, but payable nevertheless in continental money at the option of the debtor, at the exchange now established." Any one refusing to "receive the said paper money at the exchange settled," or demanding "a higher exchange," is to be "exposed to the public as an enemy to the independence of America, and to the peace and good order of the city." Likewise any one who shall "give or offer more than seventy-five continental dollars for one in specie" shall be considered a "disaffected and dangerous person." A committee of 13 is chosen "to draw up this Association in form, and get the same printed" to be presented for subscription "to every household, trader and tradesman."—Penn. Gaz., N 22, 1780. Commenting on these resolutions, Smith says they "Oblige all men to receive Continental Money at 75 for 1 by leaving the Debtor at Liberty tho' he contracts in Gold to pay in Paper at that Rate. Thus the established Laws are set aside. What
Evidence of a Malady incurable! Nothing can supply the Want of Money in a State of War but that which all the World agrees to be Money. The Common Court of Exchange at Philadelphia is $130 & 135 for one at the Moment of these absurd Regulations."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

"Rivington writes wishing me to speak to the Com' in Chief about the Expense of republishing the Candid Retrospect [see 119] & he is often with the violent Refugees & particularly Govr Franklin who murmurs about the Delays of the Gen'l respecting the Board of Directors I am suspicious whether he is not prompted to find me if possible a Confidant of Sir Henry's a character in which I don't desire to be considered."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See N. 22.

The price of bread is raised from $1.40 to 16 copper per loaf, and may be bought and sold as required by specified regulations (like those of Mr. 15 q. v.); and a new inspector, Balthasar Creamer, is named. —Royal Gaz., N. 23, 1780. See also De Voe, Market Book, 167.

The loyalists were found so numerous in New York in 1780 that they were encouraged by the British government to form an association of their own [cf. Ag. 25, 1779], independent of the orders of the British commander. It was entitled 'The Honorable Board of Associated Loyalists.' At its head was the son of Dr. Franklin,—William, late the Tory governor of New Jersey. ..."—Winsor, Nat. & Crit. Hist. of Am., VII: 198.

Among the unbound Smith papers in the N. Y. P. L., there is a draft of a letter prepared by Smith for Sir Henry Clinton to sign appointing a board of directors for the "Associated Loyalists" (or the board was to have been)

"To William Franklin Esq' Governor of New Jersey Josiah Martia Esq' Governor of North Carolina Timothy Ruggles Daniel Coke George Duncan Ludlow Edward Latywcye George Rome & George Leonard Esquires.

Whereas I am informed, by a Letter from the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, that you have determined to form, under your direction, an association of your fellow Countrymen, that certain Proposals contained in a Memorial of Mr. George Leonard, ... had been laid before the King, and appeared to his Majesty a proper Ground upon which a Place may be formed for employing the Zeal of his Majesty's faithful Subjects in North America, in annoying the Sea Coasts of the revolted Provinces, and distressing their Trade, either in Cooperation with his Majesty's Land & Sea Forces, or by making Diversions in their Favor, when they are carrying on Operations in other Parts; and it being also by the said Letter signified that his Majesty approves of you as a Board of Directors for the Conduct and Management of this Business I do therefore constitute you to be a Board of Directors for the Purposes aforesaid, with the Powers and under the Regulations, Limitations & Restrictions here in after mentioned or to be expressed in any future Instructions; it being the same as you shall from time to time hereafter receive.

You are to frame Articles for embodying and employing such of his Majesty's faithful Subjects as are able & willing to bear Arms for the Suppression of the present Rebellion and will engage to serve under your Direction & agreeable to this Establishment for such Terms as you & they can agree. Which Associates are to be duly enrolled, under the Signatures of Members of the Board, to be recommended by the Majority of your Board but to receive their Commissions from me, or the Commander in Chief for the Time being, and of such Articles of Association previous to the Execution thereof & of every future Change & Alteration of the same, you are to make Report at Head Quarters with all convenient Dispatch for consideration and approbation."

"As soon as you have collected a Force you are to report at Head Quarters its strength, and from Time to Time to give the Intimate & partake of the Requests that may be expedient to be being employed & operating with Success."

"You are to keep a Journal of your Meetings, Conventions, Resolutions and Transactions, & to transmit to Head Quarters every Month a fair Copy ... of the Entries ..."

"You are not to undertake any Enterprise without the previous Consent of the Commander in Chief ... And with your Intimation of a Desire to attempt any Enterprise, you are to state ... the probable Uses of the Intention ...

"You are to order the Commanding Officers of all Parties & Detachments of Associates to be particularly careful, that no loyal or quiet & inoffensive Inhabitants ... residing among the Rebels be hurt or molested."

"You are to direct the Association in all their Excursions to obey such Commands as may be given from Head Quarters as to their Conduct & Duration & to obtain every useful Intelligence respecting the Enemy, and particularly to bring off all Letters and Papers, which they may find in the Houses of distinguished Rebels ...

"It is very possible that Experience in the execution of this Confederacy may point to the Utility of increasing the Powers of your Board and to that End you are invited to make the necessary Representations that may seem expedient ..."—Wm. Smith MSS., folio 183.

On Nov. 21, 1780, Smith and Elliot had a conference with Clinton about this. Smith writes of the meeting:

"Mr. Elliot & I had an Interview with the Com' in Chief. I read we both explained & he approved, but a word altered Association for Confederacy at the End. He said it came up to his own Idea & he thank'd us much for the Trouble—He chose to appoint both Stewart & Alexander till the King's Pleasure can be known & I drew the Clause at Sec? Smith's—The General & he both charged with Secrecy as the Restraints upon the Board must administer both to Disgust & Jealousy."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VI. A copy of the letter was delivered to Gov. Franklin on Nov. 22.—Wm. Smith MSS., folio 185.

"The acquisition of General Arnold is regarded at New York as a very fortunate event, not only on account of the merit of that Gentleman in a military capacity, and the secrets of which he is in possession, but as it is an indication of those discontentments and murmurings, that have been said to have distracted, for some time, the American command. It is a common saying at New-York, that the ship must be near sinking when the rats are leaving it."—Lloyd's Ev. Post, N. 20-22, 1780.

"Wrote to Genl Robertson, advising to the Edition of 10,000 Copies of the Candid Retrospect—Rivington says if he prints 1000 he will be obliged to charge / for each & if less more, so that the more he prints the less he can sell them for."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI. See D. I.

In Philadelphia, a number of persons are apprehended who have been "long suspected of carrying on an illicit and dangerous correspondence with the enemy (by way of Shrewsbury) and depreciating our money." When examined "before the President and Vice-President, invoices of goods brought from New-York, to a great amount, accounts of the sales of gold and silver, rates of specie, the routes and conveyances. It is a common saying at New-York, that the ship must be near sinking when the rats are leaving it."—Penn. Gaz., N. 29, 1780.

The "Hussar," a British frigate of 28 guns, goes down in Hell Gate in "12 Fathom Water." "There must have been Monstrous bad Conduct But so there ever is in all the Departments of Service. I imagine she was to be implored with other ships in cutting out a Ship of 300 Ten with Salt & provisions that has shamefully been suffered to go into New London."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI, under Nov. 24.

Another authority states that the "Hussar" struck Pot Rock at Hell Gate, and sank "in a bay called 'The Brothers' in seven fathoms of water."—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1834), XII: 90, citing the Edinburgh Observer and other reports. All on board but 80 persons were lost.—Conn. Gaz., D 5, 1780. The frigate carried about $1,500,000 in specie, part of which was recovered by divers in 1856.—N. Y. Times, S 8, 1856; Emmet Coll, Item No. 12601.

Brig.-Gen. Birch issues a proclamation declaring: "That after the 20th day of December next, no vessel be allowed to lay at, or near any wharf of this city, without having previously obtained permits from the Superintendent of the port ..."

"All masters of such vessels (not employed in the service of the government) as intend wintering at New-York, are hereby ordered to remove their vessels to Newtown Creek ..."

"Any person offending against this Proclamation, will be subject to one month's imprisonment in the Provost, and to the payment of such fine as shall be adjudged by the Police, for the use of the
City Funds."—N. Y. Merc., D 11, 1780. The proclamation was
reissued on Dec. 20, 1781.—*Ibid.*, D 24, 1781. Set Dawson's report
on the city finances during the Revolution, in *Proc., Ed. of Ald.,
LXXXVII*: 218.

Dec.

"General Robertson had not sent for the Candid Retrospect
from Rivington last Monday—but I beg'd Rivington to send it
to him & yesterday he told me it was done. The General censured
the Printer's Exortion for his Proclamations &c and I express no
Attention from Military Men to such Kind of Measures."—*Wm.
Smith's Diary (M.S.), VI.* See D 6.

6 News reaches England from New York that "desertions from
the rebel army have been very frequent since Gen. Arnold came in,
and sometimes amount to 15 or 20 in a day."—*Lloyd's Eve. Post
(London),* D 6, 1780.

7 Wm. Smith recommends "the Republication of the Candid Retrospect"
(S 30) to Clinton, who authorizes him "to speak to Rivington & intimate that it
should be at the public Expense." Later in the day, Smith "ingaged Rivington to send an
Account of the Charge of 5000 Copies of the Retrospect to the
General which he is to transact by his own Proposal with Major
De Lancy. After which I sent the Pamphlet with my Complains
in a Card to the Commander in Chief."—*Wm. Smith's Diary
(M.S.), VI.* See D 7.

The executive council of Pennsylvania by proclamation sets
aside this day for "public Thanksgiving and Prayer." Among
the blessings which "call for their devout and thankful acknowledg-
ments" is mentioned the rescue of "the person of our commander in
chief and the army from imminent dangers, at the moment when
treason was ripened for execution" (S 23).—*Penn. Gen.,* N
21, 1780.

Rivington sends me for "a Copy of the Candid Retrospect
saying he has just red Orders from Head Quarters for the Edition
of it. This is a Proof of his attention to what I recommended yester-
day. I refer him to the Copy in General Robertson's Hands as
my Copy and inform him that the Coms in Chief has another." On
the 15th, Smith repeated "the Hint to Rivington to take the
appendix in as Notes at the References. He ans'd that he has
adopted it as before Suggested."—*Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.),
VI., under D 7 and 8.

8 "An Expedition [is] on Foot[,] Supposed for Virginis[,] under
the Command of Arnold."—*Jour. of Hugh Gaines,* II: 106. See D 21.

16 A New Yorker writes: "Ethan Allen, formerly a rebel Colonel,
who resided at Bennington, in the upper part of this province, not
well used as he thought by the Congress, has marched off with six
hundred of the Green-mountain Boys, as they stile themselves,
and joined Major Carleton at Ticonderoga; and it is thought other
townships will follow their example. Admiral Graves is blocking
up Monique Ternay; Arbuthnot is at New-York, and Admiral
Rodney is gone to the West-Indies. The Captains of the cruizing
ships have large fortunes by the captures they make. Con-
gress money is now at 120 dollars for one Spanish."—*Lloyd's Eve.
Post (London),* F 19, 1781.

Sparks says that the disputes between Vermont and her neigh-
bouring states made the British think that the Vermonters were no
longer in sympathy with the American cause. The loyalist, Beverly
Robinson, therefore wrote to Ethan Allen on March 20, 1780,
asking if he would join the British and set up a separate
government. Allen did not answer the letter, but he and his
friends pretended to be well disposed toward the British and even
made a truce with Canada and kept up a secret correspondence,
in order that Vermont might be safe from attack. Robinson wrote
again on Feb. 2, 1781, enclosing a copy of his first letter and
renewing his proposals. Allen forwarded both letters to congress.—
*Sparks, Am. Ing.,* I: 138-45.

19 "I attended the General with Elliot who called for me & he
shewed a short Letter from the Adm just rec'd desiring that some-
thing might [be] done on the Commission & the Council called if
proper. He said it was an Echo of one from him several Days ago
to the Adm. He called Smith to shew it, who brought a Bundle but
the Genl after search said it was not there—Smith was gone.
Upon the Agreement that it would be proper to meet him, &
with General Robertson to concert an Address to the People before
a Meeting of the Council & I thought best if possible without them.
Capt. Smith now begs my Draft of an Address, what I gave the
Genl in July being missing. I promised a Copy in the Morning
meaning to make some alterations."—*Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.),
VI. On Dec. 20, Smith wrote at 10 o'clock: "The Adm & General
Dec. Call at Head Quarters agreeable to Notice given as Capt. Smith
told me an Hour ago when I gave him an altered Draft of a
Declaration to the Public—and I suppose they are now upon it.
The General said yesterday he would not serve with the Adm by
Sea or Land one of us must quire the Service." At noon, he added:
"Genl R reports what passed this Morning. The Genl desired him
to be present & requested he be fetched to the Adm.—They were by all
the Men of the Fleet—The Genl asked Adm whether he had seen what I pro-
posed[·](Holding what I had sent this Morn in his Hand—The
Adm said he liked it in the main.—Agreed Genl R should prepare
something—He calls here. I shewed the Draft which he had not
before read. He objected to Nothing but the absolute Promise to
support America at all Events & wanted some Proof of Penitence—
I told him what I had urged to Govt Johnson—He wished a Copy
with these amendments—I incorporated them & sent the Copy this
Afternoon. How trilling this conduct! I press' d G Robis to inter-
face & avail himself of the Confidence of the two Chiefs. He
promises it."—*Ibid.*

Smith's draft is entitled "A Declaration to the Inhabitants of
the British Colonies on the Continent of N America of every Rank
Order and Denomination." It reads:

Great Brit. having manifested the Sincerity of her Affectionate
and conciliatory Intentions, in removing forever your pretended
Grounds of Discontent by repealing among other Statutes those
relating to the Duty on Tea and the Alterations in the Govt of
the Massas; Bay and by exempting not only the Coms but the Inadual
Colonies from parthian Taxation it is with much Pleasure we make
known to you that you may rest secure & at ease. By the
Objects the Restoration of your local Legislatures with the Benefits
of extensive Commerce the Conformity of your Rights Liberties and
Privleges the Removal of Distrusts by the Remission of Offences
And the introduction of such other Arrangements & Regulations as
may tend to the Advantage and Stability of the Colonies
& Provinces And the last Union of each of them with the Parent
Country upon the several Concessions which such a
Door is thus again thrown open . . . for commencing
Negotiations that may instantly terminate the Miseries of your
Country . . .

For the Consolation of the Friends of Peace and the Reunion
whose Sufferings we compassionate in their present temporary Sub-
jection to lawless Misrule we declare it to be the Intention of Great
Brit. by the Blessing of God to contend for the Interests of the
Colonists as inseperably Connected with her own . . .

And while the Loyal are exhorted to persevere in their Fidelity
for the Preservation of their Country its Religion and Liberties we
avow to all other Classes of every order our anxious Desire for their
immediate Acceptance of the Invitation to Reconciliation Peace
and that we are ready to grant the Safe Conducts requisite to such
Negotiations as the Congress may be disposed to propose for the
Assembly of the Royal Coms dated on the 3 Day of Oct 1778 . . . and excepting also . . .
every Person immediately concerned in and consenting to the late
violent and unjustifiable Measures ag'l the Life of the Kings Adja-
unt General . . .

To all others sincerely wishing the Restoration of the common
Tranquility and Harmony and giving substantial Proof of that
favorable and loyal Disposition by remonancing and quitting
the Rebel Cause Councils and Service within [blank] Days from
the Date hereof . . . we declare ourselves cheerfully willing to grant
the full Beneffits of his Majesty's Clemency . . ."—*Wm. Smith
 MSS.,* folio 194. This declaration was published in the *Mercury*
for *Ja 8, 1781.*

Brig.-Gen. Benedict Arnold, now a member of the British
Parliament, calls for involuntary action.—*Jour. of Hugh Gaines,* II: 106.
Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII: Robertson's *Jour. (M.S.).* Under
date of Jan. 28, 1781, Abigail Adams wrote to her husband (John
Adams), then in Paris: "It is reported that Arnold, with a body
of troops, is gone to Virginia, where it is hoped he and his Myrmidons
will meet their fate. Had Clinton been a generous enemy, or known

1124 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
In 1781, Admiral Lord Howe, after a long campaign against the British fleet in the West Indies, decided to attack the American colonies directly. Howe's strategy was to take New York City, which was the largest and most important American port. This would give the British control over the American trade and resources, and also serve as a psychological blow to the American cause.

The British army under General Burgoyne had been defeated at Saratoga in 1777, and the American army, under George Washington, had driven the British out of New England. However, the British were still able to control the southern colonies and the land between New York and Pennsylvania. Howe's plan was to capture New York City, and then use it as a base to conquer the rest of the colonies.

Howe's forces sailed up the Hudson River and landed at Kingsbridge in September 1776. They then marched north and took control of the city of New York. Howe's force captured the American fleet in the harbor, and his troops occupied the city. The American army under General Washington retreated to the south, leaving the city in British hands.

The British army under General Washington retreated to the south, leaving the city in British hands. The British held New York City for the rest of the war, but were unable to take any other major American cities.

The British had a large advantage in numbers and resources, but the Americans had the support of the French and the colonists were willing to fight for their independence. The British army was also weakened by internal dissension and a lack of support from the American Indians.

The war continued for another seven years, with many battles and campaigns. The British were never able to gain complete control over the American colonies, and the war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, which recognized American independence.

In the years following the war, the United States worked to establish its independence and new nation. It faced many challenges, including the drafting of the Constitution and the creation of a new government.

In 1781, the British government was still under the control of the monarchy and the House of Lords. The American colonists were fighting for their independence, and the war was seen as a struggle for freedom and democracy.

The war was fought with a combination of land and sea forces. The British had a large navy, and the Americans had a smaller but effective fleet. The war was characterized by a series of battles and campaigns, in which both sides suffered heavy losses.

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III. No man can be innocent, even *Forty Commissaries*, in an endeavour to change the government of his country, if the medi-
dated revolution will light up a civil war, and the miseries in pros-
pect are likely to exceed those, which the community have been
acquainted to endure.

IV. The establishments made in America by English emigrants
and their associates might in the early day of the colonies, if the
parent country had been so determined, have been prevented or
broken up.

V. The Lords and Commons of England, being conscious of
the grants and charters for the encouragement of the colon-
ies and afterwards co-operating for regulating the planta-
tions they cannot therefore be considered as merely Royal,
but Parliamentary, or national establishments.

VI. The grants and charters to the colonies, and the posterior
settlements, regulations and usages are incontestable proofs
of a great national covenant between the Mother Country and the
colonies, for her favours by inspiring the Colonists with con-
fidence, and exposing them to hazardous and expensive undertak-
ings, created rights.

VII. Before the year 1764, the King, Lords and Commons,
were universally acknowledged to be the supreme law-givers of the
entire empire; of which the colonies were not only.

VIII. The national covenant bound the parent country to
protect and promote the colonies, as far as was consistent
with the general weal of all the dispensations of the nation; and it
obliged the plantations to submit to her authority in all cases not
repugnant to their grants, charters and establishments; and to
such acts and contributions, as were necessary for the common
defence and safety of the colonies.

IX. Neither of the contracting parties may dissolve this
compact, as long as their joint aim in the union, to wit, their
mutual prosperity, can be attained by it.

X. As no provision was made for constituting an impartial
Judge between them, their controversies are to be decided
by negotiation and treaty, or an appeal by both to the Lord of
Hosts; for neither is obliged to the other the essential rights at the
will of the other, and each is justifiable in exerting its own self-

XI. When one of them wants either will or ability to fulfil
its engagements, the other, if not instrumental to this disaffection
or impotence, will be discharged from the original obligation.

But,

XII. Since amongst imperfect beings offences are inevitable,
the contractors are by the laws of a judge who cannot be deceived,
reciprocally bound, upon exceptions taken, to pursue every measure

of a re-conciliatory nature, consistent with the end of the union;
and to such mutual concessions, as tend to the re-establishment of
the general felicity, peace and harmony. In the application of
these principles to the government of America will appear to be without blame." The former's language to her colonies, at the passing of the Stamp Act was: "You Americans are absolutely ours. We may dispose of your persons, your commerce, your lands and acquisitions as we please. You have no rights. The grants of our kings to your ancestors do not bind this nation. The privileges and securities of Englishmen cannot be yours unless you return to the old realm... All America is subject to our taxation; nor will we hear of your complaints, until you first own our authority to deal with you as we please, and acknowledge that such benefits as you request, are to be expected not as of right, but of grace." The author remarks: "Had England such principles at the first emigrations, she was bound to declare them to the adventurers, before they gave themselves to the winds and the seas, to gain her a share of the wealth and commerce of the new world, by which her island has been converted into a *Nation of Princes*." He further declares:

1. That the present animosities are imputable to the pride
and avarice of Great-Britain, in assuming an authority, inconsistent
with the compact by which the empire had been long prosperously
united.

2. That the Colonies were justifiable in censuring the new
law devised to execute the tea duty act; for that aiming to enforce
the claim of absolute sovereignty obliged to some conduct or decla-
ration against an unconditional submission.

3. That the resentment of Great Britain, on the destruction
and expulsion of the tea cargoes... was utterly unjustifiable,
and an infradiction of the league, which obliged Great Britain to protect the colonies. 

4. That the provinces were not blameable in forming a Congress, to unite their councils and ward off danger, as they did in September 1774. 

5. That the duty of the American Assemblies, and of the Congress acting for the whole continent, at that time to tender a plan to the Mother Country for restoring peace, consistent with the compact, by which the Parliament of Great Britain was to enjoy a supremacy for the common felicity of the empire and consequently, that the declaration they then made, of the right of the colonies to an exclusive legislation was a departure in terms from the original league. 

6. That it would not have been inconsistent with the dignity of Great-Britain, if instead of declaring war against her Colonies, she had animadverted upon the denial of her authority in all cases respecting internal polity, as an error. And that the parliamentary vote of the 20th of February, 1775, would have more naturally effected a treaty of reconciliation, had it explicitly asserted, that the right reserved to Parliament, of approving the quantum of the Colony contributions towards the common defence, was only claimed only on her right to judge of the exercise or defect of a due sympathy in any branch of the empire, to the general necessities of the whole body. 

7. That it was a fault to issue that proposal, in terms capable of being construed upon the principle of unlimited submission and accompanying it with acts for augmenting her force at Boston more especially for her irritating sally to Concord and Lexington, on the 19th of April 1775 [p. 7], when no Governor but Mr. Gage had received the Parliament's conciliatory remonstrance. 

8. That as this vote favoured the opinion of its being contrived, to deceive and divide the Provinces, the Congress of 1775, had some pretext for flying to arms. 

9. That the total rejection of it in August 1775, and the neglect of the Congress to recall or explain the declaration of 1774, had a natural tendency to exasperate the nation; and her Congress desires the charge of abandoning to passion. 

10. That the neglect of Great-Britain to supersede the orders to the navy, for sacrificing every town on the American coast, which should prepare for defence; and her continuance of hostilities after the petition to the King, confirmed the charge of her commencing a war to maintain an illiberal dominion. 

11. That the Congress would have had merit with their countrymen, if they had at the same time expressed assuring his Majesty, that they meant not by their declaration of rights in 1774, to exclude Parliament from participating in the regulations respecting the independence of the Colonies. 

12. That every partial view, whether of Great Britain, to aggrandize herself by extortionate exactions from the Plantations, or of America, to figure as an independent power is unrighteous in the sight of God. 

13. Both countries being chargeable with inattention to the obligations they were under to pursue the measures requisite to a reconciliation, neither of them could reject terms consistent with the original compact. 

14. That Great-Britain even in passing the prohibitory act of December 1775 [see D 21, 1775], opened a door to pacification and more especially as the King's Ministers had so early as September (soon after the Congress's petition to the King) dispatched messengers, who, in January 1776, had interviews with certain of the Delegates at Philadelphia, and made such intimations, as gave just ground to hope for an immediate termination of all differences, had the Congress sent others on their part, to confess their willingness to negotiate upon the overtures. 

15. That the concealment of these pre-intimations, added to the guilt of the Congress, and favoured the perilous design of drawing the people into the precipitate renunciation of the dependency of the Colonies, the 4th of July, 1776, and of plunging their countrymen into a tedious and desolating war. 

16. That there is reason to suspect, that the views which prompted to that awful resolution, will lead the Delegates to practice every artifice, to hide its horrible tendency from the eye of the public; and if possible, to turn the quarrel to their own emolument, at the expense of their country. 

17. That the Appeal being made by the sword to the Omniscient Judge and the war wasting the empire, it concerns those who began, as well as those who support and protract it, to cultivate concord, and return to their ancient union. 

18. If it was the duty of the Congress by withholding at first or afterwards retracting the declaration of 1774, to have prevented an open war; or to have terminated any engagement in answer to the overtures of January 1776, no subsequent transaction of the Congress, can bind the rest of their countrymen. 

19. Who are the real enemies of America, if not they who have perverted the virtuous aims of the main body of the people for the defence of their rights and privileges into a war for dominion? who, under the disguise of patriot zeal, did, unauthorized, dispatch an emissary [Silas Deane] to draw the ancient eminence of France into a contention purely domestic. 

20. It being manifest that nothing will satisfy the directors of the American Councils, but measure incompatible with the safety of the many millions of the same natural stock, Great-Britain will be justified in exerting all the powers she enjoys for her preservation. 

21. It was wise and just as well as merciful in Great-Britain, to issue as she did, in October 1778, general and undistinguishing pardons. 

22. That the sufferings of the loyalists in all parts of the continent will eternally demonstrate the hypocrisy, avarice and protracted some, and the lannicism of the rest of their oppressors, as the forbearance of Great-Britain, in not having yet executed a single rebel in her power, and in restraining from the devastations and complicated calamities, she might have brought upon the avowed ally of her inveterate enemy, of her lenity and generosity. 

23. Finally, That Great-Britain independent of her own interest in the controversy, is bound to prevent the ruin of her American friends [the loyalists], at every risk short of certain destruction to herself. If compelled by adversity to conclude a disadvantageous peace, and to part with one or more of her Colonies to France, Spain, or any other foreign nation, she should stipulate in clear and strong terms, in behalf of the loyalists who may be found there, for every advantage of disposing of their estates, and free liberty to remove to such of the Colonies or Dominions as may not be unfortunately surrendered at the end of the war to a popish or arbitrary power. 

Very important source material (the major portion of which is not published elsewhere), upon which the author bases his statements, appears in the form of footnotes. In the Charleston edition above mentioned this source material appeared as an appendix, and it was Smith's request to Rivington (see N 27, 1780) that, in this new edition, "the Appendix be taken in as Notes—to prevent disconnection in the Perusal." 

The Candid Retrospect (with all the footnotes) was reprinted in instalments in the Royal Gazette of Mr. 28, 31, and Apr 4. Smith's authorship, of course, was not mentioned. Rivington introduced the article with the statement that it was "the least exceptional of any address for years past from the American press," and added: "Happy had the leaders of the continent been actuated by the spirit it breathed! or that the general mass of the people had been early apprized of the secrets it revealed! Thousands of lives have been sacrificed to the wicked and pernicious concealment,—and it is too much to be feared, that many more continuing uninformed will become victims to the insatiable ambition and avarice of their seducers." The article appeared again in the Gazette of Aug 29, S 1, and 5, 1781. 

Smith writes in his diary: "A vessel arrives from Lisbon—Jayne a merchant there writes 14 Nov to Mr. Shoemaker that they had just recd the King's Speech which is spirited and breaths Vigor—that a large Body of Troops are ordered for this coast sufficient [illegible] to suppress a Rebellion too long protracted for Want of suitable Exertions."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

The letter is printed in Royal Gaz., Ja 31, 1781. Two days later vessels arrived direct from England bringing the king's speech.—Smith's Diary, ibid.

Smith writes that "Rivington has struck off 5000 Copies of the Candid Retrospect [see Ja 30], & given out go to Mr. Shoemaker & 60 to the Board of Directors of loyal Refugees & 100 to me & made up 400 for Genl Arnold."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

An inquiry is held on board the "Jersey," under the command
of Lieut. John Sporn, of the Royal Navy, "respecting the treatment and usage of naval prisoners in all cases." Capt. Dawson of the "Iris" (see J 25), and other British officers, are present. The testimony of six of the principal American officers among the prisoners, and seven of the men longest in confinement, shows, with respect to the prisoners "Scorpion," "Strombolo," "Hunter," and "Jersey," that "their situation was made at all times as comfortable as possible, and that they were in no instance oppressed or ill-treated; that they regularly received certain stated rations, which are "and ever have been issued to them without drawback or deduction, and of the very same species and quality with which the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, belonging to said ships were victualled; as also, the Officers and Privates of the respective guard service; and that they have at all times had fuel and every necessary convenience for cooking;" and they further say that "the sickness present among the prisoners, arises from a want of clothing, and a proper attention in themselves to their own cleanliness; and that "they have never been, and are not now crowded in the prison ship; and that two or three of each rank are now, and have ever been permitted daily, to go on shore to New-York, to purchase for themselves, or on the part of the rest of the prisoners, whatever they may be in want of."—N. T. Mrr., F 2, 1781.

Following this report, Gaine prints a series of seven different affidavits to the same effect, given voluntarily under oath before Mayor Mathews on Feb. 3. These documents, together with those mentioned above under Jan. 25 (q.v.), are printed in sequence after those dated Jan. 5 (q.v.).

6. Smith writes concerning The Candid Retrospect (see J 30): "The Pamphlet both pleases and offends—it puzzled the Loyalsists—[Capt.] Smith asked me who was the author of it. I as usual evasively states that it was imputed in Charles Town to one Williams a Lawyer. None of the Gazettes take it up—Kiriington does not even advertise it. Mr. Shoemaker has sent several Copies to Philadelphia. General Robertson & Mr. Elliot don't open their Lips upon the Subject."

7. Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

8. Smith writes in his diary that he has been informed by Israel Knapp, of Connecticut, formerly a deputy commissary in the rebel army, that "The Party that penetrated Westchester lately were 600 under General Parsons—In Rages, many, about 100 perfectly barefooted. They came for Spoil & plundered Friends & Foes Petticoats & everything to cover Nakedness. This to still Discontent."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Knapp also tells Smith that "The Comr's Declaration is among the People. Patriots thought the Exception a Blunder, said the Ex- ception took in all the Officers for all of them had condemned Loy- alsists & Courtier proposals, and were esteemed by the lessening of their Party. They gave out that 10 French Ships with 10 Land Forces are soon expected at Rhode Island. The People or 20 or 1 of them reply—What good will do us—for since we can't raise an army of our own we shall belong to France or G Britain & they had rather be immediately reconciled with the latter than run the Risk of being conquered by the other. The Zealots for Independency much mortified by the Introduction of British goods from Long Island and the Trade with the Fleet at Gardner's Bay—They think it draws out the Bollion they got from the French & that this with what they would get from us for Provisions would if withheld support the War."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

9. The correspondence of David Sproat, the British commissary of prisoners, Gaine publishes the sworn declaration of one George Battersman, dated Dec. 19, 1780, which appeared in the Penn. Gaz. of Jan. 17, 1781, condemning the treatment he received when a prisoner on the "Jersey," also the resolution of congress of Jan. 5, 1781 (q.v.), and Sproat's own answer, dated Jan. 29, 1781, ad- dressed to Mr. Skinner, the American commissary, regarding the charges against British management of prisoners.

Battersman's letter relates to the supposed number of prisoners on board (1,100, he says), the poor food, attempts to make prisoners enlist in the British service, the transfer of officers so to the "Yarmouth," etc. Battersman says in closing: "They have taken this method of starving us for the want of water, to kill us, or to make us suffer into the service. They have never allowed a man that is sick to go to the hospital ship till they are so weak and low that they often expire before they get out of the ship. They never allow the sick to be mustered only when there is a wet or damp air. The com- manding officer told us, that his orders were, that if the ship took fire, we should all be turned below and perish in the flames which we experienced one day; by accident the ship took fire in the steward's room; the commanding officer ordered the Hessian guards to turn us below and if we offered to resist that they should fire among us and if any of us should get into the water they should fire us and kill us if possible.

In his letter to Skimmer, Sproat says: "That very many of them are sick and die is true; but I will not allow that their disorders proceed from any other cause than dirt, nastiness and want of clothing." Regarding food allowance, he says he posted up the schedule of rations, and "requested of their own officers that they would take in rotation the trouble to see that they got the full quantity of good sound wholesome provisions; and that when a case happened to prove damaged or otherwise bad, it should not be served to them but headed up again, surveyed and condemned according to the custom of the navy."

He describes his own services, the fitting out and burning of "Good Hope" by the American prisoners (see Mr 5, 1780); he assails the manner in which British prisoners are treated, and declares that the congressional resolution of Jan. 5, 1781 (q.v.), "will hurry on their misery and distress faster than they are aware of and in a short time put the honour of every man to the test who is out on parole. . . ."

Immediately following this correspondence, Gaine printed, at the request of G. Dawson, captain of the "Iris," and commanding officer of British ships at New York, other correspondence on the same subject, embracing Washington's letter of Jan. 25 (q.v.), together with Dawson's reply, and the supporting affidavits made by American prisoners to show their good treatment and satisfactory rations.—N. T. Mrr., F 12, 1781; Banks, David Sproat and the Naval Prisoners, 34-46.

By unanimous ballot, the continental congress elects Robert Morris "superintendent of Finance."—Jour. of Cong. (Ford ed.), XIX. 180. He accepted the office on May 7, and took complete control on Sept. 20.—Winsor, VII. 69. See, further, My 26.

There is prepared "A plan of a piece of Ground belonging to James De Lancey Esq' near fresh water survey'd Feb. 10, 1781—40 feet to an inch."—The original MS. is in the Banczer Coll., in the N. Y. P. L.

The office of police invites proposals from any person or persons for cleaning the streets under a contract which gives "an exclusive right to take all the Mauae and Rubbish for their own benefit."—N. T. Mrr., Mr 5, 1781.

Articles found incumbering streets and wharves, contrary to the order of April 6, 1780 (q.v.), have lately been carted by the police to the Comfort of Independents greatly in front of the almshouse. The police board now publishes a notice that they will be sold at public auction on March 12, for the benefit of the poor, unless claimants obtain permission to remove them before that day.—N. T. Mrr., Mr 5, 1781.

An advertisement, headed "Pro Bono Publico," is published in New York of horse-races to be run on four days, beginning Easter Monday, April 16, "on Acast Heath, five miles from Brooklyn Ferry." The purses offered are: a "County Subscription Purse," given on two days, of £100; a: a "Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Subscription Purse," of £100; and a "City Subscription Purse," of £100. Each race is to be run under carefully arranged conditions and regulations. Among these are the following:

1. All Horses to be of eight and a-half year of age and must have been carted by the police to the Brooklyn Hill, on or before Friday, the 6th day of April; or on Saturday the 7th of April, at Mr. Loosley's Booth on the Race Ground, or to pay double entrance at the post.

2. No person will be admitted to start a Horse, for either of the Purses, unless the rider is in proper uniform, with a small saddle jockey cap, silk jacket, and light Boots.

It is expected that no person will attempt to erect a booth on the race ground, without first subscribing at least three guineas, neither to sell wines, liquors, &c. from waggons and other carriages, without subscribing two guineas towards the Saddle, Bridle and Whip [to be run for each day], and other expenses attending the race.

Tavern-keepers Take Notice.

To avoid suspicion of collusive practice in running, it is ex- cepted Gentlemen (who enter Horses for any of the Purses above mentioned) do qualify themselves, that the Horses entered in their
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name is solely their property, and that they have no claim or con-

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nection with any Horse ordered to run on any of the days, excepting

what is patronized by their names.

The advertisement is signed "God Save the King," and dated at "Brooklyn Hall, Feb. 10, 1781."—N. Y. Merc., Feb. 16, 1781. See, further, J. 4. See also the Aetion Heath, a Tale of the Olden Time," in The Scrap Table, No. 18 (Boston, 1810), which is an historical tale of this race-course on Long Island.

Mar.

1. The Chamber of Commerce presents an address to Sir Henry Clinton advising him to suspend the collection of duties on imported articles because its enforcement "will be attended with the most fatal effects to the supply of this Garrison and the Mercantile Interest." Clinton complies with the request and promises to send a copy of the memorial to the king's secretary of state.—Col. Rec. of N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1784, 247-50.

2. Smith writes in his diary: "General Philips sails with a fresh Gale; it is a good thing we are not to see Gen. H. Clinton told me last night in his Coach as we ret'd from Dinner at General Robertson's that the French were not moved last Thursday & we have now here a go 6 or 6 Frigates to convoy the Detachtn' going to the Chesapeake. It is calculated that [La] Fayette will not reach Arnold in several Days by being obliged to head the navigable Rivers of Virginia."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

1782

New York State passes a law for relieving persons loyal to the United States whose sons have, contrary to their will, joined the enemy, from the payment of certain taxes.—Laws of N. Y., 4th sess., chap. 28 (printed by Holt, 1782).

It is now supposed "that the enemy must soon leave New York."—From Chatham news in The N. J. Jour., My 30, 1781.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel Birch publishes a regulation which prescribes that cord-wood shall be of the full length of four feet "including half the scar." His order also provides that, after July 1, no one shall "drive any iron bound Cart, Truck, or other Carriage, within this city," for carrying goods for hire, under penalty of £5 for each offence.—N. Y. Merc., Mr 19, 1781. See also Dawson's report on city finances in the Revolution, in Proc., Bd. of Alds., LXXVII: 248.

A packet ship is stranded at Corlear's Hook.—Royal Gal., Mr 15, 1781.

Fraunces offers his tavern for sale, describing it as follows: "To be Sold, with or without the Fixtures. An elegant three story house and a half brick dwelling house, situate in Great Dock Street, at the corner of Broad Street, the property of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, and for many years distinguished as the Queen's Head Tavern; in which are nine spacious rooms, besides five bed chambers, with thirteen fire places, an excellent garret in which are three bed rooms well finished, an excellent good kitchen, and a spring of remarkable fine water therein; a most excellent cellar under the whole, divided into three commodious apartments; a convenient yard, with a good easter and pump, and many other conveniences too numerous to be mentioned, are in excellent repair, and are in every respect, in present a remarkable good stand for business of any kind, and will upon a reestablishment of civil government be the most advantageous situation in this city, from its vicinity to the North River and New Jersey. . . ."—N. Y. Merc., Mr 19, 1781. Fraunces did not effect a sale of the property until April 23, 1785 (p. 2).

A letter received at Boston from Connecticut states: "The mer-
chants of New-York, and their associates in a number of these states, employ every kind of means for conveying English goods, through this continent. We see, by the New-York Gazettes, and by divers letters from that city, that its inhabitants are enraged at the late resolves of Congress for the confiscation of English merchan-
dize: This is one proof that these resolutions have struck them in a most sensible part. In truth, if we could but agree to do what it is in our power towards ruining the commerce of England, we
not cut off an arm of this tyrannical power, and have more hope
of speedily reducing her to the terms which form the object of the present war.---N. Y. Merc., Ap 15, 1782.

Under this date, and on April 1, Von Kraft makes mention in his journal of a "Church parade in a stable near Morris' House."—Von Kraft's Jour., 1782.

A French officer at New York writes to a friend in London: "I see the pleasure to acquaint you, that our affairs go on so extremely well, that I doubt not but we shall soon be Masters of all America, for it is impossible for them to hold out much longer; Washington's army is reduced to a handful of men, half starved, without clothing, and in want of every necessary, daily deserting, some coming over to us, and others returning home. . . .

The situation of the post-office at this time is indicated in an advertisement for the sale of a house and lot, "No 18, Broad-Street, opposite the General Post Office."—Royal Gal., Mr 28, 1781.

The state legislature passes "An Act more effectually to punish Adherence to the King of Great-Britain, within this State." This provides that any New Yorker who shall teach, write, or print that "the King of Great Britain hath, or of Right ought to have, any Authority . . ." in over this State," or who shall try to persuade others to renounce their allegiance to the state, shall be guilty of felony and may be tried and convicted for that crime. Instead of being sentenced to death, the convicted person may be made to serve for three years on board a war ship belonging to the United States or to France.—Laws of N. Y., 4th sess., chap. 48 (printed by Holt, 1782), Laws of N. Y. State against Loyalty (London, 1786), 110-11; Ind. Gal., D 27, 1785.

The city vestry advertises for proposals, to be received at the almshouse, for renting the Tea Water Pump for the ensuing year.—Royal Gal., Mr 31, 1781.

The first American man-of-war is building at Portsmouth, N. H., under the superintendence of Paul Jones; it is named the "Amer-
ica." It was launched on Nov. 5, 1782.—Adams, Annals of Portsmouth (1824), 276; Mäclar. Hist. of the U. S. Navy, I: 144; Hill, Twenty-six Historic Ships (1943), 37.

Wm. Smith writes to Clinton: "In the manifest Declension of the severe Restraint heretofore laid upon the Rebel Press and the increasing Eageress of the Multitude to see what comes from our's I beg leave to remind your Excellency of your Intention that I should suspect certain Papers taken in Virginia that may serve to detect the Frauds upon the People.

'Rivington's Gazette being more sought for is the best Vehicle for such Communications but as none of them go out except such as his Customers send to their Friends 'tis humbly submitted whether he ought not to be ordered to put up a 100 Copies & forward them weekly to Connecticut and New Jersey under such Directions by the Flaggs as are most likely to convey them far into the interior Country."

"I am always at your Excellency's Command and with the highest Respect Sir
"Your most faithful and obed'nt serv't"—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

Smith writes that he finds the Rebel Papers the Congress freely handled by anonymous Essayists under the Title of the Indep' American the Druid &c. "These," he adds, have impelled Gov. Trumbull and the legislatures in New York and Massachu-
setts to publish "Address to the multitude to animate them afresh with strong Implications of their apostacy from their first Principles."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

A number of Citizens having formed themselves into Com-
panies by the names of the Friendly Union, Hand in Hand, and Heart to Heart Fire Companies," with the good purpose of aiding in removing and securing the personal property of inhabi-
tants, endangered by fire, a garrison order is issued that the mem-
ers of these companies (and they only) are to wear "round hats with black caps and white trims." They are to be permitted to pass any country without hindrance, and to be exempt "from handing buckets, or assisting to work the engines."—Royal Gal., Apr 8, 1781; Men. Com. Coun. (1863), 711;
Smith writes that the "plain truth" of the Candid Retrospect (see Ja 50) "pleases neither Whig nor Tory." Gen. Robertson indicts "in his Six Points of Concernment with all the old Governors..." (see Mar. 15).—N. T. Merc., Ap 30, 1781: Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 117. "As that success undoubtedly effected a retreat, it were to be wished, upon the purest principles of whiggism, that the enemy might meet with like success every day."—Penn. Gaz., My 16, 1781, under Trenton news.

Afeu de jour is fired by all the troops in the garrison "in consequence of the Victory obtained by Lord Cornwallis, over the Rebel Army..." (see Mar. 15).—N. T. Merc., Ap 30, 1781: Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 117. "As that success undoubtedly effected a retreat..."
and the capture of Fort Independence. "In consequence of the May measures concerted at the late interview, all the French Troops, except about 200 to be left as a guard over their heavy stores and Baggage at Providence, are to march as soon as circumstances will admit, and form a junction with me upon the North River.—Five hundred Militia are to be stationed upon Rhode Island for the preservation of the Works which have been erected, and for the security of the harbour. . . . Upon a full consideration of affairs in every point of view, an expedition against New York has been deemed preferable to making further detachments to the Southward, while they can only be sent by land. . . . The enemy, weakened as they are now by detachment, must either sacrifice the valuable Post of New York, or recall a part of their force from the Southward to defend them. . . . I am very apprehensive of a formidable Invasion of the Northern frontier, as the Enemy from Canada are undoubtedly collecting in considerable force at Crown Point. . . ."—From transcript of the original text, pub. in cat. (sale no. 1758) of The Anderson Galleries, New York, of collections of various consignors to be sold Jan. & 24, 1924 (item 385).

In a letter to La Fayette on May 31, Washington gave a report of the Wethersfield conference, at which, it appeared, he, Rochambeau, Chateilene, Gen. Knox, and Gen. Duportail were present. Writing from New Windsor, he says in this letter: "Upon a full Consideration of our Affairs in every Point of View, an Attempt upon New York with its present Garrison (which, by Estimation is reduced to 17,000 men) is considered (with and of this) was deemed preferable to a Southern Operation, as we had not a Command of the Water. The Reasons which induced this Determination were, the Danger to be apprehended from the approaching Heats, the inevitable Dissipation and Loss of Men by so long a March, and the Difficulty of Transportation; but above all, it was thought that we had a tolerable Prospect of expelling the Enemy, or obliging them to withdraw Part of their Force from the Southward, which last would give the most effectual Relief to those States. The French Troops are to march this Way as soon as certain Circumstances will admit. . . . I . . . you perceive it will be some Time before our Plan can be ripe for Execution, and that a Failure on our Part in Men and Supplies may defeat it but I am in hopes that the States at this Quarter will exert themselves to attain what has long been a favourite, and is an important object to them. This letter was intercepted by the British, and was evidently a ruse (see N.23)—Lloyd’s Eve. Post, JI 13-16, 1781.

A letter received in London on July 17 from a British officer at New York declared: "It is believed our General intends attacking Mr. Washington’s lines the Rebel Mail which we intercepted, tells us, he, with Rochambeau, and 4,000 French troops, propose attacking us; but, alas! Sir, did they but know how well we were prepared to receive them, they would never entertain another thought of it."—Lloyd’s Eve. Post (London), JI 13-16, 1781.

Lieut.-Gov. Elliott, presiding at a meeting of the council, informs the members that Gov. Robertson has left the city for a short time and has delivered the orders to hurry on the Cown, Min., of 500. Cf. Wm. Smith’s Diary, VII, under the same date.

Smith writes that he is informed that Sir Henry Clinton "confesses he hates Business that he thinks himself fit for a small army but not for the complicated work assigned him—He wishes a Vice Roy above both him & the admiral."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Congress approves a "Plan for establishing a National Bank in the United States, submitted to their consideration, by Mr. Robert Morris, the 17th May, 1781." The resolutions were published in full in the N. Y. Packet (Fish-Kill), JI 14, 1781. See F 20.

Sir Henry Clinton informs William Smith that he is assured by private letters that the British are "in a fair way in an Alliance with the Emperor of Germany but Ministers are silent. . . . till the Treaty is concluded."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Wm. Smith writes that a "Plan of Peace" is under discussion in which the British give up "all the Colonies Northward of the Chesapeake." Cornwallis is said to favour it.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant at New York, issues long and detailed market regulations, which are published in full. The reason for this is that "divers persons influenced by a desire of inordinate gain, have been guilty of engraving and forstalling all kinds of virtuall and provisions in this town, whereby the prices thereof are excessively enhanced." The first regulation is "That all fresh meats, victuals and provisions of all kinds (fish excepted) shall be openly sold in one or other of the public Market Places, and nowhere else in this city (the place where Coenties Market formerly stood, to be considered as one) on penalty of forfeiture, one moiety to the informer, and the other to the better of the poor of this city." No sales shall be made there before sunrise.—N. Y. Merc., JI 4, 1781; Man. Com. Cope (1861), 714; Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXVI: 219.

The reference to the "place where Coenties Market formerly stood" is a clear indication that it had been removed. The last date prior to this when the building appears of record was Aug. 23, 1780 (see Royal Gaz. of that date), although it is mentioned a later date in an advertisement for rooms to let in a house "in Dock Street, near the Coenties Market."—Royal Gaz., JI 30, 1781. This reference, however, evidently means the familiar site and neighbourhood, it being thus specifically referred to in another advertisement, two years later, of a merchant’s removal "to the house No. 17 in Little Dock Street between the Old Slip and Coenties Market-Place."—Ibid., My 14, 1783.

"This ‘Market-place’ was not used as such after peace was proclaimed, but the Slip was a grand depot, principally for all the market-boats, which brought farming produce and live stock that came down the East River, and this continued, principally until the year 1815."—De Voe, Market-Book, 122-23, 125. See also N 16, 1720; Ag 2, 1771; L. M. R. K., III: 1956; and of this, it was said: "The Grand Rorses of Accost Heath [see F 26], Being postponed till Wednesday the 6th of June, on account of the King’s birth day, notice is hereby given the Public, that there will be a Hurling Match on the ground on Tuesday the 7th instant; when those Gentlemen who have a curiosity to play (or see) that ancient diversion, will get hurls and bats at the Irish Flag, at twelve o’clock; and at four in the afternoon an elegant saddle will be run for."—N. Y. Merc., JI 4, 1781. See also My 18, 1782.

The American privateer "General Washington" (said to be the property of Gen. Washington and Robert Morris) is brought into port by "The Chatham."—Journ. of Hugh Gaine, II: 120; N. Y. Merc., No. 1548.

"Europeans are sent to England in the Confederate, who sailed with the Fleet this Day."—Gaine, op. cit., II: 120. This may have been the captured American frigate "Confederacy."—See Ap 19.

Von Krafot reports that at this time "At New York were still in camp, of the English, the 22nd and 43rd regiments and the 76th Scotch. The Hessian Body regiment was in camp at Johnsheath House [Jones’ house, "Mount Pitt"]—see 1776; the Prz. Charl regiment by the 76th mile-stone, east side."—On Krafot’s Jour., 140. See S 1776, Ag 25.

Congress adopts instructions to Adams, Franklin, Jay, Laurens, and Jefferson, authorizing the acceptance of the mediation proposed by the Empress of Russia and the Emperor of Germany. These forbid any treaty of peace which shall not, first, effectually secure the independence and sovereignty of the United States, according to the subsisting treaties with France; and, second, in which the said treaties shall not be left in full force.—Winor, VII: 92.

Among items of news from the British admiralty office are the following: "Tuesday [June 12] a commission passed the great seal, appointing Robert Digby, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, commander in chief of his Majesty’s ships and vessels employed on the coast of North-America, and a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for signing pardons to his Majesty’s subjects in America. . . . "Prince William Henry set out for Portsmouth to embark for North America with Admiral Digby on the 28th,"—N. Y. Merc., S 10, 1781. Digby and the prince arrived Sept. 26 (q.v.).

"A Bull Baiting, after the true English manner," is advertised to take place at the Brooklyn ferry. Taurus will be brought to the Ring at 3 o’clock; some good dogs are already provided, but every assistance of that sort will still be esteemed a favour. A Dinner exactly British will be upon Loosley’s table at 11 o’clock, after which there is not the least doubt but that the song called O! the Roast Beef of old England will be sung with harmony and glee." The sport of bull-baiting is somewhat described in blank verse: "A Bull of Magnitude and Spirit, Will dare the dogs preceding me, etc. —Royal Gaz. of 1781, JI 30, 1781.

Smith writes of Gen. Skinner’s "ridiculous Expedition to Monmouth for Cattle for the Navy (15 Ships now uselessly anchored at the Hook)." About 1,300 men took part in the incursion but were
so slow in their movements that people and cattle had disappeared when they arrived. Ten men were lost, and only a few lean cattle and 40 sheep taken.—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

Washington plans “to surprise the Enemy's Posts at the No. end of Yk. Island, . . . having fixed up the Night of the 2d. of July for this purpose—and having moreover combined with it an attempt to cut off Delancy's six or eight light Corps without engaging them.” From Washington's journal (in the Lib. of the Dept. of State, Washington), pub. in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1881), VI: 117-18 (see also 113-14).

Wm. Smith writes that reports come from England that “both the General [Clinton & Adm] [Barthoumot] are blamed and with great Reason” for their failure to cooperate. “The Generals in said with their Johnson Place, and write to them in Civil Terms— the Dread of increasing the Minority Faction.” The admiral sailed for home on the 6th.—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

Because of failure to receive his salary, and for other reasons, Chief-Justice Smith fancies he may be out of favour with the home government, and says: “Don't they see the Candid Retrospect—am I suspected to be the Author? It is known only to De Rosset and Fanning . . . I will persevere nevertheless in what I conceive to be the true Interest of the whole Empire & if possible bring on an American Parliament.”—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

This evening and the following day some “rebels” crossed over North River from Jersey and marched in full view of the Hessians near Fort Independence, “in whole regiments, flags flying and bands playing, down along the lower Courtland House.” Many of them were wounded or killed by the “Yagers” (sharpshooters).—Von Krafft’s Jour., 143; Winner, VI: 561. This was a skirmish at Kingsbridge between 200 “Yagers” and 50 horsemen on the one side, and an advance corps of the “rebels” consisting of 800 foot and 750 horse. The “Yagers” compelled the “rebels” to quit the port, and drove them from the heights as far as Deveaux's house. The troops were ordered to fall back to their former position leaving 100 “Yagers” at Fort Independence, who observed the movements of Gen. Washington's army as he reconnoitred “Spiten Devil.”—Royal Gov., Jl 14, 1781.

Wm. Smith adds: “It remains doubtful . . . whose loss is greatest—They have carried off the Cattle collected by the Refugees. I believe we have near 40 wounded—40 or 5 killed—I don’t learn of more than 21 of the Rebels left dead in different Places. They carried their Wounded off in 9 Wagons.

“there seems to be a general Censure of Sir H as unprepared for a great Force. . . . He is blamed for not having Boats at the Bridge named Vessels in the River . . .”

“If Sir H wishes the Enemy to venture near our Posts he ought to be prepared to surround them by the Hudson or the Sound . . . if he desires to keep them at Home he should fill the Hudson with Vessels & appear to menace West point. He is incapable of Business—He consults No Body—All about him are Illers & ignorant.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (M.S.), VII: under Jl 4.

The battle of Loyal Volunteers of N. Y. City, commanded by the governor, Lieut.-Gen. Robertson, paraded in Broadway at 5 a.m.; and at 6 marched to the house of Mayor David Mathews on Water St. Here the mayor, their heat-colonel, presented the corps with “a pair of elegant colours, a compliment from Lieut.-Gen. Robertson,” in approbation of their “loyalty and spirited resolution in forming themselves into a select body for the defence of this city.” The officers were drawn up in three ranks in front of the battalion, which stood presenting arms, while a band played “God Save the King.” They then proceeded to “the ground of exercise above the ship-yards, and after a very short field day, particularly calculated for immediate service,” they marched back “to the Field from St. Paul’s Church,” and, accompanied by two light infantry companies, music, etc., “lodged their colours” at Lient.-Col. Mathews's house. Officers and men numbered 332. They “made an elegant appearance, being a fine body of men, dressed in uniform.”—N. Y. Merc., Jl 9, 1781.

There seems to be no Attention to our Militia, either here or on Long Island or Staten Island. This ought to be Gen. Robertson’s Care—more than we anticipated—the Soldiers employed at King’s Bridge in Work Capt. Scott of the Artillery tells me agreed by the Generals last Summer to set about the next Day—and at Breucklyn on what they ought to have done in March, rather than in the present extreme Heats.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary July (M.S.), VII.

A New Yorker writes: “Jonathan is collecting all his forces, raising Heaven and Earth to besiege us, in conjunction with about 4000 French troops; on this occasion the New-England Yankees seem to be very forward, in its consequences, put an end to the rebellion.”—Lloyd’s Env. Post (London), Ag 31-S. 3, 1781.

“Near 500 men being ordered to march for Kingsbridge, to cover and secure a reconnoitre of the Enemies works on the No. end of York Island, Harlaen river, & the Sound, were prevented doing so by incessant rain.”—From Washington’s journal (in State Dept., Wash.), pub. in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1881), VII: 119.

Von Krafft records in his journal that his company and “the Body Company” have to move unexpectedly into tents in Fort Knuyphenhusen, because “the Rebels” are expected.—Von Krafft’s Jour., 143.

Washington writes in his journal: “I passed the North River with Count de Rochambeau—Genl. de Beville, his Qr. Mr. Genl. Genl. & Com. Deportuil in one boat. Duportail in another, reports to General of Posts and Encampments at the North end of York Island.” He records what he discovered, including the following:

“About the center of the Ground leading to Jeffrey’s Rock or point a Guard mounts. . . .

the shore from Jeffrey’s rock downwards was quite open and many—Huts of any kind—Huts. . . Troops—none being encamped below the heights. The shore did not even appear springs, or washing places any where on the face of the Hill which were resorted to—

The Island is totally stripped of Trees, & wood of every kind; but low bushes (apparently as high as a mans waste) appear in places which were covered with wood in the year 1776.

The side of the Hill from the Batteries below Fort Tryon, to the Bay opposite to fort Kuyphenhusen is difficult of access; but there seems to be a place abt 200 yds above the bay, which has the best appearance of a landing, and is most private—but a but or two on the heights abt. 200 yds above Fort Kuyphenhusen, & a little above the old long Battery, which was thrown up in 1776 must be avoided by leaving it on the left in getting to the Fort last mentioned.

The hill in the hollow below Morris’s heights (between that & Harlaem) is a good place to land; but near the York road opposite there appeared to be a few Tents—and many Dragon Horses seemed to be at Pasture in the low land between the heights—a landing perfectly concealed but not so good, might be made a little higher up the river, and nearer to those heights which ought to be immediately occupied (between the old American lines and the aforesaid hollows).

From the point within the mouth of Spiven devil, the way to the Fort on Cox’s Hill seems difficult, and the first part of it covered with bushes—there is a better way up from the outer point, but too much exposed to a discovery from the ship which Iys opposite to it, and on acet of its being less covered with wood—

The ground round the Fort on Cox’s hill is clear of Bush—there is an abats around the works, but no frizing; nor could I discover whether there is a ditch.

At the No. Ee corner there appeared to be no Parapet—but the whole seemed to be in a decaying state—the gate is next the No. River.

Fort Tryon, Kuyphenhusen & Ft. George on Laurell, with the Battery in the line of Pallisading across from River to River appeared to be well frized, ditched & abattied—in a word to be strong and in good repair.

Fort No. 8 is also abattied & frized at the Top—the gate is next Haerlem—there are no Houses or Huts on the side of the Hill from this work till you come near old Fort Independence.

On Mr Gowans heights there appears (by the extent of the Troops to be seen there) and encamped—supposed to be British Grenadiers—a little in the rear of this and on the (enemy) left, are a number of Huts—but whether they are Inhabited or not could not be ascertained—there being different opinions on this
point from the nearest view we could get of it.—On the height opposite to Morris' White House there appeared to be another Regt. (supposed to be the 38th British) Between this and Fort Knyphausen (abt. half way) are two small Encampments contiguous to each other—both together containing two or 3 and 40 Tents.

—Hensins—On Laurel Hill near Fort George is another Encampment in view abt. 40 Tents & Huts which appear to be Inhabited also—by (it is said)—the 57th Regiment.

"The other, and only remaining Encampment in view, discoverable from the west side of the river, is betw. the Barrier and King's bridge—In the hollow between Cox's Hill and the heights below—"One hundred Tents could be counted in view at the same time, and others might be hid by the Hill—At this place it is said the Jagers—Hessians & Anspach lay."

—Mag. of Am. Hist., VI. 121.

"Again ordered abt. 5000 men to be ready to march at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's Posts at Kingsbridge—and to cut off, if possible, such of Delancy's Corps as should be found outside their lines."

"At the hour appointed the march commenced in 4 columns on different roads. The whole Army (Parson's division first) arrived at Kingsbridge about daylight & formed on the heights back of Fort Independence—extending towards delancy's Mills—while the Legion of Lauzen & Waterbury proceeded to scour the Necks of Morrisania & thros to little effect, as most of the Refugees were fled, & hid in such obscure places as not to be discovered; & by stealth got over to the Island adjacent, & to the enemy's shipping which they attacked a few, & forth, & burnt Cattle & Houses brought off.—"From Washington's Journal, pub. in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1881), VI: 122-23; N. J. Jour., Aug. 1, 1781.

Washington continues the record of his expedition around Kingsbridge:

"The enemy did not appear to have had the least intelligence of our movement—or to know we were upon the heights opposite to them till the whole Army were ready to display. I began, with General Rochambeau the Engineers, to reconnoitre the enemy's position & works, first from Tippett's hill opposite to their left—and from hence it was evident that the small redoubt (Fort Charles) near Kingsbridge would be absolutely at the command of a battery which might be erected thereon.—It also appeared equally evident that the fort on Cox's hill was in bad repair. . . . From this view and every other I could get of Forts Tryon, Knyphausen & Laurel hill, the works are formidable.

"There are no Barracks or huts on the East side of the Hill on which Forts Tryon and Knyphausen stands—nor are there any on the hill opposite except those by Fort George. Near the Blew bell there is a number of Houses, but they have more the appearance of Stables & Hen Houses—Fort Tryon & Fort Charles, at the Gate, are about 14 or 15 Tents; which is the only Encampment I could see without the line of Pallisading, as the large one discovered on the 18th through the brake at the Hill betw. Fort Tryon & Cox's hill was not to be seen from any view I had.—"A continued hill from the Creek East of Haslamar River & a little below Morrisania's White House, Brown's Creek, filled in—Peterson, Landmarks, 1858, has from every part of it the command of the opposite shore, and all the plain adjoining within range of shot from batteries which may be erected thereon.—The general width of the river along this range of Hills appears to be from one to two hundred yardes—the opposite shore (tho' more or less marshy) does not seem miry, & the banks are very easy of access—between the Forts, & Battery under cover of a Hill No. West of Harlem town is capable of scouring the plain is difficult to determine from this side, but it would seem as if the distance was too great to be within the range of its shot on that part of the plain nearest the Creek before mentioned, & which is also nearest the height back of our old lines thrown up in the year 1776. —It unfortunately happens that in the rear of the (continued) hill before mentioned there is a deep swamp, and the grounds, East of that swamp are not so high as the heights near Harlem river.

"In the rear of this again is the Bruns, which is not to be crossed without Boats below De Lacey's Mills."—From Washington's journal pub. in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1881), VI: 123-24. See also the Military Journal of James Tischer, M.D. (1843), 321.

Von Krafft records that the combined forces of the "Rebels" and French, in whole columns, came marching over, where Independent had been, and "up towards us," in different divisions. From Laurel Hill a few shots were fired from the fort with 24-pounders at the "Rebels," whereupon they immediately retired behind the height. Afterwards, Von Krafft saw several columns of the "Rebels" march off behind Fort No. 8 (just south of N. Y. University) to the end of "Morrisiey" but being terrifically bombarded from Harlem, from "Shenek-hill" (Snake Hill), they were "soon retreating into the thicket and returning again."—Von Krafft's Jour., 144.

This is one of the early references to Snake Hill, the rocky height now in the centre of Mt. Morris Park, the name of which is taken from the Dutch "Slangberg," on account of the reptiles which formerly infested it.—Riker, Hist. of Harlem, cited in 25th Ann. Rep., Am. Socn. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 195, where collated historical information regarding the mark is publishing, including other references to "Shenek Hill" from Von Krafft's Jour.

Wm. Smith has a visit from Gen. Arnold, who is "dissatisthed at the Inactivity of the Day.——Says we have here now 10,500 odd rank & file of Regulars exclusive of Officers who may be near 2000 more. Yet Washington shewed himself yesterday at King's Bridge & 'tis said in Morrisania. Sir H Clinton went out this morning at 3 but was back to dine at the Hill formerly Mortier's.

"He disapproves of L. A. Cornwallis's Stay in Virginia with 7000 Men. He advised his going with 4000 to Alexandria & Baltimore and the Head of Elke—Offered to meet him at either Place with 1000 more by Water—Would by this Time have ousted the Congress at Philadelphia."—Wm. Smith's Diary (Ms.), VII.

"The commodious Wind-Mill, with six lots of ground adjoining, situated near the One Mile Stone, and fronting the Bowery Lane, is offered for sale.—N. T. Merc., Jl 23, 1781.

"The Postcoons carried to King's Bridge but the Rebels who were yesterday at Morrisania are fallen back.—We took up the Bridge on Sunday—What conduct!"—Wm. Smith's Diary (Ms.), VII.

A letter written from New York contains the following:—"The French and the Rebels have lately made their appearance before our lines; but four days ago they fell back towards the White Plains. They industriously propagate through the country that they intend to attempt New York, which I do not believe. Washington, perhaps, is willing to make a desjisperate push, but he cannot have the least hopes without the assistance of the French; and we do not think they are ripe to knock their heads against a wall, to please their new Confederates, with whom we are well assured they are upon very indifferent terms. . . .

"Those here, who are best informed, entertain not a doubt, that a prudent conduct on our part, must ensure success. However justly odious the leaders of the Rebels are on account of the miseries they have brought on their country, we must, in candour, allow them profound capacity, and unremitting industry."—Lett. & Eco. Post (London), Jan. 11, 1781.

Congress again resolves (see Ja 5): "That it appears to Congress [report from a committee headed by Elias Boudinot] that a very large number of marine prisoners and citizens of these United States, taken by the enemy, are now close confined on board prison-ships in the harbour of New York:

"That the said prison-ships are so unequal in size to the number of prisoners, as not to admit of a possibility of preserving life in this warm season of the year, they being crowded together in such a manner as to be in danger of suffocation, as well as exposed to every kind of putrid and pestilential disorder.

"That, therefore, the Commander in Chief [Washington] be, and he is hereby, instructed and required to remonstrate to the proper officers within the enemy's lines . . .

"That the Commander in Chief be, and he is hereby, also instructed to direct the supplying the said prisoners with such provisions and light clothing . . ."—Jour. of Cong. (ed. by Hunt), XLII: 829-30; Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ships: from the original MS. of Capt. Thomas Dring, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 171; Dandridge, Am. Prisoners of the Rev., 402. See, further, Ag 21.

The following letter is written by a prisoner on the "Jersey" prison-ship ("vulgarly called Hell") : " . . . Our ship's company is reduced to a small number (by death and entering into the British service) of 19 . . . we bury 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 men a day, we have 200 more sick and falling sick every day, the sickness is the yellow fever, small-poix, and in short everything that can be mentioned . . . our morning's salutation is, 'Rebels! turn out your dead!'"—Penn. Packet, S 4, 1781.
The late Henry James wrote in his correspondence:

"The Fleet of German Troops (1800) arrive from the Weser—The chief Porte Trumbull of 32 Guns taken by the Iris (Capt. Dawson) formerly the Hancoc and several other Prizes. These Troops change the Condition of Affairs. Washington & the French must abandon W Chester. They hoped to induce us to draw off Part of L. Cornwallis's Forces—Of this they have now no Prospect—I am at a Loss what Veil they can invent to pacify the People who have been interested in the Conduct of this Revolution. I have heard the People in the Highland Forts. Hardy I believe on Account of Contentions. What Disgrace if they fall back—One Army to the Mountains & the Rest to Rhode Island!"

"Sir H C ought to muster in the River & acquire the Credit of forcing them to retire. He should do more send 3000 Men to Delaware to meet Cornwallis at the Head of Elk if the Earl is determined & I doubt his Attempting any Thing. Mr. White says he apologized for not going out with a Part of his 12000 by his Dread of a Party by Water to burn this Town."

"Sir H is a distress'd Man. Drummond the Auditor has shown his Expenditures greater than Howe's with a larger Force. A Board of Enquiry of Genl Robertson Birch Earl of Lincoln [sic] Patterson Genl Campell from Pennsylvania—Elliot & White. What hinders our landing any where at Philad: Boston Providence New London or any other Place where there are Stores? Sir H now commands here 15,000—Virginia 8 Thousand & above 4 Thousand in S Carolina—in all 25,000."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

A letter reaches Washington from De Grasse, stating that he will sail directly for the Chesapeake. Washington desires to cooperate with him there against Cornwallis, instead of making a descent upon New York (with the expected help of the French fleet under De Grasse) for the purpose of taking the city from Sir Henry Clinton, whose forces are weakened by detachments to the southward.—N. Y. City during the Am. Rev. (1881), 177, footnote.

"General orders are now issued for the army to prepare for a movement at a moment's notice. The real object of the allied armies [in the present campaign] become a subject of much speculation. Ostensibly, an investment of the city of New York is in contemplation—preparations in all quarters for some months past, indicate this to be the object of our combined operations. . . . General Washington and Count Rochambeau have crossed the North river, and it is supposed for the purpose of reenforcing the enemy's posts on the Jersey shore. A field for an extensive encampment has been marked out on the Jersey side, and a number of ovens have been erected and fuel provided for the purpose of baking bread for the army. . . . The royal army at New York, have received a reinforcement of three thousand Germans from Europe" (see Ag. 11)—James Thaxter, M.D., A Military Journal (1843), 342.

"To have a copy," says Smith, "a very succinct Review of this Campaign. I wish'd to have centured less & have studied to avoid it, as far as consisted with Fidelity to the Public. I mean to send a Copy to Eden & another to Tryon that one or other may reach the Cabinets. My Views are to prevent a Dereliction of the Colonies or any Part of them from Want of Success by shewing it impossible to erroneous Plans or a shameful Inactivity. I have faulted Lord Cornwallis Idea with Tenderness. I know not how to spare Sir H Clinton. It is from my Disapprobation of his Conduct that I do not avail myself of the openings he gives for an Acquaintance that would grow into Confidence—I am satisfied that he is a Trifler jealous & domineering. Our Neighbourhood has brought me to the knowledge of his Family—Not a Man of Business or Estate amongst them. They are ready to make a use of their Genl's for their own Interests. I allude to Oliver De Lancey Junr his Adjut General Capl Stapleton & Bibby assistants to De Lancey Col Crobie Barrack Master Genl Smith his Chief Secy Capl Russell & Major Phillips Deputy or Assis Secretaries Ld Dalrymple Cell Brw Co Water Aid De Camp. Of all these they have the least Pretension to genius or Learning (Watson) but he has rather taste than Strength of Mind & none of the Lott seeks Information. Their Principal I understand gives himself to such Guts of Passion that No Gent of Spirit and Independence will long continue in his Family—I don't find any of the Generals to have his Confidence—Arnold says they all complain. Hilliard & Robertson are most attended to—the latter thinks himself meanly of him—The former has the inner hold of Tongue for his Interest affects to conceal his Connection with him—Poor Sir Henry! His Want of Parts renders him insensible of his Dangers—He is Civil to me as a Neighbour & I don't wish a more intimate Connection, Aug. 15 because it cannot be useful to the Public & may hamper me. It is long since I have visited him."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

For a copy of Smith's "succinct Review," endorsed "Review of Operations in 1781 to 15 Aug.," lacking, however, the first pages, see Wm. Smith's Papers (MS.), folio 212.

Agreed to by the direction of Congress of Aug. 3 (g.t.), Washington's letter to Commodore Affleck proposing that "our Commissary—general of prisoners, or any other officer, who shall be agreed upon, shall have liberty to visit the ships, inspect the situation of the prisoners, and make a report, from an exact survey of the situation . . . whether, in his opinion, there has been any just cause for complaint."—In his reply, dated at New York on Aug. 10, the commodore stated, among other things: "The Government having made no other provision for naval prisoners than shipping [prison-ships], it is impossible that the greater inconvenience, which people on board ships experience beyond those confined on shore, can be avoided, and a sudden accumulation of people often aggravates the evil. But I assure you, that every attention is shown that is possible, and that the Prison ships are under the very same regulations here, that have been constantly observed towards the prisoners of all nations in Europe. Tables of diet are publicly affixed, officers visit every week, reduct and report grievances, and the numbers are thinned as they can provide shipping, and no attention has been wanting to send any officer fit to go a character to the lines for that purpose, he will be conducted to, and he shall be accompanied by an officer, and become a witness of the manner in which we treat the prisoners. And I shall expect to have my visitor the prisoners detained in your jails and dungeons in like manner, as well as in the mines. . . . "—Recollections of the Jersey Prison ships from the original M.S. of Capt. Thomas Dray, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Davison 1843), 15; Banks, David Sprear and the Naval Prisoners (1909), 21; Dandridge, Am. Prisoners of the Rev. 404-6. For Washington's later observations, see D 27.

"Our situation reminds me of some theatrical exhibition where the interest and expectations of the spectators are continually increasing, and where curiosity is brought to the highest point. Our destination has been for some time matter of perplexing doubt and uncertainty; bets have run high on one side, that we were to occupy the ground marked out on the Jersey shore, to aid in the siege of New York, and on the other, that we are stealing a march on the enemy, and are actually destined to Virginia, in pursuit of the army under Lord Cornwallis. We crossed at King's ferry, 51st instant, and encamped at Haverstraw. A number of bateaux, mounted on carriages, have followed in our train, supposed for the purpose of conveying the troops from New York Island."—James Thaxter, M.D., Military Journal (1843), 323.

On the 21st, the army resumed its march, and passed rapidly through Paramus, Aequackanack, Springfield, and Princeton, passing all the enemy's posts, and pursuing a route, with increasing rapidity, toward Philadelphia. "Our destination can no longer be a Secret. The British army, under Lord Cornwallis, is unquestionably the object of our present expedition. . . ."—Ibid. 123-24.

"In an Interview with St. Henry Clinton this Day he held that the French were 5000 & Washington 7000—He said a late Letter of Genl Parson's said the Rebels dealt out 10,000 Rations—He showed for 3000 less—The Rebels had no Women. But I recollect that Parsons made both armies but 8000 as Henry Van Schack had informed me, June 30 with a Letter & study only to make a use of their Genls for their own Interests. I allude to Oliver De Lancey Junr his Adjut General Capl Stapleton & Bibby assistants to De Lancey Col Crobie Barrack Master Genl Smith his Chief Secy Capl Russell & Major Phillips Deputy or Assis Secretaries Ld Dalrymple Cell Brw Co Water Aid De Camp. Of all these they have the least Pretension to genius or Learning (Watson) but he has rather taste than Strength of Mind & none of the Lott seeks Information. Their Principal I understand gives himself to such Guts of Passion that No Gent of Spirit and Independence will long continue in his Family—I don't find any of the Generals to have his Confidence—Arnold says they all complain. Hilliard & Robertson are most attended to—the latter thinks himself meanly of him—The former has the inner hold of Tongue for his Interest affects to conceal his Connection with him—Poor Sir Henry! His Want of Parts renders him insensible of his Dangers—He is Civil to me as a Neighbour & I don't wish a more intimate Connection, Aug. 15 because it cannot be useful to the Public & may hamper me. It is long since I have visited him."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.
War for his own Interest. He wants me to signify Home his Impatience his Ideas & his Overtures."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Sir Samuel Hood came to the Hook last night from the West Indies with 14 Ships of the Line several Frigates & 3 Reg't said to be 2000—we have then here 17000 men.

"Transports preparing for the Embarkation of 4000 Troops with a Hospital Ship by to morrow morning."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Thos. McMollan advertises a bull-baiting to take place on Aug. 30 "at his house, the sign of his present Majesty, near the fresh water pump." He states that "The Bull is active and very vicious, therefore hopes the spectators will have satisfactory diversion."—Royal Gaz. Ag. 29, 1781. Cf. Je 20.

"The Town much agitated this morning because No Troops are in Motion to stay the Progress of the Rebels Southward. No French Fleet in the Chesapeake last Sunday—Ours can't leave the Hook yet for Head Winds ever since the Night before last."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"The great secret respecting our late preparations and movements can now be explained. It was a judiciously concerted stratagem, calculated to menace and alarm Sir Henry Clinton for the safety of the garrison of New York, and induce him to recall a part of his troops from Virginia, for his own defence; or perhaps learn some secrets of the enemy's strength, that were concealed from him by the arrival of a French fleet, favorable circumstances should present. The deception has proved completely successful, a part of Cornwallis' troops are reported to have returned to New York. His Excellency General Washington, having succeeded in a masterly piece of generalship, has now the satisfaction of leaving his adversary to ruminate on his own mortifying situation, and to anticipate the perils late which awaits his friend, Lord Cornwallis, in a different quarter. Major General Heath is left commander in chief of our army in the vicinity of New York and the highlands, and the menacing aspect of an attack on New York, will be continued till time and circumstances shall remove the delusive veil from the eyes of Sir Henry Clinton, when it will probably be too late to avert succour to Lord Cornwallis. To our officers, the inactivity of our enemy, in New York, is truly wonderful; they might without risking a great deal, harass our army on its march, and subject us to irreplaceable injury; but the royalists are more dexterous in availing themselves of treachery and insurrection than in effecting valuable achievements."—James Thacher, M.D., Military Journal (1883), 324. This journal gives particulars of the operations of the American army to the southward, including the siege of Yorktown, Virginia.

Among the original papers in the possession of the Mercantile Library Assn., which were published in 1881, is one partly in the autograph of Sir Henry Clinton presenting some of the circumstances which induced him to permit the allied forces of America and France to proceed from the North to Virginia, without interfering with a part of his army at Fort Ticonderoga which was cast upon him after the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.—N. Y. City during the Am. Rev. (1861), 177-84.

Smith writes: "Reports from Jersey last Night that the whole Rebel army are still moving South. Some say the Southern Delegates carry the Sway in Congress & that Washington moves South agt his own Opinion."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Washington was on his army passes through Philadelphia to join Lafayette in Virginia.—Penn. Jour., S. 5, 1781.

Concerning the British regime in New York, Smith writes: "There is no Spirit of Enterprize—the general Dunloe kills the Spark that happens to rise in the Mind of any Man. Washingtons present movem't from the Hudson is the severest Censure upon the British Commanders in this Quarter I almost doubt whether Arnold will not be stop'd, for the very Reason why he should go on. . . .

"This is the 5th Day since Arnold was notified of his Command agt New London—He is not gone yet—Detachment from Robertson's & Skinner's Battalions passed thro' Flat Bush towards Whitestone but yesterday. Shameful Delays! The Design was known to go to Town yesterday—The Wind fair & strong since Saturday afternoon. Some of his Force is now imbarking."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Smith writes that a "Message Boat from L'4 Cornwallis" tells us that "a French Fleet arrived there [Virginia] on Thursday 30 Aug. 23 Ships in all—17 of them of the Line. . . . How well Sept. timed Sir Sam'l Hoods arrival here 27 Aug [see Ag 28]. . . . A 4 week will decide perhaps the Ruin or Salvation of the British Empire. . . . It is said he [Clinton] intends for the Chesapeake on the first News—but this is strange! If our Fleet be broken he can't go—if they get the Victory he will not be wanted."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Rivington publishes a long contribution from "A Friend to America and to Peace," who discusses the overtures made to congress by Lord Drummond in January, 1776, and suggests terms for a new negotiation. In the course of the text, this writer refers to "the secret agents of British Commissioners [the Howes—see Jl 14, 1776], who neglected to unfold to the people of this country at large, the liberality of the government, which they were authorised to publish, and which if divulged had prevented the falsities of that day from imposing as they have done, upon a heated and credulous multitude to the ruin of a country that from that murmuring might have enjoyed peace, and before his time been rendered the envy of the world."—Royal Gaz., S 8, 1781.

This article was contributed by William Smith to whom Rivington wrote on Sept. 30: "Having a visit from the A't G' who informed me that the manner in which the Howes were mentioned, in the long piece respecting pacification, had given disgust, & being directed to discontinue such freedoms, is the Reason why it does not now should be corrected as how out what may be thought to militate against them I will get it into Wednesdays."—From original letter preserved within Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

A council of war is held at New York to determine "how to convey the most effectual relief to the brave Cornwallis." It is unanimously agreed that "a general and vigorous attack should be attempted by sea, and that the British fleet should leave Sandy Hook on or about the 15th of October for that purpose." Gen. Clinton is to go in person on the expedition with 5,000 men from New York. The sailing of the fleet is deferred a month because "before the 15th of October there will be a great risk in getting over the Bar," and Lord Cornwallis has notified Clinton that his provisions will last until the end of October.—Lloyd's Eve Post (London), N 7-9, 1781.

An item of news from Cape Henry says: "Admiral Digby is most assuredly arrived off the Hook with one ship of 90 guns, and two of 74. The reports (from them) say he left England [see Je 19] with six ships of the line, six frigates and 100 transports, for America: but some advises the Admiral received at sea, made it necessary for him to come on with three ships, leaving the transport under cover of three ships of the line and six frigates."—N. Y. Merc., O 8, 1781. See, further, S 26.

Smith writes: "Arnold did not return till yesterday afternoon from New London owing to Head Winds—it is a badSymptom that the Army think their Loss greater than the Rebels. G [Robertson talks in this pitiful strain—He is a Dotard & abandoned to Frivolity & he has Parties of Girls in the Port Garden, the Midst of his own Fears, and the Anxieties of this Hour."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

News reaches New York, writes Smith, "That De Grasse got out of the Chesapeake before our Fleet arrived & had been joined by Barras. That then they were 24 of the Line & had left a Ship or two Frigates as we suppose in the Chesapeake. That our Van had attacked their Rear & Center coming out 5 Ins—and were left in Chace of them 4 Days ago 10 Ins', the French making for the Chesapeake others say N[ew] E[n]gland. This near Currituck Inlet S. of Cape Henry."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Smith is informed that Cornwallis, on Aug. 22, at Yorktown, "had Provisions for 10,000 Men for 62 Days—He must have great Help from the Country besides. We need not be anxious on this Account till in October."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See O 19.

A Committee is appointed to examine the patents, deeds, and other papers belonging to Trinity Church with a view to having them properly recorded, as "many of the Public Records are removed from this City," and "it is feared some accident may prevent their being lodged again in their respective Offices."—Min. (MS). A further record under the same date is: "By widening Vesey Street two Vaults belonging to Mrs' Mary Ten Eyck & Mrs' Jauney are left without the Church fence of S' Pauls."—Bod. See My 15, 1784.
John Amory, who for a few years was proprietor of Montague's tavern on Broadway south of Warren, offers the place for rent. He describes it as the "House and Gardens . . . pleasantly situated in Great-George-Street, opposite the Artillery Park." Enough "furniture to carry on the business will be sold. The situation and convenience of the house and gardens are so well known as to render a further description unnecessary."—N. T. Merc., S 17, 1781. See O 22.

"From Perth, in North-Britain," notifies the public that he has removed "from where he lately lived near the Merchants Coffee House, to the sign of the Indian King, No. 69, in Cherry Street, near the Ship-Yards." . . .—N. T. Merc., S 17, 1781. See Ap 19, 1779.

Von Kraft is on active pique duty "in front of Jones House" at the "Landing Place."—Von Kraft's Jour., 150.

Peter Lenois, "From Graves's Line of Battle Ships come up from the Hook into the North River to refit."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

William Smith, writing to Gen. Tryon, says: "The French Adm' has been too cunning for Rodney and is come with his whole Fleet to the Chesapeake where the Enemy had last Monday 32 sail of the Line. The Armies that pased us un molested had not got down—The Force already collected there 3000 French 2000 Contis & month's men & 4000 Peasants of the neighbourhood

"Dibgy Dibgy is the Cry—if he arrives to morrow Graves who has 10 Ships refitting in our Harbour will not he ready to sail in some Days And every Hour is precious to Lord Cornwallis tho' his Provisions will hold out for 6 Weeks . . ." I was told it was clear that the Fleet will undertake to give him the intended Succours or if they will not that we shall make our Activity in this Part of the Conti counterbalance for our Losses elsewhere And the Enemy's thirt for Peace be equal to our own—My Zeal and perhaps my Ignorance would incline me to march with 10,000 Men to Philadi for the Destruction of every Thing useful for Commerce or for Arms except the Cattle of the implacable Foe wanted here. And if it should please God to give Ld Cornwallis the Glory of saving the Empire such Services would not deserve Censure . . ." In a postscript he adds: "To our unspeakable Joy Dibgy is at the Hook 4 of Clock P M—All well—The Presence of the Prince may supply our Deficiency."—Wm. Smith (MS.), folio 194. The "Prince" was William Henry, the third son of George III.—N. J. Gaz. (Trenton), which paper gives the date of his arrival erroneously as Sept. 25.

Prince William Henry was "the first of royal lineage" to visit this continent.—Pens. Packet, O 4, 1781. On the death of George IV, in 1830, he became King William IV, reigning until 1837, when Victoria became Queen.—See the "Roster of a Republican Governor's Table," Sept., 1970.

Prince William Henry arrives in the city, "accompanied by the Honorable Admiral Dibgy; he was received at landing by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, accompanied by the Governor, the Admirals, Generals, and other great Officers of the Crown, conducted to Commodore Affleck's where his Royal Highness dined, and in the evening retired to apartments provided for his accommodation in Wall-Street."—Royal Gaz., S 29, 1781. See also N. T. Merc., O 1, 1781.

Smith says that the prince, on landing, was "rec'd by Sir H Clinton the Govr [Robertson] & a Crowd behind Kennedy's House at the North River—They led him on Foot to Commodore Affleck's where he dined with Adm Dibgy & two Gen's in the Interim walked in the Library of Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"The Prince walked thro' a Part of the Town with Sir H Clinton & his Family with Crowds after him whose Curiosity he had gratified all the Morning at the Window. He dined this Day with Sir Henry & went Home at 9 in the Evening."—Wm. Smith's Diary, VII.

The siege of Yorktown begins. For particulars, with maps, see Winsor, VI 501, 541, 592-93. See, further, H 148.

Wm. Smith writes of the events of this day: "I was called to the Govr's at 7—k settled a new Draft of an Address wrote by Gen'l R after some Conversation with Adm Dibgy who was fearful of bringing the Prince into much too Notice for the King's Inclination—It was in Part composed of my Draft, but I think a better put together when we had settled it—k marked but one Alteration which we would not suffer. While we were together Gen'l Of De Lancy & Roger Morris came . . . according to appointment for 8 O'Clock and after that others of the Council to whom it was read as they entered but no Man Objected—Two Copies were ordered & one sent to the Prince—At 10 o'Clock we went with the Govr & were called up & introduced at the Head of the Stairs to Adm Dibgy who brought us in to the Prince who had Sir Sam'l Hood with him. The Passage all thro' was lined with General & other Officers of the Army & Navy waiting to be introduced.

"The Prince stood at the Right of the Fireplace with a Paper in his Hand & up at his Breast and bowed as we entered. Dibgy was at his right Hand a little behind. Gen'l Robertson advanced & took out the Address, but not having Spectacles got thro' with great Difficulty. The Prince then read his Answer—After which the Govr named several of us as we stood on his Right & down to the Bottom ending with the Mayor & Gen'l De Lancy—on this he bowed & retired & we did severally—

"After the Introduction of the Officers the Prince rode out in a Phaeton with Adm Dibgy to see the Island conducted by Col Watson Col Bruce and came back at 5—4 the Govr was to have attended him to shew the Way to his House, thro' a Double Rank of Militia down Wall St & thro' the Square & he had already Left Home before the Prince came in the Gen's coach—when apprized of the Intention to gratify the Militia & People he consented to walk up to his Lodging & back again as they did uncover all the Way in a very hot Sun. I was at that Time in the House with the Adm's Dibgy Hood Drake, the Council & other Guests for that Day's Dinner.

"The last sat down at 5 in the following order—The Prince at the Head between Gen'l Robertson & General Kniphausen—The Left Wing of a Horse Shue Table was the upper Part of the Room farthest from the Door—and the Guests next to General Kniphausen Dibgy Birch the Commd' Adm' Comm'd A'ffleck Mr Elliot myself Major Murray Capt Elphingstone—On the other Side after Gen'l R—Sir Sam'l Hood Adm' Dibgy Drake The Earl of Lincoln—Col' Adm' Cooke & Capt Short—While Mr. Col De Lancy Col' Roger Morris the Prince's Chaplain who said grace before any Person seated himself.—There were no formal Thankings.

"At 7 the Prince rose after Coffee on a Nodd from Adm Dibgy & took Coach to the Fort where he walked the Ramps a while & then proceeded to Whitehall where he imbibed & was carried to the Ship Prince George and thus ended this Day. The Prince drank down the left Wing of the Table but few Gen's drank to him or others except those near them & there was no heightened Conversation. He spoke a good deal to Gen'l R & Gen'l Kniphausen & always to the latter in French & accented it very properly. André was a Part of the Conversation but I heard very little of his Voice between us. I heard not a word of Kniphausen's. No man elevated his Voice so much as Sir Sam'l Hood a Native of Shropshire but the Image of a Yankee Col both in Person & stiff Behavior."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

The text of the address, published later, is as follows:

"The humble Address of the Governor, his Majesty's Council, and Inhabitants of New-York, May it please your Royal Highness,

"To permit me with the Members of his Majesty's Council, to hail your auspicious arrival on the American Shore.

"At the same time suffer me to express the Congratulations which all the Inhabitants by their Chief Magistrate, have commissioned me to convey to your Royal Highness.

"On the report of your coming [see 1 r 19], we felt our obligation to our gracious King, for this new and signal proof of his regard. Your Royal Highness's appearance augments our gratitude, by improving our idea of the extent of his goodness.

"Your presence animates every loyal breast, the glow in our own, persuades us you are formed to win every heart; a Rebellion that grew upon prejudice, should sink at the approach of so fair a representation of our Royal Virtues.

"But if a misled faction, not to be vanquished by goodness, persists in the war, every man of spirit will be proud to fight in a cause to which you expose your life.

"May your Royal Highness bring an accession of glory to that distinguished family from which you are descended; and who, as patrons of Liberty, and the Protestant religion, have spread Blessings among Nations.

"The prince's reply was as follows: "Gentlemen, I beg you will
receive my best thanks for your attention to me, and congratulations on my arrival in this country, which I shall certainly take the first opportunity of making known to his Majesty. I desire you will accept of my best wishes for the prosperity of America in general, and this Province in particular."—N. T.Merc., O 1, 1781.

"It is impossible to express the satisfaction felt (by persons of all ranks), from the ease, affability, and condescension shewn by this most pleasing, manly youth, when he appears abroad amongst the happy, and approved loyal subjects of the good and gracious King, our best and firmeast friend, the Majesty of England, his Royal Highness's sincerely beloved Father."—Royal Gen., S 29, 1781; N. T. Merc., O 1, 1781. Samuel Loudon, at Fish-Kill, reprinted in his N. T. Packet of Oct. 4, the foregoing item from Rivington's Gen., adding at the end: "[Whew . . . w . . . w!]

29

William Smith writes of "agreeable Intelligence" concerning the provincial records. He says the captain of the "Warwick," at his late departure from Plimouth," received two boxes, but "no orders concerning them for these he would find here—No Intimation being got on his arrival here he has taken them to Sea on his late Convoy of the Detachmus with Baron Roodesel to Canada—Sung the 8th of July by Rats & four Dogs & found they were Books of Records & had mentioned the Boxes to Genl [Roberts- son]. He wished he was rid of them.

"I called in the evening at the Deputy Secretary's (Bayards) and as he was in the Country desired his Father that he might be sent for in the morning to attend the Receipt of the Boxes lest they should be carried out again to Sea and lost.

"Now the Gov't tells me Sir Saml. Hood says he left Records of this Province at Portsmouth at his last coming out to reinforce Rodney—Sir Saml. had been a Commissioner of the Navy at Portsmouth and on orders being issued to clear out the Eagle it was reported to him that there were Boxes on Board which they knew nothing about—He discovered they were N. York Records & wrote to London for directions but never had any Answer to his Letter or Letters 'The Govt' asks me what these can be and what he ought to do for their Safety.

"I replied that those must be the Papers now in the Warwick she having sailed from Portsmouth since Sir Samuel left it. Capl Ephinstone says they are large Boxes & Mr Tryon did not take more from Bayard in 1775 than two Cargo Boxes would contain. Majt Bays had been to Bayards to bring the Records to the Warwick for these Boxes, but he is not yet in Town & I advise the Delivery to his Clerk, for Fear of the Warwick's Sailing

"I now conjecture that before the Asia Sailed Home, Capt Vendepet delivered his Records to Lt. Howe's order on Board of the Eagle at this Port & that his Lordship had them there till his Return in the Fall 1778 that he left them on Board nor afterwards touched the Heads about them. What Shameful Carelessness!! These important Papers have been exposed to every Risk in the Delaware & Chesapeake & afterwards when he followed D'Estaigue to Rhode Island. —Were in the Storm that happened in Aug' 1778— and the Eagle had been well nigh taken in going Home."

On the next day Smith added: "Called at M's Bayards. He has all the Books of Records he delivered to Govt Tryon in 1775, except the five thousand Indian Cessions. These Returned are 24 Vol. They have suffered by the Damps, but I believe no Part of the writing is lost—Some of them must be transcribed for common Resort—An Act of Assembly may be proper to authenticat these Transcripts. If the Volume of Indian Cessions is lost 'tis the one least Material to the Public."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), V. Rivington congratulates the public," on Oct. 3 (q.v.). Bayard made a report to Gov. Robertson regarding the receipt of these Records, on Apr. 10, 1783 (q.v.)

"These effigies, the notice states, "are actually hanged on the gallows at New-York and Fort Knyphaser."—N. T. Merc., O 8, 1781.

Rivington "congratulates the public, and especially the inhabitants of this Province, upon the King's gracious restoration of those important records, which General Tryon's care and vigilance, secured on board the ship Dutchess of Gordon, to this Port, the 9th of November, 1775" (see Dec 6 and 9, 1775). He states that a mob, headed by Sears, was about to seize "that inestimable treasure" in the secretary's office, and take it to New England; but "General Tryon [then governor] caused such of the books to be selected as put it out of the power, of almost every land-holder without recourse to evidence in a court of Law, to take his title to his estate; and these were brought off in strong boxes under locks and seals. They were carried home to England, in 1778, and lately sent back in one of the King's ships to their ancient deposit.

"The residue, or general mass of papers, are among the rebels, having been first conveyed by order of the Provincial Congress to Kingston, in Ulster county, Mr. Bayard the Deputy Secretary was with them, and watched over them, 'till the violence of the times wrested them from his hands and consigned them to others above three years ago; since which, they have been exposed to a perilous transportation from one place to another in carts.' After referring to the possible "mischief" and "wild confusion in property" had Sear's project succeeded, Rivington states that the records are "at present secure in the hands of Mr. Bayard, at the Secretary's Office."—Royal Gen., O 3, 1781.

Commenting on this, Wm. Smith says: "Rivington inserts this Day a Congratulation of the Public on Receipt of the Records, which I drew to show the Landholders, that the Crown had a mortgage upon the Province for her Return to her Fidelity.—It hints obliquely at the Necessity of Recourse to thence to prove their Titles and asserts that Care will be taken to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Usurers. It may also set the People at any Project for burning this Town."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. Gen. Arnold asserts to Wm. Smith "that the Adj'lt General has informed him that there are now here above 11,000 Rank & file—Take out 5 for the Chesapeake there will be 8 left with Officers above 900. Sir H. Clinton did not produce his Letter but got him to declare his objects saying the Letter was mislaid. General [Roberts]on made the Objection of Danger to N. Y.—Sir H help'd by stating his Force here at but 11,000 which Arnold denies to be the Truth."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Chief-Justice Smith is one of the guests dining with the prince and Admiral Digby on board the latter's ship; he writes that he has "every advantage to hear & mix in the Conversation," and that it was "very well" of his [i.e., the prince's] Genius & Information as well as of his Manners—He is very sprightly and inquisitive."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

The quarterly meeting of the Marine Society is held at "Hewet's Tavern, on Hallett's Wharf."—N. T. Merc., O 8, 1781.

"Maj. Olivier de Lancy, of the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, is appointed "Adjutant-General of the forces in North-America, vice John And'rz." He is also promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel.—N. Y. Merc., D 24, 1781.

In a circular letter addressed to the governor of New York, Robert Morris (see F 20) explains in detail the measures taken to secure financial aid from abroad and the difficulties there met with. He says: "People have flattered themselves with a visionary idea that the thing more was necessary than for Congress to send a lega- nister abroad, and that immediately he would get as much money as he chose to ask for. That when he opened a loan, hoardcals would run to see who would have the honour of subscribing to it, and the like, but surely a moment's reflection should have convinced every reasonable man that without the clear prospect of repayment people will not part with their property. Have the efforts to borrow in this country been so successful as to ground any hopes from abroad? Or is it to be supposed that foreigners will interest themselves more in our prosperity or safety than our own citizens? Or can it be believed that credit shall he given abroad before solid funds are provided at home? . . ."

The Congress conformable to the public wish have appointed ministers, requested grants, and opened loans. God bless them they have got nothing, and in Spain but very little. Loans were expected from individuals in Holland, but nothing of that sort has been or probably will be obtained . . .
"Our fleet, which received considerable damage in their spars and rigging in the last engagement off Chesapeake, are now perfectly repaired. 8,000 troops are embarked on board of the men of war, and wait only for a fair wind to sail to the assistance of our Southern Hero. Gen. Clinton goes with them; for he always accompanies the grenadiers and 42d regiment. There are three ships of 90 guns, 16 of 74, six of 64, and two of 50, besides frigates. The whole of these have for three weeks past been lying in our harbours."—Washington, Oct. 18.

The Americans defeat the British at Yorktown, Va. The formal surrender is made by O'Hara, in the absence of Cornwallis, to Lincoln, the representative of Washington.—Winsor, VI: 504. Articles of capitulation are settled between Washington and Cornwallis. An interchange of notes between Clinton and Cornwallis, from Oct. 9, 1781, regarding terms of surrender.—N. J. Jour., Oct. 17: N. T. Merc., N. 5, 1781; Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 35. A letter from Cornwallis, written at Yorktown on Oct. 20, to his commander-in-chief, Clinton, describing the battle and his capitulation, was published in the N. T. Merc., N. 26 (g. v.), one week after Cornwallis himself appeared in New York on his return from Yorktown. See N. 19.

"The British army became prisoners of war, subject to the ordinary rules of exchange. The only delicate question related to the American loyalists in the army, whom Cornwallis felt it wrong to leave in the lurch. This point was nearly disposed of by allowing him to send a ship to Sir Henry Clinton, with news of the catastrophe and to embark in it such troops as he might think proper [see O 31] to lead to New York, and no questions asked."—Fiske, American Revolution, 44.

On this very day, Admiral Graves's fleet, with Sir Henry Clinton on board, sails from New York to relieve Cornwallis; it was booked to start a week earlier.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

The news of the surrender reached New York on Oct. 24 (g. v.).

Anbury wrote on Oct. 30, that "When the British fleet left Sandy Hook [for the Chesapeake, to relieve Cornwallis], Gen. Washington had certain intelligence of it within forty-eight hours after it sailed, although at such a considerable distance as near six hundred miles, by means of signal guns and alarms. A very notorious rebel in New York, from the top of his house, hung out the signal of a white flag, the moment the fleet got under way, which was immediately answered by the firing of a gun at a small village about a mile from our post at Paulus Hook; after that a continual firing of cannon was heard on the opposite shore."—Anbury, Travels through the Interior Ports of Am., II: 545.

"The London Fleet" arrives at the Hook "and brings Provisions for 50,000 Men for 6 months."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Cornwallis writes to Sir Henry Clinton of his surrender at Yorktown, giving a detailed account of the action. In extenuation he adds: "I never saw this post in any favourable light, but when I found I was to be attacked in it in so unprepared a state, by so powerful an army and artillery, nothing but the hopes of relief would have induced me to attempt its defence, for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New-York by rapid marches from the Gloucester side, immediately on the arrival of General Washington's troops at Williamsburg, or I would, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, have attacked them in the open field, where it might have been just possible that fortune would have favoured the gallantry of the handful of troops under my command. But being assured by your Excellency's letters that every possible means would be tried by the navy and army to relieve us, I could not think myself left liberty to venture on either of those desperate attempts."—N. T. Merc., N. 26, 1781. For Smith's comments on this letter, see N. 24 and 26.

John Kirk, "who lately kept the Mitre Taverns in the Broadway," announces that he has removed to the "well known tavern in Great George street, opposite the Artillery Park. Kept by Mr. Mynde, and lately by Mr. Amory, and he..." (see S. 17).—N. T. Merc., Oct. 22, 1781. Kirk also displays the sign of "H. R. H. Prince William Henry."—Royal Gen., Oct. 27, 1781. For a history of Montague's tavern, see Ap. 5, 1754.

Congress assemblies and listens to Washington's dispatch of the 17th announcing the victory at Yorktown and the articles of capitulation.—Jour. of Cong., III: 679.

A broadside is issued in Philadelphia granting permission to the citizens to "illuminare" in celebration of Cornwallis's sur-

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

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Newspapers from Cornwallis went last Friday (O 12) from Yorktown, reaching New York. Smith writes: "The Enemy within 600 yards—About a 100 men lost by the Fire from 40 Pieces of Cannon & 17 Mortars. The Clinton Ship of 44 Guns blown up by a red hot Ball—Major Cochran had arrived with dispatches intimating that our fleet would sail home 12 1st Two Sloops of War came from cruising & being in the Royal Lois Privateer & several Prizes from the Population have all been re-fitting her since 23 Sept."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

16 News from Cornwallis went last Friday (O 12) from Yorktown, reaching New York. Smith writes: "The Enemy within 600 yards—About a 100 men lost by the Fire from 40 Pieces of Cannon & 17 Mortars. The Clinton Ship of 44 Guns blown up by a red hot Ball—Major Cochran had arrived with dispatches intimating that our fleet would sail home 12 1st Two Sloops of War came from cruising & being in the Royal Lois Privateer & several Prizes from the Population have all been re-fitting her since 23 Sept."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

16 In a letter to a correspondent in London, A New Yorker says:...
The capture of Cornwallis is confirmed "by a Messenger from Staten Island."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 135.

A further account of the taking of Lord Cornwallis and Part of Articles of Capitulation arrived, but not yet credited by some People.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 135.

The continental congress resolves "That the respective states be called upon to furnish the treasury of the United States, with their quotas of the eight millions of dollars for the war department, and civil list, the ensuing year; to be paid quarterly in equal proportions, the first payment to be made on the first day of April next."—Jour. of Cong., VII: 216.

Not a farthing had been paid in on April 1st, during the month thereof, and all uncollected quantities contributed by Rhode Island and New Jersey.—Ind. Gazetteer (Phila.), Jl. 6, 1782; N. Y. Merc., Jl. 15, 1782. William Smith, under date of July 15, cited the Mercury when he wrote: "No part of the Continent has raised a Farthing towards the Taxes of the Gov't but Rhode Island, Pennsylvania & Jersey."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VI.

Smith must have learned from some other source about Pennsylvania's payment of a partial quota during the month of June (see Ind. Gazetteer, Phila., Jl. 20, 1782). New York's quota for the year was 375,589 "dollars," of which she had paid 500, up to Dec. 1 (ibid., D 21, 1782).

The Bonetta Sloop of War, came up this Evening from Virginia, with a number of Refugees, who, we were afraid, had been given to General Washington, as he refused to include them in the Capitulation [see O 13].—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 136.

In and near New York, Sir Henry Clinton has no less than four houses; he is quite a monopolizer. At times, when he is visible, he is seen riding full tilt to and from his different seats; in this, he is the Ape of Royalty.—Man. Com. Coun. (1790), 846, citing the Political Mag. (London), N. 1781.

Samuel Loudon spreads the following notice across the first page of his newspaper:

'BE IT REMEMBERED!'—N. Y. Packet (Fish-Kill), N. 1, 1781.

Samuel Bayard, Jr., receives from the ship "Warwick" three cases, containing all the books which, on Dec. 4, 1775 (q. v.), except that of Indian cessions to the Crown, had been ordered put for safety on board the Duquesnoy. For further particulars, see D 6 and 9, 1775; and also Ap 10, 1783 (the date of Bayard's report to Gov. Robertson on the subject).

The inhabitants of New York "are so affected by the defeat of Lord Cornwallis, that many merchants refuse to open the goods received by the last fleet; some will not even sell without ready money."—Letter from New York, in N. J. Jour. (Chatham), Ap 17, 1782.

"Arnold shows me a Pasquinade taken down this morning from the City Hall purporting that he [Clinton] had sacrificed Ld. Cornwallis to his Envy."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"General Clinton came ashore at the Narrows yesterday, and dined at Rouhaut, with some of his Suite this Day."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 176.

The fleet returns to the Hook. It is reported that "Washington & Rochambeau are going agt Charles Town... Sir Henry came up on Monday [5th]."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), II, under date of N. 8.

Sir Henry Clinton, writing from New York to Lord Germain, says: "Had it been possible for the fleet to have sailed from hence at the time it was first imagined they would have been able to do, I have not the least doubt that Lord Cornwallis would have been relie,ved, by the joint exertions of the navy and army."—Lloyd's Post (London), D 17, 1781.

Smith writes in his diary: "Digby came up last Night having sent Sir S Hood away with 19 Ships. Thus ends a most inglorious campaign for I believe Sir H Clinton] means nothing, this year.

"The Disorders under the misrule of the Army add to Discontents for Neglect in the Operations of the War.

"The Distresses are general and very great for want of Fuel. The Kings Barracks indeed are full, but the Citizen suffers. The main Causes are two 1. The want of Guard Ships in the Sound & 2. The order forbidding any to come from Staten Island till the Garrison there is supplied. Thus the Innocent bear a Punishment that ought to fall upon the Staten Island Delinquent who should be made to perform what is most necessary to the Garrison.—I have spoken my mind on this Subject to General Robertson. But he said wood coming to Town on Contract is seized & given to Favorites Mr John Livingston & Jacob Watson have suffered by this Partiality."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"Brooklyn Hunt. The Hounds will throw off at Denyce's Ferry, at Nine o'Clock on Thursday morning. Dinner on the Table at Three o'Clock at Brooklyn Hall. A Guinea or more will be given for any Pet to describe the Agonies I endured prior to my Arrival here in June last, since which my personal Property has been confiscated, and my Family banished [for the Increase of my Distress in my Separation here from my Estate and Funds]."

"What I had in this Town I have indeed been put into Possession of by the Kindness of General Robertson, but it is with Truth an extreme Mortification, that I can assure your Excellency, it yields me no more than 4.140 Currency £ Annually, so that I am every Day at Straights, for the bare Necessaries of Life to subsist a Family of Six adult Persons and four Children in all the Meaness of an unbecoming Economy: It does not become me to add what your Excellency will more [easily] conceive, than I can express, I will therefore say no more Sir than that unaccustomed to want, and in the insatiable Expensiveness of Living in this Garrison we have wanted even Fire to warm us, and with a Zeal for the Interest of the Crown and a Readiness to serve his Majesty by all the means in my Power, I cast myself and my distressed Family, upon your Excellency's Protection, for such Assistance as other Loyal Sufferers of Condition have experienced from your Goodness."—American Loyalists Transcripts. Memorials, Correspondence, &c., II: 215-15.

Rivington publishes a declaration of independence by Loyalists. It embodies part of the American declaration, but asserts their allegiance to Great Britain.—Royal Gaz., N. 17, 1781. It is reprinted in Van Tyne's The Loyalists, Appendix A.

A "Charity Sermon," it is announced, will be preached on this day in St. George's Chapel for the benefit of the "Charity School," which at this time "consists of 86 Scholars viz. 56 Boys and 30 Girls." The boys are taught "reading, writing, arithmetic and merchants accounts; the Girls—reading, writing, arithmetic, and needle-work;—They are all amply Cloathed, and furnished with books, paper &c. The School is visited once a month and the Children are carefully examined by a Committee, consisting of the Rector, and three or four Members of the Vestry of Trinity Church. When any of the Scholars are of age, and properly qualified, they are put out to suitable trades or services; and others are taken into their places."—Royal Gaz., N. 14, 1781.

"Lord Cornwallis arrived this Morning from the Chesapeake, and had a Meeting with General Clinton."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 137. See also N. Y. Merc., N. 26, 1781. Wm. Smith's observations are: Lord Cornwallis arrives & visits and dines at Head Quarters. He will sail in the Fleet to England before Christmas. —Many Officers come with him—The Rebel Papers which I have seen are 14 Ins are bilaterally severe, agt the Earl & show that they are displeased at the Terms of Surrender. I perceive that a writer in one of the last admits the authenticity of the Letters now published by Rivington to be Deane's—They republish those to Robt Morris & Duer.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.
While England is anxiously waiting for news concerning Cornwallis, the following item appears in a London paper: "Nothing is more likely than that the letters to and from General Washington, which were intercepted by Sir Henry Clinton [see, e.g., My 21], . . . were written for the purpose of being intercepted, and deceiving our General. The attack upon New-York, said in those letters to be intended, was certainly nothing more than one of those feints, so common in every war, which are calculated only to divert the attention of our enemies from the places where the real attack is to be made . . . No more than 1000 men were employed to force the strong lines round the head quarters, defended by innumerable batteries, ships, and at least 15,000 regular troops: The whole was clearly a feint; and we have yet to learn by the next dispatches from the Chesapeake, whether we have not reason to lament, that the whole was in vain. The officers served only to lull the fears of our Commander in Chief, for every part of our army, except that which lay at New-York: These letters begat security in the minds of our troops for every other post. God grant that Lord Cornwallis be not the victim of that security."—Lloyd's Ev. Post (London), N. 21-23, 1781.

The letter of Cornwallis (see O 20) must offend—proves that he disapproved of that Establishment! That he would not have been found there if he had not relied on unperformed assurances of Relief and how sharp the implied censure in talking of coming to N Y with that little Army since we could have March'd from thence with 12,000 more!—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See also N 26.

"Lieutenant Krafft establishes quarters "at the 5th mile stone, below a tavern named The Dove."—Van Krafft's Jour., 154.

The "disagreeable intelligence of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis" reaches London.—Lloyd's Ev. Post (London), N. 23-26, 1781.

"From 12 till 4 P M. on a visit to Sir H Clinton—He very properly at Parting apologized for boring me so long, for he talked almost in a denunciatory justification of his own Conduct & a Censure of every Body else—Lord Amherst the Secretary of State Sir Geo: Rodney Lord Cornwallis General Robertson Gen'l Knyphausen General Tryon Adm'1 Arbuthnot M' Graves the Fleet &c. He is a distress'd man, looking for Friends and suspicious of all mankind & complain's of the number of his Enemies—Believes the Ministers wrote the Paper which so severely censures him and was published lately in the English Papers with the Signature of Milo. He wished me to know what had passed between him & Lord Cornwallis, & beg'd me to take the Trouble of perusing the Correspondence which he send for that Purpose . . . ."

"In talking of Lord Cornwallis's Letter [see O 20] I could not help observing to him that the impression it made was (1) that his Lordship was clear of establishing an unfavorable connection. (2) That he was lost by a Promise of Aid not given & (3) Those who thought well of him & that his little Force could have come here, would ask why Sir H Clinton did not go to him with 10, or 12,000 Mro. This touched him seriously & brought on a Continuation of the long Discourse in which he several Times said he had a good Mind to call upon Lord C for an Explanation in writing, with a View to its Publication here. He is very angry at the Letter & says Robertson is abusing Lord Cornwallis very freely—When he spoke of Robertson & Tryon he apologized to me for taking Liberties with my Friends."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"Lord Cornwallis, who arrived on the 19th (g. u.), makes the appearance on the street "attended by Several Officers."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 138.

"Joseph Corrê, pastryc cook and confectioner, "has re-commenced making pastry," etc. at 17 Hanover Square. "Dinners or suppers dressed abroad; he likewise will provide and furnish entertainment for the young gentlemen."—Y. T. Merc, N. 26, 1781.

"America, who is able to be independent of Great Britain," says a London writer, "cannot be free, France has claims on her which interest as well as ambition will induce them to think can only be liquidated by a footing on the continent, and the old fable of the Horse calling Man to his assistance against the Stag will once more be verified. America must be blud and infatuated indeed, if it does not foresee these consequences from the French connection."—Royal Gaz., Mr 9, 1782.

A letter from New York states: "Lord Cornwallis's disaster has indeed dragged our affairs, much; but this was done by the French. The rebellion is still languid, and the King's friends in Dec. America are as numerous as ever, if not more so. I hope that alliances will be formed in Europe to take the French off, in which case the rebellion must infallibly sink."—London Chron., F 12-14, 1782.

A New Yorker writes: "It is entirely a matter of astonishment for the garrison of Charleston in South Carolina. If we should now enter into the French army, it is to be feared, will be totally lost to Great Britain; and if that be the case, it will be of no advantage to the Americans; the French are only making a cat's paw of these poor deluded people, to gratify their own thirst for domination . . . . The French are already shewing them what they may hereafter expect; for in whatever place the French army is, there it must evidently be understood that nation only by the real friends; if a fortress is surrendered to, it is always in the name of the King of France; and when taken, French colours are immediately hoisted."—London Chron., Ja 29-31, 1782.

"Lord Cornwallis imprisons this Day in the Robust Man of War—The Fleet is to sail to morrow."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. It did not actually sail until the 15th, and also carried Benedict Arnold, to whom Chief-Justice Smith gave "Notes for Answers to Questions that may be put to him—gave a Hint to Gen'l Tryon to get him examined by the King & in Parliam—He will concur with Lord Cornwallis in all Measures of Vigor—He will oppose him in the Exaction of N Y in a War of Posts & in his Attachment to the Military Governors—He will concur with Gen'l Clinton in the Call for Reinforcements & the Retention of N Y; and the Practicability of restoring the Kings Interest in this Country. He will censure his want of Enterprise. I hope his Representations will be useful."—Ibid. Von Krafft in his journal states erroneously that Cornwallis departed on the 10th, some ships with inhabitants of New York ("who probably expected nothing good here in America"), and also the Hessians in vain.—Van Krafft's Jour., 155.

This date is found on one of Archibald Robertson's drawings (see Jl 12, 1776), entitled "View of the North River from the Beach near Lispenards Brewhouse 10th Dec. 1781."

Sir James Lowther moves in the house of commons that resolutions be passed purporting: "That it is the opinion of this House, that the war carried on in the colonies and plantations of North America has proved ineffectual either to the protection of his Majesty's loyal subjects in the said colonies, or for defeating the dangerous designs of our enemies," and "That it is the opinion of this House, that under the present circumstances of the country, all further attempts to reduce the revolted colonies to obedience are contrary to the true interests of this kingdom, as tending to weaken its efforts against its ancient and powerful enemies."

Sir Fletcher Norton refuted Lord North's arguments and defended the resolutions on the grounds that the ministers could no longer be trusted and that the people ought to have a "specific declaration of the House, that this mad and impolitic war should be no longer proceeded in."

Mr. Welbore Ellis declared that if the house adopted the resolutions it would be guilty of "political suicide," and that it was necessary to have posts in North America for the prosecution of war against France and Holland.

Mr. Townsend "reproached, in most severe terms, the
Washington writes from Philadelphia to the president of congress on the subject of naval prisoners. It appears that there are not enough naval prisoners in the hands of the Americans to exchange for those in British hands. He says, also, "... for above two years, we have had no reason to complain of the treatment of the Continental land prisoners in New York, neither have we been charged with any improper conduct towards those hands." He considers the sufferings of the American seamen, confined in the prison-ships (see Ag 3 and 21), as largely due to want of such American regulations, as would require "all Captains of private vessels to deliver over their prisoners to the Continental Commissioners upon certain conditions;" for then "the numbers taken and brought into the many ports of the United States would have amounted to a sufficient number to have silenced those taunts from us."—Writings of Washington (Ford ed.), IX: 423-24. See, further, ibid, IX: 443-45; and Banks' David Snead, 59, et seq. (embracing official correspondence through April, 1782, from the papers of the continental congress on the subject of the exchange of prisoners).


1782

During the British occupation of the city, there was completed, probably in this year, an elaborate survey of Manhattan Island, known as the "British Head-quarters Map of New York & Environs," which shows in detail practically all the topographical features, including batteries and redoubts, of the island. It is reproduced and described in Pl. 50, Vol. I.

The four roads in the vicinity of the present Murray Hill which appear on this map are described in the 22nd Ann. Rep. of the Am. Sociey & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 152-53. In the same account, the history of this section of the city, including Kipsbush and Indenberg, is reviewed. (In the description, on p. 152, Vol. I, the reference to "Landmark Map, Vol. II, Appendix," should read Vol. III, Appendix.) On this map, Ellis Island appears as "Oyster Island."—cf. O 19, 1776.

In this year, also, John Hills completed his survey for the map of the lower part of Manhattan Island, which was presented to the common council by John Lister, Esq. in —, but which is now in bad condition, and has been placed for safe-keeping in the N. Y. H. S. It is reproduced in Man. Com. Cown. (1848), opp. p. 291, and in ibid. (1887), frontispiece; an engraved reduction of this map is in Emmet Coll., 19990. See also Mr 24, 1776.

A diagram was drawn this year, showing the defensive works on the country estate of Nicholas Bayard, established as a line of defences on the outskirts of the city. A sketch made from this diagram, showing these works adjacent to the Bayard mansion, was published in the Man. Com. Cown. (1860), 611.

A list was prepared (probably in 1782, or possibly 1783) of barrack houses in the garrison of New York, showing street, number of house, and by whom or how occupied. The following, "selected at random," are all that are printed in the condensed record in the work cited:

Broadway,
No. 3 "Commander-in-Chief's Secretary's Office."

" No. 24 "Royal Artillery Hospital."

" No. 82 "Mr. Cox of the Board of Refugees."

Great Dock Street, No. 8 "Doctor North."

Hanover Square, No. 10 "Admiral Digby."

Water Street, No. 17 "his secretary's office."

" No. 52 "Jacob Hart, a refugee."

" No. 103 "Mr. Law, Captain of the Port."

" No. 203 "Mr. Lorentz, Hessian Paymaster."

Mill Street "seems to be devoted to stores and stables."

Wall Street, No. 7 "General Loshberg."

" No. 10 "Colonel Morse, Chief Engineer."

CHRONOLOGY: THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD: 1776-1783

1781: total misconduct, ignorance, and mad obstinacy of his Majesty's Dec. ministers, and accused "the disgraces that had attended his Majesty's arms" to the weakness of the administration. He advocated the adoption of the resolutions as "the only practicable means of putting an end to the accursed war."

Sir Edward Deering expressed his entire confidence in the present ministers. He would not impute the war to them, but dated it from the repeal of the Stamp Act.

Viscount Maitland compared Britain's former power and glory to her present decay and attributed her fall to the present ministers. In an impassioned appeal he urged the House "to do that at last which they ought to have done at first, to hold a bold, constitutional law to those ministers, and tell them, Thus far you have gone, but no further. We dare not provoke us farther: if you reject our advice, you may feel our vengeance."

Mr. Calvert argued against the motions because he thought they "would at once not only prove her [Great Britain's] incapacity to reduce her rebellious colonies to obedience, but be an act of political despair, that could not fail to increase the ardour of her natural foes and lend a spirit to their hostile enterprises against her."

Gen. Burgoyne declared that the impracticability of the war was sufficient justification for the present motions, and that he now thought the principle of it was wrong. He said: "I am convinced, upon comparing the conduct of ministers, as time has developed their errors, that the American war was part of a general design levelled against the constitution of this country, and the general rights of mankind. I have further demonstration, the conviction of a whole people. Passion and prejudice and interest may operate suddenly and partially; but when we see one principle pervading the whole continent, and daring, through difficulty and death, for a course of years, it must be a strong vanity and presumption in our own minds to suppose they are not right. It is reason, and the finger of God alone, that implants the same sentiment in three millions of people."

Mr. Burke "spoke with great force in favour of the motions as necessary to be adopted for the satisfaction of parliament and of the people; and adverted to the relaxed and shameless system of government throughout every part of our dominions."

Lord George Germain objected to the motions because they meant "a total relinquishment of the American war, which he conceived to be a project equally weak, impracticable, and dangerous," and declared that if they were passed, he would resign. He maintained "that the moment the House acknowledged the independence of America the British Empire was ruined."

A John Westley "advised the House to come to no resolution on the subject till Lord Cornwallis returned to represent the real state of the country, and give them some authentic information to the practicability of the war."

Mr. Turner "spoke in favour of the motion, and said, he had always wished the Americans success, and was pleased when he heard of Lord Cornwallis's defeat and capture as he hoped it would put an end to our further persecuting our fellow subjects."

At two in the morning, Lowther's motions were lost by a vote of 320 to 179.—Parl. Hist. of Eng., XXII: 822-24.

Exhibitions of travelling menageries afforded diversion at this period. One is advertised on this day, to be seen at No. 20 Great George St.—Royal Gaz., D 19, 1781. Another made its appearance on May 12, 1789, at 28 Wall St., fronting the Coffee-House.—N. Y. Packet, May 14, 23, 1789.

Roger Morris, accused of disloyalty, is exonerated by the governor and council after a hearing.—Cal. Coun. Min., 509.

"Ordered that the Rector and Mr Shaw wait on Doctor Mallet and Doctor Doth to request the payment of the Ground Rent due to this Corporation for the Lots at Vauxhall during the Time the House has been occupied as a Hospital for His Majesty's Troops being upwards of Four years."

—Trin. Min. (MS.).

The following advertisement appears: "The Managers beg leave to inform the Public, that the Theatre is now repairing, decorating, and airing, and they propose opening the House in the course of a few days, of which proper notice will be given."

It is further announced that "no Advertisements for this Season, will be printed in Mr. Rivington's Paper, and no other."—Royal Gaz., D 26, 1781.

For the financial statement of the theatre in this and the preceding season, see Je 24, 1782.
18 Wall Street
No. 18—Mr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia.
No. 25—public guard-house.
No. 48—Commodore Atlee.
No. 62—Mrs. Webster, refugee.
Bowery Lane, No. 1—barracks for the 17th Dragoons.
Church Street, No. 10—negro barracks.
Old Slip, Nos. 6, 7 and 8—medicine stores.
Hunters' Quay and Royal Gin—largely occupied by the Commission.
Burton's Yard—General's Stores.


18 Our friends in New-York," says a London writer, "may safely stand their ground—Government here does not intend to give up the contest, and I am convinced they will send out all the force that can be spared from this country and Ireland, early in the spring; but the war will be conducted on a new system, and so confident am I, that this country will strain every nerve for the recovery of America, that I shall not think of any arrangements in my concerns, which some panic struck creatures might be induced to adopt after the cheerful appeal" (Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown—see Nov 19, 1781).—Royal Gaz., Mr. 6, 1782. Extracts to the above purport from two other London letters are printed in the same issue of the Gazette.

12 James Robertson, having returned to New York (see Je 27, 1780), forms, with his brother Alexander, Nathanial Mills, and John Hicks, the firm of Robertsons, Mills, and Hicks, for the publication of The Royal Am. Gaz. They continued as its publishers up to the last-known issue, that of July 31, 1783 (Vol. IX, No. 604).—Brighampton, A. S. Proc. (1917), 450-92. See, further, Ap 5, 1783.

14 Some 50 Loyalists held captive at West Point break the "strong stone Rebel prison," garrisoned by McDougall with "about 600 rebel troops," and "upwards of twenty of those unhappy people are safe arrived in this city."—N. T. Merc., Ja 14, 1782.

11 A long loaf of bread "made of sweet flour, of the first quality," must now weigh 23 pounds and sell for 14 copper; while the round loaf, of inferior quality of merchantable flour, must weigh 23 pounds, and sell at the same price.—Royal Gaz., Ja 12, 1782. Cf. N 20, 1780. See also Van Tyne, The Loyalists, 250-52.

17 What was known as the "Garrison Assembly" opens for the season at Roubale'ts Tavern (the present 115 Broadway), and continues once a fortnight. Officers of the army, navy, and public bodies are requested to send the subscription price (two guineas) to Major Brigade Amiel, 37 Hanover Square.—Royal Gaz., Ja 16, 1782.

18 The queen's birthday is celebrated in New York. Chief-Justice Smith writes that he dined "at the Admirals with the Prince . . . and attended him to the General's Ball in the Evening . . . . The Prince is lively & sensible."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII, under Ja 19, Jan 18, 1777.

19 A series of subscription concerts begins on this day at Roubale'ts' Tavern (City Tavern, 115 Broadway).—Royal Gaz., Ja 16, 1782.


24 [The British] lose daily by Deserters. A Sarjeant & 10 more from Arnold's Dragoons last week.—A Capt & others of De Lancey's Refugees—Complaints of the Neglect of the Army—bad Quarters for want of Repairs—The Com'f in Chief often within 10 Days past at the Exercise of Fires, with his Aids de Camp.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

25 Cornwallis is back in London after an eventful voyage from New York. His countrymen appear to have forgotten the unfortunate circumstance at Yorktown (see O 19, 1781). "In his way to town, [he] was complimented by the Mayor and corporation of Exeter, with the freedom of that City; and so pleased were the People with his arrival, that he was carried from the London Inn to Guildhall on men shoulders, accompanied by an incredible number of spectators."—Royal Gaz., Ap 24, 1782.

30 The publication of Abbe Raynal's The Revolution of America is advertised. "The author of this publication," it is stated, "displays such a depth of observation, such a political penetration, and such an animated zeal in the cause of freedom as are rarely to be found. Here liberty appears in the most captivating garb, and philosophy contends to speak in the language of common sense, and though the author discovers an ardent partiality to America, he appears never to be regardless of candour and equity and reason. Vide the Reviewers." This book was burned by the Hangman, and the Author obliged to fly from Paris for protection from the civil power."—Royal Gaz., Ja 30, 1782.

3 Philip Kissick, "intending for England," offers all his property for sale as well as his stock of liquors, groceries, etc.—Rivington's Royal Gaz., F 3, 1782. Kissick was a tavern-keeper as well as a merchant, and was for several years proprietor of the tavern later famous as Montague's. See Ap 5, 1754.

3 Von Krafte records his being "on field picket in the so-called Red house on the North River, behind St. Paul's church."—Von Krafte, Jour., 1753.

The public is informed that "The Rev. Mr. Sayre having been solicited to exhibit a Course of Electrical Experiments in this city, presents his respects to the gentlemen of the Navy and Army, and begs leave to inform them, that having joined forces with Mr. Thomas Medenham . . . and having been politely encouraged by his Excellency Lieutenant General Robertson, Governor of this Province, and by Brigadier General Birch, Commandant of this City, in the accommodation of a convenient and capacious apartment in the City Hall, he, assisted by Mr. Medenham proposes to give a Course of Lectures on Electricity.

The first Lecture will be on Thursday next [Feb. 14], to begin precisely at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, in the centre room of the City Hall.

"Ladies and Gentlemen will be pleased to observe, that there are two stairways leading to the room, at each of which attendance accounts of the experiments will be given in. The room will probably be that next the Commandant's House; as there will be less interruption from the passage to the Guard Room." Each lecture to be repeated in the evening of the day when it occurs; admission, one dollar.—Royal Gaz., F 9, 1782. An analysis of the first lecture was published in ibid, F 13, 1782. The second lecture was advertised to be given Feb. 23, after postponement on account of moist weather in the air, which, it was stated would prevent the operation of the experiments "with the wished for beauty,"—Ibid, F 20, 23, 1782. The fourth exhibition was advertised for March 2.—Ibid, Mr 2, 1782.

Brig.-Gen. Birch establishes regulations "for the Security of the Ships and Vessels lying at the different Wharfs on the East and North Rivers." The four wardens of the port are assigned to four sections of the water-front on the East River, one to superintend a section "From the Ship Yards to the Crane," one "From the Crane to the Fly Market," one "From the Fly Market to the Old Slip," and one "From the Old Slip to Whitehall." They are to appoint patrols in their respective districts, whose duties, briefly stated, will be to guard against the danger of fire, to arrest persons on the wharves after dark who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, and to report any irregularities that happen during the night.—Royal Gaz., Mr 13, 1782.

The first news arrives from England since Oct. 29 last, and the content of the king's speech at the opening of parliament, on Nov. 27, 1781, is made public. The portion relating to the American colonies reads thus: "No endeavours have been wanting on my part to extinguish that spirit of rebellion which our enemies have found means to foment and maintain in the Colonies, and to restore to my subdued subjects in America, that happy and prosperous condition which they formerly derived, from a due obedience to the laws; but the late misfortune in that quarter [the surrender of Cornwallis—see O 19, 1781] calls loudly for your firm concurrence and assistance to frustrate the designs of our enemies, equally prejudicial to the real interests of America, and to those of Great-Britain . . . ."

"In the prosecution of this great and important contest in which we are engaged, I retain a firm confidence in the protection of Divine Providence, and a perfect conviction in the justice of my cause; and I have no doubt but that by the concurrence and support of my Government, by the valour of my fleets and armies, and by a vigorous, animated and united exertion of the faculties and resources of my people, I shall be enabled to restore the blessings of a safe and honourable peace to all my dominions."—Royal Gaz., F 13, 1782.

The king's speech pleasing, says Smith, "but not so much as one would imagine—This is Proof of the extreme Dejection into which the Minds of the Loyalists have been plunged—They want
strong Cordial—Confident Expressions great Promises & hoped to have heard of formidable Alliances.

"There are few or no Expressions of a Note for even the Govt—I believe the General & Admiral have ungrateful Intimations. Nothing transpires from them—but the Papers shew that Ld Denbigh in the upper & Lord G Jermaine in the lower House charge all the Distresses upon the Commanders & talk of Trials. Genl Robertson suspects he has Letters & that the Warrants are within. If Warrants are drawn, Locke takes it that Clinton is recalled & confesses me to the Devil for the Deovation [sic], sensible as he is of his own Insufficiency that he may begin to get the army in order which is now utterly neglected.

"Not the least Intimation of a Change in the Ministry. The Opposition have not attempted even a Riot among the Pot wallapers, nor has the American engravings been introduced to another department, in both Houses but a word directly of yielding to the Independence of America."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII, under F 13.

At some time between Feb. 15 and May 24, of this year, Samuel Horner became partner of William Lewis, forming the firm of Lewis and Horner, for publishing The New York Mercury: or, General Advertiser (see S 3, 1779); but Horner retired in July and August, and Lewis again became the sole publisher.—Brigham, in A. A. S. Proc., (1917), 459. See, further, Ag 15, 1783.

Smith writes of a meeting at “Head Quarters” to which he was summoned. Mayor Mathews and Col. Beverly Robinson "had reported Houses & Stores for which the Proprietors demanded Rent. The Sum amounted to £20,000. Elliot was for the Paym’ of £10,000. —I was at the Expense & set his Face agst the Principle as drawing after it Demands of £200,000. The Commander in Chief saw a Choice of Difficulties—I advised to give up as many of the Houses as possible—State the Matter to the Govr as to the back Rents & make advancements as Prudence & the Condition of the Sufferers might require pro Bono publico to prevent civil Reports and a bad Spirit.

"It came out that the giving up of 12 Houses might still Clamours & ‘tis agreed that the Command’ report the whole Stock of Property and its condition before any further Measures be taken as to the back Rents." He adds: "I believe the King’s Interest suffers by too great Partialities to the Army. Why so great a Collection of Soldiers & Officers in Town all winter when many of them might be distributed in the Eastern Parts of Long Island!"

—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Rivington feels compelled to make answer to "Mr. F. H.," who, in the Penn. Packet of Feb. 9, declares "three and twenty lies" in one issue of the Royal Gazette to be "a thing not unlikely." He says: "I am far from denying that my Gazette does sometimes contain articles of Intelligence which afterwards appear to be not well grounded. But when it is a misfortune or事故 to all such publications, in which our readers expect to find, not only the facts but the reports of the day. But I defy you and all your host of rebel Typographers, to point out a single instance of my ever publishing, as a serious fact, what I knew to be false at the time, as you have in the instance above quoted; and as they have all, in innumerable instances, to serve the wicked designs of a traitorous faction.

"I likewise hereby offer and engage, that for every falsehood you will point out in the Royal Gazette since the commencement of the rebellion, to produce at least a dozen in any of the rebel newspapers published in the same period; or forfeit all that stock in trade which you so much envy me for, and which you have had the stock of impudence to advertise for sale.

"Till that is accepted, you ought to hold your peace; but if you will not mend your manners, I shall think myself perfectly excusable hereafter if I handle you and your abettors without mitten.”—Royal Gaz, F 20, 1782.

Robert Smith advertises his villa and farm "Ruremont," for sale. As described it is "delightful and elegantly situated ... adjoining the East River. ... within four miles and three quarters of the city, on which there are wanton Susps of a extraordinary good dwelling house."—Royal Gaz, F 20, 1782. It lay between 54th and 57th Sts. (in the plan of the modern city), and was later known as the Thos. Buchanan property.

Gen. Conway introduces a motion in Parliament to discontinue the war. It is lost by one vote. On Feb. 27, he proposed a similar resolution, which was carried by a vote of 234 to 215.—Parl. Hist. of Eng., XXII: 1028-8; Winster, VII: 95, 96.

Benjamin Thompson, of Massachusetts, who had been aligned on account of Royalist sympathies and had gone abroad, returned in this month to New York and raised a troop which he called the "King’s American Dragoons." Of this he was commissioned colonel on Feb. 24. Returning to Europe after the war, he gained fame as a scientist and statesman, and received the honorary title of Count Rumford. He is ranked as one of the earliest American inventors of note. There has been a certain amount of speculation as to the circumstances surrounding his death. Thompson, while teaching at Harvard University, where he established by will a professorship in physics and mathematics as applied to the useful arts.—Ellis, Memoir of Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford (1871); Winsor, Nat. & Crit. Hist. of Am., VII: 197.

A stipple portrait of him was published in the European Mag., March 1, 1797. A copy of this (reversed) was drawn and engraved by C. Trenchard and engraved by G. Ogden, Jr., and published by D. Ruggles, Boston. A portrait of him by Gainsborough, bequested by the late E. C. Converse to Harvard Univ., was produced in the N. Y. Times (Rotogravure Sec.), Oct. 26, 1924.

Robert R. Livingston, secretary of foreign affairs, writes from Philadelphia to Lafayette regarding conditions in the United States. He refers to the perfectly defences condition of New York; the exchange of Gen. Burgoyne; the negotiation of an exchange of Lord Cornwallis for Mr. Laurens, etc.—From the original letter, sold by Henles, Phila. (item No. 321), Oct. 22, 1719.

Col. Matthias Ogden, of the First Regiment, New Jersey Line, presents to Gen. Washington a plan for capturing Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby who are now in New York and bringing them within the patriot lines. The prince and the admiral are living in the Manor House. Their appearance, as explained in his letter to Washington, are guarded by "two sentinels ... quartered in Lord Stirling’s old quarters in Broad Street. ... The main guard, consisting of a captain and forty men is posted at the City Hall—a sergeant and twelve at the head of the old ship, a sergeant and twelve opposite the coffee-house. The plan is to make a night raid across the Hudson river from New Jersey, with a company of forty men in four whale-boats and carry away the prisoners before an alarm can be made to rescue them.—Fitzgerald, Life and Times of William IV, I: 11-15, citing the letter of Col. Ogden; also Watkins, Life and Times of William the Fourth, 66-70. For Washington’s answer, see Mr 28. See also Hist. Mag., 2d ser., V: 171.

An item of London news reads: "It is said passports are sent over to Amsterdam for Mr. John Adams, the only person in Europe vested with power to negotiate from the American Congress, and that he is expected in London next week, for the purpose of opening a treaty."—Penn. Packet, My 7, 1782.

Sir Henry Clinton complains to Smith of "Enemies here—who propagate that he is embarking for England for a political design." He raves—calls Denbigh a Fool—Germain a Villain. He speaks with Contempt of the Ministry—Takes Care to let me know that he is not recalled & that he will not leave the Country in its present condition voluntarily."—Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Von Krafft is on "working command ... to dig a canal behind the Brew House on the North River and make the necessary ramparts." He records in his journal: "This made us apprehend that the General-in-Chief expected nothing good."—Von Krafft’s Jour., 1782.

A sloop which left New York on this day brought intelligence to Greenock that "there were no King’s ships lying there [New York], but the Rotterdam and two or three frigates. The troops were all collected, every place was strongly fortified, and a cut made across York Island, and a long line along the narrow spot. The French had no ships at Rhode Island, but a strong fleet from the Southward and a number of troops were daily expected there; and after their arrival, it was imagined that Gen. Washington would make an attack on New York. The troops were in high spirits and had plenty of provisions."—London Chron., Ap 13, 1782.

"The Americans," says a satirical London writer, "advance rapidly to independence. At the beginning of the contest they were independent of principle, independent of credit, and independent of all gratitude to the mother country, for having raised them into political importance, and protected them from the encroachment of their enemies. Since which time thousands have been independent of cash, clothing, law, liberty, domestic comfort, and every social enjoyment that can be valuable to a reasonable creature. Besides
"General Robertson said that whenever we could not meet the Enemy in the Field & fight them this Plan must fail; he therefore could not see the use of a closed work or closing the line—but would give his advice against it.

"All the General officers, however, except General Robertson, agreed to the Propriety of having a closed work & closing the line, to prevent the sweep of a Fire from the Main, for the reasons specified in Chief."—From "Memorandum of the Debates in Council," among Sir HenryClinton papers, in possession of W. H. Bixby, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.

The army-general introduces in the house of commons a bill "to enable his Majesty to conclude a Peace, or Truce, with the revolted Colonies in North America."—London Chron., Mr 14-16, 1782. This was passed on June 15th.

It is reported that "all Hands . . . will soon be ordered to work on the Fortifications."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 145.

The "ancient and favourite Irish game of Common" is adverised to be played, on March 18, "for a Supper, etc." The "Sons of St. Patrick" are invited to participate, and requested "to leave their names at the Bar of the Royal Punch House, near the Tea Water Pump." The game is to be played "at the Jew's burying ground."—Royal Gaz., Mr 16, 1782. See also Ap I.

The city militia is ordered to joint working parties at Bunker Hill every morning at 6 o'clock. The original order, signed by Isaac Low, Lt. Col. of 3d Battalion, is preserved with the Bancker Papers, in N. Y. P. L.

"The Mayor's Battalo goes to work on the Fortifications."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 145.

The governor's council is convened to consider the expediency of revising civil government in the province. The members advise against it, Chief-Justice Smith dissenting. The minute reads as follows: "As the direct Object of all military Operations ag' the Rebellion is the Restoration of the King's Government there can be no Expecency of the General or Civil Authority as soon as a Legislature can be convened to frame Laws suited to the present Condition of the Colony and disposed to promote the Success of his Majesty's Arms. But since the calling of an Assembly could avail to none of the Ends to be expected from their Councils Example & Assistance if it should be his Majesty's Pleasure to remove his Forces now here and it remained unknown (to them at least) that any authentic Intimations of the National Councils for the Operations of the Year have as yet been received they therefore unanimously advised his Excellency to defer the Measure to a more eligible Juncture or until there he some further Communication of his Royal Intentions and Commands."—Wm. Smith's Diary (N. S.), VII; Col. Gdn. Min., 307.

A letter to a correspondent in London, a New Yorker says: "General Clinton has lately had a visit from Ethan Allen, the Chief of the Vermont Association, offering to become the allies of Great Britain under certain circumstances. He had every attention paid him by our Commander; but unluckily, on his return, he and his party, except one or two, fell into the hands of the rebels, who lodged them in goal at Albany, and sent an account to General Washington of the circumstance; mean while the Vermontese came in a large body, who were opposed by the rebels and Albany militia, some of which, however, joining the Vermontese, a bloody action ensued, in which many fell, but the latter were complete victors, and rescued their chief, Ethan Allen, who has sent fresh assurances to General Clinton of the most firm resolutions to espose the British cause, with about 7000 fine troops."—London Chron., My 16-18, 1782. Regarding Allen's pretended friendship with the British, see D 16, 1780.

Brig. Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant of New York, prohibits the practice of throwing dirt into the streets. His proclamation states that "the Indulgence heretofore granted to the Inhabitants of laying in the Streets, the Dirt collected in their Houses and Yards, in Order that the same might be removed by the Carters employed in New York, and had distributed by the hand of the Inhabitants," was revoked. It was now required to "collect the same in some convenient Place in their Yards or Cellars, ready to be thrown into the said carts when called on."—Royal Gaz., Mr 27, 1782; Man. Com. Coun. (1805), 721.

The Lockinghams ministry takes office (see Mr 8). It formed on the following conditions: 1. Peace with the Americans, and the acknowledgment of their independence not to be a bar to the at-
taintment of that object;—2. A substantial reform in the several branches of the civil list expenditure. . . . 1. The diminution of the influence of the crown."—Ann. Reg. (1782), 173-77; Royal Gazette, My 8, 1782.

28 From his headquarters at Morristown, Washington issues the following instructions to Col. Matthias Ogden: "The spirit of enterprise, so conspicuous in your plan [see March] for surprising in the keeping and bringing off the Prince William Henry and Admiral Digby, merits applause; and you have my authority to make the attempt, in any manner, and at such a time, as your own judgment shall direct. I am fully persuaded, that it is unnecessary to caution you against offering insult or indignity to the persons of the Prince and Admiral, should you be so fortunate as to capture them; but it may not be amiss to press the propriety of a proper letter or copy of the party you command."—Military Pursuits, My 27, 1782.

"In case of success, you will, as soon as you get them to a place of safety, treat them with all possible respect; but you are to delay no time in conveying them to Congress, and reporting your proceedings with a copy of these orders. Take care not to touch upon the ground, which is agreed to be neutral, namely, from Newark to Rahway and four miles back."—Writing of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), IX: 466-67. The original of this letter was sold at The Anderson Galleries, May 6, 1920, with the Library of the late Chas. L. F. Robinson, of Hartford. The catalogue states that, on the verso of the document, is a signed statement by Robert Gilmor that he secured it from Louis McLane, who was Minister at the Court of Great Britain, and who showed it to King William IV (the former Prince), who remarked: "I am obliged to General Washington for his succinctness, but I'm damned glad I did not give him an opportunity of exercising it towards me."

On April 28, Washington wrote that he had intelligence that the "centres at the doors of Sir Henry Clinton's quarters were doubled at eight o'clock every night, from the apprehension of an attempt to surprise him in them. If this be true, it is more than probable that the same precaution extends to other personages in the city of New York—a circumstance I thought it proper for you to be advertised of."—Ibid., IX: 467 (footnote); Hist. Mag., 2d ser., V: 131. Cf. Irving, Life of Washington, IV: 761-63, who adds: "These precautions very probably disconcerted the project of Colonel Ogden, of which we find no other traces."

"By the March packet from Falmouth, information is brought "that no farther Offensive War is to be carried on in this Country."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 145.

30 "Various Reports of a Peace, and some believe it."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 148.

Apr. 1782

In this month, Washington left Philadelphia and rejoined the—army, establishing his headquarters at Newburgh.—Winzer, VI: 744.

The presence of a great personage at the last game of Common" (see Mr 16) induces "a number of Gentlemen" to advertise a second game to take place on this day "for a gented supper." Those who intend to participate are requested to leave their names "at the Royal Punch House, Sign of King George III'd near the Tea water Pump (where Commons are provided)." The game is to be played, as before, "at the Jew's burying ground."—N. Y. Mercury, Ap 1, 1782.

"A good new House, situated in Chatham-Street, No. 25, next the Water Pump, known by the name of the Old Punch House," was advertised later in the year to be sold at private sale.—Royal Gazette, Ag 25, 1782.

Admiral Digby writes to Gov. Robertson: "There are already about one hundred and twenty-five men out in Privateers, and four more ready, to man which will take above 500 men. I must therefore beg your Excellency will withhold granting any more Commissions till the return of some of the large Privateers whose cruises are expired, as there are two frigates now in the port that cannot be sent to sea for want of men. . . . I must beg leave to take this opportunity of informing your Excellency that unless they [the privateers] are kept within bounds, it will be impossible to carry on the King's service." Robertson laid this letter before the Chamber of Commerce, and in its answer the Chamber praised the work of the privateers and declared that "however difficult it may be to carry on the King's Service, unless Privateers are kept within bounds, it will be found much more so if these bounds be reduced to too narrow a compass. . . ."

"If . . . there were Ten Thousand men instead of only One Thousand in Privateers from this Port, it were far less an Evil considered in the most unfavorable light, even supposing not one of them could ever he got to enter on Board the King's Ships, than to have them in Privateers acting against us, which would certainly be the alternative. . . ."

"The late unfortunate disasters, the few arrivals, and the peculiar dulness of Trade, all conspire to render the want of Seamen more than usual; for when it is considered how many Vessels have been purchased and manned for the Public Service, besides the King's Ships of various denominations, and the great number of Seamen which this Port has constantly furnished, We rather wonder whence they could be collected than that no more have offered, and in this important View we are confident this Port can be exceeded by none upon this Continent, and perhaps is not far below the second in Great Britain."—Col. Recs. of N. Y. T. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1784, 380-83.

Note is given of the descent of a negro lad from "the black Company of Labourers in the service of the Royal Artillery." Information is to be given to "the Office of Ordnance, opposite St. Paul's."—Royal Gazette, Ap 10, 1782.

The state legislature passes "An Act to prevent the establishment of any bank within this State, other than the Bank of North America, and for incorporating the same within this State."—Laws of N. Y. (1782), chap. 35. On May 26, 1783, congress approved Robert Morris's plan to establish a national bank, and the Bank of North America was incorporated Dec. 11, 1781 (p.c.).


Gen. Samuel Birch, the commandant, grants an increase in wharflage rates to owners whose wharfs are in good condition—Royal Gazette, Ap 20, 1782; Misc. Comm. (1803), 722-23.

An act of the state of New York is passed to prevent more effectively illicit trade with the enemy. It provides that "all Goods, Wares and Merchandises, other than such as are herein after excepted, which shall have been brought from any Place within the Possession of the Enemy, and which shall, after the first Day of May next, be brought into any Part of this State, not in the Possession of the Enemy, shall be considered as contraband Goods, and be liable to Seizure and Condemnation."—Laws of N. Y., 7th sess., chap. 39. This law was renewed by an act of July 22, 1782— Ibid., 6th sess., chap. 7. An act to limit these acts was passed March 24, 1783— Ibid., 6th sess., chap. 44.

The state legislature passes a law permitting tenants of forfeited estates to pay half of their rent in certain certificates, and staying the sale of forfeited lands in the southern district.—Laws of N. Y., 7th sess., chap. 45 (printed by Holt, 1782).

"Yesterday was brought to this city, and safely lodged in the Provost, Sir James Jay, one of the rebel senate of New-York. . . . We hear that among other papers of a mischievous tendency found upon him, there was one from George Clinton, the titular Rebel Governor, authorizing him to procure a quantity of specie from this City or Long-Island. To clear from hence, that Bob Morris's Bank Notes will not do, since the supporters of the rebellion are so anxious to get the Shimer's."—Royal Gazette, Ap 17, 1782.

John Adams secures recognition by Holland as minister of the United States.—Winzer, VII: 133. See S 27, 1779.

Prince William Henry is elected to the Order of the Knights of the Garter. While in New York he received the insignia of the order.—Orders of Knighthood of the British Empire, by Nicholas Halsy Nisbet (London), 1782.

"Ord. That the Fence round Saint Paul's burial Ground be completed in the manner it has been begun [see My 14, 1782]."—Trien. Min. (MS.), See My 27, 1784.

Lord Dunmore visits New York and tells Wm. Smith of his ambition to have "the Command of all the Provinces with such as he can collect to liberate the several Corps of Blacks upon the Promises of Freedom." He wants "to be taken Care of in Virginia 3 months and then desires no further Assistance from the Regulars. . . . He is very open in Censures at Ld. Cornwallis both as a Statesman & a Soldier—The Police of Charlestown infamous—The Rebel Army Cloathed from it—Rum Wine & Sec. & Vessels pass to them unsearched."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

A "Refuge Concert," was advertised to be held at the theatre in John Street—Royal Gazette, Ap 14, 1782.
On application of Alexander Hamilton, who is not ready to
take examination for admission to the bar on account of his service in
the army, the supreme court, sitting at Albany, suspends in his favour
until the October term the court rule which requires a three-years'
clerkship, among other things, before admission.—Min. Supreme
Court of Judicature (M.S.), 1781-1783, p. 183 (in county clerk's
office, Manhattan).

27. Sir Henry Clinton is removed as commander-in-chief of the
British forces. The news comes with the arrival in New York of the
"Cartaret." "A fortunate Event," says Smith.—Wm. Smith's
Diary (M.S.), VII.

30. The city vestry submits to Gen. Robertson an account of the
"receipt and disbursement of all money raised for the support of
the Arms-house, other charitable purposes, and the expenses of the
city, from November 1, 1777 to this date. The receipts amount to
$56,419.36 and the expenditures to $61,663.11:11.
The receipts were derived from "Recei ts of Houses, the property of
Persons out of the Lines," "Licenses to Tavern-keepers and Retail-
ors of Liquor," "Brooklyn Ferry Rents," "Lotteries," and "Fines
and Forfeitures." The latter include the salaries of certain city
officials, "cash paid for repairs of buildings, fences, pumps, lamps,
fire engines, &c., "cash paid for cleansing, paving and repairing the
streets, including the first general cleansing of the city," "cash
paid different charities, itinerant distressed objects, and passage
money for shipping off some of them," "cash paid for repairing and
cleaning the arms of the militia." At the request of Gen.
Robertson, three well-known citizens certified to the correctness of
the report in MS.—Royal Gen., 1: 1783; Henry B. Dawson's
report on the city finances during the Revolution, printed in Proc.
Bd. of Ald., LXXXVI: 219-21. The vestry's second report was
made on April 14, 1783 (q.v.). For an account of the vestry and
its powers, see D 27, 1777.

May

Orders this Day for no farther Hostilities at any of our Ports,
and the Refugees not to go out any more without orders.—Jour.
of Hugh Gaine, II: 148.

Gen. Robertson occupies the Dr. James Beekman country-seat,
on East River, near 54d St. He remained there until April 16, 1783

It is reported that British cruisers "will be called in very soon."
—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 149.

It is reported in New York that General Washington has issued
orders for a cessation of Hostilities also.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine,
III: 149.

Gov. Robertson informs his council that, as he is now
commander-in-chief, he is able by his own authority to restore civil
government in the province of New York, but that he desires their
opinion before taking this measure. The council resolves, that no
government can exist so long as the king or happiness of the people can arise from
the restoration of civil government at this time and under the
present circumstances.—Stevens's Cat. Index of MSS., 1767-1783,

Sir Guy Carleton, K. B., Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
Forces in North America, and his Suite," land at Whitehall. There
is a discharge of cannon from Fort George to announce his arrival.
He is received "by a Party of Horse and Foot, the Gentlemen of
the Army, most of the respectable Inhabitants of the City, and
a numerous concourse of People."—N. T. Merc., My 6, 1782; Wm.
Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII; Winsor, VII: 745-783: 157. He is to
succeed Sir Henry Clinton in the command of the British army.—
Jour. of Hugh Gaine, III: 149. It is also reported in connection with
this appointment that Admiral Digby a commissioner to negotiate a
peace, he lost no time in conveying to General Washington copies
of the votes of the British Parliament, and of a bill which had been
introduced on the part of administration, authorizing his majesty
to conclude a peace or truce with those who were still denominated the
revolted colonies:—Life of Geo. Washington, by John Marshall,
IV: 153. At the same time, the fortifications at New York
were altered and improved on the 30th of April.—See descrip.
of Pl. 50, Vol. I.

8. A lottery for the poor is announced to be held on this day at
"Kirk's Tavern, near the New Bridewell."—Royal Gen., My 4,
1782. This was at Montague's Tavern, 253-254 Broadway.

10. A "splendid Entertainment" is given on this day at Robertson's Tavern,
by the principal officers of the Army, to his Excellency Sir Henry
Clinton, previous to his Departure for Europe, at which were

present their excellencies Sir Guy Carleton, and Rear Admiral
May Digby, many other officers, and Persons of Distinction."—N. T.

The "pleasant situation house and elegant gardens at Corblay's
Hook," formerly known as Campbell's Tavern, and now occupied
by John Hylton, are offered for sale. The place is suited for either
a gentleman's seat, or for the public business."—Royal Gen., My
21, 1782.

A tenderer advertises his trade at No. 85 Broadway, "opposite
the Grand Parade, three Doors from the Corner of Wall Street."—
Royal Gen., My 11, 1782.

Smith writes in his diary: "I find hourly Evidences of the Re-
luctance of the High Tories as they are called, to a generous Con-
ciliatory Conduct, and it seems they have no more than the honor of
the name."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII; Von Kneiphof's Jour., 160.

A lottery is advertised for the benefit of the poor. The capital
price is a three-story brick house and adjoining distillery with its
utensils, offered by the owner (who holds it on a long term lease).
These buildings are "in two lots of College ground" on the North
River.—Royal Gen., My 15, 1782. An earlier lottery of poor relief
was advertised in ibid., F 23, 1782. See also 1780.

The inhabitants of the city are requested to attend an important
meeting at Roubalt's Tavern on this day at 12 o'clock. The notice is
signed by Mayor Mathews.—Royal Gen., My 18, 1782.

The "ancient and manly game" of hunting is advertised to be
played on the 20th day "by the Jews' burying place."—Royal
Gen., My 18, 1782. See also J 4, 1781.

Smith writes that Sir Guy Carleton has told him "he wished to
put our Affairs on such a footing that when the Army left the
Country it should be because they were no longer of use from such
a Settlement as was perfectly pleasing to the People & useful to
Great Britain."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

The British and Hessian troops in New York, and those
"cantoned in its vicinity" are reviewed by Geo. Carleton, the new
commander-in-chief; and on the following day, the Grenadiers, the
25th Light Dragoons, and other corps on Long Island are reviewed.
The "appearance of the troops on both days infinitely surpassed
every exhibition hitherto presented in America."—N. T. Merc.,
My 25, 1782. The review on the 20th was "near the Jews' Burying
Ground."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, III: 150.

Joseph Corre begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public
in general, that he has removed from No. 17, Hanover-Square, to
No. 19 Wall-Street, next door to Messrs. Taylor and Bayard's
venue store, where his friends and customers may be supplied,
as formerly, with all kinds of confectionery and pastry, &c.—
Royal Gen., My 22, 1782.

From his conversation with Carleton, Smith says he has "dis-
covered very clearly" that the new commander "had been all along
with the Opposition & that the old Ministry had as I con-
jecture cast their Eyes upon him to please the Opposition & upon
the same Principle listened to my Instances for the Peace Bill."—
Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

The inhabitants of the city of New York present an address to
Sir Guy Carleton, congratulating him on his appointment to "the
Chief command of his Majesty's armies in America," and on his
safe arrival. They believe "that the pacific disposition of the
parent state will abate the prejudices of the deluded inhabitants of
America." The address is signed by Mayor David Mathews. In
reply Sir Guy expresses the belief that such a sentiment from this
country cannot fail to re-unite the people of England and America
"on the principles of common liberty and general advantage."—
Royal Gen., My 25, 1782.

A quarrel occurs on one of the ferry boats between a seaman and
the ferryman. "The latter was has had before certain Officers on
Wednesday—k on Friday brought out to whipp'd 200 Lashes & flogging under a heavy sentence at Roulalt, where it's
were sworn & that Gen'l Patterson had confirmed the Judge's of a
few Officers as a Sentence of a Court Martial. It is said the Ferry-
man is a worthy Loyalist of Maryland."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII, under Je. 4.

"Before Dinner at Headquarters Sir Guy Carleton took me aside and talked of Courts to decide by Grand Juries & Petty Juries excluding all referring Decisions to Courts Martial or as he expressed it in his Diary (MS.) VII, unparallel'd cruelty to the Principles of the Law than the present Mode by Police & Military Discretion but said it would require a consult how best to effectuate his wish—On which Mr Ch't[ef [Justice] Smyth and Mr Kemp were called in & it was agreed we should consult & report it to the Subordinate Board.

In some notes written on the proposal, Smith states that if the success of the British forces in any colony is such "as to render it peaceable to reestablish its Legislature, it ought to be immediately convened; because there will then be a Power, as well to aid the Military operations, as to give the People the Protection of the Crown." He thinks that "infinite Confusion would be created, by a partial Re Establishment of the Judicial and other Branches of the Executive, without the Legislative authority." He adds: "There are Difficulties in the Choice of any Models, to be proposed for the Government of the Districts in the British Possessions..."

"Under the Military Government there must needs be a Defense of Justice in the Criminal Department; for the Power of Life & Death, when not authorized by the Laws, wears too formidable a Complexion, to inspire the Confidence of any Magistracy, who are to depend for Safety upon the... Crown or the Legislature.

"If to such a Judicatory we prefer the Opening of the Courts... the Course indeed will be legal; but it is necessary to be appointed, that the Judges may walk by no Rule than the Laws of the Land, without Deference to Power of any King, being bound by Oath to disrepect even the King's Letters to the Contrary, if any such should be sent to them..."

"They must also act with equal Freedom in the Dispensation of Justice in Civil concerns until the Law is changed... It seems to be deduce... that previous to the Moment which will admit of the Restoration of the Legislature, little more can be done, than to bind the Hands of Criminals, especially when the Punishment extends to Life or Limb; and that for the great objects of preserving Order, preventing Oppression, & compelling to substantial Justice, as far as the Situation of the Country will permit it may be proper to constitute a Board or Judicatory of persons only to be appointed of Amercan or British origin, to form a Code of Rules for general Conformity & to meet Monthly & hear all Complaints & Appeals from Subordinate Departments of Power & to afford effectual Redress according to their Discretion as nearly as possible according to the Measure and Spirit dictated by the Laws & Constitution."—Wm. Smith's Papers (MS.), folio 194.

"In celebration of the victory of the British fleet over the French in the West Indies, "the Artillery Company with their field pieces and the two battalions of the Kingston regiment of foot militia" assemble on the parade, and after going through the manual exercise, fire a "Feu de Joie." In the evening, the town is "most splendidly illuminated."—Royal Gazette, My. 29, 1782.

A report or sketch bearing this date shows Sir Henry Clinton's plan "for securing the peace, interest and trade of the inhabitants in the three Islands [Manhattan Island, Long Island, and Staten Island]; Establishment of the police; landed estates of the rebels parcelled out amongst needy refugees under certain restrictions, and granted during pleasure; arrangement for trade of the garrison."—See Report on Am. M.S.S. in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit., II: 452.

The "loyal Refugees of the Province of New York" present an address to Sir Guy Carleton. They state that their "dispersed situation" prevented their congratulating him when he arrived. They give the following account of themselves: "Many of the King's friends, in this province, have suffered ignominious deaths, for their uniform attachment to Government; many have been persuaded to stript and banished from their estates and families, while others of us, a great number of us, were stripped by violence and oppression, were stript of our property, and obliged to seek an asylum here and in Canada. Thousands are now in actual service, and numbers have perished nobly in defence of their King and the constitution." They are ready to hazard their lives, as they have sacrificed their fortunes, "to assist in bringing the Colonies to a re-union with the Mother-Country." He replies that he wishes most warmly "that peace and union may be restored on such generous and liberal terms, as may insure greatness and security to the whole, as well as happiness and freedom to all its parts."—Royal Gazette, Je. 1, 1781.

An open letter to Sir Guy Carleton appears in the Pennsylvania Packet. It is subscribed "Agricultor," and reads: "The united states of America, heard with pleasure of your appointment to the command of his Britannic majesty's troops in America. Your birth in a land of freedom and urbanity, has secured you from the prejudices and restrictions of a Briton. An Irishman is a traitor to his native country, when he becomes the enemy of liberty.—You were once, we told, the master and afterwards the pupil of the immortal Wolfe. Your behaviour in Canada and your general conduct, have procured you the character of a gentleman and a hero.

"It is your misfortune to be called as a solemn witness of the dissolution of the British empire.—Your predecessors in command have left you nothing to work upon. They have expended the whole strength of your nation in fruitless sieges, battles, marches, and even victories. A Marlborough or a Eugene, could do nothing in America, in your present situation.

"You have but one thing left and that is to be HONEST. Tell your master that the time for making the least impression upon this country. The people are uniting daily, more and more, in support of their independence. The French alliance they now see to be founded in interest, and the once deluded adherents of the crown of Britain, now expose for sale in our city, cargoes of goods manufactured by the hands of Frenchmen.

"The royal standard has been raised in every state to no purpose. Crown officers and a few vagrants called by you Refugees have crowded to it. The rest of the king's friends would not take up arms to rescue their Saviour, and there is no government so obnoxious to their principles, to which they would not swear allegiance.

"Beware of the company of Billy Smith. He deceived sir Harry Clinton, who distrusted the late ministry. He likewise deceived governor Johnson, who afterwards deceived the British house of commons. His ambition and avarice have blinded his understanding, and with all his pretensions to loyalty, he is in heart a staunch republican.

"Put an end to the tortures of the Prison-ships. Let sir William Howe, and sir Harry Clinton, feel in their consciences All the punishments inflicted on seamen to death in cold blood. Let not your name and laurels he stained with any of their crimes."—Penn. Packet, Je. 3, 1782.

Commenting on the reference to himself in this letter, the chief-justice says: "It appears to attack me & yet may come from a Friend to the general Reconciliation. It is but lately Mr. Donaldson writes that an English Gazette censured me as the Projector of Arnold's expedition to New London & this supposes me a Republican."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Smith writes: "General Robertson Genl Birch & Elliot are gone Home [following a conference at headquarters] with little Credit & much Anxiety—They have all been vehement advocates for the Military Power, which they see will no longer be countenanced & Genl R in particular must have felt greater Restraints, for having hidden his real sentiments from the Ministry & the Pains he has taken to mask them before me."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

The king's birthday is celebrated. "At noon a royal salute was fired from the guns of Fort George, and answered by the ships of war, adorned in a distinguished manner by an infinite variety of colours, presenting a beautiful exhibition. His Excellency the Commander in Chief, attended by a numerous procession of principal officers, waited on his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, with their compliments of congratulation.—Very elegant entertainments were given by his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Rear Admiral Digby, and Lieutenant General Robertson. A Feu de Joie was fired in the evening, amongst many thousands of rejoicing inhabitants, and the night was closed with amusements and a charitable banquet."—Royal Gazette, Je. 5, 1782; Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

In an advertisement of the "Brooklyn-Hall Charity Lottery", at the tavern of Charles Looosly (see My. 7, 1779), beginning on
this day, the public is notified that tickets may be had at the printer's (Rivington's) and at the following taverns: Mr. Strachan's City Tavern and Coffee House (Merchants Coffee House); Mr. Rourke's Tavern, Broadway (City Tavern); Mr. Kirk's Tavern in the Fields (Montague's); Mr. Hearne's Tavern in the Fields; Mr. Bryan's Tavern, opposite the Coffee House; Mr. Campbell's Tavern in Irish Street; Mr. O'Brien's Tavern, Fly Market; Mr. Hays Tavern, Broadway; Borden's Queen's Head, Jamaica; Mr. Ralphey's Tavern, New Town; and Mr. Griffin's at Howard's Half Way House, Long Island.—Royal Gaz., My 25, 1782. This list probably includes most of the popular taverns of the time in and about New York.

Washington writes to Rear-Admiral Digby concerning a visit he has received from Capt. Daniel Aborn and Dr. Joseph Bowen in behalf of the American naval prisoners. He states that, as he has "no agency on naval matters," the application was made upon "mistaken grounds." In addition he declares that the prisoners chief complaint is about overcrowding, and that he is sure Digby's "feelings for fellow men" will induce him "to proportion the ships (if they must be confined on board ships) to their accommodation and comfort, and not by crowding them together in a few, bring on disorders which consign them by half dozens in a day to the great air." Digby answered this letter briefly by suggesting that Washington could mitigate the sufferings of the American naval prisoners by exchanging some of the British soldiers in his hands for them.—Royal Gaz., Jl 3, 1782. See also Ag 21, 1781; Je 11 and 24, 1782.

"General Orders" are issued—a first step toward the restoration of exchange in these words:

"Whenever it should be found necessary to confine any officer not military he is to be immediately reported to His Excellency L. Gen. 1. Robertson who will take the necessary steps for his being brought to Tryal."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M's), VII, under Je 9.

A "neat Brick House, With a Store, three rooms a good Cellar-Kitchen, and Yard, in Great George Street, opposite the Artillery Park," are offered on lease. "For particulars apply to John Amory, Whip-Maker, No. 229 Queen Street, near the Fly Market."—Rivington's Royal Gaz., Je 8, 1782. This was the old Montague tavern, on Broadway, between Warren and Murray Sts. See Ap 5, 1754.

David Sproat writes a letter from New York to the prisoners on the "Jersey," informing them that Capt. Aborn and Dr. Bowen, their representatives, have conveyed to Gen. Washington (see Je 5) the appeal concerning their "disagreeable situation," and have solicited him to grant them relief by exchanging captured British soldiers for them. Sproat informs the prisoners that Aborn and Bowen are now bringing to them Washington's reply, which is a "flat denial," and encloses copies of three letters that have passed between them and the American commissary (see Je 24), "which will convince you that every thing has been done on the part of Admiral Digby, to bring about a fair and general exchange of prisoners on both sides."

"As a result, the prisoners on the "Jersey" address a letter to "Friends and Felllow Countrymen of America," which closes thus: "What is to be done? are we to live here and share the fate of our unhappy brothers who are dying daily? No, unless you relieve us immediately, we shall be under the necessity of leaving our country, in preservation of our lives."—Royal Gaz., Je 12, 1782; Recollections of the Jersey prison-ship, from the MSS. of Capt. Thomas Drum, by A. G. Greene (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 138-42; Banks, Daniel Sproat, 73-6. See, further, Jl 3.

City Tavern and Coffee House (Merchants Coffee House) writers write to the secretary of war, Benjamin Lincoln: "I am solicited by our naval Prisoners at New York and the British Commissary to obtain a permission for a Boat to fish on the Jersey Coast—this Boat they propose to man by some of the Prisoners, and some persons to be employed by the Enemy, and the Fish to be appropriated to the Use of the Prisoners on Board the Prison Ship and other places where they are confined."

"The British Commissary has also proposed to purchase within our Lines a Quantity of Wood for which he will pay the Cash and it shall be for the Use of our Prisoners solely—the Applications are founded on these Principles; The Fish will afford the Prisoners two or three fresh Meals a Week and the Price of Wood being so much lower within our Lines than at New York, the greater allowance will be given the Prisoners.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you that the Situation of those Men is truly deplorable—my Hopes of their Release is frustrated.

"Exchange can take Place. I owe the Enemy a Balance of 1,000 Men in the naval Line, and they will not consent to exchange those they now have unless we give them an equal Number of Seamen or Soldiers and pay off the Balance—I would therefore wish to be authorised to contribute towards the Comforts of those Prisoners and that if you think proper that they should be indulged with the necessary excursion to fish and that the British Commissary be allowed to purchase Wood for the Use of our Prisoners."

Lincoln sent the letter to congress on June 28 recommending a compliance with the requests, and on July 1, congress referred the matter to Washington for execution. The secretary of war's report of the transactions is indorsed: "General Heath and General Knox will endeavour to make arrangements for carrying the indorsed propositions into execution without improper use being made of the indulgence."—From a copy of the report in Emmet Coll. (No. 8778) of N. Y. P. L.

"The New-York Freeholder Number 1" appears. The writer says: "I am bora feed, a New-York Freeholder; my farm, which lies at a small distance from the City, and within the British lines, hath always enabled me to live in abundance: and thus I am interested in the welfare of America. Twenty pounds currency would pay all the debts I owe in the world; and I have no pension from Great-Britain, France, or America; so that it is impossible that any bias on account of these should hang on my judgment. I never received any personal insult, nor material injury in my estate, from the active friends of Congress; therefore I cannot have any personal resentment against them. It is possible I am mistaken, though I anxiously wish for the day when I shall embrace them as friends. In fine, although I am a hearty friend to every part of the British Empire; yet my prejudices are peculiarly in favour of America, and my interests are inseparably connected with her's."

This circumstances, and with this disposition, I propose to examine some points of the last moment to America. I dare not promise that I shall throw much light on them—that must be left to the determination of others. They shall at least be discussed with calmness and impartiality.

"Whether America is likely to be happier and more flourishing by independency, than by a continual union with Great-Britain—Whether independency is really attainable at this time—Whether America should not accept of the accommodation proposed by Great-Britain, provided the terms are generous, honorable, and advantageous to America—Whether the present alliance between France and America is beneficial to the latter—And whether the Americans should not be justly alarmed at the designs and efforts of France, all circumstances considered—These, besides literary, moral, and political objects, are the present topics of treat. I shall assign my reasons for the opinions I adopt concerning each of these; and as I wish, like Montesquieu, rather to make people think, than make them read, I hope they will consider these reasons with candour and impartiality.

"The present period calls loudly on every friend of America to lay aside passion and prejudice, and to dismiss every narrow, selfish, and party principle. The state of things is greatly changed from what it was lately. Matters are now brought to a most interesting crisis, when the conduct of my countrymen must determine whether America is to continue a theatre of war and desolation; or whether peace with its attending blessings shall revisit us, and whether we shall become once more a free, flourishing and happy people. My earnest wish is, that wisdom, virtue and cool judgment may prevail in their deliberations, and regulate their conduct."

Royal Gaz., Je 15, 1782.

Commenting on the article, Smith says: "I suspect it to be sent from Head Quarters and that it is one of a Set sent out from England to prepare the Way for correcting the Vindictive Spirit of the Refugees."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M's), VII, under Je 18. Additionally, there are numbers of "The Freeholder" appeared in Royal Gaz., Je 22, 28, Jl 16, 19, 27, and Ag 5, 1782. See Jl 20, for a conjecture by Smith as to the identity of "The Freeholder."

A New Yorker writes: "Our new Commander in Chief [Sir Guy Carleton] goes on retropecting—not ground—but excuses. The arrangements he has already made will occasion a saving of near a million in the annual charge. He sees everything with his own eyes, and hears every body: he is up and about before fourin
the morning: Before the quarter-part of his army have opened their eyeholes, he has perhaps rode ten or a dozen miles; he comes almost every day to the parade, which is a signal that immediately after he will have a levee, where every one may tell their story, or request a private hour, which I am told is generally fixed for that day or the next, and those who have had conversations with him go away very much satisfied with his patience and condescension: In short, his conduct, as appears from every one, has procured him the respect of the army, and the love of the Loyalists.

"The newspapers will inform you, that the rulers of America are not in the least disposed toward peace, unless independence is acknowledged, and their great and good ally included in the treaty."

"The whole army is now under orders to encamp beyond Kingsbridge, it is said, with intention to cover some miles of the country, in which forage can be collected together. Washington is drawing together his force at New-Windsor, where the greater part of the French troops from Chesapeake are to join him."—London Chron., Jl 20-21, 1782.

"Weir's Tavern, the Sign of The Grand Master, below the Coffee-House, Will be Opened on Tuesday next [June 18] for the reception of company, where an Ordinary is intended to be kept up in the genteelst manner."—Royal Gaz., Je 15, 1782. When Sarah Bolton Loftus offered her property for sale on Jan. 6, 1783, one of the items listed was a house "on the corner of the Old-slip, next to the house wherein Mr. James Wier lately kept tavern."—N. Y. Gaz., Ap 14, 1783.

Court is held in the city hall for the trial of piracies by a commission acting under a statute of King William III.—Royal Gaz., Je 19, 1782. Gov. Robertson presided and the beach included the governor and council of New York as well as the council of New York. "We proceeded," says Smith, "upon the Record of a Commission issued in 1762, and when sworn signed & sealed a Warrant to the Military Provost Marshal to deliver & to Ludlow as Marshal of this Court to receive and bring before us John Clarke—James Wigmore & Joseph Royan. The Court assembled at 10 A M & sat till Dusk—We unanimously found Clarke guilty, & sentenced him to be executed 28 Ins—Wigmore was also found guilty by a great Majority—but intending to recommend him for Pardon, we ordered his Execution on the first Monday in June 1783—A great Majority acquiesced Joseph Royan & he was instantly discharged.

"The Coms unanimously agreed to admit the Prisoners to have Counsel, & it was declared to them, but they said they were not able to procure any.

There were several Witnesses on the Part of the Crown. viz. John Gaine, Richard Magrath, James Iain, Francis Smith & James Bruce.

"The Prisoners called for Edward Parkinson & William Noy."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See also Wm. Smith Papers (MS.), folio 197, where a more detailed account of the trial is given.

An act of Parliament, passed on this day, authorizes George III. to make peace with the United States.—Jour. House of Lords (1779-83), 337; Lamb, Hist. City of N. Y., II: 258. See also Mr 28. For the debates in parliament at this period, see Almon's Parliamentary Register, Vols. XXXI-XXXVI.


Twelve masters and one surgeon of American vessels which have been captured by British cruisers and brought into port, having obtained the "enlargement" of their paroles from Rear-Admiral Digby, to return to their homes, have appointed six of their number to inspect the prison-ships in the harbour, including the "Jersey;" and, accompanied by David Sproat, the British commissary-general for naval prisoners, and by George Rutherford, the surgeon of the prison hospital-ships, they visited these ships, and then prepared a written report, of this date, with considerable detail added, to the effect "that they have found them in as comfortable a situation as it is possible for prisoners to be on board of ships at this season of the year, and much more so than they had any idea of, and that anything said to the contrary, is false and without foundation."—Royal Gaz., Je 31, 1782. Sproat, Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ships, from the original manuscripts of Capt. Thomas Dring, one of the prisoners (ed. by Dawson, 1865), 143-45; Banks, David Sproat and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Rev. (1909), 81.

The publication of this report had a certain limited influence in effecting a much needed exchange of prisoners (Greene, op. cit., 111); but, for the motives that are said to have prompted or forced the report itself, see Ag 7.


"It is with great satisfaction that I now unscrew the lid of my Diary and produce for the public, the important evidence of my communications with the present Ministers of the French Republic; having seen the published letters of June 11 (q. v.), writes to the British commissary, David Sproat, giving a long and earnest exposition of the American position and claims in the matter of exchanging prisoners for the relief of the many Americans crowded into a few ill-kept British prison-ships. He reviews the British principles and policy which he conceives actuate Sproat's superiors, who, he says, are trying to induce the Americans to join the king's forces by assuring them that they are neglected by their countrymen, and that all their miseries are due to Washington's disinclination to exchange them. Skinner declares that it is impossible for Washington to do this because the exchange of naval prisoners is under the direction of the secretary of war, also because the Americans have not enough British naval prisoners and the exchange of soldiers for seamen is contrary to the original agreement which specified that officers should be exchanged for officers, soldiers for soldiers, citizens for citizens, and seamen for seamen (see Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., 1866-67, p. 334). He adds that Abore and Bowen (see Je 5 and 11) "appeared to be sensible of the force of those reasons, however repugnant they might be to the feelings and wishes of the nation who had destruction and death staring them in the face," and that if better accommodations were not provided, Washington would retaliate "by confining the land prisoners with as much severity as our seamen were held."

Sproat answered this letter by recapitulating the British position, by referring to the declaration of June 23 (q. v.) by American shipmasters concerning the favourable condition of American naval prisoners, by again offering to exchange the American seamen for British soldiers, and by attacking the treatment accorded to British prisoners in Philadelphia and Boston. These letters, together with those referred to under June 5 (q. v.), were published at Sproat's request in the Royal Gaz., Jl 3, 1782. See also Greene, Recollections of the Jersey Prison-ships, from MSS. of Capt. Thomas Dring (ed. by David Banks), 147-55.

The financial statement of the New York Theatre, covering the general account of receipts and disbursements for the last two seasons, and showing the balance in hand at this date, is published as a broadside. It is taken from the books of the theatre, in the possession of the treasurer, and is shown to enable persons, until Aug. 31, to present any outstanding demands against the theatre, after which the surplus will be given to charity. It is signed by four managers. It shows gifts of £49150, and of £827716, in the two seasons respectively, to the widows and children of 35 military and naval organizations, to refugees, and to inhabitants of New York and vicinity. The receipts include large donations from the government and the several British generals in the city. There were ca. at the doors of the theatre, in the two seasons, £4,38017.6 and £33517.8 respectively.—From original broadsides, in N. Y. P. L.

Prince William Henry is in town again from the "Warwick."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 111.

The "encampment near Mr. Bayard's in the Bowery" is mentioned in an advertisement.—Royal Gaz., Je 29, 1782.

Smith records the fact that Sir Guy Carleton, in conversation with him, expresses the wish that "I would take up the Pen blaming the contracted Idea of treating the Colonies like petty Corporations as Mr York & other Lawyers had in England; & he applauded much the large Mind & Principles of Lord Chatham & the present Chancellor.—I met Mr's Difficulties from the uncertainty respecting the Views of the present Ministers.—He expressed—See Sentiments—I mentioned the King's Mind & Intentions—He said he could perfectly support them, but that he thought well of the old Sett, but was convinced they could not serve.
1150  THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1782 him any longer & that their Principles had been injurious to the July Nation and his own Family, & were founded in Mistsales.

1 13, did. canopy the and do the will That signal they therefore speech short the—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

2 “Notice is given to the refugees and others that the government permits those who have no seats “in either of the Episcopal Churches” in New York, to use “the Great Court Room in the City Hall” for divine service, and that the “Refugee Clergy” will conduct the service.—N. Y. Merc., Jul. 1, 1782.

2 “Charles James Fox, in a speech in the house of commons, says: it is the intention of the administration to give America unconditional and unequivocal Independence.”—The Speech of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox on American Independence: Spoken in the House of Commons, On Tuesday, July 2, 1782 (London, 1782).

2 The state legislature passed an Act, to confirm Conveyances by Tenants in Tail, to distribute Estates Real, of Intestates, to remedy defective Conveyances to joint Tenants, and directing the Mode of such Conveyances in future.” The text of this law is included in a compilation entitled Laws of the Legislature of the State of New York, in force against the Loyalists, and Affecting the Trade of Great Britain, and British Merchants, and Others. Having Property in That State (London, 1786), 91.

2 “It is intimated to me,” says Smith, “that Mr. Magrude Prince Wm’s Tutor wished a Copy of my History [see 1757] might be put into Adm’ Digby’s Hands for his Royal Highness & says it will be well rec’d—I did not like the Parade of a Letter to the Admiral & pretend’d giving it to Magrude, but he declines it out of Dedicacy to the Adm’r—therefore sent 3 Copy bound up with the Review of the Military Operations published in 1756 to Adm’ Digby with a short Letter & the Adm’r answered this Day & says the Prince rec’d it with Pleasure.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

15 The people of Connecticut, “being determined to release their Brethren as fast as possible,” send about 90 prisoners to New York to exchange for as many seamen confined here.—N. Y. Merc., Jul. 15, 1782.

15 All free male negroes, over 14 years of age, not employed in “the Public Departments,” are required “to appear on the Common fronting the Provost,” to be registered.—Royal Gaz., Jul. 13, 1782.

20 Cricket is to be played “on the Green, near the Ship Yards.”—Royal Gaz., Jul. 13, 1782.

20 Smith expresses to Gen. Robertson the hope that before the latter departs he will “first give the City a good Charter for the Sale of his Fame as well as the public Good.” Along the same line Smith suggests that “a Mayor’s Court might be instituted to relieve the Police.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

20 The field officers of the four battalions of the City Militia publish a denial that there have been desertions from these battalions. —Royal Gaz., Jul. 20, 1782.

20 The batteries along the water at Fort George are being changed and repaired.—Ven Kraft’s Jour., 164.

20 A “Genteel House” is advertised for sale, located on the street “on the North-side of St. Paul’s Church, leading down to the Hay Magazine.”—Royal Gaz., Jul. 20, 1782.

24 “Sir Guy Carleton has visited all the prison ships at New York, minutely examined into the situation of the prisoners and expressed his intentions of having them better provided for: That they were to be landed on Blackwell’s Island, in New York harbour in the day time, during the hot season.”—N. Y. H. S. Bull., Jul. 21, 1782, citing N. J. Gaz., Jul. 14, 1782.

29 “People here in general talk much of peace; many wages are laid that it will be confirmed by next packet; but though I do most sincerely long for peace, I fear it will be patched up, greatly in favour of the Rebels, and against Britain; and it is expected. Washington will very soon be obliged to disband his men for want of money to pay them, as they can raise none by taxes, and the New England soldiers are quarrelling among themselves, and send off flags to exchange their prisoners, contrary to Washington’s positive orders. Within a few weeks a number of vessels have come in here from that part of the country with provisions, and got protections from the Admiral.”—London Chron., S 24-25, 1782.

Carleton has “Proper Sentiments,” writes Smith in his diary, “of the Relinquency of the Rebel Party. He is anxious to hear from England & fearful that the Ministry may strike Hands with the Congress Agents in Europe under too high an Estimate of their Power here. If this is true Sir G [Carleton] will not object...”—Virm.—We are all impatient for the arrival of the Commissioners that the whole Work may proceed upon American Ground: I intimated to the Com: Gen1 as I have to Sir Guy Carleton that I thought the Congress already in the Project of preparing the People for a Reunion & looking to the Crown for Favor to themselves. I shewed him at the same time that it would be the Ruin of them if this Country were to have too long abstained from holding general Esteem in it.”—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

A man who left New York in the beginning of August reported on his arrival in London that "he saw and conversed with the Deputies from the New England Colonies, that were then at New York with Sir Guy Carleton, to know what terms had been proposed by this Country [Great Britain] to Congress, and what terms the Colonies were disposed to publish Embassies. Adhering to the Congress in withstanding the Congress laws subsisting to the Southward of New York, to prevent all communication between them and the King's garrison, there was an uninterrupted intercourse between New York and the Colonies to the Eastward; that vessels had gone out loaded with British goods into Connecticut, one of which had to the amount of 1500 l. others of less value; and a vast number of horses loaded with every species of goods, that was portable by such conveyances, went out of the line into the country.”—London Chron., S 14-17, 1782.

An elaborate ceremony takes place in New York on this day when Prince William Henry delivers to the "King’s American dragoons" the standards of their regiment. It is thus described in a letter dated Aug. 17, 1782: "The regiment formed on very advantageous ground in front of their encampment, with two pieces of light artillery on their right. About 60 yards in front of the regiment a canopy was erected 20 feet in height, supported by 10 pillars; on the east side of which was a semicircular bower for the accommodation of the spectators. The standards were planted under the canopy on the right and left of the center pillar. At one o’clock his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, with his Excellency Admiral Digby, General Birch, and many other Officers of distinction, came on the ground at the right of the regiment, and having passed along both in front and rear of the line, receiving the usual salute, trumpets sounding, and music playing ‘God save the King!’ posted themselves in the canopy, when all the officers of the regiment saluted together. The regiment then formed into half troops... and the whole passed in review before the canopy, performing the usual marching salutes. After having returned to their ground they dismounted and formed as a battalion, and then marched in close order, and formed a semicircle in front of the canopy. Their Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Odell, advanced and delivered a pointed and elegant Address calculated for this purpose; after which the whole regiment, officers and men kneeling, laid their helmets and their arms upon the ground, held up their right hands, and took a most solemn oath of allegiance to their Sovereign, and fidelity and attachment to their standard, the whole repeating the oath together. This being finished, the Chaplain pronounced a solemn benediction, the regiment still kneeling. The regiment then returned to their ground, and again formed as a battalion, with their artillery on their right, and fired a royal salute; being again mounted, the whole saluted the standard together, and again marched by the canopy saluting the standards as they passed.

As soon as the consecrating and saluting the standards was over, the regiment formed, his Royal Highness Prince William Henry, attended by Admiral Digby and Gen. Birch, and followed by the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Fox and Lieutenant-colonel Small (bearing the standards), came forward to the centre of the regiment, where his Royal Highness, receiving the standards from his Excellency Admiral Digby, presented them with his own hand to Lieutenant-colonel Thompson, who delivered them to his eldest Cornet; upon a signal given the whole regiment, with all the numerous spectators, gave three shouts. After this followed the music played ‘God save the King!’ the artillery fired a royal salute, and the ceremony was concluded.”—London Chron., O 5-9, 1782.

Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby write to Gen. Washington that they have just received information from England "that negotiations for a general peace have already commenced at Paris; and that Mr. Grenville is invested with full Powers to treat with
A. BROADSIDE PUBLISHED BY THE FIRST ESTABLISHED INSURANCE COMPANY IN NEW YORK. SEE JUNE 15, 1787 (P. 1218).

B. PAGE OF CHRISTOPHER COLLES' ROAD-MAP, 1789, SHOWING ROADS ON MANHATTAN ISLAND. SEE P. 1234.
all the parties at war," also, that the king, in order to remove all
obstacles to that Peace which he so ardently wishes to restore, has
commanded his Ministers to direct Mr. Grenville, that the Inde-
pendence of the Thirteen Provinces should be proposed by him,
in the first instance, instead of making it a condition of a general
treaty, however, not without the highest confidence, that the
Loyalists shall be restored to their possessions, or a full compensa-
tion made them for whatever confiscations may have taken place

Transports, they state, have been prepared to convey American
prisoners to this country, to be exchanged here. They urge, "by
every consideration of humanity, the most speedy exchange." A
proposal has been made that the British soldiers, so exchanged,
shall not serve in or against the Thirteen Provinces for one year.
—Royal Gaz., Ag. 7, 1782. Inhabitants within the British lines were
requested to appoint delegates to meet at Rousble's Tavern on
Aug. 9, to consider this communication and adopt suitable mea-
sures.—Ibid. Commenting on the news, Smith writes that it is
"Evidence of great internal Deity—or of Menaces from other European
Powers.

That it must light up a Civil War in Great
Britain unless it was not absolutely necessary to Self-Preservation—
That the Ministers who advised it would not be safe from Assasina-
tion in the Streets of London—That it would transfer the Affection of
all America to France—that we thought we had in himself a
sure Pledge for Liberality to America & vigor to put down Opposi-
tion—The great Particulars of the Situation of our Affairs was at present more flattering to our Wishes than at
any Time within the five Years past, those who advise the Measure
must have Republican Desires to overturn the Constitution and up-
on the whole that this Information shook me as much as the Loss of
all I had in the World & my Family with it."—Wm. Smith's
Diary, VII. Subsequently "some observations" upon this letter
were printed in the Royal Gazette, July 17 (p.7). His diary discloses
that Smith wrote these "observations."

Smith writes that he hears it asserted "that the People of Eng-
land are in general tired of the War & desirous of Peace at any
Price."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Henry Ludlam advertises a bathing house, for the use of ladies, which
he has erected in his yard on North River, adjoining Powles Hook
Ferry. His charge is four shillings for bathing "each time."
—Royal Gaz., Ag. 3, 1782.

"This evening all the citizen watches in New York were dis-
continued on account of the peace, by the English and Hessians."
—Von Krafft's Jour., 165.

A letter written from New York contains the following: "The
climate of this place with the country is so agreeable, &c. from Philadelphia, Boston, and all the northern provinces, are
admitted without flags of truce to come in and purchase goods, &c.
without molestation. The troops are encamped between King's
Bridge and Greenwich. Washington is about 15 miles off; both
armies remain quiet, and [there is] no appearance of hostilities."
—London Chron., S 12-14, 1782.

One "Captain Rover" publishes the following letter, dated at
Boston, Aug. 5, and addressed to "Mr. Printer:"

"Happening to be at Mr. Bracket's tavern last Saturday, and
taking two gentlemen conversing on the surprising alteration in
regard to the treatment our prisoners met with in New-York, and
as I have had the misfortune to be more than once a prisoner in
England, and in different prison ships in New-York, and having
suffered everything but death, I cannot help expressing some
sympathy for our brave seamen met with on board the prison ships in
New-York. One of the gentlemen observed that the treatment to our prisoners must

certainly be much better, as so many of our Commanders had
signed a paper [see Jr 22] that was wrote by Mr. David Sproat,
the Commissary of naval prison ship in New-York. The other gentleman
answered, and told him he could satisfy him in regard to that
matter, having seen and conversed with several of the Captains
that signed Mr. Sproat's paper, who told him that aloth they
had put their hands to the paper, that Mr. Sproat sent them on
Long Island, where they were upon parole, yet it was upon these condi-
tions they did it, in order to have leave to go home to their wives and
families. The other gentleman asked him if he had the information of the proposition to admit their
Independence, creates as much disgust to them, as it does in the Loyalists, who
always thought this imaginary blessing, the heaviest curse that
could befall this country.—The objections that arise, are as various

though one might have imagined, that nothing could have

given more joy to the Party of Independents in the different
Colonies, than the consent of Great-Britain to their having, as
they stile it, a Name among the Nations, yet the truth is, that the
late intelligence of the proposition to admit their
Independence, creates as much disgust to them, as it does in the Loyalists, who
always thought this imaginary blessing, the heaviest curse that
could befall this country.—The objections that arise, are as various

1782. Aug.

7
1782 as their apprehensions of its effects upon their interests and Aug. views.

17 Some of the reasons given are: "The American soldier perceives it would be impossible, even with a more extensive dominion, to raise the immense sums requisite to satisfy the Loyalists..."

"Others are alarmed at the demands that are to follow for the debts to the French Governors and Merchants, as well as to other nations..."

"The American soldier perceives the vanity of the promises of the past arrests of pay, and of the land premiums they have been led to expect, in the luxury of Eberty beyond the Blue Mountains."

"The Congressional creditors are in pain both for their interest and principal..."

"Still less do the herd of purchasers of confiscated estates see ground to hope for an indemnity, to restore what they are to give up as a general tax..."

"The merchants too are under the keenest anxieties, as they have no kind of a claim upon the community at large for what they owe abroad..."

"Perhaps no class of men feel greater apprehensions than those who have been the chief instruments in gulling on their countrymen to contend for this phantom [of Independence], the clearest evidence of the general aversion to their quadram [sic] and ruinous policies, by the refusal of all the provinces but three, to contribute to the monstrous taxes they have imposed for the protraction of the war."—Royal Gaz., Ag 17, 1782.

The birthday of Prince William Henry, who is 18 years of age, is celebrated. Admiral Digby gives "a very elegant Dinner... to all the gentlemen of State... and in the evening a splendid illumination, Ball and Supper" held in his honour at Greenwich, by Capt. Salter, commander of H.M.S. "Santa Margarettas."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 26, 1782.

22 Probably the most complete records of court martial proceedings during the British occupation of New York are those for the trial of Col. Cosmo Gordon, of the Third Regt. of Foot Guards, who was charged with neglect of duty before the enemy on June 21, 1780, near Springfield, N. J. Beginning on this day, in New York, the trial continued until Sept. 24. The proceedings were published in London in this year.—See Bibliotheca Americana (Cat. of the John Carter Brown Library), item No. 2866.

26 Hugh Gaine offers for sale "An actual Survey of the Coast of America from Sandy-Hook to Cape Breton, on a very large Scale."—N. Y. Merc., Ag 26, 1782.

31 The rental of quarters for the British army from June 1 to this date, paid out of the vasty funds, amounts to $2,687,434. New York currency; a statement to this effect is signed by John Smyth, treasurer.—Stevens, Cat. Index of MSS., 1763-1783, Library of Congress, citing the original record in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland.

Sept.

In this month, The New-York Evening Post, a tri-weekly newspaper, was established. The date is determined from that of the only issue located, that of Mar. 21, 1783, which is No. 86 of Vol. II. This was a paper of qarto size, published by the firm of "Sower, Morton, and Horner," consisting of Christopher Sower, Jr., William Morton, and Samuel Horner. It is in the archives of the N. Y. H. S.—Brigham, in A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 410. See, further, Ap, 1783.

4 Lieut. Von Kraph, on a "Work command," states that "Men were sent out to dig wells," but "could not find anything but the faintest and poorest springs, even at a depth of 90 and 40 feet." All "the wells and ditches round about were dried up."—Von Kraph's Jour., 1783.

8 "Sir Guy Carleton has in several Days past collected his Army from Long Island and means to reside himself near them at How's [Horn's] Hook."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See S 17.

The barracks of the American post "at Bergen-Point, near Pauk's-Hook, on the Jersey shore, are destroyed by fire."—Penn. Gaz., S 11, 1783.

10 In a letter to ex-Gov. Tryon, William Smith expresses the opinion that it is still not too late for England to effect a reconciliation with the colonies. If the ministry will "send authority to drive the Compact here, and discontinue the Negotiations at Paris, your American Affairs are still recoverable, and I flatter myself now they are rid of the madmen of the Rockingham Heresy that all will still go well... New York is now moving Congress to amend the Confederation—This I think imports much good & [we] shall soon know what is meant by those who would gladly be 10 Against the Peers."—Sept. 10.

Writing to a friend in England, a New Yorker says: "The refugees have abandoned their post at Bergen Point; many of them, perhaps all, are going to Halifax, where lands, according to their merits, are to be assigned them. The army here is encamped in two lines across the island; one at Macgowan's Pass, nine miles off. Col. Robinson's Corps and some Hessians have charge of the city. I suppose the march of the French troops from the southward to this neighbourhood, has occasioned these movements."—London Chron., O 29-31, 1782.

A British officer on board the "Prince George" man-of-war writes from New York to a friend in Edinburgh: "Every necessary here is beyond imagination dear; beef and mutton from 2 s. to 2 s. 6 d., and some under a General or Commissary can get a fowl for 3s. 1 yesterday gave three dollars for a pair of shoes. The political situation of things here, by the enquiries I have made, has continued much the same as after the unfortunate affair of Cornwalls.

"The Prince went to sea in the Warwick the day before we arrived off the hook. Admiral Digby's cruisers have been very successful."

An officer in Admiral Pigot's fleet writes from "off Sandy Hook": "We arrived off here on the 4th instant all well, and were immediately joined by the Warrior and Invincible, who, after undergoing their repairs pushed after us, from Jamaica... Our fleet at present consists of 26 sail of the line, 1 fifty, and 7 frigates... We have shifted our station, 13 sail of us being now moored at Staten Island, and in the evening the fleet lies abreast of New York. We find great plenty of provisions, and are abundantly supplied with fresh beef twice a week. Vegetables are scarce, owing to the dryness of the season, which is universally complained of on this coast. We found 8000 British troops encamped at King's Bridge, and about 4000 in different small encampments round New York. The Rebel army, under Washington, are at the White Plains, and have lately been joined by a considerable body of French troops."—London Chron., O 22-24, 1782.

Another letter from New York states: "Savannah is abandoned; Charlestown will share the same fate in a very short time; and we suspect this place will scarcely remain in our possession this winter.

"There has been a disorder here similar to your influence; few families have escaped it."—London Chron., O 26-29, 1782.

Carleton left town this morning, says Smith, & went into 15 Westchester County with 3000 Men & brought in before Night near 1000 Loads of Forage. He was doubtless apprehensive that it would be carried off by Washington as soon as joined by Rochambeau who is at last [he now] about crossing at King's Ferry. Washington at Verplanck Points with all his Forces—He will probably go out again for more."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Carleton moves "his Baggage and Family to the Army 7 Miles out of Town [see S 8]. This Vigilance pleases the People."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Rivington publishes a General Idea of the State of North America. The Packet is to sail next week & the Intention of this Paper is doubtless on this Side of the Water to repress a Vindictive Spirit—On the other to correct the Design of the Rockingham Party for giving up the Dependency of the Colonies—Mr Shoemaker had the Perusal of the Draft last Monday and no other Person."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

A lot is advertised for sale which is described as "fronting Petty-Coast Lane or Field Market Street."—Royal Gaz., S 25, 1782. For the history of this street, see L. M. R. K., III: 1005.

On account of the scarcity of butter in the market for private sale, a public auction is to be held of 1,000 shillings of butter at the Kings Stores in the yard opposite to Waddington's Brewery."—Royal Gaz., S 25, 1782.

A horse-race is announced for this day "at Mr. George Mason's, at the end of Harlem Lane," the prize a "very neat Saddle and Bridle."—N. Y. Merc., S 28, 1782. The next month, a similar prize was offered to the winner of a race to be held Oct. 2, "at the Bully's Head Tavern, Bowery."—Ibid., S 20, 1782. This custom of racing on the public roads was deemed very dangerous, and on Ag 30, 1783 (p. v), the sport was interdicted.
1782 Oct. Capt. Alexander Coffin, Jr., an American naval officer, captured by the British, wrote later an account of his experiences on the "Jersey" prison-ship, which was in part as follows: "... We arrived about the beginning of October at New-York, and were immediately taken on board the prison-ship. It was a small vessel, called, ironically enough, the Relief, commanded by one Gardner, an Irishman. This schooner Relief plied between the prison-ship and New-York, and carried the water and provisions from the city to the ship. In fact, the said schooner might emphatically be termed the Relief, for the executable water and provisions she carried relieved many of my brave but unfortunate countrymen by death, from the wounds and savage treatment at which they were subjected. Before I go on to relate the treatment we experienced on board the Jersey, I will make one remark, and that is, that if you were to rake the infernal regions, I doubt whether you could find such another set of D.EMONS as the officers and men who had charge of the old Jersey prison-ship. ... On my arrival on board the old Jersey, I found there about eleven hundred prisoners; many of them had been there from three to six months, but few lived over that time if they did not get away by some means or other. They were generally in the most deplorable situation, mere walking skeletons, without money, and scarcely clothes to cover their nakedness, and overrun with lice from head to foot. The provisions, Sir, that were served out to us was not more than four or five ounces of meal per day, and we would be satisfied. It was a small portion, and the prisoners from their ships of war, which no doubt were supplied with crew in their stead, and the new in all probability charged by the commissions to the Jersey. They, however, know best about that; and however secure they may now feel, they will have to render an account of that business to a Judge who cannot be deceived. This fact, however, I can safely aver, that both the times that I was confined on board the prison-ship, there never were provisions served out to the prisoners that would have been eatable by men that were not literally in a starving situation. The water that we were forced to use was carried from this city; and I positively assert, that I never, after having followed the sea thirty years, had on board any ship, (and I have been three years on some of my voyages) water so bad as that we were obliged to use on board the old Jersey; and there was, as it were, to tansalize us, as fine water, not more than three cables' length from us, at the mill in the Wallabout, as was perhaps ever drank. "There were hogs kept in pens on the gun-deck by the officers of the prison-ship for their own use; and I have seen the prisoners watch an opportunity, and with a tin pot steal the bran from the hogs' trough, and go into the galley, and when they could get an opportunity, beg some of the enjoyment of persons who had the good soup when hungry. This I have seen more than once, and there are those now living beside me who can bear testimony to the same fact. ... I reflect how many hundreds of my brave and intrepid brother seamen and countrymen I have seen in all the bloom of health, brought on board of that ship, and in a few days numbered with the dead, in consequence of the savage treatment they there received; ..." "In early March, 1783, again a captive, Capt. Coffin was once more confined on the "Jersey," where, he says, the greater number of his former fellow-prisoners "had taken up their abode under the surface of that hill ..., where their bones are mouldering to dust. ..." The "Jersey" being crowded, he was transferred with other prisoners to the "John," which was a transport of about 300 tons. "There we were treated worse, if possible, than on board the Jersey; and our accommodations were infinitely worse, for the Jersey being an old condemned sixty-four gun ship, had two tiers of ports fore and aft, and air ports and large hatches, which gave a pretty free circulation of air through the ship; whereas the John being a merchant ship, and with small hatchways, and no ports, and the hatches kept down every night, and no man allowed during the night to go on deck; ... was enough to destroy men of the most healthy and robust constitutions. All the time I was on board this ship not a prisoner eat his allowance, bad as it was, cooked, more than three or four times; but eat it raw as it came out of the barrel. ... Almost (and I think I may safely say) every morning a large boat from each of the hospital ships went loaded with dead bodies, which were all tumbled together into a hole dug for the purpose, on the hill where the national navy-yard now is; ..." -From The Destructive Operation of Foul Air, Tainted Provisions, Bad Water and Personal Filthiness upon Human Constitutions; exemplified in the unparalleled Cruelty of the British to the American Captives at New York during the Revolutionary War on Board their Prison and Hospital Ships, in a communication to Dr. Mitchill, dated September 4, 1807 (citing the Medical Repository, XII: 669-75). A Gentleman to the Tammamany Society upon the same subject, by Captain Alexander Coffin — A Gentleman Character in England that the "army is still encamped towards King's Bridge, and that of the Rebels and French near Crom-Pond. The latter does not exceed 8000 men, so that there is no danger of an attack on New-York. The Rebels are still up in the three middle colonies, who have paid more taxes than all the others, and the leaders are still very violent: ... The post at Lord's Neck is abandoned, and what is to be done with the wretched Refugees I know not; the door is shut against their return, and they have no hopes from Britain, where men, they think, are more inclined to their enemies than to them. The panic that we had on the first news, occasioned alarming desections in some of the provincial corps, but it is getting over, as those who deserted did not find the reception they expected, but the late removals we have had, (the battalions are now encamped at New-York,) will in part continue it. ... Admiral Pigot with his fleet is still here; the French at Boston; the Admiral has fortified the islands in the bay, with an appearance of fear of an attack, and the Brigadiers of militia are ordered to have the militia in readiness. Shays has set out to bring off the garrison of Charlestown, a second division follows in a day or two; an evacuation of New-York is expected, and many are preparing accordingly." — London Chron., N 16-19, 1782. "To day the Prince [William Henry], the Admiral [Digby] and all the Generals reviewed the whole army which was in camp drawn up in three lines of battle, in the neighborhood of Harlem." — Von Krafft's jour., 169. The first convoy of Loyalists sails from New York for Nova-Scotia. It consists of "a fleet of transports, having on board a number of Loyalists with their families, amounting to all but to 600 persons." Previous to embarking, "they were supplied from the King's stores with provisions of all species, sufficient for their support for a full year, besides an allowance of 21 days rations for their passage; they were also furnished at the expense of Government with comfortable clothing for men, women, and children, with a proper assortment of medicines, various kinds of husbandly tools and arms and ammunition for hunting and defence. They are to have liberal grants of lands in that province, surveyed and laid out for them at the public cost of such of these Loyalists as were in the American army; grants of innumerable allowances from government, received also a full year's pay in advance. They are mostly Farmers who have been driven from their dwellings and possessions by the enemies of Gt. Britain, and having families to support and seeing no prospect of a speedy peace, petitioned to be allowed a settlement in Nova Scotia." — Royal Gaz., O 19, 1782; Winsor, VII: 199. The entire company of refugees in America was concentrated in New York, by the gradual reduction of the number of British posts. See the chapter on "Expropriation," in Van Tyne's The Loyalists (1902), 286. Col. John Roberts, lately sheriff of New York, is allowed £50, "in lieu of rent of houses used as goals for rebel prisoners," from July 1 to Sept. 30.—Report on Am. MBS. in Royal Inst. of Gt. Brit., III: 168. "A great number of refugee families are preparing to leave New-York; and the best informed gentlemen on the lines assure us, that great preparations are making, which they suppose for a general evacuation.—David Mathews, the mayor, and several other active loyalists, have taken vessels for the transportation of themselves and families." — N. J. Gaz. (Chatham), O 23, 1783. Washington writes to Lafayette that, while there is some belief that the British are to evacuate New York, they still remain there.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), XI: 101-2. On Dec. 18, he wrote in the same vein to Maj.-Gen. Greene. The British force in New York was then over 10,000. — Ibid., p. 125. Lieut. von Krafft moves temporarily into "Arnold's house No. 565, on the Pump-ender C[ourt]." — Von Krafft's jour. Valentine Wirth advertises his residence for rent, "in Green-which Street, No. 9, and a good stable and a copper [heater], near the Foundery, opposite the Old Mill." — Royal Gaz., O 23, 1782. A British officer writes from New York to a friend in Cork: "The
Congress have treated the offers of Independence, made to them Oct. by Great Britain, with the utmost contempt. . . . The offer of 24 Independence has not been of the smallest interest; on the contrary, it has been of much mischief. It has made the rebels very 26 violent.

"The hard money tax has been collected with more ease than it otherwise would; indeed it appeared that the rebels could not have collected one-sixth part of the stipulated sum, had it not been for the unfortunate offer of Independence. Every thing seemed to be at a stand with them, and I am fully convinced, that if nothing was done by us, except that we held New York and Charles- town, and ruined their commerce, in a very little time they would wish for peace; while whilst Independence is agitation, and evacu-ation talked of, it is no wonder they are in high spirits."—London Chron., 4-7, 1783.

John Adams, one of the peace commissioners, arrives in Paris—Winson, VIII: 127-34.

Towards the end of 1782, Jean Michel Mongolfier, and his Nov. — brother, Jacques Etienne Mongolfier, of Annonay, France, made the first practical balloon. On June 5, 1783 they inflated with 26 heated air a linen globe, 105 ft. in circumference, and released it in the presence of a considerable concourse of people.—Description des Expériences faites à la Machine Aérostatique, by the MM. de Mon- golfier (Paris, 1783). For later experiments, see Aeronautica (Lon- don, 1879). On Aug. 20, 1783, M. Charles, at Paris, released the first hydrogen balloon.—See Benj. Franklin’s account of this in A. A. S. Proc., XVIII (N. S.): 260.

Lieut. Von Kraf t takes up quarters “at Martin’s Wharf in 5 Leffert’s house, where Gen. Carleton had lodged this summer and 9 where now officers occupied the large number of rooms.”—P. Kraf t’s Jour., 172.

The following letter is written by a privateer officer imprisoned on the “Jersey”: “The deplorable situation I am in cannot be 9 expressed. The captains, lieutenants and sailing masters are gone to the provost, but they have only got out of the frying pan into the fire. I am left here with about 700 miserable objects, eaten up with care, and kept being fevered, which carry them off fast. . . .”—Salem correspondence in Penn. Packet, Jl. 2, 1783.

A young Irishman, recently arrived in New York in a cargo 11 brig from Cork, records in his journal: that, “being a Presbyterian,” he “enquired for a meeting House, but was informed there was none, that Profession being as much distrusted as possible since the Commencement of the War.” He comments on this: “Is it not terrible to think that English Subjects on this side the Atlantic cannot enjoy that Liberty of wch they boast so much on the other, but are depending on the Capricious tempers of governors—who deprive them even of the exercise of their religion. . . .”—From the original MS., printed in N. Y. P. L. Bull., Nov., 1921.

A fleet of “twenty-three sail of victuallers and transports” armed with six guns. They had sailed from Quebec on Oct. 10. 11 “under convoy of his Majesty’s ships Albermarle of 28 guns, Horatio Nelson, Esq. [later Lord Nelson] commander, and the Pandora, of 24 guns, . . .”—Royal G., N 13, 1782. Nelson was at this time a captain, 24 years of age.

In a private letter, written on board the “Albermarle” on Nov. 13, he told of meeting Prince Wil Henry in these words: “I had the honour of an introduction to the Prince on board the Barfleur by my Lord Hood, was much pleased with him he will make a good sailor or I am much mistaken we shall be proud of him.”—From facsimile in Man. Com. Coun. (1800), 873; N. Y. Genealog. and Bic. Rec. (1871), II: 35.

In later years, the prince described this interview which had left a vivid impression upon him. He said: “I was then a mid-shipman on board the Barfleur lying in the narrows off Staten Island, and had the watch on deck; when Captain Nelson of the Albermarle came in his barge alongside. He appeared to be the merest boy of a captain I ever beheld, and his dress was worthy of attention. He had on a full-faced uniform, his b lack unpowdered hair was tied in a stiff Hessian tail of extraordinary length: the old-fashioned flaps of his waistcoat, and his red and white collar of his figure, produced an appearance which particularly attracted my notice, for I had never seen anything like it before, nor could I imagine who he was, nor what he came about. My doubts were, however, removed, when Lord Hood introduced me to him. There was something irresistibly pleasing in his address and conversation; and an enthusiasm, when speaking on professional subjects, that 11 shewed he was no common being.”—Water s, Life and Times of Nov. William the Fourth (1851), 16. The Creators of Mr. Charles Loosley, are requested by the Trustees, to meet this Evening, at Six o’Clock, at the Widow Todd’s Tavern, near the Ferry-Stairs. —Royal G., N 16, 1782. Loosley had taken over the tavern at the Brooklyn Ferry in 1779 (q. v., My 7). His house furnishings were sold for the benefit of creditors on N 26 (q.v.).

An advertisement announces the auction sale of Loosley’s 26 effects. The list of goods reveals somewhat the character of the furnishings of a high-class tavern of the period. His furniture and effects include: “all the genuine Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany and other Bedsteads, Feather Beds and Mattresses, Chintz and other Curtains, Blankets, Sheets, &c. Mahogany Drawers, Dining, Tea, and Card Tables; an elegant Clock in a Mahogany Case; a curious Collection of well chosen Paintings and Pictures; a large Pier and other Looking Glasses, in gilt and plain Frames; Table and Tea Sets of China, Plate, &c. A capital well toned Organ, made by one of the first Hands in London. A Billiard Table, lately put in thorough Repair. Near twenty Globe Lamps, fit for Hall or Passage. A large quantity of Damask and other Table Linen. Kitchen Necessaries of all Kinds. Waggon, Horses, Carts, &c. Tenements adjoining the House. A Flag Staff, with Ensigns, Pendants, and several Hundred of transparent and Tin Lamps, fit for an illumination.”

“N. B. The Things to be viewed any Time, before the Day of Sale

—Anthony Van Dam Trustee.”

Charles Keeling

—Royal G., N 20, 1782.

Provisional articles “for treating of peace” between Great 30 Britain and the United States are agreed upon and signed in Paris by Richard Oswald, the British commissioner, and John Adams, B. Franklin, John Jay, and Henry Laurens, four of the commis- sioners of the United States. These articles are “to be inserted in, and to constitute the Treaty of Peace, proposed to be concluded, . . . but which Treaty is not to be concluded, until terms of a Peace shall be agreed upon between Great-Britain and France; and his Britannic Majesty shall be ready to conclude such Treaty accordingly.”—Published with the Acts Passed at the Second Session of the Congress (1790), 101-84. See also an address delivered before the N. Y. H. S., on Nov. 27, 1834, by John Jay, on The Peace Negotiations of 1782 and 1783, pub. by the society, 1834; and Winson, VIII: 87, 144; VIII: 414, 455. The announcement of this event, which later culminated in the signing of preliminaries to a general peace on Jan. 20, 1783, was made in New York on March 25, 1783 (q. v.). For the Definitive Treaty, see 3.

Joseph Stevens, a livery-stable keeper, advertises that he has provided a four-horse carriage to make regular trips from his house, No. 16 Broadway, near Fort George, to Fort Knox and return.—Royal G., D 4. 1782.

In a speech to parliament, King George says: “I have pointed all my views and measures, as well in Europe as in North America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with those Colonies.

“Finding it indispensable to the attainment of this object, I did not hesitate to go the full length of the powers vested in me, and ordered to declare the independence of the United States, to take effect whenever terms of peace shall be finally settled with the Court of France.

“In thus admitting their separation from the Crown of these kingdoms, I have sacrificed every consideration of my own to the wishes and opinion of my people . . . Religion, language, in- terest, affection and friendship, and I hope will at once prove a bond of per-manent union between the two countries: To this end, neither attention nor disposition shall be wanting on my part . . .

“Having manifested to the whole world, by the most lasting examples, the signal spirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard to the lives and fortunes of such brave and gallant subjects to show myself to the public an example of fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

“I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that negotiations to this effect are considerably advanced, the result of which, as soon as they are brought to a conclusion, shall be immediately communi- cated to you.”—N. Y. Merc., F 17, 1783. See F 25, 1783.

Carleton informs me, says Smith, that he has “written for Leave
1782 to come Home & that he expected it by the next Packet.—I told him with Emotion that then the Business of America was up & every Man would as soon as this was known look to himself. That the Whigs would impute his Resignation to a Discord between his Liberty & the Designs of the Government & believe the worst of the latter as they did the best of him & his Intentions. He then allowed the Government Ministers had planned his Plan & sought others which he believed had been treated with deserved Contempt.—That he did not want the Profits of his Place & he could [not] pursue Measures he did not approve. . . .

He said he was importuned from all Quarters to know what he had to offer to America—and felt himself very unhappy to be able to give no Answer to the Expectations of the People.

He complained at the same Time of the Restraints upon his Arms tho' he wished he said not to use them nor thought any Thing more was necessary than to have it known that he was not restrained to give Success to proper Overtures.

He agreed with me that as no Accident had weakened our Navy the Disposition of America became daily more favorable to negotiations & would continue while we maintained a Naval Superiority.—I remarked that this proved no Time had elapsed to our Detriment and that the news we had this Day of the Repulse of the Enemy & the Relief of Gibraltar, were Grounds for high Confidence had he his expected and requisite Powers.

"I believe on the whole that his Request of Leave to resign is a Strong Argument to serve Lord Stormont in the Cabinet & please the King, as well as to exalt his own Character. He seems pleased at all my Fears of the Event of his Departure and as I rose to leave him beg'd me to take Reference of Compilations for the Non Restitution of Property and said he would support my Opinions & Reports."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

"A Fleet of 80 or 90 Sails leaves the Hook for England. It is probable that Vandereul’s Fleet are gone or about to Sail from Boston & many have anxieties for our. It is strange that they have been here so long. It is intended to Digby’s Desire to employ the Men of War on the Coast.—We are also uneasy for a Fleet expected from Charles Town—Vandereul may think fit to visit that Coast. By the Boston Papers the French Army came on to Boston about 3rd Instant to embark."—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

Carleton tells Smith "he has not his expected Powers—that they do not consent to his Absence—will wait his Reconsideration. Does not seem to like the Implication of Rashness & the Possibility of Changing his Mind.—I express’d my Hope that before his Letter now gone arrived, he would have his wishes gratified by competent Authorities.—He replied they were promised, but he doubted the Fulfilment, because they were now to continue long since. This led me to observe that Lord Sheffield was unimpressed by his Engagements when in Opposition and then to shew that tho' accidents might have happened to render the Detention of the Powers censurable, yet that nothing was lost but matters mended by the 12 April & Relief of Gibraltar. He spoke ag’ the Negotiations at Paris, and I replied that they gained Time & this gave Place to the abatement of the Frenzy of Party. He censured the Mutability of Temper in England, express’d astonishment that the Rockingham’s should be popular for backing the Independency, & now be ruined for contending for what the People then approved."

—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

"The Masonic Lodge, No. 210, has its quarters "at Brother Kiff’s Tavern, in the Fields." (See O 22, 1784).—Royal Gaz., D 25, 1782.

27 John Delafons, "Agent Victualler," publishes the following: "Notice is hereby given, to any Person or Persons, inclinable to enter into a Contract for supplying Fresh Beef to his Majesty’s Ships at this Port, to send in their Proposals to me, in Writing, sealed, on or before the 15th of January next, on board the Cen- tury Victualler, at Halley’s Wharf, or at No. 217, Water-Street."—Royal Gaz., Jan. 1, 1785; De Voe, Market-Bk, 1781.

28 In this year, Pelatiah Webster wrote and published a tract entitled A Dissertation on the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States, which the Provincials had composed by a Citizen of Philadelphia, in which he proposed that the federal government have a congress of two houses, a federal judiciary, and heads of departments. This having started discussion, Noah Webster, in 1785, wrote and published Sketches of American Policy, to express the need of a stronger government.

A manuscript judgment-roll, consisting of the names of loyalists, arranged alphabetically, against whom judgments have been found under the Confiscation Act (see O 24, 1779), shows their names, addresses, occupations, dates when indictments were found, and dates when judgments were given (most dates are 1783). This roll occupies the latter half of a thin folio ledger (MS.), the first half of which consists of naturalization statistics (1740–1769), and a list of immigrants (1802–1814). It is preserved in N. Y. P. L. (MSS. Div.).

For a list of privateers fitted out at New York from 1777 to 1783, including see Man. from Coun. (1780), 875–79.

The following description of the eastern shore of Manhattan Island, from Corlaser’s Hook to Kipps’ Bay, as it was in 1783, was published in 1835 and signed "Joshua."—

"At the point of Corlaser’s Hook were the ruins of an old house, and the remains of a fortification thrown up by the Americans in 1776; to the northward of the point were the houses of Abraham Cannon, of Caspar Miller, and a Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Cannon kept a tavern, and ferry boats to carry passengers over to Bushwick. The houses above mentioned were the only dwellings which stood near the river, between Corlaser’s Hook and the house of Mr. Kipp at Kipp’s bay. The house of Mr. Kipp was dreadfully shattered by cannon balls when the British landed at that place. Between Corlaser’s Hook and Brande Molen Point, lay a small island. The flat itself contained about two acres of land, which on the easterly side had an elevation of about fifteen feet. Between Corlaser’s Hook, the Island, and the Point, lay the meadow called Stuyvesant’s Meadow. From the Point northwesternly, the land gradually descended to a hard shore, which connected the Point with the Stuyvesant Farm. On the bluff of the Point were the remains of a small breastwork, also thrown up in 1776. Two heavy pieces of ordnance, from this point, booted the Rose frigate (Captain Wal- lace) with seventeen balls in eighteen discharges. The ship would have been sunk if the darkness had not saved her; she was removed in the night. . . ."

"Between Corlaser’s Hook and Brande Molen Point, lay the Corlaser’s Hook Fishery. The fishermen erected their shanties on the small Island before noticed. A flat lay between the Hook and Point, whereon the scines were drawn.

"On the north-easterly side of Brande Molen Point, lay Stuy- vesant’s Fishery, in the cove bearing the owner’s name. From the Point towards the Cove, the bottom and shore was hard, with a few rocks for about two hundred yards then began an extensive mud flat, which continued beyond the Stuyvesant Farm."—N. Y. Gaz. Gen. Ado. 10, 1835. For further description by "Joshua," see 1783.

The street commissioner’s report of Feb. 6, 1809, to the common council, respecting the high-water mark on the Hudson River from the Battery to the State Prison (see L. M. R. K., III: 973) states that "A map in the possession of Trinity Church made in or about the year 1785, . . . pretty distinctly delineates the line of high water along the property of Trinity Church from Partition [Fulton] Street to the extremity of Anthony Lispenard’s possessions."—M. C. C. (MS.), XIX: 395.

At this time, the mansion of the Philippines, on the corner of King (Pine) and Smith Sts, was kept as a lodging-house. Later it became the Bank Coffee House, under the famous host, William Niles (1784).—Duer, N. Y. : as it was during the latter part of the last century, 9–10.

St. Jean de Crèvecoeur writes from Caen to Benjamin Franklin: "I have been withness whilst I was in America of a Circumstance which I think, it imports Your Excellency to Know; my Good Intention will I hope, apologize for the Liberty I am taking, if your Excellency is acquainted With it; if unknown, it is Certainly my duty as a good Citizen of that Country to Inform you of what Follows—"

"In the year 1775 [error for 1776—p. 5, F 11] Samuel Bayard Junior deputy Secretary of the then Province of New York, was ordered by ye Convention to the house of Nicholas Bayard a Mile out of Town, in order to Watch over the records of the Province, then under the Guard of a Capt. & 30 Men; Some time after [Je 14, 1784.—Jca. Pracis. Comp. 1, 404], they were Transported to Kingston on the North River, vulgarly Called Eusupus [see O 10, 1777]; under the Guard of the Same People, & the same
The General does a very popular Act in ordering 35 Suits of Cloathing for the Naked Prisoners—Upham when [went] upon the Business yesterday & they were in an Extasy at the Relief. Many of these are Naval Prisoners who wish'd themselves under the Genl & not confined to theyard. He says he shall think all that Summits of his Care—This is adopting what we in our Report suggested as his Intention—viz that there should be no Misery in the House which Justice and the public Safety did not require.

"The Dinner to Day is another popular Act—I found there several Connecticut Refugees & several more just come in to drive Schemes of Commerce and among them a Pierpoint Edwards who has been a popular Leader—He is a New Haven Lawyer—Son of the celebrated Minister of Northampton—married Robert Ogden's Daughter of Elizabeth Town—They will sing Sir G's [Carleton's] Fame thro' Connecticut on their Return."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"This is the date of the first of three monthly lists, published by Valentine, signed by William Cunningham, "Captain and Provost Marshal" at New York, showing the names, birthplaces, residences, crimes, and dates of confinement of prisoners in the provost. The names are divided into "Civil Prisoners," "Naval Prisoners of War," and "Land Prisoners of War," and following each list are annotations, showing the number of prisoners released since the last return, casualties (some being recorded), and newspaper extracts celebrating them. The list is designated by Valentine's name and the reference to the Crown. Among these extracts is that regarding John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre, who was himself captured in the attempted kidnapping of Col. De Lancy on Jan. 25 (see Royal Gaz., Jan 29, 1783).—Man. Com. Curr. (1888), 906-11.

"A House to be let, on Whitehall Dock, the sign of Lord Hood; and another in Little Dock street, No. 5, known by the name of the London Tavern.—Enquire of Patrick Blancheville, at No. 1783, Water-street, near Burlington's slip."—N. T. Merc., F 3, 1783.

The large and commodious tavern, No. 110, Water-street (see Jl 1, 1783), which has been run by John Cochran, is offered to let on May 1. The advantages of the house are numerous, "having long been used and resorted to as a public house," while the water from a pump in the yard is considered superior to the common tea water.—N. T. Merc., F 3, 1783.

"It is matter of Joy to some to find Sir G Carleton constituting Courts Martial for the Trial of Citizens, after the great Reluctance he has expressed to this Measure. . . .

"He could not avoid it at this Juncture as to such Criminals as were not dischargeable in the Exercise of Habs Corpus Powers, unless he detained the Prisoners & their Request to be tried.

"French as a Coyn & Both of America.—Carleton's Paper this Day—Does not leave to the Court as formerly Civil concerns and is meant to procure the Discharge of the Prisoners from the Stash of Cash Commitments & check the Police by exposing them when they are precipitate.

"The same Paper publishes the List of all Prisoners in the Provost agreeable to our advice.—The Adm't will not like it as to his Naval Prisoners—Sir G Carleton has distributed among the Naked there forty odd Suits of Cloaths, which they rejoice at with much Gratitude."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"The king issues at St. James's a proclamation, declaring the Cession of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the Most Christian King, the King of Spain, the States General of the United Provinces, and the United States of America; and orders, and old them to take effect, on Monday Evening [the 15th] that he expected to return to England on the arrival of another Mail. He is plainly displeased at the Want of the promised Powers & grows more so as he perceives the Probability of his Success in the Use of it—I ventured to Suggest that the present ministry had committed themselves to him—that if they did not secure the Reunion he could ruin them by disclosing that it had been in his Power—he said if they effected it he should content himself."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

Preliminary articles of peace between Great Britain and France and Great Britain and Spain are signed at Versailles by representatives of the three nations.—London Chron., Ja 28-30, 1783. See N 30, 1782; also Winson, VII: 87, 138. The preliminary treaty, however, does not affect the relations between the United States and Great Britain while the war continues between England and France.—Tbid, VII: 155.

1783. Military Party; 18 Months after the said Samuel Bayard, Contrary to ye oath he had Taken to ye Convention, found Means of Sending Three false Records which obtained the Grant of 3400. to Govr Tryon then on board the Dutches of Gordon; Since then, that they have been Conveyed to the Tower of London, where they now are; those papers, fortunately become useless to G. Britain, at the return of the Peace, must be of the Greatest Consequence to that State, because, as you well Know, they Contain not only the Title of Lands but the Copy of Wills also—that occur, Letters will be provided every day at 3 o'clock precisely."—N. T. Merc., Ja 6, 1783. The Navy Coffee House was evidently one of the many taverns opened during the British occupation of the city, and closed before Evacuation Day. Cf. of 7, 1783.

Gov. Robertson issues a proclamation appointing Jan. 25 as a day of thanksgiving. In it he says: "It hath graciously pleased Almighty God to bestow signal Victories on his Majesty's Arms, and to defeat the united efforts of combined nations, whose powers, even when separate, have been formidable to all Europe." He recommends that prayers he offered "that these events may not only prove advantageous to our nation, but conducive to the Peace and Happiness of mankind. . . ."—N. T. Merc., Ja 20, 1783. Sir Guy [Carleton] tells [Washington] "that he expects to return to Whitehall on the evening of the 15th" that he expected to return to England on the arrival of another Mail.—He is plainly displeased at the Want of the promised Powers & grows more so as he perceives the Probability of his Success in the Use of it—I ventured to Suggest that the present ministry had committed themselves to him—that if they did not secure the Reunion he could ruin them by disclosing that it had been in his Power—he said if they effected it he should content himself."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

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Feb. 12. The Congress is in his Deft for Naval Prisoners about 4000—that 10000 Came from England—He has paroled 1000 & put in the Prison Ships about a 1000. No argu'ms can persuade Morris Marine agent to exchange cloaths or substis them—They die here now 50 of a Week. I advise him to publish a List & the Correspondence but he talks of printing private Letters as indelicate—in Short is a Fool unless he has secret Reasons for his Conduct of which he is ashamed."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

A letter from the Courrier de l'Europe of Nov. 29, giving the articles of peace as settled in London, is published in New York. It contains an "acknowledgment of the independence of the thirteen United States." By a particular article between Great Britain and the United States, "liberty is given to the Loyalists to remain in America without molestation, or to dispose of their property if it has not already been confiscated."—N. T. Merc., F 17, 1783.

The following orders, signed "Ol. De Lancy, Adjuntant-Genral," are issued from "Head-Quarters, New-York:"

"Should there be any Persons, at present within the Lines, whose Houses or Lands have been witheld from them on Account of offences or supposed Offences against the Crown, they are desirous to make their respective Claims to the Offices of Police in New-York, on Long-Island or on Staten-Island, who will report to the same to the Commander in Chief.

"All Persons without the Lines, who have abandoned Estates within, are desired to send their Claims to the Offices of Police aforesaid, and all persons occupying Estates with the above Descriptions, are strictly enjoined to take due Care thereof, as they
1783. will be made answerable for any Damage, Waste, or Destruction, that may henceforward be committed on the same. They will likewise permit any Person authorized from either of the above-mentioned Offices, to visit the said Estates, and take Inventories of all Effects therein belonging."—N. Y. Merc., F 24, 1783;

Mr. C. Garnet, 1783, p. 277. In regard to this, Wm. Smith says:

"The Adjutant General Colo [D]aley [a]cally calls to show me a Change in the two orders for Restitution of Property [see F 15] and to know whether I object. He says he carried the first to General [R]obertson who suggested that the appointment of Ch. Justice Smyth and myself implied Censure upon the Police & that the Commander-in-Chief thought so himself. I replied that my Consent was to oblige the General & the Release could not but be a great Relief to me from a great deal of Trouble

"Both orders I find are united in one and the Polices of N Y & Long Island are to report to the Commander in Chief. I am satisfied in escaping the Wrath of the Loyalists and shall nevertheless as consulted on the Reports and ultimately have power to prevent Injustice; But I don't believe Genl Robertson acteduate by the Motives that incline me to approve of this alteration in the Orders which Col [D] said if I had no Objections would he believe he out to Day in general orders."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

In consequence of this order, and another similar one on March 27, "many persons (who had been very active during the rebellion) were admitted within the British lines & in conformity to the new plan, which enabled them to make their Estates, take inventories & unmolested or insisted to return."


25

I sent Rivington to for Morrow's Gazette conjectures on the King's Speech (see D 5, 1782) which I showed yesterday to Mr Mealing and he wished to be thrown out [i.e., published] as instrumental to meet the Congressmen that go into a Distress of estate and a Temptation towards the Loyalties and to bear up the sinking Spirits of the latter, and reconcile them to the Whigg Leaders as engaged in promoting the Reunion—If it stimulates the public Creditors Washington's Army and the Holders of confiscated Estates to foresee in a Reunion the best Hope of Satisfaction & Safety the Effects will be friendly to the common interest."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. This extract from the diary reveals the authorship, hitherto unknown, of the column printed in heavy type in the last day's issue of the Royal Gazette. It reads as follows:

"To all that are not in the Secret of the Articles, agreed upon by the British Ministry, and the American Agents, the King's Speech to Parliament on the 5th of December last, or to speak more properly, what the Gazettes have given us for it, must be mysterious.

"The dismemberment of the Empire is depreciated, and yet an Independence offered to the Thirteen Colonies;—offered as the means to obtain an entire and cordial reconciliation—is a term of the pacification which the King trusts Parliament will see just cause to approve, and yet the grant nevertheless, his Majesty still holds out for a permanent between the two countries."

"How happy if the revelation of the mystery, shall offend none but the enemies whom it is perhaps for the common interest to find offended—the enemies both of Great-Britain and America! Eternal Glory to the contrivers! if the investiture of the Provinces with Independence for a moment, is the instrument of enabling them, as a contracting power, to settle fundamentals to reunite them for ever."

"Well do we recollect the day, when the wisest and best men of America, dreaded Great-Britain's abandonment of her Colonies as their utter destruction; and that too was the day of their most elevated prosperity and coolest reflection—and can it be less tragical for this event to befall her in the hour of her extreme poverty and complicated embarrassment and distress? Mistaken advocate for the fatal separation! think you that Felicity and Independence are two words for the same thing?—anticipate the possession of your wish—thirteen petty nations with jarring interests controlled by a majority that leaves real sovereignty to none, with power to oppress all of them! and at the same time, suppose Canada, Nova Scotia, and the two Floridas, to monopolize the fostering care of the Mother Country, once divided among all her Colonies, full handed as she is, to make them and such others as she may be induced to plant all along the Western Frontiers, the objects of your envy, and perhaps of your dread; and then condemn if you can, that plan of

wisdom, which by the extinguishment of all animosities in America, shall restore even the authors of the general ruin to the confidence of their countrymen.

"Ambitious Delegates! will your thirst for office dare to sit in Congress at that perplexing Crisis, when the debt to France shall be exacted—when the army already Glamazon under misapplied tax-money, in courses of private commerce, shall insist upon millions more; and when the thousands of families that are ruined by the Paper Money Bubble, with the whole host of your other creditors, will compel you to the alternative of risking their resent- ment; or the more formidable vengeance of the rest of the Con- tent, all interested against your creditors, and neither able nor willing to be taxed any longer for their relief. May discordi- tives perduris misero! Merciful Heaven! Avert the scenes of horror in prospect—but where are the Funds adequate to the wants that must be satisfied, to prevent fellow-citizens from falling upon each other? Fortunate Americans! if your leaders have at last led you back to the only connection that can insire the redemption of your country, from such delages of misery, that what you have already experienced, may be pronounced to be as it were only the beginning of sorrows."—Royal Gaz., F 26, 1783. A New York letter contains the following: "A large quantity of shipping are preparing here, which rendezvous at the Hook, for the purpose of transporting his Majesty's garrison and effects to England; there are now 37 sail of large transports here for that pur- pose. How soon the business may commence, it is, however, impossible to say, as we do not hear that the negotiation with Con- gress goes on at all briskly. America has her old doubts and fears, a circumstance which causes many obstructions, besides being highly disagreeable to the persons engaged in the business."—London Chron., M 18-50, 1783. An item of Fishkill news reports that a number of "determined Whigs" have agreed that any Tory printer in New York who, after March 1, uses the term "rebel" in his paper ("in contradic- tion to the declaration of their king, in his late speech to the con- trary"), shall have his "ears cropt."—Penn. Packet, M 4, 1783. Several prizes are brought into port. One is a ship of 22 guns, another of 16 guns, etc.—Penn. Packet, M 5, 1783. The "Diary of the Mayor of the City of New York" says that "The soldiers have been lately employed in filling up and raising the grade in Trinity Churchyard, it having grown too shallow for the graves, whence injurious effects were apprehended..."—Penn. Mag., X: 444. New York State passes a law to permit people whose buildings have been destroyed by the enemy to secure timber for rebuilding from the forfeited estates.—Laws of N. Y., 6th sess., chap. 21 (printed by Holb, 1783). The Philadelphia Papers arrived this morning contain Robt. Morris's Resignation of the Office of Financier on the 24 Jan'y & 26 Feb last. It is a Confirmation of the Bankruptcy revealed in the Ann. of Congress to the Pennsylvania Memorials 50th Jan'y... If Morris's Letters of Resignation had been 4 or 5 days later than the last of the two I should have thought him stimulated by the Pubs. in Rivington's Gazette of 26 Feb'y—However that Publication must be seasonal in the Country at large and espe- cially in the Army—Nothing was known in Phila of this Resigna- tion till the 1 Ins.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. Carleton is "inquisited for my Opinion," says Smith, "whether Washington had Hopes of setting himself up [as king]. I men- tioned it as Arnold's Suspicion but that I thought Mr Washington was very ignorant of this Country if he had any such Ideas of Royalty as Arnold supposed." Carleton is "in a growing Disapprobation of the Negotiations at Paris—He said firmly—America is the proper Ground—He added that he was in perfect Ignorance of what was doing on the other Side of the Water & assented to my Conjecture that Lord Shelburne could not but wish to connect [his] own Name with the glorious Event of restoring the Empire.—Sir G doubtless is desirous of that Honor for himself."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. Carleton discusses with me, says Smith, the idea of intimidating "beyond the Lines that he will receive the Rebel Army into his own." However, he suggests "no Particular Gratifications." He would "receive Washington to a College with a large Separation in their Standing, & give a Bounty as some Compensation for lost Pay, but not undertake the Discharge of Arrears."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII, under M 5 and 8.
A memorial, presented to Sir Guy Carleton by the commanding officers of 14 provincial regiments, is printed as a broadside. One 1783

of the sale was sold with the library of Henry F. De Puy, Esq. at The Anderson Galleries, New York, Nov. 18, 1919. In the same sale was a manuscript list of "His Majesty's Provincial Corps in N. America, from 1775 to 1783," dated June 12, 1783.

The legislature of the state passes an act "for granting a more effectual Relief in Cases of certain Treason passed upon any who are, or were inhabitants of this State, and who, by reason of the invasion of the enemy, left his, her, or their Place or Places of abode, and who have not voluntarily, put themselves respectively, into the power of the enemy, since they respectively left their places of abode, . . ., to bring an action of trespass against any person or persons who may have occupied, injured, or destroyed his, her, or their estate, either real or personal."

In a copy of Gaine's New-York Packet Almanack, For the Year 1783 (now in the N. Y. H. S.) is the following MS. memorandum of this date reading: "Packet Capt. Bolderson arrived with 3 Mails & Articles [of Peace] between Brit'n & America. N. B. much such a conclusion, I had long ago expected. great distress will be experienced by many—many thousands [and] faithful subjects, and I suspect no good eventually to this my native country. please God I will remain, whig & Rebel violence notwithstanding." Von Krontz gives the date of the arrival of the packet as March 19—"Von Krontz's Jour., 179. See also Mr 25.

Congress orders the recall of all armed vessels cruising under commissions from the U. S.—Jour. of Cong., IV: 179.

A very comprehensive compilation of papers relating to the evacuation of the city by the British, commencing with this date (on the subject of "a general peace"), and ending Nov. 25, has been published (without, however, the citation of authorities) in the Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 722-944. Sir Guy Carleton receives letters via Philadelphia "importing that the Preliminaries of a general Peace were signed 21 Jan. to take Place in Europe 20 Feb" & here 20 March. Sir G Carleton] was much affected at the dishonorable Terms & the whole Town credited the Report." After noting this on March 26 in his diary, Smith wrote:

This Day we were called to a Council upon them at the Request of the Adml and were unanimously of Opinion that he ought not to discontinue his Vigilance, but send out the Cruizers immediately—

"It seems probable that there may be what is called Ruse de Guerre. I suspect that D'Eスタインゲ has sailed for the West Indies & that he looks to Supplies from America for his armament.

There are strong Grounds for Suspicion."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS), VII.

An unsigned bulletin is published at New York from Rivington's press, announcing "A General Peace." It states: "Late last Night, an express from New-Jersey, brought the following Account. That on Sunday last, the Twenty-Third Instant, a Vessel arrived at Philadelphia, in Thirty-Five Days from Cadiz, with Despatches to the Continental Congress, informing them, that on Monday the Twentieth Day of January, the Preliminaries to A General Peace, Between Great-Britain, France, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America, were signed at Paris, by all the Commissioners from those Powers; in consequence of which, Hostilities, by Sea and Land, were to cease in Europe, on Wednesday the Twentieth Day of February, and in America, on Thursday the Twenty-First Day of March. The very present present the highest Intelligents was Last Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.—Regarding the Particu-

The legislature passes an act to supplement that of Oct. 23, 1779 (q.v.), for the government of the Southern District of New York. This enables the council, named in the above-mentioned act, "to make any Convention or Conventions with the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, for the Speedy obtaining Possession of the Southern District of this State, or for the purpose of gaining Possession of any Port or Place occupied by the British Troops; and for giving those Troops the Protection they may be entitled to by any Treaty of Peace, or the Laws of Nations, as the said Persons may in their Discretion judge proper." Such conventions shall remain in force only until the British troops leave this state.—Ind.N. T. Gen., N 24, 1783.

Oliver de Lancy, adjutant-general, issues the following notice from headquarters (see F 18): "In order to save much unnecessary Trouble, Notice is hereby given, That no Persons whatsoever, are to be admitted into the British Lines, without having previously obtained Passports for the Purpose from the Commandant of New-York; any Persons who may have come in without Leave, are directed to report themselves immediately at the Commandant's office, otherwise they will be subject to very disagreeable Consequences, civil or personal.

"The General Officers commanding in the several Districts, will see that particular Attention is paid to this Order by the Officers at the Out-Posts."—N. T. Mect., Ap 7, 1783.

The following announcement of peace is recorded under this date in the headquarters orderly-book kept while Washington was personally in command at Newburgh:

"Altho' the public dispatches from our Commissioners in Europe have not arrived, and the Commander in Chief has it not in his power to announce officially a General Peace to the army yet he cannot resist the pleasure of Communicating the happiness he Experiences from a Certainty of that event and for the Satisfaction of the brave officer and Soldier under his Command he orders the following extract of a letter from his Excellency the Minister of France to be made public.

"Philadelphia 24 March 1783.

"Sir. It is with most lively and sincere joy that I have the Honor to inform your Excellency of the Conclusion of a peace. It crowns in the most happy manner your labours and the efforts of the United States. You will sincerely participate the complete satisfaction that this event gives me and I take the greatest possible share in the pleasure it will afford you.

"I have not this news officially but it is not the less Certain and I pray you to permit me to offer the Officers of your army and all the American Troops my Congratulations and the tribute of respect due to their Virtue and Courage.

"Following this the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that all military arrangements shall continue the same as at present until further orders, that no relaxation in discipline or Police of the army shall be suffered," etc. See April 8. The general orders of Washington, compiled by Maj. Edw. C. Boynton, one of the trustees of Washington's headquarters at Newburgh, were published in that city in 1838.

In this month, the first issue of The New-York Morning Post was published. Its date is determined from that of the earliest issue found, that of Aug. 5, which is No. 126, of Vol. III. It appears to have been a continuation, without change in sequence of numbering, of The New-York Evening Post (see S, 1783). Morton and Horner were the publishers, the name of the third partner, Christopher Sower, being dropped. The latter had difficulty in adjusting his accounts (see his letter in the Royal Gen., S 7, 1783). The paper was of folio size, and was published semi-weekly.—Brigham, in A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 403, 410. See, further, F 23, 1785.

Writing to a friend in London, a "Gentleman of Character and Fortune in New York" says: "Peace has been proclaimed here this week; but the proclamation brought no peace to the poor Loyalists, who were worse off than they had been in the last ten years of the State's administration. This very present present the greatest Intelligences was Last Night announced by the Firing of Cannon, and great Rejoicings at Elizabeth-Town.—Regarding the Particulars of this truly interesting Event no more are yet received, but they are hourly expected."—From facsimile in N. Y. P. L., of a broadside preserved in the old senate house, Kingston, N. Y.

According to a published notice of this date: "Mr. Lenox's Tavern, in Cherry-Street" was a meeting place for Loyalists.—Royal Gen., Mr 26, 1783.

The legislature passes an act to supplement that of Oct. 23, 1779 (q.v.), for the government of the Southern District of New York. This enables the council, named in the above-mentioned act, "to make any Convention or Conventions with the Commander in Chief of the British Forces, for the Speedy obtaining Possession of the Southern District of this State, or for the purpose of gaining
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1776

April 6. Accordingly done. The same day it was read to the naval prisoners in the Provost, and a circular letter sent off express to the prisoners who were on parole on Long Island informing them thereof, and desiring them to hold themselves in readiness to be sent out. The next day I had paroled vessels in the Waldo with word to go out which on the 9th of April took the whole of the prisoners on board and carried them to their respective places of abode to save them expense and the fatigue of long marches—excepting about 18 or 20 sick and wounded who couldn't be removed with safety.

"The provost was cleared of the marine prisoners (without exception) on the 10th of April. And on and after the 7th of same month I had paroled vessels in the Waldo with word to go out, as it suited their convenience."—Rep. on Am. Mss. in the Royal Institution of Gt. Britain, VI: 76-77. For further information regarding the American "martyrs" on British prison-ships, see 1808.

8 At noon, the town major reads at the city hall the king's proclamation (Feb. 14, 1776), declaring the cessation of arms.

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April 11. "I must confess though I stood prepared for bad terms, yet I did not think it was in the power of the greatest villains on earth to place us in so humiliating a situation; even the Rebels affect to pity our case from All Her Majesty's subjects; but the country bespeak the utmost violence. Threats are thrown out, and vengeance denounced against all Americans. The town now swarms with Americans, whose insolence is scarce to be borne. Many of the Yorkers are meanly circling and carrying favour; such conduct will only insure contempt not a person from New York is permitted to pass in the country, notwithstanding the great indulgence shown here; should the troops be hastily withdrawn from this place, a scene of confusion and distress will take place that words cannot describe. . . . The French Gentlemen, and there are several now in this city, execute the Ministry; they openly declare, that though pleased with the advantages their Monarch has acquired, yet as good subjects they feel hurt at the humiliating state they see the Loyalists placed in."—London Chron., May 1785.

Another New Yorker writes: "The last packet which arrived here about a week since, brought the distressing confirmation of a peace at last made with America; by which I find the Loyalists in this country are now so shamefully and traitorously abandoned. . . . Our fears at present surpass all description. Never was there upon the face of the earth a set of wretches in a more deplorable situation. Deprived of all hope of future comfort or safety, either for themselves or their unhappy wives and children, many have lost their senses, and are now in a state of perfect madness. Some have put a period to their miserable existence by drowning, shooting, and hanging themselves, leaving their unfortunate wives and helpless infants destitute of bread to support them; and I am afraid many more will follow the dreadful example."—London Chron., June 7-10, 1783.

A humorous item of Boston "news" reads: "We hear from New York, that the Independent Fever rages there to such a degree, among the tories and refugees, that it carries off great numbers weekly; and that general Carleton, in order to prevent the infection from spreading, has ordered many away to New-Scotland."—Penn. Packet, Apr 29, 1785.

A New Yorker writes: "Peace being now restored to the country, our old inhabitants are beginning to come in and mix with us again; and I think matters will terminate here much better than many people may have been led to believe. Those that have come to town seem well pleased, and wish for a speedy reconciliation with their old friends."—London Chron., May 24-27, 1783.

The city vestry's second financial report (for the first, see Apr 15, 1783) extends from March 15, 1783, to this date. Dr. James Gautier.—See Henry B. Dawson's report on the city finances during the Revolution, in Proc. Ed. of Alliermen, LXXXIV: 322. See Ag 30.

Among taverns in New York during the British occupation was that of one Ashley, at No. 2 Water St.—N. T. Merc., Apr 14, 1783. The Marine Society held its meetings there.

Adl-Gen. Oliver de Lancy issues an order of the British commander-in-chief (Carleton) that the following extract from the seventh article of the "Provisional Treaty between Great Britain and the United States" shall be strictly observed:

"And his Britannic Majesty shall, with all convenient speed, and without causing any Destruction, or carrying away any Ne-groes, or other Property, of the American inhabitants, without all his Armies, Garrisons, and Fleets from the United States, and from every Port, Place, and Harbour within the same; leaving in all Fortifications the American Artillery that may be therein, and also order and cause all the Archives, Records, Deeds, and Papers, belonging to any of the said States, or their Citizens, which in the Course of the War may have fallen into the Hands of his Officers, to be forthwith restored and delivered to the proper States and Persons to whom they belong."

The order also announces that three British officers and two Americans have been appointed to superintend all embarkations, and see that the above stipulations are strictly observed.

11. Jour. of Cong., Apr 11, 1783. This was made public in the American camp at Newburgh on April 19 (q. v.), and sent by Washington from headquarters to Sir Guy Carleton at New York on April 21.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), XI: 231; Winner, VI: 546.


13. "I must confess though I stood prepared for bad terms, yet I did not think it was in the power of the greatest villains on earth to place us in so humiliating a situation; even the Rebels affect to pity our case from All Her Majesty's subjects; but the country bespeak the utmost violence. Threats are thrown out, and vengeance denounced against all Americans. The town now swarms with Americans, whose insolence is scarce to be borne. Many of the Yorkers are meanly circling and carrying favour; such conduct will only insure contempt not a person from New York is permitted to pass in the country, notwithstanding the great indulgence shown here; should the troops be hastily withdrawn from this place, a scene of confusion and distress will take place that words cannot describe. . . . The French Gentlemen, and there are several now in this city, execute the Ministry; they openly declare, that though pleased with the advantages their Monarch has acquired, yet as good subjects they feel hurt at the humiliating state they see the Loyalists placed in."—London Chron., May 1785.

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1783 "Any Person claiming Property embarked, or to be embarked, will apply to any of these Gentlemen, who will call a Board to examine into the Merits of their Claims. Should any Doubts arise on examination, the Circumstances of the case are to be minutely gone into, so as to furnish proper Evidence to Commissioners, who may hereafter be appointed on both sides to adjust and settle all claims and controversies between the parties. The Gentlemen will examine every Transport previous to its sailing, to prevent any evasion of this Order. "The Refugees, and all Masters of Vessels, will be attentive that no person is permitted to embark as a Refugee, who has not resided Twelve Months within the British Lines, without a specialPassport from the Commandant. It is also recommended to the Refugees, to take Care no Person of bad Character is suffered to embark. "—N. Y. Merc., Apr. 21, 1783.

Another order, on April 28, directed "that all persons in possession of any Archives, Records, Deeds, or Papers, as above recited, shall forthwith deliver them into the Secretary's Office, at Headquarters, taking a Receipt for the same."—Ibid., May 5. 1783; Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 730; ibid. (1870), 778, 781.

Announcement was published on Sept. 16 that the "Board of Claims" would sit until Sept. 30, and no longer. —Royal Gazette, Sept. 17, 1783.

16 Sir Guy Carleton issues a proclamation appointing a "Board of Commissioners for the settling and adjusting all matters of Debt, Case or Accounts, of the value of Ten Pounds, or upwards, contracted by any of the Inhabitants of this City, and its dependencies, since the first Day of November, 1773." They are to meet at the city hall on certain days, summon parties and witnesses, inspect books, papers, etc., to elucidate the facts, and determine, in a summary way, between the parties, as they may judge consonant with justice and equity. —N. Y. Merc., Apr. 21, 1783; Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 739.


Dr. James Beckman returns to his country-seat on East River, near the present 52d St.; he remained only two months, yielding possession to Gen. Carleton on June 16 (p. 20).—Man. Com. Coun. (1844), 554.

Cock Gaffs, For the Royal Pastime of Cock Fighting. To be sold. Enquirer of the Printer. —Royal Gazette, Apr. 16, 1783.

About 9,000 refugees sail from New York for Nova Scotia.—Penn. Packet, Apr. 22, 1783. See also Mr. 24.

Lieut.-Gov. Andrew Elliot presides in the council, having received the seals and instructions. He takes the oaths of office. —Col. Coun. Min., 568.

19 The declaration by congress of a "Cessation of Arms" (on Apr. 27) is passed by Washington to the American Army at Newburgh.—Writings of Washington (Ford ed.), XI: 231; Winor, VI: 746; VII: 87.

"The People have flock'd hither from the Country since the proclaiming of the Cessation of Arms [see Apr. 8 and 11] without any Regard to the Authority assumed on the other Side of the Lines. There are now upwards of 2000 in Town. The Dissolution of the American Army is hourly expected to take Place. The Soldiers will consider their Terms as out & go off to their respective Homes—The Officers are obliged to be content to become Creditors for 5 years Pay at 6 per Cent. There appears to be a general Desire to contrive the Peace as perfectly compleated so annoying the People for a Return to the Employments of a State of Tranquillity."—Wm. Smith's Diary (Mass. Hist. Soc., VII).

23 An open letter to Robert Morris, subscribed "Lucius," appears in the Freeman's Journal; it reads in part: "I have stated your conduct in publishing your letter of resignation, as so daring an instance of depravity deserves. The mortal wound it gave to our credit, both at home and abroad; the dangerous commotions it tended to create in the States, we have to examine out of the enemy, to continue a war from which the desolation of our finances, and the dishonour of our public councils, as stated by you, gave the most flattering prospect of success; were consequences to be apprehended from such a publication, so palpable and glaring, that they could not possibly have escaped you."

"How that august body to whom your resignation was originally addressed, could endure language of such inulence and reproach, is not to be comprehended ...

"Your friends and yourself had the art to excite great expectations from your appointment to the superintendance of our finances. Will you inform us how you have fulfilled our hopes? Tell us what ingenious plans of revenue you have produced; what loans your credit has obtained; what new resources you have opened; what savings you have made; and what debts you have discharged. This surely would have better become you than vain boasts of the sacrifices you have made of property and domestic bliss, while in the bosom of your family, in full enjoyment of your mercantile connections, with splendid appointments, lucrative patronage, and unrivalled power."—Freeman's Journal. (Philila.), Apr. 23, 1783.

"Under date of May 10, Smith says this letter intimates "Strong Suspicions of his [Morris's] Designs to ruin the American Cause & it supposes a Party in the Congress in his Views—He and Washing- ton are intimate. —The latter is written by Dr. Arthur Lee who is connected with L4 Shelburne."—Wm. Smith's Diary (Mass., IV).

The following letter, signed by "An American," is printed in a New London paper: "To all Printers of Public News-Papers. Tell it to the whole World, and let it be published in every news-paper throughout America, Europe, Asia and Africa, to the everlasting disgrace and infamy of the British king's commanders at New-York, "That during the late war, it is said Eleven Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-Four American prisoners, have suffered death by their inhuman, cruel, savage and barbarous usage on board the filthy and malignant British prison ship called the Jersey, lying at New York. British Officers would not let the vengeanee of Heaven fall on your Isle, for the blood of these unfortunate victims!"—Conn. Gazette (New London), Apr. 25, 1783.

No investigation has been made by the present author to ascertain whether this is the earliest publication of the foregoing letter. That it was reprinted in an almost endless chain appears probable (see, for example, Penn. Packet, Apr. 25, 1783); indeed it seems possible that this very statement is the foundation upon which American historians in later years based their evidently exaggerated estimates of the numbers who perished on the "Jersey" prison-ship.

During the ceremonies of the Tammany Society attending the in-terment of the remains of these martyrs at the Wallabout (Brook-lyn) in 1808 (p. 26, passim), orations, pamphlets, newspaper articles, and banners repeated the tale. An inscription containing these figures was afterwards engraved over the ante-chamber of the vault. Valentine published in the Manual of 1851 (pp. 417-18) an article on the prison-ships, by H. Onderdonk, of Jamaica, L. I., containing the statement: "Even as early as 1783, a reckless newspaper writer estimated (on what authority it is not stated) that perhaps 10,000, aeronauts perished on board the British ships of war, in which many persons were confined, and the conjecture has gradually passed into sober history, for a well-attested fact, as if 10,000 men could have died out of one ship in the space of three years, and been buried on the adjacent shore! The number that perished was doubtless fearfully great, and needed no exaggeration." Nevertheless, as late as 1800, a second appeal to congress (the first being in 1888) was published by the Society of Old Brooklynites "for the Erection of a Monument over the re-mains of 11,000 prisoners who died on board the British Prison Ships during the Revolutionary War." It contained the statement (p. 12): "It is estimated that between 11,000 and 12,000 prisoners perished on these vessels, it being claimed that the mortality on the Old Jersey alone amounted to five a day."

The statement is made in the present work (Vol. 1, p. 128) that "about twelve thousand perished miserably" on these ships. Substantial credence was lent to the report of the large number who died, by the testimony of prisoners (see, for example, Age 10, 1781; Je 11, Oct., and N. 9, 1782), which shows that as many as eleven in one day died during their confinement on the "Jersey;" also by the statement published by Dandridge in Am. Prisoners of the Rev. (1814). "It is well known that twenty hogsheads of bodies were collected in 1808 from the shores of the Wallabout, and buried under the auspices of the Tammany Society. These were but a small part of the remains of the victims of the prison ships. Many were, as we have seen, washed into the sea, and many more were interred on the shores of New York Harbor, before the prison ships were removed to the Wallabout."

A perusal of the official correspondence, regarding conditions on the prison-ships and the interchange of prisoners, printed in the
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May 1781. Chronology, will probably convince the fair-minded reader that serious injustice has been done the English authorities in connection with this matter. Mr. James Lenox Banks, who published in 1905 David Spratt and Naval Prisoners in the War of the Revolution, states, in a letter to the author, that he has been unable to find in the existing records any facts to substantiate the statement that so many prisoners died during the period of British occupation of New York. Moreover, there appears to be no single official American report substantiating all the charges against the British management of prisoners. Nevertheless, that extremely unsanitary conditions and brutality existed in the provost jail and prison-ships, resulting in a very great loss of life, is evidenced by the testimony of prisoners, too numerous and detailed to be ignored. These have been summarized by Danske Dandridge in a recent work (1911), entitled American Prisoners of the Revolution. See also, concerning the provost jail, S 16, N, and N 18, 1776; and, regarding earlier investigations and observations concerning naval prisoners, see, e.g., Ja 25, F 2, 1781; Je 9, 11, 22, 24, 1783, etc.

26 A "Gentleman of Distinction in New York" writes: "New York is filled with persons from different States. Some have come in about business, others to claim and get possession of their houses, in which they are much disappointed, as none of them will be given up till the army goes off, and that I believe will not be possible for some months. It is said General Carleton will first see the articles of the treaty by which the different States seem averse to, especially that respecting the Refugees. . . General Carleton goes next week to meet General Washington and Governor Clinton of this State [see My 6], and no doubt will do every thing he can for us poor unfortunate Refugees; but I dread the time when the British troops leave us.

I have conversed with many persons from the different States, who declare that almost every body in the country must be ruined, especially those who owe money. Lands, they say, will not rent for more than their taxes, and little or no money among them. All come in very hungry, and expect the Long Island farmers will let their money on interest; but few stay above a day or two, except those who have relations or friends houses to go to. They do not like to pay half a dollar a night for their bed, a dollar for their dinner, without wine or any thing else. Some of them, it is true, have made fortunes; but many more are ruined. General Robertson's going home gave P. V. Livingston possession of his house. He says, that by depreciation of the money, he has lost 20,000 l. and they all make similar complaints."—London Chron., Je 5-7, 1783.


Several vessels from different parts of the United States have lately arrived at New York, "that port being at this time open for the American flag."—Penn. Packet, Ap 29, 1783. This report appears to have been somewhat premature—S 17.

The following garrison order is issued by Brig.-Gen. Birchen, commandant of New York: "To order to prevent any Waste or Destruction in the Houses under the direction of the Vestry or Barrack Office, Notice is hereby given, that the present possessors of Houses under the above description, are on no account to quit them without giving previous notice to the Commandant, that an examination may be made into their state; and on removal, the keys are to be lodged at his Office, No. 61, Wall-street: Any person presuming to take possession of such houses, without permission from the Commandant, must expect the most disagreeable consequences."—N. Y. Merc., My 5, 1783; Mod. Com. Coun. (1865), 751; "Case of William Butler" in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 161-62. See My, and JI 10.

In a memorial of this date to Lord North, Benedict Arnold gives an account of his treason, and mentions the sum of money he received ($6,000). In addition, he speaks of raising in New York the "American Legion" to be used against his former brother-officers in America. He mentions also Mrs. Arnold and his family, having been driven from his country, and his brilliant prospects in the American colonies. This memorial to Lord North is an appeal to be placed on the British establishment, as his and Mrs. Arnold's pensions would be greatly inadequate for the support of his numerous family. He says, in part:

"Your Memorialist, Influenced by Sentiments of Loyalty to the King, and Attachment to the British Constitution, has sacrificed—

a handsome property in America ... and at the most Eminent hazard of his Life, Co-operated with Sir Henry Clinton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in America, which will appear by his official letters to Lord Sackville. But his Intention was to be that in Conscideration of his Corps, and Services, he has received from Government only six thousand pounds sterling, one thousand pounds of which he has expended in raising his Regiment.

"Your Memorialist has not only sacrificed his Fortune, but is deprived of Four Hundred and Fifty pounds sterling per Annum, which he was entitled to receive from Congress, as also a large tract of land, and by the decided part which he has taken, his Family have been Banished from America, and he has sacrificed his prospects for providing for them there, which were undoubtedly of equal if not of greater Importance to them than his Fortune, which with that of others has been given up by the late Adminstration for the desirable purpose of obtaining Peace," etc.—From catalogue of the library of Hon. E. D. Pay, sold at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 17, 1919, quoting from the original MS. Cf. O 9, 1780.

A report is made, commencing with this date, showing the very houses occupied, the names of the occupants and of those who pay no rent, with the reasons for their being exempted.—Stevens, Cat. Index of MSS., 1761-1781, in Library of Congress, citing the original in the Royal Inst. of Gt. Britain, 1226. See Ap 19.

Because the British have not yet evacuated New York, a number of the city's former inhabitants, who mean to return and have given up their houses in the country, "are obliged to disperse and separate their families, amongst such hospitable farmers who may be able to give them shelter." Their predicament "is more distressing than it has been for the last six years, for having another house, garden, or other convenience than what is obtained by mere favour."—Penn. Packet, My 6, 1783.

The following order, signed by Adj.-Gen. Dr. De Lancey, is issued from headquarters at New York: "As many Claims and Demands have been exhibited to the Commander in Chief for Properties supplied to the British Army, or Officers in the several public Departments, since the 15th Day of April, 1775, and it is expedient that the Nature, Extent, and Validity of such Claims and Demands should be known and ascertained, in order that Right and Justice may be finally administered," a board of commissioners is appointed "to receive and examine all such Claims and Demands, to call for and investigate the Proofs that may be exhibited thereof, and to register the same preparatory to a future Liquidation." It was announced that this board would assemble on May 8, at the city hall, and sit from 10 to 2 o'clock every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—N. Y. Merc., My 5, 1783. The board met from the time of their appointment to within a very short time before the evacuation of New York, and many claims and demands against the British army and public departments were presented to them.

"Case of William Butler," in N. Y. City during the Am. Rev., 162-63 et seq.

Nathaniel Cooper advertises his store, which is at 67 Wall St., "between the Main Guard [city hall—see Ag 14] and the burnt church" (Trinity)—N. Y. Merc., My 5, 1783.

Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton meet Sir Guy Carleton and Admiral Digby at Tappan to discuss "the evacuation, and other arrangements." Entertainment is prepared by "Mr. Francis" (Samuel Francies). His bill, it was said, amounted to £900.—Penn. Packet, My 13, 1783.

William Smith accompanied the British officers and, in his diary, under May 9, gives a vivid picture of the conference: "Yesterday morning I returned from the Interview with Washington for which we set out Sunday the 4th, further, Colleton in the Pernance Frigate Capt. Lutwycke, yet Mr Elliot and Myself in the Greyhound Yacht.

"We reached Dobb's Ferry Monday Evening, when Major Beckwith who had been sent in a Whaleboat a Head in the Morning
to announce our approach came on Board with an Invitation to
May 6.
and at the next Day to a Dinner at Orange Town.
Sir Guy with his two Aid de Camps Majors Beckwith & Upam
Captn. Lutwyncke & Col. Smith who had just come from Washing-
ton went a Shore in one Barge—and Mr. Elliot Mr. Secretary Morgan &
myself in another. We landed about 11 o’Clock Tuesday 6th &
met on the Shore Washington and two other of his Aid de Camps,
Col. Cole & Col. Humphreys & I think Mr. Trumbull of the Secy.—
There was a Charriot in which the two Generals proceeded—Horses
were offered to the Rest but Mr. Elliot & I walked with Col. Smith
the other Aid de Camp.

We met at Mr. Dewints the House of Rendezvous Mr. Clinton
Mr. Scott Mr. Duer Mr. Benson and several others; An Hour was
spent in Congratulations & seperat Chat in & before the Door,
when the two Generals took a Room & Mr. Morgan Called Mr. Elliot
& myself in.

There was soon collected a Number Consisting of The Gener-
als Mr. Clinton the Govr. Mr. Scott—One of his Council M. Albert [Egbert] Benson—Att’y General Mr. Trumbull Washingtons
Secy. 1st Govr. Elliot Mr. Morgan & My Self.

when all seated Washington opened the Business addressing
himself to Sir Guy Carleton and said it respected three Points
1st The Preservation of Property from being carried off and
especially the Negroes
2nd The Settlement of the Time for the Evacuation of New-

3rd The extending the Governor’s of the State of Newyork as
far as might be convenient before the Intire Evacuation took Place.

Next upon the Supper & Beef which there was a plenty of
and delivered himself without animition with great slowness & a
low Tone of Voice when he had inlarged upon his Points a little
Sir Guy Carleton who heard without Interruption replied That
he should proceed to the Evacuation with all possible Expedition
but it must of Necessity take Time—that he had sent a Fleet
already to Nova Scotia with about 6000 Souls—that to prevent
the irregular Embarkation of Property he had appointed Persons
to inspect the Ships & as to Negroes to make a Registry that the
Owners might eventually be paid for the Slaves who were intitled
to their Freedom by British Proclamations & Promises—

Here Washington affected to be startled—already inbarked
speak he Sir Guy then observed that no Interpretation could be put
upon the Articles inconsistent with prior Engagements hinding the
National Honor which must be kept with all Colours, and he added
that the only Mode was to pay for the Negroes in which Case
Justice was done to all Parties the Slave and his Owner.

Washington observed that the Point of expanding the Gov-
ernor’s of Newyork was not so immediately the Object of Congress
tho’ it fell within his Trust as connected with the General Evacu-
ations & left to Mr. Clinton to add what related to the Object.

Before this not a Word had been dropped by any [but] by the
two generals.

The Necessity of Order in West Chester & the Gratification of the
Long Island Refugees by a Return to their Estates made up the
Request that the Countties of West Chester and Suffolk if not a
Part of Queens County might be left to the Govr. of the State
of Newyork.

Sir Guy gave Hope as to West Chester—said he had already
withheld the Supply of Provisions to De Lancy’s Refugees & he
believed he should evacuate the whole county in a short Time.

But as to Long Island he saw too many Difficulties and left
one to their Consideration the Prevention of Desertions—He
doubted whether it was in their Power to remove that Object
Mr. Scott changed the Ground by Intimating that it would be
for the Consideration of Mr. Clinton whether it was worth while for
Mr. Clinton to call a Council upon Proposals to be made by Sir
Guy Carleton—This was strange as the Request came from Mr.
Clinton & must depend upon Sir Guy’s Consent & Mr. Morgan
interfered for Openings in the Interior County to the Loyalists here
there were several Speakers—Mr. Scott took up the vulgar Idea
that the Articles were fulfilled on their Side by Congress & recom-
mending tho’ the States did not comply & drop’d that they could
not suffer those to stay among them who had waged war ag’st.

It was observed by Mr. Morgan that ever since the Pacification
Acts inconsistent with the Articles were Passed—He men-
ioned the Tropsass Act—Scott justified it but the Rest denied that
the Articles were then known—I observed that Mr. Apathor so
late as the 10 April was summoned to traverse an Indictm’t—they
replied that it was an executive Procedure upon an Act in 1779.
Mr. Clinton said there had been no Legislation since the Articles
to stop these Things.

Scotts loquacious Indiscretion chaffed Mr. Morgan. The
latter insisted that no subordinate Power could settle the Interpre-
tation of the Articles—Scott did not perceive the Drift of it, and
talked of the Council of War & the Right of deciding.—He suggested
a Question as between France and Great Britis & thought West-
minster Hall would adjudge upon the Treaty—In the Altercation
I was appealed to by Benson & being in Pain for Fear of Indecorum
I cut short the Disputes by observing—that verbal Conferences
were not only useless but dangerous. It is a Matter of extreme
Delicacy to expound Treaties which are to be satisfactory to both
Parties or to be followed by War. I asked whether they would
undertake to sign the Opinion that if the States refused what Con-
gress recommended they had right so to do. Clinton replied by no
Means & that he would be answerable for Nothing that would be
said till he had consulted the Legislature—and here a sudden Stop
was put to all further Conversation between the Disputants.

Sir Guy then with liberal Professions of a Desire as much as
possible to oblige said he should willingly attend to any Proposi-
tions that might be made—

“After a Pause Washington repeated that the intermediate
Extension of the Govr. of New York was only Subordi-
to his General Trust of effecting the Evacuation.

“Sir Guy was very full in asserting that no Time could be
fixed from the Contingences attending it Winds Weather &c.

Washington took some Watch & observing that it was near
Dinner Time offered Wine & Bitters—We all rose with Sir Guy &
Nothing more was said except that Washington observed that to
prevent Mistakes he should shew his Report of what had passed
before he wrote to Congress—Sir Guy approved it well as the best
means to guard against Misunderstandings.—We all walked out &
soon after were called to plentiful Repast under a Tent.

“We returned to the Landing & on Board Ship in the Evening.

—Wm. Smith’s Diary (Ms.), VII.

According to the expressed agreement to have things in writ-
ing, Washington wrote a letter to Carleton immediately after the
conference, asking the latter to write him as to what measures were
being adopted for the evacuation of the posts now in possession of
the British, and when the fleets and armies would probably be
withdrawn. Washington called attention to the embarkation that
had already taken place, in which a large number of negroes had
been carried away. He asked whether this was “consonant to” or
“an infraction” of the treaty, and gave his own view that it was
totally different from its letter and spirit. —Writings of Geo. Wash-
ington (Ford ed.), X. 244-47; Man. Com. Coun. (1873), 75; Car-
ton, (1846), V. 716.

Five hundred British prisoners are to march from “the New-
"jail” in Philadelphia for New York to be liberated. About the same
number will march on May 7—Penn. Packet, My 6, 1783. They
arrived at Staten Island on May 9—Ibid., My 15, 1783.

A new police regulation, affecting the quality, weight, and price
of bread, requires that a loaf of the best grade shall weigh three
pounds and seven for 14 coppers, and the loaf of inferior grade shall
weigh three and a half pounds and sell for the same price. Other
parts of the regulations are as before (see Ja 11, 1783).—Royal Gaz.
My 7, 1783.

Information reaches New York from London “that William
Eden, Esq. Member of the British and Irish Parliament, is ap-
pointed to be General to the United States of North America,
and is to come with his family to New York; also that the Right
Honourable Charles Howard, Earl of Surrey, son and heir of the
Duke of Norfolk, and Deputy Earl Marshal of England, is ap-
pointed to be the Ambassador of Great Britain to the United
States of North-America.”—N. Y. T. Merc., My 12, 1783.

At the "Cantonment of the American Army, on Hudson’s
River," Maj. Gen. Timothy Pickering, major and one of the offi-
cers of the American army which considers forming a society among
themselves. A committee is appointed to revise the proposals and
submit them at the next meeting, on May 3. On that day, the
representatives met and adopted the plan of an organization or
"Society of Friends" to be known as the "Society of the Cinc-
innati." The name is derived from that of the Roman general,
Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, it being their desire to return, as he

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

May 6

1783
did, from military life to "citizenship."—N. Y. Packet, N 13, 1783; The Institution and Proceedings of the Society of the Cincinnati 10. . . . (with the Proceedings of the Massachusetts State Society of the Cincinnati) . . . (Boston, 1812); James Thacher, Military Jour. (1823), 391: Kapp, Life of Peter Williams (chapel) regarding the opposition to this society, which soon developed, see Winsor, VI: 746; VII: 219; McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., I: 167-76.

12 In answer to Washington’s letter of May 6 (q.v.), Carleton writes that at present it is impossible to tell when the evacuation of this city can be completed. The quantity of shipping that will be sent to harbor the number that will be forced to abandon New York cannot be guessed. Carleton also says that he has given an order to prevent the carrying away of any negroes or other property of the American inhabitants. He refers to proposals he made, on April 14, in a letter to the minister of foreign affairs,—the naming of American commissioners to assist those appointed by him to inspect all embarkations,—a proposal which Washington had already approved by making appointments.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 543; Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 786.

13 "The Provincial Secretary’s Office is removed to the house of Mr. Barclay, in Nassau-street, next the corner of John-street."—N. Y. Merc., My 12, 1783.

14 "Accounting for an entry at this date, shows the debt of Trinity Corporation in 1776 and what has been paid off since that time. The original MS. is preserved by the N. Y. H. S.

Charles Roubault advertises that he has opened a livery stable and coach house adjoining his inn, which is at No. 18 Broadway (the City Tavern, at the present 115 Broadway).—N. Y. Merc., My 12, 1783. This numbering of Broadway had been changed before 1786, when, according to the first directory published, Mrs. Barham, a tavern-keeper, was at 18 Broadway, while John Cape was proprietor, in this later year, of the City Tavern, which is merely indicated as on Broadway. By 1794, another change had taken place in the numbering, for Alexander Macomb is listed as at No. 18 Broadway.—See Vol. I, p. 423. The Macomb house stood at the present 39-41 Broadway.

15 "Advertisements referred to under My 28, 1781, q.v.) is advertised to become soon the starting-point of "stage-boats" connecting with a stage-line for New. It so appears in an advertisement of "Peter Stuyvesant, who for many years drove a Stage Wagon from Poughkeepsie, to Brown’s Ferry."—N. Y. Merc., My 19, 1783.

16 The first two slopes from New York to trade with Albany since peace came about are permitted by the inhabitants of that city to sell their cargoes.—N. Y. Merc., Je 16, 1783.

17 Certain Loyalists meet at the home of Michael Grass, in the Out Ward (in Chatham St. near the Tea Water Pump), and sign their names "to form a settlement at Fort Frontenac, at the mouth of Lake Ontario, and head of the river St. Lawrence, in Canada, the only eligible place by the late treaty for the king’s subjects to carry on trade to the Indian and fur trade." The commander-in-chief gives them the "encouragement" they desire.—Penn. Packet, Jl 1, 1783; Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 788.

18 A news-letter from Fish-Kill states that "A correspondent observes that he has lately viewed the Churches and Houses in New York, and that all the Churches are, except the Episcopal, the Moravian, and the Methodists, converted into stores or barracks, and appear in a very boisterous condition; the fences which encompass the burying-yards being destroyed, the pews in all, and the galleries in some of them pulled down, the windows broken and otherwise much abused." The letter is a plea that Gen. Carleton will order that these edifices and the streets be cleaned of dirt and filth before he leaves, "to prevent the curses of an injured people."—Penn. Packet, My 27, 1783.

19 The Legislature showed me yesterday Mr. Scott’s Requisition of the Records—agreed a Council be called—I dined at Head Quarters & intimated before Dinner that until the Empire was actually secured the Books ought not to be given up. . . . At the Council all agreed not to give up the Records.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (MS.), VII.

20 Adj.-Gen. De Lancey issues an order from headquarters that "All persons desirous to leave New-York are to give in their names" at his office, before June 7, stating "the Place of their former residence, and where they wish to be removed."—N. Y. Merc., Je 2, 1783. On June 7, the persons who had given their names to the adjutant-general, "for Passages from this Place," agreeable to this notice, were directed to apply to the gentlemen appointed in De Lancey’s announcement of April 15 (q.v.) to examine their claims, who will attend for that purpose at the city hall every day except Sundays from 11 to 2 o’clock.—Ibid., Je 9, 1783.

21 News reaches Philadelphia "that an embarkation of 6000 men is taking place at New York. The British guards, with most of the troops that were under Cornwallis and Burgoyne, with the Hessian and other foreign troops, are going to England."—Penn. Packet, My 27, 1783.

22 To the Mill at the One Mile Stone in the Bowery Lane is to be sold at auction at the Coffee House.—Royal Gaz., My 28, 1783. It was again advertised to be sold on June 19.—N. Y. Merc., Je 9, 1783.

23 A wild beast "The most curious that has been in this city these many years," is on exhibition at the sign of Rodney’s engagement below the Coffee-House.—N. Y. Merc., Je 1, 1783. Lord Rodney’s victory over the French fleet under Comte de Grasse, on April 12, 1782, is the event which was probably crudely depicted on this tavern sign.

24 The king’s birthday is celebrated as usual, "with every demonstration of loyalty and joy." A royal salute is fired from Fort George, and by "his Majesty’s ships" in the harbour. In the evening a feu de joie is fired from the lines, followed by an exhibition of fireworks from the fort.—Royal Gaz., Je 7, 1783. To prevent accidents by fire the inhabitants are requested not to illuminate their windows.—Ibid., Je 4, 1784.

25 By order of the commandant, "Permission is hereby granted to all persons coming from any part of the Country with five Stock for the use of the Markets, to kill and dispose of the same, provided the Stock is slaughtered at such Places as are set apart for that purpose."

26 "Hucksters, or any other persons who may be desired to forestall any Provisions or Vegetables brought to this City for the Supply of the Markets, may depend on being treated with the utmost Rigour."—N. Y. Merc., Je 16, 1783. See, further, 5, 9.

27 A new Map of the United States of America, laid down from the best Authority, agreable to the Peace of 1783, is "sold by the Printer."—N. Y. Merc., Je 9, 1783. An earlier map of the United States, probably the first, 18° x 21", was published April 3, 1783, by John Wallis, Ludgate Street, London. A cartouche contains the full-length portraits of Washington and Franklin. A copy of this now very rare map is in the author’s collection.

28 "The Soldiers of the American Army that were illlisted for the War were discharged last week.

29 Those for 3 Years are not, but daily desert & are not pursued.

30 Those who have Discharges have an Indorsement purporting that it is a Furlough for 4 Months—They red some Pay to carry them Home but it is in Goods which they can’t sell for half the money at which they are debited & the Men cry out all along the Road at this last Chest.

31 I learn this from Col P R. Livingston and Joseph Penny— the latter lives but 7 Miles from the Camp at Newburgh—He says the Horse of the Troop are sold & that they are now daily selling Wagons Boats &c.

32 I am left in Doubt as to Washington’s Design in discharging his Soldiers—Penny says they have uniformly ever since the Peace sworn that there was Peace & should be Peace for that they would neither draw a Sword nor pull a Trigger any longer.

33 The Invention of the Furlough is to get rid of them quickly, for it implies that they are to have pay for the 4 Months—all swear they will never come back again nor ever revisit—it.—Wm. Smith’s Diary (I. B.), VII.

34 The captains of the “City Volunteer Companies and Militia” are ordered to collect the arms issued to their companies, and give notice thereof "to Brigade-Major Amiel, at No. 5 Wall street."—Royal Gaz., Je 10, 1783.

35 Washington writes from Newburgh to Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, expressing at length his ideals and hopes for the United States as an independent power, while stating his intention to return to "domestic retirement."—Penn. Packet, Jl 15, 1783, citing Virginia Gaz., Jl 5, 1783.

36 Egbert Benson and Daniel Parker, commissioners, assist in superintending the embarkation of 14 transports bound for Nava
1783: Scotia, having about 3,000 persons on board. Among these persons were at least 150 negroes, "who appeared to be the property of the citizens of the United States" (see My 12). The commissioners wrote to Washington the next day, asking whether it was necessary to write further remonstrance to Sir Guy Carleton against his permitting the slaves of American subjects to leave. On June 17, they wrote to Carleton that their object was not to hinder, but to prevent any interruption of the Treaty of Peace. From correspondence pub'd in the Daily Ady., J. 24, 1794. See also J. 18; and Winmor, VIII: 203; 215; VIII: 137.

15 Sir Guy Carleton offers the same encouragement for Loyalists to settle on the island of Abaco, one of the Bahamas, as that given to the Loyalists who have gone or are going to Nova Scotia. They are requested to keep their names at the house of M' John Dawe, on Commissary Leake's dock, at the North River."—N. T. Merc., Je 16, 1795. See J. 5.

17 A line of stages between Elizabeth-Town and Philadelphia is put into operation by Grummam and Mercereau,—the first since peace was declared. The trip was made in one day. A stage from each city goes to Princeton, makes an exchange of passengers there, and returns.—Royal Gaz., Je 14, 1783.

15 Sir Guy Carleton signs a return of British and German regiments for embarkation.—From the original in Emmet Coll, item No. 11064.

16 "After the arrival of the preliminary articles & before the definitive Treaty arrived, from the vindictive & persecuting disposition of the American refugees & other Loyalists were cut off from all hope of remaining in the States after the British troops should be withdrawn. They therefore made application to Sir Guy Carleton to be transported with their families & effects to Nova Scotia, on the same terms as the other refugees had gone there, under the protection of his Majesty's Government, they might find an asylum from the tyranny & oppression of their Countrymen. They were accordingly sent to such parts of that province as they requested. In consequence of such removal many of the derelict Estates became vacant, whereupon the Commander in chief was pleased to issue the following order.

"Head Quarters New York June 16 1783 Orders The proprietors of houses or lands lately evacuated will apply to Lieut Genl Campbell for the possession of those on Long Island, to Brigadier General Birch for those on Staten island. These General officers will be pleased to cause all such estates to be immediately delivered up to the Proprietors or their attorneys unless where they may see sufficient reasons for delaying them some time longer, which reasons they will report to the Commander in chief. In like manner, all estates which shall hereafter be evacuated are to be surrendered up to the proprietors. O. L. De Lancy Adjutant General."—N. T. Merc., Je 23, 1783.

18 "From the 16th of June to the day of evacuation of New York the property which had been from time to time vacated was restored to the proprietors. But many houses & stores absolutely necessary were detained from the Proprietors until the evacuation of the city."—From the "Case of William Butler," in N. T. City during the Am. Rev., 159-61; Public Papers of Geo. Clinton, VIII: 203; Penn. Packet, Je 21, 1783. See, however, J. 10.

18 Gen. Carleton takes possession of the Dr. James Beckman country-seat, where he remained until the British evacuated the city.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 554.

1784: George Washington issues his last circular letter to the governors of the states, as follows: "The great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; but, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquility of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country, in whose service I have some time been a member of my life.

"The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and Proprietors of a vast Tract of Conti-
ties many of the Soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation... will not be deemed less eligible than that of the Officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert, no man will enjoy greater satisfaction than himself in seeing an exemption from taxes for a limited time... or any other bounty or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause...

"It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the Republic..."

The Militia of this country must be considered as the Palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility: It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the Militia of the Continent, should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States...

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered my public trust to those who committed it to me...

"It remains, then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country—and who even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to pursue the Divine Benediction upon it..."—Royal Gazette Extraordinary, Jl 12, 1783.

Commenting on Washington's letter, Smith says: "It would seem as if Washington had resolved to avoid any Loss of Popularity but whether with a View to be useful in the Reunion or to set up for himself is the Question."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VII, under Jl 15. See also Winsor, VII: 746.

Smith writes that he is informed that the "Fleet now going to Nova Scotia is to bring back Coal for the Garrison here... This don't look like a speedy Evacuation."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See also facsimile of an enumeration, signed by Guy Carleton on June 17, of the refugees embarked for Nova Scotia, in Man. Com. Coun (1855), opp. p. 554.

Elias Boudinot writes from Philadelphia to Benjamin Franklin that the inhabitants of the United States are irritated to an alarming degree by the "cruelties, ravages, and barbarisms of the refugees and loyalists," while the citizens of New York are "kept out of their city, and despised daily of their property, by the sending off their negroes by hundreds, in the face of the treaty" (see Je 13).

—Life of Elias Boudinot (1876), L: 126.

A Letter from "The transport service alone, in withdrawing the troops from New-York, will cost this country near half a million of money."—Pennsylvania Packet, S 11, 1783.

In Philadelphia, about 300 American troops with fixed bayonets surround the house in which Congress is sitting, and demand a redress of grievances. Congress, thus "grossly insulted" by a multitude of paid soldiers, adjourns to Princeton.—Journal of Congress, IV: 231. See Je 57, 59, 30.

A newspaper advertisement announces that, "By Permission,
there will be presented on this evening, "at the Theatre in New-York, A Tragedy, called the Grecian Daughter. To which will be added, An Entertainment, called the Lying Valet." Mr. and Mrs. Ryan are to be among the performers.—Royal Gazette, Je 21 and 24, 1783. Advertisements of performances appeared in almost every subsequent issue of the paper until Aug. 30. On that day, the announcement included this notice: "On account of the short stay that the Company make here, the Nights of Performance, until further notice, will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings."

Mr. Ryan takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have hitherto favoured his attempts; humbly hopes for a continuance of their patronage, which will be gratefully acknowledged."— Ibid., Je 25 to Ag 30, 1783. Ryan's advertisements reappeared on Sept. 13, and continued until Oct. 25. From Oct. 11 to Oct. 25, his company performed alternately with the military players.—Ibid., S 15 to 25, 1783. The theatre was closed from that time until Aug. 12, 1785 (p. 64).

On motion of Lord North, the house of commons voted half-pay to Loyalist officers.—Winsor, VII: 196.

Smith writes in his diary: "Reports from Philad: that the Congress are at Trenton. That 200 of the 3 Years Men of the Pennsylvania Line have entered the Town of Phila last week & beset the Congress & extorted Promises—that the Congress called for the Protection of the Militia but not getting it had written to Washington & retired from the Place of Inust. They dread a Discharge without Pay as was lately the Case of those infested for the War."—Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"The Congress are at Prince Town & so is the French Minister & Morris the Financier—They fled in the Nights of Mond: & Tuesday & extcure the Govr & People of Philad:"—Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.


See N. 2.

The household effects of the late Christopher Blundell are offered for sale. The house, also, is to he let. It is situated "on the Battery," and is considered "the most eligible one for a tavern keeper on this island."—N. Y. Merc., Je 30, 1783. See also L. M. R. K, III: 949 (Coker's house).

Loyalists who have enrolled to go to Port Roseway with the five companies now embarking, but who cannot go at this time, are to meet this evening "at Grant's Tavern, at the Sign of Lord Cornwallis."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 7, 1783.

A Philadelphia news item reads: "The unnecessary delay on the part of the British to quit the city of New-York, has only served to enrage the spirit and resentment of the people against the loyalists, which, instead of subsiding, seems every day to rise and be more determined against their re-admission among us; inomuch that most of those who had concluded to stay, now begin to think the experiment too dangerous to be tried, and have resolved to go off, which indeed is the most prudent step they can take."—Pennsylvania Packet (Philad.), Je 22, 1783; Man. Com. Coun. (1780), 794.

"Americanus," in an open letter, published in the N.Y. Packet (Fishkill) on this day, says in part: "How general Carleton will be able to reconcile the honor and justice of the British nation, so much arrogated to themselves, with the open acts of injustice so evidently practiced every day, is hard to determine. About the nineteenth of February, the general published in general orders, that all persons without the British lines, having property within, should send in their claims, &c. &c. &c. On the publication of the ratification of the preliminary articles of peace, many of the old citizens of New-York, who had fled from the city at the approach of the British, sold and disposed of their places in the country (thinking as all the world thought besides, that it was actually peace) and went to New-York, but to their utter disappointment, and to the astonishment even of the loyalists, those people were not permitted to go into their houses, the keys of all empty houses and such as should be evacuated, being ordered to the commandant's office—who out of his very great goodness condescended to let such houses, on the party paying, to pay him down three months rent. We need not enquire who pockeats this three months rent, with all the rents within the British lines, unjustly detained from the rightful owners."—Pennsylvania Packet, Jl 22, 1783.

Another correspondent asserts: "A number of houses in New York being now empty, many of the former owners have applied for leave to repossess them, but have in general been refused."—Ibid., Ag 23, 1783. See Ap 29.

Twenty-six "sail of vessels" are to start for Nova Scotia on this day. The Hessian and other foreign troops taken by Burgoyne have sailed for Canada. A number of embattled companies are marching towards the north, where the troops is preparing, among these being the frigate "South Carolina," accommodating nearly 1,000 men. It is expected the city will be clear of the British army in the course of August and September.—Pennsylvania Packet, Jl 15, 1783. See also Winsor, VII: 213, and letter of Wins. S. Smith, in N. Y. City during the Rev. War, 144-42.


More seats are to be placed in the room in the city hall used for divine service for the refugees and others who have no seats in the churches.—Royal Gazette, 1 Jl 13, 1783.

A post-rider is to set out from New York for Fishkill, going 21 and returning through the towns of Bedford, Upper Salem, Van Cortlandt Manor, North Castle, White Plains, etc. He is the first post-rider, since peace was concluded, to the Hudson River towns.—Royal Gazette, Jl 16, 1783.

Gov. Clinton is offended, writes Smith, "at the Non Delivery
of the Records to Mr. Scott—intimates that this Act of the Council is an offense after the Treaty admitting the Independence for which the Articles provided no Indemnity. Call the Reasons futile.—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

"It comes out from one John Powers a Copper plate Printer that he has counterfeited Millions during the War at the Instance of Persons on the other Side of the Lines and chiefly in their Commissary Departments. And that within a Fortnight, he had been solicited to counterfeit Morris's Bills by a Person of Consequence on that Side who is one of those assembling at Black Sam's with the American Com* to superintend the Embarkation."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII.

It is not publicly known whether the Definitive Treaty was brought by the "Mercury" frigate, or not; but it is thought that some news of importance has received, as the troops have been ordered some miles nearer the city.—Penn. Packet, Jl 31, 1783.

There is a review of "his Majesty's VIIIth Regiment of Foot," on the Common near the city, by Brig.-Gen. Alured Clark. They "performed their different Evolutions and Firing, with great Alertness and Precision."—N. Y. Merc., Jl 28, 1783.

Sir Guy Carleton is dismantling the fortifications at Kingsbridge.

—Penn. Packet, Ag 5, 1783.

It is reported from Boston that 100 transports are bound from England to New York, "in order to convey the British troops, Negroes, Refugees, and other Tories, from thence to England, Nova-Scotia, and elsewhere, consisting in the lump, to upwards of 22,000 souls."—N. Y. Gen. Gaz., Jl 31, 1783.

Aug. 5

Sir Guy Robertson, Mills, and Hicks, publishers of The Royal Am. Gazette (see Jl 1, 1782), is dissolved, and its property is advertised to be sold at auction.—Royal Gaz., Ag 6, 1783.

Congress resolves that a bronze equestrian statue of Washington be erected "at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established." On report of a committee appointed to prepare a plan of it, congress resolves "That the statue be of bronze. The general to be represented in a Roman dress, holding a truncheon in his right hand, and his head encircled with a laured wreath. The statue is to be supported by a marble pedestal, on which are to be represented, in baso relieve, the following principal events of the war, in which general Washington commanded in person, viz. The evacuation of Boston—the capture of the Hessians at Trenton—the battle of Princeton—the action of Monmouth, and the surrender of York. On the upper part of the front of the pedestal, to be engraved as follows: The United States in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in chief of the armies of the United States of America, during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence. It is resolved that a statue conformable to the above plan, be executed by the best artist in Europe, under the superintendence of the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles; and that money to defray the expense of the same, be furnished from the treasury of the United States. "Resolved, That the secretary of Congress transmit to the minister of the United States at the court of Versailles, the best resemblance of General Washington that can be procured, for the purpose of having the above statue erected; together with the fittest description of the events, which are to be the subject of the baso relieve."—J. of Cong., IV: 251-52.

At a meeting of Loyalists in Roubatel's Tavern, it is proposed to leave a memorial there, addressed to the commander-in-chief (Sir Guy Carleton), to select the most entitled to settle in Nova Scotia.—Royal Gaz., Ag 1783. On Aug. 15, a committee, appointed at this meeting, presented the memorial to him. It is a protest against making large grants of the best lands in that province to favored groups of persons. It states that the memorialists are informed that 55 persons have joined in an application to Carleton for 275,000 acres in Nova Scotia, and sent agents "to survey the unoccupied lands, and determine the most suitable situations." That application, which has been "studiously concealed," they fear has succeeded. They observe, further, "that the persons concerned (several of whom are said to be going to Britain) are most of them in easy circumstances, and with some exceptions, more distinguished by the repeated favours of government, than by either the greatness of their sufferings, or the importance of their services." They regard such grants, if carried into effect, "as accounting nearly to a total exclusion of themselves and families, who, if they become settlers, must either content themselves with barren or remote lands, or submit to be tenants to those, most of whom they consider as their superiors in nothing but deeper art, and keener policy." They ask that inquiry be made into their own "respective losses, services, situations, and sufferings," to ascertain if they are not equally entitled to "the favour and protection of government" with the former applicants.—N. Y. Merc., Ag 25, 1783; Man. Com. Gaz. (1783), 606. Gen. Carleton's answer is reassuring.—Ibid. Those who signed the memorial were requested to meet on Aug. 16 at Roubatel's to receive the answer.—Royal Gaz., Ag 16, 1783.

Notice is issued from the city hall (the "Main Guard") that all Loyalists within the British lines who desire to emigrate from this Plateau must be present at the adjutant-general's office, on or before Aug. 21, and be ready to embark before the end of the month.—Royal Gaz., Ag 16, 1783. Under date of Aug. 18, Smith wrote in his diary: "The Town is in general Distress by Orders for Emigrants to report their Names by the 21 of this Month."—Wm. Smith's Diary (MS.), VII. See Aug.

Carleton, in a letter to the Elias Boudinot, the president of congress, says: "The June packet lately arrived, has brought me final orders for the evacuation of this place; be pleased sir, to inform Congress of this proof of the perseverance of the court of Great Britain, in the pacific system expressed by the provisional articles, and that I shall loose no time, as far as depends upon me, in fulfilling his Majesty's commands. "But notwithstanding my orders are urgent to accelerate the total evacuation, the difficulty of assigning the precise period for this event is of late greatly increased . . . .

"The violence in the Americans, which broke out soon after the cessation of hostilities, encreased the number of their countrymen to look to me for escape from threatened destruction; but these terures have of late been so considerably augmented, that almost all the Loyalists who have hitherto received the safety both of their property and of their lives depend upon their being removed by me, which renders it impossible to say when the evacuation can be compleated. Whether they have just ground to assert, that there is either no government within your limits for common protection, or that it secretly favours the committees in the sovereignty they assume, and are actually exercising, I shall not pretend to determine; but as the daily gazettes and publications furnish repeated proofs, not only of a disregard to the articles of peace, but of barbarous menaces from committees formed in various towns, cities and districts, and even at Philadelphia, the very place which the Congress had chosen for their residence, I should shew an indifference to the feelings of humanity, as well as to the honour and interest of the nation I serve, to leave (as many of the Loyalists that are dangerous to the country, a prey to the violence they conceive they have so much cause to apprehend.

"The Congress will hence discern how much it will depend on themselves and the subordinate legislatures, to facilitate the service I am commanded to perform, by abating the fears they will thereby diminish the number of the emigrants: but should these fears continue to multiply, as is very probable, you may be assured, that I myself am acquitted from every delay in the fulfilling my orders and the consequences which may result therefrom; and I cannot avoid adding, that it makes no small part of my concern, that the Congress have thought proper to suspend to this late hour, recommendations stipulated by the treaty, and in the punctual performance of which, the king and his ministers have expressed such confidence."—Freeman's Jour. (Phila.), S 10, 1783; Man. Com. Gaz.
A. LETTER FROM ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO MAYOR DUANE ADVISING THAT THE COMMON COUNCIL FORMALLY TENDER TO CONGRESS THE USE OF THE CITY HALL. SEE P. 1235.

"The meeting houses are in a most deplorable condition, ... Aug. 30. Except theft and pillaging, there is very little business carried on at present. "—Penn. Packet, S 18, 1783.

A private letter from New York states: "Robberies are so frequent, that it is unsafe to walk the streets in the night, or be in a crowd in the day."—Penn. Packet (Phila.), O 14, 1783. On Oct. 4, it was stated: "The city of New-York has lately been much infested by robbers; inasmuch that fifteen of them were at one time last week taken up."—Notwithstanding this, scarcely a night passes without a robbery. "The inhabitants have formed associations for a nightly watch."—Ibid., O 4, 1783.

There are between 12,000 and 15,000 refugees, men, women, and children, to be embarked at New York, Long Island, and Staten Island, for "Nova-Scotia, St. Johns, and Abaco." Among these "are many persons of fortune and landed estates, who leave nothing but their terra firma behind them. Many of them pretend, that this is not fear of ill treatment, not the departure of the army, that urges them to leave the country, so much as a conviction that the new republics must sink in a short time under their immense national debt, and the exorbitant taxes with which they will be loaded."—Penn. Packet, S 4, 1783. The fleet sailed on Sept. 15 (q.t.).

By order of the commandant, the market order of June 7
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1783 (q.v.) is republished, with the added provision that live stock must be slaughtered either at the places in this city set apart for that purpose, or on board the vessel in which it is brought. The order also states that "The Market at Peak's Slip is now clearing, and will be reserved for the sale Use of the Country People and Loyalists, and will be given as an asylum for有能力 to any human being to inhabit."—Penn. Packet, S 23, 1783.

A weekly newspaper, The Town and Country Journal; or, the American Advertiser, is established in New York. The date is determined from that of the only issue found, that of Dec. 11, 1783 (in Yale College Library), which is No. 14, Vol. I. It is printed by (William) Res.—Brighton, in A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 501.

"I can't learn," says Smith, "that any Taxes go forward according to the Congressional Resolutions—The Congress seems to be No Body. The Officers of the American Army give up the Hope of Commutation Money—Those to the Southward being rich are indifferent."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

"For the High Flight of the Loyalists is also painful not only to the wiser Sort who see the Evils of it in general Policy, but to private Friendship and what is more to private Interests. Partners in Trade—Fellow commoners in Lands—Debtors—Ex and Admrs &c &c to go away to the confusion of all that have Settlements to be made with them that Additions are hourly made to those who see Cause to condemn the Intemperance that begot the Quarrel or made it the Instrument for severing the Empire."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), VII.

"Every preparation is making for the speedy evacuation of New York, the heavy ordnance from Fort George being already embarked."—Penn. Packet, S 13, 1783.

A fleet of vessels sails for Nova Scotia. About 8,000 persons are embarked on these ships, and on three others not yet sailed.—Royal Gazette, S 17, 1783.

According to announcements of forthcoming sales of "the King's Draught and Saddle Horses," the "Waggon-yard," where the sale is to be held, is "behind the Bridewell."—Royal Gazette, S 17 and O 1, 1783.

"Loyalists who fail to go aboard their ship, bound for Port-Royal, lying "at the Commissary's Wharf, near the Fly Market," by 3 o'clock on this day, will be "precluded from their Passages at the Ex pense of Government."—Royal Gazette, S 20, 1783. A general notice to all Loyalists, bound for Nova Scotia, to embark on or before Sept. 20, had been issued on Sept. 12.—Ibid.

Writing in London, Lord Sheffield makes "Observations on the Proclamation of the American States," including the following: "The American States are separated from us, and Independent, consequently foreign; the declaring them such, puts them in the only situation in which they can be; all difficulty is removed, nothing is hazarded, no hidden mischief is to be dreaded; but relying on those commercial principles and regulations under which our trade and navy have become to great, Great-Britain will lose few of the advantages she possessed before the American States became independent; and with prudent management she will have as much of the trade as it will be her interest to wish for, without any expense to the State, of civil establishment or protection."—N. Y. Gazette, D 6, 1783. See letter subscribed by "Common Sense" in ibid., D 10, 1783, commenting on these "Observations." It is a fact that 8 days from New York, report that there are 14,000 still to come from New York to the different parts of Nova Scotia; and that numbers from various parts of the continent are coming to New York, determined to seek an asylum in Nova Scotia.—Royal Gazette, O 15, 1783. See O 12.

This is the last day for the "Board of Claims" to sit, provided for by Gen. De Lancey's order of April 15 (q.v.).—Royal Gazette, S 17, 1783.

Draught horses are to be sold at public vendue "at the Artillery Stables near St. Paul's Church."—Royal Gazette, O 4, 1783.

Carleton informs Smith that "the Evacuation will take Place in the Course of the next Month."—Wm. Smith's Diary (M.S.), Oct. 7.

An officer of the British ship "Duc de Chartres" writes from Nova Scotia: The great emigration of Loyalists from New York to this province is almost incredible, they having few refuges in the Bay of Fundy, and considerably augmented those of Annapolis Royal and St. John's River; they are so numerous at the last mentioned place as to build two towns [Carleton and Clinton]. . . . Numbers of families are also gone to Halifax, but the majority are fixed at Port-Roseworthy, where they have erected a large city [Shelburne] which contains nine thousand inhabitants, among which are about twelve hundred free Blacks, who have served during the war."—Man. Com. Coun. (1780), 814.

John Cape who, during the Revolution, kept a tavern with the French arms in Trentons, announces that he has returned and taken the noted "House and Stables formerly called Hull's, but during the war Roubalet's Tavern."—N. Y. Packet, O 22, 1783. He also L. M. R. K.; H: 977, under "City Tavern." In the following year, Cape renamed the house the "State Arms of New York." Cape remained here until the spring of 1786, when Joseph Corre, a pastry cook and confectioner, became the proprietor.—See Mr 16, 1786.

Gov. Clinton writes from Poughkeepsie to Gen. Washington, who was at Rose Hill, near Princeton, N. J., expressing the fear that Carleton "may not give me timely Notice, as he promised to do in his first Letter, for the establishment of the Jurisdiction of the State over that District [the southern district] on his Departure, and Disorder will consequently take place, before Measures can be taken by the State to prevent it." He therefore asks "that the Troops on the Lines in Westchester County might have Orders to move to the Neighborhood of the City, the moment the British quit it," subject to his directions.—Public Papers of Gen. Clinton, VIII: 257. Washington replied on Oct. 23 that he had written to Gen. Knox, desiring him to confer with Clinton, "and make every necessary arrangement for taking possession of the city the moment the British quit it."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 499.

Congress adopts proclamations directing the disbandment of the army on and after Nov. 1, and setting apart the second Thursday in December as the 11th as a day of public thanksgiving.—Jour. of Cong. (Way & Gideon ed.), IV: 298-99; Winsor, VII: 746.

"Sir Guy Carleton, K: B; General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive," orders an investigation made concerning the origin of the great fire of Sept. 21, 1776 (q.v.). Three British officers are appointed to take testimony.—From the original commission (MS.) in the N. Y. H. S; Report on Am. M.S.S. in Roy. Inst. of G. Brit., IV: 416. The following is a condensed statement of the testimony taken at the hearings:

Dr. Mervin North, supt.gen. of his majesty's hospitals in North America: That he saw a man on top of Trinity Church with a fire-brand, and that he believes the church was set on fire by him; also that an explosion occurred in one of the chimneys of "the Vaux-hall hospital."

By Major Mackenzie: That he saw a fire start next day in a house in Chatham Row, four or five houses east of Dr. Luglio's house, which was opposite St. Paul's Church; that he and others believed it was separately set on fire, and that the City was not set on fire by the king's troops.

By Mr. Chew, ass't commissary and sec. of Indian affairs: That he saw the first house in flames, a small one on the dock at Whitehall; then a high house in "Wincoop Street," two hundred yards away, which had the appearance of having been purposely set on fire; that he went shore from his ship next morning and a sailor who accompanied him found two bundles of cedar matches under a warehouse; that a few days later he found other matches in a cooper shop in Smith Street concealed in a barrel of shavings; and saw several matches that had been discovered by different persons in different parts of the City, that Trinity Church was seen from the street to be set on fire; that he had been informed that many of the pump handles were taken away and the pumps otherwise rendered useless, and the fire buckets hid or cut to pieces.

By Baltus Dash, timber: That he had been appointed by Gen. Robertson (when the king's troops took possession of the City)
to take charge of the fire-engines and lamps of the city and the light-house at Sandy Hook (which position he still holds); that on the cry of fire "which first broke out at Whitehall, whether he immediately ran down Broadway, &c."

By Henry Law, captain of the fort: That from his observation of the fire starting in several places at the same time, and from the capture of men with matches, he never supposed the fire was accidental or that it had been set on fire by the king's troops; that a man he knew "was put to death and hung up by the heels for cutting down the images of the American soldiers," that by daylight he saw several persons taken into custody for having matches concealed in their clothes, one of whom was rescued from the rage of the sailors and soldiers in Broadway near the Oswego Market; that from observation and experience he believes the City was purposely set on fire in different places.

By Major Adye: That an inquiry had been made a few days after the fire, but nothing appeared to show that the fire had been caused by the king's troops.

By Henry Law, captain of the fort: That from his observation of the fire starting in several places at the same time, and from the capture of men with matches, he never supposed the fire was accidental or that it had been set on fire by the king's troops; that a man he knew "was put to death and hung up by the heels for cutting down the images of the American soldiers," that by daylight he saw several persons taken into custody for having matches concealed in their clothes, one of whom was rescued from the rage of the sailors and soldiers in Broadway near the Oswego Market; that from observation and experience he believes the City was purposely set on fire in different places.

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“arrangements for the Celebration of Peace,” which he thinks
should be deferred “until the British leave the City, and then to
have it at that place, where all who chuse to attend can find
accommodation.”—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), II, 728.

Samuel Cooper issues the following notice: “To the Public:”

“At the Commencement of the late War, the Subscriber left
this City, and took Residence in Fish Kill; where, during more
than seven Years, he furnished his Fellow Citizens with the New-
York Packet, although embarrassed by many and great Difficul-
ties; which the Troubles of the Day occasioned. The happy Restora-
tion of Peace to this Country, has induced him to Return to the City,
where he intends, to resume the Publication of his Paper, . . .

“He intends to publish Two Papers a Week; on Monday and
Thursday; His First will be published on Thursday the Thirteenth
of November next [q.v.]. Price Three Dollars per Annum, the
Price before the War; Half to be paid at Entrance. . . .

“Subscriptions are now taking in, at his House, No. 5, Water-
Street. He flatters himself, that no News-Paper, published in this
City, will have a more general Circulation through the Country,
than the New-York Packet.

Advertisements, Essays, &c. will be thankfully received; it is
requested that they may be furnished in due Time.

“He hopes that Gentlemen of Abilities and Leisure, will lend
him their Assistance. Every Thing that has a Tendency to improve
the Manners of the Masses, promote Literature, political Specu-
lation, Essays on Government, Improvement in Manufactures, Hu-
usbandry, Intelligence foreign and domestic, &c. will be grate-
fully received, and duly inserted.”—N. Y. Merc., N. 3, 1783. See
N. 13.

Cornelius Bradford announces the evening on this day of “The
Coffee-House.”—N. Y. Merc., O. 27, 1783. This was the Merchants’
Coffee House.—See L. M. R. K., III: 797. Bradford had been
propriator of it before the Revolution beginning May 1, 1776 (q.v.);
but had retired after the British occupation of the city, and the
Coffee House was for a few years in charge of James Strachan (see
Ap 28, 1781). Bradford died on Nov. 9, 1786. In an account of
his death, he was described as “a steady patriot during the late
arduous contest for American liberty,” and the Coffee House,
“under his management, was kept with great dignity, both before
and since the late war, and he revived its credit from that contempt
into which it had fallen during the war.”—N. T. Packet, N. 10, 1786.
Mrs. Bradford continued to keep the tavern, being there as late as
Feb. 25, 1791 (q.v.).

The fourth financial report (see Ag 20) made by the vestry in-
cludes the period from Aug. 21 to this date. It is printed in Proc.,
Ed. of Ald., LXXXVI: 244-25. See N 24.

Nov.

An advertisement reads: “Robert Montgomery, Watch and
Clock-Maker, and Engraver, Opposite the Coffee-House Bridge.
Informs his friends, and the public, that he intends carrying on his
business, in all its various branches. His serving a regular appren-
ticeship, will be very great, gain his Character; N. 20, 1783;
Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 181.

A sketch of a survey, entitled “A Draught of Andrew Elliot’s
Seat in the Bowery Lane, November 1, 1783,” shows an estate
bounded on the west by Bestaver’s Rivulet (or Miscetta Brook).
It was called “Minto” at this time, when owned by Paymaster-
Gen. Elliot; it was later owned by Robert Richard Randall, and
became known as the Sailor’s Snug Harbour. The survey is pre-
served in the Banneker Coll., in N. Y. P. L. See also L. M. R. K.,
III: 951.

Washington issues, from Rocky Hill, near Princeton, N. J.,
his farewell address to the army.—Winsor, VI: 746; Thacher,
Military Jour. (1825), 419.

“Maribett, Acquaints the Public, that he has opened a
Porter House at the sign of the Bunch of Grapes, on the New-Doct,
between the Fly-Market and Brownjohn’s wharf. . . .”—N. T.
Merc., N. 3, 1783.

Congress adjourns at Princeton, to meet at Annapolis on Nov.
26 (q.v.).—Jour. of Cong., IV: 316.

Firemen are advertised for, to fill vacancies in the engine com-
pany.—N. 15, 1783; New York Packet, 728.

The City Tavern is offered for sale. The advertisement de-
scribes the property as follows: “Those two elegant and well
finished Corner Dwelling-Houses and Lots of Ground, being on the
Westerly side of the Broad-Way; one of them formerly Roubale’s
Tavern, together with the Assembly-Room, Out-Houses and Sta-
bles, adjoining the same. The Houses are in good repair, and every
other Convenience to recommend them. The Situation of those
other rented, being in an airy and most pleasant
part of the city; they now rent together for £500 per Annum.

“—Royal Gaz., N. 5, 1783. Just a few weeks before (see
O 13), John Cape had become the new proprietor of the tavern.
In the spring of 1784, the houses were again offered for sale. They
were then described as the property of John Peter Delaney, Esq.
“one of the formerly Roubale’s, now Cape’s Tavern . . .” the
tenant of Mr. Willard.”—N. T. Packet, M 4, 1784.

Persons having claims against “the Civil Departments of
the Royal Artillery” are required to present them at the “Artillery
Office, opposite St. Paul’s Church, Broad-Way.”—Royal Gaz.,
N 8, 1783.

Apparently, the issue of The New-York Gazettes and the Weekly
Mercury of this date (issue No. 1673) is the last one, and the paper
is discontinued.—Early Newspapers, II: 422; and N 11, 1776.

Cornelius Bradford, at the “New-York Coffee-house,” publishes
the following notice: “All Masters of vessels arriving in this Port
are hereby informed, that the subscriber who keeps the New-York
Coffee-House, has prepared a book in which he will insert the names
of such as may please to call on him, the names of their vessels, the
ports from whence they came, and any other particular occurrences
of their voyages, in order that the Gentlemen of this city, or trav-
ellers may obtain the earliest intelligence thereof; particular care
will be taken in the delivery of all such letters as may be entrusted
to his care.”—N. T. Merc., N. 10, 1783. See also Mr 11, 1784. Brad-
ford had returned with the patriot army, and re-opened the Mer-
chants’ Coffee House (see above, L. M. R. K., III: 951).

On or about Jan. 28, 1784, Cornelius Bradford and Malcolm
McEwen entered into partnership in the "plumbing and pewter-
ing" business at No. 70 Water St., nearly opposite the Crane
Wharf; but Bradford continued as proprietor of the Coffee House.

—Ind. Gaz., F 5, 1784. See Mr 11.

Sir Guy Carleton writes to Gen. Washington that he hopes the
willingness of British soldiers from New York may be accom-
plished before the end of the present month. He adds: “At all
events, I propose to relinquish the posts at Kingbridge, and as
far as McGowan’s Pass inclusive on this Island, on the 21st instant;
to resign the possession of Herrick’s and Hempstead, with all to the
estoward on Long Island, on the same day; and, if possible, to
give up this city with Brooklyn, on the day following; and Paulus
Hook, Dennis’s, and Staten Island, as soon after as may be prac-
ticable.” He points out the possible need of a free use of the “Ship-
yard,” after the town is evacuated, if any of the British ships
should want repair.—Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.),
VIII: 545.

Samuel Loomes re-establishes his newspaper in New York, after
publishing it in Fishkill from Jan. 16, 1777 (q.v.), to Aug. 23, 1783 (q.v.),
then the first part of 1784. See N 331; “Newspaper,” N 20, 1783;
the title The New York Packet. And the American Advertiser.—
See further, 0 14, 1783; N 11, 1784.

Washington writes to West Point in reply to Carleton’s letter
of Nov. 12 (q.v.): “To day I will see the governor of this State,
and concert with him the necessary arrangements for taking pos-
session of the city of New York, and the other posts mentioned in
your letter, at the times therein specified.”—Writings of Geo.
Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 497. (This letter is not found in the
Ford ed.).

Washington and Clinton are expected in New York on Satu-
day, Nov. 22.—Penn. Packet (Phil.), N. 25, 1783.

Ephraim Smith, inspector of markets, cuts down and carries to
his house the bell of the Fly Market, assisted by a party of soldiers,
and threatens to tear down “the whole of the erections there.”
This is to deprive the Americans (whom he calls “Dammed Rebels”)
from enjoying this convenience. The commandant, on hearing of it,
reprimands him and orders the restoration of the bell.—Penn.

Andrew Elliot, the British proprietor of the port, publishes a
notice that, by order of the commandant, the business of his of-
cice will be finally closed on Nov. 20.—Royal Gaz., N 15, 1783.

Gov. Clinton issues a proclamation at Poughkeepsie, in view of
the expected withdrawal of British forces from the southern district
of this state, requiring the council, which was constituted under the
act of Oct. 23, 1779, to meet at Guyon’s Tavern, at East Chester, on Nov. 21, and requiring all citizens to yield due obedience to the laws of this state, and to preserve peace and good order. The council, as required by Sir Guy Carleton’s wish that the persons so appointed may be in New York on or before Nov. 22d, the day (later postponed) for the evacuation of the city.—Public Papers of Geo. Clinton, VIII: 281. Scott replied, on Nov. 19, that his right had been questioned to have the custody, not only of “the Records belonging to the Secretary’s Office,” but also “those belonging to the City and the other Courts of the Southern district.” He had been notified of this opinion by Mr. Elliot. Col. Van Cortlandt had called upon him this morning, “and offered to deliver up the City Records” to him; but he had shown him Elliot’s letter and the colonel had replied that he looked for Clinton’s order “for the delivery of the papers.”—Ibid., VIII: 286-87.

James Barclay advertises an auction sale, on this day, of a number of American vessels, heads, &c. “at the Friend’s Meeting [see My 5, 1774], upward end of Queen-street.”—Royal Gaz., N 15, 1783; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

James Hallett, coach-maker (who has been in business in New York since 1750, &c.), presents his bill to Sir Guy Carleton just prior to the British evacuation of the city. This document was found by Geo. W. W. Houghton, ed. of The Hub, among the Carleton MSS., in the library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Alhamere St., London. Carleton’s country-seat was at the present south-east corner of Varick and Charlton Sts.—Houghton, Coaches of Colonial N. Y. (1890), 28-29; Man. Com. Coun. (1852), 467. This was the Mortier house, “Richmond Hill.”—L. M. R. K., III: 921.

The following garrison orders are issued at West Point: “The British Army has been concluded, and the city of New-York to be evacuated on the 23d Instant. His Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes to celebrate the Peace at that Place, on Monday the First Day of December next, by a Display of the Fire-Works, and Illuminations, which were intended to have been exhibited at this Post, or such of them as have not been injured by Time, and can be removed.”—N. Y. Packet, N 20, 1783: Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 21, 1783. The celebration actually occurred on Dec. 6 (p. u.)

“Provisions are very dear; the Americans bring in meat, corn, and vegetables, the first and last however but in small quantities, and which they sell at high prices only for ready money, as specie is universally preferred on every part of the continent.”—From a N. Y. letter in London Chron., D 18-20, 1783.

1783 Dec. 7 The following advertisements, The Independent Journal, 01, the General Advertiser, makes its appearance. Webster and McLean, the publishers, advertised the new sheet in Rivington’s paper of Nov. 15, declaring that “Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. will be gratefully received at their Printing-Office, No. 32 Maiden-Lane.”—Royal Gaz., N 15, 1783. See also Early Newspapers, II: 421. A copy of the first issue is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. See further, Dec. 14.

It is requested of the gentlemen who have served in the American army, now in town, on the arrival of his excellency general Washington, to appear with their union cockades, in compliment to his excellency, and our great and good ally, Louis XVI.”—Penna. Packet, N 25, 1783.

It is too obvious . . . that nothing chagrins the Britons more than the Union Cockades which appears in the hats of the American officers, in honour to our worthy Allies.”—Salem Gaz., D 18, 1783.

At a meeting “of a large and respectable number of inhabitants (lately returned from a seven years’ exile) at Mr. Cape’s Tavern [see 1783, Aug. 1], Broad-Way,” the following resolutions are adopted, Col. Henry Rivington being “Moderator.” “That every person who remained in New York during the ‘late contest’ he requested to leave the room, and not be admitted to any future meetings of this body; that each person will do his utmost to ‘prevent any confusion that may arise, on and after the day when this city shall be evacuated by the troops of his Britannic Majesty,” as required by Gov. Clinton’s proclamation; and that certain named persons be a committee to meet at Simmons’ Tavern on the evening of Nov. 19, to form a Badge of distinction, to be worn on the day of evacuation—appoint the meeting, previous thereto, and agree as to the manner in which this body shall receive His Excellency the Governor, on that day.”—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., N 22, 1783; Holt’s Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 22, 1783. See N 20.

Sir Guy Carleton writes to Gen. Washington: “His Majesty’s troops will retire from Kingsbridge and McGowen’s Past on this Island, on the 20 instant, as notified to your Excellency in my letter of the 12th (q.v.); and I shall resign the possession of Herick’s and Hempstead, with all to the eastward on Long Island, the same day. Paulus Hook will be relinquished on the day following; but, though every exertion has been made with a view to evacuate this city at the same time, which it was my hope and intention to do, I now find it impracticable. Yet, notwithstanding the wids have been lately very unfavorable, if I have proper assurances that we shall retain a free and uninterrupted use of the Ship-Yard and Hallett’s Wharf in New York, and the Brewery and Bakehouse on Long Island (which the admiral represents as indispensable necessary for the shipping and sick seamen), until we can be ready to take our final departure, I shall retire from this city and from Brooklyn on Tuesday next [Nov. 25] at noon, or as soon after as the weather may permit, the enemy’s boards, &c. and the provision above specified Staten Island, with Dennis’s, New Utrecht, and the circumjacent district on Long Island, for such time as may be found absolutely requisite for the troops, that may then remain unprovided with transports.” Carleton warns Gen. Washington that he has learned of “a deliberate combination . . . to plunder this town whenever the King’s troops shall be withdrawn.”—Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 546.

Washington, however, states in his reply on Nov. 22 (writing at Harlem) that this latter intelligence does not appear to him to be well founded, and that arrangements have been made to prevent such outrage or disorder, unless the evacuation is so long delayed that “a much larger number of people shall be collected from the country, than have been assembled as yet for the purpose of going into town.”—Ibid., (Ford ed.), XI: 315.

The “Paquet Le Courier de L’Europe,” after a stormy passage, arrives from Port L’Orient, having as passenger “Thatcher, Esq Secretary to John Adams, Esq; Ambassador from the United States of America to the States General of Holland, charged, by the American Commissioners, with the Definitive Treaty, signed at Paris, (on the 3d of September,) and on the part of Great Britain, by Mr. Hartry, with which he, on Thursday morning [Nov. 20], sat off to deliver it to the Honourable General Mifflin, President of Congress.”—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz. (Supplement), N 22, 1783. See also Holt’s Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 22, 1783.

On this ship also came “Hector St. John, Esq. appointed by the Court of France to be Consul, and Supernintendents of the Paquets now established between this City and Port L’Orient.”—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz. (Supplement), N 22, 1783. See also the issues of this paper of Dec. 10, 17 and 20 for further announcements regarding the five ships of this packet line. Besides “Le Courier de L’Europe,” they are “Le Courier de L’Amérique,” “Le Courier de New-York,” “Le Courier de l’Orient,” and “L’Allegator.” The “design” of the line was “to facilitate the communication between France and America, and the concerns of commerce between both countries.”

At a meeting held this evening at Cape’s Tavern the following resolutions are adopted, Col. Frederick Weissenfels being in the chair:

1. Resolved, That the Badge of Distinction, to be worn at the Reception of the Governor, on his Entrance in this City, be a Union Cockade, of black and white Ribband, worn on the left Breast; and a Laurel in the Hat.

II. Resolved, That the Place of Meeting be at the Bull’s Head Tavern, now kept by Mrs. Verien, on Saturday next, at 9 o’Clock, A. M.

III. Resolved, That if it appear eligible, his Excellency Governor Clinton, and his Excellency General Washington (should he accompany the Governor) shall be received by the Citizens, drawn up in the Form of a Square, and in that manner conducted to his Quarters.

IV. Resolved, That the Field and other Officers, who now
1783; Serve, or heretofore have served, in the Continental Army, be
20 conducting his Excellency.

V. Resolved, That Mr. Samuel Bruno [and twelve otheral.

VI. Resolved, That the Committee do meet To-Morrow, 11
21 o’Clock, To-Morrow Morning, and march in a Column to the
Bull’s Head, in the Bowery Lane. None of his brethren of the Exceldes,
the Officers will be wheeled by Platoons; and form a Column in the Rear
of the American advanced Guard, and in Front of the Governor
and General. The Citizens at the same Time, will march by
Files, on each flank of their Excellencies, and form a Column in
the Rear.

Colonel Weissende is requested to lead a Column of the American Officers."—Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 22, 1783.

Some "staunch and avowed friends to the American cause, liv-
ing in the vicinity of Chapel-street," on a supposition that Gen.
Washington and Gov. Clinton were to make their “public entry”
into the city (they had reached Harlem the preceding day, p. v.),
hoist the American flag on their houses," in compliment to those
illustrious characters.

In a short time this "procured them a visit from the humane and polite Captain William Cunningham (le Bourreau General) at the head of a party of British Hannibals,
in all the pomp of military parade. Monsieur le Bourreau, with
his usual politeness, having pronounced some scores of double-headed
Danns, besides the gentled epithepts of Rebel Bitches, &c. without
number, in the true mileuiae cadence, proceeded with his party,
and his train, to tear down the obnoxious colours, and carry them
in triumph to his Den, where it is said they were hoisted with
the British colours over them."

Also, a "frazett" is reported to have happened at the Coffee
House in consequence of a British officer having, unprovokedly,
grossly insulted an American officer. "The British son of Bellona
received the discipline of the horsewhelp, besides about half a dozen
pedes d’affiche and penners."

None of his brethren interfered or countenanced him in the least,
as they were eye-witnesses of his being the aggressor."—Salem (Mass.) Gaz., D 12, 1783. See also N 25.

John Holt re-commences publication of his weekly newspaper
(formerly the Journal—see Ag 29, 1776) in New York, after its
care in Kingston and Poughkeepsie (see J 7, 1777; My 11, 1778).
He now calls it The Independent New-York Gazette, and gives it a
new setting, being now printed with No. 1.—Bingham, A. A. S.
Proc. (1917), 443; ibid. (1918), 90. In a letter headed "The Printer
to his Customers," Holt says:

"Amidst a Variety of new Candidates for your Favour in the
News-Paper Business—I trust my Countrymen will not be
regardless of the Interest of an old Friend, who has spent the
prize of his Life in their Service, and to the utmost of his
Abilities, always acted with Consistency and Uniformity for the
Public Good."—For the Truth of this, he relies upon the Evidence
of every one who was acquainted with his Publications; they were
all calculated to promote Virtue, Religion, useful Knowledge, or
innocent Amusement.—When the Differences between Great-
Britain and America first arose, he laboured as far as the influence
of his Business render it possible, to remove him entirely from
Enmity and Conspiracies, which were not till after the British
court had avowed the hostile attack at Lexington; there then
remained no alternative, but resistance or slavery.

After this, his Publications tended to animate his Countrymen
to a vigorous Defence of their just Rights and Freedom.

In Pursuit of this Object, he freely published the Sentiments of
Fremont, though in Opposition to the Prowess and Menaces of a
powerful Body, Men of Power in high Stations, and though the
weak Endeavours of an Individual may only be counted as a
drop to the Ocean, yet to our united Efforts, Heaven has been pleased
to grant the Success which we are now about to celebrate, and on
which we desire to join our Countrymen in reciprocal Congratula-
tions, etc.

"We have only to desire the kind indulgence of our Readers for
the Defects in this Paper, which at this Time appears under every
Disadvantage—Hastily published, in a House not fitted for the
Purpose, nor our printing Letter and Materials, yet come to
Town, except a small Quantity, and that in Disorder; nor have our
Correspondents had Time to get their Intelligence into a proper
Channel of Conveyance. When these Impediments are removed,
we hope to give our Customers as much Reason to be satisfied with our
Publications as ever they had formerly, nor shall we be
Ajustidious to please."—Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 22, 1783. For later
changes in name and ownership, see Early Newspapers, II: 424;
and D 13.
With the issue of this date (No. 747), Rivington changes the title of his newspaper (see D 13, 1777) to *Rivington's New-York General and Universal Advertiser.*—Early Newspapers, II: 428.

See further, D 31.

Ruger's brewery, "on Brewster's hill," and the dwelling-house adjoining, are destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Packet,* N. 24, 1785. Lieut. Von Krafft, now on shipboard, describes the scene in his journal:

"The city was all full of Rebels, although all the watches in the city were still occupied by the English, ... In the night time between 11 and 12 o'clock a terrible fire occurred in New York. Then the ringing of alarm bells and the uproar made by the disgustingly drunken sailors of our ship who had been in the city until late, made it quite a restless night. The fire continued until 3 in the morning, when we could see no more."—*Von Krafft's Jour,* 199.

In conformity with the notification given by Carleton to Washing-tion on Nov. 19 (q. o.), he now writes to him: "I purpose to withdraw from this place to-morrow at noon, by which time I conclude your troops will be near the barrier. The guards from the redoubts and on the East River shall be first withdrawn; but an officer will be sent out to give information to your advanced guard when the troops move."—*Writings of Geo. Washington* (Sparks ed.), VIII: 547. For the "barrier," see N. 45.

A broadside bearing this date is circulated, stating that, "The Committee appointed to conduct the Order of receiving their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington, "beg Leave to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that the Troops, under the Command of Major-General Knox, will take Possession of the City at the Hour agreed on, Tuesday next; as soon as this may be performed, he will request the Citizens who may be assembled on Horseback, on the Bowling-Green, the lower end of the Broad-Way, to accompany him to meet their Excellencies Governor Clinton and General Washington, at the Bull's Head, in the Bowery—the Citizens on Foot to assemble at or near the Tea-water-Pump at Fresh-water.

"ORDER OF PROCESSION:

A Party of Horse will precede their Excellencies and be on their flanks—after the General and Governor, will follow the Lieutenant-Governor and Members of the Council for the temporary Government of the Southern Parts of the State—The Gentlemen on Horse-back, eight in Front—those on Foot, in the Rear of the Horse, in like Manner. Their Excellencies, after passing down Queen-Street, and the Line of Troops up the Broadway, will halt at Cape's Tavern."

The rest of the broadside relates to good order during the ceremonies, patrols, night watch, etc.—See Pl. 45-3, Vol. V, where the document is reproduced from the unique original in the author's collection; or see a facsimile in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1861), 474. See, further, N. 25.

"We are credibly informed that his excellency governor Clinton, will take his public entrance into this city to-morrow. He will certainly be received with every mark of distinction due to so great and dignified a character. The grateful citizens long sensible of his extraordinary virtues, will naturally exult as one man on his return, and anticipate the happy effects consequent on their being subjected to the government of so wise and judicious a legislator. "It is expected that his excellency general Washington, will accompany the Governor. There is no doubt but that the strictest decency and decorum will be observed on the occasion by all ranks of people. They will naturally view him with that pleasing wonder, and heart-felt sincerity, which must expand the human mind on, the appearance of a hero returning crowned with laurels, (after a long absence) whose singular and inflexible probity, constantly commands universal esteem; and whose individual merit as a guardian and protector of public liberty, is unparalleled in history."


The final report of the city vestry during the Revolution continues New York's financial records (see Ap. 30, 1782) from Nov. 1 down to this date, the eve of the evacuation of the city by the Brit- ish. The report is in *Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXXVI:* 225-26.

"Last Tuesday evening Nov. 24 the American troops marched from Halsey to the Bowery Lane. They remained there near the present junction of The Bowery and Third Ave. until about one o'clock, when the British Troops left the Posts in the Bowery, and the American troops marched into, and took Possession of the City, in the following Order, viz.

1. A Corps of Dragoons.
2. Advanced Guard of Light Infantry.
3. A Corps of Artillery.
5. Battalion of Massachusetts Troops.
6. Rear Guard.

"After the Troops had taken Possession of the City, the General and Governor made their Public Entry in the following manner:

1. Their Excellencies the General and Governor, with their Suites, on Horseback.
2. The Lieutenant-Governor, and the Members of the Council, for the temporary Government of the Southern District, four abreast.
3. Major General Knox, and the Officers of the Army, eight abreast.
4. Citizens on Horseback, eight abreast.
5. The Speaker of the Assembly and Citizens, on Foot, eight abreast.

"Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander in Chief, were escorted by a Body of Westchester Light Horse, under the command of Captain Delavan.

"The Procession proceeded down Queen [Pearl] street, and through the Broadway, to Cape's Tavern.

"The Governor gave a Public Dinner at France's Tavern; at which the Commander in Chief and other General Officers were present.

"After Dinner, the following Toasts were drank by the Com- pany:

1. The United States of America.
2. His most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.
5. The American Army.
6. The Fleet and Armies of France, which have served in America.

7. The Memory of those Heroes, who have fallen for our Freedom.
8. May our Country be grateful to her Military Children.
9. May Justice support what Courage has gained.
10. The Vindicators of the Rights of Mankind in every Quarter of the Globe.
11. May America be an Asylum to the persecuted of the Earth.
12. May a close Union of the States guard the Temple they have erected to Liberty.
13. May the Remembrance of This Day be a Lesson to Princes. "The arrangement and whole conduct of this march, with the tranquility which succeeded it, through the day and night, was admirable! and the greatful citizens will ever feel the most affectionate impressions, from that elegant and efficient disposition which prevailed during the whole event."—*Rivington's N. T. Gaz.,* N 26, 1783; Holt's *Ind. N. T. Gaz.,* N. 29, 1783. See also Winser, VI: 746.

John Austin Stevens, writing in 1885, gave the following account of the evacuation, which contains some interesting details: "... On Monday the 24th the British Commander gave final notice that he would withdraw from New York at noon of the following day, at which time he presumed the American troops would be near the 'barrier.' This was a part of a fortified line across the island, originally made in 1775, and later strengthened by the British; it crossed the Bowery on the line of the present Grand Street. The American pickets were already stationed near the Dove Tavern, on the old post road within five miles of the city, near the present Sixty-fifth Street. The commander appointed to conduct the order of reception issued a notice the same day inviting the honorary escort to assemble on horseback at the Bowling Green, near the lower end of Broadway, where Major-Gen. Knox would request them to accompany him to meet the commander at the Bull's Head on the Bowery; the citizens on foot to assemble at or near the Tea Water Pump.

"At eight o'clock on the morning after memorable 25th November, the troops which had been stationed at McGowan's Pass, the light infantry acting as main guard, were marched, to the Bowery Lane in the upper ward, and were then halted until one o'clock, when the British troops left their post at the barrier, and the Americans, consisting of a corps of dragoons, an advanced guard of light infantry, a corps of artillery, a battalion of light infantry,
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1783: a battle of Massachusetts troops and the rear-guard, Major
Nov.
25
General Knox commanding, entered the city [Mrs. Lamb says the
troops under Knox marched from Harlem "to a point near the
Fresh-Water Pond, where they remained seated on the grass until
about one o'clock in the afternoon], and marching through the
Bowling Green to Chatham street, then through Queen, now Pearl Street, to its
junction with Wall Street, thence through Wall to the Broadway,
where the main body was drawn up in line in front of Cape's Tavern
(later the City Hotel, now 1853 the Boreed Building), while a detail
of infantry and artillery proceeded to Fort George at the Bowling
Green, where the last British colors were hauled from the flag
staff and the act of occupation was finally completed.

"The pageant of the day was now opened. General Knox with
the honorary escort of citizens rode back from the Bowling Green
to the Bull's Head Tavern, which stood near the site of the late
Bowery, now Thalia Theatre. Here the citizens were gathered
about the old Tea Water Pump, which stood at the corner
(of Baxter and Chatham Streets, and the General and
Governor with the civic procession made their public entry."—
Rep. of the Joint Com. on the Centennial Ceb. of the Evac. of N. Y.
by the British, with hist. introd. by John Austin Stevens (1888), 19.

It has been related that the column moved slowly and that, as
it passed the historic Beekman house on the shores of the East
River, "these officers, their staffs and a few civilians accom-
panied, were entertained in the drawing-room with punch
made with lemons plucked from trees growing in the green-house."—
De Lancy, Memoirs of James William Beckman (The St.

A letter from New York, dated Nov. 26, stated that the British
"cut away the halarys from the flag staff in the fort, (formerly
fort George) and likewise gazed the tents so that we were unable
to have a ladder to fix a new rope. Invention prevented any delay;
for the glorious stripes were fixed in the sod, and a discharge of
thirteen fired. The city has been remarkably quiet."—Penn.
Parker, D 2, 1783.

Commenting on this final act of the British, a newspaper con-
tributor said it was a demonstration of "their meanness of spirit
and their inability to conciliate the feelings of the Americans;
men who have proved themselves their superiors in every virtue,
and who may without arrogance be denominated their Conquerors."

—Salem (Mass.) Gaz., D 4, 1783.

Lieut. Anthony Glean, who was one of the officers invited by
Washington to march with him into the city on Nov. 25, 1783,
states, in 1850, that he joined him near Fort Washington, "and
marched with the main army into the city, filling and occupying the
different posts that the British evacuated. Gen. Washington halted
the army near the old tea-water pump, when the officers of the
revolution formed into a line, and marched through the British
army, then in the fields, (now the Park) which was on the eve of
embarking—while the American army proceeded down Pearl street
and all the fleet to Trinity Church, (his burst) and there
again met those officers and fired a salute of 13 guns."—N. T.
Gaz., N 26, 1850.

Capt. John Van Dyck, reviewing and criticizing the auto-
biographical statements of Lieut. Glean, wrote, in 1831: "I first
met a troop of American horse in front of our troops, commanded
by Captain John Stokes (a native of New York), half way up
Chatham-street to Pearl-street, from whence I went down Broadway
to Fort George, hearing or seeing no salute of 13 guns being fired at
Trinity Church." Referring to other features of Glean's biography,
Van Dyck says: "Instead of the flag staff standing on the Battery,
it stood on Fort George, on the north end, or bastion; and the fort
walls were about twenty feet above the battery. I have known
the flag staff to stand there for 66 years. I lived in the vicinity of
the Battery and Fort, and I never knew a flag staff on the Battery,
until the Corporation of New York had one put up at, or after,
the taking down of Fort George. [See also Vol. I. p. 434-35.]

"I was on Fort George, and within two feet of the flag staff.
The halarys were unreved, the cleats were knocked off, the flag
staff was slashed, and a sailor boy (not a man) tried three times,
and was beaten about three feet when he got a flag staff on the
Battery, until the Corporation of New York had one put up at, or after,
the taking down of Fort George. [See also Vol. I. p. 434-35.]

"I was on Fort George, and within two feet of the flag staff.

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staff was slashed, and a sailor boy (not a man) tried three times,
and was beaten about three feet when he got a flag staff on the
Battery, until the Corporation of New York had one put up at, or after,
the taking down of Fort George. [See also Vol. I. p. 434-35.]

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"I was on Fort George, and within two feet of the flag staff.
gentlemen, we walk down to Rivington's bookstore; he is said to be a very pleasant kind of a fellow." Amazed, as the officers were, at the idea of visiting such a man, they of course prepared to accompany the Chief.\textsuperscript{99} Custis goes on to relate that, arrived there, Rivington took Washington into his private room, the door of which "closed very imperfectly and soon became ajar, when the officers distinctly heard the chinking of two heavy purses of gold as they were successively placed on the table."—Custis, \textit{Recollections of Washington}, 293-94, 296-97.

James Duane, a member of the "Council for the Government of the Southern District of New York," who entered New York with Washington, Clinton, and his fellow-exiles, took possession of his dilapidated property. "He found his houses in King (now Pine) street, and at the corner of Water street and Fly market, almost entirely destroyed. His farm, as he calls it, consisting of about twenty acres, at what is now called Gramercy park and its vicinity, was in pretty good order, the house having been occupied by one of the British generals.

\textsuperscript{99} The council took possession of the property of Trinity church, set aside an election of vestrymen that had been held just before the Americans regained New-York, and ordered a new election, in which Mr. Duane was chosen one of the church wardens, and other whigs vestrymen. This election was afterwards confirmed by act of Legislature, and the persons elected chose as rector of the church the Rev. Samuel Provoost, a whig who had left New-York when the British took possession, and who was afterwards the Bishop of this Diocese. The property was afterwards restored, and Mr. Duane continued to be elected church warden. . . ."—From Hon. Samuel W. Jones's "Memoir of James Duane," in \textit{Doc. Hist. N. Y.} (4to ed.), IV: 650.

"The number of negro slaves taken away by the British from New York in 1783, was upwards of three thousand. The value of each is moderately estimated at 200 dollars, which gives 600,000 dollars for the whole." It was estimated in 1795 that, with 12 years' interest added, this would amount to $1,500,000.—\textit{N. J. State Gaz.}, S 15, 1795.
CHAPTER IV
PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION
NEW YORK AS THE STATE AND FEDERAL CAPITAL
1783-1811
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PERIOD OF ADJUSTMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK AS THE STATE AND FEDERAL CAPITAL

1783-1811

A BRIEF summary of the principal events of the Period of Adjustment and Reconstruction, from the evacuation of New York by the British troops (see N 2) to the completion and filing of the Commissioners' Map of the city on April 1, 1811, is contained in Vol. 1, Chap. IV.

The Definitive Treaty (signed at Paris on Sept. 3, 1783) was published in New York, the text being taken from English newspapers which arrived in New York on Nov. 23. — *Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 26, 1783; C. F. N 30, 1782.

The ninth session of the continental congress under the Confederation opens at Annapolis. It adjourned from day to day until Dec. 13, when a sufficient number of delegates were present to proceed to business. — *Jour. of Cong., IV*: 316.

An address, dated Nov. 22, is given to "His Excellency George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, Commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy," by the "Citizens of New York, who have returned from Exile, in Behalf of themselves and their suffering Brethren." It expresses the good will of the people, and their pledge "to support order and good government in the community," over which he has been elected to preside.

A similar address, dated Nov. 22 (altered to 26), signed by a committee of 13 citizens, "at request of the Meeting" headed by Thomas Randall and Daniel Phoenix, is presented to Washington. These addresses and the replies of Clinton and Washington are published in *Rivington's N. Y. Gaz.*, N 29, 1783; *Hist. Mag.*, 2d ser., I: 42-46, 166-67; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1870), 327-29. For facsimiles of the original address to Washington and his reply, see ibid. (1880), opp. p. 474, which shows the date of the address "22" altered to "26."

William A. Duer, who, as a boy, came to New York with relatives shortly after the close of the war, wrote in 1849 the following description of the city as it was at this time:

"... The district was extended ... up both sides of Broadway to Rector-street, with the exception of some half dozen houses left standing near the 'Lower,' or present 'Battery.'

"No visible attempts had been made since the fire to remove the ruins; ... The semi-circular front of old Trinity still reared its glittering head, ... But before reaching it, the gloom was cheered by ... the sight of some remaining pickets of a stockade in the lane opposite Velestengen Hill, which once formed a portion of the old city wall, crossed Broadway diagonally, passed down the opposite street, and gave to it its name.

"... The old [City] Hall, before its conversion to the use of the federal government, stood upon open brick arches, under which you passed from street to street, in one direction, and, in another, along the same street in which we were travelling. Nearly opposite, was the modest dwelling of Alexander Hamilton, upon part of the site of the Mechanics' Bank. Beyond, at the intersection of Smith (now William) street, we beheld the effigies of a more widely celebrated, but not more illustrious man. There, erect upon its pedestal, was the statue of the elder Pitt, mutilated and defaced in resentment of his speech against the acknowledgement of our Independence.

"Our family party now wheeled to the left, and passing up Smith-street, till we came to the corner of King, now Pine-street, we took up our abode for the winter at the family mansion of the Philips, then kept as a lodging-house ... but afterwards, before its fall, more renowned as the Bank Coffee House, kept by the inimitable host Niblo, so famous as a caterer for the public taste. ..."

"On the next May-day [1784], ... we arrived at the upper extremity of Broadway, at the utmost limit of the City pavement, where we took possession of the house opposite St. Paul's Church, now [1849] occupied by the Chemical Bank. ... The fields were open to the north, as far as a line ranging eastwardly from Warren-street, where the prospect was bounded by ... the Bridewell, the Poorhouse, the Gable and the Gullows. Towards the west, however, there was nothing to obstruct the view of the North River, but two low houses at the corner of Vesey-street, and the College building, as yet unfurnished with wings, and unadorned with stucco. The 'fields,' as the area comprised in the Park was then called, were green, but neither enclosed nor planted, and the only trees in sight, besides the young, now old, ones in front of the College, were the stripping growth that peered above the tea, and mead and cake gardens along the west side of the fields.

"Although the streets leading from Broadway to the river, had been laid out as high as Warren-street, yet they were but partially built upon, and that, for the most part, with houses of an inferior description. None above Dey-street had been regulated and paved; nor had the ridge, commencing near the Battery, and extending the length of the island, been dog through as far even as Cortlandt-street. Great Dock-street, or that part of Pearl, between Whitehall and Coenties Slip, with the other streets in the immediate neighborhood of Fort George, within which the Colonial Government-house was situate, had long been considered the Court-end of the town; but, even before the revolution, Wall-street was regarded as a rival seat of fashion to which it established an exclusive claim, and maintained it until superseded by Park Place, or Robinson-street, as it had previously been called; whose pretensions in that respect have, in their turn, become [1849] nearly obsolete. Little Dock-street, now [1849] merged in Water-street, and that part of the original Water-street which lay adjacent to the Albany Pier, were occupied by the river trade; while the remainder of Water-street, and such parts of Front-street as had already been recovered from the river, formed the emporium of foreign commerce. This, indeed, was the case as far up as the Coffee House Slip, and gradually extended to Maiden Lane, at the foot of which were the Vly Market, and the Brooklyn Ferry; whilst at the head of it stood the Oswego Market, fronting on Broadway. Above, on the East River, as far as Dover-street, the wharves were chiefly improved by our eastern brethren with their cargoes of notions, or occupied by our neighbors from Long Island, with their more substantial freights of oysters, clams, and fine white sand. Beyond Dover-street, the ship-yards commenced, extending, at first, no farther than to the 'New,' or, as it is now called, 'Pike' Slip." (A foot-note adds: "The Shipyards were gradually removed towards Corlaer's Hook, and now [1840] extend beyond it.")

The Fresh-Water Pond, or Collect (see descr. of Pl. 78-a, I: 431), was lined, on its southern and eastern banks, "with surfaces, potteries, breweries, taverns, rope-walks, and other manufactories; all drawing their supplies of water from the pond. ..."

The ground between the Collect and Broadway rose gradually from its margin to the height of one hundred feet, and nothing can exceed in brilliancy and animation the prospect it presented on a fine winter day, when the icy surface was alive with skaters darting in every direction ...; while the hill side was covered with spectators, rising as in an amphitheatre, tier above tier, ..."

Walter Rutherford returns to his home at the north-west corner of Broadway and Vesey St.—Rutherford, Family Records and Events, 134. He described the location as “far up the street with an open square in front, and good air, as there are but few houses in the neighborhood.” Here he lived until his death in 1804.—*Hold, 109. See Pi., 1: 516, Vol. I; Pi., 2: 253.*

The operation of Paulus Hook Ferry was resumed by Abraham Meier after the Revolution, during which it was suspended.—*M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 124. See My 1, 1774. On March 16, 1785, the common council allowed the widow of Abraham Meier $50 per annum for the term from Nov. 26, 1783, until May 1, 1785, and ordered a new grant of the ferry issued to her, at an annual rent of $50.—*Hold, 1: 124.*

The fire engineers of the several fire engines and companies of New York represent to Gov. Clinton, in an address, the condition of the fire apparatus and their desire to conduct themselves so as to gain the applause of the citizens. A list of firemen is appended, showing that there were at this time in the city 14 engine companies, 2 hook-and-ladder companies, 16 foremen, and 223 firemen.—See facsimile reproduction of the original address, in *Man. Com. Coun. (1856), opp. p. 328; Hist. Mag., 2d ser., I: 45-46; Costello, Our Firemen, 42-43.*

Washington, accompanied by a number of general and other officers, with a detachment of the army, waits “at the water side” to receive the minister of France. The latter, perhaps on account of bad weather, did not arrive.—*Ind. N. Y. Gen., N 29, 1783.*

The citizens “who have lately returned from exile” give “an elegant Entertainment” at Cape’s Tavern to Gov. Clinton and the council. Gen. Washington, the officers of the army, and about 300 gentlemen “graced the feast.” After dinner the following toasts were drunk:

1. The United States.
2. His Most Christian Majesty.
3. The United Netherlands.
4. The King of Sweden.
5. The Protectors of the Rights of Mankind.
6. The American Ministers at Foreign Courts.
7. May an uninterrupted Commerce soon repair the ravages of war.
8. May the Trade of America center with those who have been foremost to defend her Liberties.
10. May the Spirit which produced our happy Constitution, be its continual Support.
11. May the Faction be chained in the regions of darkness.
12. May the Sun of American Liberty spread its influence to the end of the earth.

“The evening was spent in good humour, hilarity and mirth, becoming the joyous occasion of their meeting.”—*Penn. Packet, D 12, 1783.*

The council which governs the Southern District of New York (see O 43, 1779) passes an ordinance to prevent extortions and other irregularities on the part of carmen.—*Ind. N. Y. Gaz., D 6, 1783.*

The post-office is opened by Deputy-postmaster William Bedlow, at No. 38, Smith-street, in the house formerly Judge Horsemanden’s. He informs the public that “After next week, the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Posts, will arrive every Wednesday afternoon, and set out on Thursday, Ten o’Clock, A.M.—*Holt’s Ind. N. Y. Gaz., N 29, 1783; Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, Appendix IV, p. 19. See also Mr 17 and Ap 23, 1779.*

Robert R. Livingston, writing to John Jay, says: “...we have been five days in town without the smallest disturbance.” The shops of royalists “were opened the day after we came in, and Rivington himself goes on as usual [see N 25]... the race of Tories will not, after all, be totally extinct in America.”—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay (ed. by H. P. Johnston, 1891), III: 98.*

“The Astraea Frigate, and twenty sail of empty transports are lately arrived at Sandy Hook, the latter to carry to Europe the British troops, &c. at present on Staten and Long Islands.”—*Rivington, N. Y., N 17, 1783.*

A New Yorker writing on Nov. 30 said: “Last night, at half past ten, we had a severe shock of an earthquake: I was writing in my parlor, when, in a moment, without any apparent signs, either in air (for it was quite clear and star-light), or of wind (for it was rather a calm preceding it), I was thrown off my seat, not forward; the birds in their cages, hanging against a brick wall, thrown off their perches; windows, glasses, china, all shattered. It was repeated, not quite so violent, about half past two this morning. On the island it was felt along the southern aspect with the greatest force. The cattle ran howling in the greatest distress imagin- able: the birds left their roosts, and sought protection in flying about. It is an awful piece of business.”—*London Chron., Ja 10-13, 1784.*

Sir Guy Carleton, on board the “Ceres” off Staten Island, Dec. 1, writes to Washington: “I hope we shall be able to embrace the remainder of his Majesty’s troops from Long Island and Staten Island, and take our final departure on the 4th instant.”—*Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 47; Emmet Coll., No. 7094. Washington replied on Dec. 2: “I... sincerely wish that your Excellency, with the troops under your orders, may have a safe and pleasant passage.”—*Ibid., VIII: 500.*

Col. Timothy Pickering, quartermaster-general, writes to Gov. Clinton that he has viewed the barracks and other buildings erected in this state by the British, and has proposed to sell them; but that he finds in New York City that “the proprietors of some of the land on which such buildings stand are desirous of considering them as subject to their claims by way of compensation for the damages they have sustained from the British.” While he thinks these demands “may be allowed by the Government,” he does not feel that the numbers who have suffered by the enemy; nevertheless, to prevent disputes, he asks the advice of the governor and of counsel.—*From facsimile of Pickering’s letter, in *Man. Com. Coun. (1859), opp. p. 481. See, further, My 4, 1784.*

A “very elegant entertainment” is given at Cape’s Tavern by Gov. Clinton to “his Excellency the Chevalier de la Lorrene, Ambassador from his Most Christian Majesty to the United States.” General Washington, the principal officers of this state and of the army, and over a hundred gentlemen were present, “who passed the day and evening, with great conviviality.”—*Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 32.*

“In the evening the Grand Fire Works, in celebration of the Declaration of Peace, between Great Britain and the United States of North America, were exhibited at the Bowling Green, in the Broadway.” A complete list of the exhibits, numbering about 135 features, was published in a report of the event. Balloons, rockets, set pieces, and figures of various kinds were shown in great variety. “These magnificent Fire Works indefinitely exceeded every former exhibition in the United States: The prodigious concourse of spectators assembled on the occasion, expressed their pleasure in loud and grateful clangors.”—*Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 532-35. This account published in the *Manual* was probably taken from *Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 3, 1783, for the issue of Dec 6 makes reference to it. The issue of Dec. 3 is missing from the files of the N. Y. P. L. and N. Y. H. S.; but see another account in *Penn. Packet, D 12, 1783.*


Washington writes from New York to the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, president of congress, that the evacuation of New York was postponed two days on account of bad weather. When the British troops left, on the 25th, and a detachment of the American army marched into the city, civil power was immediately restored, and “the most perfect regularity and good order have prevailed ever since.”—*Writings of Geo. Washington (Sparks ed.), VIII: 505.*

Capt. James Duncan of the British navy, writing on Governor’s Island, reports to Gov. Clinton that the remaining British troops are withdrawn from that island. Later in the morning, on board the “Centurion,” off New York, he sent to Clinton “a description List of the different buildings &c. on Governors Island. . . . “The Convalescent’s Hospital” appears to be the principal building on the Gov.”—*Penn. Packet, N 27, 1783.*

James Hearn conducts an “Eating-House and Cook-Shop” in Maiden Lane “at the Sign of the Chequers, near the Fly Market,” which he announces is to be called “Hearn’s Porter House.”—De-
parting from the usual tavern method, Hearne advertises that he has
added a plan "whereby any person may eat of a variety of dishes
for his dinner, if he pleases, or have a plate cut off one joint at a small
expense."—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 3, 1783.

Shepard Kollock begins the publication of a weekly paper
titled The New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal.—Early News-
papers, II: 423; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 431. See J a 5, 1784.

Six weeks after his arrival in New York, Wriggly and his officers are
of the army in town assembled at Francesca Tavern, to take
a final leave of their illustrious, Gracious, and much loved Com-
mander, General Washington. The passions of human nature were
never more tenderly agitated than in this interesting and distressful
scene. His Excellency having filled a glass of wine, thus addressed
his brave fellow soldiers: 'With a heart full of love and gratitude, I
convey to you; in the most devoted manner, the assurance that the
days may be prosperous and happy as your former ones have
been gracious and honorable.'

The words produced extreme sensibility on both sides, they
were answered by warm expressions and fervent wishes, from the
Gentlemen of the Army, whose truly patriotic feelings, it is not in
our power to convey to the reader. Soon after this scene was closed,
his Excellency the Governor, the Honourable, the Council and
citizens of the first distinctions, waited on the General and in terms
most affectionate took their leaves.

The Corps of the Light Infantry was drawn up in a line, the
Commander in Chief, about two o'clock, passed through them, on
his way to Whitehall, where he embarked in his barge for Powles
Hook, where he took his seat, in the General House, to make
a short stay at Philadelphia, will thence proceed to Annanapoli,
where he will resign his Commission of General of the American
Army into the hands of the Continental Congress, from whom it
was immediately after which, his Excellency will set out
for his seat, named Mount Vernon, in Virginia, emulating the
example of his model, the virtuous Roman General, who, victorious,
left the tented field, covered with honour, and withdrew from public
life, aequum cum dignitate.—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 6, 1783; The
Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles, III: 101; The Writings of Geo. Wash-
ington (Ford ed.), X: 348, 356; Winsor, VI: 747. See also L. M.
R. k., title "Whitewall Ferry," III: 944; and description of Pl. 167-
III, VIII: 850.

The Salem (Mass.) Gaz., D 18, 1783, reports the event with
the following additional paragraphs: "The respectable body convened
on this important occasion, comprised the courageous soldier, the
invulnerable patriot, the sincere friend to the interests of society.
Deeply impressed with a steadfast sensibility of his Excellency’s amiable
manners, and conspicuous virtues, an earnest anxiety to
acknowledge them was minutely legible thro’out the whole meeting,
and excited the sympathy of every heart and mind present.

"An affection so laudable and sincere on the part of the com-
community, could not be enhanced by the highest finished eloquence;
yet it must in strict justice be allowed, that they received his Ex-
cellency’s concise and characteristic address with undescribable
emotions of admiration and unforgotten esteem; and replied to in
animated terms, which reflect the highest honour on men vying with
each other to express their veneration for so dignified a common-
wealth, and its illustrious founders.—His Excellency the Governor,
the attendant officers of state, and many citizeens of repute, gave the
most conspicuous proofs of their regard for the General’s true merit,
in a sincere and affectionate farewell."

James Thacher, M. D., enlarging upon the foregoing account of
the farewell at Francesca Tavern, said of Washington: “Having
drank tea with me, he was added, I cannot come to take my leave,
but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will come and take me by
the hand.” General Knox being nearest, turned to him. Incapable
of uttering, Washington, in tears, grasped his hand, embraced and
kissed him. In the same affectionate manner he took leave of each
 succeeding officer. In every eye was the tear of dignity and
sensibility, and a word was articulated to interrupt the eloquent
silence, and tenderness of the scene. . . .”—A Military Journal
(1821), 422–23.

In a letter to Lafayette, Washington stated that on Dec. 7
the harbour of New York “was finally cleared of the British flag.”—

We are informed that their Excellencies the Commanders in
Chief of the British fleet and army, in America, with the last divi-
sion of troops on board, have left the island on their passage to
England. General Sir Guy Carleton, Dean Poyntz, Esq.; Postmas-
ter-General, Brook Watson, Esq; Commissary-General, William
Smith, Esq; and a number of Gentlemen were passengers in the
Ceres frigate, commanded by Captain Hawkins. In the Cyclops
frigate, by Captain Christian, were Hugh Wallace and James
Jaunsey, Enquires, and many other Gentlemen.—Rivington’s N.

The Whig members of the New-York Assembly (see Aug. 6, 1781),
resumes its deliberations at Simmons’s Tavern, and adjourns to meet in the long room of
the Coffee House.—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 10, 1783. John
Simmons’s tavern was on the w. c. corner of Wall and Nassau St. (see
1779, O 8), and the “Coffee House,” at this time run by Cornelius
Bradford, was on the s. c. corner of Wall and Water Sts.

Rev. John H. Livingston, D. D., after serving the Reformed Dutch
Church in Poughkeepsie (see Aug. 6), 1781, resumes his pastoral
work in New York.—Reed, Rev., VII: 4390; Demarest,Hist. of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, 97; Jour. Presby-
terian Hist. Soc. (1917–8), IX: 355–67. Services are resumed in
him in the Dutch Church in Garden St.—Dissoyay, The Earliest
Churches of N. Y., 28–29. This church had not been occupied and
damaged as the other churches had.—De Witt, Discourse, 41–42.
The North Dutch Church, where he formerly resided, was not re-
opened for worship until Dec., 1784 (p. v.), and the Middle Dutch
Church until July 4, 1790 (p. v.). See also N 18, 1776, and Memoirs
of Rev. John H. Livingston (1829). In 1810, Livingston became presi-
dent of Queen’s (now Rutgers) College, at New Brunswick, N. J.

Gov. Clinton issues a proclamation requiring the senate and
assembly to meet at the Hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1784.

Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 13, 1783.

In accordance with Washington’s proclamation, issued at Pough-
keepsie on Nov. 16, this Thursday is celebrated as a “Day of Public
Thanksgiving, for the final establishment of American Inde-
dependence, and the long desired restoration of Civil Government,
in the blessings of an Honourable Peace.” Sermons are preached
at St. Paul’s, by the Rev. Mr. Moore; at the Chapel, by the Rev.
Dr. Rogers, and at the Old Dutch Church in Garden St. by the Rev.
Dr. Livingston.” The clergy of other congregations also were heard.—Rivington’s N. Y. Gaz., D 13, 1783 (where the texts on
which their sermons are based are printed); DeWitt’s Discourse,
41–42.

See A Discourse [by Israel Evans] delivered in New York before a
Brigade of Continental Troops, and a number of citizens, in St.
George’s Chapel, Dec. 11. 1783, the day set apart by the U. S. in
Congress, as a day of public thanksgiving, for the blessings of Inde-
dpendence, Liberty and Peace. (N. Y.: John Holt, 1783). See also
The Divine Goodness displayed in the Am. Revolution: A Sermon
preached [by John Rodgers] in N. T., Dec. 11. 1783; Appointed
by Congress as a day of Public Thanksgiving, honoring the brave,
and heroic, gentlemen of this U. S. (pub by Samuel Loudon, N. Y.,
1783). A copy of the latter work is in the John Carter Brown Library, Providence (Cat. No. 2998); the author was chaplain to Gen. William Heath’s brigade, and after-
wards a member of the council of safety.

Holt prints a page-long ordinance, presumably of recent date,
which has been passed by the council that governs the Southern
district of this state (see O 3, 1779), regarding the holding of elec-
tions within this district. It provides that the election which is to
be held in New York County to choose senators and assemblymen
shall be held on Dec. 29 next in the city hall.

The inhabitants voting for aldermen and other city officials
shall hold their election on Dec. 15 at the following places:

In the East Ward, at the “Coffee-House”

“North”

“City-Hall”

“Dock”

“House of John Francis”

“West”

“Cape’s Tavern”

“Montgomery”

“Market, or Peck’s Slip”

“Out Ward”

“Bull’s-Head Tavern”

The act requires, further, that persons elected shall take the
“Oaths of Office and Allegiance, prescribed by the Laws of this State;
and that the act of March 27, 1778, to regulate elections, shall apply
in regard to prohibiting Loyalists from voting or holding office, un-
less they have returned to their allegiance to the state in accordance
with any proclamation issued by the state or Gen. Washington.—
Ind. Gaz., D 13, 1783. See, further, D 15.

The name of Holt’s newspaper, recently called The Independent
New-York Gazette (see N 22), is changed, with its fourth issue, to

Dec. 6

Feb. 15

Dec. 3

Dec. 6
The council which governs the Southern District of this state (see O 23, 1779) passes an ordinance supplementing that published on Dec. 17 (q.v.) concerning elections; this sets in motion again the municipal government of New York City, which was suspended during the British occupation. It provides that it shall be lawful for the Aldermen and assistants, so elected, to "hold, use, exercise and enjoy, until the Legislature shall further provide, all and singular the rights, powers and authorities, which were at any time before the commencement of the late war held, used, exercised, and enjoyed, by the body-corporate, hereby corporated by the name and title of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by virtue of the charter of incorporation to the said body corporate, and the laws of this State: And that the said Aldermen and Assistants shall, at their several meetings, elect, from among themselves, a person to preside at such meetings.

"Provided, That it shall not be lawful for the said Aldermen and Assistants, to hold a Mayor's Court, or General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, within the said city. And provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said Aldermen and Assistants, to grant, convey, or alien any of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of the said body-corporate, except to demesne the same until the first day of May next.

"And be it further ordained, That it shall be lawful for any and every two of the said Aldermen to exercise the duties, powers, and authorities, by law appertaining to the office of Wardens of the Port of New-York, until further provision shall be made."—Ind. Gaz., D 20, 1783.

In accordance with the ordinance published on Dec. 17 (q.v.), the election of seven aldermen and seven assistants is now held.

On the next day, these officials were sworn in before the secretary of state.—Ibid. They comprised the common council, whose engrossed minutes begin Feb. 10, 1784. Some activities of this board prior to that date are summarized in the introductory pages to the first volume of the printed minutes.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: xiv. The first record of their financial transactions occurs on Dec. 17 (q.v.).

The council which governs the Southern District of the state (see O 23, 1779) passes an ordinance "for preventing intrusions on forfeited lands, and giving remedy in cases where possessions are tortiously withheld from persons who removed from the southern district, on the invasion thereof in 1776." It empowers the commissioners of forfeitures for this district, or any one of them, to take possession and have charge of all the lands and tenements forfeited to the people of the state. If such custody is refused by any person in possession, seizure may be made by the commissioner, and proceedings taken before the chancellor or a justice of the supreme court, "upon the statutes of forcible entry and detainer, in like manner, as near as may be, as is provided in behalf of purchasers of forfeited lands in and by an act of the Legislature, entitled 'An Act for the amendment of the law directing the sales of forfeited lands.'—Passed the 7th day of October 1780." These proceedings are further described, as well as the duties of the commissioners therein.—Ind. Gaz., D 20, 1783.

A considerable number of the Whig Inhabitants of this City and County meet at Cape's tavern in the evening, and nominate candidates for state and assembly. A committee is appointed to have the same printed in hand-bills, and the public papers.—Ind. Gaz., D 20, 1783. Whig sentiment is at once strongly prevalent in the Ind. Gaz.

"Probate Office, is held at No. 56, Smith-Street where proper attendance will be given daily from ten till two o'clock."—N. T. Jour. & Star Gaz., Mr 18, 1784 (in archives of Am. Institute, New York, 1784-1785, see D 17, 1784.

The first dancing assembly since the evacuation was announced on the 17th to take place on this evening at Cape's Tavern.—Rivington's N. T. Gaz., D 13, 1783. It is now postponed until the 23d.—Ibid., D 17, 1783. On Dec. 24, James Rivington advertised that he had on hand, "For the Dancing Assembly," the following arithmetical gloves: Dancing N. Gloves, Ladies and Gentlemen's elegant Stone and Gilt Shoe Buckles, Silk Stockings, Fine Shoes, first London Manufacture, Dress Swords, Elegant London Cock'd Hats."—Ibid., D 24, 1783.

Washington surrenders his commission to congress at Annapolis. Dec. 23.

The first item of expense under the newly organized city government (see D 9) bears this date. It is entered in Journal A, 1783 to 1794, Chamberlain's Office, now preserved in the comptroller's record-room; and has been printed in the M. C. G. (1784-1811), XXXII (1784), App. No. 11, (q.v.). Further, D 26.

A New Yorker writes: "Ever since the British forces quitted this city, the government has paid a particular attention to the establishing a well regulated police, for the well governing of the city; and the repair of all the public edifices is the next grand object. "A Dutch irigate of 20 guns, La Bellona, which brought over some families to settle here, left the town. The Congress will certainly fix this as the seat of American government."—London Chron., Ja 27-29, 1784.

Connauld W. Ham publishes a notice that he is advised by the attorney-general that the act of the provincial legislature of April 3, 1775, to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable flour, and the false taring of bread and flour sacks, is in full force as a law of this state.—Ind. Gaz., D 27, 1784.

Webster and McLellan change their paper from a weekly (see N 17) to a semi-weekly.—Early Newspapers, II: 411; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 441.

By order of the "Aldermen and Common Council," Thomas Randall, president of that body, publish their resolution requiring that none but members of the Grand Lodge of N. Y., and all those who subscribe to the free and equal principles of the Universal and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, (see D 26) be permitted to enter any of the lodges of the society in New York, or wear any part of their regalia.—Ind. Gaz., D 27, 1784. See further, F 3, 1784.

The second entry in the city's Journal A (covering the chamberlain's accounts after the Revolution) is a payment "by Warrant from Alderman Randall President of the Common Council dated 26th Instant." The entry shows Randall to have been the first to hold this office in the city government as organized on Dec. 17 (q.v.). This and a few later entries have been printed in M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 743 (Appendix C). They show frequent change in the office of president.

An essay signed "A Whig" strongly condemns Tories, particularly Rivington, of whom it states: "... he is a dealer in curiosities, and is himself a greater curiosity than is to be found among all the Bijouterie in his shop... The sudden transition of Mr. Rivington from his most excellent Majesty's printer, to being a republican printer, and several other circumstances, has given cause of suspicion to many, that he is still a printer to the British court, and a secret emissary."—Ind. Gaz., D 27, 1784.

With the issue of this date (No. 750), Rivington's newspaper has ceased to be "The XXII. Instant."—Ind. Gaz., D 27, 1784.

A letter from New York, dated Jan. 1, 1784, states: "Yesterday [Dec. 31] Rivington, who has had the audacity to continue his obnoxious publications was waited on by General John Lamb, Colonel Willett, and Colonel Sears, and forbid the prosecution of any further business in this city: in consequence of which, he has discharged his hands, and obeyed the order. To the joy of everyone in the United States, Jimmy Rivington's political existence terminated last Wednesday, the 1st ultimo."—Penn. Packet, Ja 15, 1784. See also N. Y. Jour. & Gaz., My 6, 1784.

J. F. D. Smyth, an English traveller who visited New York during the British occupation, wrote in a published account of his travels: "Amongst the multitude of elegant seats upon this island there are three or four uncommonly beautiful, viz. Governor Elliot's, Judge Jones's, 'Squire Morris's, and Mr. Bateman's. "And opposite upon the Continent, just above Hell-gates, there is a villa, named Morrisiana, which is inferior to no place in the world for the beauties, grandeur, and extent of perspective, and the elegance of its situation."—Smyth, A Tour in the U. S. (London, 1784), II: 376.

In this year, Gen. Steuben, having resigned his commission, returned to New York, "where he first rented a country house in the middle part of the island. It belonged to Mr. Provost, better known at the time as the 'ready-money Provost', ... and was situated in the Fifty-seventh street, in Jones's Wood. It was called the 'Louvre' by its proprietor.—Kapp, Life of Steuben (1899), 578. 'Poverty soon compelled Steuben to give up his deserted and deserted residence, and to surrender the 'Louvre.'"
1784

His old friend and aide-de-camp B. Walker, who had married in the meantime, and taken a house in Maiden Lane, . . . nearly opposite its junction with Liberty street, invited him to stay with him. When Walker afterwards removed to Courtland street, Steubu engaged rooms in the present Fulton street, at a Dr. Vaché's, and took his dinners at the celebrated boarding-house of the Misses Dabeny, in Wall street, nearly opposite Hanover. Having lived there a year or two, he went to the house of a Dr. Tillyor, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Wall street, till he finally, in 1791, took a house opposite Saint Paul's church, the present [1859] 216 Broadway, which he occupied down to his removal to Steuben, in 1794.—Ibid. 530.

Soon after the revolution, David J. Clarkson erected a residence in the east side of Broadway between Leonard and Franklin Sts.—the first improvement in that block. He had married the daughter of the last proprietor, Madam Margarette de Peyser, who used the pasture-land for its original purposes. This was a portion of the original Kalkzhouk, south of the Van Cortlandt's property. Clarkson's house was about 30 ft. wide and two stories high; it stood 50 ft. back from the street, and was surrounded by a large garden extending along the present Leonard St. to about the line of Elm St. Mr. Clarkson, after residing here some years, sold the whole property to Rufus King and John Lawrence for $70,000. Its extent was about 160 ft. on Broadway and 380 ft. deep. In 1868, King and Lawrence partitioned the lots between them. A map of the property, with the above description, is given in Man. Com. Gr. (1867), 35.

In this year, the Jewish burial-ground (New Bowery near Oliver St.) became the place of seepulture of the Congregation Shearith Israel.—Saintford, Superior Court Rep., IV: 102. See Aug 25, 1782.

Strong feeling is prevalent against the Society of the Cincinnati (see My 16, 1783), due to misgivings that the order may develop into an hereditary military nobility.—Winor, VII: 219; McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., I: 167 et seq.

There appeared, in this year, from the press of Samuel Louden A Letter from Phocion to the Considerate Citizens of New-York, On the Politicks of the Day. The author was Alexander Hamilton. "At the close of the Revolutionary War, the popular feeling against the Tories was so strong that it was next to impossible for them to obtain justice. At this time Hamilton rendered them great service . . . in the Letters of Phocion."—Ford, Bibliotheca Hamiltoniana (1856), 9. They replied to "_mentor" (Isaac Ledyard).

There was published in Albany, in 1860, Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of New York, previous to 1784.

Some portions of Trinity vestry minutes, from 1784 to 1837, are preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The common council publishes an ordinance requiring the inhabitants to provide themselves with fire-buckets, at the expense of the landlords. A fine of 40 shillings is to be levied for every chimney on fire; six shillings for neglecting to supply buckets, and ten shillings for delaying over 48 hours in returning them after a fire, either to the owner or to the city hall.—N. Y. Packet, Ja 1, 1784.

"John Francis, At the Sign of his Excellency General Washing- ton," has removed from No. 39 to No. 2 Dock St.—N. Y. Packet, Ja 1, 1784. See Aug 25, 1785.

By order of the common council, there is published a section of the New-York law against storing more than 20 lbs. of gunpowder at one time in public places.—N. Y. Packet, etc.—1784.

The New-York Gazetted, and Country Journal is changed from a weekly (see D 3, 1783) to a tri-weekly.—Early Newspapers, II: 423; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 411. See Jl 27.

In obedience to the governor's proclamation (see Ind. Gaz., D 13, 1783), the senate and assembly convene in New York City. They continued to hold sessions here until April 1, 1789, when they adjourned to meet at Poughkeepsie on Jan. 1, 1788 (5 s.).—Assemb. Jour. (1784), 31 ibid. (1785), 31 ibid. (1786), 31 ibid. (1787), 31; 1789; Senate Jour. (1784), 31 ibid. (1785), 31 ibid. (1786), 61 ibid. (1787), 3, 103.

Holt's paper (see D 13, 1783) becomes a semi-weekly instead of a weekly.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 4405; Early Newspapers, II: 424.

Verdine Elsworth (see Je 6, 1767) announces that he has opened "a House of Private Lodgings, and a Livery-Stable," at No. 19, Maiden Lane.—Ind. Gaz., Ja 8, 1784. For Elsworth's activities prior to the Revolution, see Je 6, 1783, Addenda.

In a letter, dated "Jan' 12th 1783" (error for 1784), from Col. Ben Walker to Gen. Steuben, it is said: "On my arrival here [on Jan. 14] I did not find the city so peaceable as I wished—the violent party had stopped Rivington's press [see D 31, 1783] and I yet doubt if he will be able to start again in the violent beating in the street."—Steuben Papers, Vol. X (MS., in N. Y. H. S. His assailant appears to have been Nicholas Cruger, who claimed to have suffered during the war, when a prisoner in New York, by Rivington's references to him in his newspaper at that time.—Ind. Gaz., Ja 22, 1784.

Congress ratifies the treaty of peace with Great Britain (see S. 3, 1783) —Jour. of Cong., Jan. 14, 1784; V. 1, 1784; 9, 1785; W. 574. It issues a proclamation announcing the signing of the Definitive Treaty.—Ibid., VII: 167. See also Ap 9.

The consistory of the Dutch church resolves "to proceed at once to repair the North Church, and place it in a neat and proper condition."—De Witt's Discourse, 42.

The large ice-house near the river, "back of the Dutch Church" (Trinity), is offered for sale.—N. Y. Packet, Ja 15, 1784.

The following assize of bread is ordered by "the Aldermen and Common Council": "A loaf of Bread of superfine Flour, at 40s. per cwt. to weigh 2 lb. 9 ounces, for One Shilling." The order is signed by "Daniel Phoenix, Clk."—N. Y. Packet, Ja 19, 1784.

The confiscated property of William Bayard is advertised for sale, 1786. It includes Hoboken, and Dutch's Ferry. The first of these is described as "That well-known and valuable place and farm called Hoboken, opposite to the City of New York, . . . containing 275 acres of salt meadow, about 225 acres of upland on the island, and 57 acres of mountain woodland . . . a healthy and elegant situation, having the City of New York in full view." The second is "The place or farm known by the name of Weehawken."—N. Y. Packet, Ja 31, 1784. See also Ag 16.

Gov. Clinton having issued a proclamation on Dec. 9 last for convening the legislature in the city of New York on Jan. 6, several members met on that day; but, a sufficient number to proceed to business not appearing, the house adjourned from day to day until this day, when a quorum being present, the business of the first meeting of the seventh session began. These representing the city and county of New York were: Marins Willet, John Lum, Henry Rutgers, Isaac Sears, John Stagg, William Malcolm, Robert Harpur, Peter Van Zandt, and Hugh Hughes. John Stagg was the only one of these absent. Gov. Clinton's message to the assembly contained the following clause: "While we survey the Ruins of this once flourishing City, and its Vicinities; While we sympathize in the calamities which have reduced many of our virtuous fellow-Citizens to Want and Distress . . . how our hearts overflow with Love and Gratitude to our adorable Creator, thro' whose gracious Interposition, Bounds have been set, and probably forever, to such scenes of Horror and Devastation . . . our Ports so long withhold from us, are at length open to all the World." A "Council of Appointment" is chosen at this meeting.——Vates and Proceedings of the Assembly, 7-10.

The executors of the will of Gerardus Hardenbrook, Sr., announce the intended sale at public vendue on April 15, of "That noted and valuable lot of land in the Out ward of the City of New-York, fronting the Bowery road; containing in breadth in front and rear 75 feet and in length on each side 120 feet, on which is erected the Tea-Water Works, and two dwelling houses. The tea-water well is supplied by two welling springs from the ground below the Water and the emoluments arising from vending the same in the city are too well-known to need any encomiums."—N. Y. Gazetter, Ja 23, 1784. For many years, the water from the Tea Water Pump at Park Row was considered the only good spring water for household purposes.—L. M. R. K., III: 976. The pump was again offered for sale on Ag 15, 1788, and F 9, 1793 (4 s.). For complaints against it see F 15, 1789, 19, 1790, and 1791.

"Whereas the traffick of White People, heretofore countenanced in this state, while under the arbitrary control of the British government, is contrary to the feelings of a number of respectable Citizens, and to the idea of liberty this country has so happily established: And whereas it is necessary to encourage emigration to this country, upon this most liberal plan, and for that genuine number of Citizens of this state, have proposed to liberate a cargo of Servants, just arrived, by paying their passage, and repaying Jan. 8.
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The Massachusetts Bank is chartered.—McMaster, Hist. of Feb. People of the U. S., III. 30 (note).

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1874

Jan.

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so laudable an undertaking, and, if necessary petition the Legis-

ture for a compleat new set of laws, when a number of petitions from the people, are requested to meet at Mr. Day's, the sign of the Hyder Alley, the lower end of King-street, this evening, at six o'clock. "—Ind. Gaz., Jan. 24, 1784.

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Gov. Clinton transmits to the legislature, at New York, the proclamation of congress of Jan. 14 announcing the Ratification of the definitive Articles of Peace and Friendship, between these States and his Britannick Majesty, and enjoining a due Observance thereupon.—Assemb. Jour., 7th sess., 22.

"That elegant and spacious house and lot, now in

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the tenure of William Walton, Esq; situate in St. George's Square, the upper end of Queen-Street, near Peck's slip, is offered for sale by "the Widow Cornelia Walton, Cherry St. No. 41 near the Ship yards."—N. Y. Gazetteer, Jan. 30, 1784 (at N. J. H. S.); Ind. Gaz., Feb. 1784. The house was taken by the Bank of New York, which occupied it on June 9, 1784 (5th)."

John Holt dies.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 440. See also Palstis, John Holt, Printer and Postmaster. Holt's paper was continued

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by his widow (see F. 5).

The assembly passes a recommendation that the state treasury be removed to New York as soon as convenient, the legislature to agree to abide for the expense of removal and the rental of an office here.—Assemb. Jour., 7th sess., 21.

Feb.

The claim of the descendants of Anneke Jansen to the lands

2 formerly known as Dominick's Hook (see L. M. R. K., III: 967), now part of the estate of Trinity corporation, is again renewed by publication. A verdict was given in the supreme court in 1762 in favor of Trinity. The adverse claim made by the descendants was under an original grant by Van Twiller in 1656.—N. Y. Packet, Supp, F 2, 1784. See further, My 20. For earlier references to this subject, see Ap 19, Jl 20, 1678; Ap 23 and 25, 1644; Jr 4, 1626; Mr 24 and 27, Jl 10, 1667; Mr 25, 1668; Fl 10, 1670; Mr 9, 1671. See also The Anneke Jans Jorbasugum, by Stephen F. Nash (prepared and printed for the use of the Church, N. Y., 1869), as well as Trinity Church Pamphlets; Collected for the Corporation in 1857.

Cadwallader Colden, Richard Harrison, David Colden, John Watts, and others beg the New York assembly to remove the sentence of banishment against them, but it is refused at this time. —Flick, Loyalty in N. Y. during the Am. Rev. (1901), 165, citing MS. transcript. of Books and Papers, i. of the Am. Loyalists, i: 345. On May 12, an act of the legislature gave a special permit to 27 loyalists to remain in the state.—Laws of N. Y. (Greenleaf), 1: 127-59.


John Holt having died (see Jl 30), his widow, Elizabeth Holt, uses her own name in the imprint as publisher of The Independent Gazetteer or the New-York Journal Revised.—Early Newspapers, II: 444; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 440. See F 19.

The first mayor after the Revolution, James Duane, meets

7 with the common council. At a special meeting of the "Aldermen and Common Council of the city of New York," Mr. Simon (inholder), Alderman Broome, the president of the board, reads a letter from James Duane in which Duane informs them that the council of appointment has conferred upon him "the Mayoralty," and that he has, this morning, received Gov. Clinton's commission under the seal of the state. He adds that, although it has been usual with his predecessors "to give a public entertainment on the investiture of the Mayoralty," there is so much want and distress prevalent that he presents 20 guineas instead toward the relief of suffering in the various wards of the city.

James Duane, Esq: having been introduced into Common Council, did, in the presence of his Excellency the Governor, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Aldermen and Common Council continued to take the oaths of succession and allegiance to the state, and the oaths prescribed and directed to be taken by the charter." On motion, it was ordered that he be requested to take the chair "as Mayor of this Common Council." He was accordingly conducted to the chair by Alderman Broome, the president. Marius Willet is appointed high sheriff for the city.—N. Y. Packet, F 9, Ind. Gaz., F 12, 1784.

The Massachusetts Bank is chartered.—McMaster, Hist. of Feb. People of the U. S., III. 30 (note).

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April 21, 1910. This was followed by a supplementary petition, of
Feb. 20, stating other reasons for the desired relief from the state.—
Ibid. (1858), 641-42.

The assembly concurs in the senate's resolution that the gover-
nor be requested "to give Orders for applying the Pickets which
surround the Fort and Battery, or such Part thereof, as in his Opinion
are improperly placed, for the Use of the Poor of this City."—
Assemb. Jour., 7th sess., 17. See also descript, of Pl. 44, I: 348.

Peter de Reimer is permitted to erect and keep a public scale
near Whitehall Slip for weighing hay.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 2.

The common council appoints Isaac Stoutenburgh, Jr., a city
surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 2.

The Independent Gazette of the New-York Journal Revived again
became a weekly in April, 1810. The last issue of the paper with this
title was that of March 11, 1784.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917),
440. See Mr 18.

A large number of citizens and others apply by petition to the
legislature (on Feb. 21 and 25), requesting that one of the Episcopal
churches in New York may be allotted to them for worship and a
minister support, for their benefit from church funds. These
are persons who were in the pay of the British during the Revolu-
tion, refugees from other states who came to New York during the
war and are liable to penalties if they return home, persons who
held commissions under Gt. Britain in the Revolution or were
active in privatewarring against the U. S., foreigners and strangers
not citizens of this state, members of other religious congregations,
ministers of which were inimical to the liberties and independence
of the U. S. during the war, and "reputed Whigs." The original
drafts, memoranda and copies of signatures of this petition are pre-
served by the N. Y. H. S.

The "Empress of China" sails from New York for Asiatic
waters, the first American vessel to venture to those seas. She
covered the flag which was adopted in 1777.—Int. Gaz., F. 26, 1784;
Progress of N. Y. in a Century, by Stevens (1876), 45. She returned
May 11, 1785 (p. 5.).

Gentlemen of New York are requested by a public notice to meet
on Feb. 24 at the Merchant's Coffee House, to consider a plan
for establishing a bank on liberal principles, the stock to consist

Richard Varick, having purchased a commission "under the
Great Seal of the State" appointing him recorder of the city and
county of New York, takes his seat in the common council.—

The "carmen" of the city, in a petition to the common council,
state that they are informed that the board is "about to issue an
ordinance" to prohibit the carmen from using "Cars with Iron-
shod Wheels and directing that wooden wheels be used in their
Place," from the mischiefs that the former wheels are more injurious to
the Pavement than the latter." They explain why they believe the
wooden wheels will injure the pavements more than iron-shod ones, and
add that "none but Iron shod wheels are made use of in the Sea
Ports Towns of Europe and America." They ask that such wheels
be continued in use here.—From the original petition (in metal file
No. 7, city clerk's record-room), enclosed "Read Feb 24th 1784 &
referred to the Committee appointed to revise the late Ordinances."
See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 4; but see Mr 28, 1787.

The common council orders that one of the rooms in the jail
be prepared for the reception and employment of "lued and
disordered women."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 5.

The principal merchants and citizens meet at the Coffee-House,
and with the mayor and Common Council pass the "A Law for the due Observation of the Lord's Day, called Sunday;"" A Law to prevent Strangers from being a Charge to this Corporation;" "A Law to appoint Sur-
voyors for this City;" "A Law for the better preventing of Fire;"
"A Law for Marking of Bread;" "A Law for Regulating Negro and
Mulatto Slaves;" "A Law to regulate the Office of Gaolers of
Liquors, and Packets of Beef and Pork;" "A Law for regulating the
Lying of Vessels in the Docks and Slips of this City, and ascer-
taining the Rates to be paid for the same;" and "A Law to prevent
Hawkers and Pedlars." The full text of these laws was printed in the
N. Y. Packet from March 8 to 18 inclusive.

Anthony Van Dam, the first secretary of the Chamber of Com-
merce, writes from Bermuda to Henry Remsen regarding several
measures which he deems "would greatly tend to the public in
rebuilding that part of the City destroyed by Fire in
1776." See Vol. I, p. 371. His letter, over six large, closely-

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written pages, gives particulars of conversations Van Dam has
already had with friends on the subject. The following portions of
this important topographical document, hitherto unpublished, are
given in the full topographical original. Van Dam states:

"The object in view for the West Ward was to have a free and
more desirable access into the City from Greenwich Road, so far
as the Church Corporation could go to accomplish this design was
to widen the Streets from the North River to Broadway. There are
a few of the Church Leases unexpired that may in some measure de-
feat this purpose for the tenants are refractory. But I do apprehend
if the Church Corporation or Legislature view these improvements as
candidly as you and I can, there will be no difficulty in gratifying
the Leases for their supposed loss.

"To make you better acquainted with what is wished to be
pursued, I have copied part of the Map of the City (upon a large
scale) that I took an opportunity of showing you at my house in
some of your visits before my departure. Where it is observable
that Partition—Vasey—Barclay—Murray—Warren—and Cham-
bers Streets were originally only 40 feet wide—All leases granted
since 1778 in these directions leave the streets 60 feet wide, where it is
already and hereafter must be taken off, is shaded in the map with
Green. In conversing with some of the Governors of the College
they appeared at the time to have in their mind where it was intended
with South Land, contending that if an equal quantity was taken off
each side of the Street it would have been more just. I showed them
that there was the like loss of ground to the Church in the two
Streets leading from the broad way upon which they are bounded.
Upon Murray streets they have granted leases near the River con-
fining the street to its original breadth of 49 feet, But on Barclay
streets they have granted to be 60 feet wide. The reason of it is to
lead the carriage of goods to the Battery. It is a plan that means are not pursued to continue Murray Street the
breadth proposed the object must be defeated that will otherwise
give an air of grandeur to it.

"Neither Barclays—Robinsons—Murrays—or Chambers
Streets are yet paved. When the Corporation thinks proper to order it
to be performed, It will be an amelioration and of peculiar use to foot
passengers that live in Murray and Barclay Street, as it will
extend the street at its present breadth of 82 feet, and thereby
will make the street more convenient for carrying on trade.
Louder is the object of painting the street, as it will be frequent
from the number of people that walk the street in a thorough
way.

"Again the attention of the Corporation will lead to direct
that the descent shall begin immediately on the broad way, that the craft
of Carts or Carriages may be equal in all parts of these Streets lead-
ing from Greenwich Street, thereby avoiding that great evil so very
discernable in those to the southward of them.

"It is observable that Crown Street—Cortlandt Street and Dye
Street, are both wide, and their length is about 300 paces from the
Broad way to the River. An addition can be made of 15 feet at
an Easy purchase of a strip of land that belong to the widow
Shaw, lying in the rear of the lots between Cortlandt and Dye
Streets formerly a ropewalk. All the injury that can produce is to
effect the two Corner Houses, built or to be built on the south side
of that street. But in order to extinguish fires that may hereafter
happen when Houses are erected on these Streets I have endeavored
to prevent and (with some success) Houses being built in the direc-
tion of Church Street which you will observe in the map is shaded
yellow. A Mr. Ward had purchased two Lots of the widow
Meadam who discovered the reasonableness and great utility that
would be derived to the publick readily assented to erect his build-
ings to answer so desirable a purpose, in an hope that he would be
recompensed for his loss of Land by the generous Public—Labor
my friend to have Church Street continued through the three
blocks to Crown Street . . . it is an object well worth the
public attention. The purchase of the Ground to be laid into an
intended street will not come very high, and if there are not Funds.
—much of the utility may be dispelled.

"From Samuel Ellis's new buildings to the northeaward of
the Market to Peter Mesier's former front the street was originally only
40 feet wide. Trinity Church Vestry began to widen Greenwich
Street at Ellis's Corner to 66 feet which is continued through their
Lands. It is to be wished that the City Corporation would con-
tinue the Street to the southward, the same breadth, even to the
flat rock Battery. To do which it will appear at first sight to effect

in a high degree the landed estate of Peter Mesier's Family—John
Thurman—Peter Rutgers—Samuel Ellis's and Nicholas Ruggers
® owners by continuity through their Property—But on a little
reflection it is obvious to discernment that by closing the passage
that formerly was occupied as a street nearer the River and placing
the street in lieu thereof to commence at Abraham Mesier's corner
and extending it to the corner of the Range of the street back of
Trinity Church, it will take but little more ground than was for-
merly allotted to go round the Docks as it was called, and even if
there be any lack of soil for what the proprietors surrender for
the street, the City Corporation will doubtless extend their grants
into the River to their utmost bounds to make a compensation.

"In laying out the water lots to be made Land, belonging to
the Church and Collèges corporations to the southward of Cham-
bress Street, It will appear upon the Records of the City Corpora-
tion that the water lots granted to those Corporations shall be
similar to those that appear in a block of the Map to the westward
of Skinner's distillery in which an useless street is described—and It
was as absurd to lay down each lott with a Bevil. To remedy that
inconvenience and disagreeable appearance, it was thought proper
by the committees of the Collèges & Church corporations to make
them more uniform and have they adopted a more eligible plan as
described in the above plan by red lines in the front of Cap Robert Dales
buildings where the building lots on the west side of Greenwich
Street and fronting Hudsons River only are out of Square. All the
water lots to the southward of Roosevelts Estate are unimproved
to the extent of their Grants and therefore with facility may be reg-
ulated by the plan; where the desired alterations are designed the
line is marked with a red line.

"It is very remarkable that from Thames Street (at the bottom
of which there is a spacious slip 100 feet wide & near 300 feet into
the River) until the Battery—there is not a Cartway into the City
distant one from the other 1600 feet. If only one street should
be thought proper to be opened for the accommodation of the
Public, a lane, opposite to Verlageson will be the properest,
because it is in the center of the area and equal distance from all
part of the City. And the purchase of Mr Lambart Moore's and that
in the rear of his will be the most eligible to lay upon a Cartway. If it is
alleged that the high Bank will prevent it. The answer is that the
proprietors of the water lots will necessarily require all the Bank
to fill up the water to be made land. Their Grants it is supposed re-
stricts the proprietors to improve the lots as is usual in a certain
time and that period it is supposed nearly expired. Besides which
it may be also proper that the land opposite Mr. David Johnson's
House and another Robinson's Street to the southward of Trinity
Church should be widened.

"Prevent as much as in you lays the water lots to the westward
of the Market on the North River from being rented on building
loans [7]; they ought to be reserved for the Market Boats, whether
the Market is continued where it is or that the broad way remains
established.

"A reform is much required in Stone Street; it was anciency
about 20 feet wide and latterly few or no reputable Inhabitant
chose to reside in it.—On the North side the lots in general ex-
tended to pottery lane; if it is again rebuilt upon the same foun-
dations of a narrow street no man that hath a desire to live in some
degree desirablle will erect a good habitation there. But it will
rather be filled with Huts or buildings of little consequence. To
remedy which, if each proprietor surrenders 25 feet of his front
there then will be a loss of the two corner lots only, to compensate
the proprietors of the said two lots. Those on the south side may
be assessed to pay the value thereof. And it cannot be considered
that those on the North side suffers any diminution by the surrender
when it is so evident that their estates will be rather improved. For
reputable Inhabitants of that Street when made 45 feet wide will
cover to reside therein when it is open—airy—and admits the kind
influence of the Sun. Were it possible to regulate the two southern
streets that are parallel to this now described it would prove useful
for the occupiers. Pottery lane is only mentioned; it must take
its fate.

"While I am removed at so great a distance from your Metropo-
lis, I cannot reflect with unconcern on the singular advantages that
may be derived to the order and splendor of its buildings—every
disagreeable object that can possibly be removed which may hurt
the eye of the Citizen, or particularly of so many strangers that will
naturally resort to your City is wished to be corrected. I have
pointed out such only as be effected with little expence from the 1775.

Situation of the Premises—Should wisdom predominate and they are adopted shall think myself well compensated for the little pains I have taken to promote the design that must ultimately fall to the share of you and your dependants.

"Be pleased to recollect that I pointed out to you a most lovely situation capable of the highest Improvement to enlarge the City. I mean upon Mr. Rutger's and Mr. DeLANCEY'S Land. It is the most beautiful Site that can possibly be described upon the Island. I hastily drew some rude lines upon one of Ratoz's maps left with Mr. Pintard. The proprietors of lots on Rutgers Ground may surrender them upon the plan that was laid down by Marxschall, which is too much confined as to the breadth and direction of the streets. You will discover that I have laid down a street from Peter Earls to Byvanks; some part takes in the River where it interferes the City Corporation will demand a small amount, which the proprietors in front may well pay. Or if it surrender some of their lots to be laid into the streets where will be the impropierty of granting one water lots to be made land in lieu thereof [?] I see none and where the public are hemicited why not meet each other half way [?]."

From the original letter, in metal file No. 11, city clerk's record-room.

Anthony Van Dam, the author of this survey and opinion, served as one of the port wardens of New York for ten years or more prior to this letter—Col. Hist. MSS., Eng., 745, 746, 747, 751. He was one of the merchants transacting business in Dock St. in 1775-6, his trade being principally confined to wines and liquors—N. Y. City during the Am. Rev. (1861), 35. The charter of the Chamber of Commerce, dated March 13, 1770, shows him then to be secretary of that body.—See Laws of N. T. (1784), Chap. 30. He was also a member of the general committee of one hundred citizens, or "a commercial committee."

In 1786, his place of business was at No. 13 Nassau St.—City Directory. He died in London in 1807.—Sabine, Loyalists of the Am. Rev., II: 177.

Henry Rensselaer, to whom the letter was written, appears to have been the Rensselaer of the fifth generation, known as "Henry the Whig" before the Revolution, and "Henry the Patriot" afterward. He became a merchants' and a bankers' man. He was a member of the great committee of two hundred—and, as president, of the committee of the whole—(See PI. 43, Vol. IV.).

Hamm, Famous Families of N. T., II: 77.

For the report of the commissioners on laying out streets in the burnt part of the city, see Mr 29, 1783. See also Je 9, 1784.

The following notice is published: "For Sale, that agreeably situated Island, known by the name of Blackwell's Island, On the East River, about four miles from this City. It is without exception one of the most healthy situations in this state. It is remarkable for the number of fish and fowl that is caught there in the different seasons. There is on the premises, two small Dwelling houses, a Barn, Bake and Fowl House, Cider Mill; a large Orchard, containing 450 of the best grafted fruit trees, such as Newton & golden pippins, spitsinburgs, peimans, bow apples, pears, peaches, plums. There is a number of small dresser and above ground ready cleared to begin breaking immediately; and the subscriber has a complete set of quarry tools, with all his farming utensils and stock to dispose of at the same time. The Island abounds with running springs of most excellent water. The above contains 107 acres, eight of which are salt meadow, and the whole has been considerably improved with manure, and in good fence. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or half of the said Island, may be further informed by enquiring at Mr. Joseph Hallett's, No. 204, Water Street, New York, or on the premises of James Blackwell.—N. T. Packs, Mr 8, 1784.

For an historical account of Blackwell's Island, see Mr 25, 1685.

But apparently nothing came of this offer to sell the Island, and the reason for offering it may be judged from a subsequent notice in the newspapers of 1785 which states that James Blackwell is an insolvent debtor and all his estate was assigned to James Hallett and Joseph Stringham as assignees, who requested all creditors to produce their accounts before September 1, 1785, on which date a settlement would be made and that on April 20, 1785, the Southwest part of Blackwell's Island with two small houses, 'barn, bake, cider mill,' an orchard stock and farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture would be sold at public vendue. On the same day Jacob Blackwell offered the north-east part of the Island for sale, both parts completing the whole Island."—N. Y. H. S. Bull., July, 1921, citing N. T. Packet, Mr 10, 1785. In spite of all these circumstances and offers for sale, the island remained in the hands of the Blackwell family. See, further, Ja 22, 1794.

The common council passes "A Law relative to the admission of Freeman."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 12. It was published in full in N. T. Packs, Mr 18, 1785. It is, in effect, offering for their friends, connections, or those they may have business with; the subscriber has opened a book, as a City Register, alphabetically arranged, at the bar of the Coffee-House, where any gentleman now resident in the City, either as a house-keeper or lodger, or those who may hereafter arrive may insert their names and place of residence. The said Register will always lay open at the bar of the Coffee-House, by which means the disappointments so frequently happening to those who enquire or are enquired after will be prevented.—[signed] Cornelius Bradford.—N. T. Y. Jour. & State Gaz., Mr 11, 1784.

This was the Merchants' Coffee House, at the s. e. cor. of Wall and Water Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 979. See Mr 11, 1786.

Mangel M'Intosh, in his "History of all things whatever," published 1788-91, gives the following account of the Coffee-House: "...the house was built on the east side of Water Street, near the shore, and had a room on the first floor, and on the second a room 4 stories high, sufficient for a ball or a dinner, and well furnished for that purpose. It originally had a patent for filming the streets from the Goal to fresh-water agreeable to an order of the Corporation."

It has not proved possible to identify this street with certainty; cf. Collect St in L. M. R. K., III: 997; Pls. 90 and 74, Vol. III.

"...a sedan Chair will constantly attend, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 12 at Night, at the Sign of the Free-Mason, in Wall-Street, nearly opposite the Coffee-House. Only one Shilling for a Turn will be required."—Ind. Gaz., Mr 11, 1784.

Mrs. Maria Farmer, a daughter of Abraham Gouverneur, and grand-daughter of Jacob Leisler, presents to the state senate, through its president, "an accurate portrait of . . . Christopher Columbus, taken from an original painting, anno 1592, and which has been in her family upwards of 150 years."—Senate Jour., July 1, 1786. H. VIII: 46.

The gift is accepted, and the senate orders that it be placed "in their convention room."—Penn. Packet (Phila.), Mr 23, 1784. On March 18, 1787, a resolution was passed by the senate that the picture be removed from New York City, and "put up in some suitable place in the Senate Chamber."—Senate Jour. See N 5, 1787. The one now in the city hall is a copy. See N 19, 1787.

The following are elected officers of the Bank of New York: Alexander M'Dougall, president; Samuel Franklin, William Maxwell, Robert Bowne, Nicholas Low, Comfort Sands, Daniel M'Cormick, Alexander Hamilton, Isaac Roosevelt, Joshua Waddington, John Vanderbilt, Thomas Randall, and Thomas B. Stoughton, directors; and William Seton, cashier.—N. T. Packet, Mr 15, 1785.

The common council passes "A Law for altering and directing the Uses of the public Seals of this City," and orders that it be printed in one of the public newspapers.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 16. It requires that the "City Seal," the "Seal of the Mayor's Court," and the "Seal of Mayoralty" (see N 4, 1733), be altered in the following manner: "That the device, on the said seals respectively, in representation of an Imperial crown be defaced, and that instead thereof, the crest of the arms of the State of New York, that is to say, a representation of a semi globe, with a soaring eagle thereon, be inserted, and that the Mayor be authorized to cause the said seals respectively to be altered accordingly." The uses of the three seals, as specified in this law, are the same as those directed by the law of Nov. 4, 1735 (p. v.).—N. T. Packet, Ap 8, 1784. See, further, S. 1.

Nicholas de Peyster, in a petition to the common council, states that he "is Proprietor of a Peice of Ground of fifty feet in Breadth along the East River in the Out Ward of this City, lying to the Eastward of Beckmann Dock;" that, in front of this ground, "some short Time before the Commencement of the late War," he "obtained a Grant of the Right to the Soil under Water from high to low Water and two hundred feet into the said East River; and that he "run out and finished in front of his said Ground a compleat and well built Warf or Dock of Wood Earth and Stone, almost to the Extent of the said two hundred Feet," which cost him at least
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£260. He further states "That in the late War while this City was in the Possession of the Enemy, the whole of the said Warf was taken away to ballast their Shipping and otherwise destroyed so entirely that nothing now remains but the vacant Beach on which it had been erected;" and that, "altho' frequent Application was made for the Purpose to the British," he was "never able to procure from them any Consideration or Recompence for his said Warf." He therefore asks that the quit-rents, due to the City on its grant of the water lot, be remitted. From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "Read 16th March 1784 & referred to Aldm Broome Randall & Ivers.

An ordinance is passed "for the speedy and effectual cleansing of the City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I. 16. The full text was published in the N. Y. Packet, Mar. 16, 1866. Mr. McComb was appointed one of the city surveyors, in place of Mr. Bancker.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I. 15. This was the father of John McComb who, in 1802 (see Mr. 24, 1800), became one of the architects of the city hall. The elder McComb died in New Jersey in 1812 in his 77th year; so, doubtless, his experience contributed to the practical knowledge which his son displayed as master builder. See articles by Prof. John C. Van Dyke and Edward S. Wilke in Rutgers College Pubs., No. 14, which is entitled The One Hundredth Anniversary of the erection of Queen's Building, Rutgers College, June 23d, 1909 (pub. by the college, 1910). See also descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 660-67.

William Smith, late chief justice of New York, but at this time residing in England, presents a memorial to the commissioners "Applying for Act of Parliament for erecting Losses & Services of the Ameri[an] Loyalists." It reads, in part:

"Being a Son of one of the Kings Judges and a Native of the Province of New York and many years in the profession of the Law, and ever since the year 1767 a member of His Majestys Council and having been constituted Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and one of the Council to the several Commissions issued since 1778 for restoring peace to that Country—I presume that it cannot be necessary to trouble your Board at this day with any Declaration of my Principles on [et] the History of my Conduct in the late Contest which has so unhappily terminated in the rent if not in the ruin of the British Empire.

"If nevertheless witnesses should be desired upon the Question of my Fidelity to the Crown or my attachment to the general Interests of the Empire give me leave Gentlemen to refer you to Lord Dunmore Lieutenant General Tryon and Lieut. General Robertson who were Governors of the province and to Lord Carlisle, Mr. Eden and Gov't Johnston the Commissioners of 1778 and to Sir Henry Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton the Commanders in Chief. To these I can add other respectable Characters of this Country some of whose confidential and important correspondence are able to shew you by what Principles I have been actuated and to what Councils I recommended for preventing the War, and when it had commenced to Guard against the fatal seperation it has effected.

"The annexed Estimate will shew, as much as, in the singularity of my Case, ought to be the subject of your Consideration. I must not tender to you as others do a Computation of the value of my whole Estate real and personal. The Usurpation did not proceed against me to Attainted nor against my property to Confiscation and in the prospect that my Countrymen will neither be so unjust nor entirely regardless of the Definite Treaty—I flatter myself that tho at present seceded from my Funds and cast upon the Bounty of Great Britain for support this distress will continue only until the present ferment have had time to be composed.

"I am affected by two of their Laws—the one passed in June 1778 and the other in July 1782.

"Under the first I was expelled from the interior Country into the British Lines for refusing an Oath to abjure the Kings Sovereignty and its sanctions are the double taxation of my Estate and upon being found in the Colony the perpetual Impotism of my property, and of Confiscation of the profits of my Real Estate for Life and the whole personally for ever.

"The other Act prohibits me, as well as the other Loyalists that were within the British Lines from recovering any of our Debts.

"If these Laws are never to be repealed, my Condition is indeed to be deplored, but in the hope already suggested I cannot bring the whole of my real and personal Estate into Account for Compensation, I certainly ought not."—American Loyalists. Audit Office Transcripts, XLIV: 697-10.

The legislature passes "An Act to remove Doubts which may have arisen respecting the Charter Rights of the Minister, Elders and Deacons of The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New-York, in Consequence of the late Invasion of this State." It recites the fact that the charter granted by King William III, and signed by the English Ministers, was confirmed by the Revolution War. This act therefore declares that the charter and all the "estates, rights, powers, authorities, liberties, privileges, franchises, preemnences and immunities thereby granted and confirmed," which were held and enjoyed by the church on April 19, 1775, by virtue of the charter or by virtue of any act of the legislature of this state while this was a colony, shall continue in full force and efficacy. It was referred to a committee to make "such further provisions for the support and security of the Church, and the ministers, deacons, and others, and for the advancement of the Protestant Dutch Church in this State than may be necessary, or of any part thereof," between April 18, 1775, and the date of this act (March 17, 1784).

The ministers, elders and deacons who, because of their adherence to their country's cause, were compelled by the British army to leave the city, or those who have returned since the evacuation, shall be deemed to hold these offices, respectively, until others shall be appointed or elected in their stead, according to the charter. The charter contained a clause giving power to the minister, elders, and deacons to raise money "for repairing, amending and enlarging the church and steeple, belfrey, cemetery or church-yard," etc. As this power was never exercised, and the present minister, elders, and deacons are willing to surrender it, the act provides that it shall not hereafter be exercised, but shall be abrogated and repealed.—Laws of N. Y. 1784, cII, 1-6.

Elizabeth Holt changes the name of her paper (see F 19) to The New-York Journal, and State Gazette.—Early Newspapers, II: 443; Bringham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 448. See F 17, 1785.

The common council passes an ordinance "for paving the Streets and for preventing Nuisances within this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 17. The full text was pub. in the N. Y. Packet, Apr. 1784.

The surviving governors of King's College present a petition to the legislature, which states: "That the greater Part of the Governors of the said College have since the commencement of the late War died out or departed this State whereby a sufficient number of Governors cannot be convened for the carrying on of the Business of the said College agreeably to its Charter. . . . "That many Parts of the said Charter are inconsistent with that Liberty and that Civil and Religious Freedom which our present happy Constitutional points out—and that an Alteration of that Charter in such points as well as an Extension of the Privileges of the said College so as to render it the Mother of an University to be established within this State would tend to diffuse Knowledge and the good of the Country for the time to come.

The petitioners add that they submit the charter to the legislature for revision, "so as to render it more adequate to these important Ends," and asking for confirmation to the college of "such Estate as was unquestionably appropriated to its use." The signers of this petition are Leonard Lipsenard, Jno. Livingston, Wm. Walton, Sam. Bayard, Jr., Geo. Clinton, Rich. Morris, Jas. Duane, Gerard Bancker, Egburt Benson, J. H. Livingston, Sam. Provost, John Rodgers, and John Morin Scott.

James Duane, a state senator, promptly introduced a bill, entitled "An Act for establishing a University within this State."—Fine, King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College (1917). See, further, My 1.

The cartmen are admitted as freemen.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 19. This was perhaps due to the need of employing them in large numbers in cleaning and repairing the city. On March 30, forty-three others were admitted; on April 6, thirty-five; on April 15, thirty-five; on April 22, nine; on May 11, fifty-four, etc.—ibid., I: 20, 21, 23-24, 27, 31, 35, 43, etc.

The legislature passes an act authorizing "Governor's or Officers of the New York Island " for the use of the governor until the legislature shall otherwise order. The governor is to have charge of Fort George, and other fortifications, and public works and buildings within the city erected for military purposes on lands belonging to the state, and shall give orders to secure and preserve them. The commissioners of fortification are to assign to the governor any one of the forfeited houses which he may select for his residence, except those assigned to the use of the secretary. The house of William
The common council grants a petition of Adolph Waldron for a continuance of his lease of the ferry from N.Y. to Brooklyn, which he hired on May 1, 1776, but which he was compelled to abandon during the war while serving as captain of a troop of light horse which he raised. He expresses willingness to bear the loss sustained in abandoning the ferry, and gives an inventory and valuation of the former contents of the Brooklyn ferry-house, etc. These included 9 negroes (valued at £62:10:0), 15 horses, 5 "Riding Chairs with Harness," 1 sulkky, 1 stage wagon, 9 boats with sails and oars (valued at £28:0), 2 milch cows, wine, porter, gin, 5 spinning wheels, various kitchen utensils (including "1 Large Oyster Roaster"), various tools, 3 beds, 11 chairs, 3 back chairs, 1 speaking trumpet, 4 compasses, china, etc. There is also enclosed with his petition an itemized account of his labour and expenses from Nov. 26, 1783, to April 6, 1784, consisting largely of repairs on the old ferry-boats, amounting in all to £63:14:—

From original MSS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room; and M. C. C. (1784-1812), I: 26.

The common council orders the issuance of a warrant on the city to pay John Simmons £61:13:4 "for his Act for Expenses attending the Corporation meeting at his House during the last Winter."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 27. At this time, taverns were still used by the city, as in the early English colonial period, for public business, for committee and special meetings of the common council, and for special entertainments, as instanced by the taverns of Walter Hayer, and of John Simmons.—Ibid., I: 276, 358.

The legislature passes "An Act for making such Alterations in the Charter of the Corporation of Trinity Church as to render it more conformable to the Constitution of the State."—Laws of N. T. (1784), chap. 33. The corporate name was not changed until March 10, 1758 (p. 65).

The act of 1693 "for settling a Ministry," and several other similar acts of later years, including the act of 1700 "against Jeunes and Popish Priests" are repealed.—Laws of N. T., chap. 38.

Father Farmer, a Jesuit who ministered to a Roman Catholic congregation in Wall St., secretly, before the Revolution (see 1776), now came boldly to New York to look after the remnant of his flock, and find eighteen communicants. Mass was celebrated in hired halls and in the embassies of the French and Spanish legations in 1784 and 1785. Regarding the further activities of Catholics, see Eccles. Rec. III: 1450-51.

The first meeting of the Chamber of Commerce under its revitalized charter (see Ap. 15) is held. John Alsop is elected president, Isaac Sears, vice-president, John Broome, treasurer, and John Blodgett, superintendent.—The arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of Great Britain toward the late Colonies (now States of America), having been such as to compel the People of these States to have recourse to Arms for the Defence of their Liberty and Property, and the Invasion of the State of New York having driven the Inhabitants of the City to the cruel necessity of leaving their Houses and Property and to retire into the Country, the Exercise of the Rights and Privileges of the Chamber were, in consequence of the War, suspended from the Third of May One Thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-five to the Sixth of July One thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-nine [interior for Je 21, 1779, q.v.]. When a number of the Members Assumed the Duties of the Powers contained in their Charter, under the Patronage of the British Commanders— and the Influence of the Chamber having been Manifestly directed to Aid the British in Subjugating these States—A number of the Members and other Citizens, on their return to this City, taking into Consideration the State of the Chamber and being advised by Council that the Charter of the said Chamber had been forfeited and lost by reason of the Misuser and Nonuser of the same, They thought it most advisable to petition the Legislature for a Confirmation of the said Charter.—Bishop, A Chron. of 150 Years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y. 1768-1818, 39-40.

The butchers and neighbors of the Fly Market being "desirous of covering the Slip at the lower end of said Market & extending the said Market over the said Slip to the Bridge across the same to make Room for the Country People who bring Produce thereto," a committee of the common council is appointed (p. 24), which was also directed to make such improvements and direct the addition to be made on the said Market.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 29. The committee reported on May 12 (p. v.).
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1784. The common council appoints a committee "for altering and laying out & keeping in Repair the public Roads in the Harlem Division of the Out Ward." —M. C. G. (1784-1785), i: 29.

22. The vestry minutes of Trinity Church, beginning with this month, are here for the first time introduced with this note: "At a Meeting of the Corporation of Trinity Church of the City of New York (conformable to the amended charter, doubtless,) instead of "At a Meeting of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen, etc." —Trin. Min. (MS.).

24. John McComb, in a bill for materials and work done at the "Exchange," the "Old City Hall," and the "Execution House," between April 24 and July 10, charges the city $31,341.11. From original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. See also M. C. C. (1784-1813), i: 61.

26. "Resolved That the Committee on Leases be empowered to hire a Dwelling house for the Rector [Rev. Samuel Provoost] for the ensuing year at such Rent as they can agree for." —Trin. Min. (MS.).


30. The Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., Henry Remsen, and others, in a petition to the common council, state that they "have procured a person, of whose capacity they are sufficiently satisfied, to open a grammar school for the instruction of youth in the English, Latin, and Greek languages;" that, "at present, there is not any convenient building, or room to be procured in this city for the purpose of such a School." They ask the common council for the use of "the late library-room in the State-house," for a school-room, "until a university be established, or so long as the same may be spared from other public uses." —From original petition in metal file No. 5, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read April 30th 1784 granted during the pleasure of the Corporation," M. C. C. (1784-1813), i: 50. See Mr. 16, 1785.

32. Thomas Arden and others residing near the Sluice, in a petition to the common council, complain of it as a great nuisance, and ask that it be removed. Richard Dean, in another petition, offers proposals "for erecting a Slaughter House on his Estate in the North River, to which means every convenience for keeping it perpetually sweet and clean, for the lower parts of the Building will be cleansed twice a day by the Tides, and the upper he will convey Warm Water to from his Distillery by means he will institute for the purpose." He also says he will provide a yard for cattle, and employ a man to keep the building clean. He adds that "the Cattle can be housed, without passing thro' any part of the Town, by the Greenwich Road, and can be landed at his Dock from New Jersey, which may probably be an Encouragement for more Cattle to be brought from that Quarter, than has hitherto been done, arising from the want of a Conveniency of this Kind." He asks for the exclusive right to keep a slaughter-house for 31 years. See further action on My. 12.

A city ordinance is passed to regulate the public markets and to prevent the forestalling of provisions. Every day except Sunday is appointed a public market day, from sunrise to sunset. The public markets are to be held at such places as the common council shall from time to time appoint. —N. Y. Packet, My. 3, 1784; M. C. C. (1784-1813), i: 50.

May 1. The legislature passes an act for granting certain privileges to the college heretofore called Kings College, for altering the name and charter thereof, and erecting an university within this State. All the rights, powers, etc. heretofore vested in the corporation of Kings College are vested in "the Regents of the University of the State of New York." Regents are named, and another one shall be appointed by the clergy of the various religious denominations of the State. The regents are to choose a chancellor, vice-chancellor, treasurer, and secretary, from their own number. The powers and property vested in the regents are defined. Their powers in the matter of founding schools and colleges in any part of the state are stated. Religious bodies are permitted to institute professorships, and power is conferred on the regents to grant degrees, "as well in

divinity, philosophy, civil and municipal laws, as in every other art, science and faculty whatsoever as are or may be conferred by all or any of the universities in Europe." See Mr. 12, 1785. This act also provides that the college within the city of New York heretofore called Kings College, be forever here after called and known by the name of Columbia College." Nothing is said in this law about changing the device or the words in the college seal. —Laws of N. Y. (1784), chap. 251; Pine, King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College (1917), 17-20. See, further, Ap. 13, 1787. For fuller history of the Regents, see N. T. Times, Mr. 2, 1913 (Part V, p. 14). See Mr. "That the college within the city of New York heretofore called Kings College, be forever here after called and known by the name of Columbia College." Nothing is said in this law about changing the device or the words in the college seal. —Laws of N. Y. (1784), chap. 251; Pine, King's College and the Early Days of Columbia College (1917), 17-20. See, further, Ap. 13, 1787. For fuller history of the Regents, see N. T. Times, Mr. 2, 1913 (Part V, p. 14).

Alexander MacDougall, president of the Bank of New York (see F. 26), advertises for the subscribers to this bank to pay to the first half of their subscriptions on June first to William Seton, the cashier, at No. 67 St. George's Square. —N. T. jour., My. 6, 1784.

Congress directs that the commissary of military stores or the person in charge of the public stores at Carlisle, Pa., "deliver to the order of the corporation of the city of New-York, the bells which have been taken from the churches and other public edifices in the said city, if any such bells remain in his possession." —Jour. of Congress (pub. 1823), IV: 395. See Mr. 2.

"The Post-Office is removed from No. 38, Smith-street [see N. 28, 1783], to No. 4, Queen-street." —N. Y. Packet, My. 3, 1784. See Mr. 13, 1784.

At a meeting of the Whig Society in the long-room in the Coffee House, it is resolved that an ordinance should be passed for removing from this state "certain characters of influence, who have uniformly manifested an inveterate opposition to the liberties of the people." It was agreed that such removal would not be repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great Britain. —N. Y. Packet, My. 17, 1784.

The legislature passes an act to appoint commissioners to settle and adjust any differences which may arise between the proprietors of certain lots in the city of New York, the buildings whereon were burnt in the year 1776, and for altering the streets which heretofore were laid out adjoining to such lots. —Laws of N. Y. (1784), chap. 94; ibid. (1786), chap. 50; M. C. C. (1784-1813), i: 126. See My. 14, 1784. The legislature pass a "Act to prevent the spreading of infectious distempers in this State." It designates "Bedlow's" Island as a place of quarantine, or such other place and for such time as the governor, or in his absence the mayor, of New York, may direct. —Laws of N. Y. (1784), chap. 57 (1 Greenleaf, 117, 144).

At a meeting of the "Regents of the University of the State of New York" (see My. 1), Gov. Clinton is elected chancellor; Lieut-Gov. Van Cortlandt, vice-chancellor; Brockholst Livingston, treasurer; and Robert Harpur, secretary. The treasurer and secretary are instructed to "demand and receive from the late Treasurer and Clerk of the late corporation of the College called King's College, and from any other person or persons, all records, books, papers, &c., appertaining to the said late corporation, or the office of the said late corporation." Committees are also appointed to supervise the repair of the college building (see O 14), to report by-laws, to devise a proper seal, to take measures for the recovery of moneys due the college, and to engage instructors "for the term of twelve months." —Hist. of Columbia Univ. 1754-1904, 61. See My. 15.

The city is in debt on its bonds to the extent of $1,382,711. For detailed summary of these obligations, see Man. Com. Coun. (1839), 511.

Congress commissions Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson to make treaties of commerce with European powers. Franklin reached Philadelphia, on his return, on Sept. 14, 1785. —Winsor, VII: 233. Regarding Adams and Jefferson, see F. 25 and Mr. 10, 1785, respectively.

The legislature passes an act providing for the appointment of seven commissioners to dispose, at private sale or public vendue, of all the heretofore unsold confiscated estates. —Laws of N. Y., 7th sess., chap. 64 (printed by Ehz. Holt, 1784).

The legislature also enacts a law "to preserve the freedom and independence of this State." As there are persons "holding principles inimical to the Constitution," and citizens of this state "entertaining sentiments hostile to its independence," who have "taken an active part in the late war in opposition to the present government," it is deemed "improper and dangerous that such persons should be suffered to hold . . . any such office or place
De Witt Clinton is admitted to the junior class of Columbia College. He is the first student to enter the institution under its new name.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 62. He graduated on April 11, 1786 (q.v.). The college had been closed to students since April 6, 1776 (q.v.); when it was converted into a barracks for troops. During the war it was also used as a hospital (see Je 4, 1777, 1784). 17

The vestry of Trinity Church resolves “That the Committee of Repairs do forthwith employ Workmen to pull down the remaining part of the Tower of Trinity Church, and to enclose Trinity and Saint Paul’s Burying Grounds.”—Trin. Min. (MS.). See Je 15. See also des. of Pl. 49, Vol. I, and A. Pl. 8, Vol. III.

The following announcement is published: “The heirs and other representatives of Annie Bogardus, widow, deceased, are requested to attend at Cape’s Tavern, on Saturday next, at 4 o’clock in the afternoon, on business of high importance, relative to the lands called Domine’s Hook, in this city, which formerly belonged to—New York, May 19, 1784.—N. T. Pack, My 20, 1784; Nash, Annae Jans Bogardus (1896), 71. See also F. 21; and Mr 18, 1788.

Phillip Minthorne, in a petition to the common council, states that “in the Year 1776 he left this City on the Approach of the British Troops, & retired with his family into the Jerseys;” that “when he so left this City he was a regularly appointed Weigh Master, that his scales stood in the street at the Back of the Stables of Cape’s Tavern;” and “that these scales were removed during his Absence into the Jerseys to the Forge Yard at the North River, where they now stand.” He asks that he be again appointed a weigh-master, “with permission to erect his scales on the Ground [where] they formerly stood.”—From original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk’s record-room), endorsed “read May 21 on May 21, 1784 & the prayer granted.” This petition is typical of several from returning refugees and soldiers, seeking reinstatement in their former employments, or seeking release from the payment of quit-rents on grants of land made to them just prior to the war.

The committee on docks and slips reports that Old Slip is in a ruinous condition, and likely to become an intolerable nuisance. They recommend “that a block about eight feet in width thrown across the Slip about fifty feet below the Bridge, and the intermediate space filled in” would largely remedy the fault, and that, to make this effective, the street fronting the slip should be paved “with a gradual Descent from the Corner of Duke Street down to the aforesaid Block.” A committee is appointed to execute these plans.—M. C. (1784-1811), 37-38.

The common council contributes $150 toward digging down Cortlandt Street, so that the descent will be easy, and that water from Broadway may be led into the North River.—M. C. (1784-1811), I: 37.

Marinus Willet, sheriff of the city and county of New York, protests to the common council against the insecurity of the “Goal.”—M. C. (1784-1811), I: 39.

A letter of this date from New York was published in a Halifax newspaper, describing a “mob” that, some time before, had met in the Fields at New York and passed resolutions that “every tyly or person suspected of toryism should be banished from the state.” On their way to the city hall, they met a couple of British officers, whom they placed on a cart and carried about “to the no small joy of the benovolent and humane whigs, as well as of every lover of peace and good order.” The “two Miogrents” were rescued by the governor, who “went attended by some of the Council and others of the lower class of people,” and the mob was thus “deprived of the unspeakable pleasure of seeing a taring and feathering match.” This much of the account is evidently written in a solemn, jealously.

The two men thus handled by the “mob” were Capt. Hend. Healy, and one Capt. Healy, a gentleman from Maine who is now here on public business.” The letter, which evidently was a political squib, was reprinted in a New York paper a month

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The common council orders that a "middle road" be laid out between the Post Road and the street called the Middle Road, through the Common Land at Manhattan St., M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 145-159. This was long afterward called the Middle Road, although occasionally mentioned in the records and elsewhere as Manhattan Avenue, a designation never formally adopted. See L. M. R. K., III: 1005.

Col. Matthew Clarkson is authorised by the Regents to go to France and the United Netherlands to solicit benefactions for the University of the State of New York, and to purchase "such philosophical apparatus for the College [Columbia] as Dr. Franklin, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, Ministers of the United States, should advise."—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 65.

The common council gives Aaron Gilbert sole charge of the city watch. He is required to "make strict enquiry into the Character & Conduct of all the Watchmen and . . . discharge such as shall not produce the most satisfactory Proof of their sobriety diligence and integrity and employ in their stead Citizens of established good Characters." He is to "direct the Watch to make their Rounds in silence."—M. C. C. (1783-1813), I: 40.

"It being represented that great Numbers of dead Bodies have been interred in the Burying Ground adjoining Trinity Church during that time that Graves can not be dug without obstructions from Coffins or human Bones that therefore many dead Bodies are placed within three feet of the Surface of the Earth whereby the health of the inhabitants of this City is evidently endangered, Therefore

Resolved That No Funerals be permitted in future in the burying Ground of Trinity Church except where families have used particular Burial Places therefor in some time past and except in the different vaults already built."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

The vestry also orders "That Mr. [William] Elewther the Fire Engineer of this City be permitted to build a house for a fire engine on such Part of Saint Pauls Burying Ground as the Committee of the Realtors shall think proper."—See S. 2.

June 27

A ordinance is passed prohibiting the use of iron-shod wheels after Aug. 1.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 44. See Mr 28, 1787, Mr 11, 1791.

Simeon King announces to "his friends and the public that he has opened a Tavern at the sign of the Indian King, No. 110, Water-street, the noted place formerly called the Royal Punch House [see Jl 1, 1780]; he has a pump which affords a constant supply of cold best water in the city, and equal in flavour to the Tea-water pump . . ."—N. Y. Gazette, Je 3, 1784.

The vestry of Trinity Church, because of its enormous debt (about $18,000), and the expenditure due to the destruction by fire of Trinity Church, the rector's house, the charity school-house, and the fences of the burying grounds, decides "that a number of lots of ground, belonging to this Corporation, situate to the southward of Chamber-street, be forthwith sold at public auction, in fee." The committee on leases, after examination of the various lots, is to report which should be sold and which leased. The members give notice of the days on which they will consider applications for the lots.—N. Y. Jour., Je 17, 1784 (in the archives of the Ann. Institute, N. Y.).

The Bank of New York is opened in the old Walton house, at 67 St. George's (Franklin) Square.—N. Y. Packet, Je 7, 1784.

The house was known also as 156 Queen St., and subsequently as 316 Pearl St. In 1787, the bank moved to No. 11 Hanover Square, and in 1796 purchased the house and lot at the north-east corner of William and Wall Sts. In the following year the house was demolished and a bank building erected.—Domett, Hist. of the Bank of New York, 1784-1884. The bank was incorporated in 1791.—Laws of N. Y., 1791, chap. 37. See also descript. of Pl. 72-b, I: 458.

The commissioners appointed by the act of May 4 to lay out the city in the burnt district recommend that Cortlandt and Crown Sts. be widened, and that Greenwich St. be continued southerly to the common, to be made to a plan proposed by Antheljem Man. The common council orders that the city surveyor survey, stake out, and regulate the streets accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 45-46, 47. For Van Dam's plan, see Mr 3.

The committee appointed on May 12 in connection with the removal of the slaughter-house reports that it is intolerable to the neighbourhood, and may be prejudicial to health; that it ought to be removed "to some place near the Water & that they would recommend Corlears Hook;" that, if Mr. Bayard will undertake it, he ought to be given the remainder of his lease without charge, grandly defines the city limits of the city locality, and the revenue from the slaughter-house collected for the use of the city. This is agreed to by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 44. See, for further action, Jl 1 and 21.

From this date to Oct. 27, John McComb received in various payments £1,085 for repairs to the bridewell.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 46, 51, 56, 60, 69, 72, 81, 90, 105. On Nov. 11, he was paid £150 toward finishing the building, and on Dec. 8, he received £150 more.—Ibid., I: 99, 106. He was paid £150, on March 16, 1785, for more repairs to the bridewell, and on Sept. 23, £18760 for the same purpose.—Ibid., I: 125, 170. See Ag 13.

A proposal of Elias Burger is agreed to by the common council, to "lay a Block across Beekman Slip—Six feet at the Bottom & five feet at the Top, Timber Iron, filling up with Stone compleat, Workmanship & all Charges included at twenty Shillings per foot."—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 47-48. On Aug. 26, Burger was paid £100 for this work.—Ibid., I: 67.

Stephen Dolebeer announces that he has "Revised" the Blue Bell Tavern at Fort Washington, "where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers."—N. Y. Packet, Je 15, 1784.

The common council ordered that the Post Road, at about the present 16 St. Rd., at the L. M. R. K., III: 977, locates it on the west side of the Post Road, disproving the statement of O 12, 1753 (p.c.); but erroneously states that it is shown on Pl. 87-b, Vol. III.

The walls of the burned Trinity Church, which have been a menace to the locality, are being thrown down. The church is to be rebuilt as soon as possible.—Ind. Jour., Je 16, 1784. This report was done, however, until 1788 (p.c.). See also descript. of Pl. 49, I: 362. Mayor Duane reports to the common council a plan for the future Management of the Alms House and the Bridewell or House of Employment, which he and the commissioners of the bridewell have agreed upon. The report recites that, as a result of the war, the number of the poor maintained at public expense has greatly increased, and that the annual tax to be assessed for their sustenance has become burdensome and in danger of being oppressive. Also, since the evacuation of this district by the British, "the tranquility of the Inhabitants hath been disturbed by an idle and profligate Banditti who continue to rob and steal . . . and by other abandoned Vagrants and Prostitutes whom the ordinary Process of Justice hath not awed nor reclaimed." It is conceived that only the disinterestedness of the "Bridewell or House of Employment," rigorously administered, will be effectual to correct and restrain "those shameful Enormities." But the "Alms House and Bridewel House of Employment are at present in the immediate Government of the Mayor Recorder & Aldermen (the former in conjunction with the Vestrymen and the latter in conjunction with the Assistants or Common Council Men);" and these magistrates are "veteranenced with the "Management of Affairs of affairs" (the dispensation of justice, regulating the police, and managing the revenues) that they cannot extend the degree of care to "either of the said Institutions" that their importance and the public good demand. The mayor and commissioners of the bridewell therefore submit a plan of management to remedy these conditions, and this is approved.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 48-50.

The Mutual Hook and Ladder Company (volunteers) is organized. It went out of existence in September, 1804. The six volumes of its original MS. records are preserved in the city clerk's library, room 357, Municipal Bldg.'

The alteration of "the Street called Golden Hill or John Street" will cause damages for which two petitioners ask compensation, but the common council decides that no relief can be given.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 52.

The common council agrees that the city will purchase of Mr. Bayard the materials of the slaughter-house; and it is ordered that the commissioners of forfeitures of the Southern District be applied to "for a Piece of Ground of about three acres said to be in possession of John Delaney to be used as a Penn for the Slaughter House but if he refuses the city should purchase a lot in that locality, and the revenue from the slaughter-house collected for the use of the city. This is agreed to by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), I: 52.

The repaired Brick Presbyterian Church on Beekman St.,
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The water, on each side near the front of the lots."—M. C. G. (1784–1831), I: 62.

For "flagging &c at the Exchange," the common council authorizes payment of £4,712.6; and for carpenter's work and materials at the exchange bridge and exchange, £401.17s.—M. C. G. (1784–
1831), I: 62.

Rev. John Christopher Kunze, “late senior minister of the Lutheran churches in Philadelphia and Professor of Oriental Languages in the University, who is appointed the Lutheran Minister of the Trinity and Christ Churches in this city," arrives in New York.—N. T. Packet, Aug 2, 1784. The two churches had been united, on Jan. 6, under the name of "The United German Lutheran Churches in the City of New York." All services were held in the Lutheran Church (corner of Frankfort and William Sts.) because the Lutheran Trinity Church, burned on Sept. 21, 1786 (p. 74), was never rebuilt.—Kretzmann, The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am., 30. It seems that when the old church on Broadway and Rector St. was burned, its walls being of stone, were left standing, and the building, though never used thereafter by the congregation, was rented for business purposes (see My 30, 1791 and S 6, 1792. See also M 24, 1790.

Trinity rector fires the pay of two assistant ministers, Uzal Ogden and Rev. Benjamin Moore, at £200 each per annum, at the same time appointing a committee to raise this sum by subscription.—Trin. Min. (M.S.) in N. Y. H. S.

Lafayette arrives in New York from Havre in the packet ship "Curator." The next day, "he was invited to a splendid entertain- ment, where the officers stationed in their ships, which had been long east aide, but were now resumed in honour of the occasion . . . ." He passed a few days in New York, and departed for Philadelphia.—A Complete Hist. of the Marquis de Lafayette, by an officer in the late army (1826), 156-57. Lafayette came to America to see Gen. Washington and to greet his companions in arms after the declaration of peace. "He was received everywhere by the people with cordial demonstrations of friendship and attachment. Having spent some happy days amid the delightful surroundings of Mount Vernon, whither he was conducted by General Washington, who had gone to Richmond to meet him, he revisited Williamsburg, Yorktown, and other points of interest in the Virginia campaign; he stopped at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston upon his journey through the Middle States and New England; and he sailed for France from New York on the 24th of January, 1786."—Charlemagne Tower, Jr., The Marquis de Lafayette in the Am. Revolution, II: 467-68, citing "Voyage aux Etats-Unis en 1784," in Mémoires, Correspondance et Manuscrits, II: 95-107. Cf. D 14.

Trinity corporation offers a large number of lots for sale. These are in Broadway, Partition, Vesey, Greenwich, Barclay, Robinson, and Corlears Sts.—N. T. Packet, Aug 12, 1784.

A committee is appointed "to confer with the common council of the bridewell [see My 14] relative to the employing of Persons (confined therein) in levelling &c the Ground about the public buildings in this City."—M. C. G. (1784–1831), I: 64. Vagrants housed in the bridewell were frequently employed for similar work during the years following.—Ibid., I: 173, 317, 341, 476. For another kind of employment, see D 3, 1788.

The first of several parcels of land in the Bowery estate of James de Lancey is sold under the New York act of confiscation. Other parcels were sold throughout 1784, '85, and '86, the total receipts being $2,341,987.75. The common council of forfeitures were Isaac Stourentibus and Philip van Cordant. This estate, formerly in the "Outward," comprised one-third of what became the 7th, the whole of the 10th, nearly all of the 11th, the whole of the 12th, and nearly a fourth of the 17th, Wards of the city, with a waterfront of over a mile on the East River. The mansion-house was "a large, double, brick edifice, with extensive grounds and a drive leading to it under large trees." It fronted the Bowery, and stood back nearly on the line of First [the present Christie Street], and higher De Lancey and Rivington Streets. On 1st St. stood Mr. de Lancey's racing stable, and in 2nd St. a paddock for the horses, and near it a private track to train them. "Orchard Street is named from the large orchards on that part of the farm. Evert Bynesick held the part at Corlears Hook or 'Cow Point,' on a long lease for ship-yards, etc., and on Little Division, now Montgomery Street, was Degraves' Rope-walk."—Jones, Hist. of New York, IV: 540-59, with map opp. p. 546. See also a map of the De Lancey property, in colours, in MS. Div., N. Y. P. L.
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Aug. 16. "The names of some of the streets on the map have been changed. 'Fisher' is now Bayard St.; "Pump" is now Walker St.; "Eagle" is now Hester St.; "Bullcock" is now Broome St.; 'De Lancey's Square,' or "The Great Square," as it was often called, which extended from Grand to Broome, and from Third to Essex, was, unfortunately for the future of the City, cut up into lots by the commissioners and sold, money, not health and beauty, being then desired. 'First' is now Christie St.; 'Second' is now Forsyth; 'Third' is now Eldridge St. No streets were laid out through the blocks where Allen and Ludlow Streets now are. From Arundell Street to the East River no streets were laid out, all being farm or meadow land.

On the highest part of Grand Street was 'Mount Pitt,' about two acres, the town-house and gardens of Judge Jones . . . built by him on land given to . . . the Judge's wife [Anne], by her brother, James de Lancey, in 1765, . . . It was sold in 1785, under the Act of May 12th, 1784, by the Commissioners of Porta-
ture, to Morgan Lewis, for $790, or $2,442 dollars. The house was removed to an adjoining street, and remained till late in this [the 19th] century. The name was given in honour of William Pitt, afterwards Lord Chatham, of whom Judge Jones was a great ad-
mirer, and is still perpetuated in the street now called Pitt Street."—
Ibid., p. 444-45.

The de Lancey estate included a 30-acre farm at Bloomingdale. This was sold under the same act, on Oct. 19, 1784, to John So-
merindyk, and became known as the Somerindyk Farm. It ex-
tended from the south-west angle of Central Park to the North River.—Ibid., p. 544. See II 27, 1785.

In the archives of the N. Y. H. S. is a manuscript entitled "Abstract of the Names of all persons of Confiscated property in the Southern District [New York City] who have been delinquant in their payments, and distinguishing the particular property on which the deficiency of payment arises."—MS. filed with "New York MSS., 1761-1800.,

The Mayor, in the judicious charge which he delivered to the grand jury, at the late quarter sessions, recommended to their attention the 'rude and disorderly which prevailed in the South ward of this city.' The jury then "went to each house and made a minute inquiry into the number of inhabitants, the manner in which they got livelihood, and such other circumstances as occurred from the appearance of the place." The result was "a presentation of the evident necessity there was for proper steps being taken to suppress the numerous receptacles for the vicious and abandoned, in that part of the ward which passes under the denomination of
-Canvas-town. Bridewell is fitting up as a school for the reformation of manner!"—N. Y. Gazette, Ag 17, 1784.

On Sept. 30, the sheriff demolished several of these houses, an indictment having been preferred against them "as forming a public nuisance." The news report of this compares it with the late of Oct. 19, 1784. See further, Ag 26, 1785.

A newspaper correspondent "recommends to the attention of the magistrates a nuisance generally complained of in this dry, warm season. A number of people assembled round the pond [Fresh Water] from whence the tea-water is raised, and wash their dirty linen."—Ibid., P. 19, 1784, and De Voe, Market Book, 267. See, further, Ag 25, 1786.

A three-story brick house at No. 1 Hanover Square, formerly occupied by the late Henry Cruger, is advertised for sale. The lot is about 25 feet wide, and extends 150 feet "to the Sloat, on which is a commodious Brick Store."—Ind. Jour., Ag 25, 1784.

The common council receives a proposal of Henry Rutgers for opening a road through his land along the East River to the new slaughter-house at Cork's Hook.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 65-66.

The common council decides that the extensive repairs which the markets required, "by Reason of the Ruinous Condition in which they were found on the Evacuation of this City by the British Forces," should not be paid for out of the market fees.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 67.

Sept. 16. "In accordance with the city ordinance of March 16, 1784 (p. 470), Mayor's Duties, the city council "the Mayoralty & the Mayors Court Seals," altered as there specified. The board examines and approves them, and ordains that they be "adopted as the public Seals of this City & that the old Seals be broken by the Clerk in presence of Mt. Mayor." They are accordingly broken.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 69-70. The bill of Andrew Billings, for $5316, for making the new seals, is approved for payment.—Ibid.,

It 69. The original bill, dated Aug. 30, shows the following items: For "making and Engraving the Great Seal of the Corporation," $5094; ditto, Seal of the "Mays Court," $1200. From the original bill, preserved in file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. See also Pine, Seal and Flag of the City of N. T., 58-59.

Impressions of the new city seal, and the seal of mayorality, are shown in ibid., Pl. 4, and fully described, pp. 59-62. The same seals, from the Paulding collection in the N. Y. H. S., are also reproduced in H. May's "Civil and Mayoralty," ibid., ditto the Seal of "the Mayors Court," $1200.

The law regulates the fees to be charged by the keeper "for the use of the said slaughter-house, pen, penfold, and the tackle and furniture thereto belonging."—N. T. Packet, S 6, 1784.

Thomas Turner petitions the common council for the use of the room in the exchange for teaching dancing and fencing, but is in-
formed that the room has been disposed of for other purposes.—
M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 69. See Je 30.

A bill of McComb, presented Sep 3, 1784. "For Building an Inns
e House at the rear of the Burying Ground, Belonging to St. Paul Church" (see My 27).—From the original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room. It was paid Oct. 27—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 97.

"To Be Sold At Public Auction, on Friday, 1oth of September, at Twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house, That spacious, well built French Hotel, situat in Great Dock-street, well known as Fraunces's Tavern.

The premises are extensive and admirably well contrived for a Hotel or Tavern, the cellars are capacious and good; the upper Rooms large, convenient for company, and the attack story well adapted to the uses of a numerous family; its vicinity to the New-Market, and the probability that new and elegant houses will soon be built in that quarter, must considerably add to the value of the Estate. Though so famed and well contrived as a Tavern, it has the peculiar advantage that it may be readily converted into two separate houses, at a very moderate expense. Further par-
ticulars may be known prior to the day of sale, on the premises, or of Viner Van Zandt, No. 205, Water-Street.—N. Y. Gazetteer, and Country Jour., S 3, 1784 (in N. J. Hist. Soc.). See Ap 4, 1785.

John van Allen exclusively is permitted by the common council to "occupy the Ferry across the North River from the Corporation Wharf to Hoboeb." in "acknowledgment of his Right," he is to pay the city 20 shillings per annum.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 70. See also "Hoboeb Ferry" in L. M. R. K., III: 942.

The inhabitants of Chatham St. and Tryon Row petition the common council urging the "building lately erected for the execution of Criminals may not be placed near their Houses." It is ordered that the building be removed and placed "between & on a Range with the Alms House & Gaol."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 71. The building in which the gaols are situated is described as a "gaudily painted Chinese pagoda."—N. T. City in 1789, p. 16.

It is ordered by the common council "that five respectful Ad-
dressses from this Corporation be presented with the freedom of this City in Gold Boxes, one to his Excellency, the Governor, one to his Excellency General Washington—one to the honorable John Jay Esq one to the honorable Marquis D'Albany, & one to Major General Baron Steuben."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 73. See 14 and 20, 02 and 8, and D 2.

Inhabitants in the vicinity of Old Slip are permitted by the common council to make, at their own expense, a public walk of flag-stones, eight or ten feet wide, in the middle of the street lead-
ing to the slip from the south side of Dock St., and extending to the north side of Water St.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 75. Payment is made for 2,825 loads of dirt for filling the Old Slip.

—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 75.

The Mayors "Alley or Market Commonalty" (the common council) present to the Marquis de Lafayette an address; also the freedom of the city enclosed in a gold box. He expresses his delight at this "triumphant restoration of the American flag." An "elegant entertainment" is given in honour by the mayor, aldermen and merchants of the city at Cape's Tavern, at which are present, also, the generals and field officers of the army now in
town, the clergy of all denominations, and a very numerous assem-
blage."—N. T. Packets, S 16, 1784. M. C. C. (1784-1817), I: 73—
74. 76-77.

17 "Resolved That the Committee of repairs be requested to
employ workmen to finish immediately the Cupola on the Tower
of St. Paul's Church."—Trin. Min. MS. For the completion of the
stepled, see Oct. 14, 1794.

19 In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11, the common
council approves the draft of an address and a certificate of
freedom of the city to be given to Gov. Clinton.—M. C. C. (1784—
1811), I: 77-79. They were presented to him on Sept. 24, and the
governor's reply was entered in the minutes at the next meeting of
the board.—Ibid., I: 79.

Alexander Hamilton advices that he proposes to open
"an Academy for the tuition of the French Language, Dancing
and Drawing, in this City, on the 1st of October, next, at No. 32,
Broad-street, being the large house of the late Lord Stirling, which
will be generally rented for the purpose."—N. T. Packets and Am.
Adv., S 20, 1784. On Nov. 6, he published an address "To the
Citizens of New York," in which he said, in part: "... Many
branches of education, common in Europe, are wholly unknown,
or slightly attended to, in this country; and in the circle of polite
arts, to accomplish a youth, you have heretofore been under the
necessity of sending them to Europe. ..." He outlined the
plan of his academy, and solicited patronage.—N. T. Gazetteer,
N 16, 1784. On Dec. 3, he elaborated this fully as an "Academy
of Polite Arts," D 3, 1784.

21 The weekly newspaper called The Pennsylvania Packet, and
General Advertiser is changed to a daily, with the name, The Pennsyl-
vania Packet, and Daily Advertiser. It is published at Philadel-
phia by John Dunlap and David C. Claypole. This was the first
daily paper printed in America.—Evans, item Nos. 17821 and 17872.
For the first New York daily, see F 23, 1785.

22 The governor having called a meeting of the senate and
assembly to be held on Oct. 4, the clerk of the senate, Abraham B.
Baucker, states in a letter to the common council that "the Senate
Chamber is very unfit for the Reception of that Honorable Body,
by reason of the Roof of the City Hall being in so ruinous a Situa-
tion as to Admit the Weather into the very Senate Chamber, and
even the Supreme Court Room, that the Judges were under the
necessity of leaving their Seats." He indicates the need "of Orde-
ing the Necessary Repairs to render the same Comfortable to the
Legislature as well as Judicial Powers of the State."—From original
letter in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room. The letter was
read Sept. 4, and the common council ordered that "the said
Chamber & the Roof of the City Hall" be repaired and put in
order.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 81.

24 The proposed dock project delivered to the mayor two pre-
sentments made by the grand juries of the court of oyer and
termers, one against Kingsbridge and the road in its vicinity,
and the other against the bulks of vessels lying at Beekman's Slip
and at the west pier of the Albany Basin, these are read in common
council, and it is ordered that David Waldoon be road-master for
the Harlem Division of the Out Ward, and that he cause the road
complained of to be repaired without delay.—M. C. C. (1784—
1831), I: 80.

A committee of the common council is appointed for laying out
and regulating streets through a piece of ground owned by Henry
Kip and others near "Kalck Hook."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I:
81. For the location of Kalck Hook or Calck Hook, see L. M.
Cen. (1862), 559, 560.

The draft of an address to the Hon. John Jay from the corpora-
tion of the city is approved by the common council, and is entered
in the minutes, with a draft of a certificate giving him the freedom
of the city, in accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11 (q. v.).
These were presented to Mr. Jay on Oct. 4, and his reply entered
in the minutes.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 84-85.

Elias Burger presents a bill for £60 for building a wharf at Beek's
Slip, 80 feet long and 5 feet wide.—From original bill in metal file
No. 6, city clerk's record-room. This was paid on Oct. 27—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), I: 97. Burger also built a bulkhead across Catharine
Slip, and repaired Coentos Dock.—Ibid., I: 106.

Mayor Duane submits to the common council the draft of an
address to Baron Steuben, and a certificate of his freedom of the
city, in accordance with the resolution of Sept. 11, and these are
approved by the board and entered in the minutes. They refer to
Steuben's military services in the Revolution.—M. C. C. (1784—
1831), I: 87-89. These were presented to him on Oct. 11, and his
reply is recorded in full in the minutes.—Ibid., I: 91-92.

Horse-races are advertised to take place on Oct. 11, for a purse of
£150, at the "Maiden-head course, back of Mr. Delancey's late
mansion-house, in the Bowery."—N. T. Gazetteer, O 6, 1784. Races
were held there in 1785 and 1786 also. See Oct. 4, 1786. O 16, 1785;
N. T. Gazetteer, N 4, 1785; N. T. Jour., J 6, 1786.

... The regents of the university, in the month of May last
[see My 5], appointed committees for repairing the edifice in this
city now called Columbia College, employing instructors, and
the admission of students. These repairs are in much forwardness,
many chambers being already finished for the reception of scholars;
instructors are employed, and several students already admitted.

—N. T. Jour, O 14, 1784.

Talmage Hall advices that "he has erected a gented stage-
wagon with four good Horses, in order to convey ladies and
gentlemen and their baggage, in one day and an half, from New-
York to Stratford ferry, seventy-four miles, which completes the
whole line from Richmond, in Virginia, to Boston, as there are
waggons erected on every other part of the road. It will set out
from Cape's Tavern in Broadway, New-York, every Monday and
Thursday mornings, precisely at Five o'clock; breakfast at Mon-
tagy's, Fort Washington."—N. T. Packets, O 15, 1784. See My
23, 1785.

The city's petition for a piece of land near Corliss's House for a
slaughter-house yard is read in the assembly and referred to a
committee.—Assemh. Jour., 14. In this petition, the common
 council states that they "before the late war established a public
slaughter house on the lands of Nicholas Bayard Esq. near the
fresh water in the Outward... That after the Evacuation of the
said City by the British forces it was found that the cleansing
and keeping in order the said slaughter house had been neglected
during the war, and that in other respects its situation was found
inconvenient and injurious to the Health of the Citizens as well as
to the Farmers... That the grand jury for the City and
County of New York for these Reasons presented the said Slaughter
house as a common Nuisance and... the slaughter house was
by Judgement of Court in due form of Law ordered to be pro-
scribed." They further state that they "have since caused a new
Slaughter house to be erected over the water at Corliss's house in
the East River in the Outward," the soil below high-water mark of
the said river being vested in the city. They now petition for the
grant of a small lot of land, adjoining the new slaughter-house,
formerly belonging to the estate of James de Lancey, whose attai-
nor vested it in the State. As a special plea the petition adds:
"For the consideration therefore you are to consider that the
Great Injuries which have befallen your Petitioners have sustained in the
Course of the late war, of the great Expenses which they have been put to and are daily
incurred for the Repair of their Docks Wharfs and publick buildings;
of a great and excreasising debt which they owe at Interest; and of
the large Remission of Quit rents which they found themselves bound to make in favour of their fellow citizens who had been in
exile and were impoverished by the calamities of War," etc.—From
the original petition, in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room;
M. C. C. (1784-1830), I: 96.

Benjamin Palmer petitions the assembly for payment for his
services in superintending the building of a bridge over Spuyten
Duyvel Creek, near Kingsbridge.—Assemh. Jour., 18.

Christopher Colles, in a petition to the common council, states
that he was in 1774 (see Ap 21, 1774) he proposed erecting water
works for £15,000, and the common council accepted the proposal
(see Jl 21, 1774) after inquiring into its practicability. He "erected a
Reservoir capable of containing twenty thousand hogsheads of
water; dug, walled cover'd & completely finished a well of thirty
feet diameter at the inside, from which he pumped by means of a
steam engine which he also erected. Two hundred Conduits, 117,
fiy twenty feet high perpendicular per minute, into the said reser-
voir" (see Mr 11 and Ap 17, 1776). The work executed cost £3,600,
which amount the city has advanced £1,000, leaving a balance of
£2,600, of which £150 is due to "different artificers for work," and
£450 to himself. He now petitions for the sum due him.—
From original petition (in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-
room), ceduced. "read Oct. 7, 1784. He is referred to a com-
mittee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 96. Colles presented a more
1784 urgent petition on July 20, 1785 (q.v.), and was granted some money
Oct. on account. For a proposal to revive the project of supplying the
27 city with water, see Mr. 24, 1785.
29 Thomas Ivers and others petition the assembly to be relieved
from paying rent for houses in New York during the period of the British
occupation; granted (t. 1779, 27-28).

Nov. John Bailey, in a bill of this date, charges the corporation £10
3 for “making the Iron Work and hanging the fire Bell,” and for
4 “one smaller D.” The bill was audited April 5, 1785.—
From the original bill in metal file No. 6, city clerk’s record-
room.

5 The Black Friars Society is founded for charitable and social
purposes, and holds its meetings at the “Friary,” No. 56 Pine St.
—Smith, N. T. City in 1789, 116.

6 The name of The New York Packet. And the American Advertiser
is changed, in this issue of the date, to Loudon’s New-York Packet.
—Early Newspapers, II: 426; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 474.
See, further, My 16, 1785.

13 The state senate concurs with the assembly in a resolution
“that the delegates from this State to Congress be instructed to
inform that honorable body, that if Congress should think proper
to remove to this city, this State will endeavour to make their resi-
dence agreeable; and that proper accommodations for transacting
the general business, and for the entertainment of the members
could be easily provided.”—Assemb. Jour., 44, 50.

16 Bishop Seabury is consecrated at Aberdeen, by three
Scottish bishops, as first bishop of America.—Wilson, Mem. Hist.
IV: 625. The Episcopal character of Bishop Seabury was later
questioned by Dr. Provost of Trinity Church.—DiR, A Hist. of
the Parish of Trinity Church, II: 104-5. See My 5, 1785.

17 Evert Bancroft, Jr., is paid by Trinity Corporation 16s. for
making a plan of the Church lots Between the Broadway and
Church Streets and Vesey & Barclay Street and a representation
of the Vineyard and the Commons for Mr. Blecker.”—From the
originalreceipted bill in N. Y. H. S.

18 The legislature passes an act for the establishment of a custom-
house at New York.—Laws of N.Y. (1784), chap. 6. It was estab-
lished at the lower end of Wall St.—N. T. Packet, D 50, 1784.
For earlier locations, see 1784, Mr. 17, 1753; Mr. 1,
1769; and for later locations, see Mr. 10, 1799; S 1, 1798; My
1, 1799; S 16, 1823; D 2, 1816; My 1, 1834; Mr. 1, 1842; S 30, 1863.
See also L. M. R. K., III: 592.

19 The assembly adopts the following resolution: “Whereas all
lands vested in the King of Great Britain, while it [N. Y. Stated
was a Colony, is now vested in the people of this State. And
whereas it is of importance to vest the right in the City and
County of New-York, formerly called and known by the name of the
King’s Farm, and the King’s Garden is now the property of the
State, which was by law sequestered for the use and benefit of the
Governors of the late Colony, for the time being; and the said
Governors respectively were prohibited from leasing or granting
the said lands for a longer period than their respective continuance
in office. Therefore, Resolved that a Committee be appointed to
examine the laws and records of this State, concerning the premises,
and to make report thereon.”—Assemb. Jour., 66.

25 The first anniversary of Evacuation Day is celebrated. “In the
morning the bells of the different churches rung bells, double bells, and
bells major’s. The Thirty Stripes were triumphantly displayed
on the greeny Flag-staff at Fort-George. . . An elegant
Entertainment was prepared at the City Tavern. . . In the
evening the houses of the Whigs were most beautifully illuminated.

26 The legislature passes a law to amend the act of May 1 (q.v.)
which established the “Regents of the University of the State of
New York.” This names 13 additional Regents, fixes nine as a
quorum, authorizes the clergy of each denomination to choose one
of their number as a Regent, and advances £2,552 for the use
of Columbia College.—Laws of N. T., 5th sess., chap. 15. For further
changes in the law, see Apr 13, 1787.

29 The legislature passes a resolution “That the Monument by
the United States in Congress assembled ordered to be erected to the
Martyrs of General Montgomery [see A. 25, 1776], he
erected in the City of New York; it was placed in the City Hall and
Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City in Common
Council convened shall sign.”—From MS. copy in city clerk’s record-
room; Assemb. Jour., 8th sess., 76; and Votes and Pro-

The legislature passes “An Act to compel the Payment of the
Arrears of Taxes, for enforcing the Payment of Fines and America-
ments, etc. It was printed (pp. folio) in New York by Holts
as the state printer. One of these handbills is preserved in N. Y. P. L.

“Agricola,” writing to the proprietor of the Packet, recalls “a
plan for embellishing and planting the Fields, which was proposed
about fifteen years ago.” He suggests that Mr. Loudon should start a sub-
scription “to plant and fence in next spring that triangular spot.
He also suggests that it be named “Washington’s Mall,” and
“where in the middle a handsome obelisk would be erected, with a
sun dial on one side, and whatever other inscription the public
might think proper on the other.” He adds: “Every well-policed
and governed town should be kept clean, . . . have public foun-
dations of good and wholesome water, and several public walks.”—
Loudon’s N. T. Packet, N 29, 1784.

The North Dutch Church is again opened for service.
Dec.
1 On account of the impoverishing influence of the war, and
the expenses that were otherwise necessarily incurred, the Middle
Church was suffered to remain in its condition, laid waste for the
present.”—De Witt, Discourses, 42. See 1788. For the
opening of the Middle Dutch Church, see Jr 4, 1790.

2 In accordance with the resolution of the common council of
Sept. 11 (q.v.), the mayor submits to the board the draft of an
address from the corporation of the city to Gen. Washington. This
is approved and entered in the minutes, with the draft of a certi-

cate of his freedom of the city. It is ordered that they be engrossed
and presented by the mayor to Washington at Philadelphia.—
M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 102-3. Instead, they were sent to him
at Mount Vernon.—Loudon’s N. T. Packet, My 9, 1784.
For his reply, see My 78.

The common council resolves “that certain Lots belonging to
this Corporation situate near the Corporation Wharf at North
River be sold at publick Vendue to the highest Bidder.”—M. C. C.
(1784-1813), I: 105-4, 105. Eight of these lots “near the hear
[Hudson] Market” were sold on February 24, 1785, for £4,579.5.

— Ibid., I: 118, 123-4.

24 The title of The 1795 New-York Gazetteer, and Country Journal
(see Jr 27) is shortened to The New-York Gazetteer; the paper is made
an eight-page quarto, with page numbers, and a new volume number
is adopted.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 431; Early
Newspapers, II: 421; See Mr 5, 1785.

The “Marquis de la Fayette” (see Ag 4) arrives in New York
from Trenton with Monticour de Carasman (a Knight of Malta and
called by the American de Carasman, captain of the frigate “La Nymphie,” now in the harbour). Lafayette and De
Carasman, after a tour of the United States, are returning to
France.—Ied. Jour., D 18, 1784. See also D 21.

A committee reports to the Regents that the annual income
of Columbia College is about £1,000. It recommends the establish-
ment of various professorships in the four faculties of arts, medici-
ne, law, and divinity, and the appointment of a president, a
secretary, and a librarian.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904,
63-64. The president was chosen on My 21, 1787 (q.v.).

The commissioners of forfeiture convey to Marius Willett
5 property on Willett St., bounded south by Grand, and north by
Bullock (Roomer) St., extending half way through the block to
Sheriff St.—Liber Deeds, CCCXII: 563. It was still in possession
of Willett in 1778; although, on July 1, 1756, when advertised for rent,
it was described as “The House and Lot at Corlear’s Hook called
Cedar-Grove, and lately occupied by Col. Willett.”—Am. Minerva,
11, 1796. See also L. M. R. K., III: 1002 (Willett St.).

In a letter to the editor, Mr. Loudon, a “Citizen” writes the
following retrospective view of the city and the circumstances
attending it for this nine years past.” He observes, among other
things: “It is well known that our fears and apprehensions of op-
pression, and our struggles against the torrent of tyranny began in
1774, and before; our minds were distracted between hope and
despair, embarrassments accumulated, and the contemplation of
our future situation and that of our posterity, engrossed all our
attention; and of course, as is always the case, the lesser objects
gave way to the grander, and public matters were, in many cases,
suspended. Some confusion took place, and from this period the
police of the city was neglected. . . . At the approach of the
British army in 1776, almost every friend of his country left the
The proficiencies of their manners and the nature of the warfare, emboldened them to the commission of every crime, abuse, cruelty, rape, and murder. In a few months the most elegant part of the city was a scene of woe, and what was formerly an ornament now appeared a pile of ruins. Dirt, filth, and stench filled the houses and streets; there was daily exercised a shameless and wanton abuse of the houses and property of the exiled, which was meanly and spitefully increased; the quays, wharfs and streets were suffered to go for ruin for eight long years, the morals of the remaining youth, and the manners of the grown-up, were made worse if not ruined by an intercourse with the debauched youths of that army; the city revenue was dissipated, and turned to private account, the places of worship and other public edifices, were converted into goals and hospitals; the dead were not suffered to rest in their graves, the burying yards were laid open, and public roads made through them. Close on the eve of an approaching war, with an heterogeneous set of inhabitants, composed of almost ruined exiles, disbanded soldiery, mixed foreigners, disaffected Tories, and the refuse of a British army, we took possession of a ruined city. Under these circumstances, much was to be done, much was expected, and not only the eyes of our sister-states were turned towards us, but those of Europe were fixed upon us. The ground was to be treads with caution; many, important and various were the objects; almost insurmountable were the difficulties, unforeseen, and unforeseeable; yet, as the wars of the United States, and the judgment, profound knowledge in all laws and politics were necessary to guide the deliberations; charters were to be changed, laws altered and assimilated to our new constitution, and made consistent with the fundamental principles of our new Empire, without infringing the rights of the citizens; good order and regularity were to take the place of anarchy and confusion, the city was to be cleansed of its filth, lighted, and made a place of pleasant walks and resting places, the buildings repaired, the port and ferries regulated; all this and much more was to be done, without a shilling revenue, or scarcely means to procure it. Let any man of observation and candor go through the city, view it in its present situation, and compare it with what it was when we took possession of it, and when he considers the slender means hitherto in the city's power, he will pay that tribute of applause the magistrates so richly deserve; let him attend the markets, and be pleased at the good order maintained; let him visit the goal, poor-house and bridewell, and be perfectly satisfied with the neatness and internal economy."—Louden's N. T. Packet, D 16, 1784.

Lafayette embarks on the "Nymph's" barge at the Whitehall st. wharf, and is conducted thither by Geo. Clinton, in Colonels Green, Webb, and Lamb, the consuls of France, Col. Fish, many other brother officers, and a vast concourse of citizens." As the barge passed the Battery, he was saluted with thirteen guns. Some little time after he stepped aboard, the frigate saluted the American flag with a Continental salute, which was returned by the artillery of the fort.—Ind. Jour., D 22, 1784.

Aaron Burr has removed from No. 3 Wall st. to a white house (No. 10) at the corner of Nassau and Little Queen Sts.—N. Y. Gazetteer, D 21, 1784.

Arguments in favour of New York, "as a place most happily suited to the reception of Congress," are published in The Ind. Jour. of this date.

Congress, in session at Trenton, after debating the subject of the site of a permanent seat of buildings for use of the federal government, stands adjourned to meet in the City of New York on Jan. 11 next, where the sessions are to be held "until the buildings aforesaid shall be ready for use."—Jour. of Cong. (ed. of 1801), X: 18-23; descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538. See F 11, 1785.

The mayor informs the common council that congress has resolved (see D 24) to meet in New York on January 11; he refers also to an invitation given to congress by the legislature (see N 13), and indicates the propriety of offering congress "such Parts of the City Hall or other public Buildings belonging to this Corporation as they should deem necessary & best suited for their accommodation." It is resolved to make such offer, and that the mayor be requested to communicate this resolution to the president of congress.—G. C. (May 1785), I: 167-8; descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538. See J 14, 1785.

Emery and Newman, from London, advertise that they "have taken a store at No. 16, on the Dock, near the Fly-market, where they propose forthwith to establish a Shot Manufactory, Also the Plumbing Business." Among the articles mentioned for sale are: "Water Pipes, with ornamented cisterns;" "Water Closets for ships, and from top to bottom of a house, with pipes for conveying water," also "Leaden pumps," etc.—N. Y. Gazetteer, D 28, 1784.

"Please," formerly called C. Vauxhall (see J 14, O 25, D 27, 1775), is advertised for sale. A picture of it is shown. It is a three-story house, with the longest assembly-room in the city. The garden contains more than 20 lots of ground.—N. T. Packet, D 30, 1784. It was this house which was occupied by Maj. James of the Royal Regiment of Artillery when it was attacked and its contents destroyed by the Sons of Liberty on Nov. 1, 1765 (q.v.). See Je 11, 1789.

1785

Luigi Castiglioni, an Italian traveler, who was in New York from 1785 to 1787, later published an account in Italian of his visit to the United States, which contained the following statements with reference to this city: "In the Hall of Congress are the portraits of Louis XVI and of the Queen, his wife, which were presented by the King to the United States." "... Every house has a number; the streets are paved with stones, and have their names upon the angles, and are lighted up at night.

"For the convenience of merchants there is a coffee-house, which serves instead of an excursion depot; they take all the gazettes of the country, London and Paris, and carefully register the vessels that enter or leave the port.

"The inhabitants are about twenty-two thousand, and although in the new Legislature there is no distinction, they may nevertheless be divided into four classes. . . ." These are described, the first being those possessed of "manners."—From Viaggio negli Stati Uniti dell' America Settentrionale fatto negli anni 1785, 1786, e 1787 da Luigi Castiglioni (1790), I: 175-83. Portions of this work were published, in translation, in the N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., D 8, 1789, and the editor made the following interesting observation regarding the portraits of Louis XVI and his queen: "These paintings, executed, we understand, by Wurtmuller, a painter of meritorious distinction continued to ornament the Senate Chamber in the Capital [after its removal to Washington] till the British troops fired the building during the late war [of 1812]. The portrait of Marie Antoinette was entirely consumed, but that of Louis XVI was but partially injured. It was removed into a lumber-room in the General Post Office, and afterwards disappeared, it is said, rather mysteriously. These portraits were full length, and executed in a most masterly style.

About this year, the Dyckman house, at the corner of Broadway and 204th St., was built. It was presented to the city in 1915. For a history and description of the house, see 21st Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 197-201; also 22d Ann. Rep. (1917), 435-48.


In this year, Alexander Anderson made a small sketch of Lippard's Meadows from a point in Broadway which was afterwards the site of the St. Nicholas Hotel. The original, which was reproduced and described in Man. Com. Gaun. (1856), opp. p. 442, is now in the author's collection.

In the spring of this year, an "Associate Presbyterian Church," commonly called the "Seeders' Church," the first of the name, was formed by the Rev. Thomas Beveridge.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches of N. Y. 221. See 1787.

In this year, Christopher Colles memorialized the legislature on the subject of the establishment of a canal to connect the Mohawk with the Hudson. This was the beginning of the enterprise which culminated in the opening of the Erie Canal in 1826.—Progress of N. Y. in a Century, by Stevens (1876), 51.

At this time, Robert Fulton was a miniature painter, residing at the corner of Walnut and Second Sts., Philadelphia.—City Directory, Phila., 1785.

Between 1775 and 1785, Trinity Corporation granted at least
310, T. 1691 about. A summary of references in the Chronology and elsewhere to this island yields the following information respecting its history and various names. Its aboriginal name, as given by Schoolcraft, was “Kiohkh,” or Gull Island. Schoolcraft’s names and interpretations, however, are not always trustworthy. A court record of Dec. 6, 1656, (q.v.), Vol. III, 33, calls it “Oyster Island.” There were three so-called “Oyster Islands”—Bedlow’s, Ellis’s, and a small island near them, now a submerged rock.—See Ap 20, 1676, Addenda, Vol. IV, and cross-references there cited.

In the first statute to define the territory of New York County, passed Nov. 1, 1683 (Col. Laws N. Y., I: 111), the island which we know as Ellis Island was not included: “The City & County of New York, to contain all those lots, called by the names of Manhattan Island, Mannings Blackwell’s Island, and the two Barne [Randell’s and Ward’s] Islands, the City to be called as itt is now, New York, and the Islands above specified the County thereof.”

Soon after, this island was known as Dyre’s Island. William Dyre and Mary, his wife, by deed dated April 21, 1686, conveyed to Thomas Lloyd certain lands “without the North Gate of the City of New York, Adjacent to the island called certain Island Situate and lying in Hudsons River to the Westward of Manhattans or York Island And north of Bedelles Island Commonly called or Knowne by the name of Dyre’s Island or Oyster Island. Containing by Estimation about Six acres be the same more or less.”—Liber Deeds, XIII: 202.

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Richard Henry Lee, president of congress, writes from New York to Thomas Shippen: “... She [his cousin, Peggy Livingston] promises to come to see me often when I get in the [congressional] President’s House, which will be this week, having hired Mr. [Walter] Franklin house in the street where little Peggy lives—It is a very elegant House, and provided with every accommodation. ...”—The Letters of Richard Henry Lee (1914), II: 332. He had not yet moved in on Jan. 20.—Ibid., III: 324. The Franklin house, at No. 3 Cherry St., became Washington’s residence when he was inaugurated president.—J. M. R. K., III: 949.

The Society provides “on the most elegant entertainments, given in this city” to Richard Henry Lee and all the members of congress at town at this time. Mayor Duane and a number of other gentlemen of distinction are present.—N. J. Gaz. (Trenton), F. 7, 1785.

Samuel Ellis, of No. 1 Greenwich St., “at the North River, near the Bear Market,” advertises for sale “that pleasant situated Island, called Oyster [now Ellis] Island, lying in York Bay, near Peter’s Hook. London N. T. Packet,” Jan. 29, 1785. A summary of references in the Chronology and elsewhere to this island yields the following information respecting its history and various names. Its aboriginal name, as given by Schoolcraft, was “Kiohkh,” or Gull Island. Schoolcraft’s names and interpretations, however, are not always trustworthy. A court record of Dec. 6, 1656, (q.v.), Vol. III, 33, calls it “Oyster Island.” There were three so-called “Oyster Islands”—Bedlow’s, Ellis’s, and a small island near them, now a submerged rock.—See Ap 20, 1676, Addenda, Vol. IV, and cross-references there cited.

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An "Air Balloon, thirty feet high, to which will be affixed a gallery and boat," is being constructed at an academy in New York. The expense, amounting to about $500, will be met by subscriptions. — N. J. Gaz., F 21.

It is resolved by congress, in session at New York, "That Joseph Carsam, secretary in the war-office be, and he is hereby directed to remove the books and papers belonging to that office, to this city, as soon as the measure can be effected.

"That the post-master-general be directed to remove on or before the 21st of March next; and that the officers of the several departments of the treasury now at Philadelphia, be directed to remove on or before the first of May next, the books and papers of their respective offices to this city."— Jour. of Congress (1801 ed.), XI, 32. 7

Congress appoints Gen. Schuyler, Gen. Dickinson, and Robert Morris "Commissioners, under the Ordinance passed at Trenton in December last, for laying out the Federal Town and erecting the Federal Buildings."— Ind. Jour., F 26, 1785, 8

Trinity vestry takes into consideration "the late alarming proceedings of the House of Assembly of this State respecting the title of this Corporation to the Church Farm and Trinity Church burying ground formerly called the Kings farm and Garden." A resolution is passed "That the Minutes of the House of Assembly of the 7th instant relative to the title of the Church Estate be referred to a Committee and that they be directed to prepare a Remonstrance to the House the Assembly against the dangerous Precedent of the Legislative authority passing an opinion, in cases of property, which by the Constitution of this State, can only be cognizable in a Court of Law, and praying to Show Cause why the same should not appear on their minutes."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See F 24.

Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to Patrick Henry, governor of Virginia. "... Both countries [Great Britain and the United States] have been at blame [since the restoration of peace], and transgressions against the terms of peace were on each side coeval, so that whilst we charged them with removing the slaves from New York, they pointed to the violence with which their friends were everywhere treated, with the detention of their debts, and with actions here brought against those who possessed houses in this city whilst it was in their power by the fortune of war. ..."—Letters of Richard Henry Lee, II: 223.

The name of The New-York Journal, and State Gazette (see Mr 18, 1784) is changed to The New-York Journal, and the General Advertiser.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 448. See Mr 3.

Extracts from the proceedings of the "Society for promoting the admission of Slaves" recently organized are published. The extracts inform the public regarding the text of its constitution, the names of officers (elected on Feb. 10), etc. John Jay is president.—N. Y. Gazettes, F 18, 1785 (in J. H. S.). The first quarterly meeting was scheduled for May 12.—N. Y. Gazetteer, My 10, 1785 (bound in same volume). See also The Picture of N. T. (1807), 113.

William Morton and Samuel Hornor change their paper (see Ap, 1783) from a semi-weekly to a daily. They alter the title to The New York Morning Post, and Daily Advertiser.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 464. This was the first daily newspaper in New York. For the first New York paper established as a daily, see Mr 1.

The corporation of Trinity Church presents a petition to the senate, asking to be permitted to be heard in opposition to the report of a committee of one, of which—Feb., 3, 1801—there appears to be a wish that the title to the land formerly known as the King's Farm and Garden "was of right, before the revolution, vested in the King of Great Britain, and now belongs to, and is of right vested in, the people of this state." At the same time the corporation presents a memorial and remonstrance to the assembly, stating briefly Trinity's title to this land, the ground of the objection being that the assembly committee made its report without consulting the trustees of Trinity corporation on the subject.—Loudon's N. Y. Packet, F 28, 1785. An unsigned tract of 34 pages in reply to the remonstrance was published the same year. It is entitled Some Remarks on the Memorial, etc., and is addressed to the assembly. It is reprinted in full in the N. Y. H. S. Collections (1870), 341-72.

John Adams is appointed minister to England.—Winsor, VII: 253.

Francis Childs begins the publication of The New-York Daily.

2 From this date until June 23 (p. e.), Eleazar Oswald published The New-York Gazetteer, and the General Advertiser (see F, 17, 1785) for Elizabeth Holt.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 448.

8 Burying the dead in vaults beneath either of the Presbyterian churches (the Wall St. Church and the Brick Church) is forbidden by the church authorities of this denomination.—Proc. of the Trustees, First Presbyterian Church.

10 Jefferson is appointed minister to France.—Winson, VIII: 233, and authorities there cited. Windsor says (p. 235) that "Jefferson's career in France was characteristic. He had no opportunity to inculcate his principles of free trade. . . ." His activities as a whole, as outlined by Winson, indicate a purpose to establish international good will on a basis of practical reciprocity in physical benefits. Among the specific things mentioned, "He conferred with the political mentors of the coming French Revolution, and wrote to Jay to induce the shipment of American flour for the starving Parisians."

11 A majority of the vestry passes a resolution "That Mr. Duane one of the Church Wardens be authorized to purchase of Mr. John Leske his large dwelling house and lot of ground at the Corner of Nassau and Fair Streets for the use of this Corporation..."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

It also resolves "That the Committee of repairs be directed to examine the Cisterns and Belfry of St. Paul's Chappel and that they cause such repairs to be made as they may think necessary."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). On May 15, the committee reported that the cisterns of the roof of St. Paul's "should be boarded or shingled in the same manner as the rest of the roof."—Ibid.

16 The schools in the city hall (see Ap 30, 1784) "greatly disturb Congress," and the common council orders that Mr. Riggs and Mr. Grahams remove their school immediately.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I. 12.

17 Samuel Ogden, in a petition to the common council, states that "the late War hath totally ruined, The Fire Enigne, and Water Works, which were erected for the purpose of Supplying this City with Water" (see Ap 17, 1776). He offers, at the expense of himself and his associates, to "erect and Establish a Fire Enigne, at or near the Place where the former one was Built, which shall supply the HouseHold with 44,000 Gallons of Water per day," and to conduct the water in pipes through the streets, at such compensation as may be agreed upon.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read April 5th 1785 c committed to Ald. Broome Ald. Nicholson Mr. Phoenaot" see also M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 129. The committee made a report on Feb. 6, 1786 (p. 6). The plan of fire protection and discipline was published as The Statutes of Columbia College in N. Y. (1785).

The legislature passes an act granting to Isaac Van Wyck and others the sole right of running a stage between New York and Albany on the east side of the Hudson River. Two stages are to be provided, for passengers and baggage, each stage to proceed at least once every week from the respective cities.—Laws of N. Y. (1785), chap. 7. See Ap 17.

It is ordered by the common council that the ground in the rear of the bridewell used for a garden for the bridewell and almshouse, and that the stables and other buildings there be removed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 128.

The legislature passes "An Act to appoint the place of holding the Supreme Court of Judicature of this State, in future, and to provide for the tenure of offices and registration of fees thereon mentioned." Certain times are designated when terms of court are to be held in New York and Albany respectively. The clerk's office is to be held in New York, and a deputy clerk is to be appointed for Albany. Court documents are to be removed every six months to New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1785), chap. 61.

15 The property of John Franklin, is launched at the shipyards on the East River.—N. J. Gaz. (Trenton), Ap 18, 1785.

On recommendation of a congressional committee, to which had been referred a memorial of "Samuel Frauncis," congress resolves: "That the secretary of Congress take a lease from Samuel Frauncis for his house, now occupied by the public, for the term of two years, at the rate of eight hundred and twelve dollars, and one half of a dollar a year. [Ap 23]

That a warrant be drawn in favor of the said Samuel Frauncis, for the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars, on account of the said rent, and to discharge a mortgage on said house.

That in consideration of the singular services of the said Samuel Frauncis, and of his advances to the American prisoners, the sum of two thousand dollars be paid to the said Samuel Frauncis, on account of the loan office certificates in his hands, and that they be delivered up and cancelled."—Jour. of Cong. (printed by Dunlap, 1785), XI: 107. See, further, Ap 35, 1785; Mr. 14, 1786. Frauncis himself had not yet returned to New York as a tavern-keeper.—See My 8, 1788. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 853.

A committee advises the Regents to publish a plan of the tuition, discipline in Columbia College and the Collegiate School, by the saying of their Institution, the descriptions of Columbia College and the deranged state of its funds, and requesting the aid of the public by voluntary subscriptions to carry their plan into full execution." It also recommends an application to the legislature for a grant of aid "by a tax on marriage licenses or any other mode they may think proper."—Hist. of Columbia Univ. 1754-1904, 64-65. The plan of education and discipline was published as The Statutes of Columbia College in N. Y. (1785).

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Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to George Washington: "... War or peace in Europe, hangs yet in doubtful balance; both parties arming with avidity, and nothing determined upon. Mr. John Adams, is sent plenipotentiary to the court of London, and Mr. Jefferson is the minister at Versailles, Dr. Franklin having leave, at his own request, to retire."—Letters of Richard Henry Lee, II: 349.

A committee of the common council having reported on July 13 that "a Powder Magazine can conveniently & safely be placed on the Corporation Ground at Inclam Bergh to the West of the middle Road & to the north of the Farm of the late Benjamin Nicoll Esq," it is ordered that it be erected there, and a committee is appointed to report a plan for the building.—M. C. C. (1784–1803), I: 153, 159. By December the building was ready for use.—See O 5 and D 14, D 21, D 24.

"Samuel Frances, late of the City of New York, innkeeper, but at present of the County of Monmouth, New Jersey, farmer, and Elizabeth his wife," sell Frances Tavern to "George Powers, butcher, of Brooklyn" for $1,990.—Liber Deeds, XLI: 414.

The later transfers of the property were as follows: George Powers sold it to Dr. Nicholas Romany, April 30, 1795, for $2,300.—Ibid., LIV: 144. Dr. Romany in turn sold it to John S. Moore, June 24, 1820, for $6,250.—Ibid., LXI: 68. He kept it only a short time, selling it June 22, 1821, to Thomas Gardner, for $7,500.—Ibid., LX: 439. It was then described as bounded "north by Pearl street, formerly Dock street." In the division of the estate of Thomas Gardner, held by the Mayor and Corporation, on July 22, 1825, Mrs. Malvina Kettletas, and Mrs. Jane McCarthy. In the division of estate it fell to the latter, who afterward married Count de Dion. —Polletreau, Early N. Y. Houses, 112–15; L. M. R. K., III: 978. Historic Buildings now standing in N. Y. erected prior to 1800, 20. See, further, J. 6, 1789.

A newspaper of the day remarks, in a humorous article, "We hear the Town of Rockaway [Long Island] was illuminated a few Evenings ago, on receiving the news that the Seat of Government was to be removed to that Place next Session."—Daily Adv., Apr 28, 1785.

A letter is read in the common council from Mr. St. John, "Consul of his most Christian Majesty the King of France & Navarre," requesting that the Roman Catholics of the city may be permitted to meet in the exchange until their church can be finished. It is ordered that he be informed that the exchange was injured during the war, and cannot sustain any great weight. The assembly lately conceived they were in no small danger in two instances "when a concourse of people were collected" that they removed to another place for security. It is believed "these Facts will probably render the Exchange ineligible to the Roman Catholic Assembly for the present."—Empress of China, the first vessel that arrived in N. Y., to be represented to the same by his most Christian Majesty's Consul.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 137.

A leading historian of the Catholic Church relates the following sequel of this incident: "The one to whom the Catholics of the great city now assist is Hester St. John de Crevceour, Consul-General of France. . . . In their name he applied in April 1785, to the city authorities for the use of the Exchange on Broad Street, a building then entirely unoccupied; but the Common Council refused to permit the Catholics to assemble there on Sunday. St. John de Crevceour represented the act as an indignity to himself and the Catholic body. Roused by him, the Catholics of New York resolved to secure ground and erect a church. A law had been passed for the incorporation of religious societies, and, under its provisions, St. John de Crevceour, the Rev. Mr. Silva, James Stewart, and Henry Duffin were incorporated on the 10th of June, 1785, as "The Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the City of New York." There was some difficulty in obtaining a site, but during the summer Father Whelan, guided, it is said, by Mr. Silva's judgment, bought a lease of five lots on Barclay Street extending to Church. A carpenter's shop standing on this ground became a temporary church building for the Catholic body on New York Island. In August, Trinity Church, which owned the fee, encouraged the little flock of Catholics by agreeing to sell them the revereration on easy terms, and more than fulfilled the promise."—Shea, Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll (1888), 266–67; Catholic Encyclopedia, XI: 21 (title "New York").

Nicholas Ray of London, in a letter to the corporation of the city, offers "his Services in purchasing the Iron Work and other materials necessary to repair the ruins wrought by the two great fires that occurred in New York during the war. The common council passes a resolution that thanks be sent him "for his benevolent Intentions," but that "the deranged State of the Corporation Revenues in consequence of the heavy debt contracted by their predecessors in office previous to the late War is such as to prevent their acceptance of his kind offer."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 136.

The common council directs the chamberlain to cause the proposals "for sinking & building a Pier in the North River opposite the Lots lately sold near the Bear Market."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 138. Daniel Phoenix, acting for the corporation, advertised on May 23 for bids for "sinking the blocks and building the bridges, to complete the Basin, near the Corporation Dock, at the North river" for N. T. Packets, May 23, 1785. Elias Burgess offered to build the wharf and bulkhead for $200, and the common council accepted the proposal.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 146. See D 28.

The common council orders that a public pound be kept by Richard Varian at the Bulls Head Tavern in the Out Ward.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 137.

Wm. Dodge receives $5 for work at the Bridewell fence, and Embree and Shotwell (see F 14, 1789) £191:16:10 for sundries at the Bridewell."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 138.

Anthony Post is paid £50 for repairs to the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 138. This is one of many payments for this purpose at this period, due to its poor condition (see S 22, 1784), as well as its expected occupation by congress (see D 22 and 24, 1784). The last payment was made in 1784. The agreement with Washington to reply to the board's address of Dec. 2, 1784 (q.v.), is entered to full in the order of the 13th, with the order that the address and answer be published.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 139–40. Washington's letter is preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., but remains the property of the city.—See N. Y. H. S. Quart. Bull., III: 38 (Jl, 1917). See also Addresses of the City of N. Y. to Gen. Washington, with his Replies. The first subscription in New York to subsidize the building of the powder magazine at Charlestown, Mass., for the defense of Boston, was raised by a resolution of May 5, 1775, which was later amended by the Board of Commissioners of the Common Council to include all Massachusetts cities. See ibid., O 31, 1785. The first ordination conducted by him in the state of New York was that of John Love, a Virginian, on Nov. 3, in St. George's Church, Hempstead, L. I.—Ibid., N 10, 1785.

Capt. Andrew Moodie reports to Gov. Clinton the number of pieces of ordnance remaining at Fort Washington, Fort Tryon, the "barreer gate," and Fort George. For facsimile of his returns, see Man. Com. Coun. (1859), opp. p. 450.

Extent of trade with China from New York to China. She realized a net profit of $50,727, or twenty percent on the capital invested.—Stevens, Progress of N. T. in a Century, 46. On May 19, Samuel Shaw, the commercial agent for the owners, wrote to Mr. Jay, the minister for foreign affairs, describing the voyage. He referred to this as the "first vessel that has been fitted out by the inhabitants of the United States of America, for exporting a commerce with those of the Empire of China." The ship "is about 360 tons burthen, built in America, and equipped with 43 persons, under the command of John Green, Esq." She sailed from New York, Feb. 22, 1784 (q.v.), and arrived at Canton on Aug. 30, 1784. She left Canton Dec. 27, and returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope to New York, where she arrived May 11, 1785. Mr. Jay laid Shaw's letter before Congress, which expressed their satisfaction in the successful issue of that first effort of the citizens of America, to establish a direct trade with China.—N. J. Gaz. (Trenton), S 26, 1785; Correspond. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, III: 144–49.

On this voyage, the "Empress of China" brought a large number of services of table china marked in Canton with the insignia of the Cincinnati; shop standing, more elaborately decorated than the others, Mr. Shaw presented to Gen. Washington, and one to Gen. Knox. The third is still in the possession of his descendants.

Richard Henry Lee, writing from New York to James Madison on May 30, said: "The American enterprise has been well marked by a short and successful Voyage made from hence to Canton to China—The Chinese were kind to our people and glad to see a new source of Commerce opened to them from a New Nation, as they called us—The Europeans there were civil but astonished at
the rapidity of our movements, especially the English—I fear that every one of our Countrymen will endeavor this business—for now there appears no post-office, and the service of letters is at a standstill. ...—Letters of Richard Henry Lee: II: 356.

At the Coffee House in New York the first quarterly meeting of the Society for the Manumission of Slaves is held. Of this society, John Jay was the first president, and he wrote much on the subject. —Corresp. and Publ. Papers of John Jay, ed. by Henry F. Johnston (N. Y., 1843), III: 185.

The post-office is removed to No. 8 Wall St.—N. Y. Jour., My 12, 1785. See O 5, 1789.

A resolution is passed by Trinity vestry "That the Committees of repairs and pew-be will be directed to view the South door of St. Paul's Chappel and report the practicability of shutting up the same, and making in lieu thereof a large elevated pew with two smaller ones on each side similar to the Governors and the two pews adjoining, so as to make both sides of the Church uniform. That they likewise report the practicability of Converting the South West Window of the Church into a door for the Gallery Stair cases: of altering the pews in the South Gallery of having an Alle through the middle of the same with square Pews on each side and of lathing and plastering the lower Belfry and that they report thereon to the Syn. Min. (M.S.).

Mr. Rutherford, of the committee on leases, requests the opinion of Trinity vestry "whether Partition and Vesy [sic] Streets on the Church farm should be laid out at the width of 58 or 65 feet;" he represents "that in the original plan drawn by Mr. Marshall the Streets were laid down at 42 feet wide and the Houses built accordingly, that after the great fire of 1776 in which all the houses in both Streets were destroyed the then Managers of the Church Estate determined to make each Street 25 [65'] feet wide which determination this Corporation have since approved of, but that the fence around the burying ground of St. Paul's Church has been placed in such a manner as to make the Streets only 58 feet wide instead of 65 and that graves have been dug and Vaults built contiguous to the fence so as to make the removal inconvenient and disagreeable to many and that in the lower part of the Street the City Surveyor has laid out several lots on a line with the burying ground fence on which several houses have been built and some of them with brick." The vestry, taking these facts into consideration, and reflecting "that the removal of the houses and the burying ground fences would be attended with many inconveniences and perhaps be impracticable," pass the following resolution: "That this Corporation do reede from their former determination with respect to the width of Partition and Vesy Streets and that the width of said Streets in future be 58 feet each."—Ibid.

The name of Loudon's New-York Packet is changed, with the issue of this date, to The New-York Packet.—Early Newspapers, II: 426; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 474.

The Act first relates to the disposal of Western lands.—Winzer, VII: 533, citing a bibliography of source material on this important national question.

An advertisement informs the public that Talmage Hall "having taken the elegant House on Harlem Heights [the Roger Morris house], of Isaac Ledyard, Esq. [see Jl 9, 1784]; for the accommodation of his eastern and northern stages, has been also at a very considerable expense, in furnishing it for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen from town, as well as Gentlemen travellers—He has provided himself with ready and obedient servants, and the best fare the country and town affords.

"Parties from town, and travellers, may be served with Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, Refreshes, Tea, Punch, &c. at ten minutes notice. He keeps the choicest liquors, and promises that his guests shall have the most prompt attendance. He has provided also genteel lodgings, stabling and pasture.

"The Octagon room is very happily calculated for a turtle party, and his guests shall have for deserts, Peaches, Apricots, Pears, Gooseberries, Nectarines, Cherries, Currants and Strawberries in their season.

"The want of genteel house of entertainment in the neighbouring town, has been a very common complaint; the subscriber has made this as much so, as his money and taste would possibly allow; and humbly hopes for the encouragement of the public."—N. Y. Packet, My 26, 1785. See Mr 13, 1788.

Joseph Corre announces that at "the Confectionary and New-York Hotel," 52 Smith (William) St., he supplies "anything in the Confectionary way." He also has "gentled rooms" for lodgers. Besides serving "Ice Creams" every day, he deals in pickled oysters, portable soups, etc.—N. Y. Packet, My 30, 1785. A year later, Corre became proprietor of the City Tavern at the present 115 Broadway.

The work of rebuilding the Wall Street Presbyterian Church is completed at an expense of between $6,000 and $7,000.—Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers (1815), 249. The interior finishing and roof cost $5,000; the cupola, columns, rear and fences cost $500.—Proc. of the Trustees (Session Book).

Henry Kennedy announces that he has taken "the well-known Meat House, the sign of the two friendly brothers, late in the occupation of Mrs. Montane, situated in Great-George's Street, between Murray and Warren streets." He has supplied himself with an abundance of mead and cakes, which "cannot fail to prove inviting to the Fair Sex; who, as a further inducement, will again be pleased to point out to themselves the very eligible and romantic situation of the Gardens."—N. Y. Packet, Je 6, 1785. It was at No. 317 Great George St., near the bridewell.—Ibid., Dd 26, 1785; John Amory, and later John Kirk, had been innkeepers here after Mrs. Montague.—See S 17 and O 23, 1781. See, further, P 6, 1786.

An act of incorporation is secured for the Trustees of the Protestant Dutch Church of the City of New York. This was accomplished through the efforts of the French consul, Hector St. John de Crevecour. An unexpired lease of lots at the south-east corner of Barclay and Church Sts. was bought from Trinity corporation on which to build a church.—Catholic Encyc., XI: 21 (title "New York."). See also Ap 30 and O 5.

A subscription is soon to open for erecting an organ in St. Paul's Church.—N. Y. Packet, My 25, 1785.

A petition of "Isaac Sears of this City Merch" is read in the common council, "setting forth that he, by certain Indentures of Lease & Release duly made & executed by Thomas Arden & Mary his Wife Dated the 26th & 30th Days of Feb. 1770 became & still stands seized in fee simple of the Parts & Shares divided & undivided of the said Thomas Arden in all that certain Piece of Ground situate in the City of New York bounded Westerly in front by the Broad Way Southerly by the Green commonly called the fields Easterly by the Ground belonging to this Corporation & occupied with the Poor House & Northerly by other Ground of the said Corporation of which Piece of Land John Harris the Elder was seized at the time of his Death—That the said Petitioner is &c. &c."—J. C. (1784-1851), I: 145. The release was delivered Oct. 19, 1785 (q. t.).

The commissioners of the almhouse present to the common council a plan "for enclosing the Ground commonly called the fields," and it is resolved that they may proceed with the execution of the design.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), I: 144. Such enclosure may be said to mark the beginning of "the Park."—Man. Com. Com. (1865), 546. See also descrip. of Pl. 54-b, I: 416. See, further, Aug. 24, 1818.

The common council having received petitions for leases of the Common Lands, it is ordered that one of the city surveyors lay out the vacant lands belonging to the city, between the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, into lots of about five acres, numbered, and "leaving a middle Road between the said two Roads."—M. C. C. (1834-1851), I: 145; Black, Municipal Ownership of Land, 23-26. See also D 21.

There is advertised to be held "in the Garden of the Academy in Broad-street," on June 23, "A most elegant Exhibition Of the Small Italian Shades, Where a variety of Scenes ... will be exhibited."

An addition of a Fort, which will answer the salute of several vessels passing by. The engagement of the ships shall last until one of them is entirely dismayed and sunk; after which the Conqueror shall re-enter the harbour, and be saluted by the Fort. The Sea shall be represented in motion.
"The large Chinese Shades shall exhibit a great variety of scenes of the most pleasing aspect; and in some of them the actors will vault a prodigious height up and down.

"Then will a grand Illumination, upon Pyramids, to prevent any kind of accident by fire.

"A Grand Band of Music will perform in the Garden, during the whole time; and the Dancing Room opened. . . ."—N. T. Packet, July 21, 1785.

The first convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the state of New York is held in New York City.—Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., IV: 6244; Winsor, A. Hist. of the Parish of Trinity Church, II: 103.

The proprietors of the stage-wagons that ply between New York and Albany (see Ap 17) advertise to make the journey in two days, "without the inconveniences of every New York "red tape." They mention several stopping-places for the run. The fare is reduced from four to three pence per mile "during the continuance of good roads."—N. T. Packet, Je 25, 1785. This schedule was altered, Aug. 23, to run the stages three times a week; that is, to leave each terminal on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and return Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.—Ibid., Ag 25, 1785. Again, on Oct. 3, for "the ease of the Passengers," the trip from New York to Albany was to be performed in three days, leaving Monday and Thursday; and the four-cent-per-mile charge, "agreeable to Act of Assembly," was restored.—Ibid., O 13, 1785.

Elizabeth Holt resigns the proprietorship of The New York Journal, and the General Advertiser to Eleazar Osborne (see Mr 37) and John Zimmer. The new publishers change the name of the paper to The New-York Journal, or the Weekly Register.—Early Newspapers, II: 424; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 448. See also Ja 18, 1787.

Notice is published that, after July 1, the "tea-water men" will supply water at "six-pence per hhd."—N. Y. Gazettee, Je 28, 1785 (in N. J. H. S.).

July 8. The standard of the American dollar (to contain 372 64/100 grains of silver) is established as the unit of United States currency.—Winst., VII: 70. For a history of coins and currency in New York, see Wilson's Mem. Hist. IV, chap. 10; Crosby, Early Coins of Am. (1875), 289. See also Chronology, IV: 972-73.

The French church steeple is struck by lightning.—N. Y. Packet, JI 14, 1785; M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 152.

It is ordered by the common council that Catharine Slip be filled up from the middle of Cherry St. to the bulkhead at the public expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 152.

Edward Meeks submits a bill to Trinity corporation amounting to £34,619.4. for the cost of an iron fence which he has set up around the churchyard. The items include "Iron Bars and pikes for fifty four pannels;" also "52 Tulips."—From the original bill in N. Y. Packet.

Christopher Colles, in a petition to the common council, urges prompt settlement of demands which he has made upon the board, "on account of a matter which he flatters himself he will be of considerable importance to the public in general, & to the City in particular, as well as private advantage to himself." He states "that his distresses are of such a poignant nature, as compell him to request some, (the small,) yet present assistance."—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, in city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read & filed 10th Aug 1785 £100 to be advanced to Mr Colles;" M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 160. See N 23.

The president of Congress, at the request of that body, having written on July 20 to the mayor that the debates of congress are frequently interrupted by the passing of carriages, and that congress desires to order that chains be provided for preventing such interruptions during their daily sessions, the common council expresses its willingness that chains be drawn across the streets from the north-east, south-east, and south-west corners of the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 147; Letters of Richard Henry Lee, II: 376.

The commissioners of forfeiture, on attainer of James De Lancy, nephew of the Corporation, on account of forgeries between 6th Av and Hudson River, to John Somerindye.—Book of Forfeited Estates, 78. This property became known as the Somerindye Farm. Cf. descrip. of Pl. 36-b, I: 279. See also Ag 16, 1784.

The common council orders that the vacant ground back of the barracks be used for the burial of the dead from the almshouse and bridewell.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 158.

Morgan Lewis purchases "Mount Pitt" from the commissioners of forfeiture, the original owner, Thomas Jones, having been attainted.—Liber Deeds, XLIII: 36. Lewis advertised it for sale on Feb. 24, 1786 (p. 80). See also descript. of Pl. 62, I: 439; L. M. R. K., III: 921; and 1767.

An item of New York news states: "A Correspondent, says he has hopes, to flatter himself and all the friends of the Drama, that we shall once more have the benefit of that pleasing amusement in this country, and that foreigners of distinction and notoriety, may no longer complain of our want of public entertainment; he is surprised at the insolence of the Tory gentry, who it seems in order to ingratiate themselves with some of the citizens are using their influence, however inconsiderable it may be, to prevent any performances of that kind, but it is to be hoped, that those gentlemen, who have shared all the perils of the war, and braved danger in its most ghastly forms, will of those who give such weighty and significant characters be deprived of partaking of the enjoyments which that innocent and rational amusement affords."—Penn. Jour., Ag 13, 1785. See Ag 12.

A description of the frequenters of the Battery walk, on a Sunday evening, is published.—N. T. Jour., Ag 11, 1785.

The John Street Theatre is opened "by Messieurs Hallam and Allen, after a long absence from a country, where former residence and attachment have entitled them to the distinction of citizenship. The entertainment of the evening, which received unbounded bursts of applause from a most polite and numerous assembly of both sexes, was an admirable collection of moral characters, happily selected (by the judicious taste of the managers) from the most acknowledged and best works of the best writers. The collection has produced, and were displayed in a matter that bestowed the highest honour on their authors; and to the reflecting mind gave the finest lessons of instruction, pleasingly blended with amusement."—Penn. Jour., Ag 17, 1785.

The entertainments thus begun, as announced of a course commencing with a prologue and ending with a pantomime, were given by only a small part of the American Company.—Ireland, loc. cit. N. Y. Stage, I: 69, where the date of reopening is given erroneously as Aug. 24. Having been encouraged by the public, the regularly installed managers, Hallam and Henry, brought the main body of their performers to New York in the autumn and began a season of legitimate drama on Nov. 21, 1785 (p. 79). See also Ag 24 and S 20.

"Veritas," in a letter to the press, observes "that it is a general complaint that in this great city and its environs there is not any spot where its inhabitants can take exercise for health and amusement. . . . The size and consequence that this town must one day arrive at, ought strongly to impress the necessity of attending to this object. In this view the Battery naturally presents itself as a subject capable of vast improvement; were the margin of this ground laid out with judgment, planted with a row of trees, and furnished with seats, from which one could command one of the finest harbours of the world. There is also another space of ground, which calls loudly for the hand of improvement—now a public nuisance, from which the inhabitants are infested during the summer season, with continual clouds of stinking dust. The ground I mean is the Fields.—This place laid out with judgment and taste, would become a blessing to the inhabitants of New York, and an ornament to the city." He describes the methods in vogue in Great Britain and Ireland for obtaining plans for public improvements.—N. Y. Packet, Ag 15, 1785.

The city treasurer, Daniel Phoenix, having submitted a "Representation" relative to an allowance for his services, the common council orders "that five Per Cent be allowed the Treasurer, for the whole time of his being in Office, in full Compensation for his ordinary as well as extraordinary Services relative to the ordinary Revenues of this Corporation."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 161-64. The original "Representation," thus briefly alluded to in the minutes, is a review of "what was formerly the practice with respect to the County business." It states: "The Chamberlain had under his Direction the Care and Collection of the extraordinary Revenues only. The Taxes were paid into the Hands of the Church wardens who were Chosen Annually by the freeholders, and were properly Church officers, appointed in Consequence of an Act of Assembly Granting a Support to the Ministry in this City. The whole of the Taxes were paid into their Hands, and they had the Laying out of the money appropriated to the Support of the Poor House, which was the most considerable part of the Tax. —The Water & Lamps & Roads was paid into the
Hands of the City Treasurer by those Gentlemen. No Specific Salary or Commission was Assigned them for this Business, they derived their Emolument from the profits made on the Supplies, and Surely no person Can say they derived no benefit from their appointment. It was considered that they did not mention the Extent of their profits. The money for Watch & Lamps was paid out of the City Treasury by an order of Common Council, and on this the Treasurer had a Commission. I am well informed from a Gent, who was a Member of the Board in Mr Cruger’s Day that He was allowed 5 pce on that money for which I could produce the Testimony of Gent. of unexceptionable Character.

“At present all public Monies are paid into the City Treasury, and are Subject to the order of Com. Council. The business of this office is increased beyond any former time, and the Disordered State of the Corporation Affairs, on the Evanescence of this City, has rendered it Still more Arduous, So that the person Executing this Office Must of Necessity devote a Very Considerable Part of his Time to the public Office in order to do Justice to his Appointment. The amount of Corporation Revenue in a Common Year is about £2800. Of this it may be Supposed to fall Short by Remissions & Losses £190, Which will reduce it to £650. This Sum at 5 pce is £13–10–0 for which a Sess of Books are to be Kept—Accounts to the amount of near 450 to be drawn out and the amount of revenue above mentioned to be Collected of as many different persons,—An allowance So remarkably sufficient to compensate a Clerk.

“Besides this there is the business of the Taxes—the Accounts are to be Kept with the Collectors of the different wards & Districts—Settlements to be made under the Inspection of a Committee of this Board—and the Sum appropriated to be Carried to the Credit of Each Respective Account, can it be in reason Supposed that all this Business can be done as the time of one man? The office of Treasurer is an appointment of Great Trust and under its present Circumstances rendered more Important. It has been the practice of the Corporation to appoint persons of Respectability & Credit, who only can Give Such Security as will Justify the appointment, but is it worth the attention of any person to undertake all this Business for so inconsiderable a Sum. As the Allowance for Corporation business is so Small it remains with the Board to make such Allowance out of the Publick monies as will make it worth the Labour and Attention it requires. It appears from an Act of Assembly which has been mentioned that an allowance was formerly made of 6d in the pound to County Treasurers, and it can be proved that John II Cruger was allowed 5 pce on the Publick monies paid into his hands by the Church Wardens—As to this the office of the City Treasurer has been as the time of many different persons. It appears from the old Books that He was allowed the same Sum of 5 pce on the Taxes of this City—

“Can any Gent consider it unreasonable that an adequate Compensation should be made for those Services at the present day? The Board have Thought it Necessary to advance the price of Cartmen and others in their Wages for regulating the prices of their Services, and does not the Circumstances that Induced them to make those advances in their Case, exist with respect to the Treasurer.” He adds, in closing, an allowance “of 2 pce.”—From the original MS. in city clerk’s record-room.

The “old Magazine in the Fort,” which measures 28 by 48 feet, is found to be “perfectly safe & convenient & that by a little airing will be very pleasant.”—M. C. C. (1784–1813), I. 157, 162. It is evidently intended for temporary use while the new one at “Inclam Bergh” is being built.—See ibid., I. 152, 159.

An item of New York news reads: “On Friday last [Aug 19] Messrs Hallam and Allen, the gentlemen who for some time past have entertained the town with their agreeable, honourous, and moral lectures [see Aug 12] paid into the hands of the commissioners of the Albany Orphan’s Home One Hundred Dollars towards the relief and support of its indigent inhabitants. When the talents and labours of the ingenious are employed, as well to reform the manners as to the benevolent purpose of softening the rigours of misfortune, and feeding the poor and needy, they certainly deserve not only encouragement, but applause.”—Penn. Jour., Aug 27, 1785. For the attitude of the common council toward such donations, see O. 14.

“A Citizen” addressed the following petition to the mayor and aldermen:—

It is remarked by the citizens, that the Tea Water, with which this city is supplied, grows worse every day, so that the common pump water, used only to scrub houses, etc. with, is now preferred in cooking to our Tea Water. The reason is very obvious,—let any one view the pond, which is the spring and source of that pump, and you will find it to be a very sink and common sewer. It’s like a fair every day with whites, and blacks, washing their clothes, blankets, and things too nauseous to mention; all their sudd’s and filth are emptied into this pond, besides dead dogs, cats, etc. thrown in daily, and no doubt, many buckets from that quarter of the town. The pond being so very near the pump has no distance to filter through the earth, and it is more than probable, runs through a considerable canal under ground directly to the pump. Twice-watchmen would be sufficient to ordered papers and penalties to prevent any person from washing or throwing any filth in this pond. A very trickle of a tax would pay them, and in 6 or 9 months our water would be as good as it was before the war.”—N. Y. Jour., Aug 25, 1785.

John Francis advertises that “he has taken the house No. 3, in Great Dock-street, near the Exchange, nearly opposite to the War-Office, where he intends to reside, and finds it completely adapted to the true American.”—N. Y. Packet, Aug 25, 1785. He moved from here into the well-known Fraunces Tavern, in 1789 (q. v., My 27). Congress passes a resolution of appreciation for the “early, unsolicited, and continued labours of Mr. Thomas Paine, in explaining and enforcing the principles of the late revolution by ingenious and timely publications upon the nature of liberty and civil government.”—Congress resolution. Oct. 5: su, and issued orders, &c. to prevent any person from washing or throwing any filth in this pond. A very trickle of a tax would pay them, and in 6 or 9 months our water would be as good as it was before the war.”—N. Y. Jour., Aug 25, 1785.

John Fitzh a letter to a friend about his situation as a public servant during the Revolutionary War. He describes the difficulties of maintaining the public service, including the lack of funds and support from the government. He expresses his determination to continue his service despite the challenges.

December 26, 1783, shows total expenditures of £25,184, the largest items being £7,515 for repairs to public buildings, etc. and other contingent charges. £5,027 for the maintenance of the poorhouse, £5,500 for the water and lamps departments, £4,740 for finishing and supporting the prisons of the bridewell, and £4,344 for interest on bonds due before the war. The total receipts are £3,251, of which £2,311 were received from a tax of £10,000. Quit rents and ground rents, including arrearages during the war, have yielded £7,376. Lots at the North River and Peck Slip have been sold for £3,517. The excise has brought in £2,000; the docks and slips, £386; livery, £915; and house rent, £610. For these and other particulars, see Man. Com. Coun. (1839), 511–12.

Van Phyder’s Tavern (see Mr 14, 1795), opposite the Bridge Meeting, in Nassau St., was frequently noticed in the news after the Revolution.—See N. Y. Packet, S 11, 1785; N 6, 1786; S 7, 1787; J 4, 1788. In 1789, it became known as Aaron’s Tavern.—See Daily Adv., Ap 27, My 12, 1789; N. Y. Packet, O 6, 1789; J 19, and Ap 22, 1790, J 6, 1791. See also Smith, N. Y. in 1790, 120–21.

Henry Rensselaer, being interested in the undivided real estate of his father, Hendrick Rensselaer, which is situated in the Dock Ward “between the Long Bridge and the Albany Pier,” and part of which was occupied by the Enemy as a Coaly Yard” during
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1785

The war, petitions the common council for a rebate of quit rent paid to the city. He states he has been informed that the common council have passed an act "An Act to exempt all the Citizens who have been in exile during the war, from the payment of quit rents upon such part or proportion of their real property," from which neither they nor their agents have received rents, profits, or income during that period.—From the original petition in box No. 6, in city clerk's record-room.

1785

The common council grants permission "to the Neighborhood of the Corporation Dock at the North River to erect at their own expense a Bulkhead on the South side of and projecting into the Slip opposite Vesey Street Ten Feet; to begin opposite the North West Corner of the Market & thence to run out in an exact Line, as far as the first Bridge of the said Dock or thereabouts."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 168.

1785

The name of the 

Theo Daily Advertiser (see Mr 1) is changed to The Daily Advertiser, Political, Commercial, and Historical.—Early Newspapers, II: 417. See Oct 27.

Notice is published of a new line of stages, "to start the 7th instant, from the Morning Star on Staten-Island, opposite Bergen-Point, every morning at four o'clock, (Sundays excepted) . . . ." The route is from Paulus Hook to Philadelphia. "The Staten-Island packets leave every day at the White-Hall Dock, to convey those passengers to the Morning Star, who prefer going by water. . . ."—N. T. Gassetter, S 20, 1785 (in N. J. H. S.).

Oct.

5 York [see Ap 39] was advancing by the energy of St. John de Crevecouer and the patronage of Don Diego de Gardoqui. Father Whelan and the trustees of the congregation undertook the erection of the edifice with courage, adopting a plan beyond their actual means, but hopefully looking forward to future progress. It was to be a handsome brick structure, with a square tower, forty-eight feet front by eighty-one in depth. They addressed petitions for aid to the Kings of France and Spain, the latter forwarded through Don Diego de Gardoqui, who furthermore consented to lay the cornerstone. This ceremony took place on the 5th of October, 1785. . . .

10 The Spanish minister, in conformity with the desire of the congregation named the church St. Peter's. They were not, however, able to proceed with the work at once, but continued collecting funds for the purpose in New York and Europe. Meanwhile, as has already been noted (see Ap 30), a carpenter's shop was set up on the leasehold property which they had acquired on Barclay St. as fitted up as a temporary chapel.—Shea, Life and Times of the Mayor of New York, I: 283 (in W. A. M. S.). See Oct 10, 1785; Eccles. Rec., VII: 1451; L. M. R. K., III: 936. See further, My 26, 1786.

17 Thomas Pool, in a petition to the common council, states that he proposes for a few weeks to exhibit feats of horsemanship, and, as he cannot procure "an any place convenient for the purpose but the bowling green," he asks for the use of it. He adds that he has been in his country's service during the war, and suffered several years imprisonment in the provost in this City, where he was confined in irons in a dungeon 235 days without bed or fire, and daily tortured by the Provost marshal—the consequence of which was that he was deprived of the use of his limbs sixteen months."—From the original petition, in file No. 8, city clerk's record-room. The petition was rejected.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 173. Pool was probably the first American to give public performances of this character, having first exhibited in Philadelphia on Aug. 20, 1785, for fuller account of which see Greenwood's The Circus (1909), 66 et seq. See also S 27, 1786.

17 Several proprietors of lands on Mulberry St. and in that vicinity, state in a petition to the common council that improvements have been made on their lands that have not been properly regulated; that "this street is situated at the Foot of a very high Hill (the summit of which overlooks the Houses on the North East Side of the Street) and will . . . require to be raised several Feet before any considerable Improvements can be reasonably expected in that Part of the City." They propose that the street be so regulated "as to give the Water a gradual Descent from the House of Mr. Thomas Arden, so as to carry it by Roosevelt Street into the East River." They add that they understand that their wishes have been under consideration by the city, who plan to fill up Mulberry Street by digging down Mott Street, which is just above and parallel to it. Among the signers of this petition are Margaret Livingston, William Mooney, Abraham Brevoort, and Peter Schermerhorn.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read 15th March 1786." See Oct 7, 1786; M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 206.

17 Samuel Kip. In a bill of this date, charges the city £73 for "Landing & Carting" through his farm 57,71 brick, 2,500 pantile (curved tile for roofing), and 100 loads of stone.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room), endorsed fill'd 15 June 1786.' The certificate of the auditors, which is attached to this bill, shows that these building materials were landed at Kips Bay "for the use of the New powder house." John Stagg, in a bill of May 13, 1786 (in the same file), charges the city £118:12 for labour, lime, etc. at both the old and new powder-houses.

The common council offers a reward of £125 to discover the person or persons who last night attempted to assassinate Brockholst Livingston of New York, provided the governor will issue a proclamation to that effect.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 1751.

N. T. Packet, O 10, 1785.

The city treasurer is ordered to pay Thomas White and other constables the sum of £201 for apprehending & conveying 103 Vagrants to Bridewell (6 & each).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 1766. On Nov. 6, 1785 (q. 2), the price paid for each vagrant was lowered.

From the Council Vans "that the Street Vans past and repast 'Whitehall Vans' repair and repairs be directed to have large Iron Stoves erected in each of the Churches and that they procure a painter to paint the Arms of the United States to be put up in St. Paul's Church."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See Ap 3, 1785.

James Parker announces that the "New-York and Philadelphia Stage" will hereafter pass through Bordentown to Perth Amboy instead of the route from Bordentown, including Trenton, Princeton, Kingston (one wagon going by way of "Cranbury"), and New Brunswick. At Perth Amboy, passengers and goods will be taken from Parker's wharf and store-house "on board a commodious boat."—N. T. Packet, O 13, 1785.

A company of players, who had opened the playhouse without obtaining a license, present £40 to one of the commissioners of the almshouse for the use of the poor. The common council orders that the money be returned, as their playing without license "is a thing unprecedented and offensive." They further resolve "that while so great a part of this City still lies in Ruins and many of the citizens continue to be pressed with the Distress brought on them in consequence of the late war there is a loud Call to Industry and Economy, and it would in a peculiar manner be unjustifiable in the Corporation to countenance any Encroachments upon the Ameniments; That among these a Play House (Theatre) however regulated must be numbered, while under no restraint it may prove a fruitful source of Dissipation, Immorality and Vice."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 178-79. See N 21, D 26.

John Stagg is paid £100 toward the Powder Magazine existing at Inclambourn.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 179. On Oct. 16, James Blackwell was paid £25 for stone used there.—Ibid., I: 181. See Ap 20.

In a petition to the common council, Gozen Ryers, Thomas Quigley, and others, state that they pay the city "a large sum of Money, for the benefit of The Fery's; from Wife Hall, To Staten Island; and from Moors Corner, To Elizabeth Town," expecting them to be kept in repair; but that the "Docks, and Ferry Stairs, are so much Injured; by the late storms, that Horses, Cano't be taken off from Wife Hall, only at high, or near highwater." They contend that they themselves are obliged "to keep good boats, and give good attention," and ask the same consideration from the city. They further represent "That the (late) slaughter-house, at Moors Corner is a great Obstruction, to the Ferry," and as "a nuisance," by next spring.—From the original petition (in metal file No. 8, in city clerk's record-room), endorsed "Aldn Wool & Mr Van Dyck to repair Stairs at Moors Dock;" and see M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 183.

The clerk of the common council proposes to the board a "sale a Release executed by Isaac Sears Esq. & Sarah his Wife to this Corporation of a Part of the Ground whereon the Bridewell is
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1785 erected," which, being approved, is ordered to be recorded. He also produces "a Bond under the Seal of this Corporation to Mr. Sears for the consideration Money in the said Receivers mentioned & agreeable to the Order of this Board on the 25th June last being £675, with interest at 5 per cent."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 182. See also F 3, 1790. Ja 6 and Je 20, 1785. Miss Mary L. Booth, in her Hist. of the City of N. Y. (1879), 581, stated that payment was never made, "and the grounds to the northwest of the City Hall still belong to the heirs of the New York Liberty Boys;" see, however, Je 10, 1789.

26 A city ordinance is passed and ordered published "for guarding against the Minchib which may arise from destempered or mad Dogs in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 183.

27 Francis Child's paper (see Mr 1) assumes the name of The Daily Advertiser: Political, Historical, and Commercial—Early Newspapers, II: 417. See O 17, 1787.

Nov. This being the anniversary of St. Carlos ("the name of [the patron saint of] his Catholic Majesty and the Prince of Asturias"), it is celebrated by Don Diego de Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, at his house. Divine service was performed there in the morning, after which he entertained with "an elegant dinner" all the members of congress, including the president and secretary; Gov. Clinton; the ministers of foreign affairs, war, and finance; the foreign ministers, consuls, etc. Friendship between Spain and the United States was the key-note of the occasion.—N. Y. Packet, N 7, 1785.

Resolved that the Committee on Bogardus Claim consisting of Mr. [James] Duane, Mr. [John] Jay, Mr. [William] Duer, Mr. [James] Farquhar and Mr. [John] Rutherford have full power and Authority to treat with the Claimants under Annals [Jan's] Bogardus and to compromise any or decide the difference on such manner as they may think proper and that Corporation will ratify and confirm whatever they may do respecting the same."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). No further action is required in regard to the case appears in the minutes up to 1790.

The commissioners of the almshouse report the number of its inmates as follows: 65 men, 133 women, 50 boys, 49 girls, 2 black men, and 4 black women, total 301.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 185.

The common council agrees that the commissioners shall partition off as many rooms (not exceeding five) in the attic of the bridewell as they may conceive "necessary for the Confinement of Lunatic & Mad Persons."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 185.

The common council appoints a committee "to report a proper Place and Annual Ground for their Almshouse & Bridewell, and would not such manner as they may think proper and that Corporation will ratify and confirm whatever they may do respecting the same."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). No further action in regard to the case appears in the minutes up to 1790.

The first meeting of the "General Committee of Mechanics" is held at the public house of Walter Heyer. A constitution is adopted and an organization effected. The several trades sent delegates which composed the general committee. Each trade had a separate organization, which was considered a branch of the committee.—Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Trademen of the City of N. Y. (1852), 9. This event marks the date of the founding of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which still survives.—See Centennial Celebration, Gen. Soc. of Mech. and Trademen, 6, 121. Mem. Com. Coun. (1856), 554. Heyer's tavern was still kept by him in King St. in 1788.—See N. Y. Packet, Ap 1, 1788. For the incorporation of the General Soc., see Mr 14, 1792.

John Cape, proprietor of the City Tavern, announces opening of this day of his "Porter Room," where "Gentlemen may be supplied with Beef Steaks, Oysters, &c. on the shortest notice."—N. Y. Packet, N 17, 1785. Cape sold the contents of the City Tavern on Aug 1 and 23, 1796.—Daily Advertiser, F 23, 1786. See further, Mr 9, 1786.

The John Street Theatre is opened "by the Old American Company of Comedians."—Penn. Jour., N 26, 1785. "The play was the Gavestor, written by the late Mr. Edward Moore, author of Fables for the Female Sex. . . . The farce was Love a-la-Mode, a production of Mr. Charles Macklin, an excellent Comedian. . . . All the parts were acted with great ability, by our old acquaintances the long approved, and very respectable American Company, who received unremittable plaudits from every part of the house, which, at a vast expense, is now perfectly repaired, beautified, and illuminated in a stile to vie with European splendor.—After the farce, Mr. Henry, one of the Manager's . . . addressed his generous patrons as follows . . . . Eighteen years past, your bounty erected this Theatre [see D 7, 1787]—Happy in your approbation and support, we continued the exercise of our profession in it, until the black cloud that threatened the liberty of America, rendered it necessary for the sons of freedom, at their joint meeting, to prohibit, during that awful period, all public amusements; among many others, the Theatre was particularized [see O 20, 1776]. This was conveyed to us not only by the resolution of Congress, but it is letter from the President, his Excellency the late Peyton Randolph, and also from the Committee then sitting in this city. . . . We went to the island of Jamaica. . . . Ten years we languished in absence from one we wished for, our desirable home, and though often solicited to return . . . we constantly refused, supposing it incompatible with our duty to the United States. . . . Many of us have passedour days in your service, and we are now returned, trusting we shall be allowed to wind up peaceably the evening of them, under the happy auspices of your protection. . . . The approbation of the foregoing, by every auditor, was expressive of a sincere welcome of the company to New-York, the real Athens of America."—Jib, N 30; N. Y. Packet, N 24, 1786. See D 26.

John Temple, the consul general from Great Britain, with his family and suite, arrives in New York.—N. Y. Packet, D 5, 1786.

A petition of Christopher Colles, bearing this date, thanks the common council for "their kindness in advancing him part of the money due to him on account of the water-works, and he states that he has applied part of the money in erecting "a horse mill & works for the purpose of manufacturing Pig black, which manufacture he proposes to have carried on by his eldest son, in case he [the petitioner] shall be engaged in the prosecution of the Navigation of the Mohawk river." He explains that he has already made & disposed of to the grocers & other retailers in this City a quantity of the said commodity, which upon trial is proved to be fully equal in quality to any imported, although he can afford them the benefit at a lesser price." He asks the board to advance him the further sum of £50 to establish the manufacture on a proper footing.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read 21 Nov. 1785." The petition was granted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 187. Colles petitioned on Aug. 14, 1786 (q.c.) for the balance due him.

The common council refers to a committee a petition that Burling & Bestman's Ship would be filled up to the line of Bur stunt's Key.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 186.

The common council makes payment "for removing dead Bodies buried in Catharine Street by the British Army."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 187.

This being the Anniversary of the Evacuation of this City by the Troops of the King of Great Britain, the Board attended by the Sheriff & Clerk with the Marshalls & Constables waited on His Excellency the Governor with the Compliments of the City on the Occasion.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 187.

Adams demands that the British surrender the frontier posts of the U. S., which the British held while seeking payment of debts due her.—Vinzor, VII: 224.

In a letter written at New York on this day, David Ramsay, after giving a general account of conditions in the colonies, says: "I have made some inquiry into the State of the College here & I hear a very good account of it. . . . The teachers are able & attentive & the College is under the government of the Gentlemen of the city whose sons are pupils & who will for their own sake take good care of the institution."—From MS. in Coll. of autograph letters, etc., 16, 1832-1872, in C. Wash. Libary.

David Franks advertises that "The New-York Directory" will be "put to press in a few days," and gives a list of its contents. The price will be "about Six Shillings," four to be paid on subscribing and the balance on delivery.—N. Y. Gazetteer, D 6, 1785, and Ja 3.
1786

The advertisement continued until Feb. 10, 1786. This was the first directory of New York City. See, further, F. 14, 1786.

Peter Lacour advertises "a School of Drawing, for Architecture, Portraits, Ornaments, Landscape..."—N. Y. Gazetteer, D 6, 1785. Cf. O 11, 1791. Lacour's drawing of Federal Hall, showing Washington's inauguration, which was engraved and printed by Ames Doolittle, is reproduced as Frontispiece I, Vol. III.

1876

The common council orders "that the Keeper of the public magazine do immediately remove all the Gun Powder (except 50 Casks) from the old into the new magazine."—M. G. C. (1784-1785), I: 191. This appears to mark the completion of the new building.—See Ap 20.

A news item reads: "A correspondent observes, that the infatuation which possesses many of the people of this city, for theatrical exhibitions, is truly alarming. Some were led to imagine that the friends of the drama were principally confined to this city; but alas! the small number of individuals have spread the same delirium to the Players. It would be doing injustice to our Magistrates, not to mention here, that though it was not in their power to prohibit, yet they have never extended their authority so far, as publicly to license the opening of the Theatre; and if common fame can be credited none of them have countenanced the Comedian, by attending their exhibitions.—An example worthy the imitation of all ranks."

"When we find this darling vice encouraged in the first, and patronized in the second city of the state; and rearing its ensigns in each corner thereof, is it not High Time for the considerate inhabitants, to step forth and oppose the increasing evil, with firmness and resolution, 'ere it be too late."—N. Y. Packet, D 26, 1785.

In 1786 (p. 49), some of the New Yorkers who were opposed to the legislature against the theatrical performances.

The festival of St. John the Evangelist is celebrated by the members of the Mason's Society "at the house of Brother Cape" (City Tavern, 113 Broadway).—N. Y. Packet, D 26, 1785.

A payment of $2,000 is made "for Building a pier or Basin at the North River" (see Ap 30) and $1109.6 for "stone and wood for the Dock at the North River."—M. G. C. (MS.), VIII: 376.

1788

In this year, a census was taken under a provision of the "Articles of Confederation," which had reference to an equalization of the expenses of the late war, "in proportion to the whole number of whites and persons free citizens and inhabitants of every age, sex, and condition, including those bound to servitude for a term of years, and three-fifths of all other persons not comprehended in the foregoing description, except Indians not paying taxes." This census was to have been taken triennially, but was suspended by the decennial census of the federal government, which began in 1790 under the provisions of the Constitution of 1789. This census of 1787 showed a population of 13,614—Statutes of Population of the City and Co. of N. Y., Doc. No. 13, Bd. of Supervisors, 1866, pp. 14-15. The number of houses in the city in this year was 3,340.—Am. Mag., Mr. 1788. See also Ap 30.

Although the following description refers to New York as it was after 1790 (as appears by the mention of the "town hall where former Congress met"), it is placed here because many of the facts mentioned (with the notable exception of the error in population, "about 25,000") are applicable to this earlier year.

"New York, the capital of the State, enjoys one of the most beautiful locations in the world. . . . The town is irregularly built; nevertheless there are beautiful streets and sidewalks. The promenade at the quay offers the double advantage of a brilliant perspective and a place for fresh air. There is a town hall, where formerly the Congress met; it is not a remarkable building. The houses are built of brick. There are three Dutch Reformed churches, four Presbyterian, three Episcopal, one Lutheran, a Catholic church, a Roman church, an assembly of Quakers, two Anabaptists, and one synagogue. . . ."

"A sojourner in New York is good for the health: the climate is made temperate in all seasons by the breezes from the sea. There is luxury among the women; they are amiable, and well educated; they are good housewives, which makes their society interesting in more than one respect; however, it is not very advanced. New York still carries the traces of its origin. The Dutch, in transmitting to the inhabitants of this city their mania for cleanliness, which English customs have modified a little, have left them also little aptitude for the sciences. One must admit, nevertheless, that, since the Revolution, New York has outgrown its ancient boundaries, and will soon equal the most progressive cities in science and literature. Her commercial situation, which puts her above all the towns in the United States, must necessarily accelerate her progress towards general education and instruction, which always owe, in a great part, their progress to a large population and the competition of foreigners."

"The East and North Rivers make New York the leader of commerce in the most populated part of the United States; and her port which is not exposed to the inconveniences of the frost like the cities of the central states, commands foreign commerce better than any other state. The English packet-boats arrive at New York. It was also the port of the French packets before they were intercepted. All these advantages will give to this city, little by little, the whole extent of the island on which she is situated, in spite of one of the greatest defects possible for a large population, that is, the want of good drinking water. To-day one is obliged to supply one's self from a source which is a mile from the town. New York contains about 25,000 inhabitants."—Translated from État-Unis de l'Amérique à la fin du XVIIIe Siècle, by J. E. Bonnet (Paris, 1822), II: 367-69.

Sometime during this year, a memorial signed by most of the leading citizens of New York was addressed to the legislature protesting against the "Evils which threaten our City and State." The "Theatre, lately opened in this City," was condemned as an evil that "has an unfriendly aspect on the Virtue of our Citizens;—especially on that Frugality and Economy which are so essential to the Prosperity and Honor of our Country if not to the existence of our Rivers;" hard earned savings which "... was... considered by many worthy Persons of all religious Denominations, as highly injurious to the interests of true Piety wherever it is countenanced." The large number of taverns is also condemned.—Emmett Coll., item 1116. See J. 16 and 21. The legislature seems to have taken no action unfavourable to the theatre, for performances continued to be given.

In this year, in Massachusetts, the machinations of demagogues and malcontents, who argued that all property which joint resistance had protected in the Revolution was equally the subject of division, found a leader in Daniel Shays, who headed a rebellion in the Connecticut Valley.—Winson, VII: 229-30. See F. 24, 1787. Before the revolution, and even sometime afterwards, William street was the great mart for dry goods sales, and chiefly from Main lane up to Pearl, and from Pearl up to Water. "A "Mr. Griffiths" advertises to have a public ball every fortnight "in his Dancing-School, the City Assembly Room, in the Broadway."—N. Y. Packet, J. 3, 1786.

The Chamber of Commerce receives a memorial asking its aid for a project to open "an intercourse with the interior parts of the United States, by an artificial inland navigation, along the Mohawk River and Wood Creek to the Lake of the Great Lakes." It answers that its members entertain the "highest ideas of the Utility of the scheme, wishing it may meet with every possible success, but in their incorporated capacity, owing to the lowness of their funds, "tis out of their power to lend him [the memorialist, probably Christopher Colles. See N. 23, 1785] any aid." This appears to be the first suggestion for the Erie Canal.—Bishop, A Chron. of 150 Years. The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., 1768-1812, 42.
1786. Those persons who have Goats, that keep about the fort garden, are desired to take notice, that unless they are taken care of, and prevented from destroying the fruit trees, disagreeable consequences will attend them.—Daily Adv., Ja 3, 1786.

4. G. Furman offers "Genteel Boarding and Lodging" at the "Sign of the American" No. 111, at the head of Queen St.—N. T. Packet, Ja 5, 1786.

The vestry of Trinity Church passes a resolution to grant "a good lot of ground to each of the Presbyterian Congregations in this City for the use of their respective senior pastors for the time being." This is for erecting their dwelling-houses.—Trin. Min. (Ms). On Oct. 2, Trinity granted to "the Corporation of the Presbyterian Church in the City of New York," a lot and a half on the old "Church Farm," situated on the north side of Robinson St., near Broadway, for the use of the ministers.—From a copy of the deed (6pp. folio) filled with the Richard Varick papers (in bundle in box U-V) in N.Y. H. S. This land, now nos. 5 & Park Place, was never put to this use, but the income from the property was applied toward the payment of Dr. Rodgers' salary.—Knapp, Hist. of the Brick Church, 80.

"Resolved that the Treasurer be directed to pay the Sum of $20 into the hands of Messrs John and Thomas Stagg to be by them laid out in improving that part of the Church Estate near the Bear Market."—Trin. Min. (Ms).

16. Both houses of the legislature convene at the "Exchanges," and an address in joint session by Gov. Clinton, who has summoned them by proclamation.—N. T. Packet, Ja 19, 1786.

A card appearing in a newspaper reads: "The Citizens are cautioned against signing a petition for the suppression of Public Virtue and Morality [see 1786], as a counter one will be offered them, in which they may be assured the fallacy of every argument in favour of the Theatre will be refuted, and the immortal, unlicensed play-actors are considered as rogues and vagabonds."—N. T. Packet, Ja 23, 1786.

John Henry publishes the following announcement: "A Report having prevailed, that the Subscriber is author of several pieces which have lately appeared in favor of the Theatre, he begs leave thus publicly to disavow not only being so, but also every knowledge of the person or persons employed about the Theatre, of their daily bread, will at length remove the veil of prejucide, and the Drama appear amply capable of its proper, its original designation."—N. T. Packet, Ja 26, 1786.

Geo. Lindsay, desiring to erect a house in Crown (Liberty) St., and being "at a loss to know which way he is to place the Front of his House," because the common council has not determined "the Plan of the Streets in that Quarter," petitions that the board "speedily determine the Plan of the Streets on the North River."—From the original petition in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room. The petition came before the board on Jan. 30, and was referred to the committee on Greenwich St.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 194-95.

Mr. Lamont, the Proprietor of the Intelligence-Office," advertises that his office, at "No. 21 Water-street, opposite the Coffee-house," will be also used as a "Land-Office, for the Sale of Estates." He believes "that an office for the general reception and sale of estates, would greatly add to the convenience of those who may want to dispose of their property, either by barter or sale."—Daily Adv., Ja 28, 1786.

A letter from Chancellor Robert R. Livingston "containing proposals to contract with this Board for conveying fresh Water into this City" is read in common council and referred to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 194. At the same meeting, a claim of Josiah Hornblower against the corporation for $12, "for coming at the request of the [common] council to survey & give his Opinion on the Reservoir & Engine of the Water Works erecting at the expense of the Callers previous to New-Gate," is referred to the auditors of accounts.—Ibid., I: 175. A report on Livingston's proposal was submitted on Feb. 6, 1786 (p. v.). Although Hornblower had been paid £12 on May 24, 1775, for examining and reporting on the works, his claim was recognized by the common council and he received another £12 on June 12, 1778 (p. v.).

John McComb's bill of £60 for materials and work done at the "Execution House," is filed at the 1784-1785 session, Feb. 3. From the original bill in file no. 12, city clerk's record-room.

A deed or indenture conveys to Nicholas Fish that portion of the James de Lancey estate on which the mansion stands, comprising the block bounded by the Bowery Lane, Rivington, Christie, and Delancey Sts. It was acknowledged Oct. 2, 1794, by the commissioners of forfeiture, Isaac Stoughton and Philip van Cortlandt, and, signed by Mayor Varick, was recorded April 9, 1796. It is now in the author's collection.—See descrip. of Pl. 36-4, I: 277; also Ap 27, 1791.

Reports upon the proposals of Samuel Ogden (see Mr. 24, 1785) and Chancellor Livingston (see Ja 30, 1786) to supply the city with water are read in common council, but consideration is deferred.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 195.

Jacob de la Montagne, whose address is No. 8 Great George St., cor. of Robinson St., advertises that the "well known and beautifully situated House and Gardens, No. 317, Great George-street, formerly kept by the Widow de la Montagne, but at present in the occupation of Mr Henry Kennedy" (see Ja 6, 1785), is for rent.—N. T. Packet, F 6, 1786. See history of this tavern under Ap 5, 1754.


The New-York Directory "is Just Published," and is to be sold by Shepard Klockol, At his Book-Store, opposite the Coffee-house, and by "Mr. David Franklin (The Compiler)," No. 66, Broadway. This newspaper advertisement also contains the same note of thanks to the public for encouragement received as appears in the directory itself. In it Franklin refers to this directory as "the first of the kind ever attempted in this City," and states that "he shall be happy, to the honour of anniversaries, to present this Directory to the public."—N. T. Packet, F 14, 1786. See also Vol. I, p. 737 where, however, the erroneous statement is made that the N. Y. Historical Soc. owns the only known copy of the 1786 edition of the directory. It should read the 1787 edition. No copy of the 1788 directory is known to exist.

Besides the alphabetical list of the inhabitants, the directory contains a table of monthly accounts; monthly bills of the city, and in N. Y. currency; a list of the members of congress; the names and addresses of government department heads; the commissioners of claims against the U. S.; the members of the state senate and assembly; the chancery officers, judges, justices of the peace; officers of the city and county of N. Y.; commissioners of forfeiture; lawyers, and notaries; officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the state; officers and directors of the Bank of N. Y., and rules of the bank; the bank discounts on gold coin; the names of Columbia College professors, days of examination, etc.; officers of the Soc. for promoting the manumission of slaves; members of the Gold and Silversmiths' Soc.; of the Soc. of the Cincinnati of N. Y. State; officers and members of the St. Andrew's Soc.; of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen; of the Soc. of Peruke-makers, etc.; the arrivals and departures of mails at the N. Y. post-office; names omitted from the directory; Mr. Franklin's address to the public, and his page advertisement as conveyancer and accountant.

In the list of gold- and silversmiths, the name of Myer Myers appears as "Chairman." See also the reference to him under 1746 where, however, the date 1776 is an error for 1786, as the date when he was president of this society.

Clerical and typographical errors have been published of the original directory, which is now excessively scarce.

Chancellor Livingston and his associate, John Lawrence, appear before the common council to discuss their plan for supplying the
city with water (see F 6). The board resolves to advertise for proposals to be delivered at the clerk's office on or before April 12.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 199, 199-200.

An advertisement, signed by Robert Benson, city clerk, which appeared in the papers is dated Feb. 15, and read as follows:

"Whereas the Corporation of the city, have long had it in contemplation, to supply the inhabitants with water, by means of pipes or aqueducts and an attempt was made for that purpose, which was rendered unsuccessful: And whereas proposals have been lately offered for carrying on the said design by private companies, and the funds of the corporation not enabling them to erect the necessary works on the public account, and being impressed by a desire to forward such supply of Water, which they consider not only as a great convenience to the citizens, but as a security to the public and their property, the privilege of supplying the city with water will be granted to such person or companies as will engage in the undertaking on the most reasonable terms; and all persons have now an opportunity of leaving their proposals, sealed, at the office of the clerk of this city, in Maiden-lane on or before the 15th day of April next, to be then taken into consideration."—N. T. Jour., F 23, 1786. The sealed proposals were presented to the board on April 19 (p.v.) by the clerk.

A committee of the common council is appointed to report "what Alterations are necessary to the Law for regulating Streets in the burnt parts of the City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 199. They reported on March 22 the draft of a memorial to the legislature and of a bill for the purpose, and these were approved by the board for presentation.

The committee which was appointed to report the best means for disposing of the Common Lands in the Out Ward, report the following opinion: "1st. That the center Road shall be 100 feet wide instead of 60 feet as the same is laid down. 2d. That a part of the Lots laid out on the new Map be sold in fee simple if a reasonable price can be obtained. 3d. That an Advertisement of such intended Sand be published. 4th. That the Claim of Individuals on the Common Lands of the Corporation be amicably adjusted. ..." The common council agrees.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 199.

The list of bremen appointed on this day by the common council shows the names of 279 men. They consist of five engineers, two hook-and-ladder companies, and men engaged attached to fifteen engines.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 204.

A commissioner of excise is appointed by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 204.

"Whereas many persons in this city, who have been greatly hurt in their circumstances, and families reduced to distress, by getting into the hands of persons, who have made a practice for some time past, of squeezing money at extra-vagant rates, have been already redressed; and whereas there is reason to believe, that many other persons are still labouring under similar circumstances, notice is hereby given, that any person or persons who may be so situated, may be redressed by applying at No. 35 King-street."—Daily Adv., F 23, 1786.

Morgan Lewis (see Aug. 2, 1789) advertises for sale "Mount Pilot, the place on which the subscriber now lives, situated near Corliss's Hook, at the distance of one mile from the city-hall, of the city of New-York; an handsome and convenient dwelling house, an out kitchen, containing several rooms; adjacent is a large stable, a new carriage house and a complete ice-house, which compose the principal buildings. There are about eleven acres of land, a collection of between three and four hundred bearing fruit trees, and an handsome garden well fenced in. The place being well known requires no further description."—Daily Adv., F 24, 1786. The place was not sold until Feb. 3, 1793 (p.v.).

In a long letter to the press, "Roccius" proposes the abolition of taverns, which now number more than 500 in the city and suburbs.—Daily Adv., F 25, 1786.

March 19. Governor Clinton moves his removal to the City Tavern, late Cape's, in Broadway.—N. T. Packet, Mr 16, 1786. Corre was succeeded in May, 1788, by Edward Bardin.—ibid., Mr 31, 1788; Daily Adv., Ap 22, 1788; N. T. Packet, Je 10, 1788.

Gov. Clinton submits to the legislature a petition of Samuel Francis (Francesca), accompanying his message, and recommends "in a peculiar case" to their attention, on being "convinced of the truth of many of the facts therein stated."—Jour. of the Senate (1786), 44. The text of this petition is not recorded; but on May 5, an act was passed (Laws of 1786, chap. 66) appropriating $500 "to Samuel Francis for the support of New York prisoners and for sundry services during the late war."—Messages from the Governors, II: 259. See also Ap 4, 1786.

Peter Maverick, "ever willing to serve the public, respectfully informs them, that he carries on the engraving, seal stamping and copper plate printing, at No. 3, Crown-street, where ladies may have their tea-table plate engraven, in the most elegant manner and in the newest fashion, resembling the flat champagne, as neat as in Europe."—N. T. Packet, Mr 16, 1786. Stauffer says this advertisement refers to Peter Rushton Maverick, a native New Yorker, and thinks the notice "plainly indicates that, like other early American engravers, the engraving of silver plate and book plates formed part of his business." Most of Maverick's engravings are "poor in design," although his book plates are fairly good.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 177. A list of his engravings may be found in ibid., II: 371-72. In 1788, Peter R. Maverick represented the engravers of New York City in the Federal Procurement.—Fidding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 28. He lived in the city continuously until his death in 1811.—Dunlap, Hist. of Art in Design, I: 187.

The house formerly occupied by Mrs. Wright for the exhibition of her famous wax-works (see Je 3 and Ag 5, 1771), at 100 Queen St., is still used for similar exhibitions.—Daily Adv., Mr 17, 1786. Among the figures shown, "as large as life," is a "portrait" of Gen. Washington.—ibid., My 16, 1788. Possibly this was the battleship by Mrs. Wright, reproduced, for the first time, in the N. Y. Times, F 24, 1825. See Ad 16, 1790.

A bill is pending in the New Jersey legislature to make "Powles-hook" a free port, that it may charge import duties even on goods brought from New York.—N. T. Packet, Mr 23, 1786.

The alderman and assistant of the South Ward are required to report to the common council what repairs are necessary to the Fire Engine House near the Fort.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 208.

A petition to the common council, bearing this date, the inhabitants of the East Ward ask for an improvement in the street at the coffee house. They state "That the Coffee House at present kept by Mr. Cornelius Bradford is the usual place of resort for your Memorialists and the Merchants of this City in general to meet at daily and transact Business." The street, for want of proper regulation, has become filthy, and they ask relief "by sending the Water over the Street instead of leading it into the Common shore and removing the Platform in a line with the East front of the said Coffee House and run on towards the water."—From original petition (in metal file No. 10, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read March 29th 1786 & referred:" and see M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 209. The petition carries 156 signatures including the names of Alexander Hamilton and several other distinguished citizens of the time. The desired action was taken by the common council on May 18, 1786.

A payment of $601:8 is made "for Ironmongery to repair & alter the Court Room."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 210.

The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the Militia." The city of New York is to raise one regiment of artillery.—Laws of N. Y. (1786), chap. 25. The first brigade, first division, was formed in New York as a "Brigade of Artillery," composed of the first and second Regiments and a battalion.—From "Military History of the Eighth Regiment," by Capt. J. O. Johnston, in Grand Opening of the New Armory (1890), 10. For the names of the successive commanders for the next decades, see ibid., 10.

... New York bids fair to out vie the sister States in becoming the seat of Arts. Today we are informed of the arrival of Mr. [Joseph] Wright [jr.], from Philadelphia, a gentleman of abilities in painting, and Son to the celebrated modeller and patriotess Mrs. Wright of London, from this place [see Je 3 and Ag 5, 1771]—as he means to follow his profession as a Limmer here, we are tempted to believe, every encouragement will be given to his Genius."—Daily Adv., Ap 7, 1786. Regarding Mrs. Wright, see Ap 5, 177; N. T. Gazetteer, My 19, 1786; Daily Adv., N 2, 1786. Cf. 1787.

The proprietors of the "Albany Stage Waggons" advertise to make the run from New York to Albany in two days, starting at Corre's Tavern (City Tavern) on lower Broadway. The same charge is made for carrying 150 lbs. of baggage as a passenger. They are not permitted, under their contract with the postmaster-general, to carry letters independent of the mail.—N. T. Packet, Ap 10, 1786.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1786. The first commencement of Columbia College is held in St.
Apr. Paul's Chapel, and is attended by the national congress and the
state legislature as well as by the educational authorities. De Witt
Clinton is among the eight graduates who receive the B. A. degree.
18. The legislature passes "An Act for emitting the Sum of Two
Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit, for the Purposes
therein mentioned." This is occasioned "by the late calamitous
war," the inhabitants of the state labouring under great difficulties
"for want of a sufficient circulating medium." These bills of credit are
to be delivered by the state treasurer to the loan officers of the
several counties in specified sums. New York County is to receive
£12,000. The loan officers are to loan the bills on the security of
mortgages on real estate, at 5%, for 14 years, after the third Tues-
day in June, 1786, in sums not exceeding £100, nor less than £20 to
any one person.—Laws of N. Y. (1786), chap. 40. On Oct. 4, 1791,
loan officers' books of mortgages, minutes, accounts, etc., were ex-
amined and approved by the common council of N. Y. City.
—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I, 674.
19. The clerk of the common council reports that he has received
"three sealed Packets said to contain Proposals for erecting Works
to supply this City with Water" (see F 15). The aldermen and
assistants state that they have conferred with the inhabitants in
the several wards, and "that it is expedient to be the Secret of a
Majority of the Persons they had confered with that the Corpora-
tion ought not to grant the Privilege of supplying the City with
Water to Individuals; but that the same ought if possible to be
undertaken by the Corporation." The board therefore resolves
"that the said Proposals remain unopened with the Clerk until
. . . further order . . . or that they be returned, at the option of
the Persons who presented the same." Meanwhile, the aldermen
and assistants are requested "to set on foot in their respective
Wards, Representations to this Board in Writing and subscribed
by the Citizens in order more fully to ascertain their Sense.
Whether the Corporation ought to grant to Individuals the Privilege
of supplying the City with Water Or whether the same ought to be
undertaken by the Corporation and that the Monies necessary for
the same be raised by a Tax."—Idem, (1784-1813), I, 211-14. We find no other reference to these
proposals, so the project appears to have dropped at this time.
It was revived by the citizens in 1788 (p. 9, Ja 29).

Steps are taken to transform the Bowling Green into a small
park. For its earlier history, see L. M. R. K., III, 968; Man.
Com. Cons. (1853), 633-38; Ibid. (1862), 525-27. In earlier times the
lane was called "Bown Main" (Bowling Green) "(Pls. 26, 27, 27A, Vol. 1); see also My 4, 1665; Ja 29,
1677; S 8, 1684.

On April 1, 1786, Chancellor Livingston wrote to "The Wor-
shipful James Duane, Esq., Mayor" as follows: "Mr. Stevens who
had the charge of the bowling green having left town is disposed of
demanding a salary, but as I would wish to take his place
without the direction of your worshipful board, I beg the favor of
you to signify to them that it would give me pleasure to keep it in
repair as it is very ornamental to this part of the town & might be
rendered more so by planting trees around on the outside & shrubs
within, if the corporation will do the first I will take the last upon
myself. The fence is now broke so that the dogs are daily destroying
it, but as the iron lies about the place it might be repaired without
much expense one of the lamps is also wanting. I would submit
whether it would not be expedient to take down the pedestal which
is far from being ornamental & contracts the appearance of the
green."—From the original letter in city clerk's record-room. It is
denounced: "read & filed 19 April, 1786, & granted." The action
taken by the common council, as recorded in the minutes on April
19, was to grant Livingston "the Direction and Use of the Bowling
Green" for two years, to pay the expense of sowing grass seed
and having it "well laid down as a Green."—M. C. G. (1784-1813),
I, 212-13.

The board had under consideration at the same time a petition
from Daniel Ludlow who stated "That the Green, or Ellipses at the
South End of that street, is so much decayed during the late war,
that instead of being Ornamental & picturesque, it is so much
untimely aid will soon become a Nuisance to the Neighbourhood." He
was willing "at his own expense to Manure the Ground & sow
the same with proper Grass Seed and have it well laid down as a
Green," and asked the board's permission to take it under his
management, and, as compensation, have the use of it for two years.
—From original petition (in metal file No. 5, city clerk's record-
room), endorsed "read & ill'd by April 1786." It was granted to
Chancellor Livingston "on the Terms offered by Mr. Ludlow."—
M. C. G., op. cit. See also L. M. R. K., III, 968; and "Chancellor

The keeper of the bridewell having been forbidden "to draw his
Seine for the taking Fish at Paulus Hook on the Jersey Shore," and
the inhabitants of the bridewell and almshouse being "likely to
be deprived of the Advantage of being fed with Fish during the
Season at a very cheap Rate," a committee of the common council
is appointed "to confer with Mr Smith the Tenant in possession
at Paulus Hook on the Subject."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I, 212.

The common council resolves that the "Magistrates" (that is,
the aldermen) shall "in Rotation have the Charge of the City
Watch."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I, 213.

Firemen are appointed by the common council for an additional
engine, No. 16, and it is ordered "that the Engineer direct a House
to be built at the New Dutch Church for the reception of the 4th
Engine."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I, 214.

Annex to the British packet. He has been
"appointed by that government to enquire into the value of the
estates of those loyalists which have been already confiscated
and sold."—N. Y. Packet, Ap 20, 1786. See also My 12.

The legislature passes "An Act for the more effectual Preven-
tion of Fires in the City of New-York." It is designed to remove
the dangers arising from storing pitch, tar, etc. in houses, and from
discharging guns, fire-works, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1786), chap. 43
(Greenleaf, I, 271).

John Ryckman, a brickmaker, who "lives at Inclingo-
borough adjoining to the commonable Lands," states in a petition to
the common council that he "hath heretofore been indulged with
liberty of digging Clay and making Bricks on such Lands . . .
upon the principal of your petitioner's rendering them cheaper and
better in quality, than such as were imported, to this City." He
represents that "if he could now be indulged with the taking Clay
from such commonable Lands, contiguous to his place of residence,
he would erect a Brick-yard in his own Lott, fill up every spot he
may be indulged to dig Clay from, and carry on his business, as
heretofore done, for the mutual advantage of himself and the City
at large."—From original petition in city clerk's record-room. The
same petition appears in the minutes of June 9, 1786.—M. C. G.
(1784-1813), I, 46.

The legislature passes "An Act to promote Literature." Authors
are given the sole right for 14 years of printing and publishing their
books and pamphlets, with an additional 14 years if still living.—
Laws of N. Y. (1786), chap. 34.

The Indians, in May, petition to the common council, state that these
streets, "for want of proper regulation have become utterly impasseable for
Carts or Carriages," and that they are ready to remedy this situa-
tion as soon as the Board gives directions.—From the original
petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room.

Stone St. and Petticoat Lane, "heretofore the abode of dirt and
diseases," are to be widened and thrown into one. The destruction
of part of the city has thus opened the door to improvement. It is
"determined to Leave Broadway as it is with one side some yards
higher than the other, and a pavement less inviting than a tavern
sign, promising no entertainment to man or horse."—Daily Adv.,
My 2, 1786.

Alexander Macomb purchases two vacant lots at Nos. 76.
and 41 Broadway.—Liber Deeds, XLVI: 6. Here he erected a large
and handsome residence, which was completed by Oct. 10, 1787.—
M. C. G. (1784-1813), I, 327. This house was the residence of Pres.
Washington early in 1790 (see F 22, 1790), and until he left the
city on the removal of the seat of government to Philadelphia,
Diary of Washington (ed. by Lossing), 86-87; Mag. of Am. Hist.,
XLI: 107. This large double building was opened as a hotel in
1812 by G. Bunker, who called it Bunker's Mansion House.—Has-
well, Reminiscences of an Octogenarian, 121. See L. M. R. K., III,
977; Pl. 174, Vol. III. The house is shown on Pls. 56, Vol. I and Pls.
98, Vol. III.

The common council orders that a committee be appointed "to

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Jacob 244. 1784) plan.

Myio See, opened Attorney Brig.-Gen. the appointing and House, 320 tax Market to to tax "wine Market to 1785. "to Bayard, 28.


52.

law endorsed in a place.

wife entered 15.

inhabitants at Burlings Slip petition that the east side of this slip may be wharfed out equal to the west side, and the street paved. The petition is referred to the committee which is considering the petition for and against filling up a part of the slip.—M. C. (1784-1811), I: 28.

The market-house at Catharine Slip (see My 31) is erected and ready for the accommodation of butchers and country folk. It is ordered by the common council that it be established as a public market-place, subject to the rules and regulations of the other market-places.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 215-26; L. M. R. K., III: 598. See Apr 19, 1789.

The alderman and assistant of the West Ward are made a committee to regulate the unregulated streets in the vicinity of the college.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 226.

The common council orders that Wall and Water Streets be regulated in the vicinity of the Coffee House; also that a sewer be built to the river; that a new "Coffee House Bridge" be placed in the middle of that part of the street between the River and Wall Street, and the present Coffee House Bridge be removed.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 226-28, 245-46. Regarding this bridge, see L. M. R. K., III: 988.

The common council adopts a plan for celebrating the tenth anniversary of the Fourth of July.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 228.

The full programme for the celebration of the day, as ordered by the common council on June 28 (p. 6), is published.—N. Y. Gazetteer, Jl 4; see also ibid., Jl 5, 1786 (in N. J. H. S.). In addition to the usual features of the celebration, there is a "well designed and pleasing representation of transparent paintings, adapted to the occasion, in front of the theatre in John-street."—N. Y. Packet, Jl 6, 1786.

This exhibition is referred to by Sellhamer as the first "theatrical celebration of the day in the history of the U. S.—Hist. Am. Theatre, I: 189-90. He evidently means the first celebration of it by a theatre. For the first professional performance of a play written by an American, see Ap 16, 1787.

John Corre's account for entertainment furnished to "The Homb" the Corporation of the City of New York" on the Fourth of July, 1786, amounting to £31544.6, contains charges of £27 for 150 gallons of punch; £210 for 150 bottles of wine; £20 for cheese and crackers, and £7 for "wine glasses, tumblers, decanters, bowls, plates, Bottles and pewter mugs Broken and missing.—From the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. The bill was paid.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 244.

A balloon is to be raised at No. 50 Bowery Lane.—De Voe's Newspaper Index (M. S.), at N. Y. H. C., citing the N. Y. Gazetteer or Daily Even Post, Jl 7, 1786 (in N. J. Hist. Soc.).

On account of there being a sunken hulk of a vessel in Beckman's Slip which cannot be removed, William Malcolm, who has petitioned the common council for permission to add to his wharf, is allowed "to extend the street to the width of twenty feet at his own expense," and is given power to obtain the city's grant of a strip of land 4 ft. 1 in. wide to make his lot the same width as the lot on the north side of Water St.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 251.

A committee of the common council, which had been appointed to regulate the streets in the West Ward, reports that it has procured plans of the city surveyors for the regulation of Greenwich, Barclay, and Murray Sts. A description of this plan or survey, annexed to the report, is entered in full in the minutes.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 235-36. Regarding Barclay St., see further, My 25, 1786.

The trial trip of John Fitch's steamboat occurs on the Delaware River.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat," in Jour. Am. Hist., II: 36. Fitch thus described the boat: "It is, in several parts, similar to the late improved steam-engines in Europe, though there are some alterations—our cylinder is to be horizontal, and the steam to work with equal force at each end. . . . It is expected, that the engine, which is a 12 inch cylinder, will move with a clear
The view bulkhead comprised The Gazetteer; 5 duel Mr. a present money "trade," engraved was the at the engraving was the original file endorsed "read and fill the 5 Sep 1786." M. C. (1784–1813), I: 247.

Aug.

In a petition to the common council, asking that the charge for repairing a public drain at the foot of Wall St. may be borne by the public owners of the book wood state. That for many years past there has been a Drain erected & maintained at the Public-Expense, for the purpose of conveying the Water from Wall Street and the adjoining parts of Queen Street, through what was formerly called the Meal Market & latterly the Coffee House Bridge.—From the original petition in city clerk's record-room. It was introduced on Aug. 14, and referred to the committee "for directing the improvements in the Street at the Coffee House."—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 240. See Je 18.

A fencing-school has been opened by a Mr. Bridge from Paris at the house of Mr. Weissencel on the Corporation Dock.—N. Y. Packet, Aug 3, 1786.

A gentleman recently arrived in New York expresses astonishment at the difference in dress both men and women. This seems to belie the reported "scarcity of money, stagnation of trade," etc.—N. Y. Gazetteer, Aug 4, 1786.

On a report by "the board of treasury," congress passes an ordinance prescribing the U.S. standard of value for coinage, the money unit (as decided by congress, July 6, 1785, q.v.) being the dollar. It is ordered also that this board report the draft of an ordinance for the establishment of a mint.—Jour. of Congress. This board, composed of Samuel Osgood and Arthur Lee, produced, on Sept. 20, "An ordinance for the establishment of the mint of the United States of America; and for regulating the value and alloy of coin."—See broadside, in N. Y. L.

A Petition of Christopher Colles [see N 23, 1785] praying payment of the balance by him claimed for the Water Works previous to the late War" is read in common council and referred to a committee.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 239. Colles petitioned again on Dec. 5, 1787 (q.v.). For other claims on account of the pre-Revoluionary water works, see S 5, 1786, and Ja 17, 1787.

The semi-weekly heretofore published as The New-York Gazetteer, and the Country Journal (see Mr 8, 1785), is changed to a daily with the title, New-York Gazetteer, or Daily Evening Post—Brigham, A. A. S. (Rec. 1917), 612. See D 18.

The council approves a report for the regulation of Mulberry St.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 242–43. This street is shown laid out and named as far as the "Bend" on Pl. 41, Vol. I (1767), being called Ryndert St. from the Bend northward to the present Broome St. The entire length of the street was designated Mulberry St. by ordinance in 1797.—Ibid., II: 372. It was rechristened to Ast St. (Astor Place) in 1805 (ibid., IV: 113); and rechristened to Great Jones St. in 1809 (ibid., V: 570). It was finally opened to Bleeker St., its present termination, in 1825 (ibid., XIV: 464–65). See also 1789, 1810, 1815.

The common council agrees to a plan for regulating Broadway opposite the houses of John Jay and others; also Verulam Bergh and R. H. Wells.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 244; see also the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

The estate of Abraham Mesier is paid $69,216 for materials supplied to Christopher Colles in 1774 and 1775, for the waterworks.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 244; see also the original bill in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

"We are informed . . . that Mr. Peale, the portrait Painter, from Philadelphia, will be in this city in a few days, to take the likeness of his Excellency the President of Congress, and some other public characters, in order to add to his gallery of pictures."—N. Y. Packet, Aug 28, 1786.

The population of the county of New York, as attested by Lewis A. Scott, secretary of state, on this date, was 4,460 males under sixteen; 5,742 males above sixteen and under sixty; 399 males above sixty; 4,460 females under sixteen; 6,746 females above sixteen; 896 male negro slaves; 1,007 female negro slaves, and 4,934 whites who paid £23. 614. The population of the state was 238,877. The number of white males in the state was greater than white females; but in New York County, the white females were slightly in excess of the white males.—From MS. census schedule, attested copy, in N. Y. H. S.; Ind. Jour., D 30, 1786.

In this month, the first issue of The Columbian Magazine was published in Philadelphia. Evans says of it (from No. 1756); "This was the most ambitious project in magazine publication yet attempted in this country. It was modelled upon the Gentleman's Magazine, and London Magazine, and was established by Mathew Carey, Thomas Sheddon, William Spottwood, Charles Cist, and James Trenchard. Carey withdrew from the conduct of the magazine in December, 1786 . . . ." Its subsequent history, to 1792, when in publication ceased, is described in Bibliog. Am. Magazines, VIII: 15. It comprised 9 vols.—Ford, Check-List of 18th Cent. Am. Magazines, 8. Among the engraved portraits, maps, and other plates which it contains is the portrait of Washington by Trenchard (Hart 879).

Isaac Roosevelt petitions the common council for "an additional Grant of the soil under water 200 feet into the East River, front of a Water Lot at Hunters Key." The grant is ordered to be made.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 246. This is one of many such grants made after the Revolution, leading to the filling in and extension of the shore of the lower part of Manhattan Island.

"An Acre of Sharpe & Curtenius for certain Iron Work furnished Mr Colles for the Water Works previous to the late War" (see F 1775) is presented to the common council and referred to a committee.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 247. They petitioned again on June 20, 1787 (q.v.).


There is advertised for sale "That well known valuable Freehold Estate, called Horos's Hook, situated only seven miles from this city." It is stated that "For many years past the Old Mansion has been used as a Tavern . . . . The salubrity of the air, the extensive and pleasing prospects, commanding a view of Harlem, the East river and Hell-gate, forcibly recommend Horos's Hook to the attention of all who are desirous of acquiring a seat of health, genteel retirement. The lot comprises about 30 acres . . . . On the estate a ferry has long been established to Hallett's Cove, Long Island."—N. Y. Packet, S 11, 1786. This was the site of the Gracie residence.—See views in Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 434; Mag. of Am. Hist., N, 1879, p. 690–91.

The common council finds that the health and convenience of the inhabitants require that abulkhead be built across Whitehall Slip 60 feet farther into the river than where the old one stood, and that the street be raised high enough to carry the water over the proposed new bulkhead.—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 248.

The common council orders "that the Ald & Assistant of the Out Ward direct the Bridge at Mr Lispenard's to be rebuilt (it necessary) of Stone."—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 249. This bridge ran across the drain which relieved Lispenard's swampy meadows of their surplus waters, and was built after April 6, 1773 (q.v.). See also L. M. R. K., III: 965; Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 424.

Isaac Meade is compensated for injury done to his lot "by the late Regulation of Greenwich Street."—M. C. (1784–1813), I: 251–52.

The commissioners from Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York make a report to the legislatures of those states concerning the Annapolis Convention, which was called to enlarge the powers of congress over trade.—From original in Emmet Coll, No. 9402. "From the Annapolis Convention of 1786 came the Philadelphia Convention of May, 1787, and from 1876 force of 11 or 12 cwt, after the frictions are deduced; this force is to act against a wheel of 18 inches diameter. The piston is to move about three feet, and each vibration of the piston gives the axis about 40 evolutions. Each revolution of the axis moves 12 oars or paddles which, working both at the same time, are represented by the stroke of the paddle of a canoe.) As 6 of the paddles are raised from the water, 6 more are entered, and the two sets of paddles make their strokes of about 11 feet in each evolution. The cranks of the axis act upon the paddles of 3 of their length from the lower end, on which part of the oar the whole force of the axis is applied. Our engine is placed in the boat about 3 feet from the stern and on the action turn the wheel the same way."

Columbian Mag. (Dec., 1786), 174, which also contains view. This was "the first boat successfully propelled by steam in America."—Pechle, Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigations, 3. See, further, Mr 19, 1787.

Peter Maverick, in a bill of this date, charges the city £20 for engraving the "State Arms" on each one of a set of measures,—a gallon, a half-gallon, a quart, a pint, a half-pint, and a gill measure.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read and fill the 5 Sep 1786." M. C. (1784–1813), I: 247.
the Philadelphia Convention of 1877 came the Constitution under which we live."—McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S.*, I: 14277.

27. The common council orders that all hogs, goats, and pigs found running at large shall be confiscated by the city for the use of the poor.—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 250-51.

28. Thomas P. Oriel (see O. 6, 1578), the "first American who ever Exhibited the following Feasts of Horsemanship, On the continent . . .", advertises a performance for "This Afternoon, on the Hill, near the Jews Burial Ground."—*Daily Adv.*, S 27, 1786. See also Ag 13, 1788. On Oct. 21, Pool introduced a "specimen of the Coross and Jostral at New Market." Greenwood explains this by the following quotation from an announcement, during the previous summer of the "Maidenhead Races" at the course in the Bowery Lane: "No crossing, jostling, nor any kind of foul Play, will be countenanced; which detected, the Rider will be pronounced distance."—*The Circus* (1909), 75.

Oct.

29. Trinity corporation conveys two lots of land on the north side of Robinson St., near Broadway, to the Scots Presbyterian Church. A copy of the original deed is in the N. Y. H. S.

30. John Stagg, in a bill bearing this date, charges the city $5616 for "building an Arched Bridge at Besteavas Kelleye [see L. M. R., III: 966, under "Minetta Stream"] from October 7th to Nov. 14 inclusive." The items are for labour and carting.—From the original bill (in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room). He was paid Dec. 15—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 267.

31. The report for £479 is issued to pay Mariner Willett "for numbering the Inhabitants in the City."—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 259.

32. "Payment is made for building a "Brestwork a Cross the Whitehall Slip."—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 259.

33. A company of light infantry, under the command of Capt. John Stagg Jr., has been enrolled, and is to meet at Martin's Tennis, corner of New and Nassau Sts.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 26, 1786. This was the first company in the state to appear "as a body in consequence of the militia law, enacted at the last meeting of our Legislature."—*Ibid.*, N 7, 1786. See Ap 4.

34. The Rev. Samuel Provoost, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, preaches a farewell sermon prior to going to England to be consecrated the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in New York State.—*N. Y. Packet*, N 2, 1786. The report of his expected consecration was published in *The Daily Adv.*, F 6, and N. T. *Jour.*, F 8, 1787. He was consecrated at Lambeth Palace on Feb. 9, 1787.—*Ind. Jour*, Ap 11, 1787.

Nov.

35. Garret Abel, an elder of the North Dutch Church, completes, by order of the consistory, a report on the "State of the Revenues Income and Estate belonging to the Corporation of the Dutch Reformed Church of John and Nassau Sts.—*N. Y. Packet*, O 26, 1786. This was the first article in the city to appear as a body in consequence of the militia law, enacted at the last meeting of our Legislature."—*Ibid.*, N 7, 1786. See Ap 4.

36. Inhabitants of the Out Ward petition the common council for a grant of a piece of ground between the Post and Bloomingdale Roads, near the 3-mile stone, on which to erect a school-house. Referred to committee.—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 260. The need of a school-house in this locality had previously led Trinity corporation to seek a similar grant, but without results. See Jl 22 and D 12, 1771; Jl 31 and Je 26, 1772. See, further, Mr 12, 1788.

37. The Catholic Church [St. Peter's], situated between St. Paul's and the Colleges, will be consecrated this day, and . . . the service will begin at 11 o'clock.—*Ind. Jour. or the Gen. Adv.*, N 4, 1786. The consecration, however, is postponed until further progress is made in the building. Instead, as this is the anniversary of St. Carlos (the name of the king and of the heir apparent to the Spanish throne), a solemn mass is held there by Rev. Mr. Nugent, rector of the Roman Catholic congregation. The Spanish minister, with his son and suite, and others of distinction, are present.—*Ibid.*, N 8, 1786. The following account of the event is given by Shea:

St. Peter's Church "was so far advanced that, in compliment to Charles IV. of Spain, his feast-day, November 4th, dedicated to St. Carlos, the gate was satisfactorily closed to the public. Don Diego de Gardoqui and his suite, as well as all Spanish residents of the city, were invited to attend, a place of honor assigned to them. A high mass was celebrated by the chaplains of the French and Spanish legations, the blessing of the church having been previously performed in private by the rector. . . .”—*Life and Times of the Most Rev. John Carroll*, 284.

This edifice was demolished in 1836, the present St. Peter's Church being commenced in that year on the same site.—See O. 6, 1786.

This being the anniversary of St. Carlos ("the name of his Catholic Majesty and the Prince of Asturias"), it is also celebrated by the Spanish minister, Don Diego de Gardoqui, at his house, by an "elegant dinner" which he gives to the president, secretary, and members of congress, the ministers of foreign affairs, of war, and of finance, and to the foreign ministers, consuls, etc. Thirteen toasts are drunk.—*Daily Adv.* N 6, 1786.

It is ordered "that the allowance in future for conveying Vagrants to Bridewell be 2/6 p. Head."—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 263. For the earlier rate, see O. 6, 1785.

The Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves agrees to a plan for establishing a school for instructing the children of free negroes.—*N. Y. Jour.*, N 23, 1786. The school-house was built in Cliff St. between Beckman and Ferry Sts., in the rear of St. George's churchyard.—*Picture of N. T.* (1807), 113.

"The Court of Appeals have met agreeable to the Resolve of Congress, and are now sitting in this city, in the Room over the Exchange."—*Daily Adv.*, N 13, 1786.

Samuel Zellers and others, cookeys bakers, in a petition to the common council, state that they have had the privileage of vending "Biscuit, Rusk, Gingerbread and Cakes" in the streets, and that these articles have been "chiefly purchased by Country people, Boatmen, and other transient persons;" but that "in consequence of the disorderly behavior of Boys and others . . . employed in selling those articles about the Streets and at the public Markets, the petitioners are deprived of the privilege." They ask that it be restored on condition that they will be responsible for the conduct of their agents.—From original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "cannot be granted."

Trinity vestry passes a unanimous resolution "That measures be forthwith taken for the rebuilding Trinity Church . . ." ; "that three Commissioners be appointed to manage and superintend the work and that they prepare a plan of the building . . ."; also "that Subscriptions be Solicited from the Members of the Congregation for the above purpose."—*Twin Min. (M.S.)*.

Elias Burger is paid £152212 for "Sinking a wharf at Peck's Slip" and "Building a Dock at Beekmans Slip." Daniel Phoenix is paid £36912 for disbursements at these slips.—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 267. Various contractors and dealers were paid on subsequent dates for materials and labour there.—*Ibid.*, I: 270, 271, etc.

"An ordinance is passed "requiring the inhabitants to cause the Snow in the several Streets of this City to be levelled."—*M. C. G.* (1784-1815), I: 268.

"Next Tuesday Evening at six o'clock, Mr. [Nash] Webster, will begin a short course of lectures, at Mr. Hulet's Dancing Room, in Little Queen St. The course will open with a lecture upon Education which was read, last spring, in the City Hall . . . Tickets at 4 shillings."—*Daily Adv.*, D 16, 1786.

The *New York Gazetteer*; or *Daily Evening Post* (see Ag 14) becomes a semi-weekly, with the title *The New-York Gazetteer; and Public Advertiser*.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 432. See Ag 16, 1787.

The following advertisement appears: "Hearn's Hackney Coach. On Tuesday next the 26 instant the subscriber proposes to place a neat coach with able horses and a very soper careful driver, at Mr. Bradford's Coffee House. This carriage will be distinguished by the letters I. H. in a cypher, and No. 1, on the door. It shall attend in the street from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock, at night, or earlier and later as occasion may require. James Hearns.—*Ind. Jour.*, D 20, 1786. De Voe states in his manuscript index to newspapers that this was the first hackney coach, and it is so referred to in the present work, I: 373. This is an error. An earlier mention of a hackney-coach in New York was that of John Clapp, which made its appearance in 1696 (9: 100).

The "Bridge at Bloomingdale" is repaired, with other parts of the highway in that section.—*M. C. G.* (1874-1875), I: 270.
In this year, the Associate Presbyterian congregation, formed in 1785 (q.v.), erected a plain frame building, 70 by 24 feet, on the east side of Nassau St., between Fulton and John Sts. In 1824, the building was purchased by the Southern Baptist Church, and was moved to a new church on the corner of Grand and Mercer Sts. In 1842, they moved to Grand and Crosby Sts., and in 1867 occupied the Fourth Presbyterian Church at the northeast corner of 34th St. and Sixth Ave.—Smith, *N. Y. in 1799*, 155-76; *Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches* (1844), 212-15; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

In 1803 the Holland Lodge, free Masons, was formed in New York, using the Dutch tongue in its proceedings—Van Rensselaer, *Hist. of the City of N. Y.* II: 148.

The following description, published in 1835, presents various features of Manhattan, from Corlear's Hook to the Battery, as they existed during and after the Revolution: *.. Corlear's Hook, at low-water mark, had a hard pebbly shore, at high-water mark, a sandy Beach. From the Hook westwardly, at a distance of about 250 yards, a reef of rocks extended from the shore into the river, named by the Dutch 'Het Quade Puntie,' or the bad point. Between this point and Rutger's point of rocks, and nearly opposite to the Buddle Rock, Evert Byvanck had built a stone dock against the river, opposite to his dwelling house. Between Rutger's Point and Cheeseman's shipyard and dock, there was a cove, connected with a low piece of marshy ground, which lay in front of the house of the late Col. Rutgers. From Cheeseman's Dock to Beekman's Dock, (on the west side of the present Market-slip,) the shore was sandy. Between these docks the British established their ship and navy-yard in 1777, where the same remained until 1785. Between Beekman's Dock and the Dock of Blaze Moore, on the west side of the present Catherine Market, the shore also lay unimproved. *From Catherine-street eastwardly towards Harlem, there were few enclosures of land during the war: nearly all the land on the Island lay in common. The house of Hendrick Rutgers (the father of the Colonel) was occupied as a Hospital during the war, and hundreds of their dead were buried on his farm. *Between Pearl-street and Cherry-street, the Fresh Water Pond was situated, which covered between two and three acres. This place was filled up after the war.*

"We resume the river boundary by remarking, that the south-eary side of Cherry-street, from the Dock of Beekman before mentioned to James slip, was at low-water mark; and that from Moore's Dock, on the west side of Catherine Market, to James-slip, there were no improvements on the south side of Cherry-street worthy of notice. From the west side of James-slip to Peck-slip, along Water-street, on the north side of the street, there were many buildings. Hamilton's distillery yard joined the street. Peck-slip extended to the south side of Water-street. Peck-slip Market stood between Pearl and Water streets. Between Peck-slip and Beekman-slip, the northern side of Water-street was built up; and between the latter slips Crance-wharf was situated, having a large crane over the river. Beekman-slip extended to the south side of Water-street. From Beekman-slip to Burling-slip, the north side of Water-street was also built up, and there were a few stores on the south side. Burling-slip also extended to the south side of Water-street. From Burling-slip to Fly Market-slip, the north side of Front-street was built up. Between Burling-slip and Fletcher-street the British kept their provision yard and stores during the war. Fly Market-slip also extended to the south side of Water-street, and a small Fish Market was erected over the north part of the slip against Water-street, and the Meat or Butchers' Market extended from Water to Pearl-street. The Fly Market ferry stairs joined Front-street on the east side of the slip. The market boats occupied the slip between the stairs and the fish market. Theodore Defreest occupied the corner of Front-street, near the slip. *We have seen a British ship of the line winter in Fly Market-slip, against Leffert's wharf. This place was frequently occupied by ships of war in winter.*"

From Fly Market-slip to Murray's wharf at the Coffee-House-street, Front-street was built up on the northern side. Coffee-House slip extended to the south side of Front-street, having a bridge over a sewer to Water-street. This bridge lay near the old Coffee-House and Rivington's Printing-Office. The place was frequented every day by merchants, officers and news-mongers. .."

17. Persons residing at the Fresh Water Pond having encroached upon the lands, have thrown filth and dirt into it. (see 85, 1785). a committee of the common council is appointed to investigate.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 273.

Isaac Meade is paid £250.02 "for Sleds for transport the fire Engines in the Snow."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 274.


19. The legislature passes "An Act concerning the Rights of the Citizens of this State." This is a bill of rights, more properly part of the constitution. It provides, among other things: No authority shall be exercised unless derived from the people. No citizen may be imprisoned but upon indictment or by process of law. Justice shall not be sold, denied, or delayed. Fines shall be reasonable. Excessive bail, and cruel and unusual punishments, ought not to be imposed. Freedom of speech in the legislature shall not be questioned.—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 1.

20. The Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors is formed. Its object is "To administer to the comfort of prisoners, by providing food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life; and to provide the means of securing their release as soon as possible, and of meritorious conduct, by discharging their debts." See A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Humane Society of the City of New-York. Together with the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws (pub. by order of the society, 1814), preserved with MSS. relating to the society in N. Y. P. L. In accordance with a memorial from this society (see D 12, 1788), the legislature passed an act in 1788 by which torts imposed for debts less than £10,000, were to be liberated after 30 days. In 1791, the society secured the passage of a law authorizing the introduction of liquor into jail. In 1801, the society appointed a counselor to represent prisoners. About 1802, on the society's application, the city gave it $600 and a lot on Tryon St., where it erected a soup-house, the scope of the society's work having been expanded, and also to furnish soup at a reduced price to the poor of the city. In 1803, the name of the society was changed to the "Humane Society of the City of New-York." In 1814, it was incorporated. One of its principal objects was to discourage street begging.—Am. Med. and Phil. Register (April, 1814), IV: 637-38.

21. The legislature passes an act vesting in the aldermen of the city of New York the power of justices of the peace.—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 8.

22. Mayor Duane, as clerk of the markets, exhibits to the common council a sworn account of the net proceeds received by him in this capacity during the past year, amounting to $28,148. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 277; De Voe, Market Book, 319.

23. The city treasurer reports to the mayor that when the American forces took possession of the city, the upper barracks "were found in a very ruinous condition, and suited only for families daily coming in without houses or places to shelter them. It was agreed to Let out those Rooms at a Small rent to those who would agree to put them in repair." In consequence of this order, he states, he has "given permission to a number of persons who have produced Recommendations from the different Magistrates to Occupy Rooms Reserving in Some a Rent of 40/ and others 60/, and with the Condition to put them in repair." He finds, however, that few tenants have complied with the conditions, and he proposes that the rooms be rented at auction to some person with the condition of putting them in good repair.—From original "Report," in the city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read Feb. 14, 1788."

See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 787-93.

24. Mangel Minmonth and others petition the common council that the Bowery Road be regulated. The petition is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Out Ward.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 279.

25. Since the first of March last, 364 tavern licenses have been issued, and the fees, at thirty shillings each, amount to $546.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 279-80.


27. John Jay writes to John Adams: "... This State in their present session has greatly moderated their severities to the Tories, a law having been passed to restore a very great majority of those resident here to the rights of citizens. I hope all discriminations inconsistent with the treaty of peace will gradually be abolished, as resentment gives place to reason and good faith. ..."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, III: 234.

28. Gov. Clinton issues at New York a proclamation, printed by Loudon, offering rewards for the capture of Daniel Shays and the other principalists in Shays's insurrection in Massachusetts (see 1786). See broadside, in N. Y. P. L.

29. The common council orders that the vagrants in the bride-well who are able to work out of doors be employed to collect dirt from the streets and "spread it on the Commons in front of the Arms House to make the Ground & prepare it for sowing Grass Seed."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 281.

30. Samuel "Lowdon" (Loudon) is paid by the city £78 for printing.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 282. His services covered by this payment, are from 1783 to 1786. See his original bill in city clerk's record-room.

31. A committee of the assembly makes a report on the subject of copper coinage. It describes the various sorts of such coin in circulation in this state.—Assemb. Jour. (1789), 78.

The legislature passes "An Act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole Right and Advantage of making and employing, for a limited Time, the Steam-Boat by him lately invented."—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 57. Fitch received similar privileges from Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Virginia.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat," in Jour. Am. Hist., III: 36 et seq. See also Wentworth, Life of John Fitch. This act was repealed on Mr 27, 1798 (p. v.).

32. An act is passed "for the better extinguishing of Fires in the City of New York. It concerns the appointment of not more than 300 firemen, their exemption from certain other civic duties, the regulations governing them, etc.; also the duties of the sheriff and his deputies in looking after the safety of goods at fires, the recovery of fire-buckets, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 58 (Greeneleaf, I: 412). On Feb. 18, 1792 (p. v.), the maximum number was increased to 450.

33. The legislature passes "An Act for the better regulating the public Roads in the City and County of New-York." The common council is empowered as a board of commissioners to carry the law into effect. Among the provisions of this law is the following: "That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, to cause to be made, built and erected, such and so many causeways and bridges, and at such places as they shall think necessary, and to cause ditches from such public roads or highways to be made and cut through any person's land, where they shall judge proper, for conveying the water from, and keeping the same roads and highways dry and in good order. ..."—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 61.

34. The legislature enacts "that the mayor, recorder and aldermen ... of the city of New York, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor or recorder always to be one, shall be ... the supervisors of the city and county of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 62. Such officers throughout the state had the work of auditing accounts, fixing the amount of money to be raised in the county each year, and levying the same equally.—Ibid. (1788), chap. 65.

35. A majority of the proprietors of lots in Wall St. petition the common council that the street may be regulated and paved at their expense, similar to Water St. west of the Coffee-House, and "that Pitt's Statue, which greatly obstructs the Street may be removed." The aldermen and assistants of the East, Dock, and North Wards are made a committee to regulate the street, and to report their opinion regarding the removal of the statue, and also the measures proper to take regarding "a Statue of Genl Montgomery said to be in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 285. This reference is presumably to the Montgomery monument, see N 26, 1784 and Ap 3, 1784.

It is suggested to the common council that a bill be brought into the assembly for the sale of the lands at the fort and Battery. A committee is appointed to inquire into the rights of the city regarding these lands.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 285. On March 28, the draft of a petition to the legislature was approved.—Ibid., I: 287. The text of this petition is not entered in the minutes, but see Mr 28.

36. The common council, in a petition to the legislature (see Mr 21), recites: "That your Petitioners are informed that a bill for..."
the Purpose of selling the Fort & Battery in this City is now before the honourable the House of Assembly, to be passed into a Law. That your Petitioners beg leave to suggest to the Legislature, that the Charter of Governor Dongan to the then Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York gives and grants to them and their Successors all the Waste, Vacant, unappropriated and un-appropriated Lands lying and being within the City of New York, extending and reaching in, by and thro’ all Parts of the said City.

That also in the said Charter of Governor Dongan, there is a Reservation among other things of the Fort, called therein ‘Fort James’ and of all the Liberties, Boundaries, Extents and Privileges thereof; and in the Charter of George the Second, to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, there is also a Reservation of the Fort, called therein ‘Fort George’ and of ‘the Ground, full Boundaries and Extent thereof, or thereto belonging.’—Yet your Petitioners consider, that they are included (by virtue of the said Charter of Governor Dongan) to a considerable Part of the Ground on which the said Battery is built and circumjacent the Fort, and which is not comprehended within the said Reservations.

‘That your Petitioners, anxious for the Ornament of this City, the Convenience, the Health and the Quiet of the Inhabitants, persuade themselves that the Legislature will not pass the aforesaid Bill, or suffer it to be brought in, or that in case of any part of the said Fort or Battery, that the same will not be built upon or improved in a manner suitable to a Situation so elegant and proper for publick Purposes, but become a great Nuisance to the Inhabitants of this City.’ They close the petition by asking to be heard in case the Legislature is inclined ‘to carry the Bill into effect.’—From the original in the city clerk’s record-room. It is endorsed ‘Read & approved March 17, 1787.’ Another petition to the same effect is filed with it, endorsed ‘read & approved the 16th of April 1787.’ See Ap 16, regarding the action taken by the legislature.

A large number of cartmen, in a petition of this date to the common council, state that an ordinance was passed ‘some time since’ which, ‘on the 1st of November, 1787’, required ‘that the wheels of the Carts used in said City should not be bound with Iron, as the pavements of the Streets received injury therefrom;’ and that they have since then provided ‘wheels of a certain breadth without being shod.’ They find ‘a great expense accruing by reason of their being obliged to have new ones very often;’ and that the streets are just as much injured by them. They ask that a law be passed ‘to allow the cartmen to have the Wheels of their carts bound with Iron; that the width be three and a half Inches, and the nails sunk even to the tire.’—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk’s record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 288. It was not granted.—Ibid., I: 295.

The next day before the common council a concurrent resolution of the senate and assembly, dated Nov. 26, 1784 (p.v.), providing ‘That the Monument by the United States in Congress Assembled ordered to be erected to the Memory of Major General Montgomery he erected in the City of New York at such particular Place as the Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City shall appoint.’ The board selects ‘the front of St. Paul’s Church... to be the most proper place’ and a committee is appointed to consult the wardens and vestrymen, and, with their approval, to direct that the monument be erected there.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 289-90. There is a rare, contemporary engraving of the monument in the author’s collection. See, further, My 16 and 23, Je 18, and N 22. For text of the inscription, see JI 8, 1818.


The tavern of John Simmons, at Nassau and Wall Sts., was for several years the regular meeting-place of the standing committee of the Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves.—N. Y. Packet, Ap 10, O 7, 1787; F 18, Ag 12, 1790.


The legislature passes an Act to institute an University within this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned. This consolidates into one law the acts of May 1 and Nov. 26, 1784 (p.v.), and certain amendments and alterations which have been requested. Twenty-two citizens are named as ‘Regents of the University of the State of New-York,’ and they are authorized to inspect, and report upon, all the colleges, academies, and schools in the state, to appoint presidents of colleges and academies wherever vacancies exist for more than one year, to confer degrees above Master of Arts, and to incorporate academies. The charter granted to King’s College on Oct. 31, 1754 (q.v.), is confirmed in all essential respects except that the name of the institution is changed to Columbia College, and it is made non-secretarial. Its government is transferred from the Regents to 24 trustees.—Laws of N. T., 10th sess., chap. 82. See also Pine, King’s College (1927).

The legislature passes an Act for regulating the Buildings, Streets, Wharfs and Slips, in the City of New York. ‘The aim of this act is to establish uniformity,’ for the accommodation of habitations, shipping and transportation.” It provides, among other things, that the council should be made responsible for the laying down of buildings that may narrow or encroach upon any street; and may make regulations for building sewers, etc., and for paving, altering, mending, and cleaning the streets.—Laws of N. T. (1787), chap. 88.

The assembly resolves: ‘That the Attorney-General be directed to inquire into the nature of the claims of the Corporation of the city of New-York, to Fort George, and the lands adjoining thereto [see Mr 21, 28], and that he make a report of the facts to the Legislature at the next meeting; and that the Commissioners of the Land-Office be also directed, to cause a survey of the said premises to be made, laying out the lands which upon such enquiry shall appear to be the property of this State, into such lots and in such manner as the said Attorney-General will direct, and the State in the sale thereof; and that they lay such survey before the Legislature at its said next meeting, and report their opinion of the most proper and beneficial disposition of the said premises.’—Assembly Jour., 13th session, 165. The senate concurred in this resolution on April 18.—Jour. of the Senate. The attorney-general’s report was read in the assembly on March 12, 1788 (q.v.). See also P. 46a-c, Vol. I, and its descrip., I: 46a.

A newspaper advertisement reads: ‘Theatre. This Evening. (Never before Performed) (Being the 16th of April) Will be Performed, A Comedy of 5 Acts, written by a Citizen of the United States, Called The Contrast, To which will be added the English Burletta, called Midas.—Daily Adv., Ap 16, 1787. “The Contrast” was written by Royal Tyler, a native of Massachusetts who came over after the Chief Justice was executed.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1853), I: 155, 157-40; Ireland, Recs. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 76. Seillamer says of it: “Royall Tyler’s comedy, the Contrast, although it was not the first American play actually produced, as has generally been claimed for it, was the first to meet with a favorable reception. After its initial performance at the John Street Theatre, New York, in 1787, it was presented five times in rapid succession. This was unusual at that time, only the most popular pieces warranting as many repetitions in a season... According to the prologue... which was not from Major Tyler’s pen, but was ascribed to a young gentleman of New York, the dramatist’s theme was the fashions or follies of the gay circles of that city. This shows the usefulness of prologues. For in the play itself there is no proof of the distinctively New York character of the comedy.” For a detailed account of the play and its author, see Seillamer’s Hist. of the Am. Theatre, II: 215, 225-79, and for an eye-witness’s criticism of the first performance, see Daily Adv., Ap 18, 1787. See also N. T., Times Book Rec., JI 12, 1931.

M. Wattles, the proprietor of a line of stages, announces that “An Elegant Coach, And four excellent Horses” will run daily “to Mr. Hall’s, No. 49, Cortlandt-street,” to Kingsbridge.—N. T. Jour., Ap 26, 1787.

The following notice appears in one of the daily papers: “The members of St. Tammery’s Society in the City of New York are requested to meet at their wigwam, held at Mr. Talman’s Hall, No. 49 Cortlandt Street, on Tuesday, the first day of May next.
Samuel Louden advertises the publication of "Des Barris' drafts" of certain "mercator charts," which are for sale at his office. Among these are charts of the "Harbour of New-York," and of "New-York and Long-Island Sound." These, he states, are "the most exact and elegant charts which was ever published in any country."—N. Y. & L., May 5, 1787. See also Pls. 44 and 45a, Vol. I, and their descriptions, I, 346-53.

The "Empress of China," of which John Green is captain, arrives in port after a passage of four months and eighteen days from Canton.—Corresp. and Journ. of S. B. Webb, III: 77-78.

There are at this time in the bridehood 33 men and 20 women.

"It is considered by the Board that no person committed to the Bridewell by a Justice ought to be discharged, but by order of the Board of Justices. And that if at any time the Commissioners should conceive the Commitment of a Person improper the Commissioners should suggest the Matter to the Justice in order that what is right may be done."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 291.

The common council appoints two commissioners, Nathaniel Hazard and Theodoreanning Goerck, "for the Direction & management of the Real Property belonging to this Corporation," and appoints a committee to prepare instructions for their guidance.

—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 293.


The committee on details began work on July 24, and made its report on Aug. 6.—Recolls, op. cit., II: 129, 176; Wisner, VII: 241.

The Constitution was signed in the convention room July 4th.

—Ibid., VII: 245. It was published in Philadelphia on Sept. 19.—Ibid., VII: 246, 256.

The common council orders "that Aldr. Bayard direct the Road Master to put rails along the Road on the side Hill [McGowan's Pass] above Harlem to prevent accidents to Horses & Carriages And also that Mr. Aldr. direct the sides of the Arch in the middle Road [Broadway] to be raised on a level with the said Road."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 295. This is the first reference in the city records to the stone arch or bridge across Broadway at the present Canal St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 926. As suggested by Valentine, it was probably built during the Revolution as a military work.—Cham. Cor. Coun. (1863), 604. The fact that it was altered in 1787 probably indicates that it had been built some time before.

For a discussion of the subject, see descrip. of Pl. 3-6; III: 558-59.

See also Ap 16, 1773; N 23, 1775. For execution of the order, showing conclusively that this is the bridge referred to, see My 24, Jr 6, 1787; Je 11, 1793.

James Watson is paid £52 for the storage of the monument to Genl. Montgomery (see Ap 3), "out of the Money allowed by the Legislature for erecting the Monument."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 296. See, further, My 23.

William Samuel Johnson is unanimously elected president of Columbia College. He was the son of the first president of King's College.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1724-1904, 70.

Mr. Duane, one of the Trinity church wardens, reports to the vestry "that the request of the Corporation of the City [see Ap 3] the Committee had given permission for the Monument of Genl. Montgomery to be erected under the Portico of St. Paul's Chapel in front of the great Wall."—Trin. Min. (MS). This entry, and that of Ap 3, q. v., seem to prove that the monument was not designed for this location, to which, however, it is admirably suited. See, further, Je 18.

The vestry also resolves "That the Committee of Repairs examine the ruins of the Rectors house and Charity School house and that they give such orders respecting them as they may deem necessary."—Ibid.

A bulletin is printed by McLean exhibiting a list of the several lots belonging to Trinity corporation which, by a resolution of the vestry on May 22, are to be sold at auction on June 28, "at the Coffee-House." One of these bulletins is preserved, in the collection of broadsides, in the N. Y. P. L. See also Ind. Jour., My 30, 1787.

A bill of this date is presented to the common council, beginning: "The Corporation of New York "To the Mayor of the City of New York: Be it known to you, that the Corporation of this City, on the 4th day of May 1788, it shall be your duty to order the payment of the sum of £155. The account is verified by Nicholas Bayard, who writes
below: "I certify the above work done by Order of the Board."—June
24
From original bill in metal file No. 9 in city clerk's record-room. On
Feb. 13, 1788, the common council ordered payment made, amounting
May
4 to £127:7, at which time the original bill, as shown by endorse-
ments, was audited and filed.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 352. See also
June
A petition from bakers of the city complains that they have
8 been paid lately for bread "in Coppers and Jersey Money," which
they are unable to use in buying flour.—From original petition in
metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. No action on this
petition appears in the minutes. See, further, JI 21, 1789.

The common council orders "that Mr Recorder issue his
Warr on the Treasurer . . . to pay Van Gelder & Dally (out
of the Road Fund) the sum of £217:2—£3, and to Amir
Smith the Sum of £10—£4: for Stone at the Bridge across Great
George Street [Broadway] near Ald^ Bayards."—M. C. C. (1783–
1831), I: 297.
The original bill of Van Gelder & Dally, filed in the city clerk's
record-room, shows purchases of lime on May 22 and by "Mr
Smith." It is attested by Abn. Van Gelder, who certifies that
the above Articells was Deliver^ to Mr Tomson for the
Corporation. It was audited on June 8.
Smith's original bill, also preserved among the city clerk's filed
papers, was New York 20 May 1789, and reads: "This Is to
Certify that Capt^ Orr Smith has Delivered forty Lodes of Bualden
[building] Stone For the Corporation at the Bridge Near Nichols
Bricks Eqt at 5/ pr Lote With the Carten [carting] . . . £10-0-
0 "To Nichkes Byard Eqt And" thompson Jun.
[signed] Audited June 8th 1787 Tea pounds
"Mr. Young . . . Auditor
On the reverse of this endorsement:
"I hereby Certify that the within Acc^ of Stone was delivered in
Consequence of An Order of this Corporation to have the Arch in
the New Road, raised at each side
"Nicholas Bayard.
N. York June 1, 1787
See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 559; and My 16 and 24.

14 The corps of artillery of the city, under the command of Col. S.
Bauman, parades to the race-course, and executes manoeuvres
there.—N. T. Jour, Je 21, 1789.

15 A number of citizens form the Mutual Assurance Company,
to insure houses in New York against loss by fire. John Pitard is
secretary, with office at No. 57 King (Pine) St.—N. T. Packet,
Je 22, 1787. Previous unsuccessful attempts or proposals to found
fire insurance companies were made in 1770 (q.v., No. 3), 1784, and
1786;—Progress of N. Y. in a Century, by Stevens (1790), 42-43.
The constitutions and by-laws of the company and an interesting
cut of an engine in action were published in a small octavo hand-
book in 1787, having the title The Deed of Settlement of the Mutual
Assurance Company, for insuring Houses from loss by Fire in New
York, a copy of which is in the author's collection. The company
was incorporated Mr 23, 1798—Laws of N. T. (1798), chap. 40.
The "Act to Incorporate" was published as a handbook the same
year; a copy of this is in the N. Y. P. L. The charter was altered in
1809.—See N. T. Eve. Post, D 12, 1815. The name then became the
Mutual Insurance Co. of the City of New York, which in 1845 was
changed to the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Co.—Smith, The
City of N. Y. in 1789, 112; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y. T., III: 661.

18 At a meeting of Trinity vestry, Mr. Duane produces a "design
made by Col Le Enfant [sic] to ornament that part of the great
Window of St. Pauls Chapel which will be obscured by the Monu-
ment of General Montgomery [see My 25] which the board highly
approve of and request the favour of Col Le Enfant [sic] to super-
intend the execution of it and the putting up of it."—Trin. Min.
(1789), 47. See, further, N. Y. Jour, Je 25, 1788.
At meeting the vestry, Mr. Cranston of the committee of repairs,
reports that he has sold the bricks which were part of the
ruins of the charity school for £10, the purchaser to pull down the
walls and remove the bricks.—Ibid.
The vestry also passes the following resolutions: Resolved
That the Committee of repairs be directed to order the repairs of
the Steeple of St. Georces Chapel and that they cause a neat and
cheap fence to be put around the Chapel."—Ibid.
Resolved That the Committee of repairs be authorised to sell
the stones of the Rectory house either at public Auction or at
Private Sale as they may think proper."—Ibid.
John Alsop, Thomas Ellisson, Alexander Macomb, William
Denning, Dom. Lynch, and Walter Livingston present a petition
to the common council, stating that they "are proprietors of several
water lots in the West Ward of the City of New York lying between
the Battery & Rosevelt Slip, who have began to Wharf & Make
the Street at high water mark which is known by the name of first
or greenwich street; which said wharfs will be useless, unless the
whole of the Street be made." They ask the board to give direc-
tions "that the whole of the Street from the Battery to Rosevelt
Slip at high water mark be made." They also state that they are
informed that the board designs " to widen Greenwich of first
Street to 60 feet," while their grants provide that it is to be 40
ft. broad. They ask that, as the board widens the street, their
grants may be extended "as much farther into the River."—From
the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room.
The record in the minutes on this date shows that the peti-
tioners are "proprietors of Lots in the Broad Way & bounded on
the River," and that they have been authorized to sell the water
lots they have been granted for the enclosure of Augustus Van Cortlandt to which the
parts of these Lots to the end that Greenwich Street may be continued on & con-
tinued to the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 298. The
Committee to whom the subject was referred reported on Aug. 1
that the petition ought to be granted.—Ibid., I: 310. The lots on
the Boulevard belonging to Alexander Macomb were acquired by
him on May 8, 1787.—Liber Deeds, XLV, Oct. 10, 1787.
"Two Memorials of Peter T. Carteines the one praying pay-
ment of a Bond against the Corporation & the other praying the
settle-
ment on an Acc^ the Corporation for Iron Work furnished
Christopher Colles for the use of the Water Works previous to the
late War [see S. 5, 1786], were respectively read & referred to
Ald^ Nelson & Hazard & Mr. Ten Lyck.—M. C. C. (1784–1831),
I: 318.
Copper pennies having depreciated from 14 to 20 a shilling,
inspectors petition that their fees may be increased.—M. C. C.
(1784–1831), I: 299. See Ji 21, 1789.
The office of the Boston and Albany stage line has moved to
21 Hall's, No. 49 Cortlandt-street, leaving from Oswago Market to
Powels-Hook ferry, being the first brick house on the left hand from
Broad-Way." Stages start for those cities on Mondays and Thurs-
days. "A Hackney will always be ready to convey Ladies and
Gentlemen to any part of the town they may please to direct."—
N. T. Jour, Je 21, 1787.
Frederick Gantz informs the public that he has erected A New
30 Tea Water Pump, In Magazine-street near the Fresh Water
Pump. It has now completely finished, and delivering water. He
wishes the citizens to observe on the stand a fair trial and let
himself they will find it equal to any water on this island."—Daily
Adv., Je 10, 1787. See Ag 15, 1788.
The keeper of the bridewell is given £20 by the common council
in recognition of "his Assiduity & good management in employing
the Vagrants, . . . during the fishing Season in taking such
Quantities of Shad for the Use of the Bridewell & Alms Hs as to
create a great saving . . ."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 302.
An engraved certificate was given to the appointed freemen of the
city at this time. Under the motto "Voluntary aid" is the
cscene of a burning house, with fire-engines in operation. See
facsimile of one of these in Man. Com. Coun. (1885), opp. p. 120.
The arrangements planned by the common council for cele-
brating Independence Day include the display of colours on the
city hall; the ringing of bells at certain hours; congratulations by
the common council, at noon, to the governor and the "President
of the United States" (i.e., of congress) at their residences, and on
the return of the common council, a collation in which they are to
participate at "Mr Heyer's Tavern near the City Hall."—M. C. C.
(1784–1831), I: 301. The programme was carried out with the
adoption of several interesting custom, usually followed by
the beating of drums and ringing of bells. At sunrise, the
artillery, grenadiers, and light infantry, of Gen. Malcom's brigade,
under command of Maj. Christie, marched to the race ground,
where they were reviewed. At 12 o'clock a federal salute was fired
upon the Battery and in the Fields by the brigade, amid the incep-
1783 - July 4

The scene of the battle of Berrysport, where the 1st of the American Revolution was fought, is described as follows: "A committee of 12 men, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Cutler, were appointed to select a site for the building of the meeting house, and to report it to the legislature. The site selected was a spacious 40 acres of land, on the west bank of the Mohawk River. The committee reported the site to the legislature, who authorized the erection of a meeting house on the site selected. The building was completed and dedicated on July 4, 1783."
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1787

on the point of the Island, where North and East Rivers meet, is an old fort, now much out of repair, and which is soon to be removed, for the purpose of erecting houses in a part of the city so convenient for doing business. This fort is built on a prodigious mound of earth raised for that purpose, with the walls next the harbor forty feet high, and seems to be well situated for commanding the entrance into both rivers; but forts where there is a passage by them are now found to be of very little use. Around this is the Mill, where a vast concourse of gentlemen and ladies are constantly walking a little before sunset and in the evening. On the part of the Mill next the water, which is of considerable extent, is a square and most beautiful gliss (built-up with free-stone from the water), on which they walk. This is a cool and most delightful walk in an evening, having the sea open as far as Staten Island and Redbanks, but in the day-time it greatly wants the shade of trees.

"On the northern part of the city is a large hospital, built with free-stone, with two extended wings. The markets in this city are kept in the largest order. The principal is the Fly market, in Water Street; the next is Oswago market, in Broadway. Bakers' market and Merchants' Hall market are also large.

"There is perhaps no city or town of any considerable magnitude where such perfect order is preserved as in New York. This is the center of mercantile trade. The shipping in this city is exceedingly numerous. He transports to a French and British packet. There is a play-house, but the actors do not perform in the summer, but there are constant exhibitions from ropedancers, mountebanks, jugglers, and showmen."—Lif., Jour., and Corresp. of Rev. Manasseh Cutler, L.L.D. (Cincinnati, 1888), p. 306–9.

Aug. 31.—M. C. G. (1784–1811), I: 308.

The common council appoints a committee to determine whether the barracks in the near the almshouse cannot be appropriated for the sick of the almshouse.—M. C. G. (1784–1811), I: 311–12.

The committee finds "that five Tenements thereof ought to be appropriated & put in Repair for that Use"; but this report is rejected. In stead, four others are appropriated for the purpose. Ibid., I: 314. The work was completed and paid for by Dec. 12.—See O 11; and L. M. R. K., III: 924.

The vestry of Trinity Church resolves that the fence of St. George's Chapel be completed.—Trin. Min. (MS).

At a meeting of Trinity vestry, a petition from Mrs. Edye Williams is read, in which she asks Trinity corporation to take over the "Vauxhall" property (see L. M. R. K., III: 981), which property was formerly leased by Samuel Francis, "under whom she claimed; and also that this corporation will "remit her the ground rent due thereon and to grant her an Annuity during the remainder of her life."—Trin. Min. (MS). A committee of the vestry having been requested, on Aug. 8, to see Mrs. Williams, reported on Oct. 29 that they had "informed her of the Intentions of the Corporation to re-enter the Estate and to allow her an Annuity of forty Pounds," and that she had informed them that, "to the best of her Knowledge," the estate was "clear of Incumbrances and that the Lease was burnt at Peaks Kill in the Year 1777."—Ibid. See, further, Ap 21, 1790.

Two Canals lately imported from Madeira, in the Brigantine Olive-Branch, may be seen at the stables of Mr. Stephens, adjoining the snuff and tobacco manufacture of William Maxwell, Esq. in Wall street.—Daily Adv., Ag 14, 1787.

The last issue located of The New York Gazette and Public Advertiser (see D 18, 1786) bears this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 432.

Fitch's second steamboat (for the first, see Jl 27, 1786), which is an improvement in every way over its predecessor, has its trial trip on the Delaware River. The experiment is witnessed by all the members of the federal convention except Gen. Washington.—Bullock, "The Miracle of the First Steamboat" in Jour. Am. Hist., I: 36 et seq. Fitch successfully tested other boats in July, 1788, and April, 1790.—Ibid.; Preble, Chron. Hist. of Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, N 29, 31–33. See Je 5, 1790.

The council passes the act "to alter & amend" Queen St. from the Fly Market to Kings St.; Water St. from the Fly Market to Wall St.; First or Front St. from the Old Slip to the Fly Market; and Wall St. from the city hall to Queen St.—M. C. G. (1784–1811), I: 316.

Christopher Colles, "engineer," in a petition to the common council, states that "he proposes to open an Evening Academy this winter for the purpose of instructing young Gentlemen in Gunnery, Drawing, & many other mathematical branches;" he requests the board "to admit him to hold said Academy in the Exchange."—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Aug 22d 1787 & granted." See also M. C. C. (1784–1813), I: 25, 314; and Daily Adv., S 27, 1787. Regarding his electrical experiments, see Ibid., Ja 20, 1799.

"The city has but one walk, where the women can enjoy air and exercises, which is the Battery." This, however, is deserted because of the spectacle of naked swimmers who frequent the place.—N. Y. Jour., Ag 30, 1787.

This day being appointed for the parade and review of all the uniformed corps of militia in New York (see N. Y. Gaz., Ag 30), about 600 men, under command of Lieut. Col. Bauman, parade at "the burnt church [Trinity];" and march down Wall St, and up Queen St. to the "race-ground [in Bowery Lane]—see S 27, 1786," where they perform a "variety of evolutions." The corps is reviewed by the governor. In the evening there was a display of fireworks "fronting the fort."—N. Y. Jour., S 6, 1787.

Commodore John Paul Jones writes to George Washington in Philadelphia that he is still delayed in New York by congress, and so is unable to embark in the packet for France, "that is to sail tomorrow."—Ibid., S 6, 1787. He writes a personal matter, saying: "Your determination to 'place my Bait with your own' confers on me a greater Honor than I ever before received—An Honor which I shall ever be ambitious to merit. . . . I shall leave you, Sir, to imagine my extreme sensibility on this occasion for, I feel, it would be impossible for me to communicate entering into words.—De Koven, Life of Paul Jones, I: 124–69. The bust here referred to, by Houdon, is probably the one now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the gift of John L. Cadwalader.

"A Law to prevent the erecting or suspending of Signs to project into the Streets of this City."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), I: 318.

"Four federal canons of Philadelphia complete the work of drafting the Constitution. On the following day, Washington, who was the deputy from Virginia, and the president of the convention, wrote to the president of congress, which was sitting at New York, a letter reviewing the principles which acted the framers, and submitting a copy of the Constitution "to the consideration of the United States, in Congress assembled." The letter and Constitution published in the Penn. Packet (see Jl 23, 1787) are copied from the "The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787, ed. by Max Farrand (1911), Winor, VII: 245, 246, 256. For the celebration held in New York on its ratification by enough states to make it operative, see Jl 23, 1788.

The committee of the common council to whom was referred a petition of Daniel Niven (or Nevin) and others, regarding alleged encroachments on the property of an estate (for an Annuity of twenty Pounds) is considering "Encroachments as yet have been made on the Property of the Public." Among the facts presented to support this opinion, it is stated that the subject of the complaint is"some Buildings [which] are now erecting at the lower end of Cortlandt Street . . . by which the Street or Passage along the South Side of the Slip there, is greatly contrasted and rendered very Inconvenient to Passengers in crossing the North River, and that the said obstructions are on Publick property." The committee's report discusses the title to the property, including a grant in 1701 of a piece of land along the strand to Peter Jansen Mesier, and a grant in 1766 of a water lot to Abraham Mesier. They find "that the said Cortland Street was originally forty feet in Breadth, but that the Owners of the Ground there have given up five feet at the North and South Sides thereof to make the said Street fifty feet." The house complained of is being built by Abraham Bussing on the ground conveyed to Peter Mesier, and not on that conveyed to Abraham Mesier. Bussing has an indisputable right to erect his house in the manner he has done, under the directions of John McComb, city surveyor, "on a Parallel line with the other Houses on the South side of the said Street." The report passes over to "alter & amend" Queen St. from the Fly Market to Kings St.; Water St. from the Fly Market to Wall St.; First or Front St. from the Old Slip to the Fly Market; and Wall St. from the city hall to Queen St.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), I: 319–20. This report elicited an open letter from a citizen, addressed to the committee, giving
The following announcement is published in New York: "A Mezzotint Print of His Excellency General Washington, done by Charles Wilston Peale of Philadelphia, from a portrait which he has painted since the sitting of the Convention, is now completed: the likeness is esteemed the best that has been executed in a print. — Capt. Verder, a Frenchman, had the honor of being the sitter. The portrait, which bears his original name, will be published in a few days, and a large number will be made for those who purchase to sell again—Apply to Charles W. Peale, at the corner of Third and Lombard Street, Philadelphia.

"The printers in the several states, who are desirous of encouraging the fine arts in America, are requested to publish this as an article of intelligence; which will oblige the numerous friends of the General." —Daily Advertiser, S 24, 1787. This print is now very rare.

At about 11 o'clock at night, a duel was fought "on the ground near Bayard's-Hill," in which "the noted Chevalier Longchamps" was shot and killed. His antagonist, one Capt. Verder, a Frenchman who had served as an officer in Count Pulaski's American legion, "had thought himself much injured by some assertions made by the Chevalier, and meeting him in William-street, on Tuesday afternoon, a fight took place, which, to the evening, terminated in the molocholy catastrophe above mentioned." Verder sailed immediately for the West Indies.—Daily Advertiser, S 27; Ind. Journal, S 29, 1787.

The congress of the Confederation sends the new federal Constitution to the states for ratification.—Jour. of Cong., 1774-1788 (pub. 1823); IV: 13-33.

Oct. 3. A committee of the common council is appointed "to direct the decayed Brick work of the City Hall to be repaired, & the street in the rear to be paved & to devise and direct measures for making the Roof tight."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 327.

On this Sunday, the company of grenadiers and light infantry of Col. Varicet's regiment "paraded at the Burat Church in the Broadway" (Trinity), then marched to the Baptist Church to hear a sermon by Rev. Mr. Gano.—Daily Advertiser, O 9, 1787.

A committee of the common council is appointed "to direct the Brethren of the Area in front of the new Buildings of Messrs. [Alexander] Macombe & others in the Broadway." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 327. They reported on Oct. 11 that they had "directed the Area in front of the new Houses in the Broadway should extend six feet beyond the clear, the extent of the Kalgan to be six & one half feet from the front of the Houses and that the Street when paved should have a Walk on each side for foot Passengers of fifteen feet."—Ibid., I: 328. Pres. Washington occupied this residence in 1790 (5: 7, 22).

The continental congress, sitting in New York, resolves: "that a medal of gold be struck and presented to the chevalier John Paul Jones in commemoration of the valour and brilliant services of that officer, in command of a squadron of French and American ships, under the flag and commission of the United States, off the coast of Great Britain in the late war." At the same time it was voted that the king of France should be informed by letter that "the United States in Congress assembled have bestowed upon the chevalier John Paul Jones this medal as well in consideration of the distinguished approbation which his majesty has been pleased to confer upon that officer as from a sense of his merit." This letter was duly prepared on the same day by the secretary of foreign affairs (John Jay), and in accord with the orders of congress was delivered to Jones to convey to the king of France.—Sherburne, Life of Paul Jones, 284-85; Jour. of the Am. Congress from 1774 to 1801, Washington, 1825, IV: 11.

The name of The Daily Advertiser: Political, Historical, and Commercial (see O 27, 1785) becomes merely The Daily Advertiser.—Early Newspapers, II: 417; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 397. See JI 2, 1789.

The common council passes "A Law to compel the filling up and making of Greenwich Street from Cortlandt Street to the Battery." It states that commissioners for regulating the part of the city have laid out Greenwich St. "to be continued from Cortlandt Street to the Battery of the Width of 66 feet," but that some of the proprietors there have failed to fill up the street in front of their lots.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 333.

The first number of "The Federalist" is published in New York, in the Independent Journal. The subsequent numbers were published in all the newspapers of the city. Hamilton, Madison, and Jay were the authors, writing over the nom-de-plume "Publish."

There is a series of political essays published in book form in 1788 by J. and A. McLean, the publishers of the Independent Journal. For bibliographical references to early editions of the combined papers, see note in the catalogue of the John Carter Brown Collection, Part III, Vol. II, p. 273, item 3194; and Sabin, VI: 376-79.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs be requested to bring in an Estimate for rebuilding Trinity Church, and to report a Plan for this Building."—Trinity Min., Oct. 1787.

The vestry also orders "that the Committee of Repairs be requested to have a Stake Case erected on the South Side of St. Paul's in Front, and to make such Alterations in the Gallery on that Side as well as where the Charity Scholars sit, as they may judge proper in Order to accommodate the Members of that Church with Pews in the most convenient Manner."—Ibid.

The committee of repairs is also ordered "to plant out forest Trees" around the churchyard.—Ibid.

The sextons are directed "not to dig any Graves less than six Feet in Depth, unless when interruped by Coffins in the Way."—Ibid.

"The Committee of Repairs is instructed to have a Charnel House built in Trinity Church Yard."—Ibid.

A contract is made "for altering & repairing a part of the Barracks for an Hospital for the sick of the Alms House."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 335. Payment was made for this work on N 12 and 14.—Ibid., I: 338, 343.

Commodore John Paul Jones, having completed the business that called him to the United States, leaves New York for France by the way of England. He has delayed his departure for several weeks, so as to go on an American instead of a French ship, because, as he wrote to Mr. Jefferson in Paris, "an account having arrived here that the English fleet is out and was seen steering to the westward, and that a British squadron is cruising in the North Sea." It appears that for some unknown reason he feared lest he might fall into the hands of the English.—Sherburne, Life of Paul Jones, 287-88.

Christopher Beekman, having taken the tavern at 49 Cortlandt St., formerly kept by Talmage Hall (see My 1), advertises that he "has agreed with the proprietors of the Albany and Boston stages, to make his house the public Stage-house." He "keeps a house of entertainment, and accommodates gentlemen with boarding and lodgings." He also has here "a large convenient Assembly Room, which he proposes to let during the winter season, or longer if required."

An additional notice states that the "Northern and Eastern Line of Stages" start from this house, which is "near the Oswego-market," and also from Mr. Lewis's Tavern in Albany, on Mondays and Thursdays, "precisely at four o'clock in the morning." During the autumn and winter, three days will be allowed for the run either way. The fare will be four pence a mile.—Daily Advertiser, N 13, 1787. See J 6, 1789.

The common council orders that the recorder institute suits against persons who have made encroachments on the Fresh Water Pond.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 337.

Henry Kip and George Melcon appear before the common council to request that a committee meet the proprietors of the ground adjoining the barracks, "to ascertain the Line between the Corporation & their Property and also to lay out a Street between them." The aldermen and assistants of the West and Northwards are appointed for the purpose.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 337-38.

The proposed street became Chambers St. For the location of the barracks, see PI. 42, N 4, Vol. 9. Melcon's petition appears on the common council for permission to "carry a Fier 100 feet into the East River in front of his Wharf commonly called the Crane Wharf." The subject is referred to the alderman and assistant of Montgomery Ward.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 338. The petition was granted.—Ibid., I: 341-42.

Three unchained prisoners escape from the "new Prison" (in the hudson) —Daily Advertiser, N 20, 1787.

Thomas Greenleaf changes his paper (see J 18) from a weekly...
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1787 to a daily, and calls it The New-York Journal, and Daily Patriotic Nov. Register. The Thursday paper, however, which was intended for country subscribers, was called The New-York Journal, and Daily Register, which continued throughout the year. The Register was published at the same time. To.-Brigham, A. A. S.Proc. (1877), 44—49. See J. 26, 1788.

22 The monument erected to the memory of Gen. Montgomery (on the Broadway side of St. Paul's Chapel—see My 23 and Je 18) "has received the following elegant ornamental additions, designed by Major L'Enfant, the gentleman to whom we are indebted for so many beautiful productions.—Hymen, ex- tending his torch, overspreads his tomb. From behind the pyra- mid rises a Sun with thirteen rays, which enlightens the quarter of a terrestrial globe, emblematical of America. Above the whole is the American Eagle flying from East to West, carrying in his talons a starry curtain, in which the globe appears to have been wrapped.—Daily Adv., N. 22, 1787. On Nov. 25, "A Traveller" severely criticised the additions to the monument.—"Those absurd, bizarre and gingersbread addenda are a disgrace to taste; and would even discredit the mind of (sic) d'un Enfant. These tawdry ornaments might decorate the stern of a French packet, but have not that majestic simplicity or grandeur, or that perennius are, which becomes the Monument of a Hero. If I had the honour of being related to so great a man, I would, with an ingrate hand, pull the whole sphere, over-turn the Globe, and kindle a bonfire with the Clouds.—Ibid., N. 23, 1787. See O 27, 1788.

26 Evacuation Day falling on Sunday, it is celebrated on Monday. The annual review of Gen. M'Callum's regiment of militia occurs. The regiments having "mustered at their several regimental parades," march into Queen St. and form the brigade, then march "to a field assigned for the occasion," and are reviewed by the Excellency of the Commander in Chief. The legion composed of the uniformed troops of the respective regiments, and Col. Bauman's corps of artillery, perform "a variety of firings and evolutions," under command of Lieut. Col. Lewis.—Ind. Jour., N. 28, 1787.

30 Evet Bancher, Jr., one of the city surveyors, surveys and lays out, at the request of Peter Stuyvesant, on his farm in the Out Ward, a piece of ground intended for a street and square, then called the statue of the Commander in Chief. It was then and after known as Stuyvesant St.—M. G. C. (1784—1831), IV: 398. On Apr. 15, 1807 (v. e.), the corporation counsel gave his opinion that it was not a street because never made so by the city.—Ibid., IV: 397—401.


3 A Memorial from John Rodgers and others, being a Committee of the Society for promoting the Manumission of Slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated, "praying the Grant of a Piece of Land to build a School House on for educating the Children of free Negroes," is presented to Trinity vestry and adopted by the Committee of Ladies. (M. G. C. 1784; 1831.)

5 A Petition of Christopher Colles relative to his Claim of a Ballance due to him on Acc of the Works, commenced previous to the late War, for supplying the City with Water," is referred by the common council to a Committee to "enquire into the nature of the Claim & to report all the facts they can collect on the subject."—M. G. C. (1784—1831), I: 340—41. Colles had previously petitioned for this balance (see Aug. 14, 1786). The committee reported on his case on Jan. 12, 1787 (v. e.).

Archibald Kerley and some of his neighbours in Cherry St. present the city with a fire engine and a piece of ground for an engine house, and offer to erect a house if the city will provide the firemen. The common council accepts, and orders the engineer to appoint ten men as firemen for this engine. It also orders that in future only eight firemen shall be assigned to a small engine.—M. G. C. (1784—1831), I: 341.

11 The trial trip of James Rumsey's steamboat is made on the Potomac River at Shepherdstown, Va. The boat moves at the rate of four miles an hour.—McMaster, Hist. of People of U. S., i: 435—36, citing Pa. Gaz., D. 16, 1787; cf. Preble, Chron. Hist. of the Original Development of Steam Nav., 26. Rumsey had been experimenting for several years. In 1788, he and Fitch engaged in a pamphlet war over the question of priority of steamboat inven-
tion.—See A Short Treatise on the Application of Steam, etc., by Rum-
sy (Phil., 1788); The Original Steam-Boat supported; or, A Reply to Mr. James Rumsey's Pamphlet Shewing the true priority of John Fitch, and the false dajing, &c. of James Rumsey (Phil., 1788); Remarks on John Fitch's Reply to Mr. James Rumsey's pamphlet, Dec. 11, 1788. According to Fitch and Rumsey see also Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 137—32. See also F 26, 1789.

From June 16, 1784, to this date, the commissioners of for-}
houses are rising, and streets extending; I see nothing but busy
workmen building and repairing.

"At the same time they are erecting a building for Congress. They are likewise repairing the hospital: this building is in a bad condition; not a sick person could be lodged in it at the end of the war; it was a building almost abandoned: they have re-
stored the administration of it to the Quakers, from whom it had been taken away during the war; and the repairs and the repairs are executing with the greatest vigour. This building is vast; it is of brick, and perfectly well
situated on the bank of the North River. It enjoys every advan-
tage: air the most salubrious, that may be renewed at pleasure;
water in abundance; pleasant and extensive walks for the sick;
majesty of the prospect out of the town, yet suf-
ciently near it."—Nea Travels in the U. S. A., performed in 1788,

Jan. The legislature meets at Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6, 1784) to begin
its eleventh session. On March 23, it adjourned to convene in
"the Court-House in the city of Albany," at its next session.—
Assem. Jr. (1785), 5, 144; Senate Jr., 3, 178. The Albany
session opened on D 8 (g.r.).

An open letter bearing this date to "the Worshipful the Mayor"
gives advice regarding building plans for the city's development.
The writer ("A Citizen") describes the conditions of the site,
particularly with reference to extending the city "into the water." He
believes "that the Island of New-York contains a sufficient quantity of ground for so much larger a city as will very
be built upon it." He therefore so advises to extending it upon
made ground. He argues as follows: "That houses placed
upon the natural soil may be built of firmer materials, and will be more
durable than those built on made ground. That houses standing
on wharves have no advantage over those on the bank, which the latter
would not have enjoyed, if no houses had been placed in front of
them. That if no houses had been erected on made ground, the
town must have extended farther along the East River than it now
does, and of course that more lots would have enjoyed the benefit
arising from a front on the water, . . . That wells cannot be dug on
wharves: that those who live on them must therefore be very ill
supplied with fresh water. . . . That houses on wharves, for
want of proper foundations, can seldom be built of brick or stone, and
covered with tile. That even when those materials are used, the
houses are slight, and without party walls. That houses on
wharves, therefore, are more subject to fire. . . . That the
Small lots and narrow Streets on the wharves spread this calamity.
That every street laid out upon the water, puts another Street
farther from it. That every new grant of a water lot is therefore
an injury done to the property of those who live in the interior
part of the city. If the city had the water, it could have expressed the
right of erecting no buildings on them, the whole town
would have been surrounded on three sides by a key, extending so
far into the water as to answer the purposes of commerce. . . . That
these wharves being much less extensive than those which are now
erected, the harbor would, in a great measure, have retained its
natural size, which would have prevented that encrease in the rapid-
ity of the tide which these encroachments have occasioned. . . .

"This city occupies about three hundred and fifty acres of
ground. One hundred of which consist of lots taken from the water.
The wharves erected for this purpose, with the repairs expended
upon them, would be cheaply estimated at $600,000, one third of
which sum would have been sufficient for all the purposes of com-
merce, and the cost of one million of dollars . . . has been
from the imprudence of the Corporation, in granting water lots without
annexing any restriction thereto, been absolutely thrown away, or
what is much worse, expended to the most ruinous purposes—a
sum that will appear infinitely larger, if we consider that the greatest part of it has been drawn from a commercial stock, and
add to our calculations the profits that would have resulted from it
to commerce, and the benefit which would have been conferred
upon it. . . . The North river is still for the most part in its native
state; it is essential to the health, strength & beauty of this city
that it should remain so. . . . There is a considerable space be-
tween the houses that front the Broad-way and the river, and this
space will be still more enlarged by the wharves which the propri-
tors of the river have all build for their own convenience. This will
afford room for the erection of batteries in times of danger—the
height of the houses on the bank, and the breadth of the streets,
will render them little liable to danger from the fire of an enemy.
. . . All these advantages will be lost by extending the houses
into the river. . . .

"Put a stop, then, to your improvements, (as they are absurdly
called) upon the North River. . . . Lay out no new streets, and
let Greenwich-street terminate at Trinity Church. The lots to
the south of this are in the hands of opulent Citizens. Let them
extend their gardens across that street. Few among them are so
tasteful, as to permit the sight of wretched houses, smoky
chimneys, and dirty streets, to shut out a view of one of the finest
rivers in the world, and the beautiful shores that limit its western
extent."—Daily Adv., Ja 9, 1788.

A committee of Trinity vestry is appointed "to solicit Sub-
scriptions for rebuilding Trinity Church," with the assistance of
"the Right Reverend Rector and the Clergy of the Church."

Trin. Min. (M.S.).

"The Committee on the Case of Christopher Colles [see D 5,
1785] reported verbally the Information which they had been able
to obtain on the Subject of his Claim on the Corporation for Monies
due him for his Services in superintending the erection of the Works
for supplying this City with Water previous to the late War.

"Whereupon the Board agreed in Opinion that some ballance
probably was due to Mr Colles on account of the above Service.
But that the Books of the late Treasurer in which those Accounts
were entered were at present out of the Power of this Board; the
Sum actually due remained uncertain until further Information on
this Subject could be obtained."—I: 1785-1813, 344-45. See Ja 16.

The Application is now to be made to the legislature for £1917 to pay
the outstanding accounts for erecting the monument to Gen. Mont-
gomery.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 348.

The committee on the case of Christopher Colles (see Ja 12)
recommends that he be paid £150. Colles having expressed his
willingness to accept this sum, the common council orders the
treasurer to make payment "on Condition that he [Colles] execute
to this Board a Release against all Demands which he may have
against this Corporation for or on account of his Services in Super-
intending & managing the erection of the Works began previous
in the late War for supplying this City with Water."—M. C. C.
(1784-1813), I: 348. A revival of the project to supply the city
with water was being agitated on Jan. 29 (g.r.).

Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, prepares a budget for the city
and county of New York, for the year 1883, amounting to £31,750.
As in the previous year (see May 1, 1787), the largest item is
for the support and repair of the poorhouse, £4,500, a reduction,
however, for this object of £300. The watch consists now of one
captain and 30 men, and it is proposed to add 15 men to the force,
thus raising the expense of this department to £28,552. The
other items of expense are the same as in the previous year. A tax
of £1,000 is reduced to £6,750, by insolvencies and the cost of collect-

A petition to the common council is being circulated in the
city for signatures. This states: "That as the present mode of
furnishing this City and shipping with water, is in many respects
subject to many inconveniences, we do hereby declare our appro-
bation of a design for supplying the same by means of water-
works and conduit pipes, and will (as soon as the same shall be
completed) be satisfied to pay our respective proportion of a
tax for the purpose, provided the same does not exceed twenty-six
shillings for each house per annum, at an average. May it therefore
please your honors to take the premises into consideration, and
to adopt such measures for effecting the same as you shall judge most
expedient, for the advantage, convenience and safety of the City.

"Calculation

"Supposing 3200 houses in the city at 26s is

<table>
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<th>Of which</th>
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<td>1000 houses rated</td>
<td>£2250</td>
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<td>1000 ditto</td>
<td>1500</td>
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<td>1200 ditto</td>
<td>610</td>
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£4160"
1788 — N. Y. Packet, Jan 29, 1788. This petition was considered in common council on Feb. 27 (q.v.). "Belvoir" is offered for sale, or to let. It is described as a "beautiful Country Seat . . . situated on the banks of the East River, about three miles from the city." Terms are obtainable of John Murray in Quez, an adjournment to Jan 29, 1788. It was again so advertised in Feb., p. 12, and Ap. 25, 1789.

30 The Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors, which was organized a year ago (see Ja 26), has been enabled, "by the charitable contributions of sundry persons," to afford relief to 125 debtors.—Daily Adv. Ja 30, 1788.

Feb. Isaac Asen and others, "Occupying Stores on the Albany Pier for which they are Paying High Rents, for the Convenience of having the Privilege of Vessels Discharging their Cargoes to their Docks," complain in a petition to the common council that lumber and shingle boats occupy the wharves in front of their stores for weeks at a time, whereby they are prevented from paying cartage (evidently on goods arriving on boats which have to discharge their cargoes at a distance), and also exposing their stores to the danger of fire, because the shingle boats "have no other Convenient for their fires and Coochong than amidst their Shingles on the Decks of their Vessels," within a few yards of the stores. They ask that a law be passed "that no Lumber or Shingle Boats shall be admitted to come farther into the Slip then the Ell from the Peer."—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), dated Feb. 3, 1788 & referred to the Adm. & the Dock & the Adp. & Assist. of the East Wd. See also M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 351. Originally appeared the report is the report of the committee, dated F 20, in which they state that "it is Dangerous for Shingle Boats to Lie in Coenties Slip above the Ell, or in any other part of this City amongst the Buildings," and they recommend "that a law be passed to prevent the like danger in future." See also M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 352. A proposed ordinance intended to remedy the evil failed to pass. Ibid., I: 562-63.

19 The proprietors of a new line of stages advertise the fare between Powles-Hook and Philadelphia to be "three Spanish milled dollars, and all way passengers four pence per mile, 150 lb. of baggage to be the same as a passenger; Printers papers and letters will be conveyed gratis." The Stages leave Powles-Hook at 7 o'clock P. M. every day for Philadelphia, except Saturday."—N. Y. Packet, F 22, 1788.

21 The vestry of Trinity Church orders that "the Seal of the Corporation be affixed to a Petition to the Legislature for changing the Name of the Corporation to that of 'The Rector and Inhabitants of New-York in Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York.'"—Trin. Min. (MS.). The former title was "The Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law Established." The petition explains that, as the Protestant Episcopal Church has now become completely organized, it is improper to retain a name expressive of a connection and dependence which no longer exists. The petition is granted.—Assemb. Jour. (11th sess.), 59. A law to the desired effect was passed Mar. 10 (q.v.). In order to leave "sufficient Harbour" and a "free Passage" for the ferry boats at the ferry stairs, during the continuance of the lease of the ferry to Elizabeth Mesier (that is, the "Powles Hook ferry at Cortland Slip"), the common council orders that not more than three river oars be permitted to lie on the north side of the ferry stairs and two oars on the south side.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 353.

22 The legislature passes "An Act for punishing Treasons and Felonies, and for the better regulating the Proceedings in Cases of Felony." The privilege called "benefit of clergy," heretofore allowed in criminal cases, is abolished. Numerous crimes are made punishable with death.—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 57.

23 The legislature passes "An Act concerning Slaves." Among its provisions are the following: Slaves shall continue to be slaves unless manumitted. Any person selling a slave brought into this state after June 1, 1785, shall forfeit $100, and the slave shall be free. The children of women slaves shall follow the condition of the mother.—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 40.

24 The legislature passes an act to prevent immorality. Certain conduct is prohibited on Sundays. Proflane persons are to be put in the stocks if fine is not paid. Drunkenness is prohibited.—Laws of N. Y. (1787), chap. 42.

This law appears to have been inadequate. There is preserved in the Emmet Coll., in the N. Y. Pub. Library, a manuscript petition, signed by 101 names, asking for the law's revision. Its date appears to be 1798. This asks that it be made "the duty of Civil Officers, not only when in the immediate execution of their Office, but at any times to see the Law duly respected and enforced; it asks for an increased penalty for violations; also "the better regulating of Taverns, tipping Houses, and the suppression of Brothels, all which have been encreas'd to a number truly alarming, and are fruitful sources of Idleness and Vice;" the petitioners are persuaded "that the Evil will continue more or less to exist, while the emandment arising from the granting of Licenses is a perquisite annexed to the Office, which is a powerful grant to interest more than may be good for Society, or the benefit of individuals;" they therefore ask the legislature to consider "whether in all Cases, the revenue, which might arise from that quarter, had not better be paid into the Public Treasury; and the Officer have a salary equivalent, independent of any perquisite being annexed to it."—Emmet Colls., 11460.

A Petition of a great number of Inhabitants of this City suggesting the inconveniences which arise from the present Mode of supplying this City with Water & praying this Board to adopt such Measures for supplying it with Water by means of Pipes agreeable to a Plan or proposal set on foot by Christopher Colles or such other Plan as to the Board shall appear most expedient" (see Ja 29) is read at common council on the 18th 1788 & referred to a committee "to consider of the Subject & to report such Measures as they conceive most proper to be pursued on the Occasion by the Corporation for the Advan- tage Convenience & Safety of this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 354-55. This matter was again dropped, as it had been in 1786 (q.v., Apr. 19). See Ja 8, 1789.

The common council orders that the engineer erect an engine—house on the ground adjoining the North Dutch Church.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 356. This house was paid for (f11) on July 2.—Ibid., I: 358.

Payment is made to Andrew Thompson, Jr., "for paving in front of several Lots on Golden Hill on a new Regulation of that Street [John St.] in 1785."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 356.

The following extracts are taken from a contemporary description of New York: "The City-hall is a brick building, more strong than elegant. It is three stories in height, with wings at each end, and fronts Broad-street, which affords an extensive prospect. The first floor is an open walk, except two small apartments for the door-keeper and city watch. In the second story of the Eastern wing, is the Assembly chamber, now occupied by Congress, and adorned with the portraits of the Generals Washington, Gates, and Columbus, belonging to the Assembly of this State; a painting valuable only for its antiquity and the character of the man—The likeness of the King and Queen of France, as large as the life, executed in a masterly manner, and presented to Congress by his most Christian Majesty; equally valuable for the richness of the paintings, the dignity of the personages whom they represent, and as pledges of royal friendship—The likeness of General Washington, presented by a gentleman in England—a likeness dear to every American, and destined to grace the walls of every Council chamber in the new world."

The Western wing contains a room for the Council or Senate, now occupied by the Secretary of Congress, and another for the Mayor's Court. In the body of the house is a spacious hall for the Supreme Judicial Court.

"This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. It almost necessarily commands the trade of one half New-Jersey, most of that of Connecticut and part of that of Massachusetts; besides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largest rivers in America, navigable 170 miles. This city imports most of the goods connected between a line 50 miles East of Connecticut river, and 20 miles West of the Hudson, which is 150 miles, and between the ocean and the confines of Canada, about 250 miles; a considerable portion of which is the best peopled of any part of the United States, and the whole territory contains at least half a million people, or one-sixth of the inhabitants of the Union. Besides, some of the other States are partly supplied with many commodities from New-York. The superfine flour, Pennsylvania and Maryland have railed it—the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than New-York.
1788 "In the manufacture likewise of iron, paper, cabinet works, &c. Pennsylvania exceeds not only New-York, but all her sister States. In times of peace, however, New York will command more commercial business than any town in the United States. In time of war, it will be insecure, without a marine force; but a small number of ships will be able to defend it from the most formidable attacks by sea. . . .

"The change of inhabitants effected by the revolution was considerable, and had some effect upon the general character of the citizens. Notwithstanding, in point of sociability and hospitality, New-York is hardly exceeded by any town in the United States. The principal families, by associating in their public amusements, the middle and lower class of well bred citizens, render their rank sub- servient to the happiness of society, and prevent that party spirit, which an affectation of superiority in certain families in Philadel- phia, has produced in that city—a spirit which disturbs or destroys their public amusements, and which has given the citizens, too generally, perhaps, the reputation of inhospitable.

"Several causes however, have operated to diminish the sociability of the citizens of New-York—particularly the change of inhabitants, and the loss of property, during the ravages of war—and the unfavorable state of business since the establishment of peace. These causes have had their influence in all parts of America; and perhaps as little influence in New-York as in any other town.

"The charge of neglecting reading and the improvements of the mind might be just in Smith's time [1759], but if just, it did not lie solely against the inhabitants of this city. That the Americans were formerly and may still be behind the citizens of London in their attention to literature and the arts, will be acknowledged—nor is it surprising. Yet no person acquainted with the well bred American ladies, can charge them generally with ignorance: and there are great numbers in New-York, whose minds are highly improved and whose conversation is as inviting as their personal charms.

"Nor are the schools in this city in such a deplorable situation, as they were formerly. There are many which are kept by reputable and able men; and Columbia College affords a very favorable prospect.

"It must not, however be concealed, that Smith's description of the state of education is now but too just, with respect to the country at large. There are several good academies in the country, but many parts are either unfurnished with schools, or the schools which they have are kept by low ignorant men, and are consequently worse than none. This remark may be extended to a large proportion of the United States.

An enquirer, who would wish to acquaint himself with the true state of the people of New-York, their manners, and government, would naturally ask the citizens for their societies for the encouragement of sciences, arts, manufactures, &c.? For the patrons of literature? Their well regulated Academies? For their Female Academy for instructing young ladies in geography, history, belles lettres, &c.? Such enquiries might be made with propriety.

"The practice of physic, it is presumed, is on a better footing than when Smith wrote his history. That it is capable of many improvements, in all parts of America, will hardly be denied by the faculty themselves. There are however many very eminent physicians and surgeons in New-York; and it is only to be regretted that there is a necessity of going abroad for knowledge which ought to be obtained at home.

"All free governments abound with lawyers. Where men have the privilege of thinking and acting for themselves, they will involve themselves in debt, and quarrel with their neighbors. In proportion to the debts and disputes of the people, lawyers will multiply. Of these Americas furnishes a plentiful growth, and New-York has its share. In this State, the practice of law is con- formed to the English mode, and is perhaps better regulated than in the other States. The several degrees in the profession—the number of critical examinations that candidates are obliged to pass thro, before they can be admitted as Counsellors in the higher courts; together with the time of study required by the rules of admission, render an access to the first honors of the bar so difficult, that it induces ignorance, and tends to the important science of law. New-York can boast of many men, eminent in a very liberal profession, and which has hitherto furnished America with some of her most able legislators. It is however to be feared that a too rigid adherence to the forms of legal process in England, Mar. has sometimes perplexed the road to justice, and prevented valu- able improvements in the practice, not only of this, but of most of the States.

"On a general view of this city, as described thirty years ago, and in its present state, the comparison is flattering to the present age; particularly the improvements in taste, elegance of manners and that easy unaffected civility and politeness which form the happiness of social intercourse. . . .

"The following account of the number of dwelling-houses in the principal towns of the United States is given mostly from the Editor's own enumeration in the years 1795 and 1786. The round number nearest the actual number is given, merely to assist the memory. . . . [The cities mentioned below are selected.]

Boston, 2200
New York, 5340
Philadelphia and suburbs, 4500
Baltimore, 1950
Charleston, 1540"

—Am. Mag., Mr, 1788, pp. 222-23.

The legislature passes an act for the better regulating of inns and taverns in the city of New York, stipulating that no permits shall be granted to retail strong or spirituous liquors for the purpose of keeping an inn or tavern, unless it shall appear "that an inn or tavern at the place, at which such permit is applied for is necessary for the accommodation of travellers. . . ."—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 48.

The treasurer of the city is ordered to pay, out of the excise duties, the sum of £800 annually for four years to the society of the hospital.—Laws of N. Y., chap. 48 (Webster). At the expiration of this law, the legislature again came to the aid of the society (see Ap 11, 1792).

The legislature passes the following act: "Whereas the levelling and altering of Wall-Street in the City of New York renders it inconvenient that the remains of the Statue [see N 39, 1777] of the late Earl of Chatham, . . . which now Stands in the Said Street, Should continue there. Therefore, . . . it is hereby enacted . . . that it Shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of New York, to cause the Said Statue to be removed to Some conve- nient place, where the Same may be preserved, until the further order of the legislature."—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 57. See Ji 16.

The legislature passes "An Act for the better Settlement and Relief of the Poor." It provides, among other things, that the common council shall nominate and appoint twelve or more freeholders and inhabitants to be overseers of the poor, and to be known as "The commissioners of the almshouse and hospital of the City of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 62.

The legislature passes "An Act for dividing the State into Counties." The boundaries of the county of New York are defined as follows: "to contain the islands, called Manhattans island, Great Barn island, Little Barn island, Mannings island, Nutten island, Bedlows island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands, and all the land under the water within the following bounds: beginning at Spuyten Duyvel Creek where the same empties itself into Hudson's river, on the West Chester side thereof, at low water mark wherever the same now is or hereafter may be, and so running along the said creek at low water mark as aforesaid, on the West Chester side thereof, unto the East river or Sound, and from thence to cross over to Nassau island, to low water mark there as aforesaid, including Great Barn island, Little Barn island, and Mannings island, and from thence along Nassau island shore, at low water mark as aforesaid, unto the south side of Red Hook, and from thence across the North river, so as to include Nutten island, Bedlows island, Bucking island, and the Oyster islands, to low water mark on the west side of Hudson's river, or so far as the bounds of this State extend there, and so up along the west side of Hudson's river, at low water mark, or along the limits of this State, until it comes directly opposite the first mentioned Creek, and thence to the place where the said boundaries first began."—

Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 63.

An act of the legislature authorises the common council to pass regulations for making, mending, and maintaining fences in New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 67.

Agreeable to the petition of Trinity vestry of Feb. 20 (p.v.), the legislature authorises the desired change in this corporation's name.—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 66.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND 1786.

The report of Egbert Benson, the attorney-general, dated Feb. 25, regarding the claim of the city of New York to Fort George and adjacent lands (see Ap. 16, 1787), is read in the assembly. It is a review of the whole question of title, beginning with the Dongan Charter of April 27, 1686, and the "Cæsarea Charter of Jan. 1735. Both charts gave to the city all the waste, vacant, unpatented and unappropriated lands on Manhattan Island, extending to low-water mark, excepting the Fort and the "liberties" thereof; and these were reserved to the king. The legislature of the colony confirmed these charters. On Nov. 21, 1783, the common council expressed no objection to a clause in a bill by the legislature for erecting a battery on the "Hackensack Rocks," "saving to this corporation the undoubted right they have to the soil from high-water mark to low-water mark, from White-Hall to Eilers Corner." This bill became a law on Nov. 28, 1783. The attorney-general further pointed out that there was no evidence of any claim or possession on the part of the city of the soil below low-water mark or above high-water mark between those places. Such lands the state now claims—that is, Fort George and the adjoining lands—it being understood that a jury can legally determine where the lines of high- and low-water marks are.

It is therefore resolved by the assembly: "That the Surveyor-General do make a survey of the grounds reserved to the crown in the charter to the Corporation of the city of New-York, as Fort George, and the Grandy, and the unappropriated, unpatented, and low-water mark, thereof, and also of the streets and lanes immediately adjacent thereto, and also of the soil heretofore under the water, and whereas the battery now is, and between White-Hall Slip and the place heretofore called Eilers corner, and lay before this House at the next meeting of the Legislature, a map of such survey to be formed on a scale of twenty feet to an inch: That the Attorney-General and Surveyor-General do endeavor from such proofs as they shall be enabled to discover, to ascertain as nearly as may be, the lines of high and low water mark between the said places, at the time when the last Charter was granted to the said city, and that such lines be also delineated on such map;" also "That the Commissioners of the Land-Office, shall direct the Surveyor-General to survey the Island commonly called Nottten-Island, and Out-Ward, and to lay out the same into lots not exceeding two acres each, with such lanes or streets as the Commissioners shall think proper; and shall direct the Surveyor-General to sell the said lots in such manner as he is required to sell unappropriated lands, by the act for the speedy sale of unappropriated lands, passed the fifth day of May, in the year 1786, and that on such sales no public securities, other than those signed by the Treasurer or Auditor of this State, shall be received in payment: Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners, to direct such parts of the said island as they shall deem proper to be reserved for fortifications, to remain unsold."—Assem. Jour., 11th sess., 125-27. See also Mr 20, and Col. Bauman's report of Je 10, 1788.

The common council grants to Trinity corporation a triangular piece of land, bounded by Bowery in the north, the Post and Bloomfield Roads, for a school-house, church, parsonage-house, and burial-ground, agreeable to the intention of the board on Dec. 12, 1771 (see Jl 22, 1771); and a committee is appointed to consider and report the terms on which the grant ought to be made.—M. C. L. (1784-1831), I: 357-58. See, further, Ag 20.

To be sold or let, That very pleasant seat, late the property of Roger Morris, Esq., situated on Haarlem-Heights, containing upwards of 150 acres of meadow and arable land; the mansion house and out buildings are perhaps not exceeded in this State, for elegance and spaciousness, and the prospect from the house is the most commanding on the island; the garden contains a large collection of the best fruit trees. For terms apply to Michael Joy, Hannaway & Co., or Cornelius I. Bogart, No. 42, Beacon-street.—N. T. Packet, Mar. 18, 1788. The house was advertised again the next year.—Daily Adv., Mr 17, 1789. See also Mr 12, 1790.

The body of Maria Farmer is interred in Trinity Church, her funeral being conducted, in accordance with her will, after the ancient Dutch custom. "The followers, after being literally supplied with spiced wine, pipes, and tobacco, moved in Procession from the Church, at a quarter after two o'clock, Mr 17. Mrs. Farmer was the grand-daughter of Jacob Leisler.—See Mr 12, 1784.

Again it is announced that Trinity corporation is to sell numerous lots at auction.—Daily Adv., Mr 18, 1788. These lots were situated in Chambers and Read Sts., and other places, within the vicinity of the Church and the college. "Domenics Hook Patent," in the West Ward. The heirs of Anneke Bogardus, and those holding rights under them, published a notice, the day before the sale, of their intention to support their claim to the lands.—Ibid., Mr 18, 1788. See also Anecke Jones Bogardus and Herr Farm, pub. by N. Y. Hist. Society, 1879; or ibid., in Harper's New Monthly Mag., 1885, pp. 386-39.

The legislature passes an act "to extend the Powers of the Commissioners of the Land-Office to the Cases therein mentioned," It provides, in part (see Mr 12), "That the commissioners of the land-office shall direct the surveyor-general to survey the island commonly called Nottten-Island, or Governor's-Island, and to lay out the same into lots not exceeding two acres each, with such lanes or streets as the commissioners shall deem proper, and shall direct the surveyor-general to sell the said lots in such manner as he is required to sell unappropriated lands, . . ." (under an act of May 1, 1786). It shall be in the discretion of the commissioners to direct that such parts of the island as they deem proper shall be reserved for fortifications, and remain unsold.—Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 89 (Greenleaf, II: 196). It is not known that any portion of it was so disposed of. See Mr 31, 1790.

The legislature passes "An Act relating to the forfeited Estates." It provides that the office of commissioner of forfeitures shall cease on Sept. 1 next, and that the real estate forfeited to the people of the state shall thereafter be disposed of by the surveyor general.

Laws of N. Y. (1788), chap. 90.

The vestry of Trinity Church passes a resolution "that this Corporation will join with the Trustees of Columbia College, and the Corporation of the Dutch Church in the City of New York, in the Appointment of Morgan Lewis and Brockholst Livingston Esquires to solicit and transact the Business of this Corporation & the said other Corporations respecting their Lands in the District of Country called Vermont; . . ."—Trin. Min. (MS.). For a history of the lands here referred to, see F 6 and 12, 1876; Mr 19, 1790; Ap 4, 1774.

The common council authorizes the treasurer to lease Bedloe's Island "for three years on the most advantageous Terms in his power, reserving the Use of the pest House & the privilege of Fishings, and the Aiims of the Gov't. on the Wharf, or the Island."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 359. On April 7, the treasurer reported that he had rented it at £10 a year.—Ibid., I: 365.

The lease of the house occupied by "the Widow Baker," opposite the fish market, is offered for sale by Jonathan Lawrence. The house is described as "one of the principal stands in this city."—N. T. Packet, Ap 4, 1788.

"Furnace canal to be made from Garden and Farm, at Ranalegh, in the Out Ward . . ., belonging to the estate of Anthony A. Rutgers, deceased," are offered for sale.—Daily Adv., Ap 5, 1788. See L. M. R. K., III: 923; also Mr 5, 1794.

Petitions are under consideration by the common council for filling up part of Dye, Cortland, and Crown Slips; also for filling at Burgals and Burnell Slip.—N. T. Packet, Mr 18, 1788. See also S 17.

The so-called "Doctors' Riot" occurs.—N. T. Packet, Ap 15, 1788. The following appears to be an accurate account of the event from a contemporary source: " . . . During the last winter, some students of physic, and other persons, had dug up from several of the cemeteries in this city, a number of dead bodies for dissection. This practice had been conducted in so indecent a manner, that it raised a considerable clamor among the people. The interments not only of strangers, and the blacks, had been disturbed; but the corps of some respectable persons were removed. These circumstances most sensibly agitated the feelings of the friends of the deceased, and brought up the passions of the populace to a ferment."

"On Sunday the 13th inst. a number of boys, we are informed, who were playing in the rear of the Hospital, perceived a limb which was imprudently hung out of a window to dry; they immediately informed some persons—a multitude soon collected—the Hospital; and, in their fury destroyed a number of anatomical preparations; some of which, we are told, were imported from foreign countries—one or two fresh subjects were taken; other persons were interfered—all of which were interfered the same evening. Several young doctors narrowly escaped the fury of the people; and would inevitably have suffered very severely, had not his Honor the Mayor, the Sheriff, and some other persons interfered, & rescued them, by lodging them in goal."
“On Monday morning a number of people collected, and were determined to search the houses of the suspected physicians. His Excellency the governor, His Honor the Chancellor, and His Worship the Mayor, finding that the passions of the people were irritated, went among them, and endeavored to dissuade them from committing unnecessary depredations. They addressed the people pathetically and promised them every satisfaction, which the laws of the country can and would considerately afford them. After examining the houses of the suspected doctors, retired to their homes.—But in the afternoon the affair assumed a different aspect. A mob... went to the goal, and demanded the doctors who were there imprisoned. The Magistrates finding that the mild language of persuasion was of no avail were obliged to order out the militia, to suppress the riot, to maintain the dignity of government, and protect the goal. A small party of about 18 armed men assembled at 3 o’clock, and marched thither—the mob permitted them to pass through, with no other insult than a few volleys of stones, dirt, &c.—Another party of about 12 men, about an hour afterwards, made a similar attempt, but having no orders to resist, the mob surrounded them, seized and destroyed their arms... they then endeavored to force the goal, but were repulsed... They then destroyed the windows of that building with stones, and tore down part of the fence.—At dusk another party of armed citizens marched to the relief of the goal; and as they approached it, the mob huzzaing, began a heavy fire with stones, brick-bats, &c. Several of this party were much hurt, and in their own defence were obliged to fire upon three of the murderers: they were repulsed, and a number wounded. The mob shortly after dispersed.

"On Tuesday morning the militia of General Malcolm’s brigade, and Col. Bauman’s regiment of artillery were ordered out... But happily the mob did not again collect, and the peace of the city is once more restored."—Ibid., Apr. 25, 1788.

"Wm. A. Duer, an eye-witness of the "Doctors’ riot," later said that Baron von Steuben accompanied Gov. George Clinton, Mayor James Duane, Recorder Richard Varick, and other officials to the scene of the doctors’ riot. While passing along Chatham Row on their way to the jail," the Governor declared his determination to resort to the most vigorous and decisive measures for quelling the riot. The Baron, in the benevolence of his heart, remonstrated with the Governor against ordering the militia to fire; when in the midst of his harangue he was struck in the forehead by a brick-bat, which, according to the Governor’s account, not only knocked the good Baron down, but overset his humanity and brought his compassion, with his body, to the ground; which he so soon touched as he cried out hastily, "fire! Governor, fire!" I saw the poor Baron brought bleeding into my father’s house, and after he had retired to have his head dressed, I received the Governor’s letter:"—Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker, by William A. Duer (pub. by W. L. Andrews, N. Y., 1867), 34, citing ibid. in The Am. Mag., Jul 3, 1847.

The common council orders that the injuries done to the jail in the doctors’ riot be repaired, and that a military guard of one officer and 15 men be stationed there.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 365-6.

Col. John May, while in New York, visits "the Congress Chamber." Of this he observes: "The greatest curiosity I saw was pictures of their majesties the King and Queen of France [see 1783],—their appearance truly elegant and noble. No painting can excel these. The frames that contain the pictures are magnificent—twelve feet high from border to corner of the frame, six feet wide,—an effect that is not high enough to receive their crowns (which perhaps is their doom). From thence I went to St. Paul’s Church. From thence we went to see a pile of new buildings, nearly completed, belonging to a Mr. McComb [Maumee], by far the finest buildings my eyes ever beheld, and I believe they exceed any on the continent [sic]. In one of the entries I traveled five flights of stairs to the seventh story. The view from this point is grand, and would command a splendid and inspiring scene to many who explored..."—Jour. and Letters of Col. John May, of Boston (1873), 20-21. The Maumee residence, on Broadway, became, in 1790 (q.v., F 3), the residence of President Washington.

By reason of the increase in the number of houses in the near powder magazine, "it becomes dangerous to the safety of the City... They... therefore required by the common council "to remove all the Gun Powder from the old to the new Magazine; and that no Gun powder be deposited in the old Magazine in future..."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 365. It is also ordered that the new magazine (at Inclenberg) be letted at auction for the term of three years.—Ibid., I: 366. On May 26, the city treasurer advertised that the "new Powder Magazine, near Inclenberg," was to be "sold at Public Auction" on June 3.—N. T. Daily Adv., May 26, 1788.

James Hardie, "who is at present employed by a number of very respectable Citizens to instruct their Children in the Greek and Latin languages," states in a petition to the common council that, "in order to excite a laudable emulation amongst the young Gentlemen committed to his care, & to satisfy Parents & Guardians with respect to the progress made in his school, [he] would wish to examine his scholars in public." He explains that a room to which he "cannot obtain "for either central nor commodious for the purpose; he therefore asks the use of the Old Council Chamber next, or on such other day as the Common Council should judge would interfere with public business."—From the original petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk’s record-room); endorsed "read April 30th 1788—Mr. Hardie has permission to use the Exchange for the purpose mentioned;" M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 769.

Trinity vestry directs the committee on repairs to put the Negeos burying-ground "into such Fence as they may think proper."—Trin. Min. (M.S.)

Samuel Fraunces announces that he has removed to this city, and "once more resumed his former occupation. He has rented the house, No. 16, Nassau-Street, corner of John street, lately occupied by William Millard of "Daily Adv., May 8, 1788. Fraunces continued here until May, 1789, when he became steward of President Washington’s household (see My 4, 1789). John Bat- tin took over this tavern.—N. T. Packet, My 30, 1789; Daily Adv., D 30, 1789. For later proprietors, see Heralds, N 19, 1796; N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., O 15, 1806; see also Bayles, Old Taverns, 447-49.

The congregations of the old First Presbyterian Church and of the new Brick Church, which were under the united jurisdiction of the trustees of the former, owned at this time the following real and personal property: The church and its furniture, with the burial-ground, situated in Wall St.; the church and its furniture, with the burial-ground situated "in the Fields," held by lease from the city at a rental of $215 per annum, a lot in Robinson St., given to them by the corporation of Trinity Church for the use of the senior clergymen; and a lot in Bayard’s farm.—From inventory of Prov. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II.

"Jacob Astor," at No. 81 Queen St., advertises that he "Has just imported an elegant assortment of Piano Fortes, which he will sell on reasonable terms. He also buys and sells for Cash, all kinds of iron."—N. T. Packet, May 8, 1788. On the title of the newspaper, this announcement was considerably elaborated. The name then appeared as "J. Jacob Astor," and the address was described as "next door but one to the Friends Meeting house."—Ibid., O 28, 1788.

John Harrison and Stephen Purdy, Jr., begin the publication of a weekly paper called The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening’s Post. This was of quarto size.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 440; Early Newspapers, II: 420. See Ag. 9.

Complaint being made that "the pitching of the Arch of the Street called the Broad Way lately regulated & now paving" is unsatisfactory to the neighbourhood, the common council orders the "three City Surveyors" examine it and see that the work is done "in manner most agreeable to the Neighborhood & the public Convenience."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 373. Two of the surveyors reported on May 23; that they found the "rounded arch" of the street too high by at least half a foot, and that they had regulated it to be "only eighteen Inches higher in the middle of the Street than at the Keness towards the Houses on each side." It is to be paved accordingly.—Ibid., I: 374.

Gerard Bancroft, treasurer, publishes a notice, under the proviso that copy of the act of May 12, 1789 (q.v.), "for the speedy sale of the confiscated and forfeited estates within this state," that all demands against the forfeited estates of William Axtell, Robert Bayard, William Bayard, and others (about 5020), must be made within the next four months.—N. T. Jour., My 22, 1788.

John Russell begins the publication of a semi-weekly paper called The New York Museum. The last issue located is that of Aug. 15, 1788.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 466.

The regulation of hackney coaches becomes a subject of municipi-
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1788

19

23

June

10

May

The common council orders that Auchtumy St. be regulated.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 376. On June 26, surveyors offered a plan, and the clerk was ordered to prepare an ordinance, for paving and regulating this street, which in a marginal note is called “Rector Street.”—ibid., I: 381. The ordinance was presented and passed on July 9—Governors, Kings L. R. E., III: 220. The KL African lots £21.11.6d is made by order of the common council “for making watchmen’s Boxes to be placed in the Streets.”—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 376. An original bill of this date, filed in the city clerk’s record-room, shows that the common council ordered ten “Centinel Boxes” or “Watchmen’s Boxes” made for £55. These were placed “at the following Standts:” the City Market, the Governor’s, King L. R. E., III: 108. 

10


SIR,

In compliance with the commissioners of the land office and your request, I lay before you my observations and sentiments respecting such ground which may be necessary to have reserved for fortifications, and may be found requisite to have erected upon Governor’s or Nutten Island for the protection of the harbour of New-York, therefore it ought to be well considered by the public who seem inclined to sell that Island, together with Fort George and the town battery. A part of the ground upon which Fort George stands may be sold in order to improve the rest, and in my opinion, the surplus would amount to more account to the state than the sale of the Island. The sale of the Island would injure the state; the sale of the Fort would not only benefit it, but would add beauty, health and strength to the city if rightly attended to. . . . 1 kind nature in the formation of this post has (in my humble opinion) fanned Governors Island, the South West point on New-York Island, together with the fresh water pond, for some grand and future good; all these seem subordinant to one another and cooperate to form that project under consideration, and to which I may add a fourth, but the public have already parted with that which I mean by Corre; here I cannot help observing a piece of negligence, that there has not been reserved for this growing city, a public common at least half a mile square and a public wood of the same dimension, within the vicinity of it. . . . posterity will feel the remissness of it and be obliged to purchase these conveniences at a dear rate, together with Governors Island, should we now sport it away for a trifling consideration. . . . A regular fortification on that Island I think will sooner or later become necessary, and which should be so constructed to command both the bay and the harbour, and large enough to contain five hundred men, conveniently lodged in casemates at a time of an invasion, besides two water batteries, one to be covered by a redoubt, the other with a ravelin and covered way, communicating with the main fort, and this is all the fortification I think necessary upon the Island. Now if we go upon the true principle of fortification, it will appear upon approved maxims, that no building of any kind whatever is admitted within musket shot of a fortress, this being the case, little or none of the Island can be spared for sale, besides respect must be paid that [in] a fortress which contains a garrison, there must be ground reserved sufficient for a hospital, burying ground, and powder house to supply the garrison with, and exercise the troops upon; however, should the legislature think it necessary that a part of the Island should be sold, I would then recommend that part to be sold which lies east of the line I have drawn across the Island in my map. But if I am allowed to extend my idea, this state of the United States will have to purchase the same ground again for the marine department, because from the

nature and situation of this post, New-York must and will become the ground source of a navy should ever a fabric of that kind take place in the United States.”—Daily Advertiser, Apr. 2, 1794.

Joseph Corre, who for two years has been proprietor of the City Tavern at 115 Broadway, thanks the public for past favours, and “wishes their continuance at No. 28 Wall Street, at the State Arms, opposite the Coffee House.”—Daily Advertiser, Je, 10, 1788. Corre had been a pastry-cook, and later moved from Haugeboom Street, in 1788, and had married Smith (William) S. where he maintained “The Confectionary & New York Hotel.”—N. T. Packet, My 30, 1788. Here, in addition to dinners or suppers and “ice-cream every day,” he undertook to supply captains of vessels with pickled oysters, “portable” soup, preserved milk, etc. In 1798, he opened Columbia Garden at State and Pearl Sts. (see My 5, 1798), which he maintained for upwards of 40 years.

The vestry of Trinity Church resolves “That the Corporation will begin the Rebuilding of Trinity Church upon the Plan proposed by Doctor Bard & delineated by Mr. Robinson subject to such Alterations as this Board may hereafter think proper.”—Trinity Min. (MS.). In Vol. 1, p. 414, an error was made in dating this resolution “June 11, 1778”; it was correctly given, however, on p. 418, Vol. I (g. v.).

The common council orders that a contract be entered into with James Morell and others who bid £25 for filling in the White Hall Slip.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 379.

Joshua Hornblower is paid £73 for attendances & examining & making Report of the fire for the West Side of the City, which shall be erected in 1795.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 380. Hornblower’s petition had been under consideration since Jan. 30, 1786 (g. v.). A constitutional convention assemblies at Poughkeepsie to deliberate and decide on the form of federal government recommended by the general convention at Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1787. The debates were taken down in shorthand, and pub. by Francis Childs, New York, 1798; see reprint, Poughkeepsie, 1905. The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for removing the ruins of the church, by taking down the walls as low as the sills of the windows all around; taking down the walls of the chanced to a level with the ground; cleaning the stones and piling them within the walls; and removing all useless rubbish.—Daily Advertiser, Je, 18, 1788. Parts of the walls had been pulled down in 1784 (q. u.). See also, VI 8, Ag, 7, and D 17, 1788.

The common council orders that the recorder prosecute persons guilty “of any Intrusions on the Common Lands by digging & carrying off Clay or Stones;” also to commence suits for the recovery of lands illegally possessed.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 380-81.

The common council, after considering a report on necessary improvements to the Fly Market, resolves “that the Sewer be continued to the South side of front Street—that a Bullhead be laid across the Slip at the South side of front Street & that proper Blocks or Wings be laid in the Slip to extend 64 feet beyond the South side of front Street for the purpose of supporting a Market which may be erected at the Expanse of the Neighborhood.” The committee is authorised to have the work executed by contract, provided it does not cost more than £500.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 381. See D 31.

The common council orders “that the Stable, in the Goal Yard, which is become offensive to the prisoners be removed from its present Situation to the Alm’s House Stable.”—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 381. See, further, S 29, 1795.

To accompany with a common council order of June 26, ordinances are passed this month to regulate Lumber, Auchmuty (Recto- r), and Oliver Pasty Streets in the West Ward, and to pave Greenwich Street and the intermediate slips from Cortlandt to Barclay Street.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 381, 384, 387.

Samuel B. Webb, writing from New York to Miss Catharine Hesgoboom (whom he afterwards married), states: This morning at 1 o’clock an express arrived from Virginia with the important news of that State having adopted the proposed Constitution; at the dawning of the day all the Bells of the City began and rung for four hours, at the sound rising we were Saluted with Ten Twenty-four pounders which made noise sufficient to awaken the most drowsy, in short the whole day has been devoted to amusements.”—Correspondence and Journals of S. B. Webb, HI: 110. See also JI 52.
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

July 2

The common council directs that the treasurer dispose at auction of "the Ferries across the North River to Hoobock & other places to the Northward," the boats to have "the Right in Common with each other of landing at any part of the Corporation Wharfs or slips north of Cortlandt Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 382.

An ordinance is passed "to alter & amend Queen Street from King's Wall Street" (M. C. G., 1784-1831, I: 385); and it is resolved that an ordinance be prepared to regulate and pave William Street (Ibid., I: 385).

The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for digging a trench for a new foundation, taking up the old foundation from the surface of the ground downward, cleaning the stones, laying a new foundation, and carrying up the walls as high as the footings. The ground plan can be seen at Mr. Cruger's, No. 5, Stone St.—Daily Adv., Jul 8, 1838. See Je 18.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church inquire into the expense of enclosing "the New Church Yard" (of the Brick Church) with "a Substantial paled Fence."—Proc. of the Trustees (MS.), Vol. II. On Nov. 11, the committee of repairs reported that the fence had been completed.—Ibid.

As a result of the order of June 26, prohibiting the digging and carrying away of clay from the Common Lands, John Campbell, a potter, complains to the common council that, unless he is permitted "to procure Clay there his Manufacturing of Pasties must cease." A committee is appointed to make inquiries and report.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 384.

John Smiley, tavern-keeper, is paid £1918:5 by the city for the use of his house and rooms.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 384. The tavern stood at the n. w. cor. of Nassau and Wall Sts.

The treasurer has "disposed of the Several Ferries across the North River," on leases, at specified terms, the ferries being "Hoobock," "Weehaack," "Bulls Ferry," and "Fort Lee."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 385. See also "Hoboken Ferry" in L. M. R. III: 442.

An open letter, addressed to the "Mayor and Corporation" of the city, and signed "Civis," protests against the proposal to have streets paved at the expense of the proprietors of houses. Some of the streets need paving; but, on the other hand, "most of the proprietors of houses in this city are Whigs," who "were refugees in the country, during the war," and who "came back very poor," many being obliged "to borrow money to repair their houses." To them the proposed improvement would be a great hardship.—N. Y. Jour., Jul 14, 1788.

H. Ivers advertises cables for sale "at Ivers' Rope-walk at the head of Mulberry Street, the first lefthand turn above the Tea Water Pump."—The N. Y. Jour. and Daily Patriotic Reg., Jul 15. The rope-walk, shown on PL Va, New-York, 1786.

"In pursuance of the Laws of this State entitled "An Act authorizing the Corporation of the City of New York to remove the Statue therein mentioned." (see Mr 7), the common council appoints a committee "to remove the remains of Pitts Statue from Wall Street" and "deposit the same in some safe place [see Ag 3, 1811] until the further Order of this Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 386. Payment of £50 for this was made to George Cooman on Nov. 19.—Ibid., I: 418. Stevens, in his Progress of N. Y. in a Century, 14-15, erroneously gives 1787 as the date of removal.

The common council orders that Mr. Bancier and Mr. Goerck "he directed to make an exact survey of the Water Lots from Coleslers Hook to White Hall."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 386.

The federal ship "Hamilton" is launched "amidst the acclamations of a large concourse of citizens."—N. Y. Packet, Jul 18.

A gentleman, who was present at the fall of the federal ship, when she was launched, in which fall she bilged, and the right arm of Col. Hamilton (the head of the ship) holding the constitution, broken off, exclaimed, "gentlemen, there is certainly room for amendments."—N. Y. Jour., Jul 24, 1788. This refers to the decision in the Convention at Poughkeepsie regarding necessary amendments to the Federal Constitution.—Ibid.

The order of procession for the parade which is to take place on July 23 in honour of the Constitution of the United States is published in the newspapers. At eight o'clock in the morning, ten guns will be fired, and the procession will form in the Park and march "Down Broadway to Great Dock-street, thence through Hanover-square, Queen, Chatham, Division and Avondale-streets; and from thence through Bull-couly-street to Bayard's house." All trades and professions are to be represented in the parade, with a band of music near the head of the line. Forrester in frocks, carrying axes, "Columbus in his ancient dress, on horseback," and the Federal ship "Hamilton," are among the leading features announced. Richard Pratt is chairman of the committee of arrangements, and is to wear "a blue coat, red sash, and white feather tipped with black." His 13 assistants "will each be clad in a uniform white coat with blue cap and sash, wear a white feather tipped with blue, and carry a speaking trumpet." The question of ratifying the Federal Constitution is still under debate at Poughkeepsie.—N. Y. Packet, Jul 21, 1788. Numbers of "The Federalist" (see O 27, 1787) are appearing regularly in the Packet.

The parade is held in honour of the Constitution of the United States. It is an expression of "the animated joy of the citizens of New York, Federal Constitution was submitted by a sufficient number of states to make it operative," to demonstrate that the pleasure "had pervaded all ranks and degrees of the community." The object of exultation was not the ratifying by any one particular state, but "the already present existence of an era in the history of man, great, glorious and unparalleled, which opens a variety of new sources of happiness, and unbounded prospects of national prosperity." The costumes and implements of many mechanical trades were featured. Banners elaborately painted bore symbols and mettces appropriate to the several trades and the celebration. During the procession, the cabinet-makers, on a platform drawn by horses, constructed a candle and table. The blacksmiths, likewise, forged an anchor; and the sailmakers made sails. A printing-press complete, with case, and other typographical implements, and with compositors and pressmen at work, struck off hundreds of copies of a song and an ode, which were distributed among the multitude by Mr. A. M'Lean. These were published in the N. Y. Packet, Jul 25, and Aug 5, 1788. There is a copy of this broadside in the N. Y. H. S. It is entitled Ode for the Federal Procession Upon the Adoption of the New Government. Composed by Mr. L. * and is printed within an ornamental border having the arms of the State of New York at the top. Regarding the butchers' display, see De Voe's Market Book, 316-17. The painted banner carried by the Society of Pewterers is now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The "Federal Ship Hamilton," moving near the centre of the procession, was "A Frigate of thirty-two guns, twenty-seven feet keel, and ten feet beam, with galleries and everything complete and in proportion, both in hull and rigging; manned with upwards of thirty seamen and marines, in their different uniforms; Commanded by Commodore Nicholson, and drawn by ten horses." The interesting evolutions and salutes of this vessel, at the Fields, along Broadway, opposite the fort (where the president and members of congress reviewed the parade), and at other points in the line of march, were graphically described in the newspapers of the day.—Ibid., Aug 5, 1788. "The ship made a fine appearance, sailing with flowing sheets, and full sails, down Broadway, the canvas waves dancing against her sides, the wheels of the carriage concealed."—N. Y. Jour., Jul 24, 1788.

The procession followed the line of march already announced (see Jul 23), "to the parade des fêtes champêtre, where two ballocks and a mutton had been roasted whole, for their regale, together with hams, &c. &c. These were served upon ten extensive tables, which were prepared for the purpose, and which projected, in direct angles, from one common centre, where was situated, a little elevated, the seat of Congress and civil and legislative magistrates, strangers of distinction, &c. who had a complete view of the ten seats; the seats were all encircled with eavars, which, in some measure, screened the guests from the rain, which, unluckily fell at different periods of the day."—Ibid. For view of this table, as sketched by David Grim at "Bunker Hill," see Man. Cen. Cen. (1850), opp. p. 570.

In the evening a very ingenious transparent piece of painting, representing general Washington, to the life, was exhibited by Mr. Wright, in Maiden Lane, which attracted the attention and admiration of many citizens, particularly the fair.

There was also exhibited, at the corner of Wall-street, enclosed in a circle of about two feet in diameter, thirteen stars, ten of which were brilliant [that being the number of states which had ratified the Constitution]; one (designed for New-York) half illuminated; and two almost obscure, with the initials of North-Carolina and Rhode-Island."—Ibid.
In the evening also, the printers, book-sellers and book-binders of the city, who had attended the procession, "assembled at the house of Mr. W. [Cornelis] Bradford," with good humor, harmony and social glee. "Toasts were drunk to "The Day;" to Congress; to "His Excellency Benjamin Franklin, the venerable Printer;" to Washington, Hamilton, Knox; to the liberty of the press; and to "a speedy adoption of the new Constitution."—N. Y. Packet, Jl 25, 1788.

William A. Duer stated in 1849: "all similar celebrations since attempted have proved but feeble imitations" of it. He described the procession in detail, mentioning many citizens who participated.

In July 30, John Randolph, writing to his father on July 30 about the celebration held on this day, said: "You have doubtless... received Accounts of the Adoption of the new Constitution... of the States, the Majority consisting of five only [see Jl 23]. On Wednesday 26th [error for 23d] Inst. (4 days previous to our hearing of the ratification of this State) there was a very great Procession in this city (on account of its being received by ten States) which proceeded from the plain before Bridewell down Broadway thro' Wall Street and by the way of Great Queen Street process and the Federal Green, Hill where there were tables set for more than [than] five thousand people to Dine—two Ozen were roasted whole and several cows and Sheep. I shall assure my dear Sir it put me in mind of the great Preparations which were made, in Dzo Quixotea, for the wedding of Camachy the rich and the fair Quiteria—there were tables set out to represent the ten States which had acceded... Of all which we sat down together and the sticks of a Fan; where they joined, were seated all the Congress with the president in the middle. The Procession was very beautiful and well conducted. Every trade and profession had a Colour emblematical of it. the chief of the Bakers were drawn on a stage on which they seen mixing their bread; the apprentices all in white followed with ready baked Cakes. The Cooper followed with a barrel and the blacksmiths follow with a knee under the arm of each. next came the Brewers bringing hogsheads of beer along with a little Bacckus astride a Cask holding a large Goblet in his hand—It would require to much time for me to tell you of all the different occupations but to the honor of New York be it spoken that among 8000 people who were said to have dined together on the green there was not a single Drunken Man or fight to be seen."—From original letter in Enemott Coll., No. 958a.

The convention of the state of New York, at Poughkeepsie, votes unanimously in favour of adopting the report of the committee-of-the-whole, ratifying the federal constitution, but proposing various amendments. On July 26, the engrossed declaration of rights, on which the ratification was based, passed again, by a divided vote, and it was ordered that it be signed and that The Journal of the Convention was published by Nicholas Power, at Poughkeepsie, "a few rods East from the Court-house."—See copy in the N. Y. P. L. The resolution in its final form appeared in the N. Y. Packet, Ag 1, 1788. See also Winer, VII: 250, 259.

At about 9 o'clock in the evening there arrived "the joyful tidings of the adoption of the New Constitution, at Poughkeepsie, on Friday, July 25. The bells in the City were immediately set a ringing, and from the Fort and the Federal Ship Hamilton, were fired several salutes. The Merchants at the Coffee House testified their joy by repeated huzzas; and a large body of citizens, headed by a number of the first characters, went to the houses of the members of the Convention, and gave three cheers, as a testmony of their approbation of the glorious Event brought about by their united, unremitted, and toilsome exertions.—In short, a general joy ran through the whole city..."—Supplement extraordinary to the Independent Journal, July 28, 1788 (broadside in the N. Y. Pub. Library); N. Y. Packet, Jl 29, Ag 1, 1788.

Samuel B. Webb, writing on July 27 to Miss Heegeboon, said: "...The Mail brought us the pleasing intelligence of our Convention at New York having adopted the New Constitution.—It was received with unusual marks of Joy; every class of Citizens turned out, Bells rang; Cannon fired, fireworks were displayed and the Federal Ship (which is now posted in the Broad-Way near Bowling Green) was handsomely illuminated, the whole night was spent in loud acclamations of Joy, and continued until past 8 o'clock this morning—indeed I was afraid that Sunday would not bring them on their usual steadiness. The whole however passed over without anything improper taking place, until about two hours after the morning. Mr. Greenleaf, the Printer, has insulst the City at large by several impertinent publications,—and during the time of their moving round in a body, they stood at the house where he keeps his printing press—they broke into the house & I am told destroyed his Types; he fled,—This is the only instance in which the least unjustifiable act has been committed & I trust shall hear no more of its..."—Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb, III: 112-13.

In a letter from New York on July 30, John Randolph wrote to his father: "On Saturday the 27th [error for 26th] Inst. news arrived of the Constitution's being adopted [by New York State] a party of Federalists as they called themselves went to the house of Mr. Greenleaf printer of the patriotic registers and after beating his windows and thrown away his Types much to their discredit went to the Governor's where they gave three hisses [and] beat the rogue's march around the house they proceeded to the houses of the Federals (as they call them) and gave three cheers."—From original in Enemott Coll., No. 958a.

The last issue of The N. Y. Journal and Daily Patriotic Register (see N. Y. Journal and Daily Patriotic Register) appears as a daily. Greenleaf's weekly paper is continued under the title The N. Y. Journal and Patriotic Register...—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 449. See also issue of July 31. On Aug. 7, the editor, Thomas Greenleaf, gave the reasons for the change. Certain paragraphs were printed in the Register of the 24th of July, to which objection was taken by some of the public; a handbill, beseeching the citizens, was circulated, and it was finally stated that copies from Greenleaf's shop. These induced a mob, late on the evening of the 26th, to break into his house and shop, plunder a quantity of types, and leave the office in a ruined condition.—Ibid, Ag 7, 1788. See My 4, 1790.

It is ordered by the common council that the treasurer and three commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell be authorised to negotiate a loan at the bank "of as much Money as may from time to time be required to defray the Expenses of the Alms House & Bridewell until the collection of the Tax to be raised for their support shall render it unnecessary, not to exceed the whole Sum of $700."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 357.

The commissioners appointed to appraise that part of Wall Street between city hall and Queen Street prepare a list, bearing this date, showing each proprietor's name, the width of his lot, and the levy proposed for paving in front of his property. The owners and lot widths are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Inches</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Widow Provost</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>Vincent Tillyou</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>William Heyer</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stephen Callow</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alexander Hamilton</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>Gabriel Ludlow</td>
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<td>Isaac Roosevelt</td>
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<td>David Van Horne</td>
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<td>John Myers</td>
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<td>Widow Brasher</td>
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<td>John Jones</td>
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<td>Jobe Lawrence</td>
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Civil Liberty the Glory of Man.

Original Address
to the
Sons of Liberty.

The uncertainties which occur in political as well as in civil life, are indelibly recorded in the annals of human affairs and confirmed by the all-seeing eye of the Great Spirit, by whose Providence we exist, and have become a Great and Free People.

Be it therefore remembered, that in consequence of encroachments on our inherent rights, by edicts from foreign lands, it has become indispensably necessary that our Independence, so recently and so dearly obtained by our fathers and our brothers, in the glorious but brief conspiracy, Way of the Revolution, is in danger of being temporarily disturbed. In order therefore to maintain the maximization of those blessings so dearly purchased in the glorious and indubitable War of the Revolution, a resolution is hereinafter introduced.

AMERICAN LIBERTY is the rallying point of freedom; is indispensably necessary to be established for the preservation and perpetuity of those blessings which through Divine Providence we now enjoy; and have judged ourselves to transmit unimpaired down to our latest posterity the preceding brief outline, exclusive of a series of...

RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, MARCH 9, 1789; BEING PAGE 5 OF THIS SOCIETY'S EARLIEST RECORD-BOOK. SEE P. 1236.
minor causes, being seriously and deeply reflected on, by a few genuine Sons of Liberty, whose Patriotic Virtue, Fortitude, and Perseverence, eventually, after years of opposition surmounted all difficulties. Resolved to establish the contemplated Institution, and to call it Tammany Society of Columbian Order.

New York, 3d March 1789.

Year of Discovery 297th, of Independence 13th.

and of the Institution 1st.

Chairman of the meeting.
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<td>William Denning</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Thomas Smith</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>John R. Myer</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Richard Gates</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>William Edgar</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>John Mason</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Evert Bancker</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>John Alsop</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Widow Provoost</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>The State of New York</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Peter Simons</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>William Maxwell</td>
<td>75</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Samuel Ver Planck</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Corporation of New York</td>
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The total assessment is $120,922. From original report in city clerk’s record-room. See also M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 359.

The common council passes an ordinance for paving “front or first street” from Old Slip to Fly Market Slip; Water St. from Wall St. to the Fly Market, and King St. “from the Cellar Door of Henry Waddingtons Store to the East River.”—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 359.

The commissioners for rebuilding Trinity Church advertise for proposals for carpenters’ work and materials; “for bringing under cover, inclining and finishing the outside of Trinity Church, compleat, including the porch, in front, the columns and arch within the Church;” also, “for building the Steeple, on a base of twenty-four feet square;” and “for cutting the stone that may be wanting for the above building.” A plan of the church may be seen at Mr. Rogers’, No. 35 Queen St.—Daily Adv., Aug 7, 13, 1788.

In a petition of this date to the common council, the freeholders and landholders of estates in and near King George Street state that “upwards of two years ago” this street “was surveyed in order that the same might be levelled and paved;” that part of it has been dug out, and other parts “remain totally neglected,” so that the street is “impassable with a Carriage.” They ask that the street be dug out and finished without delay, so that they will have “a convenient passage from the head of Queen Street directly through William Street, a place of considerable trade.”—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk’s record-room), endorsed “read Aug 20th 1788.” It is referred to the alderman and assistant of Montgomerie Ward.—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 391. For location of King George St., see Plate 18. It was the northern extension of William St., north of Frankfort St.

John Harrison and Stephen Purdy, Jr. shorten the title of their paper (see My 17) to The Impartial Gazetteer.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 442; Early Newspapers, II: 420. The title was changed to The Impartial Gazetteer, and Saturday Evening Post. The last issue with this title was that of Sept. 13.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 442; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

The vestry of Trinity Church requests “Dr. Johnston” (Hon. Wm. Samuel Johnson, LL.D., president of Columbia College) “to prepare an Inscription for a Corner Stone to be placed by the Bishop in the foundation of Trinity Church.” The commissioners appointed to build the church are directed to arrange for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone, giving $70 as a Compliment to the Masons.”—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

A gale from the south-east, “attended by a sudden swell of the sea,” drives the water over the wharves and into the streets and cellars. Parts of the facing of the Battery are torn away, “a considerable extent of solid stone work, seven feet in thickness,” being totally demolished.—Daily Adv., Aug 20, 1788.

The common council orders an advertisement published for proposals for removing the leaky copper roof of the city hall, and covering the building with cedar shingles.—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 391–392, 117, 222–23; and see Aug 27; Daily Adv., S 5, 1788.

The common council appoints a committee to treat with a committee of Trinity corporation “on the Subject of the Triangular piece of Ground at the junction of the Post & Blooming Dale Roads” (see Mr 12).—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 392. See, further, Je 17, 1789.

Payment of $25 on account is made “towards filling up the White Hall Slip;” $65 “for erecting Bulkheads across Cortlandt & Ellis’s Slip;” and $59 “for filling up Vesey Slip.”—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 391.


A committee of the common council is appointed to attend to “new Roofing the City Hall.”—M. C. G. (1784–1781), I: 394. The News, Ibid., No. 170, July 1788, recorded that Mr. Simmons, a member of the Committee of Robinson, was accepted.—Ibid., I: 397. See Aug 20.

The common council advances to Van Zandt & Janeway $100 “towards purchasing Materials for repairing the City Hall.”—Ibid., I: 397.

A meeting of the Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors is held at the tavern of John Simmons, and adopts resolutions to earnestly request the clergy of the city to preach charity sermons for promoting the work of the society, whose funds are “totally exhausted.” They represent that there are several debtors in prison who have “no other Subsistence” than that derived from the society, and that a quantity of fire wood will be necessary during the ensuing winter for the prisoners, which “might be purchased at present, at a very low Rate.”—N. Y. Jour., Ja 1, 1789.

After repeated discussion regarding the place where congress 13 Congress should meet under the Constitution (Philadelphia, Lancaster, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Annapolis), congresses having been considered at various times since July 28), the following resolution is finally agreed to: “That the first Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states, which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states, and vote for a president; and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time, and the present seat of Congress [New York City] the place for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution.”—Jour. of Cong. (ed. of 1821), IV: 867; Winzer, VII: 265. See also broadside in N. Y. P. L. (Early 659). Congress had been sitting in New York since 1787 (p. 79).

The mayor lays before the common council the act of congress (see S 13) appointing New York the city for the meeting of the general government of the United States under the new Constitu-
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1788

It is thereupon resolved that "the whole of the City Hall shall be appropriated for the accommodating of the General Government . . . and that this Board will provide for the present by a change of putting the same in proper order & Repair." A committee is appointed "to consult the Delegates of this State in Congress" and others, and report "what Alterations & Repairs are necessary." The same committee is also directed to "examine the Exchange & report what Repairs it will require to render it convenient for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice & Meeting of the Corporation of this City."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 398-99. For the report of this committee, see S 30 and O 7.

A petition of John Byvanck and others that Burling's Slip "may be filled up & Front Street continued across it" is referred to a committee of the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 399. The committee on the McAdam petition reported on Oct. 25, "and therewith Mr. John Stagg together with Ewen Backhouse, &c. to Mr. McAdam, City surveyor were appointed to survey that part of the Broadway which hath lately been regulated & paved & to report to the Board such Plan . . . for the better regulation of the said Street as they may conceive most effectual for removing the Difficulties complained of."—Ibid., I: 412-13. See, further, O 27.

The name of The Imperial Gastronome and Saturday Evening Post (see Ag 26, changed to The New-York Weekly Museum.—Brigman, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 507; Early Newspapers, II: 420. See My 7, 1791.

The ship "America," intended for the India trade, is launched at the ship-yards. The builder is Ebenezer Young—N. T. Packet, S 23, 1788.

Elias Burton, Jr., is paid £100 on account "towards building the Wharf in Fly Market Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 403.

The meeting of the common council at the city hall on this day is the last held there, owing doubtless to the alterations in the building for the accommodation of congress.—See M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 403, 404 et seq. The place of meeting was changed, evidently, to Simmons' tavern, pending the necessary repairs at the exchange. Simmons was paid, on Dec. 31, £171 14/ for "the Use of his Room fire, Canrels &c."—Ibid., I: 412.

The brigade commanded by Gen. Malcolm is inspected by the adjutant-general. It then marched to the vacant grounds of Ald. Bayard, and was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Baron de Steuben, who was so well pleased with its military appearance and behaviour, and particularly with the evolutions and manoeuvres, which were performed "with great promptitude and exactness by the legionary troops under the command of Colonel Lewis," that, after the review, he addressed the commanding officers of the different corps, saying (in part): " . . . Whilst the militia of New-York continue to be animated by the patriotic sentiments which have led you to these exertions, they will prove a perpetual nursery of good soldiers and virtuous citizens."—Daily Adv., O 1, 1788.

The committee appointed Sept. 17 in connection with alterations to the city hall for the accommodation of the general government reports that it has procured a plan, executed by Major L'Enfant, for the necessary additions, alterations, and repairs, which they recommend to the common council. A number of citizens having "by voluntary Subscriptions engaged to advance the Monies necessary for the said Buildings & Repairs in expectation of being reimbursed by a Grant from the Legislature or a Tax on the Citizens," and they having nominated five commissioners—Robert Watts, Alexander McCombs (Macomb), Major L'Enfant, James Nicholson, and William Maxwell—"to purchase the Materials & superintend the said Business," the common council approves of the proceedings, "So that no Charge be made on this Corporation for any Part of the Expenses."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 404. See also descrip. of Frontstipe III, I: 538.

The alterations at the city hall are begun.—N. Y. Packet, Mr 6, 1789.

The committee of the common council which was appointed on Sept. 17 to determine what repairs and alterations were needed in the city hall for the accommodation of congress, and in the exchange "for the accommodation of the Courts of Justice & Meeting of the Corporation of this City," now makes its report regarding the change (the details of which are not entered in the Minutes), and the board orders that the committee "direct the repairs necessary to be made in the most economical & expeditious manner."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 407. On Oct. 14, £100 was paid, on account, for these repairs, and on Nov. 9, another £500 was advanced.—Ibid., I: 418. For description of the finished "Federal Edifice" see J. B. 1789.

The common council orders that the hay scales at the end of the Bear Market, which have been obstructing the street, be removed into the passage leading behind the market.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 408; De Voe, Market Book, 310-21. The Bear Market is shown on a Bancker plan in N. Y. P. L. (box R-W, folders V & W).

It is also ordered that a room be provided "in the Vicinity of the City Hall for the accommodation of the City Watch until the Repairs making to the City Hall are completed."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 408.

The programme of military review for the day comprehends an inspection of Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery in the fort by the adjutant-general; and a review by the governor in the fields of the event of the light horse under command of Capt. Stake, a brigade company of artillery under Capt. Van Dyke, and two companies of light infantry under Capt. Stagg and Swartwout. The regiment of artillery will display fireworks at the fort in the evening.—Daily Adv., O 9, 1788.

A petition from various citizens is read in the common council, showing that they are anxious to accommodate them so as to have the Courts of Justice for this Country, and other meetings, were about to remove to the Exchange in the South Ward, they are anxious to accommodate them as far as lies in their power. That pursuant to this Intention, and apprehensive that the Market, now held under that Building, may at certain Seasons of the Year, be offensive to those Honourable Bodies, they are anxious this evil should be obviate. That for this purpose they respectfully propose that a Market place should be built on the Long Bridge in the same Ward. That its dimensions should be one hundred and thirty feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth. They are willing to build it at their own expense. They observe that the place designated by them is much superior for such a Market to any in the City.—That it is necessary for the Albany and other Trade.—That the site from the situation of the place, is at all times most favorable for the Burgesses, Staten Island, and other places near those situations.—That its vicinity to different ferries render it exceedingly commodious to passengers, necessary to travellers, and convenient to all. . . . That to erect a Market in any of the Streets now unoccupied will darken, obstruct and injure the City: But that the Long Bridge which is already taken up by Oyster Men and others only tends to increase the Dirt, without benefitting the Ins among other Individuals. They therefore ask that they may be allowed to build the market at the Long Bridge.—From the original petition, in record-room, city clerk's office, with endorsement showing that the committee to whom it was referred reported favourably. On Oct. 17, the common council agreed to permit the petitioners to erect, at their own expense, a market-house in the street leading from the exchange to the river.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 406, 410; L. M. R. K., III: 938. This was the fourth and last public market-place established in Broad St.—De Voe, Market Book, 370.

The public whippers, Joseph Shelly, receives £25 a year, payable quarterly.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 411, 414.

A number of the officers of "the late American Army," and a few gentlemen of distinction, dine together at the Coffee-House, "in commemoration of the two great events that took place in the late war—the surrender of Saratoga, the 17th October, 1777, and that at York-Town, on the 19th October, 1781."—Daily Adv., O 22, 1788. Those who expected to attend the dinner had previously been requested "to give in their names at the Coffee-House Bar."—Ibid., O 16, 1788.

The committee is appointed to direct the Bridewell to be more effectually secured so as to prevent escapes.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 412.

It is said "that the alterations and additions now making to the city hall will, when completed, render it the most elegant and commodious building for a legislative body in the United States. . . . The readiness with which the citizens entered into a
subscription for defraying the expense" shows that they "are 
sensible of the honor" conferred on them by congress; and "the 
expedition with which the work is carried on, is a sufficient proof 
of our public spirit and ardent attachment to the federal cause."

— N. T. Jour., O 23, 1788.

24 The First Regiment of militia, commanded by Maj. Henry 
Rutgers, receives a new standard, on which the arms of the state 
are painted, and is reviewed by Gen.-Gen. Malcolm.—N. T. Packet, 
O 28, 1788.

27 Trinity vestry passes a resolution requesting the bishop to pre-
sent the thanks of the corporation "to Mr L'Enfant [see Je 18,
1787] for his great Attention & Services respecting the Monument 
of General Montgomery which has been erected at St. Paul's Church 
under his Direction, in a Manner that reflects Honor upon his 
Taste, and has given universal Satisfaction."—Trin. Min. 
(M.S.).

The commissioners appointed to survey that part of Broadway 
which has lately been regulated and paved (between Rector St. 
and "Verlettingham" Hill) report a profile of the existing surface of 
the roadway. The common council passes a resolution making 
specified amendments in the grade; and orders that John Stagg 
be employed "to take up and Repave the Broadway and Verlettin-

The recorder then moves, according to notice given, "that 
John McComb [Sr] be removed from his Office [as city surveyor]. 
"It is improper for him," say they, "to be employed at the 
Trade of a Mason, employed in Building Houses for Individu-
als should be longer employed in regulating the Public Streets and 
"Secondly. That in divers Instances he has discovered a want 
of Capacity to execute that office."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 415-
14. On Nov. 19, it was ordered that McComb be furnished with a 
copy of the charges and notice of hearing, in reply to his petition 
that he might be heard.—Ibid., I: 415.

The last entries on the records of the congress of the Confeder-
a are of this date.—Wissor, VII: 267.

25 In commemoration of the fifth anniversary of the evacuation 
by New York of the British, "the Artillery, Light Horse, Grena-
diers and Infantry of Gen. Malcom's brigade under command of 
Major Christie" parade at noon, and exhibit "many beautiful and 
soldierly maneuvers."—Daily Advertiser, N 26, 1788.

After the parade by a detachment of the Legion, and the discharge of a salute from 
the fort, some of the officers and citizens repaired to the City 
Tavern where they spent the day, drinking many "patriotic and 
sentimental toasts." Other officers and citizens celebrate the day 
at West Bro'dard's, and there are "several other entertainments at 
different houses in the city, in honor of the day."—N. Y. 
Packet, N 28, 1788.

The common council passes a resolution "that the Commis-
sioners provide the necessary Tools & erect two Forges for the 
manufacturing of Nails by the Vagrant & other Prisoners from 
time to time confined in Bridewell."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 419.

For a later employment of the bridewell inmates, see My 18,
1812.

A standing committee of the common council is appointed to 
report "where more Lamps are necessary & wherever it can be 
done, that instead of Posts the Lamps are fixed to the Houses."— 
M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 419. See, further, Mr 29, 1791.

The common council decides to borrow on the city's credit 
£5000 from the Bank of New York "to be applied towards the 
Repairs & additions making to the City Hall for the Accommodation 
of Congress;" and it is ordered that a promissory note for that 
sum be made out, payable in twelve months, and that it be sealed 
with the city seal, and signed by the recorder.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), I: 420. See, further, Ja 7, 1789.

A balance of £104316 is paid to Elias Burger, Jr., "on Contract 
for building Wharl at the Fly Market."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), 
I: 420.

The twelfth session of the state legislature begins at Albany 
(see Je 1). The senate and assembly met there until July 16, 1789, 
when they New York City as their next meeting place.— 
Assembly Journal (1788-89), 31 ibid. (1789), 3 27; Senate 
Journal (1788-89), 3 23; Ibid. (1789). They met in New York on Jan. 11, 
1790 (q. e.).

An estimate, amounting to £16,453 8, of the money required to 
defray the city expenses for the coming year is approved by the

common council, and a petition to the legislature for permission 
to raise the money by tax is adopted. The board also requests that 
the time of collection of taxes be altered from the winter to the 
summer.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 421. See Ja 15, 1790.

The inhabitants of "Lumber Street" petition the common council 
for a well and pump and some lamps in that street. The 
petition is referred to the standing committee on lamps.—M. C. C. 
(1784-1831), I: 421. The original of this petition (preserved in 
metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room) shows the street designated 
as "Lombard Street." The petition argues that in its "obscure 
position" the street is rendered extremely dark and dangerous by 
the lack of lamps, and the entire city is endangered by the 
lack of a well, "since, should a fire happen in their Quarter (which 
consists of wooden Buildings), it might . . . easily extend itself."

The committee writes a favourable endorsement on the peti-
tion.

On Dec. 31, freemen complained to the common council that 
most of the public lamps at the time of the late fire at the House 
of Mr. Burling in Beacon's Street about 1 O'Clock at Night were 
gone out; and an inquiry was ordered. At the same time, the 
inhabitants of Herman St. asked that their street might be 
provided with "some of the public Lamps."—Ibid., I: 422.

Members of the association "for the relief of distressed Debtors 
confined in the Goal" (see Ja 26, 1787) address a memorial to the 
legislature, in which they say that from Jan. 2, 1787, to Dec. 3, 
1788, there have been 1626 commitments to the goal for debt, 716 of 
which have been for amounts not exceeding £20; or less than 
£8. These are "deprived of the comfort of their families, prevented 
from the opportunity of obtaining the means of subsistence by their own 
industry, subjected to the danger arising from putrid and con-
tagious diseases . . ., and liable to become useless if not 
pernicious members of society from . . . acquiring habits of inter-
course . . . ." The memorialists contend that society is greatly 
endangered by confining debtors who owe small sums, because their 
labour is worth so much more than their debts; and they ask for a 
remedy through legislation.—From the memorial, in Mass. 

The vestry of Trinity Church orders "that the Commissioners 
appointed to rebuild Trinity Church be directed to proceed towards 
completing the same until the Funds they are now possessed of, be 

A meeting of the N. Y. Society Library members is held at the 
Coffee House, and trustees elected. Later, new conditions for 
membership were published.—N. Y. Morn. Post, Ja 7, 1792 (in 
Antiquarian Society Library, Worcester).

The sum already subscribed "for the building intended for the 
accommodation of Congress" amounted to £40,000. The room for 
the senate is nearly completed. The whole building will cost 
near £50,000, and will be 165 feet long.—Mass. Centinel (Boston), 
D 24, 1788.

John and Archibald McLean establish The New-York Daily 
Gazette as a successor to The Independent Journal.—Brigham, 

The common council limits the size of a butcher's stall in 
the Fly Market to eight feet in length and three feet, six inches in 
width. The entire market floor is laid out by measure, with the 
exact location of passages, stalls, and cutting-blocks.—M. C. C. 
(1784-1831), I: 423.

The value of articles produced by the State of New York for 
1789, is estimated to be £70,000, the exports being valued at 
about £1,000,000 (N. Y. currency). The value of the exports from 
the city, for 1788, exclusive of articles of foreign manufacture, and 
other articles in the coastwise trade, is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Quantity/Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>322,000 bushels at 8/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian corn</td>
<td>183,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In N. Y. Packet, Mr 10, 1789.

There is also published a comparative statement of the value 
exports exported from the port of New York between July 5, 
1765, and July 5, 1766, amounting to £277,146; those shipped 
from Philadelphia from April 5, 1765, to April 5, 1766, amounting 
to £492,616; and those exported from New York, from Jan. 1, 
1788, to Jan. 1, 1789, amounting to £658,101.—Ibid., Mr 15, 1789.

During the year 1788, 92 sea-going vessels arrived at New York, 
compared with 893 at Philadelphia.—Library Diary of Evia Sibley, 
III: 341.
At this time, on the south side of Crown Street (the present Liberty Street), stood Livingston's sugar-house, adjoining the Middle Dutch Church, east of Nassau Street. "Built of stone, with five stories and a loft, pierced with three small windows on each floor on front, and five on the side, this structure remained for many years a monument to the sufferings of the American prisoners who had been inhumanly packed within its walls by the British."—Smith, The City of N. Y. in its Year of Washington's Inauguration, 1789 (N. Y., 1886), 36-37. The Rhinelander sugar-house, which had been erected by Bernard Cuyler in 1763, at the corner of the present Rose and Duane Streets, resembled it.—Ibid., 37; also see Mem. Hist., II: 454, 457.

The race-course, where the parade of the military companies was held, was "in the vicinity of the present junction of Division and Water Streets."—Ibid., 105.

The principal wharves in the city were Albany Pier, on the east side of Coenties Slip; Exchange Slip, at the foot of Broad Street; Coenties Slip, Old Slip, Burling Slip; Beekman Slip, near the present end of Fulton St.; Peck Slip; New Slip, now called James Slip; Oliver Slip, and Catheine Slip.—Ibid., 106.

The ferries across the Hudson were: Paulus Hook (Jersey City) ferry, from the foot of Cortlandt St.; Hobuck ferry, from the foot of Vesey St; Weehawken, Bull's, and Fort Lee ferries. Another ran from the foot of Whitehall St. to Elizabethtown. Those to Brooklyn were from the foot of the Fly Market stairs, and from Peck Slip.—Ibid., 106.

The important taverns were: The City Tavern, kept by Edward Barlow; one at 49 Cortlandt St., kept by the wife of Samuel Fraunces, whose tavern was next to the American Philosophical Society; No. 3 Great Dock (Pearl St.), opened by John Francis, Aug., 1789, whence he moved in May, 1789, to the building on the south-east corner of Broad and Pearl Streets; John Simmons' Tavern, on the north-west corner of Wall and Nassau Streets (not the south-west corner, as stated by Smith); the tavern of Aaron Aarons, at the corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets; the tavern of Jonathan Peck, at 28 Nassau St., corner of Ann St.; John Battin's tavern, at the corner of Nassau and John Streets; George Rawson's Tavern, at 82 Water St.; the tavern kept by the Widow Bradford, at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Streets; and Bull's Head Tavern, on Bowery Lane, kept by Richard Varian.—Ibid., 121.

There were 22 churches in the city representing the following 13 denominations: Reformed Dutch, Protestant Episcopal, French Huguenot, Quaker, Lutheran, Jewish, Presbyterian, Baptist, Moravian, German Reformed, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Independent Congregational.—Ibid., 125. This year the Methodists erected a second church, of stone, on Second (Forsyth) Street near the corner of Division St.—Ibid., 163. The new meeting-house of the Independent Congregational Church stood at the upper end of Great George St. For on the west side, a little below Leonard St.—Ibid., 164; Geerck-Mangin map of 1803, Pl. 70, Vol. I. About 1786, the Presbyterian congregation bought a lot on Nassau St., opposite the Middle Dutch Church, and erected a two-storey brick school-house, measuring 25 by 40 feet.—Knapp's Hist. of the Brick Church, 90, 201.

The desk, pure Sheraton in style, and some other American furniture used by Washington in 1789-1790 are now preserved in the city hall.—Lockwood, Colonial Furniture in Am., (1901), 171.

For a view of the bridewell, in the Park, in 1789 (drawn by J. Anderson), see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 486.

For view of federal hall and the Verplanck mansion, Wall St., 1789 (drawn by David Grim), see ibid. (1856), 37.

Isaiah Thomas issues the first number of The Massachusetts Magazine in Boston. It ran through eight volumes.—Ford, Check-List of Am. Magazines, 9.

A meeting of the "Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures" is called for this evening at Rawson's Tavern (No. 82 Water St.), for the election of officers, etc.—N. Y. Jour., Jan 1, 1789. Later, they agreed to raise a fund by subscription for establishing manufactures in the colonies.—Ibid., P. 6, 16, 20, 25, 1789. It was decided on March 18 publishing the constitution proposed for the society, which was to be known as the "New York Manufacturing Society."—Ibid., Mr, 20, 1789.

The Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen (see N. Y. 1785), according to a notice dated Dec. 25, 1788 (see N. Y. 1 Daily Gaz., 30, 1788; Daily Adv., etc.), holds a business meeting and dinner at "the House of Mr. Samuel Fraunces, Corner of John and Nassau Streets"
Trinity Church advertises for building stone, to be delivered in the spring, presumably for the rebuilding of this church (see Dec 17, 1783).—N. Y. Daily Gaz, Mr 28, 1789.

The legislature passes "An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imposition of their Persons." Prisoners shall not be confined longer than thirty days, or for recent breaches exceeding $50. This provision was altered in the next session of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1789), chap. 24 (Greenleaf, II: 231).

The charter of the Society Library, issued Nov. 9, 1772, and suspended during the war, is reissued.—Laws N. Y. (1789), chap. 26 (Greenleaf, II: 260).

The common council appoints a committee to inquire and report regarding a proper place "for the Reception of the Fire Engines, & the Ladders, Hooks, Buckets &c which were formerly kept in the City Hall."—M. C. G. (1784–1813), I: 431. See My 13.

The New York legislature passes "An Act securing to James Rumsey [see Dec 11, 1787] the sole right and advantage of making and employing for a limited time, the several mechanical improvements by him lately invented."—Laws of N. Y. (1789), chap. 32.

A number of merchants have called a meeting of citizens, for this evening at the Merchants' Coffee House, to nominate a merchant to represent the New York City district in congress. It is stated that "it is not probable that any gentleman of that class will be returned from any of the other districts."—N. T. Jour, F 26, 1789.

The legislature passes an act amending and repealing parts of the provincial ferry act of 1732. New ferry rates are established. The inhabitants of Brooklyn are permitted "to transport their own Goods, in their own Boats, from the Island of Nassau to the City of New-York, and from the City of New-York to the Island of Nassau, with paying any Ferriage for the same." This act in no way disturbs New York City's claim to the ferry privilege originally acquired.—Laws of N. Y. (1789), chap. 37 (Gene ed., 1789, II: 450). Cf. N. S. 1717; O 14, 1732.

Alexander Hamilton, in a letter dated simply "Tuesday," but evidently written on Tuesday, March 3, 1789, urges the mayor to convene the common council on this day, "to pass an act for appropriating the City Hall to the use of Congress," to publish such act in the papers, etc.—See Pl. 534, Vol. V, reproduced from the original in the collection of J. Pierpont Morgan, Esq., formerly in the collection of the late John D. Crimmins.

Such action is taken, the common council passing the following resolution: Whereas this Board did on the 17th Day of September last [p. 6] Resolve that the whole of the City Hall of this City be appropriated for the accommodation of the General Government of the United States And whereas the said Building hath been improved & repaired for the purpose Resolved that Mr Recorder be requested on behalf of this Board to communicate to the Congress of the United States the Substance of the said Resolution of the 17th September last in such manner as he shall deem most respectful & proper."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), I: 432.

The following notice was published in the Daily Adv, March 4, and the N. T. Jour, March 5: "The Corporation of this City having appropriated the City Hall for the accommodation of the Congress of the United States, and the same having been elegantly improved and repaired for that purpose, the Common Council have resolved that the Recorder communicate the same to the Congress of the United States accordingly." See also Vol. 4, p. 377.

At sunset, the guns of the late Republic were fired farewell to the "old Confederation."—N. T. Jour, Mr 5, 1789.


This is "the First Wednesday in March," appointed by congress on Sept. 13 last for establishing the new regime. At daybreak, at noon, and at six in the evening, the guns of the battery were again fired, and the bells of the city were rung, to usher in the new era,—"the Fourth of March, 1789, on which the operations of the new general government were to commence."—N. T. Jour, Mr 5, 1789. The federal hall and other parts of the city are decorated with flags.—N. Y. Weekly Museum, Mr 7, 1789.

Both houses of congress meet at the federal hall, the alterations in the building, begun on Oct. 6th last, being almost completed.—N. T. Packet, Mr 6, 1789. The eight senators are present, however, congress adjourns until a quorum arrives.—Annals of Cong. (Gales ed., 1834), I: column 16.

The proceedings of congress, beginning with the first session
(under the Constitution) on this day, were published as separate journals for the two branches of congress, one entitled the Journal of the First Session of the Senate, and published here on Sunday; the other the Journal of the House of Representatives, published by Francis Childs and John Swaine, N. Y. (1789). The daily proceedings of the congress of the Confederation appeared in the Journal of the United States in Congress Assembled, printed by John Dunlap (Phila.).

The following address, signed by Wm. Mooney, chairman, is drawn up at a meeting of some of the founders of the Tammany Society: "The vicissitudes which occur in Political as well as in Civil life, are indelibly recorded in the Annals of Human affairs, and confirmed by the all seeing Eye of the Great Spirit; by whose Providence we exist, and have become a Great & Free People."

"It is therefore remembered, that in consequence of encroachments on our inherent rights, by adventurers from Foreign lands, it has become imminently apparent that our Independence, so recently and so dearly obtained by our Fathers and our Brothers, in the Glorious but cruel sanguinary War of the Revolution, is in danger of being temporarily disturbed. In order therefore to counteract the machinations of those Slaves, and Agents of foreign Despots;—A Great National Institution, founded on the basis of American Liberty as the rallying point of Freeman, is indispensably necessary to be established, for the preservation and perpetuity of those blessings which through Divine Providence we now enjoy, and have pledged ourselves to transmit unimpaired down to our latest posterity. The preceding brief outlines exclusive of a series of minor causes, being seriously and deeply reflected on, by a few genuine Sons of Liberty, whose Patriotic Virtue, Parditude and Patriotism actually, after those oppositions suffered and those difficulties, Resolved to establish the contemplated Institution, and to call it Tammany Society or Columbian Order."—From bound photostats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L.

There had been a Tammany Society in New York in 1787 (q.v., Ap 30 and May 1), but the organization makes its reemergence from 1789 as the year of its establishment. The birthday of its patron was celebrated on May 22 (q.v.), and its constitution was adopted on Aug. 10 (q.v.), of this year.


To this Washington replied on March 15: "I shall make it a point to take hired lodgings or rooms in a tavern until some house can be provided. Because it would be wrong, in my real judgment, to impose such a burden on any private family, as must unavoidably be occasioned by my company; and because I think it would be generally expected, that, being supported by the public at large, I should not be burdensome to individuals." He adds that his reception in New York will be most congenial to his feelings if it is "a quiet and business manner of ceremony, be such as shall not occasion any expense to the New-Yorkers, but shall be in such manner that they shall take pleasure in entertaining me, and shall be supplied with all that they can afford my use."—The Writings of Washington (Ford ed.), XI: 375. See also Mr. 30.

As a quorum is not yet present for the congress to transact business, it is agreed that a circular will be written to the absent members, requesting their immediate attendance.—Annals of Congress (Gales ed.), I: column 16.

The committee appointed on Dec. 10, 1788 (M. C. G., 1784-1831, I: 421), to ascertain how the Brooklyn ferry can be disposed of so as best to promote public convenience and the city's revenue, makes its report to the common council. It is decided to rent the ferry-house and other buildings at Brooklyn independently.—Ibid., I: 434. At the next meeting, March 18, it was further resolved to license six persons to operate a large and a small boat each, the large one to carry heavy freight and passengers and the small one to carry light freight and passengers. Four of the large and four of the small boats were to "ply to & from the ferry from the City and the Corporation Ferry Stairs at Brooklyn," and two of the large and two of the small boats were to "ply to & from the Stairs at Pecks Slip & the Corporation Ferry Stairs at Brooklyn." The boats, masts, and sails, were to be "of such Form & Dimensions as the Water, & the Port of New York, shall approve," and the boat was to be "constantly worked and managed by two sober & discreet able bodied & experienced Water Men." Each boat was to be furnished with "four good Oars & two Boat Hooks." The boats were "all numbered," and "the Name of the Owner and the number of each Boat" were to be "painted on the inside of the Stern of the Boat easily to be seen." Ferry rates were already established. Horned cattle were not to be "taken off or landed by any of the said Boats at any Place in this City to the Westward of the City, except a Slip in Green-Wood, N. Y. and ferry-boats plying to and from the Ferry Market Slip was to pay to the city treasurer $7 per month; and each one licensed to ply to and from Pecos Slip $1.00 per month. Anyone in default ten days after the time appointed, or contravening any of the laws or ordinances relating to ferries, was to forfeit his license.—Ibid., I: 435.

See also the Daily Advertiser, Mar. 24, 1789.; see, further, Ap 1, 1789.

When no additional members appeared, it was agreed that another circular should be written to eight of the nearest absent members, particularly desiring their attendance, in order to form a quorum.—Annals of Congress (Gales ed.), I: column 16.

The recent enlargement of the Ferry Market proving insufficient, the common council appoints a committee to report a plan for a suitable addition and directs the ways and means committee to carry it into effect.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 436.

The common council directs the clerk to advertise for proposals for "keeping the Ferries from this City to Powls Hook & Hoback" for the term of three years from May 1.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 456-7. On April 25 John Holdren's offer of $30 per annum for the former, and John Stevens' offer of $60 per annum for the latter, being the highest bids, the board appointed a committee to confer with them to find out if they would offer more if the term were lengthened.—Ibid., I: 444. On April 27 Holdren offered $80 for six years; but the first proposal of $50 for three years was finally accepted.—Ibid., I: 448.

The common council appoints a committee "to treat with Mr. Verplanck of Ohe puuring this Lot adjoining the City Hall to establish the ferry at the same place and in the same manner as before."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 475. See Pl. 57. Vol. I. On Sept. 24, the board ordered that the treasurer "pay the hall* due to Mr. Verplanck for the Lot between his House & the City Hall lately purchased of him . . ."—Ibid., I: 486. Cf. Sept. 16.

Samuel Webb writes from New York to J. K. Van Rensselaer: "it gives me great pleasure to find the good people of Columbia are in opinion with us, respecting a change in the Administration, and I have a 't doubt if the Northern Counties exert themselves we shall have the pleasure of hearing Judge Yates announced our Governor,— . . you well know the art and cunning of Clinton and his party, and that they are using every possible exertion for his reelection—we must work double skies to defeat them, in this quarter we have nothing to fear, he is most heartily despised, except by a few Syrens whom, he has put in Office and their dependents,— whose power of Office has been Obedience to their Chief—there is a series of letters now publishing in Childs' daily paper, which are worthy your attention, they have taken up his line of conduct from a period, previous to the commencement of the late War, and will be shut down to the present time, & as those letters will contain a great variety of interesting facts, they will have a just influence, wherever they are read.

"Congress have not yet made a quorum, to open the Votes for President and Vice president, but 'tis daily expected they will be able to proceed on that necessary & important business.—The City is gay and lively, a vast number of strangers with us, and next week or the week after the Theatre will open."—From original in Emmet Coll. No. 2172. For the election, see Ap 6.

In anticipation of Washington's being elected president of the United States, and because he "may be expected in a few weeks," brigade orders are issued for the brigade to prepare to receive him "with every possible demonstration of military respect and honor."—N. Y. Packet, Ap 3, 1789.

In a report to the common council, the "Commissioners appointed to superintend the Building for the accommodation of Congress" state that "their funds are again exhausted and the Building unfinished." They ask that the board "will lodge with the Bank Security for the further Sum of Two thousand pounds in order to enable them to proceed." The report is signed by Alex. Macomb, P. C. L'Enfant, and James Nicholson.—From the original MSS. in "Petition 1790-1792," city clerk's record-room. The report is not entered in the M. C. C. See, however, Je 18.

Federal hall is thus described: "The southern front, towards Broad street, is composed of a plain arched basement, which likewise bounds the east and west sides of the building, and forms a flagged walk for the recreation and convenience of the citizens.

"Over the basement are Tuscan columns, supporting Doric
**CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812**

1789

**Mar. 26**

Pillars, which form a grand balcony with a handsome entablature of stars, &c.

*The attic story is composed of ornamented figures, festoons and trophies, crowned with a pediment, on which is a large eagle, surrounded with a glory, appears bursting from a cloud, and carrying around him the arms of South Carolina. A small, though elegant, spire, finishes this division of the edifice.*

*After entering the building through any part of the arched walls, we come into the first ball, flagged with marble, judiciously laid out, and communicating with several rooms, which we suppose are intended for offices. Passing through the first, we come to a second spacious ball or aera [sic], which runs up through to the roof, and is roofed by a glass cupola, throwing a strong light down on the lobby, which is on the first floor, running quite round this centre aera, and communicating with the senate chamber, saloon, audience, and anti-chambers.*

*The senate-chamber is about 40 feet square and 15 in height, with convenient fire-places, and is neatly wainscotted; the ceiling [sic] plain, except a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The saloon, audience chamber, &c. are all equally well contrived, as are the stairs, which lead to them and to the two galleries, erected in the representatives' apartment, for spectators.*

*The representatives' apartment, which is the master piece of the whole, and most entitled [sic] to the name of federal hall, is an oblong room, the ends somewhat octagonal, all 70 by 30 feet. This room comprises two stories, a basement, a principal basement contains four fire places with oval windows placed between each. The principal has 6 large windows, 3 to the east and 3 to the west, with semicircular pediments. Several Ionic columns and pilasters, fluted and otherwise decorated, are properly arranged throughout this room. On the south side, the two galleries, one over the other, for spectators, have a fine effect, and at the north end is the President's chair, with a very large table, projecting into the center of the room, around which are the seats for the 39 representatives. On the wainscot of the north end are several trophies, and other emblematical fancy figures, together with the arms of the United States; but as they are not yet completed, it is not in our power to give an adequate description of them.*

*The whole composition is most admirably contrived for the purpose for which it is intended. It is an object which indicates, that something more considerable would have been executed, had not the artist been confined to such narrow limits. The style is bold, simple and regular; the parts, few, large and distinct; the transitions sudden, and strongly marked; and we think the whole has an air of grandeur.*

—N. T. Jour., Mr 26, citing the Daily Gazette. Of Mass. at Boston, Feb. 17, 1793 (p. v.). For the landmark history of this edifice, see "Sometimes it is not," in L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also Pls. 32-b and 57, Vol. I.

Complaint is made of the neglected condition of "the street which leads from Powels-Hook ferry into Broadway" (Cortlandt St.), which is called "the key of the city." It contains filth and rubbish, and pigs going at large are a nuisance. Some people "advocate the destruction of the pigs, by saying that they keep the streets clean." The opinion of the majority is that, as the pigs only serve to scatter the dirt already collected in heaps, the law should be strictly executed."—N. T. Jour., Mr 26, 1789. See also L. M. R. K. III: 942.

Washington writes from Mount Vernon to James Madison:

*I have been favored with your Letter of the 17th; by which it appears that a quorum of Congress was barely to be expected until the beginning of the past week—As this delay must be very irksome to the attending Members, and every day continuance of it (before the Government is in operation) will be more sensibly felt;—I am resolved, no interruption shall proceed from me that can well be avoided (after notice of the Election is announced); and therefore take the liberty of requesting the favor of you to cudge lodgings for me previous to my arrival.—Col Humphreys, I presume, will be of my party; and Mr Lear who has already lived three years with me as a private Secretary, will accompany, or precede me in the stage.*

*On the subject of lodgings I will frankly declare, I mean to go into none but hired ones.—If these cannot be had tolerably convenient I am not very particular, I would take rooms in the most decent Tavern, till a house be provided for the more permanent reception of the President.—I have already declined a very polite & pressing offer from the Governor [Clinton—see Mr 10], to lodge at his house till a place could be prepared for me; after which should any other of a similar nature be made, there would be no propriety in the acceptance.*

*But as you are fully acquainted with my sentiments on this subject, I shall only add, that as I mean to avoid private families on the one hand, so on another, I am not desirous of being placed early in a situation for entertaining. Therefore hired (private) lodgings would not only be more agreeable to my own wishes, but, possibly, more consistent with the dictates of sound policy.—For, as it is my wish & intention to conform to the public desire and expectation, with respect to the style proper for the Chief Magistrate to live in, it might be well to know (as far as the nature of the case will admit) what are these before he enters upon it.*

*After all, something may perhaps have been decided upon with respect to the accommodations of the President, before this letter have reached you that may render this application nugatory.—* If otherwise, I will sum up all my wishes in one word,—and that is to be placed in an independent situation, with the prospect I have alluded to, before me.—From original in possession of V. H. Pultsits, a photostat of which is in N. Y. P. L. Cf. The Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), II: 374. (It should be observed that this letter was written a week prior to Washington’s election to the Presidency and two weeks prior to his notification. He had been advised by Hamilton and others of his expected selection, and had very reluctantly decided to make the personal sacrifice necessary to accept the nomination for the good of the Union. See Ap. 6.)

"The matter, however, was by no means settled by the request of Congress to Mr. Osgood to fit up for the President the use the house, No. 3 Cherry Street, which had been used by former Presidents of Congress. This house had been built in 1770 [q.v.] by Walter Franklin, an old merchant in the city, and upon his death had passed into the possession of Mr. Samuel Osgood, who was appointed Post-master General in September, 1789. It stood on the north side of Cherry Street several doors east of the present line of Cobble Hill Square which received its name in March, 1787 [q.v.] in honor of Benjamin Franklin, its former appellation having been St. George’s Square. The house was square, five windows wide, and three stories high, but was neither very spacious nor conveniently situated. . . . The Franklin house was in after years used as a music store and by the Franklin Bank, and was demolished in the summer of 1836, at which time the chair now used by the President of the New York Historical Society was constructed from its materials."—Smith, N. Y. City in 1789 (1889), 224-25. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949. At No. 1 Cherry St. was the house of Ephraim Brasher, silversmith.—City Directory, 1789.

A letter, referring to the preparation of the mansion for Washingn-ton’s occupancy, written by Sally Franklin (then a young girl, who became Mrs. Wm. T. Robinson), presents a delightful picture of the social life of the time.—In Lippincott’s Mag. (1889), XLI: 741.

Regarding the social regulations established by President and Mrs. Washington, and the receptions and other entertainments held during their residence in New York, see also Smith, op. cit., 436-44; Washington in N. Y. in 1789, by Constance Cary Harison, in Cent. Mag. (1889), XXXVII (N. S. XVI): 580. And see 1789-90.

Gov. George Clinton is re-elected governor.—Hammond, Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y., I: 41. It was not until June 4, however, that the result of the election was definitely announced.—See Mr 26.

The common council, on examining the applications for “keeping Ferry Boats across the East River” (see Mr 11), decides to license Henry Dawson, Gilbert van Master, John Hicks, and Jacob Wilkins, Jr., to keep two boats each, to ply between the Fly Market and Brooklyn. No one having applied to keep the ferry from Peck’s Ship, the board orders that the advertisement for applicants be continued in the newspapers.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 439.

John Pintard, secretary of the N. Y. Manufacturing Society, advertises for a manager to oversee “the different branches of the linen and cotton manufactures that may be established, take charge of the raw and manufactured articles, superintend the labourers, and fulfill the orders of the Directors.”—N. T. Daily Gaz. Apr 6, 1813.

The common council agrees to the proposal of the committee appointed on Jan. 30 (q. v.) "to report a Plan for disposing of the
1789 Common Lands," which expressed the opinion "that such part of the Common Lands as are unappropriated and laid out into lots by Mr. Goerick, . . . from the southernmost part thereof to lots No. 66 & 67 should be sold at public Vendue . . . at the Coffee House.

Additional notes of the Senate having arrived on March 19, 21, 28, and April 6, a quorum is now present, and is called to order. Their credentials having been read and filed, John Langdon is chosen by ballot "President pro tem.,” for the sole purpose of opening and counting the votes of the electors for president and vice-president of the United States. Twelve senators and fifty-seven members of the house of representatives participated in this voting. Washington received the unanimous vote of the electors for president. The vote was scattered among eleven candidates for vice-president, John Adams receiving the largest number, which was thirty-four, and John Jay the next highest number, which was nine. Adams was therefore declared elected. A letter was received from James Duane, enclosing resolutions of the "Mayors, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of New York," tendering to congress the use of the city hall—*Annals of Congress* (Gales ed.), I: columns 16–17; *Daily Adv.,* Ap 7; *Wiso*, VII: 267. Charles Thompson was appointed to inform the president of his election, and Mr. Bowen the vice-president. These messengers were to start on April 7—*N. Y. Daily Gaz.,* Ap 7, 1789. See also letter of Alexander White in *Emmet Coll.,* No. 9593.

A manuscript containing the names of 46 members of the "First Congress of the United States" (1789), with their addresses, is preserved by the N. Y. H. S., with "New York MSS. 1761–1800."

Richard Henry Lee writes to Washington: " . . . On this day we went to business & to my great satisfaction I heard a unanimous vote of the electing states in favor of calling you to the honorable office of President of the U. S. Before this period I judged it might not be acceptable to speak my sentiments to you on this subject; but now I hope I may be permitted to express my ardent hope that your inclinations may correspond with the United wish of America, that you should preside over these councils which you have so greatly contributed to render independent. Indeed I am sure that the public happiness which I know you have so much at heart will be very inseparable with your acceptance . . . . —*Letters of Richard Henry Lee,* II: 482–83.

Evert Bancker, Jr., city surveyor, prepares directions for the "Regulation of Water and Front Streets between Coenties and Old Slip." The original manuscript, from the Holden sale (lot 1,823), is in the N. Y. H. S.

The common council refuses to grant to John Stephens "the privilege of keeping a Ferry to Weehawken."—*N. C. G.* (1784–1811), I: 439, 441.

"A superb barge, elegantly decorated, is preparing at New York to receive that beloved soldier and statesman, George Washington, Esq. at Elizabeth Town Point, to conduct him to the city. She will be rowed by 13 pilots, under the superintendence of Messrs. Randall and Nicholson."—*N. J. Jour.,* Ap 8 (in N. J. H. S.); *N. Y. Jour.,* Ap 16, 1789. "She is 47 feet keel, and rows with 13 oars on each side, to be manned by the pilots of New-York, who are to be dressed in white frocks and black caps, trimmed and ornamented with fringe."—*Penn. Packet,* Ap 15, 1789. See also Ap 22.

Charles Thompson delivers to Washington, at Mount Vernon, the certificate of his election to the presidency. Washington at once replies accepting the appointment, and, the same day, writes to Sen. John Langdon, the president pro tem. of the senate, his formal letter of acceptance.—*Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington* (ed. by Bowen, 1809), 18–20, containing facsimile of the letter.

The president of the senate writes to the mayor of New York, acknowledging the respect shown to the government, and accepting the copy of the city hall for the use of congress.—*Annals of Cong.* (Gales ed.), I: column 19.

John Feno begins the publication of a weekly called the *Gazette of the United States.*—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 431.

Early Newspapers, II: 420. For last N. Y. issue, see O 13, 1790.

Mr. Benson, of the house of representatives, who was appointed to confer with a committee of the senate "upon the subject of arrangements for the reception of the President, and Vice-president," makes the following report:

"That Mr. Osgood, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, he requested to put the same, and the furniture therein, in proper condition for the residence and use of the President of the United States, and otherwise, at the expense of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation."

"That it will be most eligible in the first instance, that a committee of three Members from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, attend to receive the President, at such place as he shall embark at from New-Jersey for this city, and conduct him without form, to the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, and that at such time thereafter, as the President shall signify, it shall be most convenient for him, he be formally received by both houses.

"That a Committee of two members from the Senate, and three members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, wait on the Vice-President of the United States, as soon as he shall come to this city, and in the name of the Congress of the United States, congratulate him on his arrival."—*Gaz.* of the U. S., Ap 22, 1789.

The common council orders that the clerk prepare an ordinance "to amend the Law for regulating the paving & keeping in Repair the public Streets' so as that no Stoop platform or Step extend beyond Six feet, or Bow Window beyond twenty Inches into any Street."—*M. C. G.* (1784–1813), I: 445. Published on April 20, this ordinance contained the following provisions:

"That all streets in this city, of twenty-two feet wide and upwards, which shall hereafter be new paved, shall be paved agreeable to the following regulations, viz.:

1. That the foot path or walk on each side of such street shall be of the breadth of one fifth part of the width of the whole street, and be laid or paved with brick or flat stone, and secured with a heam or cut stone along the outside thereof."

"The law provides that the remaining three-fifths of the street shall be properly arched, paved, and kept in repair by the householders on the street.

Also, "That no cellar light hereafter to be built in any street shall be extended from any house more than the fifteenth part of the width of such street. That no canopy, awning, shed, porch, portico, cellar-door, platform, stoop, or step hereafter to be built or extended in any street in this city, shall exceed a tenth part of the width of such street, and that no step, porches or platform, other than with the backs, or railing, shall hereafter be built in any street of this city, under penalty of twenty shillings for each instance."—*Daily Adv.,* Ap 20, 1789; *Smith, N. T.* in *1789,* 8.

The Vice-President John Adams arrives in the city at four o'clock, amidst the acclamation of all ranks of citizens. He is met at Kingsbridge, and a cavalcade is formed there to escort him into the city.—*Daily Adv.,* Ap 21, 1789. "From the Connecticut line to Kingsbridge, he was attended by the Light Horse of Westchester County, under the command of Major Pintard. At Kingsbridge he was met by Gen. Mclenon, with the officers of his brigade, and the City Troop of Horse, commanded by Captain States. Also by Officers of distinction—many members of Congress—and a large number of Citizens in carriages and on horseback. On passing the Fort, a federal salute was fired. His excellency alighted at the house of the Hon. John Jay Esq. A Committee of both Houses of Congress, especially appointed for that purpose, attended to congratulate his Excellency on his arrival."—*Gaz. of the U. S.,* Ap 22; *N. Y. Weekly Museum,* Ap 25, 1789.

The diary of the Moravian congregation in New York contains the following record: "Doctor Livingston, the Low Dutch minister called here to acquaint Bro. Birkby [Moravian pastor], that it was the intention of all denominations to meet in their churches or places of worship on the day when the President moves from his house to Federal Hall to take the oath and to be inaugurated into his office; that in every one of their meetings there be a prayer in a solemn manner offered up to the Lord in behalf of this nation and also of the President and Vice President at 9 o'clock in the morning."—*Penn. Mag. of Hist. and Biol.,* XIII: 245.

"In the afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Vice-President, his Excel-
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1789

April 20


dency John Adams arrived here, and it occasioned a great to do in the city, but as it rained heavily, the extravagant proceedings were much alloy'd."—Ibid.

"The common council orders "that the committee appointed to provide a place for the Reception of the fire Engines, Buckets &c. be &c. formerly deposited in the City Hall [see p. 22] be also directed to provide a place for the City Watchmen."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), I. 446.

"The "elegant Dwelling-House, called White-conduit house," is advertised to be let from May 1st. The house is described as "two stories and half high, having seven fire places, three rooms on the first floor, three on the second floor, and three garrets; together with an agreeable pleasure garden, with beautiful arbours, and a stable and coach-house, delightfully situated nearly opposite Mr. Clarke's corner and of Great-George street, commanding a very fine prospect; and its vicinity to this city renders it both a town and country residence to any genteel family." Applicants were directed to Arnot Cannon, near the Fly-market ferry, or to William Alexander, corner of Reed and Great George Sts.—Daily Adm., Apr 20, 1789.

Vice-President John Adams is escorted to the chair of the senate, and delivers an address of acceptance of the position. For full text of the address, see Jour. of Congress. See also Annals of Congress (Gales ed.), I: columns 22-23; N. T. Jour., Apr 23, 1789; Winsor, VII: 267. The installation of the vice-president is thus distinguished from the inauguration of the president. Cf. Ap. 30.

"The following arrangement is agreed upon by his Excellency the Governor, the principal officers of the State and city for the reception of the President of the United States. 1. A deputation of the state officers, to consist of his Honor the Chancellor and the Adjutant General, accompanied by a deputation from the corporation of the city of New-York, to consist of the Recorder, will receive his Excellency, the President of the United States, on the Jersey shore. 2. A salute will be fired from the Battery immediately on the President's embarkation. 3. Should he pass the Battery, a second salute will be fired on his passing; and should he land in the city without passing the Battery, the second salute will be fired on his landing. 4. His Excellency the Governor, and the principal officers of the state, and 5. The Mayor and principal officers of the corporation will attend and receive the President on his landing, and thence accompany him to his house. The citizens who attend on the occasion, will form in such manner, as that the President and his attendants may conveniently pass through their ranks. 6. The Volunteers of the Legion of Gen. Malcolm's brigade, and Col. Bau- man's regiment of Artillery will parade in their uniforms. 7. Immediately after the salute on the President's landing, the bells of the several churches, &c. will ring, and continue ringing half an hour. 8. The City of New-York Fort, and of the vessels in the harbour will be displayed on firing the first salute. 9. The city will be illuminated from seven to nine o'clock in the evening."—Daily Adm., Apr 23, 1789.

"The "Federal Barge" is launched. It is "between forty and fifty feet long, and moulded upon the finest model."—Gaz. of the U. S., Apr 22, 1789.

About noon, the president's barge, "being entirely completed, and making a most beautiful appearance," started for Elizabeth Town, where it arrived at about four o'clock. The gentlemen who attended in the barge, "to receive his Excellency, and escort him to the metropolis," were a deputation from the senate and house of representatives, the chancellor of state, the adjutant-general, and the recorder of the city.—N. T. Jour., Apr 23, 1789. The boat was between 160 and 170 feet long, and cost "£300 or £350."—Letter of Fisher Ames to Gen. A. Minot, New York, Mr 25, 1789, in Works of Fisher Ames, ed. by Seth Ames (1864), I: 31.

An "Inventory of Articles Belonging to the President's Barge," dated June 3, 1789, and signed "Ebenezer Stevens," shows the following items:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barge Rudder &amp; Tiller</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guise</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boat Hooks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mast &amp; Sail</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gang board</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mop &amp; Brush—gone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab &amp; Block</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackle &amp; Swifter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arring [awning?]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cushions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Ensign & Penant                          | 1        | Apr. 22      |
13 Shirts                                  |          |              |
13 Caps                                    |          |              |
13 Handkerchiefs                           |          |              |

From the original MS. in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. Artists who have pictured Washington's arrival and departure in this vessel do not show the mast and sail, these were probably not used on ceremonious occasions.

It is thought advisable to dispense with illuminations on the evening of the arrival of the president, and the citizens are notified that there are to be none. The following is the proposed order of procession, from the place of landing:—1. The Troop of Horse. 2. The Artillery, and the residue of the Legion. 3. The Military Officers, in uniform, who are off duty. 4. The President's Guard. 5. The President, the Governor and their Suites. 6. The principal Officers of State. 7. The Mayor and Corporation. 8. The Clergy. 9. The Citizens."—Daily Adm., Apr 23, 1789.

Contrary to this notification, the common council passes a different resolution: "Whereas this Board have reason to believe that a very great proportion of the Citizens are earnestly desirous to illuminate their Houses on the Evening of the arrival of the President of the United States, as a Testimony of their Joy on that interesting Event; and that Preparations are already made for that purpose. It is therefore recommended to the Citizens to illuminate their Houses from the Hour of seven to nine; . . . that the Bells of the several Churches and other public Buildings commence ringing on the Presidents landing and continue for half an Hour."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), I: 446. At the same time, they issue a warrant to pay Gen. Malcolm £16 "to procure Gun powder for the Militia on the President's arrival in this City."—Ibid.

"The Eagle in the front of the Federal State House is now displayed; the general appearance of this front is truly august."—Gaz. of the U. S., Apr 23, 1789. See F. 6.

President Washington, having left Mount Vernon two days after being notified of his election (see Ap. 14), came North to take up his duties as the first chief magistrate of the United States. He passed through Alexandria, Baltimore, Chester, Philadelphia, and Trenton to Elizabeth Town Point, and was everywhere welcomed with public rejoicing and festivity.—Avery, Hist. of the U. S., VII: 18-19.

On the 25th he is conveyed to New York from Elizabeth Town, amidst the joyful acclamations of every party and every description of citizens." One newspaper account of the event states:

"On this great occasion, the hand of industry was suspended, and the various pleasures of the capital, were concentrated to a single enjoyment.

The President was received at Elizabeth-Town, by a deputation of three Senators, five Representatives, of the Congress of the United States [see Baker, Washington after the Rev., 128], and three officers of the State and Corporation [Chancellor Robt. R. Livingston, Adj.-Gen. Nicholas Fish, Recorder Richard Varick], with whom he embarked in the barge, built for the purpose . . ., and rowed by thirteen pilots of this harbour, dressed in white uniforns; Thomas Randall, Esq. acting as cockswain.

"No language can paint the beautiful display made on his excellency's approach to the city. The shores were crowded with a vast concourse of citizens, waiting with exclaming anxiety his arrival—his Catholic Majesty's Sloop of War the Galviston, (Mr. Dohrman's) ship North Carolina, and the other vessels in port, were dressed and decorated in the most superb manner—his excellency's barge was accompanied by the barge of Hon. Gen. Knox, and a great number of vessels and boats from Jersey and New-York, in his train.—As he passed the Galviston, he received a salute of thirteen guns, and was welcomed by an equal number from the battery.

"The whole water scene was animated and moving beyond description. The grand gala formed an object the most interesting imaginable.

"On his excellency's arrival at the stairs, prepared and ornamented, at Murray's wharf [foot of Wall St.], for his landing: he was received and congratulated by his excellency, the Governor of the State [Geo. Clinton], and the officers of the State and Corporation, and the following procession formed. First Col. Lewis, accompanied by 2 officers, and followed by the troop of dragoons, commanded by Capt. Stakes—The German grenadiers, headed by Capt. Scriba—Music—Infantry of the brigade, under the command of captains Swartwout and Steedsmid—Grenadiers, under Capt.
Harin—Col. Bauman, at the head of the regiment of artillery—music—Gen. M'Leod and aid—Officers of the Militia—Committee of Congress—The President, supported by Governor Clinton & Gentlemen [in Queens (now Pearl St.) opposite Cedar St], with whom his Excellency died.—In the evening the houses of the citizens were brilliantly illuminated.—Daily Adv., Ap 24, 1789. This account is followed closely by the Gent. of the U. S., Ap 25; Penn. Gaz., Ap 29; and N. T. Jour., Ap 10, 1789.

Another newspaper account states that the president arrived at New York about two o'clock, after a trip of two hours up the bay. His barge "was accompanied by a barge containing the Heads of the great departments of the United States, viz. The Honourable the Board of Treasury, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Secretary of War." The Spanish packet ("Galviston") displayed "every flag known to foreign nations." The "North Carolina," belonging to Arnold H. Dohaman, Esq., was similarly decorated.

Boudinot, at whose house in Elizabeth Town Washington took breakfast and met the committee of congress (of whom Boudinot was one), wrote to his wife on April 24 an account of the events of the day. After describing the crossing of Newark Bay, he says: "When we drew near to the Mouth of the Kill, a number of Boats with various Flags came up with us & dropped in our wake. Soon after we got under the Black Ball, Captains Knox & myself, went in a large Barge, presented themselves with the splendid Colours. Boats after Boat & Sloop after Sloop added to our Train gaily dressed in all their naval Ornaments made a most Splendid Appearance—Before we got to Bedler's Island, a large Sloop, came with full Sail on our Starboard Bow when their stood up about 20 Gentlemen & Ladies with most excellent Voices, sung an elegant Ode prepared for the Purpose. The Tune of God save the King, welcoming their great Chief to the Seat of Government—At the conclusion, we gave them our Hats, and then they with the Surrounding Boats gave us three Cheers.

"Soon after another Boat, came under our Stern & presented us with a number of Copies of another Ode, and immediately about a dozen Gent's began to sing it in parts as we passed along—Our worthy President was greatly affected with these tokens of profound respect—As we approached the Harbour, our Train increased & the Huizinga and Shouts of Joy seemed to add Life to this lively Scene—At this Moment a number of Porpoises came playing amongst us, as if they had risen up to know what was the Cause of all this Joy—We now discovered the Shores crowded with thousands of Ladies & Majors—Men & Women as far as the Eyes could see—Ten of thousands; from the fort to the Place of Landing altho' near half a Mile, you could see little else along the Shores, in the Streets and on Board every Vessel, but Heads standing as thick as Ears of Corn before the Harvest—The vessels in the Harbour made a most superb appearance indeed, dressed in all the Pomp of attire. The Spanish Packet in a moment, on a Signal given discovered 27 or 28 different Colors of all Nations, on every part of the Rigging and paid us the Compliment of 23 Guns with her yards all Manned—as did another Vessel in the Harbour, displaying Colors in the same Manner.

"I had omitted the like Compliment from the Battery of 18 Pounders—we soon arrived at the Ferry Stairs, where there were many thousands of the Citizens waiting with all the eagerness of Expectation, to welcome our Excellent Patriot to that Shore, which he had regained from a Powerful Enemy by his Valour & good Conduct—we found the Stairs covered with Carpeting & the Rails hung with Crimson—the President being preceded by the Committee was received by the Governor & the Citizens in the most brilliant Manner—Here he was met on the wharf with many of his old & faithful officers & fellow Patriots who had borne the Heat & Burthen of the Day with him, and who like him had experienced every reverse of Fortune with fortitude & Patience, and who now joined the universal Chorus of welcoming their great deliverer, (under Providence) from all their fears.

"It was with difficulty a Passage could be made by the Troops thro the pressing Crowds, who seemed to be incapable of being Satisfied by gazing at this Man of the People—you will see the particulars of the Procession from the Wharf to the House appointed for his residence in the News Papers—The streets were lined with the Inhabitants as thick as the People could stand, and it required all the Exertions of a numerous Train of City officers with their Staves, to make a Passage for the Company—The Houses were filled with Gentlemen & Ladies the whole distance, being about half a Mile, and the Windows to the highest stories, were illuminated by the sparkling Eyes of innumerable Companies of Ladies, who seemed to vie with each other to show their Joy on this great Occasion.

"It was half an hour before we could finish our Commission and convey the President to the house prepared for his residence. As soon as this was done, notwithstanding his great Fatigue of both Body & Mind, he had to receive all the Gentlemen & Officers to a very large amount, who wished to show their Respect in the most affectionate manner.—When this was finished & the People dispersed, we went undressed, and dined with his Excellency Governor Clinton, who had provided an elegant Dinner for the Purpose—"This Ended our Commission. The Evening, tho' very wet was spent by all ranks in visiting the City, Street after Street, being illuminated in a superb Manner.—I cannot help stating now how highly we were pleased with the weather, as the Rain that had been completely finished & we had repaired to the Governors before it began to rain.—When the President was on the wharf an officer came up & addressing the President said, he had honor to command his Guard and it was ready to obey his orders. The President answered that as to the present Arrangement, he should proceed as was directed but, that after that was over, he hoped he would give him the honor of a trip in his own boat among his fellow Citizens (turning to the crowd) was all the Guard he wanted."—Bowen, Hist. of the Centennial of the Inauguration of Geo. Washing, 28-30, citing the original letter in the possession of Boudinot's grand nephew, Mr. E. Boudinot Colt, of Short Hills, N. J. The letter is also reproduced in the same history (by Clarence Winthrop Bowen), as first published in The Geni. Mag., Ap, 1889, so see Emett Coll., No. 3.

Dr. James Lloyd Cogswell, one of the spectators who witnessed Washington's arrival, wrote a description of the event, saying: "... The Geo.'s barge had an awning hung around with red morun curtains, festooned. It was attended with the New Haven and Rhode Island packets, and a number of boats and barges decorated in the most beautiful manner. From the Battery to the Coffee House, where the Geo.'s landed, the ships, docks, and houses were crowded with people as thick as they could stand. The guns of the Battery were fired as soon as the General passed, and all the people upon the battery gave three cheers. The cheers were continued along from the battery unto the place of landing, as the barge passed. I was on board Captain Woolsey's ship, which lies in the bay, and had the honor of hospitality from his highness. Another officer of the King's said he felt the success motion of the hats from the Battery to the Coffee House was like the rolling motion of the sea, or a field of grain waving with the wind when the sun is frequently intercepted with a cloud.

"A pair of elegant stairs, with the sides covered and carpeted, were erected to land the General safe on the dock. Immediately upon his landing, thirteen guns were fired from the dock, and the whole city rung with repeated busses... The procession immediately formed and proceeded from the Coffee House... The General walked... at the right of Governor Clinton. The General was dressed in blue, with buff-colored underclothes. The procession moved very slow and with great solemnity. The windows, stoops, and streets were crowded... Notwithstanding all the exertion of the guard to keep the crowd off, they were so wedged in by Embree's corner [Pearl St.] that they could not move for some time. The General was obliged to wipe his eyes several times before he got into Queen Street... "It is now half after nine o'clock... I walked up Queen [Pearl] and Wall Streets and round by the new buildings back through Hanover Square. Every house is illuminiated except those of the Quakers. The appearance is brilliant beyond description. Sir John's house [Sir John Temple's, 188 Queen St.] makes a grand appearance.

"... The new buildings of McComb & Edgar [on Broadway] exceed any. Notwithstanding the rain, the streets were filled with men, women, and children. A great variety of taste has been dis-
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played in the arrangement of candles; some are in the form of a pyramid—some in one shape, and some in another. A great number of figures and curious motes are to be seen. Among the rest, one at Mr. Scriba's large brick house, at the corner of the Fly Market [1789], took my attention; in one window there was a building, supported by two filigree columns, with the names of the respective States upon them, supporting it; on a window in the right was written in an oval, neatly decorated, "Vivant our illustrious President George Washington;" . . . —Hist. Mag. (1860), 1st.

His Excellency Don Diego de Gardoqui, the diplomatic representative from Spain, who witnessed the event of the day, went to the Spanish minister of state, Count Florida Blanca, on April 24, a descriptive letter, saying in part:

"When his Excellency found himself at a proper distance from his Catholic Majesty's man-of-war, the Galveston, commanded by the Lieutenant of the Navy Don Adrian Tromoso, who had taken his station at the confluence of the North and East Rivers, where he [Washington] had passed, the above-mentioned officer saluted him with fifteen cannon-shots, five vives for the king, and other honors—the first shot being so powerful in its detonation that it surprised the immense pageant by land and sea, meriting not only the general applause and hand-clapping of all, but also five more cheers instead of the customary three cheers.

The present foot to the mansion designed for his residence, . . . through the drawn-up lines of State troops, who presented arms and lowered the standards as he passed them.

"After reaching the house a levée was held. When this terminated, the Governor ordered a company of infantry with its officers to guard the house; the moment General Washington noticed them, he begged them to retire, being in need of no other guard than his own fellow-citizens.

"On that night the citizens had proposed to illuminate their houses with fire-works, but the heavy rain which began toward evening and lasted all night disappointed their intentions, as also the magnificent illuminations projected by the ministers of Spain and France."—Translation from the original in the Spanish Archives, pub. in The Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Geo. Washington.

Comte de Mustier wrote, on June 5, to the minister of foreign affairs at Paris, a brief dispatch, stating in part:

"I proceeded in a coach toward the place where the President had landed, . . . I arrived near to General Washington, whom I recognized only by his gestures of satisfaction at seeing me; and, what was undoubtedly a greater compliment, I was summoned at that moment to the presence. I was conducted from the coach to the humble house which had been provided as his residence. There he received homage from those who had escorted him, and from a great number of other people who came to the house . . . Each shook his hand, according to the general habit, which begins to die out among the people of higher rank, and from which the President mostly excuses himself, so that now he only shakes hands with those who offer theirs, instead of advancing as he has always done before. There was also a great provision of wine and punch, which the President himself offered to me; but I reminded him how I had objected, in Mount Vernon, to that usage."

—Ibid., 34, as translated from the French archives.

Miss Eliza Morton (afterwards Mrs. Josiah Quincy) saw Washington's arrival by looking from a shop window on the wharf where he was received. She stated in her recollections, written in 1821: "Carpets were spread to the carriage prepared for him; but he preferred walking through the crowded streets, and was attended by Governor Clinton and many other officers and gentlemen. He frequently bowed to the multitude, and took off his hat to the ladies at the windows, who waved their handkerchiefs, and threw flowers before him, and shed tears of joy and congratulation. The whole city was one scene of triumphant rejoicing. His name, in every form of decoration, appeared on the fronts of the houses; and the streets which he passed through to the Governor's mansion were ornamented with flags, silk banners of various colors, wreaths of flowers, and branches of evergreen. Never did anyone enjoy such triumph as Washington, who indeed "read his history in a nation's eye.""—Memor of the Life of Eliza S. Morton (1864).

Gen. Samuel B. Webb wrote: " . . . in all my life, I never saw such unfrequented joy in every countenance."—Correspondence and Journals (Ford, ed.), III: 128.

"Many persons who were in the crowd, on Thursday [Apr 23], were heard to say, that they should now die contented—nothing wanting to complete their happiness, previous to this auspicious period, but the sight of the Saviour of their Country."

"Some persons, advanced in years, who hardly expected to see the illustrious President of the United States, at the head of a great army of Heaven, were in the concourse on Thursday, and could hardly restrain their impatience, at being in a measure deprived of the high gratification, by the eagerness of the multitudes of children and young people, who probably might long enjoy the blessing."—Gaz. of the U. S., Ap 25, 1789.

"By a curious coincidence, the 23rd of April 1789—the day upon which Washington made this triumphal entry into New York City—was observed in Great Britain as a day of thanksgiving for the recovery of his mind by George III, whose obstinate folly had resulted in the independence of the nation over which Washington was to preside."—Smith's N. Y. City in 1789, 224.

"From this date until April 27, the senate and house of representatives arranged the plans for the inauguration of Washington.—Annals of Cong., Vol. I; Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XXI: 450-51.

The senate and house of representatives wait on President Washington "to congratulate him on his safe arrival at the seat of government."—Penn. Packet, My 5, 1789.

A Chamber of Commerce meets at the "Coffee-House," at about half past eleven o'clock, and proceeds "to the house of His Excellency the President of the United States, headed by John Broome, Theophylact Beach, and John Murray, Esquires." They "were conducted into the audience room, and upon his Excellency's entering, Mr. Broome, the President of the Chamber, addressed him to the following effect:—That he had the honor in the name of that Corporation, to congratulate His Excellency upon his safe arrival in this city, under the dignified Character of President of the United States, and also to inform him that the members of the chamber felt a singular pleasure in having a gentleman of his distinguished talents appointed to preside over the Union; and farther assured him that it would be their uniform endeavour by every constitutional exertion in their power, to render his Excellency an administration prosperous and happy."

"To which his Excellency replied to the following effect. That he was greatly obliged to the gentlemen of the chamber for the mark of their politeness and respect, and that he should be happy at all times, as far as lay with him, to promote the interest of commerce.

"After his Excellency's reply he was introduced by the Pres- ident of the Chamber to every member present."—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Ap 27, 1789; Penn. Packet, Ap 30, 1789.

Congress decides that the oath shall be administered to Wash- ington "in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber," instead of in "the Representatives' Chamber," which had been agreed upon on April 25—Annals of Cong., I: 207.

Mayor Duane, at the request of the common council, having prepared an address to be delivered by the corporation to Pres. Washington, it is submitted by him to the board, and approved. The following is the text in full:

"To the President of the United States
Sir,

The Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York beg leave to offer on our part a respectful and affectionate Congratulation on your safe arrival in this Metropolis; and at the same time to express the general Joy of our fellow Citizens of every Order on this auspicious Event.

"In thus presenting ourselves before you we experience all the Emotions which naturally arise, from a high veneration for your Character, an exalted Sense of your Services, and a perfect convic- tion that a Trust the most momentous which could be conferred by a free People has been committed to a Citizen who has given un- equivocal Proofs of his possessing all the good and great Qualities requisite to it's successful Discharge.

"With peculiar Pleasure Sir, we recall to mind that illustrious display of Wisdom Virtue and Valor which distinguished your military Command: With equal Pleasure we recollect the exemplary Abstention which marked your behavior from the time of the Victo- rious Army to the Shade of private Life. Permit us to add that we contemplate with pious gratitude that unparalleled coincidence of cir- cumstances, which has constrained you, by Motives that Patriotism
could not resist, to reengage in the arduous Duties of a public Apr.

27 Sta

"Long in the habit of revering you as the Father of our Country, we rejoice at the happiness of being once more placed under your Protection; we consider the Unanimity, which prevailed in your Appointment, as a presage that our national Government will be firmly established in the Hearts of all the People and receive their united and zealous support, and we are fully persuaded that, under the Divine Favour, it's operation will be productive of the most extensive Benefits and Blessings, and render the Union as respectable in Peace, as under your Auspices, it was triumphant in War.

"To our most fervent Wishes for your personal Happiness and for the Success of your Administration we should not do Justice, to the Sentiments of our fellow Citizens, if we did not add the strongest Assurances of their inviolable Attachment to you and of their earnest Disposition to render you all the Support which can flow from the most cordial Respect, Gratitude and Confidence.

"Signed in behalf of the Corporation

Jas. Duane Mayor.

The common council appoints a committee to "wait on the President to know when and where he will be pleased to receive the said Address."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 447-48. For its presentation, and Washington's reply, see May 9.

"The common council resolved not to use the city's credit further for the expenses of altering the city hall (see Dec. 3, 1788; Jan. 7, 1789); and the commissioners for superintending these improvements are requested "to govern themselves accordingly."—M. C. C. (1784-

1811), I: 448.

Trinity corporation petitions the common council for a grant of what is called "from High to low Water mark & thence two feet into the River, opposite to their Land between Chambers Street & the next adjacent Street to the Northward" (Rede St.). The petition was granted on May 15, at a quit-rent of one shilling per foot front, to commence at the expiration of 21 years.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 448, 451. This, however, was reconsidered, and on May 25 it was ordered that the quit-rents commence at the expiration of 43 years.—Ibid., I: 454.

William Maclay records in his journal: "This day I ought to note with some extraordinary mark. I had dressed and was about to set out, when General Washington, the greatest man in the world, paid me a visit. I met him at the foot of the stairs: Mr. [Henry] Wynkoop just came in. We asked him to take a seat. He [Washington] excused himself on account of the number of his visits. We accompanied him to the door. He made us complainant bows—one before he mounted and the other as he went away on horseback."—Maclay's Jour. (1890).

"The Committees of both Houses of Congress, appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the President of the United States, on Thursday next [April 30], are pleased to the following order hereon, viz.


"That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the President of the United States. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Vice-President, to the right of the President's chair; and that the Senators take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Vice-President's chair shall be placed. That a chair be placed in the Senate-Chamber for the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the left of the President's chair—and that the Representatives take their seats on that side of the chamber on which the Speaker's chair shall be placed.

"That seats be provided in the Senate-Chamber sufficient to accommodate the late President of Congress, the Governor of the Western territory, the five persons being the heads of the three great departments, the Minister Plenipotentiary of France, the Encargado de negocios de Spain, the Chaplains of Congress, the persons in the suite of the President; and also to accommodate the following Public Officers of the State, viz. The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chancellor, the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Mayors of the City. That one of the Assistants wait on these gentlemen, and inform them that seats are provided for their accommodation, and also to signify to them that no precedence of seats is intended, and that no salutation is expected from them on their entrance into, or their departure from the Senate-Chamber.

"That the members of both Houses assemble in their respective Chambers precisely at twelve o'clock and that the Representatives proceed by the Speaker, and attended by their Clerk and other Officers, proceed to the Senate-Chamber, there to be received by the Vice-President and Senators rising.

"That the Committees attend the President from his residence to the Senate-Chamber, and that he be there received by the Vice-President, the Senators and Representatives rising, and be by the Vice-President conducted to his chair.

"That after the President, shall be seated in his Chair, and the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives shall be again seated, the Vice-President shall announce to the President, that the members of both Houses will attend him to present at his taking the Oath of Office required by the Constitution. To the end that the Oath of Office may be administered to the President in the most public manner, and that the greatest number of the people of the United States, and without distinction, may be witnesses to the solemnity, that therefore the Oath be administered in the outer Gallery adjoining to the State-Chamber.

"That when the President shall proceed to the gallery to take the Oath, he be attended by the Vice-President, and he followed by the Chancellor of the State, and pass through the middle door, that the Senators pass through the door on the right, and the Clerk and other Assistants, preceded by the Speaker, pass through the door on the left, and such of the persons who shall have been admitted into the Senate-Chamber and may be desirous to go into the gallery, are then also to pass through the door on the right. That when the President shall have taken the Oath, and returned into the Senate-Chamber, attended by the Vice-President, and shall be seated in his Chair, the Senators and the Representatives also return into the Senate-Chamber, and that the Vice-President and they resume their respective seats.

"Both Houses having resolved to accompany the President after he shall have taken the Oath, to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear divine service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congress, that the following order of procession be observed, viz. The door-keeper and Messenger of the House, the Speaker, the Senators and the Representatives also return into the Senate-Chamber, and that the Vice-President and they resume their respective seats.

"That after divine service shall be performed, the President be received at the door of the Church, by the Committees, and by them attended in carriages to his residence.

"That it be intrusted to the Assistants to take proper precautions for keeping the avenues to the Hall open, and that for that purpose they wait on General Washington, and in the name of the Committees request his aid, by an order of recommendation to the Civil Officers, or militia of the city, to attend and serve on the occasion, as he shall judge most proper."—From broadside, dated April 29, in Emmet Coll. (No. 9596), in N. Y. P. L.; see also descrip. of Frontispiece I, III: 538; and N. T. Daily Gaz., Ap 30, 1789. See Pl. 53-a, Vol. V.

Major L'Enfant declines the appointment as one of the assistants.—N. T. Daily Gaz., My 11, 1789.

Washington is inaugurated president.—Winson, VII: 267, 326. In anticipation of the event, spectators came from far and near, and the city was crowded.

"We shall remain here, even if we have to sleep in tents, as so many will have to do," wrote Miss Bertha Ingersoll to Miss [Sally] McKean; "Mr. Williamson had promised to engage us rooms at Francis', but that was jammed long ago, as was every other decent public house; and now while we are waiting at Mrs. Vandervoort's, in Maiden Lane, till after dinner, two of our beaux are running about town, determined to obtain the best places for us to stay at which can be opened for love, money, or the most persuasive speeches." Another young woman, after recounting the vice-President's Ben Franklin and various difficulties in finding agreeable accommodations in the metropolis, adds in a postscript, "I have seen him! and though I had been entirely ignorant that he was arrived in the city, I should have known at a glance that it was General Washington: I never saw a human being that looked so great and noble as he does. I could fall down
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The first newspaper report of the event referred to it as "the ceremony of the introduction of his Excellency George Washington, to the Presidency of the United States." It stated, in part:

"The scene was extremely solemn and impressive.

"At nine o'clock A.M. the clergy of different denominations assembled their congregations in their respective places of worship, and offered up prayers for the safety of the President.

"About twelve o'clock the procession moved from the house of the President in Cherry Street, through Dock street, and Broad street, to Federal Hall [at Wall and Nassau Sts.], in the following order:

Col. [Morgan] Lewis supported by two officers
Capt. Stakes with troop of Horse
Artillery
Major Van Hornes, Grenadiers, under Capt. Harrison

"Then followed the multitude of citizens.

"When they came within a short distance of the Hall, the troop formed in line on both sides of the way, and its excellency passing through the ranks, was conducted into the building, and in the Senate chamber introduced to both houses of Congress—immediately afterwards, accompanied by the two houses, he went into the gallery fronting Broad street, where, in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens, he took the oath prescribed by the constitution, which was administered to him by the Hon. R. R. Livingston, Esq. Chancellor of the state of New-York.

"Immediately after he had taken the oath, the Chancellor proclaimed him President of the United States.—Was answered by the discharge of 13 guns, and by loud repeated shouts; on this the President bowed to the people, and stood for some time, to appear once again with their acclamations. His Excellency with the two Houses, then retired to the Senate Chamber, where he made the following speech. [The inaugural address is printed in full.]

"His Excellency, accompanied by the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and both Houses of Congress, then passed to [St.] Paul's parish church, where divine service was performed by the Right Revd. Dr. Provost, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in this State, and Chaplain to Congress [the Senate].

"The religious solemnity being ended, the President was escorted to his house, and the citizens retired to their homes. . . ."

—Daily Adv., My 1, 1789. Most of the other newspapers of the country, during the next few days, published practically the same report.—See N. Y. Daily Gaz., My 1; Gaz. of the U.S., My 2; N. Y. Weekly Museum, My 2; Independent Gazetteer, My 4; Penn. Packet, My 4; Mass. Spy, My 6; N. T. Jour., My 7; Maryland Jour., My 8; Boston Gaz., My 11. See also Hist. of Congress, by John Ag [1843], 29.

"The account in the N. T. Packet, May 1, mentioned the following additional features: In the first procession, from "the Federal State-House" to "the President's house," and back to the State-House, there were "Gentlemen in coaches" preceding the "Citizens on foot." The sheriff was on horseback. The president "joined the procession in his carriage and four." The balcony or outer gallery is front of the State-House was "decorated with a canopy and curtains of red intermixed with white." See also the French minister's account in The Hist. of the Centennial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Washington, 48.

"The principal companies were Captain Stakes's troop of horse, equipped in the style of Lee's famous partisan legion; Captain Scriba's German Grenadiers, with blue coats, yellow waistcoats and breeches, black gaiters, and towering cone-shaped caps, faced with bear-skin; Captain Harrison's New York Grenadiers, composed, in imitation of the guard of the great Frederick, of only the tallest and finest-looking young men of the city, dressed in blue coats with red facings and gold lace borders, cocked hats with white feathers, and white waistcoats and breeches, and black spatterdashes, buttoned close to the shoe to the knee; and the Scotch Infantry, in full highland costume, with bagpipes."—Griswold, The Republican Court, 139.

"When Washington went to St. Paul's Chapel for the religious service, from federal hall, the flag (center of the flags) carried in the procession was provided by, and is still in the possession of, the Marine Society of N. Y.—See letter of Bishop Manning in N. Y. Times, Ag 4, 1824.

"The accounts written by spectators were most graphic. Gen. Wm. Maclay, of Pennsylvania, who kept a private journal of his activities and interests while in New York, from 1789 to 1791, recorded very intimate observations and impressions of the ceremonies connected with the inauguration. The crowd was already great when he entered the city hall at about ten o'clock. The senate met, and the vice-president (John Adams) "rose in the most solemn manner." (Maclay states that Adams was often "at loss for expressions," because, as he supposed, he was "wrapped up in the contemplation of his own importance,"—at which times he "suffers from unmeaning kind of vacant look to escape observation.") Adams said: "Gentlemen, I wish for the direction of the Senate. The President will, I suppose, address the Congress. How shall I behave? How shall we receive it? Shall it be standing or sitting?"

"The ways of the English parliament on such occasions were discussed quite thoroughly. While this was in progress, "Repeated accounts came [that] the Speaker and Representatives were at the door. Confusion ensued; the members left their seats. . . ."

Then, "The Speaker was introduced, followed by the Representatives. Here we sat an hour and ten minutes before the President arrived—this delay was owing to Lee, Izard, and Dalton, who had stayed with us while the Speaker came in, instead of going to attend the President. The President advanced between the Senate and Representatives, bowing to each. He was placed in the chair by the Vice-President; the Senate with their president on the right, the Speaker and the Representatives on his left. The Vice-President rose and addressed a short sentence to him. The import of it was that he should now take the office of President. He seemed to have forgot half what he was to say, for he made a dead pause, then he fumbled, and in a moment the applause was by the conspirator. He finished with a formal bow, and the President was conducted out of the middle window into the gallery, and the oath was administered by the Chancellor. Notice that the business [was] done was communicated to the crowd by proclamation, etc., who gave three cheers, and repeated it on the President's bowing to them.

"When the company returned into the Senate chamber, the President took the chair and the Senators and Representatives took their seats. He rose, and all rose also, and addressed them. [For address, see The Daily Adv., May 1, and other newspapers above cited.] This great man was agitated and embarrassed more than ever he was by the leveled canon or pointed musket. He trembled, and several times could scarce make out to read, though it must be supposed he had often read it before. He put part of the fingers of his left hand into the side of what I think the tailor called the fall of the breeches, changing the paper into his left hand. After some time he then did do the same with some of the fingers of his right hand. When he came to the words all the world, he made a flourish with his right hand, which left rather an ungainly impression. I sincerely, for my part, wished all set ceremony in the hands of the dancing-masters, and that this first of men had read off his address in the plainest manner, without ever taking his eyes from the paper, for I felt hurt that he was not first in everything. He was dressed in deep brown, with metal buttons, with an eagle on them, white stockings, a bag, and sword. . . ."—Maclay's Jour., 7-9.

Rudolph Van Dorsten, who represented The Netherlands at New York, stated among other things in his report on May 4th to the Recorder of the States-General that "His Excellency was dressed in plain brown clothes which had been presented to him by the mill at Hartford, Connecticut." One of the newspapers of the time stated that "The President on the day of his inauguration
Miss Eliza Morton, then fifteen years of age, who in 1793 mar-
ried Josiah Quincy, afterward president of Harvard University.

In his <em>History of Am. Hist.,</em> Mr. 1889, wrote, in 1821, her recollections of the
inauguration thus:

"... I was on the roof of the first house in Broad Street,
which belong to Captain Prince, the father of one of my school
companions; and so near to Washington that I could almost hear
him speak. The windows and roofs of the houses were crowded;
and in the streets the throng was so dense that it seemed as if
I might literally walk on the heads of the people. The balcony of
the Hall was in full view of this assembled multitude. In the centre
of it was placed a table, with a rich covering of red velvet;
and upon this was a crimson velvet cushion, on which lay a large and
elegant Bible. This was all the paraphernalia for this August scene.
All eyes were fixed upon the balcony where, at the appointed hour,
Washington entered, accompanied by the Chancellor. ... To
the great body of the people he had probably never been seen
except as a military hero. The first in war was now to be the first
in peace. His entrance on the balcony was announced by universal
shouts of joy and welcome. He was dressed in a suit of black velvet,
and his appearance was most dignified and solemn. Advancing to
the front of the balcony, he laid his hand on his heart and bowed
several times, and then retreated to an arm-chair near the table.
The populace appeared to understand that the scene had over-
come him, and were at once hushed into profound silence. After a
few moments the General arose and came forward. Chancellor
Livingston read the form of oath prescribed by the Constitution;
Washington repeated it, resting his hand upon the table. The
Chancellor raised it to the President, who stooped and kissed the
book. At this moment a signal was given, raising a flag upon the steeple of the Hall for a general discharge of
the artillery of the Battery. All the bells in the city rang out a peal
of joy, and the multitude before us sent forth such a shout as
seemed to reach the skies. The President bowed again to the
people, and then retired from a scene such as the most brilliant
monarch could never have enjoyed—the delight not only of his own nation
and people, but of all mankind."—<em>Memoir of Eliza S. M. Quincy</em>,
51.

Walter W. Buchanan, a godson of Washington, saw the inaugu-
ration from the steeple of the police-station or watch-house at the
south-east corner of Wall and Broad Sts., and referred to it briefly
in his recollections of the period.—<em>See</em> My 1, 1789.

Another eye-witness wrote: "Upon the subject of this great and
good man, I may perhaps be an enthusiast, but I confess I was
under an awful and religious persuasion that the Gracious Ruler of
the universe was looking down at that moment with peculiar com-
placency on an act which to a part of his creatures was very
important. Under this impression, when the Chancellor pronounced,
in a very feeble manner, 'Long live George W., Lord and
Master,' which was wound up to such a pitch that I could do no more
than waive my hat with the rest, without the power of joining in
the repeated acclamations which rent the air."—<em>Am. Museum</em> (1789),
V: 505.

Washington "took the oath of office, administered by the Chac-
cellor,—the Hon. Sam. A. Otis, secretary of the senate, holding a
large handsome Bible on a red velvet cushion before him."—<em>Jour.
and Letters of Col. John May</em>, pub. by the Hist. and Phil. Soc. of
Ohio, N. S., I: 121.

Bowen states that: "Just before the oath was to be adminis-
tered, it was discovered that no Bible was in Federal Hall. Happily,
Livingston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted
Masons of the State of New York, knew that a Bible was at St.
John's Lodge No. 2, in the City Assembly Rooms near by, and a
messenger was dispatched to borrow the Bible, which is to-day
the property of St. John's Lodge No. 1, one of the oldest Masonic
lodges in the United States."—<em>Hist. of the Centennial Celebration
of the Inaug. of Geo. Washington, 1789</em>, 45, 51-53, and directories there
inscribed. Cited. Footnotes explain that this lodge was situated on the east side of Wall St., near the old No. 2, or William St. An original of the Grand
Lodge, in the Coffee Rooms, June 3, 1789, it was noted that St.
John's Lodge No. 2 be considered "as the oldest lodge in the city,
and take rank as the first." The lodge has since been known as
St. John's Lodge No. 1. Another footnote describes the Bible,
with illustrations.—<em>Ibid.</em> See also <em>The Century Mag.,</em> Ap, 1889.
For the first building built by the Masons in New York, see My
22, 1790.
The transparent paintings exhibited in various parts of the city, on Thursday evening, were equal at least, to anything of the kind ever before seen in America.

"That displayed before the Fort at the bottom of Broad-way, did great honor to its inventors and executors, for the ingenuity of the objects is attended with the most beautiful and advantageous situation: The virtues, Fortitude (The President), Justice (The Senate), and Wisdom (The Representatives of the United States) were judiciously applied; of the first, all America has had the fullest evidence; and with respect to the two others, who does not entertain the most pleasing anticipations.

"His Excellency Don Gardouci's residence next caught the eye—and fixed it in pleasing contemplation: The Tout-ensemble, formed a most brilliant front; the figures well fancied, The Graces, suggested the best ideas; and the pleasing variety of emblems, flowers, shrubbery, arches, &c. and above all the MOVING PICTURES [sic], that figured in the windows, or as it were in the back ground, created by fixing the transparencies between the windows, afforded a new—an animated, and enchanting spectacle.

"The residence of his Excellency, Count Moustier, was illuminated in a style of novel elegance; the splendid bordering of lamps round the windows, doors, &c. with the fancy pieces in each window; and above all the large designs in front, the allusions, of which we cannot at present particularly describe, did great honor to the taste and sentiment of the inventor. [The "inventor" was probably Betterton.] His Excellency's sister, always industrious with her pencil when not occupied with more immediate duties to society."—Griswold, Republican Court, 145.

"The above two instances of attention to honor this great and important occasion, so highly interesting to our 'dear country,' evince the friendship, the delicacy and politeness of our illustrious ally.

"The portrait of 'THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY' exhibited in Broad-Street, was extremely well executed, and had a fine effect.

"There was an excellent Transparency, also shown at the Theatre, and at the corner, near the Fly-Market: In short, emulation and ingenuity were alive; but perhaps were in no instance exhibited to greater advantage than in the display of the Fire-Works, which, from one novelty to another, continued for two hours, to surprise, by variety, taste, and brilliancy.

"The illumination of the Federal State House, was among the most agreeable of the exhibitions of the evening; and the ship Carolina formed a beautiful pyramid of Stars:—The evening was fine—the company innumerable—every one appeared to enjoy the scene, as if it were the smallest cloud upon the retrospect."—Gaz. of the U. S., May 2, 1789.

The extensive programme of fireworks, exhibited at the Fort, under the direction of Colonel Bauman, in honour of the day, was published in The Boston Gaz., May 11, 1789. Tobias Lear, the president's secretary, recorded in his diary, under date of April 30: "We received Colonel Humphreys, and myself went in the beginning of the evening in the carriages to Chancellors Livingston's and General Knox's, where we had a full view of the fire-works. We returned home at ten on foot, the throng of people being so great as not to permit a carriage to pass through it."—The Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), XII: 335.

"For an excellent summary of the events connected with Washington's inauguration, see Mrs. Lamb's article on this subject in the Mag. of Am. Hist. (1858), XX: 433-60; "New York the Federal Capital," by Mooncure D. Conway, in The Mem. Hist. of the City of N. T., III: 45-86; and Hist. Mag., 1st ser., III: 184-85. See also Frontispiece, vol. III, which reproduces the only contemporary picture of the inauguration.

"The regimental flag of the 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade, N. Y. State Artillery, which was displayed at ceremonies incident to the inauguration, was presented to the city on June 11, 1824, and formally accepted and paraded by the city on June 25, 1821.—Com. Adv., Je 26, 1821. The centennial of this presentation was celebrated on May 26, 1921, when the purpose was announced of preserving the fragment of the flag which remains by mounting it between, and goodness of the workmanship; it was placed in the armor-room of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

"Yesterday morning [May 1] the President received the compliments of His Excellency the Vice President, His Excellency the Governor of this State; the principal Officers of the different Departments; the foreign Ministers; and a great number of other persons of distinction.

"We are informed, that the President has assigned every Tuesday and Friday, between the hours of two and three, for receiving visits; and that visits of compliment on other days, and particularly on Sundays, will not be accepted.

"It seems to be the prevailing opinion, that so much of the President's time will be engaged by the various and important business, imposed upon him by the Constitution, that he will find himself constrained to omit returning visits, or accepting invitations to Entertainments."—Gaz. of the U. S., My 2, 1789.


The annual commencement of Columbia College, held in St. Paul's Church, is attended by Pres. Washington; Vice-President the Gov. Clinton, the "principal officers of the Republic," and several members of both the senate and the house.—N. Y. Jour., My 7, 1789; Gaz. of the U. S., My 9, 1789.

In the evening, the subscribers of the "Dancing Assembly" gave "an elegant Ball and Entertainment to his Excellency the President of the United States." Washington "was pleased to have the company with him present." Also, "his Excellency the Vice-President, most of the members of both Houses of Congress, the Governor of New York, the Chancellor, and Chief Justice of the State [Richard Morris], the Hon. John Jay, and the Hon. Geo. W. Buchanan, M.D., writing in 1860 regarding this period, said: . . . the late Dr. Hugh McLean, George Bond, John Hunter, George Cummings, Elias Deshrouse, Washington Irving, and myself, formed, I think, the first Literary Society in the city of New York. . . . We used to meet every Saturday afternoon in Mrs. McLean's garret back-room, over the kitchen, in Broad-street. In those days the corner house of Wall and Broad streets was entered from Broad-street, and was a police-office and watch-house. From its stoop I witnessed the oath of office administered by Chancellor Livingston to George Washington. The next house was occupied by a rush-bottom chairmaker. A door or two below that, left-hand side, was the Nestor of our profession, the venerable Dr. Anthon, and a door or two lower still, was Mrs. McLean. We always had a few spectators to our literary symposium by a common rug-ladder. Each member of the company alternately read a tale or story of his own composition, and the youngest of the squad, Washington Irving, beat us all . . ."—Hist. Mag. (1860), IV: 138.

Ebenzer Hazard writes from New York to the Rev. Jeremy Bingham, in Boston, and refers to the inauguration of President Washington "on Thursday last." He says: "At 9 o'clock of that day, most of the religious societies of this city met in their respective churches and spent about an hour in prayer with particular reference to the new government. I have been told that the clergy had previously consulted together upon the subject; and that when the bishop of the church, formerly called the Church of England, was applied to for his concurrence, he replied that their church had always been used to look to government upon such occasions, and he thought it prudent not to do anything till they knew what government would direct. If the good bishop never prays without an order from government it is not probable that the Kingdom of Heaven will suffer much from his violence."—Belknap Papers in Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, 4th ser., III: 120.

Colonel Franques, the steward of the president's household, publishes a notice to the effect that, as the servants are furnished with money to procure provisions for the house, "no accounts, for the payment of which the Public might be considered responsible are to be opened with any of them."—N. Y. Packet, My 7; Daily Adv., My 7; Gaz. of the U. S., Je 3, 1789; De Voe, Market Book, 304. Up to this time, Franques was proprietor of a tavern at the corner of Nassau and John Sts. (My 8, 1788). His wife at once took up the tavern business and carried it on for him at 49 Cortlandt St. (see My 9).

"This being a day for receiving company of ceremony, we had a numerous and splendid circle between the hours of two and three in the afternoon. A committee of the House of Representatives waited on the President with a copy of the address of their House, and a request to know when it would be agreeable to him to receive it. Diary of Tobias Lear.

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1789

Knox, the Commissioners of the Treasury [Samuel Osgood, Walter May Livingston, and Arthur Lee], His Worship the Mayor of the city, the late President of Congress [Cyrus Griffin], the governors of the Western Territory [Arthur St. Clair, the Baron Steuben, the Count de Moustier, Ambassador of his Most Christian Majesty, and many other foreigners of distinction were present. A numerous and brilliant collection of ladies graced the room with their appearance. The whole number of persons was about three hundred. The Company retired about two o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening. Joy, satisfaction and vivacity were expressive in every countenance—and every pleasure seemed to be heightened by the presence of a Washington."—N. T. Packet, My 9, 1789.

"Mrs. Washington had not yet reached the city, but Mrs. Jay and Mrs. Hamilton were among those present. . . Washington . . . danced in two cotillions. His partners were Mrs. Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Mrs. Hamilton. He also danced a minuet with Mrs. Maxwell."—Lamb, Hist. of the City of N. Y., II: 342. See also the very interesting account of the ball, by Constance Cary Harrison, in The Century Mag., XXXVII (N. S. XV): 852; "Society in the Early Days of the Republic," by James Grant Wilson, in The Mem. Hist., III: 87-112; The City of N. Y. in 1789 (Smith), 237-38; and Baker, Washington after the Rev., 154.

"Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, informed the House that the President was ready to receive their address [in answer to his speech to both houses on Ap 30, 8.1.]. The House immediately rose, and following the Speaker, attended The President in the room adjoining, where [at 12 o'clock] the Address was presented by the Speaker, in the name of the House."—Gaz. of the U. S., My 8, 1789.

The Sons of St. Tammany [see Mr 9] intend celebrating their Anniversary Festival, on Tuesday, the 1st of May, Old Stile, (corresponding with the 12th inst. [p.1]) at the place appointed. Those Brethren who are not supplied with Tickets, are requested to call on the Stewards for them immediately, or at Aarons Tavern, on This Evening, the 8th inst., where they will attend. Those strangers who have not a member in this city, and who are Members of this Society in any other state, are invited to join on Mr occasion."—Daily Adv., My 8, 1789.

The "Mayor and Members of the Corporation of this city, attended by the proper officers," wait on President Washington, and present to him the address adopted on April 27 (q.v.).—Daily Adv., My 11, 1789. For Washington's answer, see My 13.

Samuel Franques informs the public in an advertisement "that the business will be carried on by Mrs. Frances as usual, at No. 49, Cortlandt-street; where the General Stage Office is kept." He adds, "Oysters and Lobsters, Beef Alamode, &c are put up in the most approved manner for exportation . . . "—N. T. Packet, My 9, 1789; Smith, N. T. in 1789, 101-2. Sam. Franques himself, having become steward of the president's household (see My 19), and given up his tavern in 1788, to his wife, according to the above notice, carries on his tavern business at the new address, thus identified as the place where the stage-office is kept (regarding which, see N 13, 1787).

"The President, and Vice-President of the United States, the governor of this state, many members of Congress, and a number of other persons of the first character in the United States, honored the [John Street] Theatre with their presence. The house was uncommonly crowded and brilliant; and that excellent Comedy, the School for Scandal, and the favorite Comic Opera, the Poor Soldier, were acted with great applause. The box for the President, was elegantly fitted up and distinguished by the arms of the United States. The Vice President's box was also handsomely decorated; and the box for our Governor ornamented with the arms of the state."—Daily Adv., My 13, 1789.

Wm. Maclay's record of the event differs in some important particulars: "I received a ticket from The President of the United States to use this box this evening at the theatre, being the first of his appearance at the playhouse since his entering on his office. Went. The President, and governor of the State, foreign Ministers, Senators from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, M. [Maryland or Massachusetts], and South Carolina; and some ladies in the same box. . . . The play was 'The School for Scandal.' I never liked it; indeed, I think it an indecent representation before ladies of character and virtue. Farce, the 'Old Soldier.' The house greatly crowded, and I thought the players acted well; but I wish we had seen the 'Conscious Lovers,' or some one that inoculated more prudent materials."—Journ. of Washington, 600-50, 50-51. See also "When Washington Was Playgoer," by James C. Young, in N. T. Times Book Rev. and Mag., Ap 17, 1921, and Paul LeCester Ford's Washington and the Theatre.

"There was but one theatre in New York in 1789, (in John Street,) and so small were its dimensions that the whole fabric might easily be placed on the stage of one of our modern theatres. . . ."—Cust. Recollections of Washington, 600.

Amateur plays were given in the president's own house while he was in New York. Wm. Duer says: "I was not only frequently admitted to the presence of this most august of men, in proper person, but once had the honor of appearing before him as one of the dramatis personae in the tragedy of Julius Caesar, enacted by a young 'American Company' in the garret of the President's mansion, where before the magnates of the land and the district of the city, I performed the part of Brutus to the Cassius of my old school-fellow, Washington Custis."—Ford, Washington and the Theatre, 44.

In accordance with its notice of May 8 (q.v.), the Tammany Society celebrates its anniversary. "On this occasion marquee, etc., were erected, upon the banks of the Hudson about a mile from the city, for the reception of the Brethren of that Society, and an elegant entertainment provided. After dinner Patriotic Toasts were drank, under 13 discharges, to each toast, from a Maroon Battery."—N. T. Daily Gaz., My 14, 1789: Daily Adv., My 14, 1789. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 857. See Ag 10.

"Mr. Mayor & the Members of the Corporation with their proper Officers having waited on the President of the United States & presented the Address of this Corporation [see My 9], He was pleased to make the following Answer thereto. . . . The answer is given in full.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 450-51.

Several butchers having petitioned the common council on April 15 to be exempted from the operation of the slaughter-house laws, by their permission to slaughter in the city, the Board of Aldermen, having received the petition of the Butchers, resolved that a committee be appointed to look into the case. The committee reported, that the slaughter-house, for the slaughter of swine, should be kept in the city, near the market.—Ibid., I: 451-52. On June 5, an account of the unimportant attitude of Mr. Blanchard, the lessee of the slaughter-house, the board decided to wait until the following February before preparing an ordinance to this effect, for at that time his lease would expire.—Ibid., II: 455. See, further, Ja 29, 1790.

City ordinances are passed for the regulation and paving of Queen St. between the Fly Market and Rutgers St. Battery St. and the Front Sts. (and Old Slip); and Old Slip, from the Slip to Old Slip & M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 453. Regarding Battery St., see S 18, 1761, and Ji 25, 1786.

In a petition to the common council, bearing this date, Scott L. Clark, a shopkeeper, states that Great George Street "has not yet been regulated;" he is "at a loss how high he shall raise the foundation of his building," which he proposes to erect on two lots which he has recently purchased on the west side of the street. He asks that the board will "direct a survey of the said street and determine the regulation thereof."—From the original petition in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room.

The common council orders payment for erecting an Engine House near the City Hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 453-53. See Feb. 15.

The minister of France, Count de Moustier, gives a ball to the president of the United States. "As a compliment to our alliance with France, there were two sets of cotillion dancers in complete uniforms; one set in that of France, and the other in blue and buff: the ladies were dressed in white, with ribbons, bouquets and garlands of flowers, answering to the uniforms of the gentlemen. The Vice-President, many Members of the Senate, and house of representatives of the United States, the governor of this state, the Governor of the Western Territory, and other characters of distinction were present."—N. T. Jour., My 21, 1789.

F. P. van Berckel delivers to President Washington his credentials as "President from Their High Mightinesses The State

The vice-president, heads of departments, foreign ministers, judges of the supreme court of N. Y. State, and "a numerous circle of citizens and foreigners," visit the president at his house.—Penn. Packet, May 20, 1789.

17 1789 May

The presents on May 17, requesting his views on the following points: 1. Should the president adopt a line of conduct, "equally distant from a conciliating with all kinds of company on the one hand, and from a total seclusion from society on the other?"

2. What will be the least exceptionable method of bringing any system, which may be adopted on this subject, before the public and into use?

3. Whether . . . one day in every week will not be sufficient for receiving visits of compliment? 4. Would it involve "disagreeable consequences, to have it known that the President will, every morning at eight o'clock, be at leisure to give audience to persons who may have business with him?"

5. Will it be practicable "to draw such a line of discrimination, in regard to persons, as that six, eight, or ten official characters, including the members of the Cabinet, may be invited, personally or otherwise, to dine with him on the days fixed for receiving company, without exciting clamors in the rest of the community?"

6. Whether it would be satisfactory to the public for the President to make about four great entertainments in a year, on such great occasions as the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the alliance with France, the peace with Great Britain, the organization of the general government; and whether arrangements of these two last kinds could be in danger of diverting too much of the President's time from business, or to producing the evils which it was intended to avoid by his living more recluse than the presidents of congress have hitherto lived?

7. Whether there would be any impropriety in the President's making informal visits; that is to say, in calling upon his acquaintances or public characters, for the purpose of sociability or civility? And what, as to the form of doing it, might evince these visits to have been made in his private character, so as that they may not be construed into visits from the President of the United States? And in what light would his visits rarely at tea-parties be considered a matter of propriety?

8. Whether, during the recess of congress, it would not be advantageous to the interests of the union for the President to make the tour of the United States, in order to become better acquainted with their principal characters and internal circumstances, as well as to be more accessible to numbers of well-informed persons, who might give him useful information and advice on political subjects?

9. If there is a probability that either of the arrangements may take place, which will eventually cause additional expenses, whether it would not be proper that these ideas should come into contemplation at the time when congress shall make a permanent provision for the support of the executive?"

The president appends some "Remarks" to the effect that "Many things which appear of little importance in themselves and are to pass away, may have great and durable consequences from their having been established at the commencement of a new general government." Further, that the president, "in all matters of business and etiquette," can have no object but "to demean himself in his public character in such a manner as to maintain the dignity of his office, without subjecting himself to the imputation of superciliousness or unnecessary reserve. . . ."

Adams, in an answer to the same day: "1. That an association with all kinds of company, and a total exclusion from society, are extremes, which . . . may be properly avoided.

2. The system of the President will gradually develop itself in practice, without any formal communication to the legislature, or publications from the press. Paragraphs in the public prints may, however, appear, from time to time, without any formal authority, that may lead and reconcile the public mind.

3. Considering the number of strangers from many countries, and of citizens from various States, who will resort to the seat of government, it is doubted whether two days in a week will not be indispensable for visits of compliment. A little experience, however, will elucidate this point."

4. It is submitted to consideration, whether all personal applications ought not to be made, in the first instance, to a minister of state. . . . However, "access to the supreme magistrate ought not to be rigorously denied in any case that is worthy of his consideration," but "in every case, the name, quality, and . . . business, ought to be communicated to a chamberlain, or gentleman in waiting, who should judge whom to admit and whom to exclude. Some limitation of time may be necessary, too, as, for example, from eight to nine or ten; and if it, the whole forenoon, or the whole day, may be taken up.

5. There is no doubt that the president may invite what official characters, members of congress, strangers, or citizens of distinction he pleases, in small parties, without exciting clamors; but this should always be done without formality.

The entertainments mentioned in this article would much more properly be made by a minister of state for foreign or domestic affairs, or some other minister of state, or the Vice-President, whom, upon such occasions, the President, in his private character, might honor with his presence. But in no case whatever can I conceive it proper for the President to make any formal public entertainment.

7. There can be no impropriety in the President's making or receiving informal visits of his friends or acquaintances, at his pleasure. Underess, and few attendants, will sufficiently show that such visits are made as a man, a citizen, a friend, or acquaintance. But in no case whatever should a visit be made or returned in form by the President; at least, unless an emperor of Germany, or some other sovereign, should travel to this country. The President's pleasure should absolutely decide concerning his attendance at social parties in a private character; and no gentleman or lady ought ever to complain, if he never, or rarely attends. The President's private life should be at his own discretion, and the world should respectfully acquiesce. As President, he should have no intercourse with society, but upon public business, or at his levées. This distinction, it is, with submission, apprehended, ought to govern the whole conduct.

8. A tour might, no doubt, be made, with great advantage to the public, if the time can be spared. . . ."

Mr. Adams suggests an answer to the final query in the following "Observations:"

"The civil list ought to provide for the President's household. What number of chamberlains, aides-de-camp, secretaries, masters of ceremonies, &c. will be necessary? It is not necessary to state. But should not all such establishments be distinct from the allowance to the President for his services, which is mentioned in the constitution? In all events, the provision for the President and his household ought to be large and ample. The office, by its legal authority, defined in the constitution, has no equal in the world, excepting those only which are held by crowned heads; nor is the royal authority in all cases to be compared to it. . . . The sending and receiving ambassadors, is one of the most splendid and important prerogatives of sovereigns, absolute or limited; and this, in our constitution, is wholly in the President. If the state and pomp essential to this great department are not, in a good degree, preserved, it will be in vain for America to hope for consideration with foreign powers.

"These observations are submitted, after all, with diffidence, conscious that my long residence abroad may have impressed me with views of things incompatible with the present temper and feelings of my fellow-citizens; and with a perfect disposition to acquiesce in whatever may be the result of the superior wisdom of the President."—Life and Works of John Adams (ed. by his grandson, Cha. F. Adams), VIII. 453-93.
May 1790. - anecdotes. William Injured." 454. On July 9, they agreed upon filling up the ballast in the ship, as well as building Bulkhead. City ordinances are passed for regulating and paving William Street from Fair to Beekman St; for paving King George Street; and Water Street from Peck's Slip to St. James Slip; and for regulating Chatham Street from St. James to Division St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 454. There was much activity in regulating and paving streets for several years during this period.—Ibid., p. 469.

The joint committee appointed by the senate and assembly, in pursuance of "An act for regulating elections," meets to canvass and estimate the votes taken at the last election for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators of N. Y. State. Their session lasted seven days. On June 4, they announced that George Clinton had been elected governor, and Pierre Van Cortlandt, lieutenant-governor.—Daily Ady., Je 5, 1790.

"Mrs. Washington (generally referred to as "Lady Washington") 27 arrives from New York from Mount Vernon. From Philadelphia, she was accompanied by "the Lady of Mr. Robert Morris." At Elizabeth-town Point, she was met by the President, Mr. Morris, and "several other gentlemen of distinction who had gone there for that purpose." She was "conducted over the bay in the Federal Barque, rowed by a crew of commoners, to an elegant house." On passing the Battery, a salute was fired; and on landing (at Peck's Slip), she was welcomed by crowds of citizens "who had assembled to testify their joy."—Daily Gaz., My 28, 1789. She had been expected to arrive at Peck's Slip at four o'clock.—Daily Ady., My 27. "The City troop of light horse, and Col. Bauman's artillery, attended on this occasion."—Ibid., My 28, 1789.

A newspaper stated: "The principal ladies of the city have taken with the earliest attention and spect, repaid their devotions to the amiable consort of our beloved President, viz. The Lady of His Excellency the Governor—Lady Sterling—Lady Mary Watts—Lady Kitty Duer—La Marchioness de Brehem—the Ladies of the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, and the Most Hon. Mr. Dalton—the Mayors—Mrs. Livingston, of Clermont—Mrs. Chancellor Livingston—the Miss Livingstons—Lady Temple—Madam de la Forest—Mrs. Montgomery—Mrs. Knox—Mrs. Thompson—Mrs. Gerry—Mrs. Edgar—Mrs. M'Comb—Mrs. Lynch—Mrs. Houston—Mrs. Griffin—Mrs. Provost—the Miss Bayards, and a great number of other respectable characters."—Gaz. of the U. S., My 30, 1789. The use of these titles was severely criticised.—See Je 9. "John Francis [was] informs the public that he has removed from No. 3 [see Ag 25, 1785] to No. 49 Great Dock street, the corner house formerly kept by Samuel Francies, where gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging . . ."—Daily Ady., My 27, 1789.

Bayles supposes that John Francis was a son of Samuel Francies (or Francis). He opened the True American at No. 3 Great Dock (now Pearl) St in August, 1785 (49. Ag 25).—Daily Ady., My 27, 1789. "The corner house," was the well-known Francies Tavern.

"Although the president makes no formal invitations, yet the day after the arrival of Mrs. Washington the following distinguished personages dined at his house en famille—Their Excellencies the Vice-President—the Governor of this State—the Ministers of France and Spain—and the Governor of the Western Territory—the Hon. Secretary of the United States for Foreign Affairs—the Most Hon. Mr. Langdon, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Izard, Mr. Few, and Mr. Muhlenburg, Speaker of the Hon. House of Representatives of the United States."—Gaz. of the U. S., My 30, 1789.

Paine Wingate, senator from New Hampshire, one of the guests, has left the following description of this dinner: "It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's. As there was no clergyman present, Washington himself said grace on taking his seat. He dined on a boiled leg of mutton, as it was his custom to eat of only one dish. After the dessert a single glass of wine was offered to each of the guests, when the President rose, the guests following his example, and repaired to the drawing-room, each departing at his option, without ceremony."—Baker, Washington after the Reu., 41.

For anecdotes concerning Washington's dinner-giving, his habit of punctuality, etc., see Maclay's Jour. De Yoce's Market Book, 304-5, citing Lincoln's Lives of the Presidents, 66; Watson's Annals, 1551; and Valentine's Manual (1854), 531. See also Ag 27, 1789; Mr 4, My 7, 1790.

The Society Library published a notice that the library would
open on this day "at the Library Room in the city hall." The librarian is to attend every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.—Daily Adv., Je 1, 1789.

29 The President's levee is attended "by a very numerous and most respectable company." It was not generally known that he was to enter the drawing-room at three o'clock, and this "occasioned the people to wait the time to attendance."—Cal. of the U. S., My 30, 1789.

June

A detailed description of the "Federal Edifice" is published, with an engraved view of the building. The text reads: "The citizens of New York, desirous of testifying their attachment to the new national government, and of making their city the place of the permanent residence of the Federal Legislature, have enlarged and repaired their city Hall, and made it a convenient and elegant structure, worthy of the respectable body for whose use it is designed.

"This building is situated at the end of Broad Street, where its front appears to great advantage. The basement story is Tuscan, and is pierced with seven openings; four massive pillars in the center support four Doric columns and a pediment. The frieze is ingeniously divided to admit thirteen stars in the metopes; these, with the American Eagle and other insignia in the pediment, and the tables over the windows, filled with the 13 arrows and the olive branch united, mark it as a building set apart for national purposes.

"After entering from Broad Street, we find a plainly finished square room, flagged with stone, to which the citizens have free access; from this we enter the vestibule in the center of the pile, which leads in front to the floor of the Representatives' room, or real Federal Hall, and through two arches on each side, by a public stair-case on the left, and by a private one on the right, to the Senate chamber and lobbies. This vestibule is paved with marble; is very lofty and well finished; the lower part is of a light rustic, which supports an handsome iron gallery; the upper hall is in a lighter stile, and is finished with a sky light of about twelve by eighteen feet, which is decorated with a profusion of ornament in the richest taste. Passing into the Representatives' room, we find a spacious and elegant apartment, sixty one feet deep, fifty eight wide, and thirty six high, without including a coved ceiling of about ten feet high. This room is of an octagonal form; four of its sides are rounded in the manner of niches, and give a graceful variety to the whole. The windows are large and placed sixteen feet from the floor; all below them is finished with plain wainscot, interrupted only by four chimneys; but above these a number of Ionic columns and pilasters, with their proper entablature, are very judiciously disposed, and give great elegance. In the pannels between the windows are five doors; the central one should be the President's; the two others the Houses of Congress. A marble, surrounded with laurel. The speaker's chair is opposite the great door and raised by several steps; the chairs for the members are ranged semicircularly in two rows in front of the speaker. Each member has his separate chair and desk. There are two galleries which front the speaker; that below projects fifteen feet, [and is supported from the help of supporters] the upper one is not so large, and is intended to be at the disposal of the members for the accommodation of their friends: Besides these galleries, there is a space on the floor, confined by a bar, where the public are [also] admitted. There are three small doors for common use, besides the great one in the front. The curtains and chairs in this room are of light blue damask. It is intended to place a statue of Liberty over the entrance, and another in the hall, and a statue of Freedom in the gallery."

"After ascending the stairs on the left of the vestibule, we reach a lobby of nineteen by forty eight feet, finished with Tuscan pilasters; this communicates with the iron gallery before mentioned, and leads at one end to the galleries of the Representatives' room, and at the other to the Senate chamber. This room is forty feet long, thirty wide, and twenty high, with an arched ceiling; it has three windows in front, and three back, to correspond to them, those in front open into a gallery twelve feet deep, guarded by an elegant iron railing. In this gallery our illustrious President, attended by the Senate and House of Representatives, took his oath of office, in the face of Heaven, and in presence of a large concourse of people assembled in front of the building.

The Senate chamber is decorated with pilasters, &c. which are not of any regular order; the proportions are light and graceful; the capitals are of a fanciful kind, the invention of Major L'Enfant, the architect; he has appropriated them to this building, for amidst their foliage appears a star and rays, and a piece of drapery below suspends a small medallion with U.S. in a cypher. The idea is new and the effect pleasing; and although they cannot be said to be of any ancient order, we must allow that they have an appearance of magnificence. The ceiling is plain, with only a sun and thirteen stars in the center. The marble which is used in the chimneys is Ammonitico, and for beauty of shades and polish is equal to any thing of the kind in Europe. The President's chair is at one end of the room, elevated about three feet from the floor, under a rich canopy of crimson damask. The arms of the United States are to be placed over it. The chairs of the members are ranged semicircularly, as those in the Representatives' room. The floor is covered with a handsome carpet, and the windows are furnished with curtains of crimson damask. Besides these rooms, there are several others, for use and convenience; a library, lobbies and committee rooms above, and guard rooms below. On one side (which we could not shew on the plate) is a platform, level with the floor of the Senate chamber, which affords a convenient walk for the members, of more than two hundred feet long, and is guarded by an iron railing.

"We cannot close our description without observing, that great praise is due to Major L'Enfant, the architect, who has surmounted many difficulties, and has so accommodated the additions to the old parts, and so judiciously altered what he saw wrong, that he has produced a building uniform and consistent throughout, and has added to great elegance every convenience that could be desired.

"The exertions of the workmen (the principals of which were Mr. J. Robinson, carpenter, and Messrs. Moore and Smith, masons) ought not to be passed unnoticed, who effected so great a work, in an unfavorable season, in the course of a few months.

["It must be remarked, that the capulo here represented, is the remainder of the old building, and is not entirely consistent with the new; it is, however, intended to be rebuilt, and considerable alterations remain to be made to the roof; but when these will be accomplished is not in our power to determine."—The Massachusetts Mag., Je 1, 1789. The same account was published in the Columbian Mag., Ag, 1789; also in the N. Y. Mag. or Literary Repository, Mr, 1790 (where the portions here introduced in brackets were added). See also description of Grim's view of the old city hall (Pl. 32-33), i. 275.

An open letter, written by "A Paviour" and addressed to the mayor, is published, describing the need of paving and grading the streets. Descriptive specifications are given for such improvements in Broadway, Maiden Lane, Queen St., "Comfort Hill," Ferry St., Smith St., Broad St., Princess St., and Wall St. It begins thus: "Broad-Way and the Range of the Docks are the highest, and the lowest is the frontage; the corner should have its own rise; the ranges are elevated, a survey, never after to be altered; for the intermediate streets most depend on these two limits to regulate them in their levels, and to prevent repeated and expensive alterations. We have seen frequent alterations in the new pavings of last year; local alterations in paving must ever produce confusion in the plan of city, whereby they are not conformable to a general survey. Wall-street is still too feet too high, opposite the stables; an arched wood-vault, belonging to one of the houses, is the reason this must not be touched; it was an object of too much moment; it would have cost the owner five pounds to lower it. The streets that run parallel to the rivers should be, as nearly as possible, level. Two inches fall, to every ten feet, was the plan of the old pavement, and might have been kept. On the present plan, four inches to every 100 feet is sufficient; witness, Water-street, from Mr. Wad-lington's corner to the Fly-Market: yet such is the force of former habits, that the very man that paved this last year (in some degree against his inclination) is this moment raising a hill in the same street, from the Old to County's slip."—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Je 3, 1789.

A letter, dated New York, June 6, 1789, and printed later in a London newspaper, reported that, on June 4, Washington gave "a very sumptuous entertainment" on account of "the recovery of his Majesty the King of Great Britain," at which were present "the Envoys of England, France, Holland, and Portugal, and persons of the first distinction."—Smith, N. Y. City in 1789, 241. The New York newspapers of the time, now available in New York, make mention of the event.

The comedy "The Clandestine Marriage," and a farce, "The Citizen," are performed at the John Street Theatre. "The President
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— the Most Honorable Robert
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—
Lady

1789

of the United States and his

June

Morris and Lady the Gentlemen of the President's Suite Honorand many other
able General Knox and Lady Baron Steuben
respectable and distinguished characters, honored the Theatre by
their presence."
Gaz. ofU. 5., Je 5, 1789; Daily Adv., Je 5 and 6,
1789; Ford, IVashtn^on and the Theatre, 36-37. This is the first
recorded mention of Mrs. Washington's first appearance in New
York outside her own house since her arrival. Smith, A^. 2". City

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June

1789

12,

— "Sundry Accounts
terest paid

Bond
"Bonds Payable

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"

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M.C.C.

(1784-1831),!: 455.
a
is paid £11:3 "for the hire of his Store for
House."—M. C. C, (1784-1831), I: 457. See, further,

Joshua Levy

Watch

N20.
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Republican" sends from Albany to Francis Childs, for pubThe Daily Advertiser of New York, a letter which had
been contributed by "Pro Republica" to the Albany Register on
June 6, consisting of a long and timely criticism of the use of titles
by newspapers when referring to Americans of distinction, many
examples of which are transcribed from the Gazette of the United
"""A

lication in

States.

It calls attention to the fact that congress

their sense of the insignificance of

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the

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made

names

titles."

has "testified

Particular refer-

of the U. S. of May 30, of
Mrs. Washington's reception.

to the mention, in the Gaz.

of the ladies present at

Daily Adv., Je

19, 1789.

The common

10

empty

See

My

27.

council appoints a committee "to confer with the

Representatives of this City in the Legislature ... on the most
ehgible Measures of obtaining from the State for the use of this
City the Lands at the Fort & Battery & Nutten Island."— A/. C. C.
(1784-1831),

I:

The common

457. See, further, Jl 30.
council directs it also "to confer with the Repre-

...

sentatives of this City in the Legislature

on the Subject

of

providing by Lottery or otherwise of Monies, beyond what are
already directed to be raised by Tax, to defray the Expenses of the

improvements
I:

&

Repairs to the City Hall."

M.

C. C. (1784-1831),

457. See, further, Je 18.
The mayor reports to the

common council that, for 330 tavern
which he has granted from March i, 1 788, to March i, 1 789,
at 30s. each, he has received /^495. The board directs that he retain
6s. out of each license fee, "being so much allowed to him by this
Board as usual for performing the Duties of his Office as Mayor,"
and that he pay a like sum out of each license fee to the city clerk
for his services, and the rest to the city treasurer for the use of the

licenses

city.

The mayor

from Feb. i, 1787, to Jan. 31,
had received £580:15 as
clerk of the market, of which his moiety was £290:7:6; also that,
from Feb. i, 1788, to Feb. i, 1789, after such deduction, he had
received £584:0:6, of which his share was £292:0:3. The other
moiety he has paid to the city treasurer for the use of the city.
also reports that,

1788, after deducting for collecting, he

M.

C. C. (1784-183O, I:

457-58.

See, however,

D

11.

The common council orders the city treasurer to "pay off the
Bond from this Corporation to Isaac Sears, deceased, assigned to
Thomas Ten Eyck, as the state of the Revenue Fund shall permit."
M. C. C. (1 784-1 831), I: 458. This refers to Sears's interest in

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the liberty-pole
(q.v.y,

see also

site

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which he conveyed
3,

to the city, Oct. 19, 1785

1770.

The statement made by Miss Mary L. Booth (Hist, of the City
ofN. ?"., 581) that payment was never made, and that "the grounds
to the northwest of the City Hall

belong to the heirs of the
also Ja 6 and Je 20,
1785), is therefore doubly in error. Nothing has been found in the
official records, either by Comptroller Prendergast's assistants or
by the historical expert of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., to
justify the assumption that Isaac Sears was acting in any but a
private capacity in this transaction. Secondly, the researches in-

New York

Liberty

Boys"

stituted for the author

(see I;

still

372-73;

by the comptroller's

office

(see I:

373,

footnote) have resulted, since the publication of Vol. I of this
work, in the discovery of the record in the department of finance
that the bond of Isaac Sears, assigned to Thomas Ten Eyck, was
paid off. This appears in the following entries in the city chamberlain*s Record A, pp. 299 and 303:

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to Isaac Sears

—In-

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£8:7:9

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in part for the prin-

— "SundryDOAccounts
cipal of

July 24, 17S9

£67:16:0

City

to

Cash

—Interest

Account

"For

on a Bond to Isaac Sears

interest

paid Thos. T. Eyck, from May 1, last
"Bonds Payable— paid Do in full for

in 1789, 240.

Geo. Clinton's election as governor is celebrated by a grand
Bayles, Old Taverns o/N. T., 343.
jubilee at Fraunces Tavern.
This was the tavern in Cortlandt St. See My 9.
The correct lines of the Turtle Bay patent are the subject of
inquiry in connection with the sale of the Common Lands.

to City Cash
Thos. T. Eyck

Interest on a

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1250

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principal of

These payments

retired the

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bond

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£1:3:4

£ioo:o:o"

of the corporation to Isaac Sears,

dated Oct. 19, 1785, representing the purchase price of his interest
in the Harris plot (to wit, £80, with interest from February, 1770),
amounting to £167:16. See Je 20 and O 19, 1785.
The common council appoints a committee "to report a plan
for enclosing the Ground in front of the Alms House &^. & putting
it into Grass & planting Trees therein."
M. C. C. (1784-1831),
I: 459. The work of developing this project lasted about five years.
See ibid., Vols. I and II.
The French States General reorganizes as the National Assembly. Anderson, Constitutions^ other Select Docs. Illus. ofHist,
of France (1789-1907), 1-2.
"His Excellency the President of the United States has been
much indisposed for several days past, which has caused great
anxiety in the breast of every true friend to America; yesterday
he was visited by several physicians, and a chain extended across
the street to prevent the passing of carriages before his door."
N. T. Jour., Je 18, 1789. His illness was caused by a malignant
carbuncle which compelled him to He on one side for six weeks
and troubled him for a much longer time. Dr. Samuel Bard was in
frequent attendance. Smith, iV. T. City in 1789, 241; Ford, The
The common council decides, after hearing the report of the
committee appointed on June 10 {q.v.), to apply to the Bank of

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New York
it

for a loan of the further

sum

of £2,000, believing that

complete the repairs and alterations on the
C. C. (1784-1831), I: 461, The bank, however,

will be sufficient to

city hall.—M.

on June 24 the common council ordered that $1,200
be borrowed elsewhere. Ibid., I: 465. See, however, ibid., I:
491-92; and Ja 15, 1790.
George Rerasen and others, In a petition to the common council,
dated June 8, state that they have partly built by subscription a
market-house "between the Exchange and the East River, On
the Spot where a Bridge has been erected;" and that, as it stands
refused, and

"over the Spot where a Bridge lately Stood," they have saved the
city treasury over £30 which would have been necessary to repair
the bridge. They therefore ask the board to contribute £15 to
enable them to complete the market-house. From the original
petition (in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room), endorsed
"read June i8th, 1789." The board grants £15 toward finishing
it (see O 14, 1788).—A/. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 461. See Je 30.
The common council orders that the width of "the middle Road
through the Common Lands" be increased 10 ft. on each side, and
that this extra width be deducted from the Common Lands.
71/. C. C. (1784-1831), I:
462. On July 17, the order of June 18
was reconsidered, and it was decided to take the total of 20 feet
from the east side only. Ibid., I: 471. This was Manhattan
Avenue, which was part of, or the same as, the Middle Road.
"The President has been confined to his bed for a week past
with a fever, and a violent tumor on his thigh; I have now, however, the pleasure to inform you that the former has left him, and
" Baker, Washingthe latter in a fair way of being removed
ton after the Rev., 140, citing letter from Tobias Lear to Clement

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Biddle.

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See, further, Jl 3.

reported by a joint committee of the U. S. senate and house
of representatives that the two rooms on the first floor In the southwest angle of the city hall are not necessary for the accommodation
It

is

and they suggest that these rooms be used by such
may employ to take care of the building. Rinler
Skaats is accordingly appointed to this duty, and the board orders
"that one of the windows of the said Rooms be converted into a
Door," also that conductors be fixed on the city hall to prevent
danger from lightning. M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 462-63. Rlniei'
Skaats was keeper of the old federal hall before receiving this new

of congress,

persons as the city


The common council appoints a committee to report to the board of "the Materials & Articles remains" to the City Hall & that they cause to be collected & deposited in some sale Place. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 465. This probably refers to the building materials used in the alterations, which, however, are not yet completed. — See ibid, I: 465.

The common council appoints a committee to report to the board of the "Lot of Ground whereon the Oswego Market is erected" (see L. M. K., III: 959), and suit has been brought against them. They petition the common council for aid in discharging the debt, and the subject is referred to a committee. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 465-64.

The northward regulation of Greenwich St. is indicated by a city ordinance of this date to pave it from Barclay to Murray St. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 464. Cf. O 30.

The common council grants to Trinity Corporation the triangular piece of ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads (see Ag 30, 1788), and the clerk of the board is directed to ascertain if the church will accept these terms, and if so to prepare the lease. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 464-65. See, further, JI 27.

The committee appointed to superintend the sale of the Common Lands (see Ap 1) reports by schedules the lots sold at auction and private sale, showing lot numbers, acreage, buyers, price, etc. The common council orders that the seal of the corporation be affixed to the articles of agreement. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 466-67, 467. For the application of these terms in the case of a sale or release to Trinity corporation, see F 6, 1790.

A warrant is issued to pay Peter Etting £1166.6. Part of this sum (£1 3) was for "Carriage & Liqueur for Committee on Common Lands," and the rest (£11 6) was for "Building Stairs & Cleaning Murray St. for Reception of the President." — From original audited list, in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 467.

The common council orders that the "federal Ship" ("Hamilton"), which was used in the procession on the adoption of the new constitution by the state of New York (see Je 23, 1788), be removed from the Bowling Green; also that the fence be repaired, and the street which surrounds the city of New York be paved. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 468.

The common council appoints a committee to "direct the removal of the Butchers &c out of the Exchange & to regulate the standings in the new Market [see Je 18] lately erected there." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 468. See D 4.

Washington writes to J. McHenry: I have now the pleasure to inform you, that my health is restored, but a feebility still remains, caused by the smallpox, which was made in a very large and painful tumor on the protrusion of my thigh. This prevents me from walking or sitting. I am able to take exercise in my coach, by having it so contrived as to extend myself the full length of it. — "Writings of Washington" (Ford ed.), XI: 401; Barker, Washington after the Rev., 140.

A list is prepared of "Proprietors Names of Chatham Street July 3, 1799," from Magazine and Queen Sts. to Beekman St. It gives their names, sizes of lots, etc. The lots include that of the "Brick Meeting," and the spaces "from Gold pale fence to George Street" and "from Tryon Row to New Ggence of pales." The width of George St. is 25 ft.; of Frankfort St., 32 ft. 6 in.; of Thomas St., 44 ft. on one side of Chatham St. and 45 ft. 6 in. on the other side — From MS in package marked "N. Y. City, 1789-1800, Miscellaneous," in collection of the N. Y. H. S.

The presence of Washington in New York makes the celebration of Independence Day especially noteworthy. The legion of Gen. McLean's brigade, composed of the grenadiers, infantry, troop of horses, and brigade company of artillery, under the command of Col. Higgens, were reviewed "in the field." On their return from the parade, "they passed the house of the President of the United States, who appeared at his door in a suit of regiments, and was saluted by the troops as they passed. His late indisposition deprived the troops of the honor and satisfaction of being reviewed by him in the field." At noon a salute was fired from the fort by Col. Bauman, and at four o'clock the officers "sat down to an entertainment provided for them at Mr. Samuel Francoues's in Cortlandt-street, when toasts, suited to the occasion, were drunk." — N. T. Jour., II 9, 1796.

Members of "Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New York" and other state societies at present in the city met together at the City Tavern. A committee was appointed to wait on the president "with the congratulations of the day," and from thence to proceed to the vice-president, and the speaker of the house of representatives. An address was made to the president, to which he replied. The Society of the Cincinnati then "proceeded in procession, attended by Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery and band of music (whose appearance was truly martial) to St. Paul's church, where in the presence of a most respectable and brilliant audience, an elegant eulogium on Major General Nathaniel Greene was delivered by Col. Alexander Hamilton. The society on this occasion were honored by the presence of the Lady and Family of the President, his indisposition (the inconvenience of which thanks be to Heaven, are nearly surmounted) prevented his personal attendance—the Vice-President and ladies of his family, the senator, the speaker and the house of representatives. . . ." — Daily Adv., II 6; Gaz. of the U. S., II 10, 1795. The Cincinnati "wore their eagles at their button-holes, and were preceded by a flag." — July 4, Hist. Mag., 1 ser., IV: 138-39.


Price—3s. 6d. with the Plan of the City. New-York, printed For Hodge, Allen, and Campbell, and sold at their respective Stores. M. DCCCLXXIX.

"In folding," Plan of the City of New York," drawn by "1 [J] M'Comb, Junr," and engraved by C. Tiebout, measures 14½ in. wide and 8½ in. high, and contains a list of "References" to numbered landmarks in the city, as far north as the house of "Mr. Linsenbardt" on the road to Greenwich, at the North River (see L. M. R. K.,
and they complain that these coppers are "now lying on their hands and must of Course be a very great loss in their present depreciation." They ask the common council "to receive them on the 1st day of May last, or to have had it in the meantime, and they explain further that the public "seldom presents any other Money to pay their passage." Since then the board recommended that these coins be valued "at Forty Eight to a Shilling" (vide supra), and that inconvenience and loss will continue "unless Red for Rent" by the common council.

Later, copper coins ceased to circulate, and a plan was adopted for the city to issue bills of one penny, two pence, and three pence, to the total value of £1,000.—See F. 26, 1790.

The common council passes ordinances for paving Hanover Sq. and Vesey and Chatham Sts.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 472.

"All persons having accounts for goods furnished, or repairs done to the house of the President of the United States, previous to the 1st day of May last, are hereby desired to leave the same with Andrew G. Fraunces, No. 69. Crown-street, near the Bathing House, North River, on or before the first day of August next."—N. T. Packet, Je 25, 1789.

Trinity Corporation sells 16 lots at Vauxhall to Abraham Wilson and gives him a perpetual lease of the lots between Vauxhall and the Hudson River.—Trin. Min. (M.S.). This Vauxhall property occupied the west side of Trin. College and will be described as a part of Greenwich, Chambers, and Warren Sts., and West Broadway. For outline of its previous history, see L. M. R. K., III: 981.

Trinity vestry agrees to "take a Lease for the Triangular piece of Ground near the Road from this City to Boston from the Corporation of the City at the Rent of Seventeen pounds per Annum."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). This lease is required for the common council on June 24 (p. 5.) at 2$8. See further, F. 26, 1790.

Washington is now well enough "to receive visits of compliment from many official characters and citizens." Until "his strength shall be more fully restored," he proposes to receive only on Tuesdays. Mrs. Washington "will be at home every Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M. to see company."—Daily Advertiser, Je 29, 1789.

Mr. Secretary Adams makes a survey of "the Rose Hill" of John Watts on 24th St. near Second Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 951.

Mayor Duane informs the common council that Gov. Clinton intends, on July 30 (p. 5.), "to view the Fort and Battery to see what may be necessary" to be done towards opening & continuing the Broad Way through the same" (see Je 10), and that he wishes the corporation to accompany him.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 473.

The "want of a Regulation taking place in Mulberry Street and that part of Catharine Street between Mulberry and Bayard Streets" induces the residents in that vicinity to petition the common council for relief from the flooding of their lands when it rains. These streets make the land "so loose, it象s as to Carry the Water through Cross Street into the Fresh Water pond." At the same time, the inhabitants of Roosevelt St. petition the common council against leading the water from Mulberry Street through Cross Street to Roosevelt Streets.—From the original petitions (in metal box No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read July 20th 1789 & referred to committee."

The proprietors of lots in Chambers St., in a petition to the common council, "to direct the said Street to be regulated conformable to your general plan," say that this street "still continues in its natural irregular state," and that they are "desirous of improving their respective Lots," and are "at a loss how to sink Cellars and raise buildings thereon."—See the original petition in the record-room, city clerk's office. It is endorsed: "read July 20th 1789 & referred to the Alds & Assist. of the West Ward."

The survey of this street was approved on Aug. 19 (p. 5.).

The governor, attended by the common council, having 30 viewed the ground at the Fort and Battery ("which by concurrent Resolution of the Senate and Assembly are reserved for public use and for continuing the Broad Way through to the River"), the mayor informs the board that the governor has proposed to "remove so much of the Fort" as obstructs "the Line of the Broad Way to the River," at the expense of the state; and the mayor indicates that it would be proper for the city "to run a Wharf or Bulkhead in the River, along the Battery from Ellis Corner to the Flat Rock, to receive the earth to be removed from the Fort & to enlarge..."

Elias Burger, Jr., enters into an agreement with the city to build a wharf or bulkhead "from the Corner of Kennedy's Wharf into the northwest Bastion of the Battery" (see Ag 12). It is to be 12 feet wide at the bottom and 6 feet 6 inches at the top; the front "battering" and the rear perpendicular; the surface of the wharf to be "two feet above the level of the lower Corner of Kennedy's Wharf and filled in with stone to the top;" with "four Oak standards of four by six Inches thick let in flush with the front into every length of Logs of thirty feet and fastened with a twelve Inch ragged Iron spike into each Log;" also "one Brace of Ten Inches diameter dovetailed in the front and Rear Logs in every course at the distance of nine feet," and "after the third course there shall be anchor pieces of Ten Inches diameter and thirty feet long dovetailed and bolted into the front and Rear pieces of the wharf at every Eighteen feet distance," etc. The whole wharf is to "be built of pitch pine under water and of other pine wood above water;" and "paid for by the City."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 478.

The common council passes an ordinance "to regulate the ringing or tolling of the Bells of the Several Churches in this City for Funerals."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 478.

The public and private constitutions of the "Tannany Society or Columbian Order" are agreed upon. A photostat of this original constitution, made from the document in Tannany Hall and bearing the signatures of members from this date to April 3, 1916, is in the MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L. The first name which appears is that of William Mooney, Grand Sachem. The public constitution is written by Theophilus Decker.—Thomas Alston.

The N. Y. Directory for 1798 contains the following notice of the society: "This being a national society consists of Americans born, who fill all offices and adopted Americans, who are eligible to the honorary posts of warrior and hunter. It is founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love. Its officers consist of one grand sachem, twelve sachems, one treasurer, one secretary, one door-keeper—this is divided into thirteen tribes, which severally represent a state; each tribe is governed by a sachem, the honorary posts in which are one warrior and one hunter." New constitutions were adopted in 1813 (q.v., Ag 9).

The Proponent of the Speaking Figure, informs the public, who were disappointment in seeing the ascent of the small balloon; which was the result of cleverness from place of ascent. He has constructed another of 50 feet in circumference, for the benefit of the large balloon; it will ascend on the 15th inst. from a lot near the Race-ground, belonging to Mr. Seaman, bounded by Eagle, Suffolk and Cellar streets near Alderman Ivers's—Joseph Decker.—N. Y. Packet, Ag 11; N. Y. Jour., Ag 13, 1789.

The large balloon was later scheduled to ascend on Sept. 24, but, as the newspaper report states, it went up "in frunto."—Ibid., S 24, 1789.

The committee appointed to consider "erecting a Wharf or Bulkhead at the Battery to receive the Earth to be taken from the Fort" reports to the common council several plans with estimates of expense. The board decides that "a Wharf or Bulkhead be erected on a Line from the Corner of Kennedy's Wharf to the North W^S Bastion of the Battery," and that the committee "take Order for the immediate erection of the said Wharf in the most economical & best manner," reporting from time to time to the board.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 476-77. See, further, Ag 19.

A yacht race takes place "without the Hook." The pilot-boat "York," commanded by M. Daniels, "fairly beat the Virginia-built schooner Union, Capt. S. Merry, belonging to Curacao. The breaker was liberty on the North W^S Bank of the Battery;" and that the committee "take Order for the immediate erection of the said Wharf in the most economical & best manner," reporting from time to time to the board.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), I: 476-77. See, further, Ag 19.

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The "old Dr. Bard" describes features of New York which make it "one of the healthiest cities of the continent." This statement is confirmed by "the complexion, health and vigor of its inhabitants."—Daily Advertiser, S 1, 1799.

The president has appointed Andrew Ellicott to perform certain duties in the office of "Geographer to the United States," formerly exercised by the late Mr. Hatcher.—N. Y. Jour., S 3, 1799.

The first public levee held by the president since the death of his mother (see Ag 25) occurs. Several who attend wear "American mourning."—Generals of the U. S., S 12, 1799.

The court of general sessions having adjudged that the house
Mrs. John Adams, writing from “Richmond Hill (N. Y.)” to her sister Elizabeth, the wife of Rev. John Shaw of Massachusetts, says: “The house in which we reside is on a hill, the avenue to which is interspersed with forest trees, under which a shrubbery rather too luxuriant and wild has taken shelter, owing to its having been deprived by death, some years since, of its original proprietor [Abraham Mortier], who kept it in perfect order. In front of the house, the noble Hudson rolls his majestic waves, bearing upon his bosom innumerable small vessels, which are constantly forwarding the rich products of the neighbouring soil to the busy hand of a more extensive commerce. Beyond the Hudson rises to view the fertile country of the Jerseys, covered with a golden harvest, and pouring forth plenty like the cornucopia of Ceres. On the right hand, an extensive plain presents us with a view of fields covered with verdure, and pastures full of cattle. On the left, the city opens upon us, intercepted only by clumps of trees, and some rising ground, which serves to heighten the beauty of the scene, by appearing to conceal a part. In the back ground, is a large flower-garden, enclosed with a hedge and some very handsome trees. On one side of it, a grove of pines and oaks fit for contemplation.”—Letters of Mrs. Adams (ed. by C. F. Adams, 1848), 343-44. See also S 6, 1790.

The “Air Balloon,” announced on Sept. 12, was on exhibition on this day, does not ascend. It collects “two thirds of the city.” The wind and “the great pressure of spectators” prevent Mr. Deck-er’s giving “that satisfaction which he wished.” He is blamed by some, “as if he designed it as a bubble,” but of this the newspaper account clears him.—N. T. Packet, S 24, 1790.

Congress passed an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States. It provides for a supreme court, which shall consist of a chief-justice and five associate justices, who shall hold two sessions annually at the seat of government, one commencing the first Monday of February, and the other the first Monday of August. It divides the United States into 13 districts, by states, part of Massachusetts being joined to the Maine District, and part of Virginia to the Kentucky District; and a district court is provided for each of these districts, consisting of one judge who shall hold four sessions annually, at the times prescribed in the act, and shall have power to hold special courts at his discretion. The place where each district court is to be held is prescribed, that of the district of New York being in New York City. This was opened Feb. 2, 1790 (q. v.). The act further provides for a division of these districts (except those of Maine and Kentucky) into three circuits, the eastern circuit comprising the districts of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. The times when the first session of the circuit court in the several districts shall commence are prescribed, that in New York being on April 4, 1790. The sessions of the circuit court in the district of New York shall be held alternately in New York City and Albany. The several other provisions of the act relate to various powers, the jurisdiction and operation allowed to these courts.—Acts of Cong. (1789), chap. 20 (first session of the first congress).

Elias Burger is paid £15 for a bulbhead across Murray Slip, and David Demarest £15 for filling in this slip.—M. C. (1784-1811), I: 487.

Payment is made John McComb for surveying streets.—M. C. (1784-1811), I: 487.

Before the adjournment of the first congress on Sept. 29, the last day of the first session, the two houses appointed a joint committee to wait on the president and “request that he would recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the many and signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity permanently to establish a constitution of government for their safety and happiness.”—Senate Jour. (1789), 154. The proclamation, recommending Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, for a national thanksgiving, was issued on Oct. 3 (q. v.).
1789

May 27

clined to partake of the luxuries of the table so that the other guests were much perplexed. Then the narrator of the story relates that "at length his own body cook, in a clean white linen cap, a clean white tabler before him, a brilliantly white damask serviette flung over his arm, and a warm pie of trifles and game in his hand, came up to him in a friendly manner, and placed it before the Count, who, receiving a moderate share to himself, distributed the rest among his neighbors."—The Talisman for 1830 (ed. by G. C. Verplanck, W. C. Bryant, and R. C. Sands, 1829), 33-41.

A description written in 1790 to accompany a view of Richmond Hill (see Pl. 55a, Vol. I) stated that the place was "the property of Mrs. Jephson," and that it was "formerly the head-quarters of the President, when Commander in Chief of the American army, at the commencement of the late war" (see J. 20 and S. 14, 1776).—N. T. Mag. (1790), 217. See also Vol. I, p. 416; Man. Com. Coun. (1806), 475, under "Zant Berg;" L. M. R. K., III: 951, and 967 under "The Sand Hills.

In the morning, "the Light Horse, and the other Independent Companies in this city" paraded in Broadway, under command of Col. Bauman; they proceeded to "the Race Ground," where they performed manœuvres, and a sham fight "that afforded the highest entertainment to the President, his Excellency the Governor, and a large concourse of respectable characters."—Penn. Packet, O 2, 1789.

Congress establishes a regular army.—Senate Jour., 1st sess., 161.

The common council passes an ordinance for paving Church St. from Barclay St. to the north side of the college gate.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 488.

The announcement is published that the president has appointed John Jay chief-justice, with the consent of the senate; also five associate justices, and the district judges of the thirteen states. Thomas Jefferson has been appointed secretary of state; Edmund Randolph attorney-general; and Samuel Osgood postmaster-general.—Gaz. of the U. S., S 30, 1789; Balcar, Washington after the Rev., 137.

Washington issues a proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on Nov. 26th.—Gaz. of the U. S., O 7, 1789. "This action was criticised as infringing upon the prerogatives of the Governors of the States, but the discussion of the subject in the newspapers did not appear to meet with popular approval."—Smith, N. T. City in 1789.


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Washington records in his diary: "Sat for Mr. Ramage near two hours to-day, who was drawing a miniature Picture of me for Mrs. Washington."—Diary of George Washington from 1789 to 1791 (ed. by Lossing), 11. See also Dunlap, Hist. of Arts & Design (Goodspeed ed.), I: 267-68, and footnote; Baker, Washington after the Rev., 147.

"Walked in the afternoon, and sat about two o'clock for Madame de Brehan, to complete a miniature profile of me, which she had begun from memory, and which she had made exceedingly like the original."—Diary, op. cit.; Baker, op. cit. See O 12.

Passengers for the Boston and Albany stages are asked to enter their names at the "Stage-house," which has been "removed from Mr. Fraunces' to Mr. Isaac Norton's, N. 162, Queen-street, opposite Mr. Walton's."—N. Y. Packet, O 7, 1789.

Pres. Washington writes to John Jay: "It is with singular pleasure that I address you as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for which office your commission is enclosed. . . . ."—Corresp. and Prr. Papers of John Jay, III: 378.

On Oct. 5, 6, and 7, Washington conferred with Hamilton, Knox, Adams, and Jay, respectively, regarding a proposed trip through the eastern States during the recess of Congress. The proposal received their approval.—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 11-14.

At the sessions of the courts of oyer and terminer, and of general jail delivery, which were held in New York and ended Oct. 3, sentences were given eagerly through the crowd of waiters, and placed it before the Count, who, receiving a moderate share to himself, distributed the rest among his neighbors."—The Talisman for 1830 (ed. by G. C. Verplanck, W. C. Bryant, and R. C. Sands, 1829), 33-41.

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

1789 in accomplishing the said Design, notwithstanding the unfavorable Oct. Season in which it was undertaken. And the said Hall from his Talents and Exertions hath become a signal Ornament of this City and a Monument of the Munificence of the Citizens.

"Resolved therefore that the Thanks of this Board be presented to the said Major L'Enfant for his eminent Services in forming and executing the said Plan and that the Freedom of this City be presented to him under the common Seal of the Corporation as a Proof of their Esteem.

"Resolved also that this Corporation, as a further proof of their Sense of the Services of the said Major L'Enfant in the premises will convey to him in fee a Lot of their common Land containing the quantity of Ten Acres in such place as shall be agreed upon by a Committee of this Board." Such committee is appointed.—M. C. C. (1784-85), I: 409. See further, D 30.

A resolution from the Society of Friends presents an address to Pres. Washington, to which he replies—Gez. of the U. S., O 17, 1789. In his diary he refers to this as an address from "the People called Quakers."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.). For the text, see Penn. Mag., XIII: 245. These were Philadelphia Quakers.

"The vice-president leaves New York "on a visit to his seat at Braintree, Massachusetts."—N. T. Jour., O 15, 1789.

The first act of Congress providing payments for invalid pensioners of the United States, which was approved Sept. 29, is published as a broadside; a copy is in the N. Y. P. L.

Richard Varick is installed as mayor.—M. C. C. (1784-85), I: 409.

Washington starts, "in his chariot and four," on his tour of the Eastern States.—Gez. of the U. S., O 17, 1789. His own record states: "Commenced my Journey about 9 o'clock for Boston. The Chief Justice, Mr. Jay—and the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments [Hamilton and Knox] accompanied me some distance out of the city. About 10 o'clock it began to Rain, and continued to do so till 11, when we arrived at the house of one Hoyt, who keeps a Tavern at Kings-hill, where we, that is, Major Jackson, Mr. Lear and myself with six servant, which compos'd my Retinue, dined. After dinner, through frequent light showers we proceeded to the Tavern of a Mrs. Haviland at Rye. The distance of this day's travel was 31 miles, in which we passed through (after leaving the Bridge) East Chester, New Rochelle, and Mamaroneck."—Washington's Diary (ed. by Lossing, 1890), 19, N. T. Jour., O 22, 1789.

"According to one who witnessed his reception in one of the towns upon his route, Washington travelled in a post chaise drawn by four bay horses driven by postillions dressed in blanket-coats, liveries, jockey caps, buckskins, and boots. Col. Lear rode on one side of the chaise and Major Jackson on the other, while following it was a light baggage-wagon driven by a man in a round corduroy jacket and buckskin boots. In the road we overtook a horseback Washington's colored attendant, Billy, leading his white charger."—Smith, N. T. City in 1789, 243. See also Winors VII: 128.

Mrs. Washington, in the absence of Gen. Washington on his Eastern tour, writes in a letter: "I lead a very dull life here and know nothing that passes in the town. I never go to any public place,—indeed I think I am more like a state prisoner than anything else, there is certain hounds set for me which I must not depart from—and as I cannot do as I like I am obstinate and stay at home a great deal."—Smith, N. T. City in 1789, citing "Curiosities of American History.

The proprietors of "Houses and Lots of Ground fronting Mulberry and Cross Streets in the Outward" petition the common council against the regulation of Mulberry St. which was approved on Sept. 9 (s. t.). They state that "Mott Street which is parallel to Mulberry Street and at the distance of less than two Hundred feet therefrom is at present Twenty five feet and upwards perpendicularly higher than Mulberry Street, where it is intersected by Cross Street, And as by the regulation refer'd to, Cross Street is to remain as it is, it will thereby considerably be rendered for ever impassible by foot Passengers." They further state that "the Fresh Water Pond and the Wells supplied by it are the only resources that this City has for Water, that every regulation therefore that tends to lessen the Depth of Water in that Pond or to contaminate it by an Accumulation of filth, must be repugnant to the Intest and dangerous to the Health of the Citizens, that these consequences must result from rendering it the drain from all the Streets in its neighbourhood is too obvious Oct. 23 to mention."

They object to the intended regulation also because "it appears to them very improper that the Water should be brought from Chatham Street (which is not to exceed the distance of a quarter of a Mile from the East River) to the Fresh Water Pond, and from thence to the North River which is more than twice the distance, in the way it must of necessity pass, if at all, Via Out by Mt. Lebanon and which will be altogether impracticable when those Lands are Improved."

They state further that "a great proportion of the Land about Fresh Water is high and that it will be attended with a great deal of Expense to have it dug down to accommodate it to the small proportion that lies low, and must also be followed with an irreparable loss and Damage to a number of Estates in that Quarter."

They say that "the regulation of Mulberry Street, as reported on the Ninth day of Septem' last may be reconsidered and that the regulation of the said Street, as agreed to by your Board on the First day of August 1786 may still be adhered to."

Among the signers of this petition are Robert R. Livingston, John R. Livingston, James Beekman, Leonard Lippard, Hugh Gaine, and others.—From original petition (in metal file No. 8, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Oct 23d 1789 & The whole Board to go & view the Ground to morrow." (A similar petition, with other signers, dated Sept. 12, was submitted to the board, and was reported unfavourably by the committee to whom it was referred.)

The record in the minutes is that the common council resolves to meet next day at the Flows and Harrow Tavern in the Out Ward (see L. M. R. K., III: 980), to view the streets in that neighbour- hood, where Mulberry and St. James Sts. are situated.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 497. On Oct. 30, the board ordered that "any further operation upon the Ordinance for filling in & levelling Mulberry Street be suspended until April next."

In the mean time, a comprehensive survey was ordered, covering all that part of the city.—Ibid., I: 501. Such survey was made, and ordered filed on April 6, 1790.—Ibid., I: 537. For an outline history of Mulberry St., see L. M. R. K., III: 1006.

The "Roof at backs of some of the Chinnies of the City Hall" leaks; the "Corner or audience Room" there remains unfinished; and "for want of a proper Ash House" the building might be en- dangered by fire. The common council appoints a committee to "get the said Chinnies leaded, the said Corner Room finished & an Ash House built in the most safe & convenient Place."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 498.

The common council orders "that Chains be fixed across Front Street to prevent the Interruption by the passing of Carriages during Market Hours," so that "the Country People resorting to the New Market, should be accommodated as much as possible."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 498.

The common council also conceives it necessary "that Chains be provided to fix across the Street at the Exchange to prevent the Courts of Justice & the Legislature when they meet from Interruption by the Noise of Carta."—Ibid., I: 498. On Nov. 29, payment of $41,114 was made for "Chains fixed across the Street at the Exchange."—Ibid., I: 506. See further, D 11.

Isaac Roosevelt and others petition the common council that "a Bullhead may be laid across S' James Slip & that the same be filled up a certain distance from Cherry Street." Referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 498. The committee reported estimates on Nov. 29, and was directed to close a contract. At the same time, the proprietors and occupiers of lots at the lower end of St. James St. were ordered to "fill up the said Street, from where the Pavement ends, so as to make it more convenient & passable."—Ibid., I: 504. On Dec. 4, $30 was paid to the committee on account, for the work of erecting the bullhead.—Ibid., I: 508. On Dec. 30, balance in full, $50.—Ibid., I: 513.

The common council orders "that the Ald'm & Ass't of the Dodge Ward direct such necessary Buildings to be erected at the Corner House [watchhouse] opposite to the City Hall [see S 16] as to render it comfortable for the Watchmen & safe for the confinement of Persons who may be apprehended by the Watchmen in the night time."—M. C. C. (1784-81), I: 499. See further, D 4.

The common council resolves "that in future this Board will not grant any Money towards a Pump without a brass Chamber &
unles the well as to its mace & size be approved of by the Aldm

The common council appoints a committee to make necessary repairs to "the Bridges of the Corporation Wharfe at the North River," M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 500. Cf. A Payment of £413.14
was made for this on Nov. 20—ibid., I: 506.

27 At the corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., stands Pearce's tavern.—
N. Y. Packet, O 27, 1789.

The common council passes an ordinance "for the paving of
Greenwich Street from Barclay to Warren Street & for completing
that part of Greenwich Street which lies opposite to Barclay Street."—
M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 501. On Nov. 20, payment of £293
was made for these repairs (ibid., I: 506), and on Jan. 15,
1790, £1771.16 (ibid., I: 517).

28 Considerable progress has been made in this season in the works
at the battery, one half of which are already completed and formed into
excellent wharves: the other half must lie over until next
spring, but when finished will connect the whole into a most
beautiful circuitous street around three-fourths of New York, from
Greenwich street along the North River until it comes to White
Hall, and from thence by the East River along Albany Pier, . . .

The spirit of the City, it is said, is "in favor of good conductors,
will be a great preservative against lighting, to all the
houses situate within the distance of several hundred paces, and
particularly so to the Federal Hall, where Congress meets."—
N. Y. Daily Gaz., N 12, 1789. See the Colden-Johnson correspon-

Washington, returning to New York from his New England
tour, breakfasts at Hoyn's tavern, this side King's bridge. Arriving
at his house between 2 and 3 o'clock, he finds "Mrs. Washington
and the rest of the family all well—and it being Mrs.
Washington's night to receive visitors, a pretty large company of
ladies and gentlemen were present."—Washington's Diary (Loss-
ing ed., 1860), 52. His arrival is announced by a federal salute from
the Battery.—N. Y. Jour., N 19, 1789. See also observations of
"politics" in the Daily Adv., cited in Smith's N. Y. City in 1789,
241.

The common council orders "that from this time to the 20th
of March next the Watchmen parade at the Watch House [see O 23]
and commence their Duty at seven O'Clock."—M. C. G. (1784-
1831), I: 505. For other early watch-houses, see L. M. R. K.,
III: 977. This "parade" was probably the march in column to
the several posts, before the duties of the night commenced.

The pumps or "engines" used by the firemen of this period are
shown on an engraved certificate of a fireman's appointment.—See
reproduction in Man. Com. Coun. (1834), opp. p. 155. See also
engraved frontispiece of The Deed of Settlement of the Mutual
Assurance Co. (N. Y., 1787).

Washington, on the 20th, "made a walk round the Battery,"
and later receives and answers an address from the president (John
Wheelock) and corporation of Dartmouth College,—Washington's
Diary (Lossing ed.), 53. This walk, which he mentions also on
Dec. 7 and 9, and on other days, was his favourite exercise, although
he also frequently refers in his diary to riding.

At the City Tavern (the present 115 Broadway) is given a
performance of "Fashionable Raffillery" by Mrs. Gardner of the
Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, who has been playing with great
success in Jamaica and Charleston. To this are added songs and a
"whimsical Mock Heroic after-piece," entitled, "The Mad Poetess." At
this time the performance began at seven o'clock.—Daily Adv.,
N 11, 1789.

The improvements which have been made in every quarter of
this City since last winter, seem almost incredible. . . . The
flagging of our streets add much to the convenience of the inhab-
itants, and the levelling of the Battery, so as to make a clear road
from Broadway around the south end of the city, will be extremely
conducive to health and exercise; add to this the beauty of the
prospect, now ornamented by the spire of Trinity Church, which
will have a fine effect to vessels coming from sea."—N. Y. Daily
Gaz., N 20, 1789.

The commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell propose to the
common council the establishing of a workhouse in the bridewell
for idle and intemperate vagrants, who are now crowding the
almshouse, imposing on the public, and incomming those who
are real objects of charity. The board approves, and orders that
the commissioners carry the plan into execution.—M. C. G. (1784-
1831), I: 505. On the same day, the constables and marshals are
paid £32.10.12 for apprehending & conveying Vagrants to Bridewell.

—ibid., I: 506.

The common council orders "that the public Hooks & Ladders
be removed from the Gang Way of Mr George Codwise to the Mar-
ket House at Peeks Slip."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 506.

John McComb is paid £31.8:8 for "rebuiding the fire Engine
House in Verey Street."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 506.

The city pays Jonathan Wrench £30, for "Disallowing criminal
prisoners in Goal" from Oct. 11, 1788, to April 30, 1789; and
Jameson Cox £884.12 for "the like" from Aug. 1 to Oct. 3, 1789.
—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 507. At its next meeting, Dec. 4, the
common council ordered that "in future no criminal Prisoner con-
fined in Goal be subsisted at the public expense without a special
Order for the purpose from the Magistrate committing the
prisoner."—ibid., I: 507. On Feb. 12, 1790, this was repealed, and
a resolution passed "that in future no prisoner in Goal be subsisted
at the public expense if the Magistrate shall signify in the Mitimus
that such prisoner is not to be subsisted at the public expense."

—ibid., I: 522.

There is "the fullest house of the Theatre ever known, owing
to the President and Lady being there, and its being more known."—Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb, III: 145; N. Y. Jour.,
N 26, 1789; Mag. of Am. Hist., XIX: 108. Washington's own
record of the event is: "... Went to the play in the evening—
sent tickets to the following ladies and gentlemen and invited them
to seats in my box viz:—Mr Adams (lady of the Vice-President),
Genl [Philip] Schuyler and lady, Mr [Kilos] King and lady, Maj.
Butler and lady, Colo Hamilton and lady, Mr Green—all of whom
accepted and came, except Mr Butler, who was indisposed."—

The occasion was a benefit for Mr. Wignell, given by the Old
American Company. A comedy never before acted in America,
called "The Toy; or, A Trip to Hampton Court," was presented,
followed by "a Comic Sketch, interspersed with Music, called,
Dandy's Return, with an account of the Countries which he has
travelled through, particularly America."—Daily Adv., N 24, 28,
1789. Dunlap describes the expression on the face of Washington
during what seemed to be personal allusions to himself in the
progress of the play. He smiled at lines alluding to the govern-
ment, and when relieved of any further personalities "he indulged
in that which was with him extremely rare, a hearty laugh."—
Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1837), 162-61. See also Ford, Washington
and the Theatre.

Lossing (vide supra), in a footnote, says that a German named
Feyles was the leader of the orchestra at the John St. theatre. "He
composed the President's March for this occasion, and that
tune was played at the moment when Washington and his friends
deced the theatre. It was afterwards slightly altered, and has
since been known as Hail Columbia ever since." Cf. Hone's Diary, II: 125.

The "Dancing Assembly" meets this evening (Daily Adv.,
N 24), instead of the following day which will be Thanksgiving
Day. "The President & Lady and of course all the great folks of
the City attend."—Corresp. and Jour. of S. B. Webb, III: 145.
Washington records that he "stayed until 10 o'clock."—Wash-
ington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 58.

Washington records: "Being the day appointed for a Thanks-
giving [see S 26], I went to St. Paul's Church, though it was most
indelent and stormy—but few people at Church."—Washington's
Diary (Lossing ed.), 58.

Trumbull, the painter, arrives from Paris by way of London.
He proceeded to paint as many heads of the signers of the Declara-
tion of Independence as were present in congress, at the second
session which commenced on Jan. 4, 1790.—Note by Lossing, The
Diary of Washington (1860), 90: Autobiography, Reminiscences and
Letters of John Trumbull, I: 161; Dunlap, Hist. of Arts of Design,
II: 38-39.

"The prisoners confined for debt in the city of New York must
respectfully beg leave to return their grateful thanks to the Presi-
dent of the United States, for his very acceptable donation on
Thursday last [Thanksgiving Day]."—N. Y. Jour., D 3, 1789.

The "President and his Lady, the Governor and his lady, the
Chief Justice of the United States and his Lady," and other "dis-

1789

Nov.

The distinguished characters," go to the theatre to see "Cymon and Sylvia," a "dramatic romance."—N. T. Jour., D 3, 1789; Mag. of Hist. XIX: 109, citing Washington's "Journal." The others to whom Washington presented tickets were: "Debt Johnson and lady, Mr Dalton and lady, the . . . Secretary of War and lady, Baron de Steuben, and Mrs Green."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), §8. "This performance was not merely the last night of the season, but was also the last play seen by Washington in New York; before the theatre was reopened, the seat of government had been removed to Philadelphia."—Ford, Washington and the Theatre (Dunlap Soc. Publs., 1899), 43.

On or about this date, Vice-Pres. Adams returned "from his late visit to his seat in Braintree, Massachusetts."—Gen. of the U. S., D 9, 1789.

Dec.

Adam Gerard Mappa arrives in New York, bringing with him the equipment of the famous Vauxen's type foundry at Amsterdam, Holland. Early the following year he began operating the first commercial type foundry in the United States. According to the autobiography of Francis Adrian van der Kemp, Thomas Jefferson, then United States ambassador in France, suggested to Mappa that he take to America his complete "Letter Foundry," not alone for "the Western, but the Oriental languages at the value of at least 30,000 Dutch guilders,"—Francis Adrian van der Kemp: An Autobiography, 140 et seq.

Notice is published that "persons who have demands against the United States, for articles supplied, or services performed in finishing or repairing the house of the Hon. Mr. Osgood, for the reception of the President of the United States, agreeably to an act of Congress, of the 15th April last, are hereby requested to call at the 81, King Street, for the settlement of their accounts."—Daily Adv., D 3, 1789.

The mayor delivers to the common council the title-deeds and release, from Catharine Provoost to the city corporation, "for House & Lot at the Corner of Broad-Street & Wall Street" (see § 16). This was the watch-house. The board orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay her agent £225 (half the price), and that a bond from the city to her be issued for the balance at 5 percent.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 507. This bond was delivered to her agent (Wm. Leary;—see § 16) on Dec. 17.—Ibid.

The city pays £25 "towards completing the Market House at the Exchange" (see Je 18).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 508. See also O 23. On Dec. 18, the reporter recorded that Bardin was willing to appropriate his rooms for this purpose, "on the public's providing the necessary fire Wood & Candies."—Ibid., I: 511.

"Being suggested by some of the Members that it would be more proper, persistent, that this Board be advised of a reason- able compensation to the Mayor of this City for his trouble in the execution of that Office instead of the uncertain Fees or allowance usually made to him out of the Monies arising from the public Markets & the Tavern Licenses &c;" now therefore, the board appoints a committee to treat with the mayor on the subject and report.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 509. See also, further, D 30.

Washington records in his journal: "Exercised in the coach with Mrs. Washington and the two children (Master and Miss Custis) between breakfast and dinner—went the fourteen miles round." This was over the old Bloomfield road on the west side of Manhattan Island, leaving what is now Riverside Park, near the bluff where General Grant's tomb now stands, by a cross-road, to the Kingsbridge, and returning by the old Boston Road.—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 110. Cf. Ja 6, 1790.

The plan of another tontine is published. The treasurers are Mestra. Lockharts, bankers in Pall Mall. The trustees of a guarantee-fee fund of $800,000 are Francis Baring, Edmund Boehm, and Thomas Henchman, of London.—N. T. Packet, D 12, 1789. Cf. S 10, 1789.

The Secretary of the Treasury—the Comptroller—the Register—and the Auditor, have removed their offices from Broadway, to the corner of Dock and Broad streets, near the exchange.—N. T. Jour., D 17, 1789.

Washington records in his journal: "Read over and digested my thoughts upon the subject of a National Militia, from the plans of the militia of Europe, those of the Secretary of War, and the

Baron de Steuben." On Dec. 19: "Committed the above thoughts to writing in order to send them to the Secretary of the Department of War, to be worked into the form of a bill, with which to furnish, the Committee of Congress which had been appointed to draught one" (see D 21)—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 112. The report of the sec. of war, dated Jan. 18, 1790, presenting "A Plan for the General Arrangement of the Militia of the United States," was published in Daily Adv., Ja 23—Feb. 1, inclusive. The joint commit- tee of congress sent the adopted bill to Washington for his appro- val and signature, on April 29, 1790. It was entitled "An Act for Regulating the Military Establishment of the United States."—Diary of Washington, ed. by Lossing (1860), 150. When Washington returned the bill with his signature, on the fol- lowing day, he noted the fact in his diary, and added: "though I did not conceive that the Military establishment of the one was ade- quate to the expences of the Government, & the protection it was intended to afford."—Ibid., 131.

A cook and a coachman are advertised for "for the Family of the President of the United States."—N. T. Packet, D 19, 1789.

Regarding the management of Washington's household under Samuel Fraunces, his steward, and the difficulty of procuring satis- factory servants, see Smith's The City of N. Y. in 1789, 236-37; Dec. 19, Market Bag, 394.

Washington records in his diary: "Sat from ten to one o'clock for a Mr Savage, to draw my Portrait for the University of Cam- bridge, in the State of Massachusetts, at the request of the Pres- ident and Governors of the said University."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 65. "The bust portrait painted by Edward Savage from me, and the subsequent sitting recorded in the Diary is still owned by Harvard College. It represents Washington in uniform, with the order of the Cincinnati on the left breast, . . . Mr. Savage afterward (1792) engraved this portrait in the stipple manner. . . ."—Baker, Washington after the Rev. (1898), 164.

The Legislature of the state, which is to convene in this city on Monday the 11th of January next, will be accommodated with rooms in the building over the Exchange Bridge. And that, during the sitting of the legislature, the courts will be held in some rooms fitted up for the purpose, in that spacious building which has been intended for an hospital."—Daily Advt., D 25, 1789.

Mrs. Washington, in a letter to Mrs. Warren, wife of Gen. Warren, makes the following observations: "... Though the General's feelings and my own were perfectly in unison with respect to our predestination for private life, yet I cannot blame him for having acted according to his ideas of duty in obeying the voice of his country. The consciousness of having attempted to do all the good in his power, and the pleasure of finding his fellow-citizens so well satisfied with the disinterestedness of his conduct, will doubtless be some compensation for the great sacrifice which I know he has made." "With respect to myself, I sometimes think the arrangement is not quite as it ought to have been; that I, who had much rather be at home, should occupy a place with which a great many younger and gayer women would be prodigiously pleased. . . . I know too much of the vanity of human affairs to expect felicity from the splendid scenes of public life. I am still determined to be cheerful and to be happy, in whatever situation I may be; for I have also learned from experience that the greater part of our happiness or misery depends upon our dispositions, and not upon our circumstances. . . . "I have two of my grandchildren with me, who enjoy advantages in point of education. . . . My other two grandchildren are with their mother in Virginia. . . . The President's health is quite re-established by his little journey. . . ."—Am. Hist. and Literary Curiosities (1860), 20-21.

The president's domestic family consisted of Mrs. Washington, the two adopted children (Eleanor Parke and Geo. Washington Parke Custis, the latter eight years of age); Mr. Tobias Lear, the principal secretary; Col. David Humphreys, Messrs. Lewis and Nelson, secretaries (the former a nephew of Washington, and the latter a son of Gov. Nelson of Virginia), and Maj. William Jackson, aide-de-camp.—Custis, Recollections of Washington (with notes by Lossing, 1860), 394.

The committee appointed on Oct 12 (p. v.) to report "the proper part of the Common Lands to be
The committee appointed on Dec. 11 (q.v.) to treat with the mayor "on the subject of giving him a Compensation for his trouble in executing the Office . . . instead of the Fees usually allowed him," makes the following report: They estimate that Mayor Duane, during his mayoralty, received in fees and perquisites about £4,500, or an average of about £900 a year. During the first two years of his mayoralty, "he Appropriated to his own use the whole produce[?] of the Fees arising from the Markets and Eighteen shillings for each Tavern Licence." Therefore, his fees and perquisites for the latter period have averaged only about £600 a year. The fees of the markets for the last three years have averaged about £350 a year; and the fees and perquisites during the same period about £210 a year. No certain estimate can be formed "of the Yearly amount of the Fees received by the Mayor of this City, on making Freemens, or Licences to Cartermen, Cutlers, and others, and on appointing Marshalls and other Officers in the City." The committee give their opinion, therefore, "that it would be proper, and have proved to the benefit of the Mayor to pay him at the rate of Six hundred Pounds a Year, to commence the first day of January next, in Quarterly payments."* Mayor Varick concurs in the report.

—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 511-14. 31

The New-York Manufacturing Co. is established in Vesey St. There are 14 weavers and more than 130 spinners. The object of the manufacturing society is to give employment to the industrious poor. John Sturges, secretary, and Alexander Robertson an active member. The linens, etc., manufactured here were sold at the factory.


The Free African School had its beginning about the end of this year. —The N. Y. Mag. and Lit. Repository (1792), 258.

1790

— New York City in 1790 was the largest city in the United States, with a population of 33,111; Philadelphia was second, with 26,512; and Boston third, with 18,120—Federal Census.

— Early in this year, Duncan Phyfe, a Scotchman by birth and 22 years of age, came to New York from Albany, where he already had gone into business for himself as a cabinet-maker. His first shop was in Broad St.; he finally settled, in 1794, in Partition (Fulton) St. where John Durand and Charles B. Hubbard resided. He worked during the rest of his life.—Cornelius, Furniture Masterpieces of Duncan Phyfe (1827), 35, 39. In a letter to the author, Mr. Cornelius gives his authorities for the foregoing statements. They are the notes of one Mr. Hagen, father of Ernest Hagen, cabinet-maker, published by Walter Dyer in Early American Craftsmen; the City Directories; and Goodrich's Picture of N.Y. (1828). When Partition and Fair Streets were rechristened Fulton Street, on Sept. 9, 1816 (q.v.), and the houses were renumbered, Phyfe's business addresses were Nos. 168 and 170, and his residence was opposite at No. 169. A contemporary water-colour view of his warehouse, salesroom, and workshop, as seen from his home, is reproduced as a frontispiece to Mr. Cornelius's book. It is owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

— In this year, the Quakers purchased a site which, on modern maps, was on Liberty St., 60 ft. west of Liberty Pl.—See Liber Deeds, XLVI: 290 (New York). Here their third meeting-house was erected in 1802—a brick building, measuring 40 by 60 ft. In 1826, the building was sold to Grant Thoburn, who occupied it as a seed store for nearly ten years; and it was then demolished and large brick stores were erected in its place.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 116-175. Cf. Liber Deeds, CCXXX: 399 (New York). Shown on Pls. 34, 40, 41, and 42, Vol. I. See also L. M. R. K., III: 528; Pl. 174, Vol. III. Onderdonk says that, in 1794, a building was put up on the land bought for that purpose, which was used as a school and as a place of worship until 1802, when a new meeting-house was erected.—Annals of Hempstead, 102.

— Sometime between this year and June, 1793, the first flagstaff erected on the Battery was built, the site being, in the modern Battery Park, a few feet south-east of Greenwich St.—L. M. R. K., III: 962. No record of the erection of this flagstaff has been found. It first appears on the Drayton View (see Se. 10-20, 1793, and Pl. 59, Vol. I), and the earliest known mention of it is in Drayton's letters of Je. 15-25, 1793 (q.v.). As the old fort was ordered demolished on March 16, 1790 (q.v.), it is reasonable to assume that the flagstaff, which stood on the south-west bastion (see Pl. 46-A, Vol. I), was taken down at this time, and the new one, known as the "churn," erected on the Battery soon after. The first reference to the flagstaff in the minutes is under date of July 22, 1793 (q.v.). This first flagstaff was taken down in 1809 (q.v., O 21 and D 26), and a new one built.

— In this year, the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was occupied by a boarding school.—See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590.

— The assessors' and collectors' books this year show the following value of estates in the city of New York:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Valuation of Estates in round numbers</th>
<th>Amount of Taxation in round numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East Ward</td>
<td>760,000</td>
<td>£5,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>£11,226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>£2,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>£2,493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>£1,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomerie Ward</td>
<td>519,000</td>
<td>£3,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Out</td>
<td>166,000</td>
<td>£1,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harlem</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £2,338,000 | £16,517

The average rate of taxation at this period was thirteenth shillings and sixpence on £100.—Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 512.

— About this time, improvements on the east side of Broadway below Wall St. commenced, by the erection of first-class residences. Among the names of the earliest occupants of the new buildings, see Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 253.

— About this time, a lined oil factory, worked with wind sails, stood on a high wooded hill, about a quarter of a mile north-east of the Koleh. On the sloping hill back of the present city hall, toward the Koleh, there was a "beautiful meadow."—Watson's Annals of N. Y., 171.

— An elevation and two plans of "Government House," were drawn at about this time by John McComb, Jr. They are reproduced in Vol. III, A, Pls. 10-13, b, and e. See also descrip. of Pl. 46 A-b, I: 357.

— About this time, a plan was prepared showing the level of Queen St. from Maiden Lane and the Fly Market to Ferry St. and Peck Slip.—See the original MS. (from Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S. From an undated petition of (about this time) to the common council, John Foxcroft states that, "before the late War, and at the time of the Invasion of New York by his Britannic Majesty's forces," he was "Agent to the British packets resorting to America," and "was necessarily stationed in this City to execute such Agency." He claims that, in 1784, he was "improperly taxed" under an act of the legislature for raising £100,000. He paid part of the tax with protest, and seeks reimbursement.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 7, city clerk's record-room. Foxcroft was also postmaster-general.—See Arg. 1776. Other original petitions of a similar character are in the same file in the record-room.

— In this month, T. and J. Swords began to publish The New York Magazine, or Literary Repository. The publication continued through 1792.—Ford, Check-list of Am. Mag. printed in the 18th Cent., 9. See also Sahin, item No. 54799.

— Although the new (second) Trinity Church is not completed, a view of it, probably from the architect's drawing, is published and described in the first number of this magazine. This view is here reproduced as Pl. 54-a, Vol. I, and partly described on pp. 414-15. Vol. I. It is 104 ft. long and 72 ft. wide, and the steeple is 200 ft. high. The former edifices, burned in Sept., 1796 (q.v.), was larger—146 ft. long, including tower and chancel, and 72 ft. wide; but the steeple was only 180 ft. high. For more particular description, see JI 14, 1827.

— Washington records: "The Vice-President, the Governor, the
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1790. Senators, Members of the House of Representatives in Town, Jan. foreign public characters, and all the respectable citizens, came the 1st to the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, to pay the compliments of the season to me—and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen and ladies visited Mr. Washington on the same occasion.”—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 65.

5 Mrs. Byrne announces her removal to that "large, elegant and convenient dwelling house and garden, lately occupied by Col. Butler, who lived directly opposite to her late dwelling, corner of Nassau and Little Queen Streets...”—Daily Adv., Ja 5, 1790.

6 The senate meets at the federal hall for the beginning of the 1st session of the first congress, a quorum being present.”—Jour. of Wm. Maclay, 1793.

Washington records: "Sat from half after 8 o'clock till 10 for the portrait painter, Mr. Savage, to finish the picture of me which he had begun [see D 21, 1789]...”—Washington's Diary (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 66.

8 Washington describes in his diary the circumstantial details of his going to the city hall and reading, in the senate chamber, the "oral communication" which, as he recorded on Jan. 4, he desired to deliver to congress.—Diary of Washington (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 67-68. The method of reading messages to congress, by the president, was discontinued after Pres. John Adams's time, and not revived until 1913, by President Wilson.—N. Y. Times, Ap 7, 1913.

9 Washington records that on this day he "Exercised with Mr. Washington and the children in the coach the 14 miles round.”—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 68. The route was by the old Kings-Bridge road, which passed over Murray Hill, and which afterwards was used in going to and from the legislature, and thence to 1799—commencing January the first to go twice a week till the first of May, and three times a week from first May to first November, and to employ a person to go thro' with the mail to take Care of it. He engages that this conductor shall transact all private business committed to him with fidelity at a reasonable Commission—he will make his first charge for opening the mail on Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evening in New York, at Fraunces Tavern, in Boston at the subscribers House, in Hartford at Frederick Bull's Coffee House.

11 "Four active men are now engaged as Conductors, who have given bonds for the faithful discharge of their trust.”

The advertisement adds that "The Boston, Albany and Philadelphia Stages now run up at Fraunces Tavern, Cortlandt-Streets, where passengers will please to apply.—Cat. of the U. S., Ja 20, 1790. This system of expressage or parcel-post between New York and Boston antedated by many years the so-called first express line which was established by Wm. F. Harnden in 1839.—See 1858-1859: Lossig, Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 786-80.

Washington records: "Exercised on horseback in the forenoon. Called in my ride on the Baron de Polnitz, to see the operation of his (Winlaw's) threshing machine.” He describes it—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 72.

15 An advertisement is published asking for sealed proposals, prior to Jan. 31, for "building a brick house, forty feet long, by twenty-five feet wide, for the use of the Free Scholars of the First Presbyterian Church in this city.” Ebenezer Hazard, on Broadway, has the contract for the building—"The Legislature... had determined to carry out the plans for the new building...”—Diary of Washington (ed. by Lossing, 1860), 73.

The religious society called Quakers having presented to the assembly an address "relative to permitting vessels to fit out in the port of New-York for the coast of Africa, for slaves,” a committee of the assembly, while agreeing "in sentiment with the petitioners respecting the slave trade,” deem it improper for the legislature to interfere, in as much as "the right of regulation is vested exclusively in the Congress of the United States.”—Assem. Jour., 13th sess., 21.

17 The common council orders that fire buckets be made of sufficient size to hold 23 gallons of water.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), I: 517.

21 The city pays £23 for making copies of its marshals' staves, and £413.10s. for painting them.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), I: 517.

The committee appointed on Jan. 13 (M. C. C., 1784-1831, I: 517; see also May 13, 1785) to report on the future disposition of the slaughter-house, and the best manner of disposing of the stalls and repairing & improving the City Hall.” This is agreed to.—Ibid. Jan. 15.
The standing in the markets, reports as follows: It is the opinion of the committee that "the Butchers will be greatly accommodated, by being permitted to slaughter at their own Houses, subject to such Regulations as the Corporation may establish; whereby the Expense of keeping a public Slaughter House will be materially reduced, and not to be the present Slaughter House should be let out for the space of one Year after the expiration of the present Lease, free of any charge of Repair to the Corporation, for the purpose of accommodating such Butchers as may not be immediately provided with private Slaughter Houses & allowing them time to erect the same;" that one single rate of fees for each market be established—40s. per month for the Flats, 30s. in the Ovens Market and 15s. in the Exchange, Peck's Slip, and new markets,—with assessors appointed by the butchers themselves; the clerk of the markets to collect these assessments on the last Saturday in each month, and pay the amounts collected into the hands of the city chamberlain. By this method, an annual income of £1,555 would be raised, "attended with little trouble & Expense in the collection & less liable to the inconveniences & impositions to which the present Mode is exposed." It is ordered that the clerk prepare an ordinance to carry the report into effect.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 517-19. Such ordinance was adopted on Feb. 19—ibid., I: 525. This was repealed on March 26, and a more effective ordinance passed.—ibid., I: 534.

The "suing the Lamp Oil in Cape" being "subject to great waste from leakage," the common council appoints a committee to report "a proper place for the erection of a Cistern."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 519. On Feb. 26, the committee reported their opinion that "a House of 36 feet by 24 built of Brick & covered with Pantile with a Cellar at the one end & a Cistern or Cisterns at the other to contain fifty barrels That the Floor over the Cistern be made light & descending from all sides towards the center over the Cisterns to receive the leakage of what may be stored in Cape, be erected in the yard behind the Bridewell." They estimated the expense of erecting such house at not more than £150. The report was agreed to by the board.—ibid., I: 526. On March 19, the board ordered the committee "who reported on the Oil Store" be directed to cause it to be erected immediately.—ibid., I: 532. On March 26, Geo. was advanced £30 to procure a room for the Cistern.—ibid., I: 535. Final payment of £88:19:5 was made on Sept. 17 (q.v.).

The common council orders a payment of a bill for £41 "for Repairs to the Court Room in the Exchange."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 520. This was doublet in preparation for its occupation by the superior court.—See F 1.

The first session of the supreme court of the United States is convened. A report of the event, published next day, stated: "The Supreme Court Of the United States, convened yesterday [Feb. 1] in this city; but a sufficient number of the Judges not being present to form a quorum, the same was adjourned till this day [Feb. 2] one o'clock. The Hon. John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, The Hon. William Cushing, and The Hon. James Wilson, Assistant Justices, appeared on the bench. John M'Kesson Esq. appointed to keep the Common Records of the Court Room was present. An upper room was commonly crowded.—The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court of this state; the Federal Judge for the District of New-York; the Mayor and Recorder of New-York; the Marshal of the district of New-York; the Sheriff, and many other officers, and a great number of the gentlemen of the bar attended on the occasion.—Daily Adv., F 2, 1790, Gaz. of the U. S., F 3, 6, and 10, 1790. For the act establishing the federal courts, see S 24, 1789.

Washington writes: "Agreed on Saturday last to take Mr. McComb's [Macomb's] house, lately occupied by the Minister of France, for one year from and after the first day of May next.—Diary of Washington (ed. by Loring), 85; and see 87. For an account of the Macomb property, see descrip. of Pt. 56, I: 422; and "Bunker's Mansion House" in L. M. R. K., III: 977.

The announcement is published that Mr. Trumbull, who has lately returned from Europe, "proposes to describe, in a series of Paintings, the most remarkable Events of the late American Revolution. He has in contemplation the following subjects, viz. 1. The Death of Warren at the Battle of Bunker's Hill. 2. The Death of Montgomery at the Attack of Quebec. 3. The Congress of 1776, in the Declaration of Independence. 4. The Battle of Trenton. 5. The Death of General Hessian at Trenton. 6. The Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. 7. The Treaty with France. 8. The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York-Town. 9. The Signing the Treaty of Peace. 10. The Evacuation of New-York by the British in 1783. 11. The Resignation of General Washington. 12. The President received by the Ladies of Trenton at the Triumphal Arch. 13. The Inauguration of the President."

"The Portraits of the principal Actors in these great scenes will be preserved, and Prints will be published of the whole. The two first of these Subjects are finished, and the Paintings in the hands of eminent Engravers in Europe. Four others are commenced, some of which are half completed. These, with the remainder within twenty years of application . . . We understand that the Engravings are to be published in numbers, containing two each. The price will be three guineas for every print."—N. Y. Mag., Ja, 1790, pp. 63-64.

The expenses of the almshouse for the last quarter amount to £1,799:17:2^, and those of the bridewell to £236:4:1. The estimated amounts needed for the next quarter are £1,400 for the almshouse and £100 for the bridewell.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 521.

"The Federal Court for the district of New-York will be opened this day in the Consistory room opposite the Dutch Church in Garden-street."—Daily Adv., F 2, 1790. This was the first session of this court, which was one of those established under the act of 24, 1789 (4. C.).

"From the "United States District Court," for the district of New York, it is opened by James Duane, the judge of the court. The first grand jury, having been summoned, is present, and Judge Duane addresses them at length, beginning: "Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, In a charge to the first Grand Inquest convened for this District, I heed an unadorned path. We are now become emphatically a nation. A new Constitution pervades the United States, . . ." Daily Adv., F 3, 1790. On Feb. 4, when the district court met again, the grand jury presented an address to Judge Duane expressing thanks for the judge's charge, "in which the nature of our duty, and the judicial system of the United States are described in the clearest manner, and recommended by the most cogent reasons. . . ."—ibid., F 5, 1790.

"The committee," a farm of 90 acres on the East River, "three miles from this city," is advertised for sale. There is "an elegant dwelling house, of 50 by 37 feet, a commodious farm-house of 50 by 20 feet, an excellent barn with carriage houses and stables, 80 by 40^ feet. . . ."—Daily Adv., F 2, 1790. Rose Hill was the country seat of John Watts prior to the Revolution. It covered 15 blocks of what became afterwards the Eighteenth Ward of the city.—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 485. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951. See further, S 1790, 481.

Washington records: "Visited the apartments in the house of Mr. McComb's [Macomb's] made a disposition of the rooms—fixed on some furniture of the Minister's (which was to be sold, and was well adapted to particular public rooms)—and directed additional stables to be built.—Washington's Diary (Loring ed.), 87. After the removal of the federal government to Philadelphia, Washington wrote to his secretary, Tobias Lear, on Nov. 14: "... When all is done that can be done, the residence [selected for him in that city] will not be so commodious as the house I left in New York, for there (and the want of it will be found a real inconvenience at Mr. Morris's), my office was in a front room below, where persons on business were at once admitted; whereas now they will have to ascend two or three stairs of public rooms to go to it. Notwithstanding which, I am willing to allow as much as was paid to Mr. Macomb, and shall say nothing if more is demanded, unless there is apparent extortion, or the policy of delay is to see to what height rents will rise before mine is fixed. . . ."—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 583.

In response to the assembly's action of Jan. 15 (q. v.), a bill is introduced entitled "An act for securing and improving certain lands in the city of New-York, for public uses."—Assem. Jour. (1790), 37. After much discussion and amendment in both the assembly and the senate, the bill became a law on March 16 (q. v.). For its history during its passage through the two houses, see Assem. Jour. (1790), 49, 50, 67-64, 74, 75-76; Senate Jour. (1790), 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 38; Rutherfurd, Family Rec. & Events, 144; Daily Adv., F 4, 1790. N. Y. Daily Gen., Mr 4, 1790; N. Y. Jour., Mr 11, 1790. See also F 19.

An advertisement offers for sale "That corner house which
makes the corner of Wall and Water Street, with the adjoining tenement, in Water Street commonly called the old Coffee House, [5 see Je 19, 1728] occupied at present by Mr. Cusick the Hatter; the situation business needs no discretion, as it is well known to be one of the most capital stands in the City. . . .—Daily Adv. F 5, 1790. The houses were sold on Ja 31, 1792, to the Tontine Association.

6 This being the "anniversary of the Alliance between France and the United States," the day is celebrated "by the Chargé des [sic] Affairs of his Most Christian Majesty, who gives an [em]ertainment" to his Excellency the Vice-President, the Honorable the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice, and the Heads of the great Departments of the United States—his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the Chancellor of the State of New-York, and to the Diplomatic Body, and Foreigners of distinction. . . .—Daily Adv. F 8, 1790.

Washington writes: "Walked to my newly engaged lodgings to fix on a spot for a new stable which I was about to build. Agreed with——to erect one 100 feet square, 16 feet pitch, to contain 12 stalls; a hay loft, racks, mangers, &c.; planked floor, and underpinned with stone, with windows between each stall, for £25."—Diary of Washington (ed. by Lossing), 88.

8 On Monday [Feb. 8] the Grand Jury for the United States of this district, in a very elegant entertainment to the Chief, Associate, and District Judges, The Attorney General and the officers of the Supreme and District Courts, at Fraunce's Tavern in Courtlandt-Street." After dinner "toasts were drank," the subjects of which were printed in the news report.—G. of U. S, F 10, 1790.

10 Washington writes: "Sat.——for Mr. Trumbull to draw my picture in his historical pieces."—Diary of Washington (ed. by Lossing) 90 and 190. Lossing adds in a foot-note that these "historical pieces" were the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He again sat to Trumbull on F 12, 15, 18, 20, 275 Mr 4, 223; Jl 8, 12, 20, etc.—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 113; Baker, Washington after the Rev., 171 et seq.


13 Washington records: "Walked in the forenoon to the house to which I am about to remove. Gave directions for the arrangement of the furniture, &c. and had some of it put up."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 90. See also his entry of Feb. 16.

15 Several Oneida Indian chiefs, who came to New York to visit Washington, Clinton, and "the Great Council Fire of the United States," are entertained by the Tammany Soc. in their wigwam on Broadway, at the Tammany Hotel, 115 Broadway). After speeches and toasts, the Oneidas performed a dance which was loudly applauded.——N. Y. Jour. of Pat. Reg., F 18, 1790. The society entertained the Creeks later in the year (see Ji 21 and Ag 2).

16 Trinity vestry passes a resolution "That a Pew be appropriated for the Use of the President of the United States & properly ornamented, and that another Pew, opposite to the President's be set apart for the Governor of the State and Members of Congress." It is also resolved "that the Bishop wait upon the President & acquaint him that the Corporation have agreed to offer him a Pew in Trinity Church."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). For view of the president's pew in St. Paul's Chapel, see Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 107-113.

The vestry also resolves "that the Pews in Trinity Church be sold on the first Day of March next precisely at the Hour of eleven in the Morning, & that the Church be opened or consecrated on the 24th of the same Month."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). Also, that "Streets upon the Church Lands to the Northward of Reade Street, at right Angles with Hudson's River [are to be] successively named as follows—via—Duane Street—Jay Street—Hudson Street—Provoost Street—Moree Street—Beach Street—Hubert Street."—Ibid.

18 Washington receives papers from the secretary of war relative to "a correspondence to be opened between Col. Hawkins, of the Senate, and Mr. McGeIlvray, of the Creek Nation, for the purpose of getting the latter, with some other chiefs of that nation to this place, as an expedient to avert a war with them."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 94. See, further, Mr. 10.

19 A bill is pending in the assembly to apply to public use the fort, certain adjoining lands, and the Battery (see F 4). Although the city claims "Title as well to certain part of said Lands as to the Soil from high to low Water Mark in the River in front of the said Fort and Battery and the Lands adjoining the same;" yet the common council conceives that "the applying of the whole of the said Premises to public Uses will be beneficial to the Community." It is resolved that the board "signify their Consent that the said Lands and premises above mentioned should be vested in the Mayor Aldermen and Commissioners of the City of New York in Trust to remain for such public Uses as the Legislature of this State shall from time to time declare &c for no other Use." The resolution is referred to the recorder to present it, if necessary, to the legislature.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 525. The bill was passed on March 16 (q.v.). The common council orders that the lamp committee "take on hand with respect to the removal of the Lamps to the House, in the Broad Way, taken for the Residence of the President of the United States."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 525

The mayor lays before the common council a copy of the state law passed on Feb. 18 (q.v.), as petitioned for on Jan. 15 (q.v.), "authorizing this Corporation to raise £13,500 by Lottery to discharge the Debt incurred by this Board in repairing & improving the City House." It is referred to the Finance Committee to report a Scheme & the most proper Method of conducting the Business of the said Lottery. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 525. The committee reported its scheme on March 4 (q.v.). A committee of the common council suggests that a cistern to contain the public lamp oil be erected "in the Yard behind the Bridewell." The expense, "with what labor & materials may be saved by the Alms House," will not exceed £50.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 525. See O 22.

Washington records: "Sat from 9 until 11, for Mr. Trumbull. Walked afterwards to my new house—then rode a few miles with Mrs. Washington and the children before dinner; after which I again visited my new house in my coach (because it rained)."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 95.

Washington's record of this day reads: "Few or no visitors at the levee to-day, from the idea of my being on the move. After dinner, Mrs. Washington, myself, and children removed, and lodged at our new habitat."—Washington's Diary (Lossing ed.), 96.

On the next two days, he was occupied "arranging matters about the house."—Ibid.

In a detailed description of Washington's personal appearance and manner of address, written by a man whose father met Gen. and Mrs. Washington in their house in New York in 1790, there is the following account of the new residence: "The home of Washington was in the Broadway, and the street front was handsome. The drawing-room in which I sat was lofty and spacious; but the furniture was not beyond that found in dwellings of opulent Americans in general, and might be called plain for its situation. The upper end of the room had glass doors, which opened upon a balcony commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River, interspersed with islands, and the Jersey shore on the opposite side. A grandson and daughter resided constantly in the house with the General, and a nephew of the General's, married to a niece of Mrs Washington—
States. It was a dinner of dignity. All the Senators were present and the Vice-President. I looked around the company to find the happiest faces. Wisdom, forgive me if I wrong thee, but I think the smile fell happily most nearly allied. The President seemed to bear in his countenance a settled aspect of melancholy. No cheering ray of convivial sunshine broke through the cloudy gloom of settled seriousness. At every interval of eating or drinking he played on the table with a fork or knife, like a drumstick." — *Jour. of Wm. Madaley*, 96.

The common council adopts the scheme of the lottery to raise money to discharge the debt incurred by the city for the alterations in the city hall.— *M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 528-30*. See Je 10 and 18, 1789; *Ja 15*, F 19, 1790. It was published in the *Daily Adv.*, Mr 15 et seq., and in other papers. For the next lottery, see *F 25*, 1791.

Gerard Baecker is mentioned in a record of this date as state treasurer. He is requested to deliver to the committee which was appointed "to direct the printing of the Notes to be circulated for small Change" (see *F 26*) the paper granted by the legislature for that purpose.— *M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 570.*

At this period, Washington recorded in his diary nearly every day his exercising on horseback, weather permitting, or in his coach or post-chaise with Mrs. Washington and the children, or his wife round the Battersea Park, *Washington after the Rev.*, 1745, and authorities there cited.

"Resolved that the Committee of Leases view the Ground above Mr. Lipenard’s adjoining to Spring Street & consider the Propriety of extending the said Street thro’ the Land of this Corporation to Hudson’s River." — *Trin. Min. (MS).*

An advertisement of this date shows that there was a theatre at No. 14 W. William St.— *Daily Adv.*, Mr 17, 1790.

Washington engages Col. Marisus Willett to go "as a private agent, but for public purposes, to Mr. McGillivray, principal chief of the Creek Nation" (see *F 16*). — *Washington’s Diary (Lossing ed.),* 90. On March 12, he signed his passport.— *Ibid.,* 104. Willett succeeded in inducing McGillivray to come to New York with the other chiefs of their nation (see *Je 21*), and a treaty was negotiated.

The Custom House is located at No. 6, Mill Street [present].— *S. William St. opp. Mill Lanel, adjoining No. 15 Duke Street.— Daily Adv.*, Mr 16, 1790. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974. It remained here until Sept. 1, 1798 (q.v.).

Marinus Willett writes from New York to De Witt Clinton: — *Since my arrival here I have paid a visit to the prison—The wretchedness there is past my power to attempt a description—If distress ever claimed Legislative assistance, the melancholy situation of the Confined debtors in this place demand attention. My former opportunities enabled me to know their case to be always uncomfortable more so than the religion of Christians or sentiments of humanity justly—but the former circumstances have no proportion to the present deplorable state of those unhappy people I do not trust nothing I can say will be requisite to induce you and the other Gentlemen with you to act for the city and the country in this case to make an effort in favour of relief for those unfortunate members of our community?"— *Letters to De Witt Clinton (MS.),* I: 15, in Columbia Univ. Library.

An advertisement announces the intended sale at public auction, on May 3, of "A Farm At the 1 mile stone on New York Island late the property of Col. Roger Morris—the mansion house in point of spaciousness is equal to any in this state, and from its elevated position not only enjoys the most snug and air, but affords a prospect extensively diversified and beautiful. The farm contains about 140 acres, the greatest part of which is meowing ground, and extends across the Island from the East to the North river. On the premises are a large coach house and barn, with a garden containing a variety of the best fruits."— *Daily Adv.*, Mr 12, 1790. Washington dined at the Morris house on July 10 (q.v.).

Washington receives an address from the Roman Catholics of the United States. — *Washington’s Diary (Lossing ed.),* 105.

The demolition of Fort George and the erection of a government house (see *Je 15, 1789*) are authorised by the legislature when it passes, on this day, "An Act for securing and improving certain Lands on the Hudson, for Public Uppers, and for other purposes therein mentioned." The fort and the "battery adjacent thereto" are declared to be at present "useless for the purpose of defence." The law provides that part of Fort George and certain adjoining lands, described by specific boundaries, shall be "for..."
1790 ever reserved for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and such works of defence as the Legislature shall from time to time direct," and that certain other lands near by shall be "vested in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, to remain for the purpose of erecting public buildings, and works of defence thereon; but without any power to dispose thereof, for any use or purpose whatever, and without any power of selling any part thereof." The principal landmarks mentioned in the description of the lands are the "dwelling-house of Captain Archibald Kenny," the "old secretary's office on Whittlestreet," the ground of Captain Thomas Randall, and the "lots which front on Pearl Street." The law also authorizes the city corporation "to cause the said Fort George to be demolished, and the ground wherein the said Fort stands to be levelled, and also to cause a bulk head to be erected [see Mr. 146,] from the end of the bulk head lately erected by them, continuing the same to the south-west bastion of the Battery aforesaid; and to sell and dispose of the buildings and materials of the said Fort, and to apply the moneys arising therefrom, towards the erecting the bulk head aforesaid." Gerard Bancker, Richard Varick, and John Watts are appointed commissioners "to cause a proper house and other necessary buildings, to be erected on some part of the lands, in the first enacting clause in this act mentioned, for the use of the government of this State; and to be applied to the temporary use and accommodation of the President of the United States of America, during such time as the Congress of the United States shall hold their sessions in the city of New-York," and the state treasurer is empowered to pay them $1,000 "for the purposes aforesaid."—Laws of N. T., 1790, chap. 26. See also Laws of N. Y., Vol. I. p. 89. On March 12, 1790, the commissioners advertised for plans for the government house.

The New York Manufacturing Society is incorporated. Its object is "furnishing employment to the honest industrious poor." The company's stock is limited to $50,000.—Laws of N. Y. (1790). chap. 26 (Greenleaf, II: 309). It opened a workshop, in which were a carding-machine and two spinning jennies, and employed altogether about 150 persons and 14 weavers. The "jennies continued to be spun with wool and to spin flax for sailcloth, but in the more rapidly organized and centralized cotton manufacture they were displaced almost immediately by Arkwright machinery" (see 1799).—Clark, Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S. 1607-1860, 191.

Washington is visited by "a Mr. Warner Millin, one of the People called Quakers; active in pursuit of the Measures laid before Congress for emancipating the Slaves."—Washington's Diary (Longing ed.), 105. These measures produced much agitation in congress and throughout the country.—See the Gaz. of the U. S., passim.

The common council appoints a committee "to view the Land at the Fort & Battery & report the necessary Measures to be taken by this Board with respect to the levelling of the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 531. See, further, M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 547.

The common council orders that Mr. Sands "deposit the Key of the Exchange Room in a proper House in the Vicinity so that access may be had to the Bell and the Cap of the Watchman be directed to dispatch one of his Men to ring it immediately on the discovery of Fire."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 531. On May 14, payment of £210 was made "for hanging the bell in the Exchange."—Ibid., I: 547.

The common council orders that the alderman and assistant of the West Ward "direct a Bulkhead to be erected to prevent the running out of the Earth in the upper part of Greenwich Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 531-32.

Resolved That the Committee of Leases be empowered to make, or confirm an Exchange with the Lutheran Congregation for Part of their Ground near Rector's Street."—Trin. Min. (M. S.) See II 12.

Richard Varick, John Watts, and Gerard Bancker, "commissioners appointed by a law of this State [see Mr 16] to build a Government House on the ground where Fort George now stands," advertise that "they are desirous of receiving plans for a house to contain, a room for the reception of the Legislature on public business, and drawing and dining room for special occasions; a drawing room for private use, a room for a library, together with other requisite apartments and accommodations. It is at present proposed to front the house towards the Boulevard, and that the extent in front shall be about eighty feet, and the depth as shall be found necessary."

"The sooner the plans shall be delivered is the more acceptable.

"Any person or persons willing to contract for the delivery of timber, scantling, shingles, bricks or other materials will be pleased to deliver their proposals in writing at the office of the state treasurer No. 8 Great Dock-street."—Daily Adv., Mr 14, 1790. See Mr 26.

Prof. John C. Van Dyke says: "at twenty-seven John McComb designed the façade of Government House in New York."—Rutgers College Cups. No. 14, entitled Queen of Building, Rutgers College, 1800, p. 14. However, the plan and elevation made by McComb were evidently rejected, as they do not correspond with those of the Government House as executed. They are reproduced as A. Pls. 10a and 10b, Vol. III. The architect of the building has not been positively identified but was probably James Robinson.—See descrips. of Pl. 75, I: 460-61, and A. Pl. 10a, III: 629.

The new Trinity Church is opened and consecrated, the service being attended by Pres. Washington, the bishops and clergy of all denominations, several members of congress, and other public officers, "together with an immense concourse of citizens." The sermon is preached by the Rev. Mr. Bech.—Daily Adv., Mr 26, 1790; descrips. of Pl. 105, III: 607, and Pl. 112, III: 619. Washington records his occupying his pew for the first time on this occasion, stating that it "was constructed, and set apart for the President of the United Sts."—Diary of Washington (1860), III. A letter from Albany contains the following: "I am happy to observe that the Legislature has granted eight thousand pounds for building a Government House [see Mr 16]. I fear the sum will be insufficient to do justice to the situation on which it is to be placed, which, for my own part, I conceive to be equal to any in America.

"I trust the Architect, who planned the Federal Building [L'Enfant], will have an opportunity of displaying his genius on the present occasion; and, from the taste he has displayed in the alterations and additions to the City Hall, I have no doubt that he will erect an edifice which will do honour to the city of New York."—A. Pl. Daily Adv., Apr. 1, 1790.

The common council, "conceiving it their Duty to use every Means in their Power to effect the complete removal of the Earth & Stone & levelling the Ground at the Fort & Battery so as to accommodate the Building to be erected there for the use of the Government[1] [see Mr 24] and also to continue the Wharf or Bulkhead, in the River, to the Corner of the Battery at Whitehall Slip [see Mr 16]; And this Board being at present destitute of the necessary Parliamentary Means for the purposes aforesaid," it is "resolved that an Application be made to the Legislature for raising the Sum of £5000 for the purposes aforesaid in addition to the Sum directed by Law for defraying the contingent Expenditures of this City this Year."

A petition to the legislature is drafted and agreed to for presentation.—M. C. C. (1794-1811), I: 533. The legislature's permission was received on April 6, 1796.

The board appoints Tobias Van Zandt and George Janeway commissioners "to superintend the taking down the Stone & removing the Earth of the Fort.—That they set apart & reserve such & so much of the Stone as may be necessary for the erection of the Govt House and that the residue of the Stone be sold under their immediate Inspection for the best price that may be had and that they render an acct thereof to this Board."

"They are allowed. 105. for each day either of them attends to this business, "to be divided between them."—Ibid., I: 534. See, further, Ap 6.

Acting favourably on a petition of the firemen, the common council agrees to allow a "complement" of ten men for each engine; because, in the case of the smallest engines, which are used to approach nearest to a fire," and are therefore best adapted for the Leaders [hose] to convey Water through Windows and narrow passages, "only the firemen "are willing to support them, as it is attended by a general wetting by the Water which gushes out of the Seams."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 533.

The legislature passes "An Act for building a Bridge across the Haerlem River." Lewis Morris, his heirs and assigns, are authorized, "at his and their own expenses, to build a bridge from Haerlem across the R. Haerlem tidal river and put the same in the act are: Not less than 30 feet in width, and between the centre arches thereof, shall be an opening not less than twenty five feet, over which shall be a draw not less than twelve feet, for the free passage of vessels with fixed standing masts." The toll-rates are also prescribed.—Laws of N. Y. (1790), chap. 37. Morris did not build, but sought financial aid in 1792 by proposing a plan of
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1790 a treatise for the purpose.—See O 12, 1792; Mr 8, 1793; Mr 24, 1795.

By an "Act for the further Encouragement of Literature," the legislature authorizes the regents to lease certain state lands (including Governor's Island) for the benefit of Columbia College and the academies in the state, and also grants them $1,000 "for the encouragement and promotion of science in the said college and the academies already incorporated." Governor's Island is to be so granted "that no more than two dwelling houses shall be erected on the said island."—Laws of N. Y., 1st sess., chap. 38. See Apr. 13.

With Maclay writing in his journal nothing of interest occurred, save a violent attack on Hamilton by Judge [Edmund] Burke of South Carolina, which the men of the blade say must produce a duel." Four days later, April 4, he wrote: "The town is much agitated about a duel between Burke and Hamilton. So many people concerned in the business may really make the fools fight."—Journ. of William Maclay (N. Y., 1800), 227, 230. None of the biographers of Hamilton makes mention of such a duel, which it would seem, did not culminate.


In response to the common council's petition of March 26 (q.v.), the state legislature grants permission for the raising of a sum not exceeding $5,000 by a tax on the real and personal estates of the inhabitants of New York City.—Laws of N. Y., 2d sess., chap. 50. See Apr. 6.

An act is passed by the legislature making it lawful for the treasurer "to cause the lot of land in the south ward of the city of New York formerly called the wegh-house lot to be sold at public vendue."—Laws of N. Y. (Swaine, 1790), chap. 54.

Washington records: "Sat for Mr. Savage, at the request of the Vice President, to have my Portrait drawn for him."—Washington's Papers (1791), 112.

The clerk of the common council presents to the board "a Map or Survey of the 10 Acres of Common Lands to be granted to Major L'Enfant agreeable to the Resolutions of this Board" (see O 12 and D 30, 1789). The board approves. The land is thus described: "Beginning at the North Corner of the Lane of two Roads Wide leading from the Post Road to the farm of David proportionode, thence N 40° 30' East seven Chains and sixty one Links, thence S 40° 40' 30' East seven Chains & eighty three Links thence S 35° 40' 30' West eleven Chains and seventy two Links & thence North 40° & 30' West, along the said Lane, nine Chains & thirty six Links to the place of beginning, containing Ten Acres of Land." The board orders that the clerk prepare a draft of the grant accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), 1: 726. A map was presented by the clerk to the board, who thereupon ordered that it be engrossed.—Ibid., 1: 539.

The position of this plot on the modern map would have been approximately between 66th and 70th Sts., east of Third Ave. See, further, Apr. 30.

The committee appointed (see Mr. 19) "to consider of the Repairs & Improvements necessary to be made to the Battery and the Mode of carrying them into effect" reports:

"That they have ordered the Survey accompanying this Report to be made of the Battery from the Wharf erected by the Corporation last year to White Hall Slip."

"That in the Opinion of the Committee the said Wharf should be continued extending in a right Line to the Point A in the Survey being the outermost part of the Bastion on the Flat Rock and from thence in a straight line to the Point B, being the Southern west point of the Battery, agreeable to the exterior Line A: B in the Survey.

"That the said Wharf so to be erected should in the Opinion of your Committee be constructed after a similar manner with the aforesaid part erected last Year and that Commissioners should be appointed to carry the same into immediate effect, authorized to make Contracts for the purpose in behalf of the Corporation upon the most economical Principles and that a Warrant be granted them upon the City Treasurer for said Pur-

positions for a sum not exceeding five hundred Pounds and that they be accountable to this Board for the expenditure thereof.

That the Commissioners so appointed should be instructed to lend every Assistance to the Commissioners for building the Government House, by level ground, digging the foundation for the Buildings about to be erected and preserving whatever Stone may be requisite for said Buildings & by lending every facility & Aid in their power to the said Commissioners.

The board appoints Ald. Isaac Stoughton, Asst. Ald. Peter T. Curtenius, and John Pintard as such commissioners, and advances $500 to them.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 336-37.

The common council requires the committee to "cause a Survey to be made of the Broad Way from the South side of the burten lutheran Church [s. w. cor. Broadway and Rector St.] northwards" for the purpose of new paving Broadway.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 353. See, further, My 14.

The commissioners for building the government house advertise that they will continue to receive plans (see Mr. 24) for the said house until April 12 at twelve o'clock, on which day, they mean to determine on the plan to be carried into execution. Masons and bricklayers, desirous to contract for the stone and brick work by the perch or rod are desired to send in their proposals without delay, to the state treasurer's office, No. 8 Great Dock.—Daily Adv., Apr. 7, 1790. The plan for the government house was adopted April 26 (q.v.). The architect has not been positively identified, but was probably James Robinson. See descrip. of Pl. 54-b, Vol. I.

Senator Maclay writes: "I went this afternoon to hear a negro preach. I can only say it would be a favor to religion in general if preachers manifested the same fervor and sincerity that were apparent in his manner. He declared himself unfurled, but he seemed to have the Bible by heart."—Maclay's Jour., 212.

The first act relating to the issuing of patents is passed and approved by Washington. It is entitled "An Act to promote the Progress of useful Arts."—Acts passed at the second session of the Congress of the U. S. (N. Y., 1790), chap. 7, p. 16. This was repealed by a new act of the same title, Feb. 21, 1793.—Ibid. (Richmond, 1791), chap. 55, p. 31.

The first patent was granted, on July 31, 1790, to Samuel Hopkins for "a new method of making pot and pearl ashes," the second, on Aug. 6, 1790, to Joseph Stacey Simpson for "Manufacturing candles;" and the third, on Dec. 18, 1790, to Oliver Evans for "Manufacturing Flour and meal."—List of Patents granted by U. S. (1790-1826), 4: Weber, The Patent Officer His Duties, Transactions, and Organization, 26. The third patent, signed by Washington, is still preserved in the patent office.

"A Foreigner" writes to McLean, the publisher: "I have remarked that New-York has the advantage of most of the other cities on this continent, in the accommodation it affords of hackney and jocketaches; but I cannot help observing the great impropriety which appears to me at Funerals, of the same carriages being used to convey the bodies of deceased children! Would it not be both decent and respectful to make use of a mourning coach upon these occasions? One Mourning Coach, I believe, would be sufficient for this city...."—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Apr. 10, 1790.

* * * * * a party of gentlemen went out with March's hounds, and put off a Fox near the five mile stone. They had a delightful afternoon at Kings-Bridge, and0 decided the best place to see the near the house of widow Days, where they were obliged to take off the dogs. Another Fox was put off, who afforded a fine chase round Fort Washington." There is to be another hunt on Long Island on April 13.—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Apr. 12, 1790.

Trinity vestry passes a resolution "that a Clock & Bell be procured for S't Paul's Chapel, and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church," and that a committee is appointed for this purpose.—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See F 8, 1796.

Trinity vestry resolves "that in future no black Persons be permitted to be buried in Trinity Church Yard, nor any except Communicants in the Cemetery at S't Paul's."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

A committee appointed by the Regents of the University advertises an auction, to take place on the first Tuesday in May at the Coffee House, for the lease of "Governor's or Nutter's Island" to the person who shall bid the highest annual rent for the term of twenty-one years.—N. Y. Packet, Apr. 13, 1790. See Mr. 31.
The commissioners appointed by the common council to con-duct the repairs of the Battery (see Ap 6) advertise for propos-als for delivering large spars and deck logs in this city in all the month of May.—*Daily Advertiser*, Ap 20, 1790.

15 Gerard Banker, state treasurer, issues a notice that all persons having demands against the forfeited estates of about 200 persons mentioned in the notice, and who are releivable by the act of May 12, 1784, shall exhibit their accounts to him within four months, that he may discharge them as the law directs; otherwise they will be barred from relief. *N. Y. Jour.*, Apr 22, 1790.

16 The common council orders "that Permission be given for the erection of the necessary Conveniences for the safe keeping of the Barge of the President of the United States, in Thames Slip."—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 539. See, further, O 5.

17 The common council orders that the commissioners of the almshouse appropriate the "Ground adjoining the Gallows" as "a Reach Yard for the Alms House."—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 539.

18 The common council resolves "that the Corporation of the Episcopal Church [Trinity] be informed that on their making Compensation to Hannah Baker to the amount of seventy pounds for the Improvements on the Triangular piece of Ground at the junction of the Post & Bloomingdale Roads," the board will grant this to Trinity on the same terms as agreed to by the board on June 24, 1789 (q.v.). It is ordered that the clerk communicate this resolution to the vestry, and request answer by April 30.—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 528, 536, 540. On Aug. 27, the board ordered that the clerk "apply to the Corporation of the Episcopal Church for a positive Answer" with respect to this land, and report it at the next meeting.—*Ibid.*, I: 585. The subject of a grant of this ground to Trinity had been under consideration since 1771 (q.v., JL 22), but was never made, owing to lack of agreement on terms. See, finally, S 10, D 11 and 24.

19 The common council, in taking for a city street that part of the ground of Dr. Thos. Jones (see S 9, 1789) that falls within Binley St., considers such action as proper under the provisions of the act already passed to lend or sell college lands, and that the proceeding can be taken at the city's expense. It therefore orders that commissioners report what compensation should be made to him.—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 540. Such report was recorded on July 9.—*Ibid.*, I: 566-62. Settlement was made on May 20, 1791 (q.v.).


22 A request is presented to Trinity vestry in behalf of Abraham Wilson, "praying that the Board do relinquish their incumbence on the property, and freely sold to him on the northwestern side of Greenwich Street in order that he may obtain a Sum of Money lately granted by the Legislature for the encouragement of the Earthen Ware Manufactury." Granted, with qualification.—*Trin. Min. (M.S.).* There was a pottery run by Abraham Wilson on the block bounded by Greenwich, Chambers, and Warren Sts. and West Broadway.—See the case of Bogardus v. Trinity Church, *a Sandford's Chancery Reports*. This was the earlier "Bowling Green" and "Vauxhall" site.—See L. M. R. K., III: 981. *Gaz. of Aug 8, 1787.*


24 A lottery scheme is advertised to raise £5,500 (agreeable to the act of Feb. 18, 1790), this sum being "part of the sum advanced by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the City Hall, for the accommodation of Congress, which does so much honor to the Architect, as well as credit to the City."—*N. Y. Packet*, Ap 24, 1790.

25 The Tammany Society unanimously resolves "that, as a mark of respect due to the memory of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, in commemoration of his republican virtues, and as an incentive to imitate the same, That this Society wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of one month."—*N. Y. Jour.*, Ap 29 (misdated 26), 1790.

An advertisement reads: "The Commissioners [for building the government house] having agreed on a plan for the said house [see Ap 9], and directed the cellar to be dug, continue to receive proposals for laying the foundation and erecting the said edifice, by the perch or rod. It is expected that the same will be done in a good workman-like manner, and a due attention paid to saving the materials, which are to be furnished by the Commissioners. Also, proposals from stone-cutters, for the water-tile, aster [ashlar], and other work in that line.

Also, proposals for supplying timber and scavenging of all sorts for the use of the said building. Also and also proposals from blacksmiths for the iron work, coarse and fine. It is requested that the above proposals will be made in writing, and delivered into the office of the state treasurer, No. 8, Great Dock-street, on or before Saturday next."—*Daily Advertiser*, Ap 26, 1790. The cornerstone of the government house was laid on May 21 (q.v.). See also descript. of Pl. 55-B, I: 418.

It being intimated to the common council that Maj. L'Enfant 30 declined to accept the grant of ten acres of the Common Lands, which the board intended to convey to him (see Ap 6), it is ordered that the clerk question him on the subject and report his answer, and that, if he should in the mean time be absent, he be suspended.—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 542. See, further, My 17.

An account of Columbia College, written to accompany an engraving of the building (see Pl 53-A, Vol. I), states: "The building (which is only one third of the intended structure) consists of an elegant stone edifice, three complete stories high, with four stair cases, twelve apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical room, and a school of elementary philosophy. . . . before the revolution. . . . the edifice was surrounded by a high fence, which also encloses a large court and garden; . . . "The college is situated on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of Hudson's river, which it overlooks; commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. . . . It is not exposed to the least danger from inundations since the peace. The funds produce, annually, about £1000. The library and museum were destroyed during the war. The philosophical apparatus cost about 300 guineas. Until the revolution the college did not flourish. . . . It has between thirty and forty students, in four classes. The number for several years has been increasing. The officers of instruction and immediate government are, a president, professor of languages, professor of mathematics, professor of logic and rhetoric, professor of natural philosophy, professor of geography, and a professor of moral philosophy. There are many other professors belonging to the university, but their professorships are merely honorary."—*N. T. Mag.*, My 1790.

"This is a day of general moving in New York, being [then as now] the day on which their leases chiefly expire."—*Journal of Henry C. B.C.,* Ap 26, 1790.

The common council orders "that the Gentlemen of the Law Society have permission to use the Court Room in the Exchange."—*M. C. C. (1784-1813)*, I: 543.

Thomas Greenleaf changes his paper to a semi-weekly, and alters the name to the *New-York Journal, & Patriotic Register*. The last issue with this title was that of Dec. 26, 1793.—*Early Newspapers*, II: 444; *Brigham, A. S. Proc.* (1917), 449.


Maclay records that he went again to dine with the president. "He seemed in more good humor than I ever saw him, though he was as usual to be heard the little of the conversation."—*Journal of Wm. Maclay*, 257.

Washington wrote: "A severe illness with which I was seized the 10th of this month and which left me in a convalescent state for several weeks after the violence of it had passed; & little inclination to do more than what duty to the public required at my hands occasioned the suspension of this Diary." Lossing adds that this "reduced him [Washington] to the verge of dissolution." He was confined to his chamber for several weeks. His chief difficulty was inflammation of the lungs, and he suffered from general debility until the close of the session of Congress in August.—*Washington's Diary* (and footnote by Lossing), 136. See My 15.
The celebration of the Tammany Society’s anniversary this year was the beginning of pretentious annual pages by the society and the introduction of “Long Talks.” The festival on this occasion began at Bardin’s Tavern and continued all day with meetings at the Brick Church, “Brodway & Battery,” and finally at Bardin’s again, where the society had its “wigwam.”—N. Y. Jour., My 14, 1790; Kilroe’s treatise on Saint Tammany, 178; N. Y. Mag., My, 1790. Senator Maclay records:

“This day exhibited a grotesque scene in the streets of New York. Being the old 1st of May, the Sons of St. Tammany had a grand parade through the town to the Brick Church, where they delivered their addresses. Delivered at one of their meeting-houses, and went away to dinner. There seems to be some kind of scheme laid of erecting some kind of order or society under this denomination, but it does not seem very well digested as yet. The expense of the dresses must have been considerable, and the money laid out on clothing might have dressed a number of their ragged beggars.”—Jour. of Wm. Maclay, 266.

Maj. L’Enfant’s answer, dated May 11, to the communication of Robert Benson, clerk of the common council (see Ap, 30), is placed on record: It reads: “Sir. In answer to your Request of Yesterday I will acknowledge herein, that the Idea suggested of a disinclination in me to accept of a Grant of the ten Acres of Common Land, your Letter alludes to, is perfectly agreeable with my Sentiments; and I therefore do not think it would be improper to refuse the Grant.”—M. C. C. (1784–1811), I: 545. See, further, Ja 19, 1801.

The common council adopts the plan of the committee (see Ap 6) for new paving Broadway. This states that “the regulation ought to take place from the Corner of the Bridewell Fence, and that the Crown of the Street be continued in a right line from that place until it joins the new Pavement at the Lutheran Church, the Places where the Difficulty of leading off[] the Water occurs, are, the head of Fair [Fulton] Street, Little Queen [Cedar] Street and Trinity Church opposite Wall Street. [Fair Street is nearly a dead level to William Street which being already paved a material Injury would arise to dig it down so as to lead the Water Eastward from Broadway.” The construction of sewers to drain water from the streets in this part of town is also involved in the plan, as detailed in the report. A survey accompanies it.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), I: 545-46.

The common council passes an ordinance “to prevent Swine from running at large in the City of New York.”—M. C. C. (1784–1811), I: 547. It provides that if they are found after the first day of June next, they shall “be forfeited to and become the property of any person who shall seize and take such swine.”—N. Y. Daily Gaz., My 29, 1790.

Maclay records: “Called to see the President. Every eye full of tears. His life dispersed of. Dr. Mac Knight told me he would stride neither with his own character nor the public expectation; his danger was imminent, and every reason to expect that the event of his disorder would be unfortunate.”—Maclay’s Jour., 266. See, My 24.

The common council approves the articles of agreement prepared to be signed by Elias Burger, Jr., “agreeable to a bargain made with him [see Ag 19, 1789] by the Committee for erecting a Wharf or Bullock at the Battery.”—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 548.

A committee appointed to report on a regulation of Greenwich Street,—“from Cortland Street to the north side of the Street at Kennedys Coach House,” makes its report and this is recorded in full. The report provides: “that Crown[,] Little Queen, Thames, and Provost Streets, Beaver Lane, and the Street between the Fort and Kennedys House, should all be regulated in such manner as to be on a strict regular descent from the Broadway, agreeable to the present survey thereof to the intersection of Greenwich Street when paved agreeable to this regulation, and that Oyster Pastry Street and Lombard [Lumber] Street be so regulated as to be upon an equal regular descent to discharge the water into the several streets aforesaid at their several interse[ctions].” See also Jl 16.

The committee further reports “that a Bullockhead must necessarily be built across the Slip at the lower end of Thames Street.”—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 548-49.

The Greenwich St. survey was made by “Goericke & McComb.”—Jour. of Wm. Maclay, 1790.

The common council orders that “the Committee for superintending the Works at the Fort & Battery confer with Col[.] Bauman as to the removal of the Ordnance Stores from the Store House to one of the Barrack Rooms.”—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 549.

The corner-stone of the government house (see Ap 26), “which is by a law of this state ordered to be erected on the lands at the Fort and Battery,” is laid by Philadelphia’s mayor, chancellor, chamberlain, chief justice, mayor, commissioners, master mariner, carpenter, and a “great concourse of respectable citizens.”—N. Y. Daily Gaz., My 22, 1790; Daily Adv., My 22, 1790.

This building was planned as a residence for Pres. Washington during congress’s sessions in New York City, but it was never used for that purpose because, before its completion, the scat of government was moved to Philadelphia (see Jl 1). It was occupied by Gov. Clinton and Jay from 1791 to 1797. For a description of the building, see 1791. See also descripts. of Pl. 55-b, I: 418; Pl. 63, I: 441-42; and Pl. 66, I: 443-45.

A building is nearly completed on Crown St. for the Masons, and will be consecrated on June 24. It will be used by two chapters or lodges: one, “the chapter of Royal Arch Masons lately erected in this city,” which, on May 18 last, adopted the name of “The Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons,” and the other, the Holland Lodge.—Daily Adv., My 22, 1790. This appears to have been the first building erected by or for the Masons in New York City. The corner-stone of the second was laid in Frankfort St. on Oc. 13, 1802 (q.v.), and the building there was consecrated on June 9, 1803 (q.v.). This was a perfect a misleading statement regarding the “Masonic Temple (First Site),” in the 1869 Hopkins Ref. Key, III: 954. Masonic temples were also erected in the Bowery and in Broadway before that on 213 St. was built. For the beginnings of the Masonic Order in New York, see N 28, 1793.

Richard Henry Lee writes from New York to Charles Lee: 23 

“The India Ships begin to arrive—one is already here & three more expected at this port within the Month . . .”—Letters of Richard Henry Lee, III: 519.

“The President of the United States is so far recovered that he rode out in his carriage on Monday last” (May 24).—Penn. Packet, My 29, 1790. On June 1, he was well enough to receive company at his house.—Ibid., Je 7, 1790. See, further, Je 3.

A petition of the Inhabitants at the Fly Market praying the Aid of this Board in the erection of an Arched Walk across the Kennel at the end of the Market in Queen Street also that the Stall of Henry Astor Butter be removed to the lower Market was read & granted.”—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 550.

The common council orders that lots be wharfed out between Catharine’s and Rutgers Slips, so as to complete the continuation of Cherry St. to Rutgers Slip, at the foot of Rutgers St.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), I: 551. See 1793, 1797, 1799. L. M. R. K., III: 996; Pl. 174, 175, Vol. III.

A “Federal salute” is fired from the Battery on the arrival of news by sloop from Newport that Rhode Island ratified the Constitution on the 29th. —Gaz. of the U. S., Je 2, 1790.

The house of representatives resolves that the next meeting of congress be held in Philadelphia.—Annals of Cong., II: 1678 et seq. See, Je 3.

The Tammany (or American) Museum is established “for the purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the history of America; likewise, every American production of nature or art.”—N. T. Directory (1794), 271; Am. Minerva, Ja 29, 1796; descript. of Pl. 95-b, III: 584. See 2, 1790, and My 21, 1791.

The Lombardy poplar “has lately been introduced into America,” by Monsieur Saulnier, superintendent of the French King’s botanical garden in Bergen county, New-Jersey, about four miles from Hoebuck ferry.—The N. T. Mag., (June, 1790), 341-43. As explained by Dr. John W. Francis, “The elder Michaux, under the direction of Louis XVI, had been sent to America, from the Garden of Plants de Paris he brought out with him the gardener, Paul Saunier, who possessed, shortly after, horticultural grounds of some extent in New Jersey. The Lombardy tree promised everything good, and Paul spread it. It was pronounced an exotic of priceless value; but like many things of an exotic nature, it polluted the soil, vitiated our own more stately and valuable indigenous products: and at length we find [1857] that American sagacity has proscribed its growth, and is daily eradicating it as uncouth and detrimental to the native riches of American husbandry,”—Old New York (1866), 21-24. For reference to its failure as a shade-tree, see Ap 18, 1795; and regarding its profusion in New York, see D 31, 1799.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1790
June 9

A New Yorker writes to one of the papers: "The determination of the House of Representatives [see My 31] to adjourn to Philadelphia, has occasioned much surprise. The necessity of a central situation is assigned as the cause of this vote; but Philadelphia is surely not the most central situation—.

"Public bodies are not influenced by the feelings which affect individuals; else how shall we account for the ingratitude which is displayed by the vote?—A few years ago, Congress was surrounded by enraged assassins—the lives of the members were threatened—the representatives of the States—the sovereignty of the Union, were insulted—the best men in America were at the mercy of ruffians . . . but the citizens of Philadelphia might by a slender effort have crushed this ignominious attack, and restored the energy of the laws. Congress implored protection—it was ignored. Philadelphia was threatened to become a city where lives were in danger—they were insultingly sneered at and told that the citizens of Philadelphia did not fear their departure, because they could not exist out of that city . . . Finding their persons in danger, they were compelled to depart—they were in fact disgracefully expelled, and after wandering from place to place, and suffering every kind of inconvenience, the citizens of New-York handsomely invited them to their city—made them a tender of their public buildings, and have continued for the space of five years to testify their esteem and respect for Congress as a body, and for its members individually by every mark of attention.

"When it was resolved that the new congress should assemble at New York, the Corporation, by considerable exertions, and at a great expense, erected and completed a magnificent building for their accommodation, and have furnished it in the most elegant and commodious manner: in short there is nothing equal to it in any part of the world; and while the citizens are paying taxes to defray this enormous expense, Congress propose to leave them without assigning any cause of displeasure. Still further to evince their disposition to accomodate the government of the union, the city is now erecting a noble mansion for the President of the United States—The corner stone was scarcely laid [see My 21], when this fresh proof of their respect for the government was repaid with a motion of adjournment to Philadelphia."


Washington writes to Lafayette, I have a few days since had a severe attack of the pernicious kind; am now recovered, except in point of strength. My physicians advise me more exercise and less application to business."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), 431.

Fitch's steamboat makes a trip from Philadelphia to Trenton and back, "the whole distance by water being about 80 miles."—N. Y. Jour., Je 15, 1790; Columbia Cent., Je 16, 1790. See also Philadelphia Evening Post, August 16, 1790, 395. J. E. 14.

Robert Richard Randall buys for $5,000 the country estate of Frederick Charles Hans Bruno Poeznitz, which, as "Minto," had formerly belonged to Lient. Gov. Andrew Elliott (see 1766). Mr. Randall resided on the property until his death. By his will, made in 1801, he established, principally on the basis of this estate, one of the most munificent charities in the country, for the support of aged and infirm seamen, directing that a suitable edifice he erected and denominated "The Sailors' Snug Harbor."—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 640. Randall's purchase of June 5, 1790, was of six parcels of land, containing in all 21 acres, and was recorded in Liber Deeds, XLVI: 212-16 (New York). The property lay, generally speaking, between the present Fourth and Fifth Aves., Waverly Pl., and 9th St.; on its eastern boundary it ran, a short distance above 10th St.—See L. R. R. K., III: 973; Pl. 175, Vol. III. See, further, Je 1, 1801.

Jefferson writes to WM. Short: "To-morrow I go on a sailing party of three or four days with the President . . . The President is perfectly reconstituted, and looks better than before his illness."—Baker, Washington after the Rev., 183.

The "Philadelphia Patriots" in New York report that it has been reported from Congress to remove President Washington to Philadelphia "for the benefit of dry air," as the air of New York is "too saline for his constitution." In proof of the assertion, the fact is cited (evidently in sarcasm) that a Philadelphia physician, who has been called to advise him, recommends that the President go on "a fishing party" to Sandy Hook, "in order to avoid salt air."—N. Y. Daily Gen., Je 9, 1790. See, however, Je 9.

Col. Thomas Redney (member of the continental congress, and first judge of the Mississippi Territory) writes in his diary, during a journey from Dover to New York: "I intended to have stayed at ferry & went into N. Y. today, but finding Expenses very high every day & that the President and all the State officers were gone out of town & frolicking, I thought it best to return home-ward . . . A little after passing the ferry met Mrs. Washington & another lady in a coach, they were preceded by a Servant about 4 miles a head, a few years ago, Congress was surrounded by enraged assassins—the lives of the members were threatened—the representatives of the States—the sovereignty of the Union, were insulted—the best men in America were at the mercy of ruffians . . . but the citizens of Philadelphia might by a slender effort have crushed this ignominious attack, and restored the energy of the laws. Congress implored protection—it was ignored. Philadelphia was threatened to become a city where lives were in danger—they were insultingly sneered at and told that the citizens of Philadelphia did not fear their departure, because they could not exist out of that city . . . Finding their persons in danger, they were compelled to depart—they were in fact disgracefully expelled, and after wandering from place to place, and suffering every kind of inconvenience, the citizens of New-York handsomely invited them to their city—made them a tender of their public buildings, and have continued for the space of five years to testify their esteem and respect for Congress as a body, and for its members individually by every mark of attention.

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of which are still very stout. The second leaden coffin supposed to contain the body of Lady Bellamont, probably belongs to someone else. For in the Gentlemen’s Magazine for December 1737, we are informed of the marriage of the Countess Dowager of Bellamont to William Bridgen, Esq., merchant of Mincing-lane, at Morton Court, near Ledbury. The marriage is entered in and the March Magazine of 1738, her death is announced on the 15th of that month in the 90th year of her age, four months after her aforesaid marriage. —Her title and age appear to correspond with the circumstances of Lord Bellamont’s life. These particulars, however, can better be ascer-
tained by the connections that family in Ireland. —Daily Advertiser, June 19, 1790. —Lady Bellamont removed in New York for several years after her husband’s death; but finally went to live in England, where she married a gentleman named Samuel Pyatts. She survived the Earl some thirty-six years.” —De Peyster, Life and Administration of Richard, Earl of Bellamont, (1879), 58.

“The plate of arms was by some one employed in prostrating the fort converted into teapoyard. Sic transit gloria Mundi!” —J. W. Moulton’s MSS, "Notes & Memoranda No 1", in N. Y. H. S.

Titles of nobility are abolished in France. —Anderson, Constitutions & Other Select Docs, etc. (1789-1907), 33-34.

The following plea for local historical research is published: “...the levelling the works of Fort George has awakened a public sense of the matter; transactions, which if improperly im-
proved may rescue many circumstances from total oblivion. The history of our state and city is very defective, especially in material to ourselves. It is to be hoped therefore such as possess a turn that way, will direct their views to recover what still remains.” —Daily Advertiser, Jan 19, 1790.

There is taken up from beneath the ruins of the chapel which formerly stood in Fort George a flat stone, on which is discovered the following inscription in Dutch:

Ao Do. MDCCLXII. W. KEITH, DR. GR. KEHEET DE GEMEENTEN DESEE

TEMPEL DOEN BOUWEN

In the year 1667, William Keith, Director-General, caused the con-
gregation to build this temple. —N. Y. Journal, Jan 25, 1790. Slight variations in the transcription of the original text occur in the Daily Advertiser, Jan 23; N. Y. Daily Gaz, Jan 23, 1790; N. Y. Mag., Jan 1790; and N. Y. Packet, Jan 24, 1790. The stone was removed to the belfry of the Garden Street Church, and was destroyed in the fire of 1857.—N. Y. H. S. Collections, 22 ser. (1849), II: 328-29.

For account of William Maclay thus describe the events of the day: “All the town was in arms; grenadiers, light infantry, and artillery passed the Hall, and the firing of cannon and small-arms, with beating of drums, kept all in uproar. The motion [for the senate to adjourn] was carried, and now all of us repaired to the President’s. We got some wine, punch, and cakes. From hence we went to St. Paul’s, and held the anniversary of the Independence. Mr. B. Livingston. The church was crowded ... I was in the pew next to General Washington. Part of his family and Senators filled the seats with us.” —Maclay’s Journal, 315-16.


On Aug. 20, $100 was paid on the contract. —Ibid., I: 579.

Washington sit again for Trumbull, who is drawing a portrait “at full length,” which the artist intends “to present to Mrs. Washington.” —Diary of Washington (1860), 145-46. In the cata-
logue of a loan exhibition of Washington portraits in 1889, Chas. Henry Hart said that this drawing was the “original of the life-size portrait in the City Hall, New York.” —Bowen, Hist. of the Centen-
nial Celebration of the Inaug. of Geo. Wash., 145. It is reproduced in ibid., opp. p. 21; the city hall portrait (see ibid 19) is reproduced and described in the present work, Pl. 51, I: 394.

The common council agrees to a committee report on a pro-
posed regulation and paving of Wall St. from Broadway to Broad-

Washington writes in his diary: “Having formed a Party, consisting of the Vice President, his lady, Son & Miss Smith; the Secretaries of State, Treasury, & War, and the ladies of the two latter; with all the Gentlemen of my family, Mrs. Lear & the two Children we visited the old position of Fort Washington
The common council agrees upon a regulation and survey of King (Blue), Little Queen (Cedar), Crown (Liberty) and Nassau Sts. The surveys of these streets are approved and filed; and it is ordered that an ordinance for paving them be prepared.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), I: 563–64, 565.

Inhabitants of the West Ward, in a petition to the common council, state that "the Pump standing in the Middle of the Broadway nearly opposite to the old Lutheran Church" is an obstruction, and ask that it be removed.—From original petition, in metal file No. 14, city clerk's record-room. It is endorsed "Petition for filling up the Well opposite the Burnt Lutheran Church—read and Granted. July 16 1790."

The regiment of militia of this city, under command of Col. James Aher, musters "on the regimental parade." From here they march to the race-ground, where, after being reviewed, they "were dismissed with all manoeuvres."—N. Y. J. June 1790.

The common council resolves "that The President of the United States be requested to permit Mr. Trumbull to take his portrait, to be placed in the City Hall as a Monument of the Respect which the Inhabitants of this City bear towards him."

It is ordered that Mayor Varick "be requested to wait on the President and communicate the foregoing Resolution."—M. C. G. (1784–1831), I: 565. See Jl 20.

The mayor presents to Washington the request of the corporation "that he would honor them with permitting Mr. Trumull to take his portrait to be placed in the City Hall . . . ." The President grants the request. "The Picture will be placed, in that Part of the Representatives Chamber, behind the Speaker's seat; and will be so introduced as not to be out of danger from being handled and sufficiently conspicuous from every part of the Room."—Daily Adv., Jl 21. It was finished on Sept. 2 (p. v.). This painting is reproduced and described as Pl. 51, Vol. I. It is a full-length portrait, and at the time the painter published his Autobiography (1841)—p. 164—"it was hanging in the common council room of the city hall. It is now in the governors' room there." See Jl 11.

Col. Alex. McGillivray, chief of the Creek Indians, and 21 warriors (kings, chiefs, and head men) of the Creek and Seminole nations, escorted by Col. Marinus Willett (see Mr 10), came to New York. They embarked at Elizabethtown Point at about 10 o'clock in the morning, in a packet-boat especially fitted to receive them, under the direction of Maj. Stagg, and arrived at Murray's Wharf at about 2 p.m. Here Gen. M'cLean, some troops, and the Tammany Society in full Indian costume received them. "The society was drawn up in two files, with the grand sashm at the head, who welcomed Colonel McGILLIVRAY ashore. He, with the warriors, marched in the centre of the society, which proceeded through Wall-street. When they came opposite the Federal Hall, Col. McGillivray, and the warriors saluted the Congress, who assembled for the moment of the day, and returned the compliment—The procession moved on to the Secretary at War's (Gen. Knox's, in the lower part of Broadway, where the several warriors smoked the calumet of peace, and next proceeded to the President's [escorted by Gen. Knox], where they were particularly introduced—after which they waited on Governor Clinton, still accompanied by the society, who afterwards attended them to the city tavern, where they took up their lodgings during their residence in this city." Here they dined in company with Gen. Knox, the senators and representatives from Georgia, Gen. M'Colm, the militia officers, and the officers of the Tammany Society.

"The Creeks seemed highly pleased with the polite and friendly reception they met with—and the pleasure was considerably heightened by the conviviality and good humour which prevailed at the festive board. . . ."

"The number of citizens that assembled on the landing of Col. McGILLIVRAY has not been equalled since the first arrival in this city of the President—so anxious were all ranks of seeing the strangers, and at the same time to testify their joy at the prospect which is now held up to us of establishing a perpetual peace and friendship."

The board also approves the report of a committee appointed "to ascertain a Line for straightening the East side of White Hall
Street from the South West Corner of Beaver Street to the north-west Corner of Great Dock Street."—Ibid., I, 568. A deviation from this plan was adopted on Sept. 17.—Ibid., I, 595.

27. The common council appoints a committee to "procure Survey, for the Streets [St.] from the Brickwell northwards & of the Streets in the vicinity leading to the River."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I, 568.

27. The legion of General Malcolm's Brigade and Col. Bauman's Regiment of Artillery, the whole commanded by Col. Rutgers, are "reviewed by the President of the United States, and Governor Clinton accompanied by the Kings, Headman, and Warriors of the Creek Nation [see note] late arrived. The troops appear to be complete in uniform and arms, and performed a variety of sallies and manoeuvres with great precision."—Penn. Packet, Ag 4, 1790.

The review was held "on Col. Rutger's ground."—Gaz. of the U. S., JI 28, 1790.

29. An entertainment on board the ship "America" (Capt. Sarley), lately from Canton, is "honored by the company of the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, several other heads of departments, the Governor of this state—Col. M'Gillivray, with the Kings, Headman, and Warriors of the Creeks, and a very respectable company of officers and soldiers."—N. T. Jour., JI 30; Penn. Packet, Ag 5, 1790.

30. City ordinances are passed "for the new paving of Nassau Street between the Land of John Frankfort Street—Paint Street from the Broad Way to Gold Street—& Beekman Street from Gold Street to Nassau Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I, 569.

The common council orders that "two of the City Surveyors Survey & lay out the Street leading from the East River between the Land late of James Delancey & the Heirs of Hendrick Rutgers deceased according to certain Articles of Agreement indented & made on the 21st day of Oct 1767 between the said James Delancy & the said Hendrick Rutgers. . . .—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I, 569. This was Division St.—L. M. R. K., III, 998.

A view of the light-house at Sandy Hook, drawn by Anderson and engraved by Tiebout, was published and described in the N. T. Mag. for this complimentary month.

2. A "Complimentary contribution" is held at the "great Wigwam" between the Company Society and the Creek Indians who are visiting the city (see Jl 21). "This conference was honored by the presence of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Chief Justice, of the United States, the Governor of this State, and the Mayor of the Corporation. A number of toasts were drank, a dance was performed by the Creeks about nine, several songs were sung by the members of the society, and about ten the society adjourned. An apparent satisfaction sat upon the brows of all present."—N. T. Jour., Ag 3 and 19; Daily Adv., Ag 4, 1790.

Kilroe says: "The friendly spirit with which the Creeks were imbued, in the course of their cordial entertainment by the Society, undoubtedly mollified their opposition to the whites and despite their distrust, influenced them to make the treaty of peace and friendship which was concluded between the United States and the Creek Nation by Gen. Knox, on Ag 19, 1790, for the amount of $1,721. The treaty was approved by Pres. Washington, and ratified by the senate on Ag 13 (q.e.)—N. T. Jour., Ag 17, 1790. See also the portrait sketches of the Creek chiefs, etc., drawn by John Trumbull, and reproduced in his Autobiography (1841), 146-9.

3. "Last week [probable on Aug. 3] the key of the Bastille, accompanied with a fine drawing of that famous building, was presented to the President of the United States, by John Rutledge, jun. Esq. to whose care they were committed by the illustrious patriot the Marquis de Lafayette, for that purpose. Mr. Rutledge arrived in the Chesterfield Packet."—Gaz. of the U. S., Ag 11, 1790. The "Chesterfield" arrived on Ag 2.—Ibid., Aug. 3, 1790.

Louis Otto, charged d' affaires, wrote on Ag 4 to his government in Paris: "In attending yesterday [Aug. 3] the public audience of the President, I was surprised by a question from the Chief Magistrate, 'whether I would like to see the Key of the Bastille?' One of his secretaries showed me at the same moment a large key, which had been sent to the President by desire of the Marquis de Lafayette. I assembled my surprise in observing to the President that 'he had not seen in America to do iron-work equal to that before him.' The Americans present looked at the Key with indifference, as if wondering why it had been sent. But the serene face of the President showed that he regarded it as a homage from the French nation."—Américana (magazine), July, 1911.

Lafayette's letter, presenting the key to Washington, is dated at Paris March 17, and reads as follows: "Give me leave, my dear General, to present you with a picture of the Bastile, just as it looked a few days after I had ordered its demolition [in July, 1789], with the main key of the fortress of despotism. It is a tribute, which I owe as a son to my adopted father, as an aid-de-camp to my general, as a missionary of liberty to its patriarch.

"Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), 494, footnote. He intrusted the key and drawing to Thomas Paine for transmission to President.

Paine writing from London on May 1 to Washington remarked: ... I feel myself happy in being the person thro' whom the Marquis has conveyed this early trophy of the Spoils of despotism, and the first ripe fruits of American principles transplanted into Europe, to his great master and patron . . . That the principles of America opened the Bastille is not to be doubted, and therefore the Key comes to the right place . . . I have permitted no drawing to be taken here, though it has been often requested, as I think there is a propriety that it should first be presented. But Mr. West wishes Mr. Trumbull to make a painting of the presentation of the Key to you."—From Moncure D. Conway's Life of Thomas Paine (1892), I, 273. A copy of this letter, framed, hangs on a wall at Mount Vernon. Mr. Paine, in a note accompanying the key, Paine transmitted the present by J. Rutledge, Jr., who set out from London on May 31, on which day Paine wrote again to Washington so informing him.—Ibid., I, 274.

Washington wrote to Lafayette on Aug. 11 to acknowledge receipt of the key, which he refers to as "the token of victory."—Writings of Geo. Washington (Ford ed.), 495; see also p. 494.

On Dec. 13, Otto, the French chargé, wrote to his home government: "The Key of the Bastille, regularly shown at the President's audiences, is now also on exhibition in Mrs. Washington's salo[n], where it satisfies the curiosity of the Philadelphians. I am persuaded, Monsigneur, that it is only their vanity that finds pleasure in the exhibition of this trophy, but Frenchmen here are not less the piqued, and many will not enter the President's house on this account."—Américana, July, 1911. See also Loting's Mount Vernon and Its Associations (1859), 217; Wilkuch, Mount Vernon (1916).

Evidence that ice houses existed at this time is found in the following item: "After we got through Hell Gate we drank a bowl of Punch made with Ice which Mr. Yates a passenger had took on board at N. York. This was very curious to see Ice at this season of the year—which is kept [as Mr. Yates informs us] through the summer in houses built on purpose."—MS. Jour. of Ephraim Hoyt cited in Chron. of Am., IX: 971 (footnote).

The Dutch Church applies to the common council for a grant, in fee simple, at a cost of $1,000, of a piece of land in Montegomery Ward "heretofore granted to the said Church on an annual Rent reserved of £70 per annum."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I, 572. On Aug. 10, the board consented.—Ibid., I, 579. On Aug. 27, after grant and release, sealed and signed by the mayor, were "to be delivered to the Parties on the Treasurers notifying the Clerk that the consideration Money and Rent due is paid."—Ibid., I, 579. This grant to the Dutch Church conveyed the block bounded by King George (William) St., Queen (Pearl) St., Thomas (Duanne) St., and Rose St.—now traversed by New Chambers St. It was made on the express condition that the land was to be used only for a church and cemetery.—Liber City Grants, D: 636. The city, however, released the church from the conditions.—Liber Deeds, CCCLIX: 372. See also Liber City Grants, C: 545.

Ald. McCormick, of the committee appointed to superintend and direct the printing of "a further Emission of Notes for small Change" (see summary under F 26), reports that they "procur'd the printing of & had delivered to the Treasurer three thousand nine hundred & fifty Sheets containing 47,400 Notes—of 1d each . . . . £197/io—47,400 1d —of 2d . . . . 395—47,400 2d —of 3d . . . . 592/io—£185 7s. 3d.

"deduct for imperfect Sheet . . . . 11 8s. 11d.

Total 11831 11d."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1790

"Which said Notes were adopted by the Board & ordered to be issued.

10

"A Receipt of the Treasurer for the said Notes was read & ordered to be filed." The mayor issues a warrant on the treasurer to pay Ald. McCormick £103:36 for the paper procured by him to print the notes on.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 572-73. See further, Mr 11, 1791.

12

"The common council resolves "that His Excellency the Governor of this State [George Clinton] be requested to permit Mr. Trumbull to take his Portrait to be placed in the City Hall as a Testimony of the Respect which this Corporation bears towards him." It is ordered that Mayor Varick "be requested to wait on his Excellency and communicate to him the following Resolution."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 577. See further, S 24, 1791.

13

"The common council appoints a committee "to take the Charge & Care of the City Hall on the adjournment of Congress from this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 578.

The common council refuses a petition of Wm. P. Smith and others "to open the Doors of the City Hall to the Revd Mr John Murray Minister of the Gospel in the Universal Church from Boston."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 579.

15

"Yesterday [Ag 13] the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation [concluded on Ag 7] was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in presence of a large assembly of citizens.—The Vice President of the United States—the great officers of State—his Excellency the Governor—and of several members of both Houses of Congress.

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"At 12 o'clock the President of the United States, and his suite—General Knox, the commissioner; the clerks of the department of the Secretary at war; Col. M'Gillivray, and the Kings, Chiefs, and warriors of the Creek nation being assembled, the treaty was read by the Secretary of the President of the United States.

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"The President then signed the treaty—after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace; and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it; Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the President, and received the tokens.

18

"This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the President; a song of peace performed by the Creeks concluded this highly interesting, solemn and dignified transaction."—Gaz. of the U. S., Ag 14, 1790 (with the text of the treaty).

There are placed on record the following letters received by the common council from the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, of the United States. The first reads:

"New York 12th August 1790.

"Sir,

"It is with great pleasure that, in obedience to an Order of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to enclose their Resolution of this date, which was unanimously agreed to; and in behalf of the Senate, I request that you will be pleased to communicate the same to the Corporation of this City, and at the same time signify to them, that it is the wish of the Senate, that the Corporation will permit such Articles of furniture &c. now in the City Hall, as have been provided by Congress, to remain for the use of that Building.

"I am, Sir,

"Your Most Obedient 

"Humble Servant.

"John Adams

"Vice President of the United States and

"President of the Senate"

The enclosed resolution is as follows:

"United States of America

"In Senate August 15th 1790

"Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Senate be given to the Corporation of the City of New York, for the elegant and convenient accommodations provided for Congress.

"A. Atten.

"Sam. A. Otis Secy"

The other letter, dated Aug. 11, makes the same statements on behalf of the house of representatives, and is signed by their speaker, "Fred. A. Muhlenberg." Their resolution of thanks, which they enclosed, was expressed in the same words as those of the Senate, and was attested by "John Beckley Clerk."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 575-76.

"On Sunday morning, the 15th inst, the President of the United States embarked for Newport, on a visit to the state of Rhode Island, accompanied by Governor Clinton, Mr. Jefferson, Secretary of State; the Hon. Judge Blair, Mr. Smitu of S. Carolina, and three gentlemen of his family."—Penn. Pachts, Ag 28, 1790.

19

"The three last named were Col. Humphreys, Major Jackson, and Mr. Nelson. The journey was made on the packet "Hancock" (Capt. Brown).—Gaz. of the U. S., Ag 18, 1790.

Washington did not include Rhode Island in his New England tour in Oct. and Nov., 1789. Rhode Island having ratified the Constitution on May 29, 1790, he determined to make a special tour to that state, which was the last to come into the Federal Union. For incidents on this trip, see Baker, Washington after the Rev. 191 et seq.

The common council orders "that the Street Committee direct Surveys for the Regulation of Mill Street & Great Dock Street from Coenetics Slip to White Hall Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 577.

"Estimates & assessments for the paving of Wall Street from the Broad Way to Broad Street—Kings Street from the Broad Way to Queen Street—and Smith Street from Duke Street to Great Dock Street" are ratified by the board.—Ibid., I: 581.

20

A public whizzer is still employed as a city functionary. The common council agrees that Joseph Shovey receive £18 for his former Services," and that £33 per annum he allowed him "for his Services as well without as within the Bridewell in future."

A warrant for the first amount issued immediately.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 578, 579, 605, 633. See, further, O 14, 1808.

Washington returns to New York from his trip to Rhode Island, 21

"after a fine passage of 24 hours only." The return trip, like the outgoing one (see Ag 15), was made on a Sunday.—Gaz. of the U. S., Ag 25, 1790.

The common council orders that the whole exterior of the 22

city hall be painted, and necessary repairs made "for the preservation of the Buildings."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 583. On Sept. 17, £100 was advanced "on Acc't towards Repairs to the City Hall."—Ibid., I: 594. On Oct. 29, £100 more.—Ibid., I: 608. On Nov. 12, £100.—Ibid., I: 611. On Dec. 24, £200.—Ibid., I: 618.

The common council adopts specifications for the grading and paving of Duke, Princess, Garden, Chestnut, and Cherry Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 583-84.

The common council approves of a scheme for a second lottery under the same regulations as the last (see Mr 4), the drawings to commence the first Monday in Jan., 1791.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 585. A marginal note says this is "to reimburse expenses for repairing the City Hall."

The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant to pay Ald. Stoutenburgh, one of the commissioners (see Ap 6), £1,500 "towards the Wharf at the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 586. On Oct. 22, Stoutenburgh received £1,000 for the same purpose.—Ibid., I: 607.

The governor of the state and the mayor and aldermen of the city of New York dine with Washington, who informs them "of
his intention to visit Mount Vernon—and that he should leave the city on the Monday following" (Ag 30). He expressed "the deep sense he had of the respectable attention which the corporation in particular, and the city citizens in general had shown him personally, and as a first magistrate of the United States—and added that it was with the utmost regret that he should quit a residence which had been rendered so agreeable to him." The published report of the announcement states that "Mrs. Washington appeared greatly affected on the occasion."—Gaz. of the U. S., S 1, 1790. Washington expressed a wish that his departure might not "be noticed." The corporation of the city, however, met in the evening and agreed "to pay their respects to this illustrious personage on his departure."—N. T. Jour, Ag 31; Columbian Centinel (Boston), S 4; Penn. Packet (Phila.), S 2, 1790.

At about nine o'clock, the "Corporation" of the city attended "at the presidency in Broad-way," to pay their respects to Washington. The governor, the "executive officers of the government, several other officers, gentlemen of the clergy, and others, had already assembled to take their leave." At about ten o'clock, "the procession moved for the President's barge, which was laying at M'Comb's wharf, on the North-river, in the following order: Sheriff, with his insignia of office. Marshals and Constables, with insignias. Gov. Clinton—President—Chief Justice Jay. The executive officers of Government.

Corporation of New-York.

Several Officers.

Clergy. Citizens.

"At the wharf, the escort opened to the right and left, when the President, his Lady, &c. accompanied, marched forward and entered on board the barge, under the discharge of a salute of thirteen guns from the Water-Fort." As it was not generally known that we were that day to bid a final adieu, little or no preparations could be made, and as but few citizens knew of the circumstance, the concourse of people was not so great as otherwise it would have been. The barge was manned with thirteen men, in a uniform of white jackets, and black caps; the weather was serene and beautiful, and a few minutes landed them at Powles-Hook ferry, where the carriages of the President and Suite, were waiting.

"The Custom House barge was manned on this solemn occasion; on board of which the officers of the customs accompanied the President's barge, and brought back the gentlemen from Powles-Hook, of whom the President and Lady, with an apparent sensibility, took an affectionate leave."—N. T. Jour, Ag 31, 1790.

On arriving at Powles-Hook, Washington returned "the elegant barge" to the citizens who had presented it, with the following letter to Capt. Thomas Randall, which expressed his farewell and good wishes to the City of New York:

"New York, August 30th, 1790.

Sir,

"On the 2d of May, 1790, I wrote you, requesting that my acknowledgments might be offered to the gentlemen who had presented an elegant barge to me, on my arrival in this city. As I am, at this moment, about commencing my journey to Virginia, and consequently shall have no further occasion for the use of the barge, I must now desire that you will return it, in my name, and with my best thanks, to the original proprietors at the same time I shall be much obliged if you will have the goodness to add, on my part, that in accepting their beautiful present, I considered it a pledge of that real urbanity which, I am happy in declaring, I have experienced on every occasion during my residence among them; that I ardently wish every species of prosperity may be the constant portion of the respectable citizens of New-York; and that I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the polite attention of the citizens in general, and of those in particular to whom the contents of this note are addressed.

"I am, with sentiments of regard and esteem, Sir, your most obedient and very humble servant.

"George Washington"

"Thomas Randall Esq."

—Ibid., S 3, 1790, citing the N. Y. Mag.

Besides the president and Mrs. Washington, the travelling party comprised Eleanor Parke and George Washington Parke Custis, the two grand-children of Mrs. Washington, Maj. William Jackson, Thomas Nelson, two maids, four white and four black servants, and sixteen horses.—Baker, Washington after the Rev., 194-95, footnote.

In this month, General Gates and Mrs. Gates came north from Virginia, "to take possession of their new and elegant seat on the banks of the East River, in the vicinity of the City of New York."—Daily Ado, O 4, 1790. This place was "Rose Hill." See F. 2. Henry Wansey, on May 23, 1794, refers to it as "a very pleasant country situation, about three miles from New York, on the borders of the Sound; from which you have a good view of Long Island, and of the shipping ..."—Jour. of an Excursion to the U. S., 79. See, further, J 31, 1794.

"The public were some time since informed in the Massachusetts Centinel, that a Bust of the President of the United States had been executed by M. Gullager [sic] of Boston, in Plaster of Paris; this statue, the first of the kind ever produced in the United States, is now in this city; several gentlemen of late have seen it, and it is pronounced a fine likeness ... We are informed that the statue is open for inspection at Mrs. Loring's No. 4, Broad-Way, near the Bowling Green."—Gaz. of the U. S., 1790. It should be noted that Jean Antoine Houdon modeled a bust of Washington from life in 1785.—Hist. of the Centennial of Washing- ton's Inauguration, ed. by Bowen, 542-43, citing Charles Henry Hart. Gullager painted a portrait of Washington in 1789.—Ibid. The following notice is published: "All persons having demands against the Household of the President of the United States, are requested to exhibit them for settlement at his late Dwelling House in Broadway, before the 15th of September."—Daily Ado, S 1, 1790.

Estimates and Assessments for the paving of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street from the City Hall to Maiden Lane" are ratified.—M. C. C. (1784-85), 1: 588. See S 19; O 11. In 1793, the museum was moved to the exchange (see O 15 and N 1, 1793).

A petition from Benj. S. Judah to the common council for a Grant of the Soil under the Water in front of his Land at Haerlem is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-85), 1: 588. On Oct. 22, the committee reported that "the said Premisses consist of a Piece of Sedge or Thatch at Haerlem lying between high & low Water mark in Haerlem River in front of the upland there belonging to the Petitioner That the whole of the said River to low Water Mark on the Westchester side thereof is included in the City of New York as appears by the express Words of the Charter and all the Land between high & low Water mark on the Haerlem side of the said River being granted by the Charter to this Corporation and expressly excepted and reserved to them in their Settlement of the Line with the People of Haerlem, the Committee are of Opinion that the Land prayed for by the Petitioner belongs to this Corpora tion ..." The board agrees with the committee that an accurate survey be prepared before making the grant.—Ibid., 1: 606.

In explaining, in a report, why a petition for a grant of a water lot on the west-side of Beekman Slip cannot be granted, the committee adds the following general observation:

"The Committee wish to impress this Board with the importance of preserving every Slip as wide and Capacious as possible. The increase of the City is naturally followed by a proportional increase of the Coasting trade, The harbours for which are at present scarcely sufficient for their accommodation and in a few years they will be under the necessity of laying off in the Stream, or submitting to pay a heavy Wharfage to the proprietors of private Wharfs which must operate as a direct Tax upon the necessities of Life.

"The Committee are therefore of opinion that it will be well in this Board, to countenance such measures which a Neighbour hood may adopt to extinguish the claim of preemption of individuals..."
The common council approves a plan for regulating Chatham St., from Tryon Row to Frankfort St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 590.

The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay John Trumbull $161.74 for his portrait of Washington (see JI 19 and 20)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 591.

A news item describes the portrait as "...a fine thing it is; designed & executed in his superior style of excellence..."

The whole piece is designed to convey to posterity an idea of The Man, at the most interesting period, when he finished his career of military glory—the evacuation of New York. It is therefore a warm, & highly ornamental business in every respect."—Colburn's City Cen., 3: 111. Gez. of the U. S., S 18, 1790. See Pl. 51, Vol. I.

In his Autobiography (1841), 164, Trumbull describes the astonishment of the Creek Indians on seeing the painting, on Washington's invitation, while in the room stood Washington himself in the uniform shown in the painting.

In a letter to Thos. Brand-Hollis, Mrs. John Adams again describes Richmond Hill (cf. S 27, 1790): "I have a situation here, which, for natural beauty, may vie with the most delicious spot I ever saw. It is a mile and a half distant from the city of New York. The home is situated upon an eminence; at an agreeable distance flows the noble Hudson, bearing upon its bosom the fruitful productions of the adjacent country. On my right hand, are fields beautifully variegated with grass and grain, to space, and, like the valley of Honiton in Devonshire. Upon my left the city opens to view, intercepted, here and there, by a rising ground, and an ancient oak. In front, beyond the Hudson, the Jersey shores present the exuberance of a rich, well-cultivated soil. The venerable oaks and broken ground, covered with wild shrubs, which surround me, give a natural beauty to the spot, which is truly enchanting. A lovely variety of birds serenade me morning and evening, rejoicing in their liberty and security; for I have, as much as possible, prohibited the guns from invasion."—Letters of Mrs. Adams (ed. by C. F. Adams, 1849), 145-46. See Ja 16, 1794.

A committee of St. Tammany's Society, in a petition to the common council, states "That the said Society, instituted on a patriotic basis, hath so greatly increased in the number of its members, as to render any private accommodations for its meetings altogether insufficient." They also state that "they have opened a subscription to enable them to erect a building equal to several uses, and from their great success have reason to anticipate a speedy completion of their intentions." They ask "permission to use the exchange-room weekly, as a temporary accommodation."

From the original petition, endorsed "granted," in metal Ric. N. Y. city clerk's record-room—M. C. C. (1784-1831), M: 595.

On receiving information "that the Corporation of the Episcopal Church declined accepting a Grant of a Triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingeale Roads on the Terms determined on by this Board on the 16th of April last" (q.v.), the common council orders "that the Treasurer demand and receive all the Rent due & which shall become due and also all Monies which shall have been received by any Persons for Rent due on the said Piece of Ground."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 592, 610. See, further, D 11 and 24.

The common council adopts a plan for the regulation of Church St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 593.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs, take such measures respecting the Flagging before St. Paul's & Trinity Church as they may think prudent."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

On the same day, "A letter from Mr. Lot Merkle dated the 13th of September 1796, written by order of the Corporation of the United German Lutheran Churches was read, thereupon resolved, that after the Lots on the South side of Rector Street are surveyed, the Line between this Corporation and the Lutheran Congregations, run along the Eastern side of the most Easterly of those Lots, & that Dreds be executed accordingly."—Ibid.

The common council adopts plans of the street committee for regulating the pavement in Broadway at Vesey St.; also for regulating Murray and Robinson Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 595-96.

The common council pays the balance of $188.95 due "for erecting the Oil Store" (see Ja 29)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 596.

The great and rapid improvements which have been effected in this city within a few years, observes a correspondent, have greatly added to its beauty, and attracted the attention and applause of strangers of every class—but as these improvements are confined chiefly to the court end, those families which reside in the retired streets find great cause of complaint." He makes particular reference to the streets "which lead from between the Friends meeting and the head of Queen-street, into the swamp, on both sides, particularly Rutgers' street," which he says are very dangerous on account of the water lying in the street.—N. Y. Jour., S 21, 1790.

"Governor Clinton's picture [see Ag 10] is in hand, painted [by Trumbull] at the expense of the corporation; ... The price for each [this and Washington] is an hundred guineas."—N. Y. Jour., S 21, 1790. The exact sum paid for this portrait, on July 1, 1791 (q.v.), was the same as for Washington's (see S 2)—$1861.14.

A long poem entitled "Picture of New-York—August 1790," alludes to various features of New York life. Reference is made to senators who...
mission of Vermont into the federal union."—N. Y. Mag. (O, 1790), 611.

5 The "annual review and inspection of the Light Horse, Artillery and Infantry of the city and county of New York" takes place. About 2,000 appear, under arms, under command of General Malcolm.—Gaz. of the U. S., O, 6, 1790.

Mayor Varick informs the common council "that the Gentlemen who had provided the Barge for the use of the President of the United States during his Residence in this City" have proposed "to present the said Barge to this Corporation." The board requests the mayor "to thank the Gentlemen for their Intention and to inform them that as this Board can have no use for the said Barge they decline an acceptance of her."—M. C. G. (1784-85), I: 602.

The committee appointed on Sept. to report a recommendation "That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flat Stone along Chatham Row to the Northwest corner of the Presbyterian Church Yard . . ."

That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flat Stone along the westerly side of Great George Street [Broadway] beginning at the Corner of Vesey Street at the intersection of the Kennel," and extending (the grade being specified) to the intersection of Barclay, Robinson, and Murray Sts., respectively.

That a foot Walk of sixteen feet broad be paved with Brick or flat Stone ascending from the Corner of the Bridewell Fence to as great a Distance as the situation of the Ground and the convenience of the public Buildings will admit in order that a descent for as much of the Water from the Ground in front thereof as possible may be obtained . . ." The board orders that ordinances be prepared for such paving.—M. C. G. (1784-85), I: 602-3. Ordinances were adopted on Oct. 11.—Ibid., I: 603, 607.

These walks have been erroneously mentioned as the first sidewalks laid in New York (Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 135-36; Costello, Our Firemen, 51)— Cf. Je 11, 1792. For payments for the present work, see JI 21, 1791. See further, My 13, 1791.

"The White House, at the corner of Whitehall and Pearl streets," is advertised for rent, Cary Ludlow, No. 184 Water St., offering terms.—Daily Ady., O 5, 1790.

A lottery scheme is advertised, for the purpose of raising the residue of the sum granted by an act of the legislature on Feb. 18, 1790, to defray the expenses incurred by the corporation for repairing and enlarging the city hall.—N. Y. Packet, O 7, 1790.

6 The trustees of the first Presbyterian Church in this city having finished a convenient building for a charity School at a considerable expense, propose to open the School in the course of next week.—Daily Ady., O 8, 1790. See also Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers (1815), 264-65.

John Pintard writes to Dr. Jeremy Belknap of Boston: "I am exceedingly indebted to you for your present of the Indian Bible, which came safe to hand. I shall deposit it with your permission and in your name in the American Museum [see Je], lately instituted by the St. Tammany's Society in this city for the express purpose of collecting and preserving everything relating to the natural or political history of America. A small fund is appropriated to that purpose, and should the Society exist, this branch of it may arrive to something useful."

11 I have not time to explain the principles of this Society, of which I am a member, further than that it is a political institution founded on a strong republican basis, whose democratic principles will serve in some measure to correct the aristocracy of our city."—Kline, St. Tammany, 135-36, citing Belknap Papers, III: 490. See Ap 6, 1791.

The New York issue of the Gazette of the United States (see Ap 15, 1789) appears on this day. It was removed to Philadelphia, where publication was continued with the issue of Nov. 5.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 431; Early Newspapers, II: 410.

The minutes of the Medical Society of the State of New York contain a plan for a dispensary "for the medical relief of the sick poor of the City." After the minutes, this query appears: " Might not the New York Hospital, now empty and useless, be advantageously converted into an Alms House, with cells for lunatics, the present Alms House into a Dispensary, the garden into a Bo-
“Medals of the President of the United States, from one to two dollars, may be had at the Printing Office, Franklin’s Head, Hanover Square.”—N. Y. Daily Gaz. N 12, 1790.

4 Two large balloons are “let off” from the “heights of the Broadway.” They cross the North River, and disappear in the direction of Philadelphia.—N. Y. Jour., N 15, 1790. It was later reported that upwards of £700 was taken and lost at play, on the night of the grand gala last week at Balloon-House in the Broadway.”—Ibid., N 22, 1790.

23 Attention is again called to the improvements being made in the city, which is “every day growing into symmetry, elegance and beauty.” Her ancient limits are now extended a considerable distance into the Hudson, and “a mound, strongly compacted and solid as the earth itself, is nearly carried round the southwest point of the island.” When finished, it will effectually prevent encroachments of the water. The government house, “which is now nearly roofed, is a grand and noble structure, pleasing to the eye, and does no less honour to the taste of the architect than to that honourable body, whose public spirit furnished the means of thus elegantly accommodating the first magistrate of this opulent state.” The city hall is “the finest building in the United States.”—Daily Adr., N 23, 1790. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968. For a contemporary description of the government house, see 1791. See also Pls. 55-b and 66, Vol. I. and A. Pls. 10-a, b, and c, Vol. III.

The common council appoints a committee to “apply to the Governor of the Hospital for the use of the poor, that building as an Alms House.”—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 614. The governors of the hospital met at the Coffee-House on Dec. 13 and considered the question adversely, such use of the building being “foreign to the object of their Charter.” This was reported to the common council on Dec. 24.—Ibid., I: 617.

Dec.

The charity school, whose house, in the rear of Trinity Church, was burned in September, 1796, was at this period kept in John St. The school-house belonging to the Dutch congregation was opposite “the Old Dutch Church.” The school-house of the Presbyterians was a brick building, erected during the summer of 1790, in Nassau St., opposite “the New Dutch Church.”—N. Y. Mag. (Dec., 1790), 727-28.

4 The Board [Trinity vestry] agreed to the sale of two lots of ground near the Air Furnace fronting to Greenwich Street, the one at fifty Pounds, and the other being a Corner lot at seventy Pounds.”—Trin. Min. (MS.). The air furnace stood on four lots, occupying a square 100 x 100 on the south-west corner of Park Place and Broadway, now covered by the Woolworth Building. It is shown on a survey (in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L.) made by Bancker for Abijah Hammond, April 2, 1795, of land on the north-west corner of Church St. and Broadway (also covered now by the Woolworth Building), where Hammond built the fine residence which he sold in 1799 to John C. Vandenhove.

Resolved that a suitable Bell be provided for Trinity Church, and that the Committee of Repairs procure the same at the most reasonable Rate.”—Ibid.

Ordered that the School Committee ascertain the Expenditure of building a suitable House for the Charity School.” At the next meeting consideration was “deferred.”—Ibid.

6 The third session of the first congress begins at Philadelphia.—Jour. of House of Rep. (1790-91), 5. This was the first session to be held in the city.

Isaac Varian having petitioned to be allowed “to hire the triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post and Bloomingdale Roads” (see S 10), the common council orders that the city treasurer “let out the said Piece of Ground from Year to Year for the best Rent he can obtain for the same.”—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 615. For earlier references to this ground, see J 22 and D 12, 1771; J 31 and J 26, 1772; N 1, 1786; Mr 12 and Ag 20, 1788; Je 24 and Jl 27, 1789; F 26, Ap 16, and S 10, 1790. See, further, D 11 of Ag 1, 1791, when it became a potters’ field.

The common council, having taken into consideration the accounts of the assessors “for their Services in executing the Law for taking a Census of the Electors and Inhabitants in this State,” decides that the assessors of the Harlem Division of the Out Ward be allowed 145 for every 100 inhabitants, those of the Bowery Division 125, and those of each of the other six wards 105. Warrants are then issued, on the basis of the number of inhabitants, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>No. of inhabitants</th>
<th>Dec.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Ward</td>
<td>1,756</td>
<td>£815-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock</td>
<td>1,854</td>
<td>91-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>3,622</td>
<td>18-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>6,054</td>
<td>30-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>23-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montgomerie</td>
<td>6,702</td>
<td>3110-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowery Div.</td>
<td>4,819</td>
<td>2818-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haerlem</td>
<td>503</td>
<td>3100-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 615-16.

Charity sermons are to be preached in the old and new Dutch churches, when collections will be taken for the benefit of the charity school. “The ruin of the public buildings and the great injuries sustained in the late war, have prevented the Dutch Church from reviving this school until this last year.”—Daily Adr., D 10, 1790.

Alexander Hamilton makes a report to the house of representatives upon the nature, importance, and advantages of national banks, and submits a plan for one.—Hamilton’s Works (N. Y., 1810), I: 59-110.

The streets of New York have recently "undergone a thorough and very necessary repair." Complaint is made that "the parts of the streets, which are particularly appropriated for the convenience of foot passengers," are "incumbered "with snow, haw, hedges, and even carts, and many other articles which are daily thrown on them by the occupants of houses and stables."—N. Y. Jour., D 20, 1790.

The city treasurer reports that the amount of rent received "for the Triangular Piece of Ground near the three Mile Stone" (see S 10) is £543:8:6. It is ordered that the mayor issue his warrant to pay this amount to Hannah Baker (see Ap 16), and that she be "paid from her debt of £10 due the city for rent of a lot in Golden St; this to be "full compensation for the Improvements made on the same Piece of Ground by her late Husband."—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 618. For the appropriation of this ground as a potters’ field, see Ag 4, 1794.

There were two companies of city watchmen at this time, under Alex. Lamb and Jos. Culbertson respectively, as captains. Each company received £47:19 for seven nights service.—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 619, 623, 624, 625, 628, 631. In Jan., 1791, Capt. Culbertson "and the eight other Watchmen his Assistants" were complimented by the foreman of the grand jury for putting to flight an armed mob, four times their number, and arresting six of them.—Ibid., I: 625-26. Capt. Culbertson received injuries in the riot.—Ibid., I: 695.

The sale of "assessors' print" and Bleeker’s auction on Friday, were very dull."—N. Y. Jour., D 27, 1790. Stock quotations were published at this time. On Dec. 23, the "Prices of American Stocks, last Evening" were given as: 6 per cent. stock, 88 per cent. 7 per cent. do. 45 do. Deferred 6 per cent. 41/4 do.

—Ibid., D 22, 1790.

A city ordinance is passed for the removal of snow from 31 streets.—M. C. (1784-1815), I: 619. This appears to be the first city ordinance for this purpose.

1791

In this year, Great Britain sent George Hammond as its first minister to the United States.—Winso, VII: 462.

In this year, Thomas Paine published in Baltimore the first part of Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke’s Attack on the French Revolution. It was printed in New York in 1792, in which year the second part was published.—See Evans, 23595, 24650, 24651.

In this year, the Provident Society of the City of New York was instituted for the benefit of sick or superannuated members, and the widows and orphans of deceased members. From Jan., 1804, to Jan., 1805, $564 was disbursed in benefits, exclusive of the expenses of operating the association.—Daily Adr., F 7, 1805.

It was incorporated Feb. 16, 1805.—The Picture of N. Y. or The Traveler's Guide (1807), 104.

In this year, Garrett Abell wrote a description of "The Government House," from which the following extract is taken: "The
door leads you into a large, elegant hall, the whole height of the building, and is — feet by — feet —. It is on a level with the second story; there is a gallery around it by which a communication is made with all the upper rooms, which are large and convenient. A large stairs leads also to them at the side of the hall; the building having three sides of an eight square (an octagon) in the rear, gives room to enlarge, and to lighten two large rooms, one on each floor. Those, and indeed, all the rooms in the house, command a most extensive and delightful prospect some into the East River, some quite to the Nor'west others up the North River. — "Garrett Abell's Records," in Four Books of the Holland Soc. of N. Y. (1916), 65-64. See also Pls. 55-b and 66, Vol. I, and A. Pls. 10-a, b, and c, Vol. III. For the commissioners' report on the Government House, see Mr. 1.

From this time forward, building operations in New York were very active. The large number of public buildings and churches erected between 1791 and 1807 is shown in the Man. Com. Cons. (1853), 574-75.

A very rare view of Wall Street, Trinity Church, and the City Hall, drawn and engraved by Cornelius Tiebout, as it appeared at this time (1791-95), is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 57.

The dispensary (see O 14, 1790) is organized by a meeting of subscribers at the city hall, who elect 12 managers for the ensuing year.—Daily Ady., Ja 5, 1791. For its location, see 7.

The members of the German Society of the State of New York celebrate their anniversary festival. They meet "at their Hall, in King-George-street," then proceed to the Lutheran Church, where an oration is delivered by William Wilmerding in German and one by Jacob Morton in English.—N. Y. Mag. (1791), 58.

Sapp Squared — The property is 42 acres, lies "six miles from the city, three miles from Harlem, about 300 yards from the post road to Albany and Boston, and is bounded in front by the East River." This was the section of the city afterwards called Yorkville. The house and grounds described in the advertisement are the typical "country seat" of the period. "The Dwelling-House is situated nearly in the center of the lot, on an eminence about 200 feet above the water. In full view, Long-Island, Blackwell's-Island, Barren-Island, the Ferry to Long Island and Hell-Gate, with the two small Islands near it. There is seldom an hour in the twenty-four that from ten to thirty vessels do not pass to, and from New York, which with Morrisania, Randal's-Island, the North-River, and the Jersey shore, can also be seen from the top of the house. The Dwelling-House is two stories high, 53 feet front, and 40 feet deep; it contains eight rooms, four on each floor, with a spacious entry both below and above, a neat mahogany stair-case, and a very good dry cellar under the whole, ...; in the front of the house is a handsome piazza, and in the rear a parlor; the house has two wings to it. The one on the right contains a good kitchen, greenhouse and dairy, and above, four rooms and a grand stair case, made in such a manner as to give the birds the heat of the green room in winter. The wing on the left, contains a large room intended for a library, and two convenient small rooms below, the upper part is unfinished, but can at a small expense be made into a billiard room or rooms for servants; near the wing on the right, is a compost and well finished dairy, large enough to hold the milk of 20 cows, and made so as to be sufficiently warm in winter, and cool in summer, and to receive through it, during the warm season, (from a pump) extraordinary fine water, springing from a rock; [other buildings and features are described.] A number of great and conspicuous advantages attend this elegant seat, fish and lobsters may be caught within a few rods of the house, which with oysters and other shell fish, may be preserved near the wharf, for months, without spoiling; and here the sportsman may also enjoy his gun and his dog, as quails, cocks, English snipe and rabbits, are always to be found when in season. The produce of the place can be taken to market by water, and mannure from the city brought back, and a speaking trumpet, with ready money, always will procure firewood, at a much less price than it can be bought for at New-York. — By Mr. and Mrs. Andrew L. Bleeker, No. 208, Water-street."—Daily Ady., Ja 8, 1791.

The owner's name does not appear in the advertisement, but the description applies perfectly to the farm owned by the two brothers Abraham and William Beckman, whose house stood in the block between 63d and 64th Sts., Ave. A and First Ave, 100 feet west of Ave. A.—See Tuttle, Abstracts of Titles, 1: 226.

Thus, the deeds to the Beckman property show that it contained 43 acres, more or less, of which 30 were east of the Eastern Post Road, and 15 to the west. Randel's Map of the Farms (P. 86, Vol. II) shows the house without wings; but three, however, appear on Map No. 205 T, in N. Y. register's office.

After Abraham Beckman's death, in Oct. 1795, the family wanted to sell the property, hence the advertisement of 1791. But they did not so do, in spite of all its advantages. They still owned it jointly in 1809.—Liber Deeds, LXXX:III: 189 (New York).

Nowhere else can we see a place that fits the description in the advertisement. The Gracie house is much too far from the road, much too near the river, and too far from town. The Flower Hospital now covers the site,—which must be distinguished from that of the Jas. Beckman place, which stood at the n. w. cor. of First Ave. and 51st St.—L. M. R. K., III: 948.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Pews for St. Paul's Church, provide a proper Pew for the Students of Columbia College." It is also ordered "that all further Measures respecting the Bell to be procured for Trinity Church be suspended until Mr. Laight can obtain Information from England upon the Subject of a Ring of Bells."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). Regarding the bells, see Mr. 14, Je 13, 1791, and F 8, 1796.

An advertisement is printed in New York, by Childs and Swaine, state printers, which is the first published census of the state of New York. It is attested this day by Lewis A. Scott, secretary of state, as "truly made from the Returns delivered into this Office in pursuance of an Act, entitled, 'An Act for taking a Census of the Electors and Inhabitants in this State.' Passed the 18th February, 1790." It shows the city and county of New York to have 15,330 males, 14,449 females, and 2,263 slaves,—a total of 30,022 inhabitants. Of these it lists the number of "Freeholders of 100," "Freeholders of 200," and "Tenants of 400." The same sort of tabulation is presented for other counties, except Clinton, and Ontario. The total population of the state is 319,627.—From original broadside, in N. Y. P. L. The city, in 1786, contained 23,614 souls; there had been, therefore, an increase of 6,488 in five years.—Columbia Countys (1791), Ja 12, 1791. (Other census figures presented in this newspaper, being in error, are partially revised in its issue of Ja 13.)

A citizen, in a letter to the press, calls attention to the need of equalizing the wards of the city, which have retained their size and form since the passage of the Montgomerie charter, in 1730.—N. Y. Daily Gm., Ja 11, 1791. See Ja 21.

The common council approves the treasurer's "Estimate of Monies necessary for defraying the public Expendes of this City and County the present Year amounting to $168,312," and adopts a petition to the legislature for permission to raise $15,000 "for the ordinary contents Expenses," and an additional $4,000 "for completing the Wharf and other Improvements at the Battery and about the Gg's House."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 610. Cf. D. 1788; Ja 15, 1790. See McClellan.

On Febr. 16, the assembly having authorised the city to raise $5,000 by taxation for this purpose (Assemb. Journ., 1791, 14th sess., p. 65), this sum was voted by the common council on July 1. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 653. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

The common council orders "that the Freedom of this City be presented to the hon. Horatio Gates Esq. Major General in the Army of the United States of America."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 621. On Feb. 25, the board approved the draft of this, and ordered that it be engrossed, signed, sealed, and presented.—Ibid., I: 628. The original certificate of his "freedom" is preserved in the Emmet Coll., N. Y. P. L. See, further, My 2.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for "Power to regulate the Hackney Coaches and to lay a Tax on Wheel Carriages & Horses within this City and that the Monies arising thence be appropriated towards the Repairing of the Roads & Streets in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 621.

See Fe 5.

Payment of $25 is made by the common council "towards the 21 Walks in front of the Alma Hs Goal & Bridewell."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 621. See O 5, 1790.

The mayor lays before the common council a copy of a petition made by some of the inhabitants of the city to the legislature, "praying that the Wards in this City might be equalized." The
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1791

board resolves that such equalization is necessary and proper, and
Jan.

appoints a committee to confer with the assembly committee "on
the Mode of equalizing the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 263-241; see also Vol. I, p. 359. An act for this purpose was passed on Feb. 28 (q.v.).

28

Announcement is made that the Society of the Cincinnati will meet at Corse’s Hotel (69 Broadway)—Daily Advr, Ja 28, 1791.


Feb.

By order of the governors of the New York Hospital, public notice is given “That they have made preparations for the reception and entertainment of patients,” and that on this day “the physicians and surgeons will attend for the admission of sick.”—N. Y. Daily Advr, Ja 25, 1791: Account N. Y. Hosp't, 45; description of Pl. 88, III: 571.

With this issue The New-York Packet is changed from a tri-weekly (see My 5, 1789) to a weekly.—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 474; Early Newspapers, II: 427. The paper was discontinued on Ja 26, 1792 (q.v.).

The assembly passes “An Act to invest the Mayor, Alderman, and Commonalty of the City of New-York with power to license and regulate the fees of hackney coaches, and to lay a tax on all wheel carriages and horses within the City and County of New-York.”—Assemb. Jour. (Childs & Swaine ed.), 47. This bill was reconsidered and negatived by the assembly on Feb. 25—Ibid, 81. That such a law was needed appears clear from the common council’s appeal of Jan. 17 (q.v.), and from an advertisement of Mr 18, 1794 (q.v.). See also My 23, 1788.

A notice for a meeting of the managers of the newly established dispensary (see Ja 4) shows that the “Dispensary Room” was situated “at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.”—Daily Advr, F 7, 1791. See also F 24, and Jl 1.

The Society of the Cincinnati meets at Corse’s Hotel to commemorate Washington’s birthday. The Society of St. Tammany sent a message of congratulation to the Cincinnati “by the father of the council of Sachems, and brothers Melancton Smith, and John Pintard.” An “elegant transparent portrait of the President General” had been erected in front of the building by Col. Bauman. The Tammany Society assembled “in their wigwam, at the Exchange.”—N. Y. Mag. (1791), 118.

Alexander Robertson, Esq; merchant in this city, has made a donation of Scotch Presbyterian church of New-York (under the charge of the Rev. Dr. John Mason) of two lots of ground in King street, . . . on which to be erected a free school for the poor children of that congregation; all at his own private expence, estimated in the whole to be in value 2000. . . . Mr. George Lindsey, stone-cutter, has also given a sufficiency of hewn stone to decorate the building, estimated worth 100$.—N. Y. Mag. (1791), 119.

The newly established dispensary for the poor is set in motion. The following notice is published: “The Subscribers being appointed a committee by the managers of the Dispensary, to make the necessary arrangements for setting the institution in motion, give notice that a suitable house for the Dispensary is provided at the northern corner of Beekman and N. Audley streets (see F 7) where the Physicians and Surgeons will attend Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from one to two.”—N. Y. Packet, F 24, 1791. See, further, Jl 1.

The common council orders that the city treasurer let out Bedlow’s Island on the best terms he can get, reserving the privilege to use it as “a Pest Island.”—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 627. On March 11, a board appointed a committee to inspect into the condition of the buildings there, and report the terms at which the island should be let.—Ibid, I: 629, 643, 644. See also My 30.

The legislature passes an act to change the boundaries of the seven wards of the city, making them equal in size (see Ja 11 and 21), and giving them numerical names, First, Second, etc. One of the landmarks mentioned in describing the boundaries of the Sixth Ward is the “Stone Arch built along the street running out of the Fresh Water Pond.”—Laws of N. Y. (1791), chap. 18 (Greenleaf, II: 149); Daily Advr, Ap 2, 1791; Man Com. Coun. Feb. (1822), 179. There is an undated survey of the seven wards, on which the “Arch-bridge” appears by name, in the Banker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (Misc. 102). See also descrip. of Pl. 53-a, III: 557. The new ward divisions are shown by dotted lines on the Taylor-Redick Plan of 1793, Pl. 64, Vol. I.

The commissioners for building the government house report Mar. 3, to the assembly that $5,750.86 of the appropriation has been spent on the work, and that a balance of $4,90115 remains. They also report that an additional $2,300 will be needed “to complete the government house, together with a coach-house, stables, pumps, wells, and necessary offices, and for the purpose of erecting stone walls to support the ground and a handsome fence to enclose the same, . . . in proper style.” The building “will be finished May next, so that in the autumn it will be sufficiently dry and fit to be occupied.”—Daily Advr, Mr 3, 1791. On March 22 (q.v.), the commissioners were granted the money they asked for.

Congress resolves that a mint be established.—Senate Jour. (1790-91), 164, 174. See Ap 2, 1792.

A society for the promotion of agriculture, manufactures, and arts has recently been instituted, and the following officers elected: Robert R. Livingston, president; John Sloan Hobart, vice-president; John McKesson and Samuel L. Mitchell, secretaries; and Alexander Macomb, treasurer.—Gan. of the U. S., Mr 9, 1791.

The common council directs the commissioners to be prepared "to permit the Cartmen to use Ironshod Wheels." These had been forbidden in 1784 (q.v., Je 2).—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 629.

The streets running from Broadway to Greenwich St., not already regulated, have been surveyed, and the common council now adopts plans and specifications for regulating Rector, Thames, Little Queen, "Lombard" (Laumber), Temple, Crown, Warren, Chambers, Barclay, and Gold Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 629-31.

$Lombard$ was part of the present Church St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1005. Regarding Crown St., see Je 13, 1771; Ap 21, 1794.

Chambers St. was one of the streets ceded to the city by Trinity Corporation on Sept. 18, 1761 (q.v.).—M. C. C. VII: 263. It was first shown, laid out and named, between Broadway and Greenwich St., on the Ratzer Map of 1763, Pl. 41, Vol. I. On June 27, 1796 (q.v.), plans were adopted for extending the street east as far as George St. On June 10, 1811, the common council ordered that it be opened only to Chatham St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 635. On July 1, 1800, it was opened from Chatham St. to James Slip.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, XXVIII: 1794, 198. This last extension was known for many years as New Chambers St.

The quantity of bills issued by order of the common council (see Ag 10, 1790), and put into circulation as a substitute for small Change, being "unequal to the purpose intended," the board resolves "that a further Sum to the amount of $1000—In Notes of like denomination with the former be printed," and that the same committee that directed the printing of the former execute the present order.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 611. On July 15, Gaine was paid $50 for printing this issue.—Ibid, I: 628. On Oct. 4, another issue, to the amount of $1000, was ordered, and a new committee appointed to supervise it.—Ibid, I: 674. On Feb. 6, 1794, the committee was enlarged (Ibid, I: 697), and at the same time Gaine was paid $7511 for printing this latter issue (Ibid, I: 698). See F 7 for the report, see F 17, 1792.

Trinity vestry directs its committee of leases "to examine and report what Part of the Land belonging to this Corporation ought to be reserved for a Church, Parsonage, School-House, Burial Ground and other public Purposes."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). The need was supplied, evidently, through Mr. Stuyvesant’s offer, on Ap. 9, 1792 (q.v.), of his land on which the church was to sit.

The subject of building a charity School was before the vestry on March 11, 1793 (q.v.).

The vestry also orders on this day that the committee of leases "report a Plan for widening the Streets laid out in the Church Farm to the Northward of Warren Street and making such other Improvements in that Part of the Church Estate as may conduce to the Interest of Corporation and the Ornament of the City."—Ibid, I: 698.

"The Lutheran Congregation of this City having offered the
THE FIRST FEDERAL THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION; SIGNED BY WASHINGTON IN NEW YORK, OCT. 3, 1789. SEE P. 1255.
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Use of a Bell for Trinity Church," it is accepted with thanks, and is to be returned "whenever demanded."—Trin. Min. (MS.).

The legislature passes an act empowering the corporation of New York City to raise $5,000 for the support of the poor and to defray other contingent expenses; also $500 for the "improve- ments at the battery, and in front of the government house," and £4,000 for paying watchmen, maintaining lamps, etc.—Laws of N. Y., 14th sess., chap. 34.

The Bank of New York is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y., 1791, chap. 17 (Greenleaf, II: 366). It had been organized in 1784.

The legislature appropriates $2,500 for the use of the commis- sioners for building the government house (see Mr 1), and also authorizes the payment to them of £300, "to be laid out in furni- ture, to belong to and be used in the said government house."—Laws of N. Y., 14th sess., chap. 45. For a list of the furniture bought for this building, see 1792.

The legislature passes "An Act to enable the Regents of the University to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons within this State."—Laws of N. Y. (1791), chap. 45 (Greenleaf, II: 371). The college was chartered in 1807 (p.v.).

The legislature passes "An Act for the more effectual Preven- tion of Fires, and to regulate certain Buildings in the City of New York. All houses of three or more storeys to be built of brick or stone, and if brick, the buildings shall be provided with slate or tile, except the flat roof. Any building already erected may be new roofed with boards or shingles, and wooden buildings may be erected on new-made ground. Churches, as well as other public buildings, may be covered with boards or shingles.—Laws of N. Y. (1791), chap. 46 (Greenleaf, II: 372). See also Costello, Our Firemen (1887), 52. For examples of the latter, see Mr 7, 1792.

The legislature passes "An Act for erecting a Building for the Preservation of the Records and Public Papers of this State." In "their present place of keeping," these records and papers are "in great danger of being destroyed by fire." The act provides "That Alexander Macomb, John Pintard and Lewis Allaire Scott be authorized" to "erect, on the lot where the secretary of the state once resided, a building of such capacity as to be proof against fire," both for preserving such records, etc., and for an office for the Secretary of state. The expense shall not exceed £375.—Laws of N. Y. (1791), chap. 48 (Greenleaf, II: 373). The place where the records had been kept was undoubtedly the "old secretary's office on Whitehall Street," referred to in the law of March 16, 1799, for improving the Battery.—Laws of N. Y. (1790), chap. 25.

John Pintard, merchant; Joseph Mallenbrey, surgeon, and William Collet, coachmaker, are admitted and sworn as freemen of New York.—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 632.

The common council grants a petition of Peter Goeldt "for leave to erect a Stairs at the end of his Wharf at the Exchange Slip for the accommodation of Market Boats."—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 633.

The common council ordains "That the public Lamps in this City (see D 1, 1788) be placed in the Walks along the Edge of the Kennels in all the Streets where the Walks are in the Judgment of the Street Committee of sufficient Breadth and in those Streets where the Walks are not of sufficient Breadth that the Lamps be fixed to the Houses to extend as far over the Walks as possible. And that the Lamps be placed at the Distance of 114 feet apart measuring from the one Lamp across the Street to the other."—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 633.

The common council orders "that the Inhabitants of Dey Street be permitted to make the Walks in that Street of the Breadth of nine feet."—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 634.

Subscribers to "the Tontine" meet at the Coffee House. John Bromne, William Mallenbrey, John colleague, William Lisle, and John Watts, is appointed "to carry into effect the plan for building a coffee-house on Tontine." The committee is instructed to immediately proceed to the purchase of a proper lot or lots of ground

whereon to build the said coffee-house, and to erect the same in the most expeditious and economical manner, at the same time having in view convenience and elegance." It is to consult counsel "on the best mode of vesting the property in trustees, and of conveying the same to the subscribers, so as to answer the intent of the subscri- ption;" and it is given power "to receive subscriptions for so many more shares as may be necessary to complete the building." Subscribers not completing their subscriptions within two months after being requested to do so "shall forfeit what shall have been paid, to the use of the subscribers."—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Apr. 1, 1791.

With the De Peyster papers at the N. Y. Hist. Soc., are various papers relating to the Tontine Coffee House. Those before 1800 are as follows:


An account of the New York Tontine, communicated to Samuel L. Mitchell Esq' MD, Professor of Natural History &c. (Tells of its foundation in 1794, etc.)

Another list of subscribers, 1795-1815.

A printed copy of "The Constitution," etc. (N. Y., 1796).—See Je 4, 1794.

The common council orders "that the lower Room in the 50th East Angle of the City Hall be assigned for the use of the Magis- trate."—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 635.

John Pintard writes to the president of the Mass. Hist. Soc.: "I wish to hear whether your Antiquarian Society is commencing, or its prospects. An account will be given in some future magazine of our Tammany Society. We have lately uncanonized him. This being a strong national society, I engrained an antiquarian scheme of a museum upon it. It makes a small progress, with a small fund, and may possibly succeed. We have got a tolerable collection of Pamphlets, mostly modern, with some History . . . if your society succeeds we will open a regular correspondence and interchange communications, duplicates, etc. . . ."

"Our society proposes celebrating the completion of the third century of the discovery of America, on the 12th of October, 1792 [p.v.], with some peculiar mark of respect to the memory of Columbus and his patron." We think besides a procession and oration, perhaps—for we have annual orations—of erecting a column to his memory. I wish to know, if possible, the dimensions and cast of your monument on Beacon Hill, to guide our calculations."—Killoe, St. Tammany, 136-37.


The common council orders "that the Committee on the Im- provements at the Battery proceed to direct the clearing away the Ground & Rubbish about the Government House."—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 637. See Mr 30.

John Horne opens a theater at his hotel at 60 Broadway.—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Apr 26, 1791. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. City of N. Y., IV: 469.

In a poem entitled "The Morning Walker," reference is made to "Dr Laneys deserted mansion," where the rambler

"A moment halts to view the ruin'd dome Whereous doors are left without a lock, or key, While saucy winds, and dashing rains intrude Where once Dalinda at her toilet sat: Deserted rooms! that now can scarcely lodge Secure from storms, the beggar and her brat."—Daily Adv., Apr 27, 1791. This was James de Lancy's residence, in the block bounded now by The Bowery, De Lancy, Rivington, and Chrystie Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 949; also F 3, 1796. By April 7, 1795 (p.v.), the house had been removed.

The mayor reports to the common council that he has presented to Maj.-Gen. Gates the certificate of the freedom of the city (see Ja 17).—M. C. (1784-1831), I: 639.

A committee appointed by the trustees of Columbia College to prepare a plan for teaching medicine in the college reports that it will be "proper at present to have Lectures in Chemistry, Anatomy and the Practice of Physic read in Columbia College," and recom- mends that "Dr. Romayne (who already has a very considerable number of pupils under his tuition and has been in the habit of teaching) be nominated Lecturer in those Branches." Romayne
was appointed on May 5—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904

My 3

(prepared by a committee of the university), 74. See F, 1792.

Samuel Bauman informs the public that "The Post-Office is removed from Broadway [see O 5, 1780] to No 51 Wall-street, the corner of Smith-street. As the Post-Office is now removed to a more central part of the city, and situated in a more convenient and considerate business: It is therefore most earnestly requested, that masters of vessels will lodge such letters as they may have in charge at the Post-Office, on their arrival in this port..."—Daily Ady, My 28, 1791. On May 30, the common council acted on the petition by suspending the operation of the law, "as far as it respects Trees which do not obstruct any of the foot Walks," until Dec. 1.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 648. For an example of special permit to plant trees in Broadway, see Ap 22, 1793.

The common council settles the claim of Dr. Thomas Jones for compensation for loss in his lots on the north side of Barclay St. due to the widening of the street. The board agrees to pay the trustees of the college $15,112, and Dr. Jones $31,124, on their releasing to the city "such part of the said Lots as hath been thrown into the Street to widen the same for the public use as a Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 644. See S 9, 1789; Ap 16, 1790. The college release was presented to the common council on Aug. 12.—Ibid., I: 684.

The following announcement regarding the Tammany "American Museum" appears: "The Tammany Society has established a Museum for the purpose of collecting and preserving every thing relating to the history of America [see Je 1799]; likewise, every American production of nature or art, for which purpose, part of the funds of the Society are appropriated. The success of this institution, however, must, in a great measure, depend on the voluntary contributions of the Patriotic Society for the present collection, has chiefly arisen from this source. Although in its infancy, the Museum already contains many articles in the historical and natural lines, highly deserving the notice of the curious. As almost every individual possesses some article, which in itself is of little value, but in a collective view, becomes of real importance. The patrons of this institution, solicit the attention of their fellow-citizens to the Museum, and request their aid in forming a collection, which promises fair to become an object of public utility. The articles and names of the generous donors are carefully registered in a book kept for the purpose, the contents of which will be published at some future season. Everything, and from whatever clime, will be acceptable; for although the funds of the Society are confined to American productions, the doors of the Museum are, nevertheless, open to voluntary contributions, from every quarter. The corporation of this city ever disposed to encourage patriotic undertakings, and favorably impress'd with the importance of the present, has generously granted a room in the City-Hall [see S 2, 1790], on a range with the Library, for the use of the Museum, which is at present opened gratis, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, for the gratification of the public curiosity, especially on the last two days, or Mr. John Pintard, No. 57 King-street, will be thankfully accepted, and due care taken of them." A list of the "Laws and Regulations of the American Museum" follows. Gardiner Baker is the keeper.—Daily Ady, My 21, 1791. For an account of Baker, see Duer, Reminiscences of an Old New Yorker (1867), 8, See F 1.

The city advertises for proposals for raising the iron work of the Bowling Green, and the first course of stone work, in the building is bedded, two feet above the present level."—Daily Ady, My 26, 1791.

The common council approves a report of the street committee which expresses the opinion "that great benefit would result to their fellow Citizens by laying open a new Road on New York Island, from Bloomingdale to Fort Washington," that it "is very easy to extend the present Road terminating at the residence of Nicholas De Peyster, thro' the Lands of said De Peyster & others and falling in with the present Road to Kings Bridge somewhere about the Lands of Doctor Bradhurst & the Widow Watkins." The board orders that a survey of the intended road be made. Cf. F 17, and O 22, 1793. See, further, JI 23, 1795.

This committee also reports Machinist's regulation of the southern part of Broadway in and around "Kennedy's Lane" (Marketfield St.), the Battery, the street in front of the government house (Marketfield St.), and Whitehall St.

The same committee recommends a plan for cleaning the public slips, that it "may be effectually done and at a more reasonable rate than in any other manner by means of a Machine called a Drudge," and the distribution of the citizens which the Legislature has submitted to your disposition shall afford them cool and shaded walks and they have fondly hoped that under your direction, the great avenues to the battery to wit: Broadway, Wall, Broad and Beaver streets, would have been so planted that they might have reached that agreeable retreat without being exposed to all the inconveniences of summer sun..."—Daily Ady, My 28, 1791.

On May 28, the first part of this brought a published protest in the form of a petition to the corporation. This stated that the "principal inducement" to remove the trees is "the complaints of some who seek for beauty in naked walls and an extensive view along the front of houses;" but the petitioners "look forward with immeasurable delight" to the day when the liberal contributions of the citizens which the Legislature has submitted to your disposition shall afford them cool and shaded walks and they have fondly hoped
City, is now in this City for sale and may be purchased at a reasonable rate." The board appoints a committee to examine "the Vessel or Dock Drudge," and buy it if in good condition.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 645-47. On June 10, the committee reported that it had examined the "Dock Drudge" for £90, and directed its removal to "M' Hare's Ship yard" for repairs.—Ibid., I: 648.


The city treasurer having let "Bedlow's Island" (see F 2) to James Sullivan for a term of four years, the common council approves a draft of articles of agreement, and orders that they be executed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 647.

"It is reported in the church council that (the refitted) "Trinity Church [Lutheran]" brings in an income of £80 per annum and a "lot adjoining leased to Mr. Corre £25."—Lutheran Min. (MS.). See S 6, 1792.

The announcement regarding the "American Museum" printed in the newspapers of May 21 (q.v.) is now issued as a broadside.—Emmet Coll., No. 11290. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1864), 602.

It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that a white Marble Slab, with such Inscription as the Clergy of this Congregation shall direct be procured, and fixed to the Front Door of Trinity Church."—Trin. Min. (MS.). When the third Trinity Church (the present one) was being constructed in 1841, a commemorative box was deposited in the northern front buttress of the tower, on which was engraved the principal dates, etc., in the church's history, including the inscription copied from this old marble tablet. For the full text of this inscription, see S 16, 1841.

"The President of the Board [Trinity vestry] has a Plan for a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church."—Trin. Min. (MS.).

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of Repairs take Order for completing the Pavement about Trinity Church."—Ibid.

"Also that the said Committee examine whether the Gallery in Trinity Church is sufficient to receive the Organ expected from Great Britain."—Ibid.

The peace and tranquility of Kip's Bay are described in a poem or paraphrase entitled "Summer Excursion to Kip's Bay."—N. Y. Jour., Je 12, 1791.

The common council orders "that the Street Committee be permitted to take the Iron which formerly enclosed Pitts Statue and apply the same to the Railing at the front of the Arch in Broad Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 651.

A number of contributors to the "New York Public Dispensary" meet and elect seven governors for the ensuing year.—Daily Adv., Jl 2, 1791. With this, the establishment is fully organized.—See O 14, 1790; F 24, 1791.

The common council appoints a committee "to take order for obtaining proper Frames for the Portraits in the City Hall of the President of the United States and the Governor of this State."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 652-53.

It is ordered that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay John Trumbull £186:3:34 "for taking the Portrait of his Excellency the Governor."—Ibid., I: 653. See Jl 19 and 20, Ag 19, S 2 and 21, 1790.

The common council issues a mid-year order for raising money by taxation "within this City & County this present Year," to be paid to the city treasurer on or before Sept. 28. The sums to be raised are allotted as follows: £8,000 for the support of the poor, the bridewell, and the criminals in prison, for repairing and maintaining the public roads, and for cleaning and improving the streets; £1,000 "for the Improvement at the Battery & in front of the Government House:" and £6,000 for the watch and lamp departments. The proposed taxation is appropriated to the several wards.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 651. For subsequent annual taxation, or budget, see N 12, 1792, and later dates there cited.

The "Tammany Society or Columbian Order" announces the following arrangements for the celebration of July 4 (q.v.).

1st The American colours to be displayed at the Great Wigwam—M. C. C. (1784-1831), at sunrise.

2nd The Society to assemble at the Great Wigwam, punctually at 7 o'clock, on Monday morning [Jl 4], to dispatch ordinary business.

3d The Society, attended by Military of the city, invited on the occasion, will form the line of procession in front of the executive, and proceed to the [New Dutch] church, through Great Dock street, White-Hall street, Broad way, and Little Queen street—precisely at quarter of an hour before nine o'clock.

5th The church galleries to be erected for the use of the Military, and Society—The right side gallery for the Military and the left side gallery for the Society—the front gallery is appropriated for those who wish to assist the music of the day—the rest of the church is for the accommodation of the public.

10th On entering the church the music will perform until the audience is seated, after which the Declaration of Independence will be read by the Grand Sachem, at the conclusion of which Divine Service will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Lynn.—A collection will then be made for the benefit of the Charity School of the church.

6th After the dismission from the church, the Society will attend the Military to the parade, where a salute will be fired.

7th The Society will re-assemble, in the evening, at the usual hour, at the Great Wigwam, which will be illuminated on the occasion—when they will regularly be dismissed.

"By order of the Grand Sachem","John Swartwout, Sec.

"N. B. It is expected, the members of the Society will appear with a buck's tail in their hats, by way of distinction."—N. Y. Jour., Jl 2, 1791.

Independence Day is celebrated. The Tammany Society (see Jl 2), with military escort, parades "from their Wigwam in Broad street, to the New Dutch Church . . . From the church the procession moved to the battery, where the artillery fired a federal salute, and the infantry a feu-de-joie." The Society of the Cincinnati, after their annual meeting, dined at four o'clock at Corre's, where they spent the evening in social and agreeable merriment peculiar to old soldiers." The revenue cutter was decorated and fired a salute.—N. Y. Mag. (1791). See also the sermon entitled The Blessings of America, preached in the Middle Dutch Church, at the request of the Tammany Society, by Rev. William Lion, and published by Greenleaf in 1791.—Catalogue, J. Carter Brown Library, item No. 3464. A citizen wrote to one of the newspapers that he never "beheld an anniversary or festival conducted with more rationality. The troops appearing exceeded well—the Tammany Society wore buck tails only by way of distinction—the Cincinnati were undisturbed—republican economy was observed on all hands—no disturbance interrupted the joy of the day—and in the evening, all retired, and satisfaction sat on every brow."—N. Y. Jour., Jl 6, 1791.

The "New Line Dispatch" advertises to run a stage during the summer between New York and Philadelphia in one day. The boat that conveys the passengers for the stage will leave the ferry stairs, opposite Pawles Hook, every afternoon (except Saturday) at 4:30 o'clock. Seats may be engaged of Jacob H. Butman at the Boston, Albany, and Philadelphia stage-office, No. 40 Cortlandt St., or of Benjamin Powell at the "Pawles Hook" ferry-house.—N. Y. Jour., Jl 3, 1791.

The common council refers to the street committee "A Second Petition from the Inhabitants of Great George Street [Broadway] between the Bridewell & Hospital for side Walks."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 654.

The committee on Battery improvements reports that the plan proposed by Col. Bauman, "to carry out a Bastion at the point of the Battery & to finish the Wharf running into the East River corresponding with said Design," will cost at least three times as much as the plan proposed by the committee, which is "to make a Return at right Angles at the Point of the Battery & continue the line of the Wharf to the Whitehall Slip—the Quantity of Earth required for the former Plan being so much greater than for the latter."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 654-55.

On July 15, Thomas Randall and others petitioned that Col. Bauman's plan be followed. They set forth the great advantage which would result "from the completing of the Improvements at the Battery towards Whitehall Slip by extending the Line into the River so as to include the remains of the old half Moon Battery." This petition was rejected.—N. Y. Jour., Jl 16.

"Governor's Island is being improved for a place of resort for the spring, summer, and autumn seasons. It is thus described:

"The soil, naturally good, and consisting of about 75 acres, when improved into walks, groves and gardens, cannot otherwise than present a delightful scene of recreation to the man of taste,
1791

July 11

As improvements, in this view, are now begun on Governor's island, a house and summer houses erected, and several thousands of trees planted out, we may expect soon to see it metamorphosed from a neglected spot, into a seat of taste and rural elegance. The island abounds with excellent fresh water: and a clean gravelly shore, washed by waves that are poured in upon us, twice every 24 hours, directly from the bosom of the Atlantic, attended by a fresh sea breeze, offers every inducement to gratification, to those who are fond of bathing and swimming. The prospect from the plains and rising grounds is delightful; on one side a spacious and beautiful bay, covered with vessels of every description, from all parts of the continent, and every quarter of the globe: That part of the sound called the East River, and the majestic Hudson, who invites the eye to follow his waves a considerable distance, as they roll towards the mountains of the north, form a grand and picturesque scene on two other sides. The city of New York (the Naples of America) exhibits from this place, an elegant appearance, which will daily become more so, as the improvements are completed in the neighbourhood of the old battery, and new buildings erected in the room of stable, barracks, and other petty edifices, which ought always to be in the back ground or less noticed parts of a large city.—Daily Adv., JI 11, 1791.

The common council issues orders for the payment of $6,000 toward the improvements at the Battery & abt the Gov't House last Year, and for those now prosecuting.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 668.

An auction was advertised on June 29 to be held on this day at the Merchants Coffee-House for the sale of the Two Brothers Islands, "about three miles to the eastward of Hell-Gate in the sound, and near the mouth of Flushing Bay, in the county of Queens." The advantages of the location are described. They are owned by Eleanor Brasher.—Daily Adv., JI 6, 1791.

The Chamber of Commerce gives "a superb entertainment" at the City Tavern to Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury.—N. Y. Mag. (1791), 424: Gen. of U. S., JI 23 and 27, 1791.

Pres. Washington signs an act creating the first Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia.—Hardenbrook, Financial New York (1897), 127; Winsor, VII: 268. The New York branch was opened in N. Y. City on April 2, 1791 (q.v.). The bank was liquidated March 4, 1811, its charter having expired by limitation. —Hardenbrook, 134.

The common council agrees to the petition of Robt. Boyd, that a space 28 ft. broad "be reserved in the rear of and extending in length parallel to the [Hudson] Market, from the Partition to Vassal Street" and the land on the street side of this strip be leased to the proprietor of the adjoining lots.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 661. On April 30, 1791, the city treasurer reported on his "sale" of vacant lots here, and the board ordered that "leasing" (for 21 yrs.) be prepared accordingly.—Ibid., II: 728.

Win. Cunningham, the British provost-marshal at the time of the occupation of New York by Braddock in September 1776 (q.v.), is executed for forgery at Newgate Prison, London. For his dying confession, which gives a sketch of his life, see Genius of Liberty (Morristown, N. J.), Ja 15, 1801, in N. Y. P. L. See also Ag 4, 1774.

The city treasurer receives from the managers of the city lottery £1,304:41:5, the balance due after payment of the bond of the Bank of New York. He is directed toward the repair of the city hall, from the original account and balance-sheet in metal File No. 13, city clerk's record-room.

The city spends £1,000 for "Oak fire Wood to be laid up in the Bridewell Yard & to be disposed of next Winter" as the common council shall direct.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 663.

The common council agrees to specifications and a map or survey for the elevation of the Bowery Lane. It begins at the head of Catherine St., extends to its intersection with St. Nicholas, past Pell St., Bayard St., Bull's Head Tavern, Grand St., Hester St., and so on to the two-mile stone.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 664-66.

The common council pays Thos. Lafoy £3317:71 as the city's share of the expense "of new paving the Streets about the Govt House" (Aug. 4, 1784-1811), I: 665. See also descrip. of Pl. 43, I: 441. See S 5.

15 A contagious fever appeared in the city at about this time, being first discovered near Peck's Slip. It spread throughout the city till the middle of October, when it greatly abated, as the weather became cooler, and soon disappeared.—N. T. Exc. Post, Ag 24, 1803, citing a pamphlet by Jonas Smith Adams, pub'd in 1792, entitled Inaugural Discourse of the Surgeon General for New-York during the months of August, September and October, in the year 1791. See also Medical Repository (1798), II: 115-25.

The executors of the will of John Berian (see JI 9, 1794) sell his interest in the Roger Morris property to Anthony L. Bleeker for £1,000. The deed was recorded on Aug. 13, 1792.—Liber Deeds, XXVII: 455. Bleeker increased his holdings on Feb. 1, 1792 (q.v.).

No. 39, 218. The palace of the Great Mogul was described as an "enlargement of the citadel of St. Petersburg, and from it the malignant fever is imported, and not of local origin. The writer relates an account of the arrival of a vessel from the West Indies, on which the body of a seaman, who died at the Narrows. The vessel was brought to the dock in the rear of Gen. Malcolm's house; Malcolm lifted the parapin to look at the dead man, and soon sickened and died. The disorder "proceeded from Malcolm's house in Water Street, to the Coffee-house, and was very fatal." The only attempt to prove that it was of local origin, due to the accumulated filth at Peck's Slip, was made by Valentine Seaman, in a pamphlet pub'd by him in 1792, entitled An Inquiry into the cause of the prevalence of the yellow fever in New York. But that Peck's Slip was not the place of its origin is averred by this newspaper writer, who contends that it was rather Malcolm's wharf, an addition of a mile to the south of it.—N. Y. Exc. Post, Ag 24, 1803, citing the Am. Citizen, Ag 15, 1791.

A "Celebrated Company of French Rope Dancers," lately arrived in the country, begin a series of exhibitions at the City Tavern,—the performance beginning, as usual, at 6:30 in the evening.—Daily Adv., Ag 18, 1791.

A manuscript volume of the Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell, New York City, 1791-1797, begins (pages 1-5 are missing, the opening page being numbered 6) with a meeting of the said commissioners on this date. The volume is preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library, and is valuable in its revelation of the activities of those commissioners (for the first appointment of such commissioners, see My 14, 1784) in the general relief of the poor; the care of infants, schooling and binding out of children to traders; distributions of food and fire wood to the poor of the city; contracts for meat, wood, etc.; and the appointment of physician, midwife, apothecary, and almshouse keeper. Quarterly financial reports appear, as also estimates of expenditures for ensuing quarters.

Knowledge gleaned from this volume supplements advantages of information obtainable from the Minutes of the Common Council of the same years. See Ag 29.

The trustees of the New York Society Library issue this notice: The Library now consists of upwards of 3000 volumes, containing the works of many eminent writers, ancient & modern. Considerable additions of the best publications are constantly making to the library, and the members of the Society have lately very much increased in number.

"The trustees are anxious to make a collection of all pamphlets and other publications, that in any manner relate to the history or politics of this country, before or since the revolution. Several donations of this kind already have been made to the library, and it is hoped that gentlemen who are possessed of such papers will deposit them there, and make them, through that medium more extensively used..."—Preble, Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, 33.

This record appears in the Minutes of the almshouse commissioners (see Ag 22): "Whereas on the 20th of June last, Catharine the Wife of one Benj Weeks of this City Bricklayer, being disorder'd in her mind, is enter'd on our bookes, as an Object of the care of the Commissioners, and it being Suggested to the board that she, in her own right, is possess of property in this City sufficient for her support, was it properly taken care of, therefore Resolved, that Willet Seaman and William De Peyters, be a Commissioners who are desired to consult with the Mayor of the City, on the propriety of taking the necessary steps for securing such a portion of the said property, (if so much may be found) as may
indemnify the public respecting her maintenance."—Minutes of the Commissioners of the Assizes House and Bridewell, 1791-1797, (MS.), 6. The constituent assembly of France enacts a constitution, and the king accepts it—Anderson, op. cit, Guizot, Hist. of France.

The mayor lays before the common council "a plan of a Fence to complete the Improvements in front of the Govt House." The committee on the improvements at the Battery and government houses for the erection of the said Fence according—M. C. C. (1784-1817), I: 665. See also descrip. of Pl. 55-b, I: 417. See O 25.

The common council pays £5:10 "for removing the Fence at the New Dutch Church."—M. C. C. (1784-1817), I: 671.

The worst fire that has occurred in New York since those of 1776 and 1798 raged from one to seven o'clock in the morning on the 1st of August, and "ill furnished a hall that is the only place the students have for the delivery of their Orations. The grammar scholars in the city are perhaps better provided for in this respect. May we not hope that the board of College will, and the worthy Trustees will shew a little public spirit, and endeavour to get a hall erected, spacious and elegant? This would add splendor to the Collegiate performances, and answer many other valuable purposes."—Daily Advertiser, O 6, 1791.

Archibald Robertson, Limner, From the Royal Academy, London, who has been under the particular tuition of Mr. West and Sir Joshua Reynolds for several years, informs the ladies and gentlemen of New York, that he paints Portraits, Miniatures, &c.

He proposes to open an Academy to teach drawing of Heads, Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, Patterns for sewing, Architecture, Perspective, &c. on Thursday 13th October, at No. 89, William street.

"The Class for Ladies will begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and for Gentlemen at twelve.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, who choose to be attended at their own houses, will be waited on at such hours as do not interfere with his classes.

"As his terms will be very reasonable, he hopes by his attention to merit the patronage of a generous public.

"For further particulars enquire at his Lodgings at Mrs. Moon's, corner of Nassau street and Maiden lane, or at the Academy."—N. T. Daily Gazette, O 11; and Daily Advertiser, O 11, 1791.

The advertisement ran in these papers through the issues of Nov. 18. It should be noted that while this academy is referred to by writers on art in New York as the first in the city, an earlier school of art and architecture was established by Lacour in 1785 (q.v., D 6).

In December, Robertson went to Philadelphia, met Washington, and executed the commission to paint his portrait.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 82-83. Besides the miniature, Robertson exhibited, he painted a large oil painting of the general, and a smaller one of him in water colours on marble. For reproduction of the latter, with much information regarding Robertson's life and work, see the article by Edith Robertson Cleveland, in The Century Mag., (My, 1890), 8. This portrait has been deposited, and is on exhibition, at the N. Y. Hist. Soc. See, further, O 8, 1792.

The Washington issued a list of the "Terms and conditions . . . for regulating the materials and manner of the buildings and improvements on the Lots in the City of Washington."—N. T. Jour., N 2, 1791. See O 13, 1792.

Thos. Jefferson, the federal secretary of state, certifies that the original census returns of the United States have been deposited in his office, having been procured in accordance with "An Act providing for the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States," passed March first, 1790. They show that New York City and County contained at this time 33,113 inhabitants, including 23,560 slaves.—Return of the Whole Number of Persons, &c., printed by order of the house of representatives by Joseph Gales, Phila. (no date), in the author's collection. This was the first United States census, under this constitution. Twelve censuses were taken, prior to 1790, the first being in 1767.—A Centennial of Population, 11, 13, 294f; and 13th Census Bulletin (1910). See also Assemb. Jour. (Childs & Swaine), 13, Cf. Ja. 11.

The common council orders "that the 26 stuffed Chairs remaining in the City Hall and which were formerly used by the Senate of the United States be removed to the Govt House for the
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use of that House."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 682.

For a list of 1791
furniture bought for the government house, see 1792.

Nov. 25
The earliest extant record of any fire company in the city—

named, those of engine No. 13—began in this month. Also,

the first written report known to have been made of the doings
of the fire department proper was made on Nov. 4 of this year.—Costello, Our Firemen (1874), 52.

The common council revises the law for preventing and exting-

guishing fires, and, agreeable to its terms, places two fire wards

for each ward. It also ordains that "Wands, Cops & Speaking Tri-

umpets," mentioned in the law, be provided.—M. C. G. (1784-

1813), I: 685; Daily Adv., N 14, 1791.

The street committee reports a survey and regulation it has

caused to be made of Great Dock St., Little Dock St., Front St.,

and Moore St.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 685-86.

For hunting, "on this Island," is announced as follows: "The
dogs will be cast off at Kissing Bridge, near the six mile stone.

On Nov. 19, the hunt is to be on Long Island, on which day the
dogs will be cast off at Graysons eddars at sunrise." The notice
is signed "Marsh, Huntman."—Daily Adv., N 14, 1791.

The common council resolves to celebrate the eighth anniversary
of the evacuation of the city by British troops, and that a public

dinner be provided at Corre's Hotel in the evening of the 25th; it orders

that the guano, not exceeding 250 lbs., be purchased for the use

of the militia on that day.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 688.

The constables and marshals were allowed £10 for expenses.—Ibid.,

I: 688. The cost of the dinner was £2775.

Leather is advertised for sale at "The Leather Manufactory at

Fresh-Water, near where the old Powder-House was." This factory

was owned by Henry Brooks.—Daily Adv., N 21, 1791.

Besides the public dinner at Corre's Hotel arranged for by the

common council (see N 17), a report of the events of the day shows that a

"number of select companies of the Old Whigs of New-

York" observed the celebration. The firing of guns at the Battery

—a customary feature—took place, and the "light-horse, the regi-

ment and brigade of artillery, and the companies of grenadiers and

light infantry" appeared in the "field." The Tammany Society cel-

ebrated in the evening at their wigwam in Broadway Street.—N. Y.

Jour., N 26, 1791.

The common council orders "that the Curtains in the City Hall

which were let by the Senate of the United States he removed to the

Govt' House."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 688.

John Blagge and Thos. Ingers apply to the common council "for

a Lease of the Soil under Water at the Slaughter House at Corlaers

Hook."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 688-89.

A horse-race is advertised to take place on this day on Gov-

er-nor's Island.—N. Y. Jour., N 30, 1791.

Dec. 1791
John Brone, John Watts, Guilan Verplanck, John Delafiel,

and Wm. Lint, five merchants comprising the board of directors

of the Bank of the United States, (see Mr 79) thereupon de-

cided to purchase in the Manhattan market all that beef,

meat, and provisions of every description, until the 1st of

January, 1792, and for the period of one year afterwards,

for the city and the United States Army.—Daily Adv., D 5, 1792.

The shop of James Hallet, the coach-maker (see JA 22, 1792),

adjoining the John Street Theatre, is destroyed by fire. The

theatre is threatened, but is saved by the citizens.—Dunlap's Am.

Daily Adv., D 13; Gaz. of the U. S., D 14, 1791.

The common council refers to a committee a communication

from the Society for the Relief of Indigent and Distressed Debtors

Confined in the Goal, in which they suggest "the necessity of

ejecting a Wall round the Goal" to enable the prisoners to walk in

the open for air and exercise, to add to their comfort and prevent

"Terrorism."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 689.

The city treasurer reports to the common council that he has

rented the Hoboken ferry for £21 per annum to Joseph Smith.

It is ordered that the Paulus Hook ferry be "sold" at public ven-

due in like manner.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), I: 689. On Jan. 6,

John Holdren leased it at £380 per annum.—Ibid., I: 693.

Payments made during the year to Ald. Stantonburgh, toward

the improvement at the Battery, have been as follows: July 25,

£2,000 (including expenses for 1790): Aug. 29, £500; Oct. 4, £500;

Oct. 12, £500; Dec. 12, £1,500, total, £5,400.—M. C. G. (1784-

1813), I: 671, 682, 675, 678, 690. See, further, N 5, 1792; D 16, 1793.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United

States go into force.—Winso, VII: 466. See also the official draft

of the first 12 amendments (on parchment, framed), in Y. P. L.

(Emery Coll., U.S.).

A programme or circular of this date, announcing a performance

by the Old American Co. at the John St. Theatre on Dec. 19, gives,

with other necessary information, the following regulation: "Ladies

and Gentlemen are requested to send their Servants at Five, to

keep Places, and to order their Coachmen to take up and set down with their Horse Heads to the River, to avoid Confu-

sion." Also the following lottery tickets: "The Door-keepers are

exclusively prohibited taking money at the Doors, unless in Exchange of Places, therefore Ladies and Gentlemen will be kind enough to supply themselves with Tickets. Vivant Respublica."—From original handbill in Ennet collection, No. 11125. This is the earliest

example found of a "one way street."

Redeemers from the fire department, authorized by their

directors, companies, to meet and form a constitution for the purpose

of establishing a fund for the relief of firemen injured in the dis-

charge of their duty. Oh Jan. 21, 1792, the fire department pub-

lished a note of thanks to Messrs. Hallam and Henry "for the

donation they have been pleased to present to them, in assisting to carry the benevolent design of their fund into execution."


The Board of Fire Commissioners of the Fire Department of the City of New York.—Daily Adv., J. a 3, 1800

Hints for fire prevention are published.—Daily Adv., D 20, 1791.

A model of Jerusalem, "as it stood when our Savior was on

earth, made agreeable to the description of Josephus," size 16 by

9 feet, is on exhibition at "Mr. Hyer's, Baker, No. 7 Chatham

street."—Daily Adv., J. a 4, 1792.

The debtor confined in the "New Goal" publish their thanks to

Joseph Winter for the reasonable Relief he has afforded them by his timely supply of a whole Bullock, and a proportionable quantity of Bread," adding that they "are not without hopes that the affluent will so laudable an example."

—Daily Adv., D 27, 1791. See also D 31.

The following were the arrivals from foreign ports at the port

of New York during the year ended Dec. 1791: 170 ships and barques, 338 snows and brigs, 1 galleon, 1 polacre, 158 schooners, and 158 sloops total, 718; also 1,101 coasters. Comparing this list with that published in the Philadelphia papers, showing arrivals in that city for the same period, it appears that there was a balance in favour of New York of 151 vessels from foreign ports and 497 coasters—Gaz. of the U. S., J. a 21, 1792. When these statistics were published in Boston, the Wall and West Sts. were bought of Dr. Charles Arding and wife for £4,970; and on Aug. 22, 1792, the property was augmented by the purchase of the estate of Mordecai Gomes.—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 318-27, citing N. Y. Jour. of


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John Holdren leased it at £380 per annum.—Ibid., I: 693.

H.Event

In 1792, the Marseillaise Hymn was composed by Rouget de

Lisle (or L'Ile), at Strasburg.—Haydn, Dict. of Dates.

Ebenezer Hazard's State Papers were published in this year.

Hazard says in the preface that the object of the compilation was

to lay the foundation of a good American history. "It was the
Compiler's original Intention to visit each State in the Union, and to remain there a sufficient Time to form a complete Collection of such Materials for its History as had escaped the Ravages of Time and Accident. His Design was honoured with the Approbation and Patronage of Congress, whose Recommendation of it gained him immediate Access to the Archives of New Hampshire and Massachusetts; but before he could proceed farther, an Appointment, as Post Master General of the United States, prevented his continuing the Work in the Method he at first proposed—the papers collected since have been picked up just as they happened to fall in his Way: . . . He has thought it expedient to publish the Compilation lest it should be scattered and lost and hopeless, by laying a Foundation, another may be induced to undertake a History as at first proposed.

—Hazard State Papers, I: Preface. For what seems to be the first notion to publish such a Work.


In this year, John Vanderlyn came to New York, and after three years' study under Archibald Robertson, became a portrait painter.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 157-59.

After two lengthy tours of Europe, he returned to the United States in 1815, and was immediately employed in painting the portraits of some of the most distinguished citizens.—Ibid., II: 162-63. In 1817 (p. v), he projected the building of the New York Rotunda.

Benjamin Tanner, probably a pupil of Peter R. Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), was engraving in New York from this date until 1805. He worked in both line and stipple, and produced some excellent large portraits and historical subjects, especially views relating to the Revolution and the War of 1812.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 26-65. See also Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 176 and footnote. For a comprehensive list of Tanner's plates, see Stauffer, op. cit., II: 508-17, and Fielding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 266-66. See also Pl. 83-2, Vol. III.

During this year, operations for grading and paving streets continued active.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 695 et seq.

"Baron John Coraduis van den Heuvel, Governor of Demerara, came to New York about 1792, a refugee from the ravages of yellow fever in that island. His intention was to remain here but a brief spell, but being charmed with the location, he built his seat, which stood on the present block between 78th and 79th Streets, Broadway and West End Avenue, until the summer of 1805."—Mott, The N. Y. of Yesterday, 95-96. The Vandenhuevel mansion became a renowned hotel, known as Burham's Hotel.—Hazard, Reminiscences of an Octogenarian, 214. For view of Burnham's see Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 376. As stated by Mott, supra, the building was demolished in 1905.—Information furnished by Messrs. Clinton & Russell, architects of Astor House Apartments, now (1920) occupying the site. See L. M. R. K., III: 923; Pl. 177, Vol. III. The site must not be confused with that of the Astor House mansion, which stood south of 92nd St., 210 W. 10th Street.

From 1792 to 1797, the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway, was used as a boarding-house.—See descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590.


Seven dwelling houses in Front St., between the Fly-market and De Peyster St., are destroyed by fire.—Daily Adv., Ja 10, 1792.

Livingston's sugar-house in Crown St. (Liberty St.) is offered for sale.—Daily Adv., Ja 12, 1792.

In a report to the regents, the trustee of Columbia College states that the College was greatly abused and injured, and its repair made a considerable breach upon the remaining capital.

"... At this juncture then which appears so highly favorable, the Trustees, while they acknowledge with gratitude the former beneficence of the legislature, conceive that they would be unfavorable if they hesitated to disclose to them the wants and necessities which still continue to press upon Columbia College, and to solicit for relief. Their predecessors in office were only able to execute a part of the original plan of the intended edifice, which served the purpose of the institution in its infancy. The erection even of a hall for visitations, examinations, and commencements and other public exercises, designed to be placed in the front of a square of which the present building forms only a side or wing, has for want of funds been deferred to the present moment.

"The College is besides destitute of a library, the few books which escaped the depredations of the war, not deserving that name—its philosophical and mathematical apparatus, though improved by a former donation by the Legislature, still remains incomplete; and it requires several other professors and a teacher of the French language, to perfect the means of a liberal and useful education.

"It is yet to be added, that in consequence of a city regulation for digging down and levelling the streets, the fences which surrounded the College ground have been undermined, and in a great measure destroyed; and cannot be repaired to any valuable purpose, but at the heavy expense of a stone wall, to prevent the waste of the soil, and the inconveniences which must accompany it.

"Under these circumstances, they appeal to the purse, not of any resource, but in the beneficence and liberality of the honorable the Legislature; . . ."—Assemb. Jour., 15th sess., 78-79. See Ap 11, 1792. A number of citizens assemble at Corre's Hotel (69 Broadway), and appoint Alexander Macomb, Brockholst Livingston, Abraham Duryce, Moses Rodgers, and John M'Vickar commissioners to receive subscriptions for a second bank in N. Y. City. Twenty thousand shares are subscribed, an excess of $9,000,000 over the proposed capital. The proposals for the new bank are published in full. On Jan. 19, the first payment of $200 on each share was to be made; and on Jan. 20 the stockholders were to ballot for thirteen directors.—Daily Adv., Ja 17, 1792. See also ibid., Ja 18, 19, 20, 21. The bank was to be called the "Million Bank of the State of New-York."—N. Y. Jour., Ja 18, 1792. See also McMaster, II: 81. It did not materialize.

"It may with propriety, be said, that a Tontine and Bank Mania now rages in this city. The Coffee [House] Tontine was filled some time ago, and the purposes encompassed by the purchase of the block, situated at the north east [for north-west] corner Wall and Water-streets; since which little has been said about it.

"A Tontine was opened by the Tammany Society a few days ago, for the purpose of erecting a great wig-wam, or Tammany Hall, for the convenience of the meetings, and to accommodate the growing Museum of that respectable and patriotic society. The Tontine filled rapidly, and it is rumoured, that a spacious lot is already purchased for that purpose intended."—N. Y. Jour., Ja 18, 1792. See also Daily Adv., Mr 24, 1792. See, further, Mr 8.

"The committee appointed to superintend the business of the Tontine Coffee House Institution, give notice, That they will pay a premium of Ten Guineas to the person who shall deliver in, before the 20th of February next, the best plan for the building they propose to have erected; and a premium of Five Guineas for the second best plan; the objects to be combined in the above plan are solidity, neatness, and useful accommodations. The building to be four stories high, and to occupy a space of fifty feet by seventy, being the corner of Wall and Water-streets."—N. Y. Jour., Ja 25, 1792. See, further, Mr 12.

George Knox having offered to present Trinity corporation a "Set of Lustres for Trinity Church," the Vestry orders that the committee on repairs superintend the placing of the same.—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

It is also resolved that the clerk of this corporation "be authorized to unite in a Petition to the Legislature . . . for Compensation for the Lands granted to the Corporation which fall within the State of Vermont."—Ibid.
1792
The New-York Packet (see F 3, 1791) is discontinued with the issue of this date. Early Newspapers, II: 427; Brigham, A. A. S. 1936 (1917), 474-75; Loudon and his son Samuel started a new paper on Feb. 15 (q.v.).

The "New-Line Dispatch" advertises that during the summer it will "perform the Route" between New York and Philadelphia in one day. "Boat that conveys the Passengers for the Stage, will leave the Ferry Stairs opposite Powles Hook, every Afternoon, Saturdays excepted," at 4:30 o'clock.—N. Y. Morn. Post, J 3, 1792.

Feb.
The trustees of Columbia College establish the medical school of the college on a more respectable basis by appointing Dr. Samuel Bard as dean of the faculty, and associating with him seven medical professors.—Moore, Hist. Sketch of Columbia College, 71. See also McVickar, Life of Samuel Bard, 156. This was the beginning of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Anthony L. Bleecker (see Ag 15, 1791) purchases for $1,000 the interest of Theodore Hopkins and Michael Joy in the Roger Morris property. The deed was recorded on Aug. 20, 1792.—Liber Deeds, XLVII: 436 et seq. Hopkins and Joy had bought the half which previously belonged to Isaac Ledyard (see J 1, 1794).—Sheldon, Jumil Mansion, 134. Bleecker advertised the house for sale on March 1, 1793.


James Watson acquires the property at the present 4, 5, and 6 State St. —Liber Deeds, LXXIII: 438; see also description of Pl. 56, Vol. I. In the same year he built his "elegant House" there.—Com. Adv., Mr 28, 1801.

"The Stock Exchange Office is opened at No. 22 Wall Street for the accommodation of the dealers in Stock, and in which Public Sales will be held at noon as usual in rotation by A. L. Bleecker & Sons, J. Pintard, McEvers & Barclay, Cortlandt & Ferrers, and Jay & Sutton."—Diary, F 15, 1792. This is the earliest mention of any attempt at organized dealings in stocks in this city. It indicates that the auctioneers had endeavoured to establish a public stock market by holding daily sales under a joint arrangement.—Eames, The New York Stock Exchange (1894), 13.

But see Mr 21.

The first issue of The Diary or, London's Register, published by Samuel Loudon and his son, Samuel, Jr., appears. Loudon began to publish The Packet, Jan. 4, 1776 (q.v.), which he has now discontinued (see J a 26) in favour of this daily sheet.—Early Newspapers, II: 442; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 407, 475. For a sketch of Loudon's life and work, see N. Y. H. S. Quar. Bull., Oct, 1874.

"The Committee for superintending the printing & burning the Notes issued for small Change (see F 26 and Ag 10, 1790; Mr 11, 1791) reported that they had examined & burnt the following viz:—

13000 of 1st each. . . . . . . . . £54:3:4
15000 of 2nd each. . . . . . . . . 1257:—
16000 of 3rd each. . . . . . . . . 200—


A petition of Charles Ward Apthorp and others, asking the common council to "continue the Bloomingdale Road to Morris's House," is referred to the road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 698. On March 12, a petition opposing this was submitted by land-owners in Harlem, and referred to the same committee.—Ibod., I: 701. See O 22.

Moses Rogers and John Titus submit a proposal to the common council to "erect one or more Mills on Haerlem Creek at Kings Bridge." Referred to committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 698.

The legislature passes "An Act to increase the Number of Fire-Men within the City of New-York." On account of the extent of the city of New-York, 150 firemen are to be added, if necessary, to the 300 already allowed.—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 9. See also Mr 18, 1797.

The legislature passes an act to enable New York City to raise money by a tax for various objects, including $2,400 for "compleating the improvements at the battery, and about the government house, and making improvements in front of the gable, alms house and bridgewater."—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 10 (Greenleaf, II: 388). See May 18.

A meeting to nominate John Jay for governor is held at Corre's Hotel, 69 Broadway.—N. Y. Jour. & Pol. Reg., F 18, 27, 1792.

Congress passes "An Act to establish the Post-Office and Post- Roads within the United States." This makes and localizes various post roads throughout the country, provides for a general post-office at the seat of government, gives the powers and duties of the postmaster-general and his assistants, fixes the rates of postage, and orders penalties for infringement of the law.—Acts of Congress (1792), chap. 7.

That pleasant and much-admired seat at Harlem heights, Mar, formerly the property of the Hon. Roger Morris" (see N. Y. J. 1795), is offered for sale by Anthony L. Bleecker (see F 1). It is described in the advertisement as "distant 10 miles from New York, containing about 130 acres of good arable pasture and meadow land, including 5 acres of best salt meadow. The land... extends across the Island from river to river, and from the advantage of a communication by water on either side, and the easy transportation of manure from the city may be brought to any state of improvement required." As the residence (which was built in 1765) is the only one still standing on Manhattan Island which has survived practically intact, from so early a period, the description of it, as presented in this old advertisement, is given below in full:

"On the premises is a large Dwelling House, built in the modern style, with taste and elegance: It has in front a portico, supported by pillars, embellished and adorned in chaste and elegant taste, at the centre; a spacious dining room on the right, with an alcove, closets, and a convenient pantry and store room adjoining, and beyond these, a light easy mahogany stair case. On the left is a handsome parlour, and a large back room, particularly adapted and fitted for a nursery. A passage from the rear of the hall leads to an oblong octagon room, about 32 feet by 22, with six sash windows, making very airy apartments, and on the second floor are seven bed chambers, four with fire places and marble hearths; and a large hall communicating with a gallery under the portico, and from which there is a most inviting prospect. On the upper floor are five lodging rooms, three of which have fire places, and at the top of the house is affixed an electrical conductor. Underneath the building are a large commodious kitchen and laundry, a wine cellar, store room, kitchen pantry, sleeping apartments for servants, and a most complete dairy room, the floor a solid flat rock, and with which common attention to cleanliness cannot fail to render the place constantly cool and sweet.

"There are also on the premises a large barn, and most excellent coach house and stables. The buildings have been rather neglected of late, and will want some repair, but are in some other respects substantially firm, sound and good.

"The house has a southern prospect, and being situated on rising ground at the narrowest part of York island commands an extended view of the Hudson and the opposite range of lofty perpendicular rocky cliffs that bound its western shore, of the east river, Harlem river, Hellgate, the sound many miles to the eastward, and the shipping that are constantly passing and repassing those waters. In front is seen the city of New York, and the high hills on Staten Island, distant more than 20 miles. To the left, Long Island, Westchester, Morrisania, and the village of Haerlem, with its beautiful level, cultivated surrounding fields, exhibit a variety of the most picturesque and pleasing views; in short, Haerlem Heights, affords perhaps a prospect as extensive varied and delightful as any to be met with in the United States; and considering its healthy, desirable situation, the ample accommodation of the buildings, its proper distance from town, the excellent road that leads to it, and the many other attendant advantages cannot fail to strike the absent beholder as an eligible retreat for a gentle- man fond of rural amusements and employment, and who wishes to pass the summer months with pleasure and comfort."—Daily Adv., Mr 2, 1792. See also Pl. 167-a, Vol. III. The place was sold on Oct. 25, 1793 (q.v.).

The directors of the "Tammanial Tontine" resolve "That all shares... on which the second payment is not made by the 1st day of April next... be forfeited to the association."—Daily Adv., Mr 8, 1792. An elaborate prospectus, entitled The Plan of the New York Tammanial Association, was pub-
lished in this year. The Association, though auspiciously inaugurated, failed at this time, and a Tammany Hall was not built until 1811—Kilroe, 189-91.

12 The common council orders that a "recommendation" from the board to the inhabitants, "to clear the Ice out of the Kennedys in the Streets that the side Walks may not be overflowed," be published in the newspapers.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 700.

John Watts, in behalf of the committee of merchants superintending the erection of the Tontine Coffee House, on the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts., petitioned the common council for permission "to add to the said Building a Piazza to extend over the front Wall, in the Street," "Referred to in street committee."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 701. On May 11, the board agreed to the committee report that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, "so far as to allow them to erect a Piazza to the said Building of six feet in breadth along Wall Street."—Ibid., I: 715. See also L.M.R.K., III: 891, and PL 69, Vol. I. See, further, Mr 12.

There is read to the common council a letter from Hon. John Jay, submitting to the Board the Power of laying out & regulating Streets through his Land on Great George Street in such manner as they shall judge to be for the public convenience, and also offering, if the board shall think it expedient "to make a Canal from the fresh Water Pond to the North River, to release as much of his Land as may be required for that purpose and for Streets." Referred to the street committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 701. This appears to be the original suggestion which eventually materialized in the making of Canal St. For the next records pertaining to the subject, see F 15 and 22, Mr 14, and S 26, 1796. See also of PL 83-3, III: 560.

The improvements at the Battery being incomplete, the common council orders that the committee in charge report to the board what further improvements are necessary.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 701. On May 25, the order was renewed.—Ibid., I: 719. On June 11, Ald. Stoughton made a verbal report on the subject, and the board directed that the committee "take order for making the said Improvements & Repairs accordingly."—Ibid., I: 721.

"A Petition from the Neighborhood of the Oswego Market for permission to extend the Roof of that Building over the side Walk in Maiden Lane to accommodate the Country People" is granted by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 702. For its situation (second site), see L. M. R. K., III: 959.

14 The legislature passes "An Act to incorporate the Society of Mechanics and Traders of the City of New York, for charitable Purposes." The incorporation is to run to April (first Monday), 1818.—Laws of N. Y., chap. 141, (1817). According to the following advertisement, the building on the land purchased by the Tontine Ausn., on the north side of Wall St. running west from Wall St., were torn down soon after their purchase (see summary under D 1, 791): "For sale, The materials of the three houses at the corner of Wall and Water Street, on the ground where the Tontine Coffee- house is to be erected. The purchaser to break down and remove the buildings, for which purpose fifteen days will be allowed; applications to David Grinn. If not disposed of at private sale by Monday the 24th inst. then to be sold at auction."—Daily Adv., Ap 13, 1792.

Samuel Green, of 15 Water St., exhibits a fire-escape which he calls "the Patent Machine for preventing persons and effects from houses when on fire."—Daily Adv., Ap 7, 1792.

It is ordered by Trinity revery "that Mr Robert Watts, Doctor [Wm.] Samuel Johnson, Mr [Robert C] Livingston, Mr [Hugh] Gaine and Mr [Theophylact] Bache be a Committee to confer with Mr Stuyvesant upon his Proposal for building a Church [St. Mark's] upon his Land."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See JI 8, 1793.

The board ordered to make a survey of the Cross street lying between the streets of N. and T. to be named "the cross-corner."—Daily Adv., Apr 8, 1792.

No amputation is permitted in the alms-house without consent of the commissioners. A record of this date shows this to be one of the "Standing rules." Permission is given by the commissioners, in case of a negro lad," "landed from on board a Portuguees Vessel now in our port," with his feet "frozen off," for the "Amputation of both his legs."—Minutes of the Commissioners of the Alms House and Benevolent Institution, 1797 (MS.). 22.

The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery, within the City and County of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 37 (Greenleaf, II: 425). This act was superseded on March 23, 1797, by "An Act to regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State."—Ibid. (1792), Mar. chap. 45 (Webster, III: 265).


The New York City branch of the Bank of the United States opens at No. 5 Queen (Pearl) Street.—Hardenbrook, Financial N. Y., 141; Daily Adv., Mr 29, 1792.


The heirs of Hendrick Rutgers deliver to the common council a map or survey, and a signed agreement, as "Proprietors of the Ground lying to the South of Cherry Street and North of the East River between Warren & Montgomery Streets in the seventh Ward," that Water St. will "be continued easterly in a direct line through the Ground above mentioned so as to intersect Crown Point Street agreeably to the above Plan;" 45 ft. in width, in "from the intersection of Water Street near Warren St. to Montgomery Street;" also that "Lombard Street" will be continued 45 ft. wide from Warren to Montgomery St. Agreed to and ordered filed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 704-5.

The common council orders that pavements he laid in parts of Crown, Little Queen, Thames, Great Dock, Little Dock, Front, Moore, and Broad Sts. Improvements were also made in several streets near Chatham Square.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 705-6 715, 741-42.

The legislature authorizes the common council to fill in and raise the tract of land, in the Fifth Ward, called "the Meadows," bounded "northerly by Chatham-street, southerly by the rear of the lots on the northerly side of Cherry-street, westerly by the rear of the lots on the easterly side of Queen-street, and easterly by Catharine-street." Five commissioners are appointed to supervise the work. The act also provides for continuing Roosevelt St. to the East River, and Frankfort St. to Queen St.—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 49 (Greenleaf, II: 447).

A law is passed for "laying out, repairing, and improving certain public Roads and Highways, within this State." This includes the post roads "on the island of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 60.

The legislature passes an act "for the better support of the hospital in the city of New York." This authorizes the state treasurer to pay to the society of the hospital "the sum of two thousand pounds annually, for and during the term of five years, to be computed from the first day of February last, which sum . . . shall become chargeable upon the duty laid . . . on sales at vendue."—Laws of N. Y. (1792), chap. 67. This act was repealed on March 31, 1792 (p.r.c.).

By an "Act to encourage Literature, by Donations to Columbia College and to the several Academies in the State," the legislature grants to the trustees of Columbia College, for the use of the institution, £2,500, "for the purpose of enlarging its library." £2000.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

On May 25, Benj. S. Judah made such a request concerning a May 7 building he proposed to erect in Little Water St; this also was granted.—Ibid., I: 718. On June 11, likewise, Coles & Underhill petitioned regarding a store they desired to erect "upon the southwardly side of Front Street between Coenties & that old Slip," where the ground was "not sufficiently firm for the said Building to be of Brick." They requested permission "to build the same of Wood except the Front which they wish Brick."—Ibid., I: 723. Other examples appear in the minutes on July 2, Aug. 20, 29, etc.

The building law requiring such inspection of the ground—that of March 24, 1791 (q.v.)—see Laws of N. T. (1791), chap. 46—was superseded by a new act of the same title ("for the more effectual prevention of fires and to regulate buildings in the city of New York"), passed April 8, 1796, which required that building construction should conform to the regulations prescribed in the act, under heavy penalty of failure to comply; but dispensing with inspectors to examine the ground in advance.—Ibid. (1796), chap. 55. See also F 3, 1794.

Because of inconvenience arising from there being more than one street with the same name in the city, the common council orders that the names of two streets laid out on the lands of Hendrick Rutgers, deceased, be changed, viz.—the name of the street running from to Clinton St to Bedlow St to be changed to the name of Bedlow (the present Madison St); and on account of some doubt as to whether the name of the street in the rear of Trinity Church was intended to be Lumber or Lombard, it is ordered that the said street in future be called Lumber (the present Church St.).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 716-17.

David Grinn, in behalf of the Tontine Assn., publishes a notice May 15 which will call for the sale of the metal plate of the New York Tontine Coffee-house (see Mr 20, 1791) for a payment of £15 per share, on account.—Daily Adv., My 15, 1792. On May 29, the next year, he issued a similar notice, "in order to pay the bills, and complete the building." At the same time, he asked for the bills of persons having demands against the association. His address was No. 8 Little Queen (Cedar) St.—Ibid., My 29, 1793. On July 18, 1795, still anxious for building the New-York Tontine Coffee-House, he requested payment of unpaid subscriptions—Ibid., Jl 18, 1795. See, further, Jl 5.

The "Brokers for the Purchase and Sale of Public Stock" sign a written agreement that they "will not buy or sell from this day for any person whatsoever, any kind of Public Stock at a less rate than one-quarter per cent. Commission on the Specie value," and that they will "give a preference to each other" in their negotiations.—Eames, The New York Stock Exchange, 14, citing the earliest record in the possession of the Exchange. See Ja 15, Mr 21.

This agreement among stock brokers established the organization that later developed into the New York Stock Exchange. From 1792 to 1817, the brokers dealt together under various agreements and in various places, the specified places being announced by the buttonwood tree which stood in front of the present dividing line between 68 and 70 Wall St. After the completion of the Tontine Coffee House, in 1793 (q.v.), on the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts., the brokers for a while met in that building. In 1817, (q.v.) they adopted a constitution under the name of the New York Stock and Exchange Board. They occupied a room in Washington Hall in 1819 (q.v.). When the first Merchants Exchange, at the corner of Wall and Hanover Sts., was completed, in 1827 (q.v.), the business formerly conducted by merchants, brokers, and various commercial bodies, in the Tontine Coffee House, was transferred to the new exchange, and the Coffee House was divided up into shops and offices. The Exchange Board secured a room in the Merchants Exchange at that time.—Ibid., 14-18. See also 1817, 1827, and 1869.

Authorized by the legislature on Feb. 18 (q.v.), the common council orders that £4,000 be raised "for completing Improvements at the Battery & about the Governm't House & making Improvements in front of the Goal Alms House & Bridewell."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 717.

John Youle, proprietor of the "New-York East River Air Furnaces," advertised in the papers that he "has removed from his former residence at Beekman's slip, to nearly opposite his Furnace, at Corlear's Hook, just beyond the ship-yards; where he carries on the Cast Iron Foundery, In all its various branches."—Diary, My 23, 1792.

"Ordered that the Street Committee cause a Survey to be made
of the streets in the Meadow to the end that the Commissioners
name in the Act of the Legislature on that subject [see Ap 6]
may be enabled to judge of the Regulations intended & to proceed
to the Business. An ordinance is passed for the new paving of these
streets, according to the regulations reported.—'M. C. C. (1784–

The common council approves a report of the street committee
for regulating Frankfort, Jacob, and Ferry Sts.; Gold St. from
Beekman to Frankfort St; William and King George Sts. from
Beekman to Thomas St.; Gold St. from Beekman to John St.;
Cliff St. from Beekman to Golden Hill; and Fair St. from Gold to
Clausen St. An ordinance is passed for the new paving of these
streets, according to the regulations reported.—'M. C. C. (1784–
1811), I: 720. See, further, S 3.

"Vaux Hall," at the lower end of Warren St., is again offered
for sale (see D 30, 1784). "The lot is 120 feet front on Warren
street, has 15 fire places . . . The stable is 35 feet in front, on
Chambers street, and 21 feet deep." This and a building in the
rear were built two years ago.—N. T. Jour. & Pat. Regy, My 29,
1792. A similar advertisement appeared again on Feb. 8, 1794.
The price was £3,200.—Daily Adv., F 8, 1794. See also "Vauhall

"A Petition from a number of the inhabitants in the vicinity
of the Exchange praying that, Building may be removed" is
referred by the common council to the ensuing meeting of the
M. C. C. (June 26). On Oct. 20, the committee have not come
to a decision; whereupon, the board proceeded to consider the
expediency of taking down the building, but voted against it.—
Ibid., I: 736.

Nicholas Deane announces that he "has just established,
though at a great expense and under M. Boucher's directions,
a new Orleans House, has fitted up, one of which Baths may be had
with either fresh, salt, or warm Water . . . The said place is at his house called Bellevue,
2

The corner-stone of "the New York Tontine Coffee House"
is laid at the north-west corner of Wall and Water Sts. John
Broome, a director of the Tontine Committee, formed the
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of the building. The committee and gentlemen present then
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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1792

Avery on May 20, 1793 (q.v.). For a detailed description of the place, see Aug., 1794, and Pl. 60-a, Vol. I. The statement in _Man._

25

_Gom. Coun._ (1833), 452, that it was built "many years before the common council ordain'd," is incorrect.

The common council permits the "St. Cecilia Society" to use the common council chamber on Saturday evenings.—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 725.

26

The managers of the city dispensary, having received from Europe four sets of apparatus for renunciation the apparently deadly from drowning, asphyxiation, etc. place them in private dwelling houses in different parts of town, "where they will be delivered to any reputable house-keeper, who shall take the trouble to call for them in case of accident."—_Daily Adv., Je 26, 1792.

July

1

A "tremendous westerly tornado" strikes New York and causes considerable damage to houses and trees. It was reported that 29 persons lost their lives in this neighbourhood, principally by the over-turning of boats.—_N. Y. Jour._, I 4, 1792. A large folio broadside, printed in four columns, with cuts of 20 coffins at the top, and two sailing vessels at the sides, was published this year in New York, the text being, in part, as follows: "A True and Particular Narrative of the Late Tremendous Tornado, or Hurricane, At Philadelphia and New York, on Sabbath-Day, July 1, 1792. When several pleasure boats were lost in the Harbor. [Here follows an account of the disaster.] Tell this not in Massachusetts, publish it not in the Streets of Connecticut, lest their sober minded young men and Maidens should bitterly reproach thee in the Day of thy calamity ..." A copy of this scarce broadside was sold with the Sturge library at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 20, 1922. Evans mentions a Boston edition. See also _Nuggets of Am. History_, described in catalogue pub. by the American Antiquarian Society on New York books, Nov. 19, and Nov. 29, 1894.

4

The Portrait of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, painted for the Citizens of New-York by Mr. Trumbull, has been received, and for the present, placed in the City Hall ... this elegant specimen of Mr. Trumbull's abilities, is reckoned one of the finest productions of his pencil."—_Daily Adv.,_ Je 4, 1792.

The common council orders "that the Battery Committee take down the Barracks & use the Materials on the Improvements making there."—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 730. See "Lower Barracks" in L. M. R. K., III: 923. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Bell Intended for the Steeple of Trinity Church, which was not made Use of, be sold."—_Trin. Min._ (M.S.).

A committee, "appointed at a meeting of the Friends of Liberty," attended by "a very great and respectable concourse of citizens, on horseback and in carriages," proceeds to Harlows Heights, where they meet Chief-Justice Jay, on his return from the eastern circuit, and escort him into town. "When the procession arrived at the two-mile stone, they were received by loud huzzas from the multitude of citizens on foot assembled at that place. As they approached the town, at the head of Chatham street a federal salute was fired and a painting exhibited, on which was written, 'John Jay, Governor by the Voice of the People.'

"The procession moved through Queen, Wall, Broad, Beaver streets, and Broadway, to Mr. Jay's house, amidst repeated huzzas and plaudits from his fellow citizens. At his own door he was conducted into his house by the Committee, where he was affectionately received by his family and friends. Before he entered his house, he attempted to say something on the occasion expressive of his feelings, and to make an acknowledgment for the partiality shown him, but the loud and repeated plaudits of the people prevented his being heard.

"In several conspicuous places flags were displayed; a salute was fired at the Battery, and the bells were rung in all the Churches in the city."—_Daily Adv._, Je 11, 1792.

13

A committee of New York citizens (Nicholas Cruger, chairman), in an address, congratulates Chief Justice Jay on his attitude toward the irregular canvass of votes in the recent election of governor, saying in part: "... Whether they [the friends of liberty] esteem him would conduct as a Member of the General Congress at the most trying periods of the late war, and of the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State, or consider your agency in negotiating the treaty which secured to America the blessings of peace, liberty and safety—they find a continued display of abilities and virtue which will band your name down to remote posterity as one of the illustrious defenders of the rights of Man."—_Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay_, III: 441.

In his reply, Jay said in part: "... Such is our Constitution, and such is the progress of our order and good government, with which we are blessed, that, while our citizens remain virtuous, free, and enlightened, few political evils can occur, for which remedies perfectly effectual, and yet perfectly consistent with general tranquillity, cannot be found and applied ..."—_Ibid.,_ III: 443. See also Je 13.

July

19

"More than 200 "Friends to Liberty in this city" give an "elegant entertainment at the City Tavern" to John Jay. It is called a "feast of Freedom and Friendship." A band played at intervals during the dinner, and 15 toasts "were drank under a discharge of cannon, accompanied by the shouts and huzzas of the people." When Mr. Jay retired, he was accompanied home by a committee. "After Mr. Jay had retired the company drank, [to the toast] 'John Jay, Governor by the Voice of the People—Three Cheers.' When the committee returned, the whole company broke up, and went in procession to Mr. Jay's house; and after giving him Three Cheers, they dispersed."—_Daily Adv.,_ Je 20, 1792.

Samuel Jones is paid $451.10 "for Costs in several Ejecutio. Suits for the recovery of Lands in the rear of the Bridewell."—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 732.

The common council orders "that the Street Committee take order for improving the Ground commonly called the Fields in the front of the Alms House Goal & Bridewell."—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 733. This was the present City Hall Park. Payments for this work were as follows: In 1793, Sa 29, $100; $2, $100; $30, $100; D 30, $100.—_Ibid._, II, 57, 39, 38, 57. In 1794, F 3, $100; $214, $100; I 4, $500; A 5, $250; I 5, $500; S 5, $100; A 15, $100.—_Ibid._, II, 57, 39, 38, 57.

The common council orders that the committee on improvements at the Battery "appropriate such of the buildings of the barracks as may be necessary for the erection of a Watch house at the City Hall," and report a plan for the building.—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 733. The watch-house was erected at the s. e. cor. of Wall St., on the site of No. 1 Bread Street.—See L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419. See Je 3, 1793 (p.v.).

The common council appoints a committee to direct the making of "a Copper Pump for drawing Water out of the River in Cases of fire and thereby preventing the disagreeable necessity of the Inhabitants going down into the Slips & handling the Water up in Buckets."—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 733-34. On Jan. 28, 1793, it was ordered that this pump "be deposited in the Engine House in the Rear of the City Hall." At the same time, James Kip and his son Richard were appointed firemen and given the management of this pump (ibid., I: 767), and Wm. J. Elsworth was paid $2712.16 for it (ibid., I: 768).

The common council appoints Adb. Van Zandt a committee "to locate about twenty Acres of the Common Lands to be reserved as a Statue to the memory of Mr. Van Zandt, and purchase materials to fence it."—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 734. See O 22. Lafayette takes refuge with the Austrians. They held him Aug. prisoner for five years.—_Guizot, Hist. of France._

"The Tenth of August" in Paris marks the downfall of the monarchy.—_Guizot._

Ald. Stuontburgh, of the committee on improvements at the Battery, produces "a Plan of the Ground with a Sketch of the manner in which the Committee contemplated to fence in the said Ground." It is approved by the board.—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 739. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

A committee of the common council having investigated the title of Joseph Smith to the house and ground at the Battery of Christopher Blundell, deceased, who received letters patent from the late Gov. Clinton, and had a good title for 99 years from 1792, it is ordered that the committee "conclude a bargain" with Mr. Smith, whose lowest price is $750.—_M. C. C._ (1784-1831), I: 739-739. The purchase is intended to help complete the Battery improvements. On Sept. 10, a bond was given to Smith for the payment of his price by May 1.—_Ibid._, I: 744. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 419; L. M. R. K., III: 948, 949.

In France, from Sept. 2 to 9, the Jacobins broke open the Sep. prisons, and massacred about 1,200 adherents of the aristocracy, principally Royalists and Constitutionalists, including 100 priests.

_Haydn, Dict. of Dates_, 384.

The street committee reports to the common council that, in
obedience to the order of May 25 (q. m.), they have caused surveys to be made for the regulation of the several Streets in the Mead- 
gows. These are approved by the Board, and the specifications entered in full in the Minutes, as usual, for the regulation of Roosevelt, St. James, Chatham, Fayette, Oliver, Catharine, Bancroft, and Rutgers Sts., and Batavia Lane. See O 2.

The Board then passed an "Ordinance for the filling in with Earth and raising the Lots of Ground and Streets in the Tract of Land known as the Meadows, in pursuance of the Statute passed the 6th April 1791."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 741-43. The commissioners named in the act of April 6 did not act promptly, and, on Oct. 2, the common council requested that they proceed. —Ibid., 1: 748. On March 6, 1793, however, a new regulation of these streets was substituted.—Ibid., 1: 774-76.

The Lutheran Church council, having been informed that Mr. [David] Grim our Treasurer would wish to hire the Old Church in Broadway for a Store," appoints a committee "to Let the above mentioned Church to Mr. Grim for one year at £28 pr. Annun. —Lutheran Min. (M.S.). Grim's lease of the church was renewed on Sept. 3, 1793, at the rate of 51/2", 'he to keep the same in repair." —Ibid. See also Vol. I, p. 450. See, further, Js 5, 1795.

The common council directs that the committee on repairs to public buildings "take order for the sinking of two Cisterns to receive the Rain Water from the City Hall."—M. C. C. (1784- 
1813), 1: 745. See, further, IJ 22, 1793.

The common council orders that the treasurer, in making purchases of oil for the public lamps, give preference to the manufacturers of spermaceti:—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 745.

The New York Directory and Register" for 1794 is just published, and is advertised for sale at 3 shillings 6 pence. It contains an "accurate plan of this City and part of Long Island."—Diary, S 13, 1793.

The first consecration of a bishop in America occurs in Trinity Church, when the Rev. Dr. Claggett is made bishop of Maryland.—N. Y. Mag. (1792) 557.

By vote of the national convention, monarchy is abolished in France and a republican declared.—Anderson, Doc. op. cit. 129.

The common council passes an ordinance for filling in "Copseic" (State) St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 746. See, further, D 28, and 29, 1793.

The common council approves a regulation proposed by the street committee for "the Street newly laid out on the wysterly side of the Gov't House" (State St.)—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 747.

The common council receives a letter from Abijah Hammond informing them that, at his own expense, he has imported from Boston "the boring Apparatus for sinking Wells in any place and obtaining the Water of the best quality," and requesting the board to accept it for the benefit of the inhabitants. It is ordered that the mayor inform Mr. Hammond of the board's acceptance and thanks. It is also ordered that, as an experiment, a well be sunk on the lot adjoining the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 750. Mr. Hammond's letter is preserved in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room.

Painting and Drawing.

"At the Columbia Academy, No. 89, William-street, New-York. Archibald Robertson,

"Duly and sensibly impressed by the encouragement the citii- 
zens of New-York have bestowed upon his endeavours to establish an academy for the arts of painting and drawing in this city, begs leave to acquaint the public, that his brother Mr. Alexander Robertson, has lately arrived from the royal academy of painting in London, where he has been under the tuition of the most cele- 
brated artists. They therefore, by joint and unwearied attention to their pupils, hope to merit a continuation of that encouragement, which Archibald Robertson has in previous instances experienced, and the public may depend that no pains or expense will be spared to make their academy useful to the citizens of this state, and to the United States in general.

"They will continue to paint portraits and miniatures, make draughts of all kinds, from nature, designs for engraving, &c.

"At their academy instruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the arts of designing and drawing (in India ink, water colours, chalks, &c.) of heads, figures, landscapes, flowers, patterns, architecture, and perspective.

"Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen as usual.

"Ladies and Gentlemen who find it inconvenient to attend the public classes, will be waited upon.

"An evening class is opened for Gentlemen, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays."—Daily Advertiser, O 8, 1793. See 2 and 11, and also Letters and Papers of A. Robertson, ed. by Emily Robertson (London, 1893). See, further, O 8, 1793.

The "3d century of the discovery of America (alias Columbia)" is celebrated by the "Tammony Society or Columbia Order." In the evening a monument "upwards of 14 feet in height, being well illuminated, and resembling black marble," is erected in the "great Wigwam" in memory of Columbus. The obelisk is adorned with scenes representing important events in the discoverer's life and with suitable inscriptions. An "elegant oration" is delivered by J. B. Johnstone, toasts are drunk, and patriotic songs are sung.—N. Y. Jour., S 29, O 13 and 17, 1792; Diary, O 19, 1792. See also Columbian Celebration of 1793, an address before the N. Y. H. S., O 4, 1792, by Edward F. De Lancey; Celebrations 100 Years Ago: The Tammony Society's Illuminated Monuments, by Dr. Geo. H. Moore, in N. Y. Times, Ag 4, 1889; Mag. Am. Hist. (May 1893), 1-20. The monument was placed in the Tammony Museum after the celebration.—Columbian Gaz., O 14, 1793, O 12, 1794; Am. Minerva, O 11, 1794. This celebration had been planned as early as April 6, 1791 (q. v.).

On the 31st March, 1790 (q. v.), an act was passed by the Legislature of this state, authorizing Lewis Morris, or his assigns, to build a bridge across the Haverstraw Mill, and for the term of sixty years, to receive certain tolls therein specified, as an equivalent for the expense attending the same. General Morris, anxious to give as immediate effect to an act as possible, which promises such public utility, proposes to the public the following plan:—The sum of £4000 to be raised by a tontine subscription, which it is thought will be amply sufficient to carry into execution this highly useful public undertaking. The survey of the river has been made, and an estimate of the expenses attending the building of the bridge by the celebrated Stone, who computes that a sum less than the above will be enough. . . . The tontine is to consist of 106 shares of £10 each, which six shares over and above the requisite number, the proprietor proposes reserving to himself, without contribution to the building . . .—Daily Advertiser, O 12, 1792. See Mr. 24, 1795.

The corner-stone of the White House at Washington is laid.—Gaz. of U. S., O 20, 1792; N. Y. Jour., O 24, 1792. See Mr 20, 1793.

The street committee having procured "a quantity of Post & Rails for the purpose of enclosing the Pasture in the Common Lands for the Cows of the Alms House" (see Jl 30), proposes that this use be made for the present to enclose the fields in front of the Alms House to protect the Trees intended to be planted there this Fall." It is ordered that the street committee take order for enclosing the fields accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 754. See also N 5, 1792; My 31, 1834.

The common council orders that the street committee "cause a Survey to be made of the Road contemplated to run from the Blooming Dale Road to the Heights of Harlem," and report.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 754. This seems to be in approval of the Apthorpe petition of Feb. 17 (q. v.). See, further, My 14, 1793; IJ 13, 1795.

The common council orders that the commissioners of the alms- 
house be authorized "to pull down the old Stable and to build another (using the Materials of the old as far as they will go) on such part of the Bredwell Ground as they shall judge expedient."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 756. For the new stable at the alms- 
house, see S 29, 1795.

Payments made during this year, to Alderman Stoutenburgh or Mr. Carmer, toward the improvements at the Battery and government house, have been as follows: March 12, £515:17:4; June 25, £209:15:6; Sep 10, £509:10:0; Oct 10, £609:10:0; Nov 17, £415:17:4; M. C. C. (1784-1813), 1: 701, 702, 703, 745, 754. This makes a total general expense, since the beginning of this work, of £6,051:17:4.—See D 12, 1791; D 16, 1793.

The legislature convenes. Petitions pour in from all parts of the state on the subject of the canvass of the votes for governor in the preceding May and June (see Jt 13). "A tedious investigation ensued, and it was soon discovered that in the lower House the
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1792 anti-federal party had a small majority." Their votes cleared the Nov. election canvassers of the charge of improper conduct. "This re- sult . . . was received by the people without surprise, but with a feeling of disgust that, at the next election, prostrated the party [the anti-federalists] by whom it had been effected."—Life of John Jay, by his son, William J. (1833), i. 204.

7. A proposed sale by private contract of the "Square on which the City Tavern stands" is announced. "This is one of the most desirable situations in this city, and may be improved to very great advantage. Its dimensions is one hundred and five feet fronting Broad Way, and about two hundred feet deep, bounded by a street on every side."—Daily Adv., Nov. 7, 1792. No suitable offer having been made for the property, the place was put up at public auction on Jan. 29, 1793.—Ibid, Ja 6, 1793. See also Ja 24, 1793.

12. The common council orders "that an Application be made to the Legislature for a Law to raise the Sum of $1,5000 by Tax for the support of the Poor & the other contingent Expenes of this City the ensuing Year & the further Sum of $1,000 for completing the Improvements at the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), i. 757. No details of an estimate for this budget for 1793 are recorded.

"Of. Ja 6, 1794; Ja 5, 1795; Ja 25, 1796.

17. What appears to have been the forerunner of the modern washing-machine is mentioned as a "Washing Mill" in The Diary, N 17, 1792.

26. The ninth anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British is celebrated on this day (instead of the 25th, which was by Sunday) by the Tammany Society "in their great wigwam, with that good humour and hilarity, which is so conspicuous in the sons of freedom." One of the toasts at the Tammany dinner was: "May the Duke of Brunswick, in a rapid retreat, want time to grease a flagstaff." In explanation, the editor of the Journal states: "When the British evacuated New York, they were so mortified at striking the English standard at the fort, that in order to save their feelings from further disagreeable sensations, at the sight of the American stripes, they greased the flag staff, hoping by that stratagem, to prevent its being displayed."—N. Y. Jour., D 5, 1792. See N 25, 1783.

29. Wynant Van Zandt's account for making a well in Broad St. near the city hall, endorsed "filed" on this day, shows it cost $115.67. From the original bill, audited, in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room.

Dec. 1. A notice, dated Nov. 29, is published, of "a general Hog Hunt throughout this city," to be held on Sat. Dec. 1, at 5 o'clock. "This is the order of the Hunte; it appertrite as to bring with him one large mastiff or other dog . . . . and to attend at the Fly Market, in Water-street, precisely at 5 o'clock. The hunt will proceed down Water street, Little Dock street, &c., scour the ground near the Battery; after which 'tis to return by Great Dock-street, Queen street, up Maiden Lane and Broad Way to the Poor House, and Bridewell; where the hogs are to be deposited for the advantage of the poor and others, criminals or debtors. After this the huntsman will direct the course of the hunt agreeable to his best discretion . . . . "It is thought the sport will be fine and in great plenty, as the Wild Hog is said to abound over most of the ground."—Diary, D 1, 1792. Doubtless the notice was intended as a piece of local pleasantr.

6. Two of the bidwell rooms are to be appropriated by the commissioners "as a Work House [see My 7] for such of the Alms House Inhabitants as they shall from time to time think proper to remove thither." This is done because the almshouse is so crowded that all the paupers cannot be accommodated."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), i. 760. The need of a new and larger almshouse has become evident. See the action taken on Jan. 20, 1793.

10. "Upon the Petition of the Episcopal Church of St Peters Church in the Township of West Chester requesting the Corporation to give them the sounding Board lately removed from the Pulpit in Trinity Church, Ordered . . . and as much of the Iron work belonging to it as they may judge proper."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

17. The eastern end of John Street was, at this time, still called Golden-Hill Street (see L. M. R. K., III: 190); as appears by a petition which Thomas Pearseal, the proprietor of "the ground fronting to Queen-street and Golden-Hill-street," submitted on this day to the legislature against granting a law "for widening the lower end of this street."—Assemb. Jour., 16th Sess., 66. 17

The accounts for the paving of Ceysey Street (State St.) show 28 that earth from "the old Fort" was used for filling in; and for this an allowance of $50 is made.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), i. 761.

A list of some furniture, etc., purchased for the government house in 1792 is prepared. On March 22, 1791 (n.y.), New York State had appropriated $800 for the purchase of furniture for the government house, and these articles, or many of them, were probably bought with this money. The list reads:

"A List of Articles purchased to furnish the Government House.

1 Large Scotch ingrin Carpet for the Octagon Room.
1 . . . . d0 . . . for the South East adjoining d0
1 . . . . d0 . . . for the South West . . . . d0 . . .
44½ Yards Carpet for Entry, afterwards applied to the
Stairs with 27 Brass Rods . . . .
1 painted Canvas Floor Cloth for the Hall
1 . . . . d0 . . . for the Pantry
1 . . . . d0 . . . for the back Entry
1 Set consisting of 2 large Mahogany dining
Tables with 2 extra Leaves to the Ends .
1 Commode Mahogany Side Board
24 Mahogany Hair Bottom Chairs
2 Large Hair Bottom Sofas
15 Crimson Worsted Moreen Window Curtains
with Tassels Line and Hooks Compleat
2 pair Looking Glasses . . . . 2 pair Brass Andirons
1 pair Geranodles . . . . 2 Brass Fenders
2 pair Branches . . . . 2 pair Tong & Shovels
3 Vace Lamps
N. B. Two of these are
felled down & broke
1 Set petification
1 Chimney Orna-
ments .
2 Patent . . . . in the ceiling giving way
not having been prop-
ably secured

"For the Kitchen.—
1 Smoak Jack & Chain
1 pair Andirons
1 pair Tongs & Shovel
1 Spit Rack
2 Spits & 12 Skewers
3 Chain Tranms .
1 Slitght Bank (f)
2 large Kitchen Tables
1 Step Lether for Cleaning
"New York Every way" Table
"Scot by the Corporation from the City Hall.
24 Crimson Damask Arm Chairs
6 Red Morocco ditto
1 Large Mahogany Writing Table—
[On the second page the following:]
2 Franklin Stoves i fixed in the Office, The other in the small
Room opposite the latter was paid for by G. Clinton if thought
useful will be chargd to the State."

—From contemporary copy of the original (and apparently official, judging from the interlineations), preserved with miscellaneous U. S. MSS., in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

1793

In this year, Eli Whitney, of Mass., invented the saw gin for
—Annals of N.Y. Act;
Wissor, VIII: 280.

Jefferson's followers in this year began to assume the name of
—Wissor, VII: 268.

The earliest tax-book of the comptroller's office still extant
—The earliest tax-book of the comptroller's office still extant,
contains entries for 1791. It has been deposited for
in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., together with
the tax-book of 1795-1799.
In this year, the fire department consisted of 20 engines, two hook and ladder companies, 23 locomotives, 13 assistants, and 318 men.—Costello, Our Firemen, 56.

C. W. Janson, writing of his visit to New York at this time, said "I was informed, that a piece of ground in the park, which, seven years ago, was not worth fifty dollars, had been recently disposed of, for the purpose of building upon, for five hundred pounds, or rather a little more than a bill for dinner." The time of my arrival in New York was during the reign of terror in France; the baleful consequences of which were severely felt in America..."—The Stranger in Am., (1807), 93. See F. 1.

Soon after this date, Charles Balthazar Julien Féret de St. Ménin came to New York. Under the patronage of John R. Livingston, he developed his great reputation in art. He introduced, with some improvements, the engraving of portraits by means of the "physionotrace," a machine designed exactly to reproduce on a reduced scale the human profile. These portraits became very popular, and he travelled from North to South, producing about 800 of these small plates. Other than these portraits, St. Ménin made views of the remarkable places he visited, including a view of New York from Long Island (Pl. 61, Vol. 1), a view of the city and harbour from Mt. Pitt (Pl. 62, Vol. 1), a drawing of the "Clermont" on the Hudson (Pl. 78, Vol. 1), and a panoramic view of New York from Brooklyn Heights (Pl. 80-a, Vol. III).

Guigard, Notice historique sur la vie et les travaux de M. F. de St. Ménin (rare brochure in N. Y. P. L.); descript. of Pl. 62, I., 440-441; also Staulfer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I. 237; II. 1531, Pl. 56, Vol. I. See, further, 1804.

From this time until 1803, John Roberts was working in New York. He was the engraver of the so-called Taylor-Roberts plan of New York City (see Pl. 64, Vol. I). He was a versatile genius, being equally skilled in miniature painting, engraving, music, and mechanics.—Dunlap, Hist. of Art, in Design, II.: 115-117; Staulfer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I. 237. A list of his engravings is printed in ibid., II. 440-441.

John Scales, an engraver of portraits and subject plates, was continuously in New York from 1793 to 1844. He worked both fine and stipple, but with indifferent success. He engraved many of the views appearing in the N. T. Magazine in 1793-96. At times Scales united booksealing with engraving, according to the directories.—Staulfer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I. 242. There is a long list of his engravings in ibid., II.: 459-71, and more are mentioned in Fielding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 232-38. Three of his views, St. Paul's Church, the Government House, and Belvedere House, are reproduced as Pls. 54-b, 55-b, and 60-a, Vol. I.

In this year, Walter Robertson, a painter of miniatures and oil portraits, arrived in New York from Dublin. He painted a miniature of Washington and copied several portraits by Stuart.—Dunlap, Hist. of Art, in Design, II.: 118.

The original bills for services performed by Casimir Th. Goeckel, Evert Bancker, and John McComb, respectively, the city surveyors, for various periods from 1786 to 1793, are at present filed in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room.

In this year an assessment was made for opening Roosevelt St., and continuing it to the river.—Index to Assessment Rolls, Vol. I, in comptroller's office.

A view of government house from the west, as it appeared at this time, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 55-b. John Burd begins the publication of the Evening Mercury. This was a quarto paper, issued every week-day morning, immediately after four o'clock. The last issue located is that of Jan. 3, 1793—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 409.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House, held at the coffee-house, a resolution is adopted "That as the sum subscribed for building the Tontine Coffee-House, in consequence of the advanced prices of materials and labour, has proved insufficient to complete the same, that the committee appointed to superintend that building be authorized to collect from the subscribers, such further sums as may be requisite to finish the building in a neat and economical manner..." It is also resolved that the "standing furniture required for the Coffee House" shall be supplied at the tenant's own expense (see Ja. 9), at a cost not exceeding $2,000.—Daily Ady, Ja. 23, 1793.

The committee of the Tontine Coffee House publish a notice, signed by David Grim, that the subscribers have authorized the committee to let the building from the first of May to a person "qualified to keep it in a manner satisfactory to the public." Applications must be made before Jan. 25. The committee announces that no subscriber shall be permitted to hold more than four shares of stock.—Daily Ady, Ja. 9, 1793. See Ap. 2.

Louis XVI of France is executed.—Weekly Museum, Mr. 23, 1793. See also a broadside entitled "Massacre of the French King" in Emmet collection, N. Y. P. L.

The City Tavern (at 115 Broadway) is offered for sale. The property is described as 100 ft. in front on Broadway, and 150 ft. in length.—Daily Ady, Jan. 24, 1793. A summary of events connected with changes later made in this property is as follows: On March 23, 1793, John Peter De Lancey and wife, for the sum of $6,000, conveyed the old City Tavern to nine gentlemen in trust for the subscribers of the "N. Y. Tontine Hotel and Assembly Room."—Liber Deeds, XLI: 233; Bayles, Old Taverns, 371.

In November of this same year, Nicholas Cruger, chairman of the committee in charge of the work, offered a premium of twenty guineas for the best plan of a new building to be erected here.—Daily Ady, N. 25, 1793. Work on the new hotel proceeded slowly. In May, 1795, James Wilson, out of regard for his "reputation as an architect," published a statement to the effect that the plan on which the Hotel and Public Rooms, in Broadway is now building—was not his (see My 19, 1795). Although we find no adverse criticism of the new hotel in the newspapers of the period, it is evident that such criticism existed.—See Daily Ady, My 20, 1795.

The architect was evidently Wilson.

See the first reference found to the opening of the hotel is on Feb. 22, 1797 (q. v.), when a ball was given in the assembly-room of the new tavern. The statement made in Vol. I, p. 450, that the hotel was erected in 1792 is therefore an error.

Apparently, under its early management the hotel was not a financial success; for, on Feb. 6, 1800 (q. v.), the premises, occupying the entire block on Broadway between Thames and Cedar Sts., were advertised for sale. Mr. Weeks, a builder, was the purchaser, paying only $4,000 for a building which cost over $100,000 in its unfinished state.—See N. 20, 1801.

John Lovett, formerly proprietor of the hotel at 69 Broadway (Daily Ady, N. 13, 1799), announced the opening of the City Hotel under his management in the spring of 1801.—See Je. 15, 1802 (q. v.). He remained until the spring of 1807, when Dusseauais took the building, and altered the building somewhat; and, in 1838, Gardner and Packer undertook the management, hoping to "revive its former reputation." For a view of the City Hotel as it appeared at that time, see Pl. 125, Vol. III, and description. See also descript. of Pl. 56, III: 421.

John Jacob Astor bought the premises on May 28, 1828 (q. v.). The hotel was demolished in the spring of 1849, and a block of shops was erected on the site.—N. Y. Com. Ady, Ap. 27, 1849; L. M. R. K., III: 977. For view, see frontispiece of city directory of 1796.

The common council orders that the committee on improvements at the Battery "cause an Iron Rail to be put on the circular Breast Work in the Street in front of the Government House."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 767. See also descript. of Pl. 55-b, II: 417.

The French Republic declares war on England.—Anderson, Doc., op. cit., 148-51. The war lasted until Mr. 27, 1802 (q. v.). On petition by the firemen of engine No. 4, the common council orders "that the said Engine be removed from the City Hall to the English House provided in front of the Theatre in John Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), I: 769.

A published notice informs the public that "Proposals will be received "till the 1st day of March next, for raising the tower, and erecting the Steeple for the New Brick Church in this city" (see F. 25, 1766).—Daily Ady, E. 5, 1793. See Mr. 14. The church, after the steeple had been added, is shown on Pl. 72-a, Vol. I.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church order that the committee of repairs "be directed to furnish the Gallery of the New [Brick] Church with a sufficient Number of Candle-sticks."—Proceedings of the Trustees (MS.), Vol. II.

Gerardus Hardenbrook, Jr. offers for sale "that excellent Spring called the Tea Water-Pump, which has for many years supplied the city, and the shipping in the harbor, together with two Houses a Stable and three large Lots of Ground—a Lot of Ground..."
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at the corner of Roosevelt and Banker streets; A House and Lot in
F 9 Dyes street."—N. Y. Jour., F 9, 1793. See F 24, 1794.
11 Trinity vestry directs its committee of repairs "to Procure Plans and Estimates for a Charity School."—Trin. Min. (MS.). These estimates were presented to the vestry Mr 11 (q.v.).
18 The common council, "conceiving that the removal of the Town Clerks Office of this City to the City Hall would tend greatly to the security of the public Records & Papers," orders "that the lower Room in the southeast Angle of the City Hall [see Ap 30, 1792] and the small Room next to it be appropriated to that use.—Ordin. of the Court, II 20, 1793. On II 29, payment of £166 7s. 8d. was ordered "for repair[f] the Town Clerks Office Room in the City Hall."—Ibid., II: 25. See also Mr 25. The city clerk's office was formerly in the house of Nicholas Bogert, 28 Broadway, near the Oswego Market.—Daily Adv., Mr 30, 1793.
20 "Mr. Wilson's Tavern near Fort Washington" is mentioned in an advertisement asking for the return of a cloak taken by mistake in exchange for a "Cambric cloth lined with green baste, silver hook and eye."—Daily Adv., F 10, 1793. This was the Blue Bell Tavern. See O 12, 1753.
25 John R. Livingston advertises "Mount Pitt" for rent. Describing its advantages, he refers to "an highly cultivated garden, filled with the best fruit the climate affords." It contains "between ten and twelve acres of land, on which are the dwelling, coach and ice house, and other out buildings in a complete repair."—Daily Adv., F 25, 1793. It was again advertised in ibid. on F 4, 1794; F 6, 1795, and Mr 7, 1797. The 1794 advertisement stated that "Mount Pitt" was situated "directly back of the Belvidere Club House." Livingston's town house was at 67 Broadway.—City Directory. The hill from which "Mount Pitt" took its name was cut down in the autumn of 1794 (q.v., N 11).
Mr 4 Washington's second term of the presidency begins.—Winsor, VII: 269.
7 The legislature passes an act providing for the improvement of John St., which is only 12 ft. 4 in. wide, by enlarging its lower end in the manner described by the act. This act also provides for vesting in the corporation of the city of New York whatever "estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand" the people of the state of New York have, or which anyone at any time has left, for streets or highways in this city.—Laws of N. Y. (1793), chap. 42.
9 The legislature passes "An Act to organize the Militia of this State."—Laws of N. Y. (1793), chap. 45 (Webster, III: 20). It was amended by ibid. (1796), chap. 67 (Webster, III: 200).
10 In Paris, a decree which creates an irresponsible criminal court, known as an extraordinary revolutionary tribunal, launches the "Reign of Terror." This lasted until July 28, 1794 (q.v.), when Robespierre and his associates were overthrown.—Anderson, op. cit., 152; Guizot, etc.
12 The committee on repairs presents to Trinity vestry the estimates and plans for a charity school (see F 11). One of the estimates was "for completing the mason work only, by Pears & M'Comb," £1,152. The vestry appoints a committee "to devise ways & means for the expense," and also to pay the cost of "erecting a Steeple upon St. Paul's Chapel."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See, further, My 13 and 27.
13 The legislation incorporates the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures.—Laws of N. Y. (1793), chap. 59 (Webster, III: 38).
14 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church appoint a committee "to raise a Tower and Steeple on the New Presbyterian Brick Church, and to procure a Bell and Clock as aforesaid."—Proceedings of the Trustees (MS.), Vol. II. On July 8, they ordered that application be made to the Bank of New York for a loan of £400 for "carrying on the Building of the Steeple of the New Church."—Ibid.
18 The common council ordains that the committee on the Battery improve the embankments to prevent injury to the trees and fences there.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 773. See Pl. 56, I: 421.
22 Specifications for the regulation of Warren St. between Broadway and Greenwich St. are prepared by Evert Baseler.—See original (item No. 1823 of Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S.; M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 778.
25 One of the deputy sealers of weights and measures presents to the common council a standard yard measure, which he has procured from "the Exchequer in England." It is in accord with the standard established in the colony of New York before the Declaration of Independence.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 777.
26 The common council permits the Uranian Society to use "the Room on the second floor [of the city hall] next but one to the Senate Chamber," as the room they have occupied heretofore is not sufficiently appropriated to their purpose.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), I: 777. See also Ap 15.
29 Brockholst Livingston purchases from Lindley Murray a tract of six acres known as Bellevue Place, on the East River near the present 26th St.—Liber Deeds, CDLI: 245. Conveyance was not perfected, however, until Ap 23, 1798; L. M. R. K., III: 953 ("Bellevue Hospital"); Pl. 176, Vol. III. In 1793, payment of £12, payment of £12, payment of £12 for the purpose of "accommodating the Chamber of their next and subsequent meetings."—Min. of Chamber of Com. (MS.); Bishop, A Chronicle of 150 Years, 159-51. See Je 14.
30 The cornerstone of "the New Episcopal Church" is laid "at the ground appointed for that purpose, in Ann Street."—N. Y. Jour., Ap 13, 1793. See also N. Y. Mag. (Ap, 1793), 256. The location was on the north side of Ann St., between William and Nassau Sts.—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 59-60. This first site of Christ's Church was at 49 Ann St.—L. M. R. K., III: 912.
32 The common council permits "Several Young Gentlemen" to use the "building erected for the use of the Senate of the State," for a Literary Society. The petition was signed by E. Laitgh, W. Cuttig, J. W. Mulligan, W. F. Broome, J. Bainbridge, R. Riker, A. Bleecker, and P. Irving, in behalf of the association.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 6, city clerk's record-room.
38 There is advertised for sale "All the property both real and personal belonging to the New-York Manufacturing Society, consisting of a large and spacious brick building, constructed and built for the purpose, with a convenient dwelling house for the manager, and a wash house adjoining, situated in Vesey Street. . . . The materials consist of reeds, looms, a carding machine, spinning jennies, with every other machinery necessary and complete for carrying on the cotton and linen manufacture; . . ."—Daily Diary, Ap 15, 1785.
44 Washington issues a proclamation of neutrality, in view of the state of war existing between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Gt. Britain, and the United Netherlands, on the one hand, and France on the other.—Winsor, VII: 464, 515. For its effect, see Je 10.
45 The common council orders "that the Surveyor make a proper Plan or Survey of the Land & Meadows at and about the fresh Water Pond with the Streets which may be necessary marked thereon."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 4. See also 17th Ann. Rep. Am. Soc. & Hist. Res. Soc. (1912), 122; and F 12, 1790.
47 The common council permits John Watts "to plant Trees in front of his House in Broad Way."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 4. This is evidently a special permit modifying the ordinance of May 20, 1794 (q.v.), which required the removal of trees from the streets. Ten "trees and shrubs . . . containing about 50 acres, which comprehended the two farms formerly belonging to the late General De Lancey, and John Van Cortlandt," are advertised for sale. The house "was finished last September, on a plan of elegance and convenience, equalled by few houses on the continent." Its interior and exterior are described in detail in the advertisement. It was a good example of the architecture of the period. Some of its features, such as the "bed chamber floor contains five spacious chambers, with large and convenient dressing rooms to each, the park front is decorated with a portico and pediment, supported by columns and pilasters in a chaste and beautiful style; the drawing room and dining parlour, with the rooms over them, form into half hexagon projections in the front, next the river, and enclose an interior portico entrance to the hall, finished with a pediment, supported by bold columns; . . ."—Ibid.
New York, 12th August 1790.

Sir,

It is with great pleasure that, in obedience to an Order of the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to enclose their Resolution of this date, which was unanimously agreed to, and in behalf of the Senate, request that you will be pleased to communicate the same to the Corporation of this City, and, at the same time signify to them, that it is the wish of the Senate, that the Corporation will permit such articles of furniture &c. now in the City Hall, as have been provided by Congress, to remain for the use of that Building.

Yours, Sir,

Your most obedient, Humble Servant,

John Adams,

Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

The Mayor of the City of New York.
and plaster, the rooms are all finished with stucco walls and cornices. . . . the farm is remarkable for the richness of its soil, and universally admired for the beauty of its landscape, intermingled with meadow grounds, pasture and knolls of natural wood land, more pleasing than all the laborous works of art. The two former proprietors of these grounds, having each planted great quantities of fruit-trees, the farm has now a double portion of the best fruit trees in full bearing. We may also mention, as a great natural advantage, the bank next the river, clothed with thriving young wood, and beautifully romantic has been improved by walks laid out . . . and by a road which leads to a small wharf, or landing place on the river.—Daily Advertiser, Mr 13, 1793.

The common council orders "that the name of the Street called Copley Street, beginning at the White Hall, and passing round by the present Park to the Kennedy's Lane, be changed to State Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 5. There is in the Bancard collection in the N. Y. P. L. (A-B box, under "Battery") a "plan of the proposed alteration at the Battery, showing the new street proposed 18 feet wide." This street is evidently the present State St., south of Battery Pl.

May 6: Isaac Stoughton, Jr., city surveyor, is paid $7.8 for surveying the Bloomingdale Road. (The bill does not show the extent of the survey.)—From the original in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 6.

Recorder Samuel Jones having completed the revision of the laws and ordinances of the city, the common council passes favourably upon them, and orders that the clerk have them printed, with the city charter "and an Appendix of such of the Statutes of St. Paul's as might relate to this Corporation of the City of this City." The titles only are entered in the minutes.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 6-7. They were printed (1793) by Hugh Gaine in 8vo.

The committee appointed by Trinity vestry on March 11 (p. 6) reports that the best way to meet the expenses of building a charity school and erecting a steeple on St. Paul's Church is to let the church land on long leases. This is the same as before. There is no further record of erecting a charity school at this period, it appears likely the building plans were deferred.

On learning "that the Wall of Trinity Church burying Ground would render it very inconvenient to pave Lumber Street with foot Walks on each side," the common council orders "that a foot Walk be made only on the West side."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 8.

The committee on the Bloomingdale Road reports to the common council, and the board orders "that the said Road from its commencement at Horner House to Nicholas De Puyter Barn be immediately opened to its proper & legal Width of four Rods. And thence to the Post Road at Mrs. Watkin's of the same Width if there be only a foot path, and is to be continued to attend the opening, and to confer with the owners of the land on the subject."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 9. The situation of "Horns House" is shown on the first section of Christopher Collar's survey of roads, reproduced as Pl. 51a, Vol. V. See also Notes, The N. Y. of Yesterday, 4-6. See, further, Jl 13, 1795.

The trustees of the New York Society Library issue a notice that they "propose to begin the building of a Hall for the reception of their books as soon as materials can be collected—and as they are desirous of erecting a building which will be at the same time ornamental and useful, they would wish to avail themselves of the taste of the artists in this place—they will be, therefore, obliged to such as have talents in designing, to furnish them with plans as early as possible—a present of ten pounds will be made to the person whose plan shall be adopted. The plan shall be in perspective, in front, 60 in depth, and two stories high. Those who furnish plans whose plans will please them with Jacob Morton, Esq. in Broadway, within three weeks from this date."—Daily Advertiser, May 17, 1793. The building was erected at the present No. 33 Nassau St., and opened in April, 1795 (p. 6).—L. M. R. K., III: 937.

The common council grants a petition for the widening of Stony St. and orders that the corporation contribute $50 toward the expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 10.

"Belvedere House [see Je 25, 1793], Being open for the reception of Company, and the Bowling green adjoining, being now in order for their amusement," John Avery advertises that "he will at all times be prepared to provide Dinners, Suppers, Coffee, Tea, &c. and entertainment for large parties and public bodies; . . . quails are also provided for those who may prefer that amusement."—Daily Advertiser, My 20, 1794. See J. 2. Avery was the tavern-keeper at Belvedere until May 1, 1796 (see Apr 29, 1796). The house is shown on Pl. 60-4, Vol. I.

John Ramsay having petitioned on May 20 "for the Privilege of erecting a Mill on the Stream of the Creek at Kings Bridge," the committee of the common council to whom the subject was referred reports the opinion that this should be granted, "so far forth as to commence at the west side of Kings Bridge on the north side of the Creek extending west along the Creek one hundred feet And the same length on the south side of the Creek extending across the Creek reserving a pass way of fifteen feet for small Craft to pass & repass and to pay an annual Rent of five Pounds." The board agrees.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 10, 11. See, further, D. 1795, C. 108.

John Cochran, the commissioner of loans of the United States in this state, having petitioned the common council for office quarters, the board orders "that he be permitted to occupy the Exchange for the use of his Office Or if that should not be found convenient for him, that he be permitted to occupy the Room in the City Hall called the Council of Revision Room And also the Room used as a Museum whenever it shall no longer be used for that purpose: provided that whenever the said two Rooms or either of them shall be required for the public use of this State or of this City in this Permission shall cease."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 10-11. On June 3, he was permitted to use, in addition, "the Lobby of the Senate Room until the Meeting of the Legislature or until it shall be wanted for any other purpose."— Ibid., III: 15.

The common council ratifies estimates and assessments "for the paving of Great George Street from Vesey Street to Murray Street," and "Chatham Row from Ann Street to the North Corner of the Presbyterian Church Yard."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 11.

Trinity vestry resolves "that the Committee for Building the School House purchase the materials for Building the Steeple [see Mr 11] of St Paul's Church, and that the Trustees pay for the same."—Trin. Min. (MS.). The plans for the steeple were ready by Oct. 5 (p. v.). See also descrip. of Pl. 72.a, 1: 458.

New York was thus described in June or July of this year: June 18—

"The plan of this city is in no way regular, like Philadelphia and others, but is laid out with reference to the ground, which I think preferable to a forced and insipid regularity. The houses are chiefly built of brick, and the roofs tiled: there are a few still remaining, built after the old Dutch style, serving as a foil to the English taste that now prevails."

"The situation of the city is naturally healthy and pleasant, but the intolerable negligence of those in office, whose business it is to direct and see the streets, docks, and slips, kept clean, is such, that the presence of the streets, docks and slips (this old common jargon) is so abominably filthy, that any person coming fresh from the Country or off the water, can scarcely refrain from sickness in passing them, occasioned by innumerable kinds of the most nauseous stenches that abound in warm weather. Instead, therefore, of being surprised at the yellow or any other epidemic fever prevailing, (the fatal mortality of which, at New York, I too frequently had good opportunities of noticing in the summer of 1795,) I rather wonder they have it not every summer. . . ."

"York-Island . . . is joined to the main by a bridge, still called King's Bridge; a name so seldom met with in America, that they seem to have taken much childish pains to alter every sound approaching to royalty: witness King-street to State-street, in Boston; Queen-street to Pearl-street, in New York; and so on throughout America."

"A want of good water is a great inconvenience to the inhabitants, being there few good wells in the city. Most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water from a pump, near the head of Pearl-street, conveyed to their doors in casks. It is a reflection on this city, affluent as it is, that they do not have it supplied by pipes, which has often been proposed by individuals, but never acceded to. It would not only be convenient, but highly beneficial in the event of fire, cleansing the streets, and purifying the air. I experienced much friendship and hospitality at New York, my acquaintance lying chiefly among the friends, or quakers."—Struggles through Life, Exemplified in the Various Travels and Adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America of Lewis. John Harris (and ed.), London, 1805, II: 62-63.

The proprietors of lots, and others, in the vicinity of the ex-
change, petition the common council "that Basons may be erected there for reception and accommodation of River Vessels." Referred to the street committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 13.

A number of "Masters of Albany & other River Vessels" had complained to the common council on April 29 "of the want of a safe Bason at the North River," and recommended "the making of one at the Slip opposite to Thames & Little Queen Streets," the committee to which the subject was Referred reported "that another Bason at the North River for the accommodation of Vessels is necessary That the space between the Piers of Swartwout and Leak is the most eligible place on the Water side of this City for such Bason." The board adopts the proposal, and appoints a committee to cause it to be executed according to a plan accompanying the report.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 4-5, 13-14. See also Je 10.

It is ordered by the common council "that the Committee appointed on the subject [see Jl 30, 1794] take down the old & prepare a copy of the building of a New Watch House."—M. C. C. (1784-1873), II: 14. The following is a summary of its history: The location, selected on July 22 (q. v.), was the "Corner Lot at the City Hall."—Ibid., II: 23. On July 29 (q. v.), an allowance of £200 was granted for building it.—Ibid., II: 25: It was in process of construction on Aug. 21 (q. v.), when an order was issued that it be lengthened "eighteen feet on Wall Street," and that it have a front on Wall Street to extend from its termination on Wall Street to the Corner of Telyou's House."—Ibid., II: 29. On July 29, 1794, £200 was appropriated toward the expense of erecting it (ibid., II: 25); on Sept. 30, 1793, £300 (ibid., II: 38); on Jan. 6, 1794, £90 (ibid., II: 59); and on June 10, 1794, £119167. The building was completed about Feb. 3, 1794 (q. v.). This, in 1794, appears to have been the only watch-house in the city (City Directories; Thorne, Reminiscences, 1809), and for two years later, the only one that had been completed on Chatham Sq.—See D 19, 1796. Regarding the development of the watch-house system, see N. T. Ecc. Rec., Jl 23, 1824; and City Directories, 1798, 1799, et seq. The Wall St. watch house was demolished in 1816.—L. M. R. K., III: 973. See also descript. of Pl. 56, I: 419.

This evening's performance at the John Street Theatre is substantially for James West, but the actor plans an additional entertainment for the public. He advertises: "Arid excursions having become the topic of much conversation in America, Mr. West is happy in an opportunity of exhibiting a Balloon to the ladies and gentlemen of New-York.—On Monday therefore, at 3 o'clock, P. M. he will launch a Balloon of thirty-six feet circumference, beautifully variegated, preceded by a smaller one of about twenty feet, at a dollar, the shilling will not only give admittance to the exhibition, but carry the bearer to the Theatre in the evening into Box, Pit or Gallery according to the price. The Balloon will ascend from the College Green."—Daily Adv., Jl 3, 1793. West seems to have angered the people by issuing tickets headed "Theatre Royal," for, on June 19, he made this apology: "Having learned from a number of my friends that I have given offence to the Public .... I think it my duty .... to come forward, and in the most respectful terms, to apologize for the unintended insult, it seems I have offered .... With regard to the tickets I issued with 'Theatre Royal' printed on them, .... I made use of them purely from necessity, and not with intention to insult the feelings of any person .... Without any intention to offend, I gave them in exchange for those that were handed to me at the door of the college yard; had I entertained the most remote idea that this procedure would have given rise to any disagreeable consequences, I solemnly declare I would rather have forfeited every pecuniary advantage I reaped by adopting it."—Ibid., Je 20, 1793.

A list is prepared (probably for another purpose) of the proprietors and tenants on both sides of Water St. from Peek Slip to St. James Slip.—See the original MS. (from Holden sale) in N. Y. H. S.

John Bill Ricketts, an equestrian performer, has procured a "convenient lot of ground near the government house, where he is erecting a circus." In three weeks, on returning from Philadelphia, "he bore a striking prolongation in his horsemanship."—Ibid., Je 6, 1793. His circus, described as "at the North River," was completed July 20.—Ibid., Jl 10, and 20, 1793. Described on July 27 as "on the North River, back of Mr. M'Cimb's buildings," it was advertised to be open in a few days.—Ibid., Jl 27, 1793. The date was later fixed for Aug. 8 (q. v.).—Daily Adv., Ag 2, 1793. For an account of Ricketts' career, see Greenwood, The Circus (1909), 77 et seq.

John Ireland and wife convey to George Knox the house and lane "whereon the said John Ireland now dwells."—Libr Deds., XLI: 182 (New York). This was also the mansion and land of Anthony Rutgers, for a long time known also as Ranelagh Garden. The conveyance is made for the benefit of Ireland's creditors, See F, 3, 1723; N 2, 1790; Mr 20, 1795.

The French frigate "L'Embuscade," which landed the French marines from New York at the hour of day for the purpose of forwarding the letters of Charles Genet, at Charleston, S. C., on April 9, anchors in the North River. Its salute of fifteen guns is returned from the Battery.—Daily Adv., Je 11, and 15, 1793. On his arrival at Charleston, Genet had set out by land for Philadelphia, where Pres. Washington and congress received him, while the vessel cruised along the coast seeking and capturing English prizes.—Daily Adv., Ap 20, 22, 23, Dunlap's Am. Daily Advertiser (Philadelphia, June 19, 1793), at two years later, his return to Washington brought him to Washington the French declaration of war against England. Although the treaty of commerce between France and the United States guaranteed to France the exclusive right of shelter for her ships-of-war and privateers and for their prizes, Washington at once issued a proclamation of neutrality (see Ap. 22). This produced ill feeling. The French minister attempted to fit out cruisers and "four ships of war," but he was opposed—Hildreth, United States, I: 247. See also Ag 12, 1795. Drayton reflects on his Letters (p. 18), the prevailing feeling at New-York.—See Jl 15. See also descript. of Pl. 56, I: 420, and Pl. 59, I: 433-36; also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., II: 98-100.

The common council resolves to "set apart a Dock and Basin for the Reception of coasting Vessels and small Craft which brings in provisions and food and to make "Wharfs for landing thereof." See further, Jl 17.

It also resolves to make "a proper and convenient Place for the like purpose on the North River." The board decides not to make "any further Grants of Water Lots or of the Soil between high and low Water Mark beyond Catharine Slip on the East River or to the Northward of the Corporation Dock on the North River until such Places as aforesaid be set apart and appropriated for Public Uses as aforesaid." The board resolves that, on the North River, "the space between the northernmost Grant to the Episcopal Church & the Water Lot petitioned for by Mr Harrison be reserved and set apart for the purpose of a public Wharf & Basin accordingly." A committee is appointed to examine and report "the most proper place to be reserved for a public Wharf and Basin on the East River for a Horse-office and for the purpose of Doctor of Physic."—See at Columbia College in 1796. His dissertation on "Chronic Mania," submitted to the "Faculty of Physic" in that year, is preserved in the N. Y. P. L.

Bancker makes a survey of "Mr Dugans Ground near the stone Bridge, G[reat] G[eorge] Street." The bridge is not mentioned on the plan itself, but the "Air Furnace" is shown; also a "White House." Very possibly it was the White Conduit House (L. M. R. K., III: 981).—The original sketch in Bancker Coll., N. Y. P. L. (box B-G, folder "Broadway"). See also descript. of Pl. 83-b, III: 558; My 16 and 24, Je 8, 1787.
Militia, ordered out by Gov. Clinton for the purpose, under in-
structions from the federal government, seize a French privateer
which is fitting out at New York.—Annals of North Am., 457.

A "Cap of Liberty" is erected in the Tontine Coffee House by
the friends to Liberty, Equality and the Rights of Man, amid the
acclamations of their fellow citizens, in defiance of all despotic
tyrants.—It is a beautiful crimson, adorned with a white tassel,
and supported by a staff.—N. T. Jour., Je 15, 1793; Diary, Je 14;
N. T. Jour., Je 22, 1793. See, further, Je 4, 1794.

John Drayton, describing a tour of the United States, which
he records in letters to a friend, writes of New York, in part, as
follows:

"At passing these islands [Governor's etc.], we came opposite
the battery; which is at the extreme point of the town: and is
situated much like that, which was at White Point at Charleston.
It has no merlons, or embrasures; but the guns (which are thirteen
in number) are placed upon carriages on a stone platform en barrette,
some few feet above the level of the water. Between the guns,
and the water, is a public walk; made by a gentle declivity from the
platform: and going round the ground upon which the battery
is placed. Some little distance behind the guns, two rows of elm
trees are planted; which in a short time will afford an agreeable
shade. The flag staff rises from the midst of a stone tower, and is
decorated on the top with a golden ball: and the back part of the
ground is laid out in smaller walks, terraces, and a bowling green.
Immediately behind the battery, is a fine house; built at the expense of
the state. Then in the back ground, was the city of New-York, crowded with excellent buildings: and its wharves lined with shipping, and with people. For the
day being Sunday [June 9], the inhabitants were naturally invited to the
waters edge; as well for pleasure, as excited by curiosity."

(pp. 9-10.)

In a footnote Drayton adds: "Note. The
museum has been since moved from Federal hall to the exchange,
at the foot of Broad-street: where, it offers a more extensive
gift to the spectator. Among its present curiosities is the model (in clay) designed, and executed by the celebrated
Italian artist in statuary, Mr. Ceracchi, for perpetuating the mem-
ory of America to posterity. It is made upon a scale proportioned to
one hundred feet in length, and as many feet in height: and for
grandeur, and emblematical device, is supposed would surpass
any thing of the kind, whether ancient or modern. Nothing, but
the expense attending the execution of it, has impeded its progress:
that being estimated at forty thousand guineas.—Perhaps, at
some future day, should Mr. Ceracchi be then living, the finances
of America may assist the completion of so happy a design. Here
also is to be seen Mr. Bowdler's wax-work, in the scale of the
museum. Among which, are those of Alexander Hamilton secretary
of the treasury of the United States, Dr. Franklin, and John
Hancock, late governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.
These, with the rest of the collection, are now placed with
an happy taste in a room sixty feet, by thirty: with an arched ceiling
of thirty feet high.

"The building in which this museum is kept, was formerly
the public resort of merchants; and has been long built. It is
supported on arcades, and is ornamented with a cupola; on the
top of which in regal times a crown was placed. But that now lies
neglected, and almost unnoticed in a corner of the museum;
giving way to the more pleasing decoration of a liberty cap."

(pp. 24-25.)

"At the upper end of Broad-street, fronting an area of three
or four acres of ground (which are laid out in public walks,
and planted with trees) are some public buildings; consisting of
a brew-dell, a poor house, and jail: with its attendant the gallows.
The criminal is here partly hidden by a lattice work; which, I
am led to believe may have a good tendency: as whether the
culprits, being, bravely or like a coward, those around are ignorant of
it . . . ."

("At the lower end of Broad-way, is the battery, and public
parade; of which, I have already given you some accounts: and
I now present you with a sketch of it, as seen from this spot.
While I was taking it, the Ambuscade sailed by, having a liberty
cap on the fore-top-gallant-mast head. . . ." (p. 20).)

"Overlooking this prospect, is the government house; placed
upon a handsome elevation, and fronting Broad-way: having
before it an elegant elliptical approach, round an area of near
a thousand yards from the house, enclosed by iron railing.
In the midst of this is a pedestal, which formerly was pressed by a leaden equestrian
statue of the King of Great-Britain: but having been dismantled
of that, for the use of the continental army, it now remains ready,
in due time I hope, to receive the statue of the President of the
United States of America."

A "vast number of houses have been built in this city, since
the war; some of which are extremely ornamental: and none more
so, than the government house. It is two stories high. Projecting
before it is a portico, covered by a pediment: upon which is superbly
carved in basso relievo the arms of the state, supported by justice
and liberty, as large as life. The arms and figures are white, placed
in a blue field: and the pediment is supported by four white pillars
of the Ionic order, which are the height of both stories . . . ."

(pp. 21-22.)

"Federal-hall, is built upon Wall-street, and fronts Broad-
street in the same manner, as the government house does Broad-
way. This, is an elegant and grand building; well adapted for a
senatorial presence. Here, I saw portraits of the president, of the
secretary of the treasury, and of the present government,
executed by colonel Trumbull as large as life; and as far as I could
judge good likenesses. The back ground of the president's portrait,
represents a part of New-York; and the British fleet sailing up
the narrows. Here, are also a museum, and library. The library
contains about five thousand volumes. The museum, was shown
as the worst advantage; being but partially exposed, and that,
in a very small room. In a footnote Drayton adds: "Note. The
museum has been since moved from Federal hall to the exchange,
at the foot of Broad-street: where, it offers a more extensive
gift to the spectator. Among its present curiosities is the model (in clay) designed, and executed by the celebrated
Italian artist in statuary, Mr. Ceracchi, for perpetuating the mem-
ory of America to posterity. It is made upon a scale proportioned to
one hundred feet in length, and as many feet in height: and for
grandeur, and emblematical device, is supposed would surpass
any thing of the kind, whether ancient or modern. Nothing, but
the expense attending the execution of it, has impeded its progress:
that being estimated at forty thousand guineas.—Perhaps, at
some future day, should Mr. Ceracchi be then living, the finances
of America may assist the completion of so happy a design. Here
also is to be seen Mr. Bowdler's wax-work, in the scale of the
museum. Among which, are those of Alexander Hamilton secretary
of the treasury of the United States, Dr. Franklin, and John
Hancock, late governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.
These, with the rest of the collection, are now placed with
an happy taste in a room sixty feet, by thirty: with an arched ceiling
of thirty feet high.

"The building in which this museum is kept, was formerly
the public resort of merchants; and has been long built. It is
supported on arcades, and is ornamented with a cupola; on the
top of which in regal times a crown was placed. But that now lies
neglected, and almost unnoticed in a corner of the museum;
giving way to the more pleasing decoration of a liberty cap."

(pp. 24-25.)

"At the upper end of Broad-way, fronting an area of three
or four acres of ground (which are laid out in public walks,
and planted with trees) are some public buildings; consisting of
a brew-dell, a poor house, and jail; with its attendant the gallows.
The criminal is here partly hidden by a lattice work; which, I
am led to believe may have a good tendency: as whether the
culprits, being, bravely or like a coward, those around are ignorant of
it . . . ."

("Near the buildings is an hospital, capable of containing
a large number of invalids: and some little distance from it is the
college; where about eighty students are at present . . . ." (p. 25.)

The rides in the neighbourhood of the city, are for miles
beautiful. Every elevation of ground, presenting some handsome
country seat . . . ." (p. 25.)—Letters Written During a Tour
through the Northern and Eastern States of America, by John Drayton
(Charleston, S. C., 1794). See also descript. of Pl. 59, I: 437-96.

CHRONOLOGY : THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD : 1783-1812

June

15

10

25
A view of the battery and harbour of New York, and the
June Ambuscade Plates, drawn by J. Drayton, and reproduced from
this work, is shown and described in Vol. I., PI. 59. This print is
the first to show the "churn" or flagstaff, which had been built
at the south-west extremity of the battery shortly after the demolhi-
on of the old fort in 1790.

The Tammany Society meets the French consuls of New York
and Boston, and the officers of the "Ambuscade."—Daily Adv.,
July 2. 1793.

"The Committee who have been charged to point out the most
convenient and proper Place on the East River to be reserved for
a public Bason or landing place, having viewed all the Lands
between Corlars Hook and those belonging to Col. Rutgers at
low Water taking into their view not only the Rocks, but also the
Current of the Tide, . . . report that the Land under Water
between Montgomery Street and the Wharf of Thomas Yares
being four hundred & thirty four & one half feet, as laid down on
a Map of said East River, in front of the Lands belonging to
Doctor Romaine George Janeway & others as the most proper
for the shoresaid purpose." The common council agree.—M. C. C.
(1784-1813), II: 16. See, however, ibid., IV: 59-97.

By order of the common council, the city pays £200 "towards
a Fence in the Fields."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 17.

It also pays £400 "towards the new Bason to be made at
Thames Slip" (see Je 10).—Ibid., II: 17. Other payments this
year for this work were: Ag 15, £400; S 9, £300 O 28, £200;
D 2, £100.—Ibid., II: 18. 31, 47: 53. In 1794: Ja 20, £568:61;—
Ibid., II: 61. In 1795: Ji 13, £200; Ji 20, £200; Ag 3, £200;-
Ag 17, £200; S 21, £200. See ibid. II: 164, 166, 168, 172, 179, 197. Total, £8,566:61. By Sept. 5, 1796,
expenditures for the "Bason" amounted to £3,244:715.—Ibid.,-
II: 276.

The frigate "L’embuscade" leaves this harbour for a cruise.—

Heading her advertisement "Vest-Hall Rural Felicity At
Mrs. Amory’s in Great-George-street," this innkeeper, who proba-
ably occupied Montague’s tavern (see Bayle’s Old Taverns
of N. Y., 346), announces a concert of instrumental music.
The garden, she says, "will be beautifully illuminated . . . in the
Chinese style with 500 glass lamps. There will be tight-rope and
slack-rope dancing and “Equilibriums." In order that the garden
may appear to the best advantage, the orchestra will be placed
in the middle of a large tree, elegantly illuminated."—Daily Adv.,
Je 22, 1793. For earlier references, see Ap 5, 1794.

In France, the "Constitution of the Year I” is adopted.—
Anderson, op. cit., 171-84.

The common council pays for paying "that part of Cliff Street
lately purchased & opened by & at the expense of the Neighbor-
hood."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 18.

The city pays £300 towards paving Gt Street & Chatham
Row in the fields."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 18. See also
Ag 26.

The common council permits the inhabitants of Broad St.
(who have presented a subscription list "towards trying an experi-
ment with the Well at Aldo Wells for obtaining better Water")
to use "the Apparatus for boring Wells lately imported from
Boston by Mr. Hammond," and if they succeed the board "will bear
a reasonable part of the expense."—M. C. C. (1784-1813),
II: 18.

A committee of the common council reports recommendations,
to which the board agrees, on William Bayard’s petition for a
grant of water lots "in front of his Estate situate in the seventh
Ward at a place known by the name of Greenwich."—M. C. C.
(1784-1813), II: 18.

An announcement in one of the daily newspapers, reads: "The
4th of July being the anniversary of the Independence of America,
should be celebrated by the Sons of Freedom, from every class of
its citizens. The gentlemen Merchants have associated for this
purpose, and are to dine together at the Old Coffee House, the
City Tavern, the Officers of the Militia at the Tontine Coffee House,
and the Sons of Tammany at Corre’s. A subscription is opened for all the genuine Republicans in this
city of every class not already engaged to join in celebrating that
day in union, harmony and love.—Mr. Avery at the Belvidere
House [see My 20] is to provide the repast.

The expense will be apportioned to the means of the guests,
the Street, in front of the Bridewell, have made it too much of a practice to hold combinations or alterations with those in confinement, and sometimes Stones or brick bats are thrown and the glass of the windows destroy'd,—and whereas the statement of facts, having been laid before the Common Council, with a recommendation of having a wooden Blind fixed him. If you occasion such rooms as were most exposed, they approved of the measure—
(M. C., 1784-1811, II: 22). A committee is appointed to carry the recommendation into effect.—Ibid.

The common council votes in favour of taking down the market-house at Peck's Ship.—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 22. See, further, Aug 6 and Aug 22.

The common council orders that the mayor "be authorized to inform the French Consul the [that] if there should be any sick on Board the French Fleet expected here they can have use of Bedlows Island."—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 23.

The common council appoints a committee "to superintend & direct the erection of a new Watch [house] on the Corner Lot at the City Hall" (see S 16, O 23, and D 4, 1785; Jl 3, 1793.).—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 23.

The same committee is required "to make two Cisterns to receive the Rain Water from the City Hall" (see S 10, 1792.)—Ibid.

The common council authorizes the payment of £846 to Joseph Bumpard for repairs to the Battery.—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 24. This is the first reference in the Minutes (erroneously given as July 16 in description of Pl. 59, I: 415) to the flagstaff which was erected on the Battery soon after the demolition of the fort in 1790 (?). See D 19, 1796.

Capt. Dennis of the U. S. revenue vessel "Vigilant," arriving in port, states that Capt. Courtnay of the British frigate "Boston," off Sandy Hook, sends a challenge to Capt. Bumpard of the French frigate "L'Ambluscate" (L'Embuscade), which is at New York. On the following day Capt. Bumpard inscribed a note "in the Coffee-house book" accepting the challenge, and hoping to find the "Boston" at the Hook on July 30.—Daily Adv., Jl 30, 1793. At the same time, he sent a letter to Capt. Courtnay demanding first that he receive assurances from him that the letter is "unattended by any other armed vessel," and that he will not employ "any artifice or stratagem, unbecoming the character of a brave and candid soldier." Not receiving an answer, Capt. Bumpard resolves "not to disappoint the martial ardor of Capt. Courtnay," and accordingly sailed on the morning of the 31st.—Ibid., Ag 1 and 7, 1793. Nine vessels were chartered by different parties to see the action.—Ibid., Jl 30, 1793. For an account of this naval duel, see cited above; Ag 2 and 7, 1793; and Diary, Ag 6, 1793. The first news of the conflict was circulated in New York by a narrow folio handbill, dated Aug 2, now very scarce. One of these was sold with the Jonathan Trumbull collection at Anderson's, Dec 8, 1815; on its margin were written comments to the effect that the two ships fired at each other, lost a few men, and then made off from each other as fast as they could. This, however, does not correspond with the report, and will not explain more favourably to the Frenchman. For an account of the comparative strength of the two vessels, see James, Naval Hist. of Gr. Britain, I: 110-14. The colours of the "Ambluscate" were presented to the Tammany Society, "as a token of respect which those virtuous patriots merit. . . . from their Republican Brethren of France."—Diary, Ag 6, 1793.

An English traveller, C. W. Jackson, then in New York, describes the scenes in the city, during and after the engagement, thus: "The wounded were landed and sent to the hospital. I counted thirteen on pelisses and doublets that number less severely wounded. Nothing but commiseration surrounded the streets while the ladies tore their chemises to bind up their wounds. Advertisements were actually issued for linen rags for that purpose, and surgeons and nurses in numbers repaired to the sick ward. . . . I witnessed Bumpard's triumphal landing the day after the engagement. He was hailed by the gaping infatuated mob with admiration and received by a number of the higher order of Democrats with exultation. They feasted him and gave entertainments in honor of his acknowledged victory. He was a very small, elderly, man, but dressed like a first-rate admiral's fellow, and the ladies took the occasion six feet high. At this moment I verily believe the mob would have torn me piece-meal had I been pointed at as a stranger just arrived from England. I ground this supposition on the fact of a British lieutenant of the navy having been insulated the same day at the Tontine coffee house; but he escaped further injury by jumping over the iron railing in front of the house. The flags of the sister republics were entwined in the public room. Some gentlemen secretely removed the French ensign, on which rewards were offered for a discovery of the offender, but he remained in secret."—The Stranger in Am., by Charles William Janson (London, 1807), 430-31.

The common council adopts a grade for the regulation of Ann St.—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 25. For the paving of this street, see ibid., II: 86.

The common council permits William Bayard "to have a raised Area to his House [in] Wall Street."—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 25.

Resolutions alleged to have been drawn up on this day "At a meeting of a large and respectable number of the friends to Aristocracy, Peace, and Union with Great Britain," and signed by Peter Pacificus, jun. secretary," were published on July 31. These resolutions declare that it is "the indispensable duty of all good subjects to discourante the present disposition of the people in favor of France, and to endeavor . . . to kindle animosities between the Americans and French;" that all who have any intercourse with the French are "enemies and disturbers of peace," and all who buy, sell, or wear "the National Ribbon of France are friends of riot and disorder;" that the practice of saluting French ships shall be discontinued and if it will eventually tend to draw upon this country the just wrath and vengeance of the Most Sacred Majesty, George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c;" that an address requesting the governor to forbid the firing of cannon in honour of French ships shall be drawn up; and, in conclusion, "That if this address to the Governor should fail of the desired effect (which we greatly fear) this meeting will call together the friends of Monarchy throughout the state, appoint a leader, and oppose by force the entrance of French vessels; set fire to the Ambluscate frigate, tar and feather every French Democrat we find in the city; pull down the Cap of Liberty at Belvedere [see Jl 4] and the Tontine Coffee House; and bid defiance to the host of vile Republicans who infest this metropolis."—N. Y. Jour., Jl 31, 1793.

The French fleet, of 15 sail, arrives from the Chesapeake. See 1793, privateers, 1793, 1795.

An改变 from the commonwealth to the United States, returns to New York. The ringing of bells and firing of cannon greet him. He is received at the Battery by a committee appointed to present him an address, and is conducted to the New Coffee house," and thence to his lodgings in Maiden Lane.—Geneals of the U. S., Ag 10, 1793; Hist. Mag., 1st ser., III: 231. See also Diary, 1793, 1795.

An account of the French privateers, "now on our coast," is published.—Daily Adv., Ag 7, 1793.

At 12 went to Broadway, opposite Trinity Church where a multitude had assembled, and heard an address deliver'd by Col. Troup on the advantages of a state of Neutrality,—after which, several resolutions were pass'd, expressing their approbation of the President's conduct, &c, amidst the gallant conduct and shouts of the people.—about the meeting was dissolved."—Diary, 1793, 1795.
1300

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1793 Greenwich street."—Diary, Ag 8, 1793. "Nothing like his perform ance was ever before seen in this city."—Daily Adv., Ag 10, 8 1793. Cf, however, S 27, 1796. Ricketts advertised a variety of new feats, to be performed on Sept. 2.—N. Y. Jour., Ag 31, 1793. This was Ricketts' first circus or amphitheatre in New York; his second was opened on Nov. 24, 1794 (q.v.); and his third on March 16, 1795 (q.v.). This will correct the errors in dates given in the L. M. R. K., III, 936.

10 "At noon, hearing a discharge of Cannon I went down to the Battery, from whence I had a view of the French Fleet dress'd with Flags—(the English upside down)."—Diary Commentarium, op. cit., 179.

12 Genet is charged, in a notice signed by John Jay and Rufus King, with having said that "the President was a misled man, wholly under the influence of those inimical to France," and that he (Genet) "was resolved to appeal from him to the People, the real Sovereigns."—Diary, Ag 12, 1793. For other current newspaper mentions of the subject, see The Magazin Miscellany (ed. by Dawson), Vol. III (1866). For political history, and family connection of Genet and Gov. Clinton, see Alexander's Political Hist. State of N. Y.

15 Alex. Anderson goes "up the scaffolding of the New Episcopal Church (see Ap 11), which is rais'd as high as the eves."—Diary Commentarium, op. cit., 180.

15 The common council grants a petition of Ephraim Hart "to make a Coal Vault under the Street in front of his House in Wall Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 27. This is the first mention in city records of a street vault for coal; although it is likely that other vaults petitioned for at private residences were for that purpose.

18 Two affrays between French and English soldiers occur on this day.—Diary Commentarium, op. cit., 180.

21 The common council orders "that bulleheads be constructed at the river in front of Roosevelt St. and Crown Street Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 29.

26 "On a suggestion that the Watch House erecting [see Je 3] would be too small," it is ordered by the common council "that it be lengthened eight feet on Wall Street and that it have a front on Broad Street and extended from its termination on Wall Street to the Corner of Tylows's House."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 29.

26 John Buel & Co. begin the publication of a semi-weekly newspaper called the Columbian Gazettier.—Early Newspapers: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 911. See Ag 21, 1794.

26 The common council orders "that the Treasurer expose to sale on Friday next [Aug. 30] at public Vendue the Materials of the Market and Trebbks Slip [see Jl 1]. The purchaser to remove the whole of the Materials out of the Street and fill up the Street where the buildings stands to a level with the Street on each side in fifteen Days."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 29-30. In the advertisement of the sale, it was stated that the materials consisted of "good timber and bricks, and a considerable quantity of excellent Hell gate building stone."—Diary, Ag 28, 1793. The market was sold to Peter Hardenbrook (see S 2). On May 6, 1794, Anthony Bleecker & Son were paid a commission of $1 for selling these materials.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 75.

26 The common council orders payment of $2321:85 for paving Great George Street, and $56:12 for paving Chatham Row (that is, the streets west and east of the Park).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 30. See also Jl 1.

26 Sept. The New Market, which was sold to Peter Hardenbrook on Aug. 30, 1793 (see Ag 25), is pulled down.—A memorandum to this effect, signed by Mayor Varick, on page 105 of a manuscript record of appointments of cartmen, butchers, etc., is in N. Y. H. S. (Misc. MSS.).

5 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church authorise Mr. Phoenix to borrow $2,000 to finish the Steeple of the Brick Church.—Proc. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II. See also a humorous reference to this steeple, which "looks down with contempt on humbler Trinity," in The Diary, Ag 30, 1793.

9 An "alarming and infectious" scourge of yellow fever is raging in Philadelphia. There is much apprehension in New York that the pestilence may be brought here "by persons coming from thence after the Infection." Therefore, in order to prevent a place "out of the City," to which such persons may be sent, the common council appoints a committee "to procure the use of the House on Nutten [Governor's] Island until 1st Nov* and to provide Bunks & c if necessary."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 32.

16 Thou, Swan, who advertised (Daily Adv., S 5) to deliver a lecture on "real horsemanship," gives an evening's entertainment "At the Circus, near the Battery" (see Ag 8). This he was to repeat on Sept. 15.—N. Y. Daily Gen., S 13, 1794. On Sept. 24, fireworks were to be a feature.—Ibid, S 23, 1794. On Oct. 16, "two of the most wonderful and sagacious animals in the known world" were to be shown.—Daily Adv., O 16, 1794. The last exhibition at this circus was to be on Nov. 10.—Ibid, N 4, 1794. For the opening of a new "amphitheatre," see N 24.

15 The governor issues an order that the health officer of the port shall have a black flag constantly displayed on every vessel "performing quarantine below the point of Governor's Island," in order to prevent market boats and others approaching too near.—N. Y. Jour., S 18, 1793.

16 Mayor Varick reads to the common council a letter from Gov. Clinton, which states that the health officer has informed him that a sloop from Philadelphia, which entered the harbour last evening and came to one of the wharves, has on board "a person infected with the contagious Distemper now prevailing in that Place;" that the governor is convinced "that every Measure which he was warranted by Law to take to prevent an intercourse with that City would prove ineffectual." So he submits it to "the discretion of the Corporation of this City, whether the Measures in aid of those already adopted as they might find themselves authorized to take or the necessity of the Case would justify for the prevention of so great a Calamity as the spreading of that malignant Disease would prove to our fellow Citizens."

16 The mayor informs the board "that the Inhabitants at a Meeting at the Coffee House had appointed a Committee to aid this Board in any Measures which might be adopted to prevent the introduction of that Disease into this City;" that this committee, among other arrangements, "had employed Doctors Buxton & Irwin to aid the Health Officer in his Duty & that they had employed Nathan Strong at the Whitehall & Henry Dufour at the North River to prevent Persons immediately from Phila from entering this City . . ." The board approves, and appoints a committee to act in conjunction with that appointed by the citizens, to take necessary measures to prevent the introduction of the disease here.

16 It also authorizes and requests the mayor "to appoint under the Common Seal of this City such and so many of the respectable Inhabitants in each Ward as he may judge necessary for the purpose of aiding the Magistrates in carrying into strict execution all the Measures in force for preventing the Disease. The purchase of land near Battery Rock for the erection of a Steeple for the purpose of ringing the bell in case of exigency is now in progress,"—Diary, S 28, 1793.

16 Noah Webster, of Hartford, is informed by a New York correspondent that the yellow fever "rages in Phila with an unrelenting fury," and that the magistrates in New York have issued "Strict orders to Stop all Travellers from the Southward in order to prevent, if possible, the introduction of the disease in this town."—The wars & Landing places are guarded night & day & the vessels from Phila Stoped at the Narrows to perform a Quarantine on the Ohio. It cannot exceed 40 days nor be less than 14, after due examination of the health officer & the appointed committee for that purpose.—The urgency of the circumstances render the precaution Indispensable, tho', (as you may easily conceive) it is attended with many inconveniences to the Trade & necessary Intercourse between the two places.—but the first Law of Nature is that of Self-preservation & no other consideration can oppose it.—The persons infected of the disorder or Suspected to be so, are immediately removed on Governor's Island; but Since the measures have been taken, there is but one Instance of a man coming from Phila who has been transported & who died the day after.—The alarm of the Citizens of New York has been & is still very great but till now they are without any foundation.—Letter of C. Ligarene to Noah Webster, in Noah Webster MSS, in N. Y. P. L. See S 30.

23 The common council orders that, in case the mayor should be informed of any person "being sick and suspected of the infectious
Disease prevailing at Philadelphia," he shall direct Doctors Treat, Bard, and Pitt Smith to examine them, and the board will meet the expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 35.

Anthony L. Breckler (see Mr. 1, 1792) and Mary, his wife, sell their Roger Morris property to William Kenyon for $3,700. The deed was recorded on Aug. 11, 1800.—Lib. D. Dec., LIII: 494 et seq. Kenyon sold the place on Aug. 29, 1799 (q.v.).

On account of the yellow fever which rages in Philadelphia, all intercourse between New York and that city is stopped by hand-bill notices. A plea is published that the regulation be observed.—Rising Sun (Kingston, Ulster Co.), S 28, Aug. 1793 (in N. Y. H. S.).

On a suggestion to the landowners of the Landing of Emin Slip is being dangerous to the inhabitants, the common council orders that no cattle be landed at any place in the city to the westward of Col. Rutgers.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 37-38.

The city has been suffering from a long continued drought. Mayor Varick lays before the common council a suggestion from the citizens’ committee "to prevent the introduction of the infectious Distemper prevailing in Phila." (see S 16), "that watering the streets of this City by Means of the Fire Engines would aid the Inhabitants in cleansing them and tend to correct the Air and prevent Putrifaction or offensive smell from the Kennels in consequence of the long continued drought." It is resolved "that it be recommended to the Engineers and Fire Men of this City to make the necessary arrangements for watering the several Streets of this City with the Fire Engines on Saturday next (unless a previous considerable fall of Rain should make it unnecessary), and the inhabitants are requested to aid the Fire Men in this Business."

"And it is also recommended to all the Inhabitants to work at the same time all the public and private Pumps and to scrape or sweep the Kennels that the Water may have its free Course."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 31.

Payments ordered by the common council on this day for city work includes $2,751.77 "for two Cisterns at the City Hall" (see S 10, 1792, and J 22, 1793).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 38.

"A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "when we walk to the environs of the city, and even in it, where the houses are scattered, we find dead horses, dogs, cats, and other dead animals lying about in such abundance as if the inhabitants accustomed the stench arising from putrid carcasses a delicious perfume. We find large quantities of stagnating water that needlessly remain in many places in the vicinity of the city. . . . That Aegean stable, that sink of putridation, the fly-market, with its malignant dock, etc. is not likely to be cleaned. . . . If we have occasion to go, or if we dare advance to the concentrating point of stench and putridation, the fly-market, particularly towards the lower end of it, and the docks and slips in the neighborhood, we shall, in some measure, experience the scenes described in the accounts we have of Grand Cairo. . . . Through the breaches, or openings under the market, are likewise thrown into that dreadful abyss of corruption, many of the offals of the shambles, all manner of heads of carcasses, spoilt meat, spoilt pickle etc. both from the stalls and the street. . . . But what is still worse, the double portion of all the carrion and putrid substances that have been accumulating during the whole day and evening of Saturday, are early on Sunday morning collected into heaps in the street, there to lay all day under the full influence of the solar rays. . . . A wish has lately been intimated, that the machine should be employed in cleaning that dreadful gulf of stench, and nastiness, that lies between the slip of Fish Market. . . . because it hinders the tide and land floods from cleaning that seeming avenue of disease that runs under the whole Fly Market."—N. 1. Jour., 2, 1793.

"Resolved. That the Treasurer pay Twenty-five dollars to Mr. Lawrence as a compensate from this Board for the plans of a Steeple [see M. 22] drawn by him for their use."—Trin. Min. (M.S.), this was for St. Paul’s Chapel. See, further, Mr. 24, 1793.

The French squadron sails from the harbour.—Daily Ad., 7, 1793.

At a meeting of a joint committee from the common council and the citizens (see S 16) appointed to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases in this city, a letter from the mayor of Philadelphia is read recorded on Aug. 11, 1800.—Lib. D. Dec., LIII: 494 et seq. Kenyon sold the place on Aug. 29, 1799 (q.v.). Any one from this committee, on the subject of contributing towards the relief of the poorer and most distressed citizens of Philadelphia; and it is resolved that it be recommended to the common council to furnish $3,000, and to take measures either to be reimbursed by the legislature or to have the amount refunded by a tax on the city.—From the original minutes of the committee, in metal file No. 14, city clerk’s record-room. See 0 11.

Alexander and Alexander Robertson (see 0 8, 1792) advertise the "Columbian Academy of Painting, No. 89 William-street, New-York." They are "Linnæans," and "Paint Portraits, Miniatures, make designs of every kind for engraving, &c." They state: "From the encouragement they have met with from the Citizens of the United States, they have been induced to establish their Academy on the most liberal and extensive footing, both in the Academical style of studying from nature, and as a School of Painting and Drawing—being provided with a number of casts from the antique, and a complete assortment of patterns for the use of their pupils in heads, figures, flowers, animals, &c. on [in] chalks; historical pieces, landscapes, (of which a number are views of remarkable scenes in this country) Flowers, &c. in India Ink and water colors, &c.

"Their public class for Ladies during winter, will be from 3 till 5 o'clock, afterwards, on Tuesday’s, Thursday’s and Saturday’s; an evening class for gentlemen on the same days from 7 till 9 o’clock. Private tuition as usual."—Daily Ad., O 8, 1793. See My 4, 1795.

The citizens’ and the common council’s committees (see S 16) have jointly recommended that the city furnish $5,000 "towards the Relief of the poorer and most distressed Citizens of Philadelphia, under the pressure of their present great Calamity," the board resolves to provide the sum of $5,000 for this object; that a loan of this sum be negotiated by the mayor with the Bank of New York, and that he inform the mayor of Philadelphia of this resolution and pay the sum to his order.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 45.

The bank made the loan on the city’s "life," at only 5 percent interest, in view of "the benevolent use intended."—ibid., II: 45.

For a return favour from Philadelphia two years later, when New York was afflicted, see O 6, 1795.

Mayor Varick takes his oath of office before the governor at the government house.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 44. In the previous year, this ceremony was conducted in the common council chambers.—ibid., I: 752.

A number of persons gather in the fields, and proceed to demolish completely two houses of ill fame, and to damage several others. Three persons are wounded by defenders using small arms, and the mayor is injured in trying to disperse the people.—Daily Ad., O 16, 1793.

On Oct. 17, the magistrates published a notice addressed to the citizens, stating that the riots on the occasion of Oct 14 and 15 were conducted by boys, apprentices, negroes, and sailors, and recommending that parents and masters keep their children, apprentices, and servants, at home in the evening. They appeal for co-operation to aid the city watch, etc.—ibid., O 17, 1793.

On Oct. 21, the common council paid $4,168 "for extra Watchmen to quell a Riot." (M. C. C., 1784-1831, II: 46). On Nov. 18, Mr. John Lovell (see Jour., 30, 1792) "for a Detachment of Light Horse on a late Riot" (ibid., I: 51); and, again, on June 30, 1794, two of the city watchmen were paid $10 each "for their Exertions & the Wounds they received in quelling a late Riot" (ibid., II: 85). Cf. the similar episode of July 17, 1799.

The following advertisement appears: "At the Exchange; New York Museum & Wax Work. Mr. Bowes respectfully informs the public, that he has added his exhibition of Wax Work (never before exhibited in this city) to the Museum. It is displayed in the centre of that spacious and elegant Hall, surrounded by a very large collection of well-chosen productions of Nature, which, together, now form one of the most pleasing and grand scenes ever offered to public view in America."

The Doors will be opened at Candlelight, and the Exhibition closed at Nine o’clock.

"The Museum and Wax Work will be opened every day, from 10 to 1 o’clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon."—Daily Ad., O 16, 1793. On Sept. 2, 1790 (q.v.), the common council granted a room in the city hall for the museum, and the collection was still there on May 27, 1793 (M. C. C., 1784-1831, II: 11). It must have been moved to the exchange at some time between May 27 and Oct. 15. Cf. Drayton’s account, under Fe 15-25. See, further, N 1.

Marie Antoineet is gulliont.—Am. Minerva, J 9, 1794.
The common council authorizes the payment of £200 "towards the expenses of the Committee for preventing infectious Diseases being brought into this City," (see S 9)—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 46.

There were later authorizations between this date and Jan. 29, 1794, which brought the total expenditure for this purpose to £1,426:11:6.—Ibid., II: 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 58, 61.

The common council orders that 24 additional night watchmen be employed "for preventing the introduction of the infectious distemper from Philadelphia by Passengers being landed in the Night."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 46.

The common council orders "that the Street Committee be authorized to agree with M'Williams to plant Trees in the Fields at 4/-each, to warrant their growth."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 46.

Gardiner Baker publishes a list of the contents of the "Museum and Wax Works. At the Exchange, New York." The attractions include living animals, birds, snakes, and fishes, preserved animals and birds, and "Artificial Curiosities." Baker adds: "The room in which the Museum is contained, is 60 feet by 30, with 20 arch of 20 feet high, on which is elegantly painted a sky blue, and intermixed with various kinds of clouds in some of which are naturally represented a thunder storm, with flashes of lightning—On the walls are elegantly painted a large number of trees, from various parts of the world. Through the width of the room are painted a number of beautiful birds... together with a large variety of foreign animals...."

"The above paintings are copied from the best historical prints, and are universally allowed to be excellent imitations, with respect to colour and form.—The whole making a most superb and magnificent appearance.—"Daily Advertiser, N. Y. 4, 1793. See Mr 31, 1794.

The common council refers to the road committee a petition of John B. Cotes "to erect a Mill on the Stream of Harlem River."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 48. On Nov. 11, a similar petition of Walter and John Townsend was so referred.—Ibid., II: 49.

And on Dec. 2 (9. v.), one from John Ramsay. See, further, D 9; D 22, 1794; N 10, 1795; Mr 7, Je 13, 1796.

The day is celebrated by the ringing of bells at the following buildings: Trinity Church, St. George's, St. Paul's, Old Dutch Church, New Dutch Church, North Dutch Church, Old Presbyterian Church, New Presbyterian Church, German Presbyterian Church, French Presbyterian Church, city hall, and jail.—From a warrant issued Dec. 2 to pay 12 shillings each to the sextons and others who acted as bell-ringers, filed in metal file No. 12, city clerk's record-room. This item of expense amounted to £74.

Other city expenses, paid on Dec. 2 for this celebration, were £391:18 to John Hide for the public dinner; £41:2:13 for gunpowder for the fire, and £11:11:9 for gunpowder for the artillery.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 51.

The common council refers to the committee on streets and roads: "A Memorial of John Ramsay on the Subject of his Mill lately erected on the Stream of Harlem River at Kings Bridge;" "A Petition of the Inhabitants in Partition Street for numbering the Houses" (see D 30), and "A Petition from the Mechanics Society with a plan for rendering the Piece of Ground, at the upper end of Chatham Street lately purchased by the Society, more square & convenient for the erection of a Hall for the said Society."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 52.

Samuel Ellis and others petition the common council for enlarging Hudson's Market (Bear Market).—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 53.

On Dec. 9, the common council ordered "that they be permitted to enlarge the said market by erecting a Market House of twenty feet in width in Vesey Street between Greenwich and Washington Streets under the direction of the Street Committee."—Ibid., II: 54. De Voe says that the new market was usually referred to in the records as the "Upper Hudson," but that the butchers and patrons called it the "Buttermilk Market."—De Voe, History of New York, 211-212.

In Paris, the "National Convention" adopts what has been called the constitution of the "Reign of Terror."—Anderson, op. cit., 194-204.

George Bune & Co. begin the daily publication of The American Minerva, Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts.
1794—

In this year, Samuel Morey of Conn., who commenced his experiments on the Connecticut River in 1790, propelled his steamboat from Hartford to New York City at the rate of five miles an hour. "Chancellor Livingston, Judge Livingston, John Stevens, and others, were on board this boat when they went from New York to Greenwich."—Preble, Chron. Hist. of the Origin and Development of Steam Navigation, 35 and sq. In 1797, Morey exhibited another steamboat on the Delaware.—Ibid., 40-41.

The Prince de Talleyrand spent part of this year in New York City. He states in his memoirs: "I witnessed the return of the first American trading expedition to Bengal; the ship owners connected with it were largely repaid for their outlay, and in the following year, fourteen American vessels started for India from different ports, in order to obtain a share of the enormous profits secured by the English company ..."—Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand (ed. by the Duc de Broglie, trans. by Beaufort and Hall, 1899), l. 181-182. See pls. 26-27. "The case of the Calabar," opp. p. 352, of the house in which Talleyrand was said to have lived, on the Bloomingdale Road, near the Hudson River and 75th St., once known as Major Thompson's, but in 1865 Perritt's mansion. Herbert L. Stone wrote of this period: "I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Jefferson in an old two-story house in that [Cedar] street, and there was Talleyrand, whom I used to meet at the house of General Hamilton and of Noah Webster, with his club-foot and passiveness, immovable countenance, sarcastic and malicious even in his intercourse with children."—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 422. Dr. Francis, speaking of Aaron Burr's home, "Richmond Hill," said: "Here Talleyrand, who in the morning had discoursed on the tariff with Hamilton, passed perhaps the afternoon of the same day with Burr, on the subject of the free trade and commerce with Great Britain, associated with Volney, while the Syrian traveller, in his turn, descanted on theology, the races of the red men, and Niagra. I cannot well conceive of a greater intellectual trio."—Francis, Old New York (1866), 17-18.

In this year, New York court cases were first published in Coleman's and Gaine's Cases.—See Hist. of Bench and Bar, l. 239. Alexander Anderson, a native New Yorker, is generally recognized as the "Father of Wood-Engraving in the United States." He began to work as a copperplate engraver in this year, and, even after taking his M.D. degree at Columbia, continued his former profession. He attained considerable proficiency in this branch of art, and, in 1820, became interested in the wood-engravings of Bewick and his followers. Though Dr. Anderson was entirely self-taught, he soon established an enviable reputation in this new field. His use of the "white line" in wood-engraving was peculiarly successful and effective.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, l. 8-9; Dunlap, Hist. of Arts of Design, l. 134-36. For a list of his engravings, see Stauffer, op. cit., l. 11-14, and Fielding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 47-50. On October 1, 1794-98, Elkanah Tisdale was established in New York as an "Engraver and miniature painter." He worked in both line and stipple, but his plates possess little merit. He was a better designer than engraver, but his best work was as a miniature portrait painter.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, l. 272-75. In the list of his engravings mentioned in ibid., l. 535-39, occur one of the "New Theatre" and one of the "New City Tavern." Additional plates are listed in Fielding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 285-86.

In or about this year, Archibald Gracie built a country-seat, overlooking the East River.—The Picture of N. T. (1807), 186; cf. Liber Deeds, CXIX: 194 (New York); Mag. Am. Hist. (Nov., 1879), 609-92. The house is still standing on the north side of 86th St., between Avenue B and the East River, within the enclosure of Carl Schurz (East River) Park.—See L. M. R., III: 549: Pl. 175, Vol. III.

In this year, Charles-Balthasar-Julien Féret de Saint-Mémin drew and engraved his "View of the City and Harbour of New York, taken from Mount Pitt, the seat of John R. Livingston, Esq." which is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 62. This is the most interesting and beautiful view of the period showing the city from the north. A similar view, similar view, drawn by Archibald Robertson, bearing the date "11th April 1779," and showing the fortifications in the foreground, is owned by Harris D. Colt, Esq. It belonged originally to the splendid collection of about fifty sepia drawings of American cities, etc., made by Robertson just prior to and during the Revolution. For a brief description of such of these views as are of New York interest, see Jl 12. 1776. This collection now belongs to the N. Y. P. L. (Spencer Fund).

A view of Belvedere House, as it appeared in this year, is shown in Vol. I, Pl. 60-a. This building was erected in 1792 (see Je 25, 1792) as a sort of country club. It occupied a beautiful site overlooking the East River, on grounds bounded by the present Montgomerie, Clinton, Cherry, and Monroe Sts. For mention of the house in this year, see Ag 625; see also Henry Waessey's account under Mr 24.

The present firm of W. H. Schieffelin & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations, was originated in 1794 by Jacob Schieffelin, whose warehouse was at 193 Pearl St.—King's Handbook (1897), 911.

"This day the new-built Episcopal Church, entitled Christ's Church in Jan., in Soho, was dedicated; and the door opened."—N. Y. Daily Gaz., Ja 1, 1794. The sale of pews was to commence on March 25.—Daily Ady., Mr 18, 1794. This congregation, the first Episcopal one in the city independent of Trinity Church, had been incorporated in 1793. For its later history see Mag. Am. Hist. (1888), XIX: 60-62; L. M. R. K., III: 532.

Abraham Brower is admitted to partnership with Samuel Loudon and his son, and their paper appears as The Diary or Evening Register.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 407; Early Newspapers, II: 419. See O 22.

Thomas Greenleaf changes the title of his paper (see My 4, 1790) to Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register.—Early Newspapers, II: 414; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 434. He started another paper on Mar. 11, 1795.

"The city treasurer lays before the common council an estimate of Expenses of the City & County of New York for the Year 1794 including Fees of Collection & other Deductions." It shows a total of £20,000, and is to be raised by tax, for which purpose the board approves a petition to the legislature for a law authorizing the raising of the money by a tax.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 54. This was the annual proceeding. Cf: Ja 5, 1795; Ja 25, 1796.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at its previous session, the legislature begins its seventeenth session, at Albany. It adjourned on March 27.—Assembly Jour. (1794), 3, 180; Senate Jour. (1794), 3, 54. It next met at Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6, 1795).

"From a calculation made on good ground it appears, that the banks in this city [New York] circulate to the amount of three
1794 millions of dollars. This is probably a sixth or seventh of all the current specie and bank notes in the United States.”—Am. Minerva, I 3, 1794.

13 Congress passes a law providing that, on and after May 1, 1795 (p. 21), “the flag of the United States, be fifteen stripes alternate red and white. That the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field.”—Laws of U. S., 3d cong., ch. 1.

14 The vestry passes a resolution that “the Four Streets to the Southward of Hubert Street be named as follows: Vestry Street, Light-street, Desbrosses Streets, and Watts Street.”—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

16 Aaron Burr, writing from Philadelphia to his daughter Theodosia, says: “On Sunday se'might (I think the 26th) I shall, unless baffled or delayed by ice or weather, be with you at Richmond Hill.”—Mem. of Aaron Burr, I: 375. This reference shows that Burr occupied Richmond Hill at least three years before he procured his long lease from Trinity Church (see My 1, 1797). In 1795, he was still in possession of the house (see Ja 5 and S 17, 1795). The city directory for 1794 gives Burr’s address as “office in Partition-street, and house on Richmond hill,” but the directories for 1795-97 record only the business address.

Another authority states: “The house at Richmond Hill, Greenwich Village, in which Aaron Burr lived, was a notable resort for the learned and elegant people of New York. . . . Burr occupied it for a country residence before he became Vice-President. There he entertained Jerome Bonaparte, Talleyrand, Volney, Louis Philippe, and many other notable foreigners, as well as the leading members of New York’s early aristocracy. . . . It was the habit at Burr laid his far-reaching political plans. Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton all visited and dined there. Mayor Edward Livingston, beloved of the people, was an especially favored guest. . . . The gateway to the grounds stood about at the end of MacDougal Street, and north of the gate was a pond, generally called Burr’s Pond.”—Moss, The Am. Metropolis, III: 304-5. See also Pélign, Theodosia, the first Gentlewoman of her time, chapter on “Richmond Hill,” and Parton, Life of Aaron Burr, 154.

19 The first steps are taken for building a new almshouse. The common council decides that “the present Buildings” have “become unfit for the comfortable accommodation of the Poor and in so ruinous a Condition as not to justify the expending any more Monies therein in repairs.” A petition to the legislature is decided upon, “for leave to set on foot a Lottery for the raising of $40,000 to defray the Expenses of erecting a new Building competent for the Purpose.” Such petition is at once read and agreed to by the board, which orders that it be sealed, signed by the mayor, and given to the members of senate and assembly from this city.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 60. See also Man. Cor. Coun. (1806), 601. See, further, Je 16.

20 John Vennor, before the common council “Certificates and Vouchers to support the Claim of this Bd against the Public for the Arms & Accoutrements taken out of the City Hall & furnisht to the Continental Troops raised by this State in the Year 1775.” The board orders that a petition to congress for payment for them be prepared.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 60. Congress rejected the petition.—Ibid., II: 79.

21 The city pays (1797) $1,747 “towards the Expenses of the Committee for prevent[ing] the spreading of infectious Disease.”—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 61.

22 Half of Blackwell’s Island is again offered for sale (see Mr 8, 1784), regarding which information is offered by Joseph Hallett of 204 Water St., or by Josiah Blackwell of Newton, L. I.—N. Y. Jour., Ja 22, 1794.

24 John Butler founds a society of Unitarians in New York. He was doubtless the first Unitarian who preached here. He issued his first public notice on this day.—Daily Adv., Ja 24, 1794; McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., II: 238 et seq; Winson, VIII: 487. His meeting-place was an “assembly-room” on Cortlandt St., near Broadway.—Ibid. A so-called “Unitarian Society” is mentioned in his published notice in the Daily Adv., Mr 14, 1794. His notices ceased in April, two months prior to the arrival in New York, on June 4 (p. v.), of Joseph Priestley, the scientist, afterwards known as one of the founders of Unitarianism in America. The first preaching in New York after Unitarianism became recognized as a distinct religious denomination was on April 25, 1819 (p. v.). See also Winson, VIII: 487.

The common council appoints a committee to determine whether the made ground on the East River front in the vicinity of Wall St, is sufficient to bear buildings of stone or brick.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 62; see also ibid., II: 68, 74-75, and many other similar examples, between 1791 and 1796, showing the operation of the law governing such cases, referred to under date of May 3, 1792 (p. v.).

11 A letter, signed “Democrat,” is published, appealing to “all true Republicans” to change the names of King, Queens, Princess, and Duke Sts.—Am. Minerva, F 11, 1794. This was answered later by “Condor,” whose objection was that “the names of towns, cities and streets in America are standing historical monuments of our country.” The Long Island and New England, Holland, Germany or France, the first settlers came, and the names of King and Queen street tell us we were once subject to a foreign monarch. This so far from being a reason for abolishing the names, should be a reason for preserving them . . . .”—Ibid., Ap 19, 1794; and see D 30, 1795.

Nevertheless, the following notice was published (probably late in the year) regarding alterations made in the names of certain streets, and in the method of numbering the houses:

“That was formerly known by the names of Little Water-street, Albany-pier, Louis, Governor’s, Hallett’s and Jones’s wharfs, and Front-street, are now called Front-street, from White-hall to Beckman-slip.

“Little Dock-street, Cruigan’s wharf, and Water-street, are now called Water-street, from Front-street to Catherine-slip.

“Pearl-street, Great Dock-street, Hanover-square, and Queen-street, are now called Pearl-street, from State-street, near the Battery, to Chatham-street.

“Duke and Stone streets are now called Stone-street, from Whitehall-street to that part of Pearl-street formerly called Hanover-square.

“Princess and Beaver streets are now called Beaver-street.

“The numbers in all the above streets begin at the West end.

“Smith-street, William-street, and King George-street, from the Old-slip to Pearl-street, near Chatham-street, are now called William-street, and the numbers begin at the Old-slip.

“Great George-street and Broadway, are now called Broadway, from the Government-house (where the numbers begin) to a little beyond the Hospital.

“Copie-street, near the Battery, is now called State-street, and the numbers begin at Whitehall-street.

“Prince-street is now called Rose-street, and the numbers begin at Frankfort-street.

“Golden-hill and John-streets are now called John-street, and the numbers begin at Broadway.

“Crown-street is now Liberty-street, and the numbers begin at Maiden-lane.

“Fletcher and Cooper streets are now called Fletcher-street, and the numbers begin at Pearl-street.

“Little Queen-street, is now Cedar-street, and the numbers begin at William-street.

“Broadway, it was intended by the Corporation, that what was formerly King-street should be called Congress-street, . . . but the Corporation have lately appointed it to be called Pine-street, and the numbers begin at Broadway.

“Maiden-lane and the Fly-market, are uniformly called Market-street in this Directory [for 1794]; but the Editor understands, that from Broadway (where the numbers begin) to No. 112, corner
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1. John Ireland advertises to let "That beautiful garden, near the Hospital, called the Ranlach" (see Ap. 5, 1788). In the garden are apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry as well as nut trees, berries of all kinds, flowering shrubs, asparagus, etc. There is a "very charming grove" as well as a "tolerable good dwelling house adjoining the garden." Applications are to be made to Ireland, on the premises. —Daily Advr., Mr 5, 1794; L. M. R. K., III, 952.

2. Jonathan Ludlow, a friend of De Witt Clinton, writes that the news of the recapture of Toulouse is celebrated in New York by the ringing of Bells ringing of Cannon hoisting colours singing & dancing to the Tune of the Carnaginis in the Tonifie in the evening & the special meeting of the Democratic Society attended by congratulations & other expressions of republican joy which Mar. was read in the Countenances of all the well wishers to the pure cause."—Letters to De Witt Clinton (MS.), I: 24, in Columbia Univ. Library.

3. All "True Republicans" are invited to secure tickets for a collation at Corre's Hotel, 69 Broadway, to commemorate the "glorious account" lately received of the recapture of Toulon and the "successes of our brave Republican Friends and Allies." Officers and soldiers of the militia are requested to appear in uniform.—Daily Advr., Mr 10, 1794. American and French officers and about 800 citizens "paraded through several of the Streets with the two Flags join'd and the Liberty Cap, to Corre's Hotel where a Colla-
tion was provided for such as had tickets."—Alex. Anderson's Diary (MS.), in Columbia Univ. Library.

4. Edward Livingston writes from New York to De Witt Clinton: "The English party is apparently unabated here[;] after finding from two specimens we gave them that the People were no longer desirous to bear the insulting injuries of Britain[,] the warmest of her Friends acknowledge that She has 'misused us past endurance' . . . the Ministerials now talk of nothing but a Standing Army who are to Swim across the Atlantic & pluck the Crown from George's Brow—while they give 20,000 Dolls to fortify our port they are to raise 15 Regiments to guard it—We are in Great Tribulation at the loss of the bill for fortifying the harbour for every Military man that I have conversed with thinks the provision of Congress so totally inadequate that we must be forced to Supply the deficiency by Subscription unless the Legislature try a Second bill" (see Mar. 20).—Letters to De Witt Clinton (MS.), I: 25.

5. As to the causes of ill-feeling between the provinces of Lower and England, see McMaster, Vol. II, chapters 8 and 9. They are also indicated in the instructions to Jay on April 19 (p. v.), and in the treaty of Nov. 19 (p. v.).

6. "Baron Stuben has been to take a view of the harbor of this city, to ascertain, for his private satisfaction, the best place for erecting fortifications. We hear he is decidedly of opinion, the best place for the town, several miles from this city. This place was contemplated by the British, during the last war; in case they had been necessitated to guard the city from an attack by sea. It is judged that resistance at that place will be as effectual as any other, and certainly stand at a distance from the city will be the most eligible."—Am. Minerva, Mr 17, 1794.

7. The common council orders that the committee on improvements in the Fields (see JI 53, 1792) "employ a Person to keep the Boys & Cattle from injuring the Trees." —M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 68.

8. The proprietors of hackney carriages publish a scale of fares for different parts of the city, "to prevent impositions by the Coachmen." Among the items are the following: "To take up and set down one or two passengers within the town, to the south of the tea-shop-pump." 4s. "For waiting for company in town, each hour," 4s. "To carry or fetch one passenger to or from Belvidere, by day," 4s. "For every other exceeding one," 2s. "To carry or fetch one or four passengers to or from Belvidere, by night," 8s. "To go to Bell-View," 16s. "To round Apthorpe's tour," £1.8. "To go to Harlem, one day," £1:12. "To go to Harlem, half a day," £1.12. "To go to the fort," £2. "To go to King's Bridge," £2.8. —Daily Advr., Mr 18, 1794.

9. George Buncy calls his paper American Minerva, Patroness of Peace, Commerce, and the Liberal Arts, And the New-York (Evening) Advertiser. On the following day, the name was shortened to American Minerva, And the New-York (Evening) Advertiser. —Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 548-82.


11. At a meeting of the citizens at the Cocoa House a committee of five is appointed "to dispatch an express to-morrow to the Assembly [at Albany] with a petition for a greater sum for fortifications [see Mr 13]."—Anderson's Diary, 1794 (MS.), 50. See Mr. 26.

Of his visit he writes: "... We moored our vessel at Burlington slip . . . and . . . I landed, and enquired out the Tontine coffeehouse. New York is much more like a city than Boston, having broad footways paved, with a curb to separate them from the road. The streets are wider, and the houses in a better style. . . . The Tontine tavern and coffee-house is a handsome large brick building; you ascend six or eight steps under a portico, into a large public room, which is the Stock Exchange of New York, where all bargains are made. Here are rows of every ship's arrival and clearing out. This house was built for the accommodation of the merchants, by Tontine shares of two hundred pounds each. It is kept by Mr. Hyde, formerly a woollen draper in London. You can lodge and board there at a common table, and you pay ten shillings a day, whether you dine out or not. No appearance of shop windows as in London; only stores, which make no show till you enter the house. House rent is very dear; a hundred pounds stabling a year is a very usual price for a common storekeeper. . . ."

"... In the evening called on Mr Jay, brother to the Ambassador, and took a walk with him and Mr Armstrong, to the Belvidere, about two miles out of New York towards the Sound— an elegant tea drinking house, enclosed with a gallery, at one story high, where the company can walk round the building and enjoy the fine prospect of New York harbour and shipping . . ."

"From hence we crossed the Boston road, to another tea drinking house and garden, the Indian Queen. This place is filled by Frenchmen with their families. Here they all wear the tri-coloured cockade, I observed, whether aristocrats or democrats."—*Jour. of an Excursion to the U. S. in the summer of 1794*, by Henry Wharton, (1795), 73-74.

"Resolved That the Committee appointed for that purpose proceed with the Building of the Steple of St. Paul's Church according to the Plan agreed upon by the Vestry."—*Trin. Min. (MS.).* The steepel was designed by James Lawrence (see O 3, 1793). It was finished by Dec. 1 (q.v.).

An embargo for 30 days is laid on all ships and vessels in the port of New York—*Laws of U. S., 3d cong., p. 140.* On April 18 the embargo was extended until May 25—*Ibid., p. 141.* See also McMaster, *Hist. of the People of the U. S., II: 173-74.

"The legislature passes "An Act authorizing the Erecting of Fortifications within this State." This is done because the monies that may be appropriated by the congress for fortifying the city and port of New York may not be sufficient. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated "for the purpose of repairing and erecting fortifications at or near the city and port of New-York." George Clinton, Matthew Clarkson, James Watson, Richard Varick, Nicholas Fish, Eheenzer Stevens, and Abijah Hammond are named commissioners, with full power to repair and erect such fortifications. They are to procure cannon and ammunition, by applying first to the president of the United States. They may appropriate part of the accommodation of the buildings and equipping of one or more floating batteries." Other commissioners are named for the western and northern frontiers.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1794), chap. 41 (Webster, III: 61). The legislature made further provision on April 6, 1795 (q.v.).

"As the deprivations committed by the Algerine corsairs on the commerce of the United States render it necessary that a naval force should be provided for its protection," congress authorizes the president to provide and equip four ships of 44 guns each and two of 36 guns each.—*Laws of U. S., 3d cong., chap. 12.* The keels of three of these frigates were laid, but when the U. S. made peace with Algiers in 1795 (q.v., S §), their building was stopped. They were later completed, and the first one, the "United States," was launched on May 10, 1797 (q.v.). They were the foundation of the U. S. Navy.—*McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., II: 170-71, 321-24.*

"The legislature passes an act to "prevent the bringing in and spreading of Infectious Distempers in this State." It provides, among other things, that from time to time Governor's Island may be appropriated for the purpose of erecting hospitals to accommodate infectious patients only. Any grant made by the Regents (see Mr 31, 1790)—*Laws of N. Y.* (1794), chap. 53 (Webster, III: 68-69).

"On the night of the 27th, two English vessels attempted to leave port by way of Hell Gate, "notwithstanding they knew of the embargo." On the morning of the 28th, the collector of the port requested "the Brigadier General of the Militia of this state" to assist him in pursuing and bringing them back, but the time being too short to call out a detachment of militia, "a number of young citizens of different regiments stepped into the customs house boat, under the command of an officer, and proceeded up the East River, shortly after which the two vessels were safely moored in our harbour."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.,* Mr 29, 1794.

Gardiner Baker writes from the Exchange to the common council, soliciting their "favour and approbation to occupy the vacant lot of ground, on the corner of Pearl Street fronting the Battery as A Menage for the use of the Present Living Animals and Birds that belong to the Museum [see N 1, 1793] and those that may hereafter [sic] be collected, the present number consists of Five Animals and Two Birds." He declares that if his request is granted he will "Cows the Lot to be enclosed with a neat fence, which shall be handsomely painted, so as to be in some measure ornamental."—*Misc. MSS. (Box B) in N. Y. H. S. the common council accorded to the petition on April 1 (q.v.).

The common council refers to the street committee a petition of William Valleau for permission to erect and fill in a bulkhead "so far to the River in front of his Ship Yard at Cullers Hook as to enable him to launch Ships."—*M. C. (1794-1831),* II: 69.

"The common council grants to Gardiner Baker, keeper of the Museum, "the use of the small Corner Lot at the end of Pearl Street near the Battery."—*M. C. (1794-1831),* II: 69.

"The methods employed to prevent yellow fever being conveyed to New York are indicated in a common council order to pay one Verdin Elksworth $47.8 for "the storage of Baggage of Passengers from Phila during the late infectious Fever—the use of his Boats by the Committee and for subsisting the two Marshalls stationed at Powhus Hook by order of the Committee."

The legislature having granted money to "indemnify the city for the expense incurred last year in levying the Malignant Fever at Phila being brought into this City," the common council orders that the mayor be requested to draw an order, on behalf of the board, on the state treasurer to pay the city treasurer.—*M. C. (1794-1831),* I: 71.

The commissioners "appointed to direct the fortifications, proposed at this port," go down to The Narrows. On the following day "they proceeded to Governor's Island, to examine and determine on the most proper places to erect forts and other works for the defence of the city and harbour."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour.,* Apr 5, 1794.

"It is in contemplation to add furnaces with apparatus on an entire new plan, to all the fortifications at the entry of the harbours of the United States by which shot may be heated Red Hot, and then the arrangements calculated on the prospect of war should not be neglected, nor too long postponed . . . Great Britain has acted unwisely and unjustly; and there is some danger of our acting intemperately."—*Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 2-3.* See Apr 19.

"As many people are now setting out trees in the streets of various parts of the city, would it not be advisable to observe some uniformity and exactness in setting them out? In the Broad Way particularly, a continuation of trees from Trinity Church, along what is called Jarvis's Parade, as far as St. Paul's, would look very beautiful, and cause the said Parade to be cool and pleasant for a walk in the summer mornings."—*Diary, Apr 9, 1794.* See also descrip. of Pl. 68-b, I: 452.

"Major Varick, "as one of the Commissioners for erecting Fortifications for the Defence of this City," informs the common council that the commissioners "had determined on the erection of Works on Bedlow's Isle & on Ellis's Isle and that the Law under which they acted required that the Land on which the Fortifications are erected must be vested in the People of this State and therefore that it will be necessary for this Board to grant surrender
& assign the said Isle called Bellows' Isle & the Soil from high to low Water mark and assign to that Isle called Ellis's Isle for the Purposes of erecting Fortifications as aforesaid." The board orders that the clerk prepare the draft of a grant and report it to be published. — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 71-72. See, further, Ap 21.

The common council orders that the outside street or wharf from Whitehall Slip to Coenties Slip be 70 ft. wide. — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 72. The importance of the split was that the British fortifications, when lowered into the water and roundly ducked, then taken up, dragged through the streets and beat with clubs as it passed, to the no small diversion of the boys and other spectators. Such is the mode some nations adopt to manifest their zeal for religion, and their abhorrence of its enemies."— Diary, Apr 19, 1794.

The president appoints Chief-Justice Jay envoy extraordinary from the United States to "the Court of His Britannic Majesty." — Correspond. and Pap. Papers of John Jay, IV: 6. Jay's instructions, dated May 6, and signed by Edmund Randolph, secretary of state, give a clear statement of the causes and objects of the mission, the principal aim of which was "to repel war, for which we are not disposed, and into which the necessity of vindicating our honor and rights might drag us, should the British ministry, should they be resolved on war, with carrying with them the British nation; and, at the same time, to assert, with dignity and firmness, our rights, and our title to reparation for past injuries." These injuries and ways of redress are thus concisely summarized: "I. One of the causes of your mission being the vexations and speculations committed on our commerce by the authority of instructions from the British Government, you will receive from the Secretary of State the following documents [the official correspondence with Great Britain]. . . . You will perceive that one of the principles, upon which compensation is demanded for the injuries . . . is, that provisions . . . are not to be ranked as contraband . . . Compensation for all the injuries sustained, and captures, will be strenuously pressed by you . . . If the British ministry should hint at any supposed predilection in the United States for the French nation, as warranting the whole or any part of these instructions, you will stop the progress of this subject, as being irrelevant to the question in hand. It is a circumstance which the British nation have no right to object to us; because we are free in our affections and independent in our government. Instead of answering, upon the authority of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Hammond, that our neutrality has been scrupulously observed.

II. A second cause of your mission, but not inferior in dignity to the preceding, though subsequent in order, is to draw to a conclusion all points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the treaty of peace . . . You were a minister at its [the treaty's] formation, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs when the sentiments of the Congress, under the confederation, were announced through your office; and as Chief Justice you have been witness to what has passed in our courts, and know the real state of our laws, with respect to British debts.

III, IV, and V. Jay is given discretion as to entering into negotiations for a commercial treaty; and, if he so decides, he shall make a treaty with certain stated objects, relating to reci-

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proportion, imports, safety of neutral commerce, contraband, blockade, visit and search, privateers, export of military stores, convoy of merchant ships, fishing grounds, inheritance by aliens, sale of prizes of war, pirates, shipwreck, safety of Americans in British dominions, indemnity for losses, war, troops in Canada along Great Lakes, etc. General instructions are added regarding such treaty. — Ibid, IV: 10-21. See My 12, and N 19.

A "fatigue party, consisting of about 50 officers of the regi-

ments of artillery and brigade of militia, of this city," perform a day's work on the fortifications on Governor's Island. — Daily Ady, Apr 19, 1794.

In accordance with the common council's order of April 14 (p. v.), the clerk produces "the Draft of Grant to the people of this State, Bellows' Isle & the Soil from high to low Waters Mark around Ellis's Isle for the purpose of erecting Fortifications for the Defence of this City and no other with a proviso that whenever all or any part of the Premises shall be no longer used for the purpose of Fortifications the same be revert to & vest in this Corporation." The board approves and orders that the grant be engrossed, sealed, and signed by the mayor. — M. C. (1784-1831), III: 71. Liber E of City Grants, p. 22 (in comptroller's office). Cf, however, Je 7 and 13, and Ag 10, 1796.

The common council orders that a ferry be established between New York and Nuttern (Governor's) Island, and appoints a committee to report regulations for it. — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 73. On May 5, this committee reported that it had agreed with John Hillyer to keep this ferry for one year from May 1, "He to provide a sufficient number of good Boats to carry Passengers and to receive three pence for each Passenger, to carry all fatigue Parties gratis & to keep in Repair the Ferry Stairs & to have the exclusive Privilege of the Ferryage." — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 75. See, however, Jc 22, 1795.

The common council orders that the artillery officers and the officers of Col. Post's light infantry companies have permission "to exercise in the Saloon of the City Hall." — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 73.

The common council orders that the following alterations be made in the names of the following streets: Stone St., Duke St., and the little street from Duke St. to Hanover Sq., to be considered one continuous street, and named Stone St.; Verlattenberg and Garden Sts. to be one continuous street, which shall be named Garden St., to be named Pine St.; Little Queen to be Cedar; Crown to be Liberty; Prince to be Rose; and Beaver and Princess Sts. to be one continuous street named Beaver St. — M. C. (1784-1831), II: 73-74. See also F 11.

A number of cartmen volunteer "to go on Governor's Island on Saturday next [April 26], to assist building the Batteries." They appeal to other New York cartmen, "possessed of the least spark of patriotism," to meet at the ferry stairs at Whitehall at eight o'clock that morning. — Daily Adv, Apr 23, 1794.

A news item states: "We hear that the Tammany Society are determined to improve the present opportunity of adding to the incidents of their distinguished zeal for the safety and welfare of the Republic in general and of this port and city in particular, by turning out to work with their own hands upon the fortifications in the harbor. By actions of this kind, the dignity and honor of true Republicans is shown." — Kilroe, St. Tammany, 187-88, citing Columbian Gaz., Apr 23, 1794. See My 2. For the reasons for these patriotic demonstrations on the part of the citizens, see Mr 13.

This is the day appointed for the Democratic Society to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island. — Daily Adv, Apr 26, 1794. According to a letter of April 3, the Democratic Soc. of N. Y. City, of which James Nicholson was president, had "the same objects in view" as the Republican Society of Ulster County. — Ibid, Apr 17, 1794.

The members of the Tammany Society were to meet on this day at "Tammanian Hall," to go to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island. — The Diary, Apr 29, 1794.

In the evening, the "English Republicans" or "natives of Great Britain, and Ireland" were to meet at "Mr. Ellis's Tavern in Water-street, near Crane Wharf," to fix a day to work on the fortifications. — Daily Adv, Apr 30, 1794. They appointed May 10 for the purpose. — Diary, My 3, 1794.

The students of Columbia College meet at "the old coffee house" at five o'clock, and fix upon May 8 for assisting at the fortifications on Governor's Island. — The Diary, My 2, 1794.

"To be sold at auction, On Friday, the 9th May, at 12 o'clock on the premises. The materials of the City tavern [see Ja 24, 1793], and the two adjoining buildings, the purchaser to remove the same, on or before the 15th June. A. L. Bleeker and Sons." — Daily Adv, My 1, 1794.

"The Republicans—Ship-Carpenters" are this day to meet at "Eden Hunt's Tavern, Water-street," to decide when to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island. — Daily Adv, My 1, 1794.

The Jayceemen Hatters . . . who may be inclined to assist at the public works, now going forward at Governor's Island," are requested to meet on the evening of May 5, "at the house of Mr. Bush in the Fields." — Daily Adv, My 3, 1794.
1794 This is the day appointed by the cordwainers of the city to work on Governor's Island. They are to meet at "the house of Mrs. Amory."—Daily Adv., My 5, 1794.

1 The Lawyers, disposed to contribute their labor towards completing the fortifications on Governor's Island are requested to meet at Hunter's Tavern tomorrow [May 6] to make necessary arrangements.—Daily Adv., My 5, 1794.

2 This is the day appointed by the St. Andrews Society of the State of New York to work at the fortifications "now erecting upon Governor's Island."—Daily Adv., My 5, 1794.

3 A "Professorship of Humanity" is instituted at Columbia College.—Assem. Jour., 18th sess., 8c. This was filled by the Rev. Eliah D. Rattoone.—His. of Columbia Univ., 78-79.

4 The "Penny-Malsters and Hair-Dressers" of this city are to work on this day on "the fortifications now erecting on Governor's Island." They are to assemble at the Exchange.—Daily Adv., My 6, 1794.

5 A committee of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen is appointed to "confer with the Commissioners of Fortifications, to ascertain when it would be most desirable for the Society to assist at the public works on Governor's Island."—Annals of the society (1882), 31. Arrangements were subsequently made to contribute a day's work.—Daily Adv., My 24, 1794.

6 The students at law are requested to meet at "Mr. Hunter's tavern, Broadway, late Corre's hotel," on May 8th, to appoint a day "to contribute their labor towards completing the fortifications on Governor's Island."—Daily Adv., My 7, 1794.

7 "The patriotic Grocers of this City who are disposed to assist at the Fortifications erecting on Governor's Island, are requested to meet at the Old Coffee House," on the evening of May 9.—Daily Adv., My 8, 1794.

8 The Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions approving of Jay's mission to England.—Daily Adv., My 10, 1794. See also N. Y. Jour., 21, 1795.

9 The "patriotic Schoolmasters in this city" made arrangements "at citizen Gad Ely's schoolroom," on May 6, to assist at the fortifications on Governor's Island on the afternoons of this Saturday and the next.—Diary, My 8, 1794.

10 "The zeal of our fellow citizens, in aiding at the Fortifications does not yet abate, although there have been bodies of volunteers of 50 to 100 every day during the past 3 weeks."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., My 10, 1794.

11 Chief-Justice Jay, envoy extraordinary to Gt. Britain (see Ap 19), sails from New York for England. A large number of citizens, assembled at the Battery, cheer and fire a salute as his vessel passes out of the North River. The Tammany Society celebrated its anniversary in the evening and toasted his mission as well as "the liberties of France."—Daily Adv., My 13, 1794.

12 Writing to Mrs. Jay, in a farewell note on May 12, Mr. Jay said: "... I have seen this day's newspapers, and the Philadelphian democratic resolutions published in them. They give me no concern, and I hope they will be equally indifferent to you. The less you say on such subjects, the less will you flatter the importance of those who may not wish us well...."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV, 21. In a footnote, Henry P. Johnston, editor of Jay's letters, adds this explanation: "... The resolutions referred to in the letter were adopted by one of the many Democratic clubs in the country which grew out of, and formed the popular enthusiasm over, the French Revolution. The Philadelphian Society denounced the English mission less than it reflected upon the President's appointment of Jay. It was claimed that his office of Chief Justice had been degraded to partisan uses—step 'the most unconstitutional and dangerous in the annals of the United States.'"

13 "Great credit is due to the citizens of New York for the spirit and unanimity with which they aid the works on Governor's Island. The voluntary services performed on the fortification amounts to many thousand days work. The zeal of all parties in that State, proves, that however different on speculative points, or certain measures of government of little importance, yet all men agree to put the country in a posture of defence. The difference of parties seems to be this; whether we shall go to war before it is necessary or not."—Am. Miner., My 12, 1794.

14 "The patriotic republican Bakers" of the city are to meet "at the flag staff, on the battery to contribute one day to the erection of the fortifications on Governor's Island."—Diary, My 8, 1794.

15 The cooper's are "to attend at Whitehall Dock" on this day, for the same purpose.—Daily Adv., My 9, 1794.

16 This is the day appointed by the tallow chandlers "to contribute their labour" toward erecting fortifications on Governor's Island. Boats are to be provided at the exchange.—Daily Adv., My 9, 1794.

17 This members of the Provident Society were requested "to attend at White Hall Dock" on this day to work on the fortifications.—Daily Adv., My 10, 1794.

18 The common council passes ordinances for "filling in Greenwich St. from Rector Street to the Battery;" and for "making the side walks from Pearl Street to front Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III, 77.

19 This day was scheduled by the banns and curriers for their work on the Governor's Island fortifications.—Diary, My 15, 1794.

20 The "Moulders and others belonging to the Foundaries in this city," at a meeting held at "Brennynsen's tavern" on May 15, agreed to work on the fortifications on Governor's Island on May 17.—Diary, My 15, 1794.

21 "Citizens Rouquet and Migwevp" publish an advertisement in French that they "have opened an Academy of Arms, Dance, etc. in their lodgings in the Ambuscade hotel No. 241 Broad Way near the Bowling Green."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., My 24, 1794.

22 Henry Wansey records (see, however, My 12): "Dined with Mr. Jay bee Mr 24, and in the evening went to the [John Street] theatre, with Mrs. Sands and her two daughters. ... the actors mostly from England: price of admittance for the boxes, one dollar. A very bad piece; a new one [the Paris] is going to be built by subscription, under the direction of Hodgkinson, the present manager...."

23 In 1790, there was but one[ ] printing press in New York; now there are near twenty, and some map engravers. The following newspapers are published at New York: the Daily Advertiser, American Miner, Daily Gazette, Daily Post, Greenleaf's N. Y. Journal, and one other that I do not know the name of [The Herald]. There were at least two presses here in 1740...."

24 "... I moved to more private lodgings, at Mrs. Loring's, near the battery. This is the pleasantest situation imaginable. Our common sitting room was fifty feet by thirty, and twenty feet in height, with windows on two sides of it. As we sat at dinner, we could see the vessels, on one side of the room, sailing out of the harbour; and on the other, the same turning up Hudson's River, apparently sailing round the house, within fifty yards of us.... At this house lodged Mr. Genet, the late French Embassador...."

25 "Mr. Genet is on the eve of marriage with General Clinton's daughter. Being a Girondist, he must not return to France again: he has now bought an estate near Jamaica, in Long Island, where he intends to reside...."—Journal of an Excursion to the U. S., 75-76.

26 On this day, the "members of the Deacon Society of this city, who propose assisting at the Fortifications erecting on Governor's Island," are to meet at "the Grand Deacon's house, in James's Street."—Daily Adv., My 17, 1794.

27 The Journeymen Cabinet Makers were requested, on May 15, "to attend the Masters with their apprentices" at the house of Jacob Brower, 29 Nassau St., on the 20th, to assist at the fortifications on Governor's Island.—Diary, My 15, 1794.

28 The German Society of New York, at a meeting presided over by the Baron Frederick William von Steuben, adopts a resolution that "all its members and all the German inhabitants of New York in general, if it was desired, should work for a day at the fortifications on Governor's Island," as "Life of Steuben, by Frederick Kapp (N. Y., 1859), 594. See Je 5.

29 "The New York Society for the information and assistance of persons emigrating from foreign countries" is established. It is made necessary by the great increase of emigration from Europe to the United States, due to "the oppressions of many of the governments of Europe, and the public calamities likely to ensue." Correspondents prove to the President that men may differ on the points of Protection and Liberty, yet studies on their arrival "in consequence of their being unacquainted with the manners and customs of the country, and the most eligible mode of establishing themselves in their several professions." The society adopts a constitution. The president is Wm. SIng, and the secretary L. Wayland.—Am. Miner., Jl 15, 1794. See O 15 and 21.

30 The "Republican Stone-Cutters in this City" are to go to
Governor's Island this day to contribute one day's labor to the fortifications.—"Daily Adv., May 24, 1794.

The French and American truants are to contribute a day's work at the fortifications. See My 31, 1794; and Wansey's Jour. (1796), 81.

The common council orders "that an Ordinance be prepared to prevent the danger arising from the watering of Horses at the public Pumps."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II. 79. The title of the ordinance, as passed on June 2, is "A Law to prevent danger from Horses going loose or at large in the Streets of the City of New York."—Ibid., II. 80.

Wansey goes to Governor's Island to see the fortifications.

"General Clinton was there to inspect the trying of some cannon just planted on the new battery, and we . . . afterwards returned with his Excellency, in his eight-ored barge." . . .

Wansey, Sec., to the federal hall, ; there I was shown a handsome library, with a large collection of books; some good paintings also by Trumbull (an American artist, student under West) of General Washington, Governor Clinton, and Mr. Hamilton.—"Wansey's Jour., 82-83.

This is the day appointed by the "associated body of House Carpenters of the City," on May 26, for their work on the fortifications. "The house carpenters are to meet at the Flag-Staff on the Battery."—Daily Adv., My 26; see also Jc 3.

Wansey describes 'Dickson's cotton manufacture at Hell Gates, about five miles from New York;" also one at Brooklyn. He mentions one at Beverley, Mass., and another at "Paterson, fifteen miles west of New York." He adds shrewd critical observations on the way these establishments should be conducted.—Wansey's Jour., 88.

Hugh Torrance, president of the associated body of house carpenters of the city, announces that they are to meet in front of Trinity Church this morning to go to work on the fortifications at Governor's Island. All carpenters are invited to "join in the laudable fatigues of the day."—Daily Adv., Je 3, 1794.

The Republicans in Ireland "are about to meet on the 12th of this month at the home of Mr. O'Sullivan, at the foot of the Mountains, to consider the situation of the country and the measures that may be necessary to be adopted for the safety of the nation."—Ibid., Je 12, 1794.

"John Jacob Astor, No. 149 Broadway, Corner of Crown-street, gives Cash for all kinds of Furs; and has for sale A Quantity of Hatter's Fur. Also to Let on Leases Several pleasant situations of Lots in the Bowery; a little North of the Bull's Head Tavern."—N. Y. Daily Gen., Je 3, 1794.

Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., arrives from England. Addresses from the colleges and societies of New York are presented to him, including the Democratic Soc., the Tammany Soc., the Associated Teachers, and the Republican Natives of G'th Britain and Ireland. He declines to join the Democratic Society. As explained by Henry Wansey, "The first principles of this Club is a rooted aversion to any change, and a close attachment to the old etab.'d principles of Fancipolitics."—Wansey's Jour., 87-90, 261-83; Observations on the Emigration of Dr. Joseph Priestley, and on the several addresses delivered to him, on his arrival at New York, a religious-political pamphlet, by William Cobbett (London, 1794). Later editions appeared under Cobbett's pseudonym "Peter Porcupine."—Sabine's Dict., IV: 185-86. See also McClintock, II: 207.

Wansey, describing the public buildings in New York, says the "Governor's House" is "a very handsome brick building, with a portico, similar to the mansion house in London. . . .

"The exchange, he says, "is a very poor building, standing on arches." It has been "disused since the Tontine coffee house was built, at which place the merchants now meet and transact their business."—Wansey's Jour., 92-93.

"The library, or Literary Coffee-house, now building, is in form and style something similar to the governor's house, though not so large."—Ibid., 93. The Society Library on Nassau St. was under construction at this time.—See My 16, 1793, and Ap, 1793. Wansey's observation doubtless applied to the library rather than to the Tontine Coffee House in Wall St., which had recently been opened. Compare the view of the library (see Kepp's Hist. of the N. Y. Society Library, 230) with the view of the government house (Pls. 61 and 66) and see the view of the Tontine Coffee House (Pl. 69, Vol. I).

"Columbia College is a handsome old edifice. The Hospital and the Workhouse appear in the same style, and adjoint to it."—Wansey's Jour., 93. See Landmark Map, Vol. III.

"In the front of Trinity Church is a monument to the memory of General Montgomery."—Ibid., 93. This, of course, is an error for St. Paul's Chapel.

The constitution of the N. Y. Tontine Assn. bears this date. It states that 203 shares were subscribed for, at $200 a share, severally depending upon a life selected by each subscriber, who stated the age, etc. of each nominee, during whose natural existence he was to receive his equal proportion of the net income of the establishment. Upon the death of the nominee, the subscriber's interest ceased, and his interest became thereby merged in the owners of the surviving nominees. The "nominations" by the subscribers were not completed until March, 1795.

The preamble names its building the Tontine Coffee House. It directs that it be kept and used as a coffee-house. On the opening of the Merchants' Exchange, a little to the west on the opposite side of Wall St., the interests of the shareholders demanded a change in this particular; and they applied to the court of chancery for permission to let the premises for general business purposes; and by its decree in 1834 the restrictions were removed.—From article by Fredk. De Peyster in Mass. Com. Coun. (1822), 428-59. The Constitution and Nominations of the Subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House (47 pp., 480) was published in 1796. There is a copy with the De Peyster papers, in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

For full account of the tontine system, and the early history of this association, see the De Peyster article, op. cit., and an account published by him in 1825. See, further, Ja 21, 1797.


The first American neutrality act is passed by Congress.—Witors, VII: 465. It defines the principles of neutrality, and prescribes penalties for their infraction.—Acts of Congress.

The German Society assembles in the morning "at the Lutheran school-house in Nassau St., and, led by their president, proceeds with painting colors and music, through Broadway, down Whitehall, to Governor's Island." Here the mayor allotted lots to them and they worked until sunset.—Life of Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben, by Friedrich Kapp (N. Y., 1859), 594.

The governors of the N. Y. Hospital agree upon an address to the citizens, as an appeal for contributions, and they order that it be signed by their president and published. It contains a history of the society and of its building, beginning with 1779, when first organized; followed by the petition of March, 1779, to Lieut.-Gov. Colden for incorporation; the grant of a charter on June 13, 1771; the raising of funds under the provisions of a by-law; the petition of Feb. 2, 1772, from the governors to the assembly asking for a grant of money, and the act passed giving them $500 per annum for 20 years; the arrival from England of Dr. John Jones with a proposed plan of a building in which some alterations was approved by the governors; the partial destruction by fire of the unfinished building, Feb. 28, 1775, involving a loss of $5,000, the society's petition, in the next month, to the assembly for a grant of $4,000, which, being secured, was spent in rebuilding; the occupation of the building during the war as a British garrison; its later restoration, and its first occupancy as a hospital in January, 1791; the memorial and contract of March 1792, which secured from the assembly a grant of $2,000 for five years, etc.—Daily Adv., Je 21, 1794.

Dr. John Rodgers, president of the "New York Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and Piety," publishes the constitution of this society, one of the objects of which is to distribute the Bible and religious tracts among the poor.—Herald, O 27, 1794.

The annual meeting on June 5, 1795, was held in the federal hall.—Greenleaf's: N. Y. Jour., Je 13, 1795.

The "Yankees" resident in New York, "who are destitos of adding their Republican mite in forwarding the fortifications on Governor's Island," are requested to meet at the "Coffee House" on June 12.—Am. Minerva, Je 7, 1794.

This was the Merchants' Coffee House.—L. M. R. K., III: 979.

A committee of the common council, appointed to confer with Trinity corporation regarding a petition which the church has made, reports, and the board decides to "grant their Estate and Interest in the Soil between High & low Water Mark so far into the River as to extend to the East side of a Street, of 50 feet wide, 150 feet West of Washington Street" (which is to be continued).
1310

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1794

June

10

1794

June

19

This is on condition that Trinity corporation, without delay, "dig out Greenwich Street agreeable to the Regulation thereof, so as to make it convenient for the passing of Carriages of Pleasure & Burthen And also that they do without delay lay a good & sufficient Wharf or Bulkhead, the out-parts of which to be 120 feet from Washington Street aforesaid and make and the said Street of 70 feet wide and 100 feet broad and frame together with the said Wharf or Bulkhead in good order & Repair."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 81-82. This resolution was delivered to Trinity vestry on June 16, and accepted.

—Ibid., II: 87; Trin. Min. (MS.). See, further, Jl 14. This is the first proposal in regard to the opening of the street later known as West St. In 1798 (q.v., Feb. 12), the city sought over from the legislature to make this street. Concerning the date of actual opening, see descrip. of Pl. 71, II: 456, where it appears that, while West St. existed in some form as early as probably 1800, it was not actually laid out and regulated until 1830.

The common council orders payment of £314 to Evert Bancker, Jr., "for the half of his Acc for numbering the Houses;" £109: 1710 to Isaac Terhune "for printing & putting up the numbers & Names of the Streets" and £315 to Wm. J. Elsworth "for tin plates for the numbers."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 82. On March 9, 1795, £1216 was paid "for putting up the Names of Streets 6th Ward."—Ibid., II: 133. This was in accordance with the method adopted on Dec. 30, 1793 (q.v.). On Oct. 30, 1797, the common council paid £9:30 to Jonathan Furman "for numbering the Houses in several Streets in Long-St.," and £145 to Gov. Clinton issues an order that "All Ships and Vessels of War belonging to Foreign Nations other than such as are employed in Commerce, coming into this Harbour, are forbid approaching the City nearer than one mile Southward of the Southernmost Point of Governor's Island; and all other Ships and Vessels of the Description first mentioned now in this Port, are with all convenient speed to remove to a situation conformable to the above."—Daily Adv., Je 13, 1794.

At this time Henry Wansey returned to New York. He thus refers to the favourite lodging-houses: "Mrs. Loring's pleasant lodging house being too full to admit me, I took up my quarters at Mrs. Gordon's No. 137, Greenwich-street, a new built pleasant house, paying eight dollars a week, for lodging and boarding."—Wansey's Jour., 1794.

The common council orders payment of £20147 for "the Expenditure of the Corporation on Goverts Island" (see S. 1793).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 83.

The common council appoints a committee "for purchasing Materials for the erection of a new Alms House." Add. Stoutenburgh is made chairman.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 89. See Je 30.

Grant Thorburn, writing in 1845 of events and the appearance of the city at this period, said, among other things:

"There was only one hosiery-store in the city; it was kept by Mr. Winslow, at number nine Wall-street. . . . Then, there was not a broker in Wall-street. . . . Mr. Winslow's shop was in an old frame-building, next house to the corner of Wall and Broad-streets, on the Broadway side, in Wall-street. The first house round the corner, in Broad-street, was an old Dutch frame-building, the gable-end fronting the street, with five or six steps to climb up to the stoop, having a broad board on each side of the door, forming a comfortable seat for eight persons. Here John Babbs kept an iron cage manufactury, wherein to confine tame birds in a free corsery. . . . From this stoop that general Hamilton addressed the sovereign people, assembled in front of the old City-hall, in 1795, to consider on, dispose of, and discuss the merits of the famous British treaty, whose fate was then pending before Congress. [Here he describes the burning of the treaty at Bowling Green.] A large buttonwood-tree stood at the corner of Broad and Wall-streets at that time . . . [see descrip. of Pl. 67, I: 446]. I verily believe it had stood there since the days of Governor Van Twiller. On the opposite corner, where Burtell keeps his blank-books [in 1845], there stood the only [not so] watch-house then in New York. Next to the watch-house, in Broad-street, was the residence of the worthy and venerable Doctor Anthon. Lower down dwelt Conrad W. Ham, who, for crackers, cakes, oyl cooken, was second to none. This was the house of Nicholas Boge. On the opposite side of the house of Alderman John Nitche. These three were the last of the Mohicans, and with them may be said to have perished the last of the Dutch dynasty in Broad-street." (pp. 145-150.)

"In my own time I remember the old Tea-water pump, which stood between Centre and the rear of the lots on Chatham-street; which was then, in 1794, considered the only water we could obtain fit for drawing tea. It was brought to our doors, and sold for a penny-halfper gallon. It is said that I, and my companion, believed, if not, indeed believed, it up about eighteen years ago. I found the water brought by a pipe into a liquor store, in the house No. 126 Chatham-street. I drank of it to revive recollections." (p. 214)—Thorburn, Fifty Years Reminiscences of New-York (1847).

A list is prepared of the proprietors, tenants, and measurements of Old Slip, from Pearl to Front St.—See the original MS. (item No. 21, J, M. N. Y. Hist. Soc.).

John Ireland conveys to the city as much land as may be necessary to continue Barley St., at its present width, from its termination at the east side of Ireland's land, through his land, to that of Trinity corporation.—Liber Ancient Conveyances, I, 22, in register's office. Barley St. was the name of the present Duane St., from Greenwich to Pearl St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 998.

The sail-makers of New York are to meet at the exchange to "join the fatigue" at the fortifications.—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Je 21, 1794.

The first regiment of militia of New York City and County, and other citizens, assemble on their regimental parade, and proceed to Governor's Island, where they perform a day's labour on the fortifications. This "fatigue party" consisted of 264 men.—Dutch Jour., 1794.

The "Patriotic Sawyers" are to meet on this day "at Hunter's Hotel, Broadway," to appoint a day for work at the fortifications.

Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Je 18, 1794.

Wansey mentions James Rivington as the "bookseller, formerly of St. Paul's Church-yard," and who is "still a cheerful old man."—Wansey's Jour., 1794.

"The Commissioners appointed to repair and erect Fortifications in the City of New-York and its vicinity, present their thanks to the members of the Corporations, the Militia and the different Societies . . . of their fellow citizens who have contributed their aid in forwarding the works on Governor's Island. Considering the advantages which will at all times result from being in a respectable state of defence, and to which works may be applied by affording proper places of confinement for Culprits, and thereby forwarding the views of the Legislature in mitigating the rigor of our criminal code, the incompetence of the sum allowed, and the difficulty of procuring laborers at this season of the year, the Commissioners feel themselves justified in calling on their fellow citizens for a continuance of their liberal aid."—Daily Adv., Je 25, 1794.

Gravesend (Coney Island) is already a "summer resort," according to Wansey, who says: "A Mr. Bailey, of New York, has just built a very handsome tea-drinking pleasure house, to accommodate parties who come hither from all the neighbouring parts; he intends also to have bathing machines, and several species of entertainment. . . . So much complimentary resort to this pleasant island on each fine Sunday, from New York and other places, as to keep four large ferry boats, holding twenty persons each, in constant employ. Between three and four thousand persons had passed over that day."—Wansey's Jour., Ju 18-19.

Wansey makes the following observations about New York:

"It is a clean, healthy town, the streets pitched with pebbles, and the foot-way paved and raised as in our principal towns; in some places with broad stone, in others with brick only.

"The soil is very sandy, and soon burnt up by the sun; it would take rain almost every other day. The water is very hot to drink, except at one pump in Queen-street, which is called the tea-water pump; and another at Mrs. Loring's & near the Battery. . . ."

"In respect to their buildings, I date a new era from their acceptance of the federal constitution. Then they began to feel themselves united as a nation, and all their public works and undertakings seem to have commenced in a more important style. . . ."

"Most of the families of New York have black servants. I should suppose that nearly one fifth of the inhabitants are negroes, most of whom are free, and many in good easy circumstances. . . ."

"A friend wrote me from thence in December, 1794, that there had been upwards of eight hundred and fifty new houses built that year, and yet hardly one to be got, though the rents were
doubled within the last seven years. This is owing to the great increase of its trade, and it bids fair in my opinion, to be the largest city in the union. They have some very elegant curiosity-shops, coaches, and post-chaises. One of a maiden lady (with a Dutch name) who lives a few miles out of New York, that cost eight hundred guineas. It was built in England (by Hatchet, I believe.) In country places they are fond of driving one horse chaises, on account of the bye roads.

"No stages are allowed to travel on Sunday. The day, however, is not so rigidly observed as formerly.

"All vegetables are very dear; Mrs. M told me, it cost her generally half a dollar a day for cabbages, carrots, and potatoes, and but a moderate sized family.

"Almost all the beer drank at New York is brewed in London. They have one or two breweries here, but they do not succeed very well. I was often in company, at dinner, with a Mr. Leipner, who owns the brewery in Greenwich-street. He says, there is not barley enough raised for home consumption. . . . They [the farmers] do not drink much beer themselves, preferring cyder and whiskey, which they get without buying." 

Wasney here mentions the prices of various provisions.—Wasney’s Jour., 235–36.

He also describes the mode of conducting an election: "The mode of voting is exact, and simple and possible. I was at New York during the election: I saw no additional bustle in the streets. The names of the Candidates having been published, the proper officers went about, through every ward, door by door, and received each persons vote, in writing sealed up, which was afterwards opened before the Committee, setting in the Hall, and there registered. No canvas by the Members; no holiday on the occasion; no appearance of tumult or indistination. The sum total for each Candidate being made up, they are inserted in the newspapers." He cites an instance of electioneering, which was universally reproached.—Ibid., 244–45.

The common council pays Ald. Stoutenburgh (chairman of the committee for building a new almshouse) £6,000 towards materials for that purpose.—M. C. C. (1784–1814), II: 85. For later expenses see Ap. 5, Je. 17, 1796.

The common council orders payment of £216 for lamp-posts, £74 for watchmen’s boxes, and £414 for "a Fence Gov’t. House."—M. C. C. (1784–1814), II: 85.

July

Professor Samuel Latham Mitchell makes a report to the Senators Academicus on "the present state of Learning in the College, collected from written statements handed in by the Provost and one of the professors with a detailed account of the college ground given at Columbia."—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754–1904, 77–80.

Anderson says: On this day "Tisdale & Tanner (Engravers) made me a visit & look’d over my Copperplates &c."—From Alex. Anderson’s Diary, for 1794 (MS.), in Columbia Univ. Library, 120.

Payments made by the city for the celebration of the Fourth of July this year consist of £751.94 for gunpowder; £3211 for a public dinner; £128 for the constables, etc., etc. for the Sessions of the Churches for ringing Bells" and £25176 for gunpowder for the militia.—M. C. C. (1784–1814), III: 89, 95.

"The committee appointed to report on the most eligible situation for erecting a new Theatre request the favour of all those gentlemen who have already subscribed, also those who wish to become subscribers, to attend this Evening, 8 o’clock at the Tontine Coffee House."—Daily Advertiser, Jl 8, 1794, Sen. Ag. 19.

The "New Theatre" here projected later became famous as the Park Theatre. Brown says that plans for the theatre were furnished in 1793 by Mark Isambard Brunel, the French engineer who built the Thames tunnel.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, Ill: 11. See also descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. When the theatre was opened on Je 29, 1798 (q. v.), credit for its construction was given to the Messrs. Mangin.

The common council permits a "Society of young Men by the name of the Hounian Society" to use "the Room in the City Hall in common with the other Societies."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), II: 87. According to a permit of July 21, this was the common council chamber. On that day "the Society of Teachers in this City" were requested to propose to meet in "the Common Council Chamber at such times as it shall not be wanted for public use or occupied by the Societies who have the use of it."—Ibid., II: 89–90. Of Ap. 15, 1793.

In connection with the grant of water lots to Trinity corporation, and the making of streets on soil so gained and filled in (see Je 10, the street committee reports to the common council that it has "caused a Survey to be made (and which is herewith presented to the Corporation) of that part of Greenwich Washington Reade & Duane Streets which are connected with the Grant agreed to be made to the Corporation of Trinity Church." It also makes the following suggestions:

"First That the Grant heretofore promised to the said Corporation [Trinity] between Chambers and Reade Streets he limited to the dotted Line intersecting the said Grant, from the East Corner thereof on Washington Street & Reade Street to a Point on the West side thereof so as to be parallel to the line of Duane Street. Note the Angle B.

"Second That the said Corporation be requested to Release to this Board the Land which lies adjoining to the River west of Washington Street and between Reade & Duane Streets. If the said two Objects be obtained, a spacious Square will be formed between Washington Street and the new Street intended in the Front on Hudsons River and open to the Harbor or Baron that may hereafter be made in front thereof."—M. C. C. (1784–1814), II: 87, 92. Trinity vestry acceded to these proposals.—Ibid., II: 90. In 1807, Duane Market was built on the "spacious Square" west of Washington St., between Reade and Duane Sts.—L. M. R. K. III: 1958.

A list is prepared of the proprietors and tenants of Wall St. from Pearl to Front St.—See the original MS. (item No. 1822 from Holden sale), in N. Y. H. S.

Robespierre, after having put to death 2,774 persons, is himself guillotined, and the "Reign of Terror" ends.—Guizot, etc.

The following detailed description is published to accompany an engraved view of Belvedere House (see Pl. 60–a, Vol. 1): "Belvedere House . . . is situated on the banks of the East rivers, about a quarter of a mile beyond the pavement of the eastern extremity of the city of New-York. It was built in the year 1792 [see Je 25, 1792], by thirty-three gentlemen, of whom the Belvedere Club is composed. The beauty of the situation induced them to extend their plan beyond their first intentions, which were merely a few rooms of the house, as they erected the present building, as well to answer the purposes of a public hotel and tavern [see My 20, 1793], as for their own accommodation.

"The ball-room [see D 17, 1793], which includes the whole of the second story of the east front, is an oblong octagon of forty-five feet in length, twenty-four wide, and seventeen high, with a music gallery. This room is occupied by the Club on their Saturday meetings during the summer months, to the right of which is a room that day, is the only exclusive privilege which the proprietors retain. The windows of this room open to the floor, and communicate with a balcony twelve feet wide, which surrounds the eastern division of the house, and affords a most delightful promenade.

"The room on the ground floor is of the same shape and dimensions of the ball-room, and is generally used as a dining and supper room for large companies and public entertainments.

"The west division of the house is composed of two dining parlours, a bar-room, two card-rooms, and a number of bed-chambers. The west front opens into a small court-yard, flanked on each side with stables, a coach-house, and other offices. The little grounds into which the east front opens, are formed into a bowling-green, gravel walks, and some shrubbery, in as handsom a manner as the very limited space would admit."

"The want of extensive grounds is, however, much compensated for by the commanding view which the situation gives of the city and adjacent country. The prospect is very varied and extensive; a great part of the city, the bay of New-York, Long-Island, the East river as far as Hell-Gate, the island of New York to the northward of the city, and a little of North river, with its bold and magnificent bank on the Jersey side, altogether form a scenery which the vicinity of few great cities afford."—N. Y. Mag., Ag. 1794. See Ag 20 and N 11.

The common council orders "that the Triangular Piece of Ground at the junction of the Post- & Bloomingdale Roads be appropriated to the use of the Alms House for a Burying Ground," and that the Road Committee take order thereto.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), II: 92. See S 15, and O 16, 1794; Jl 3, 1793. This was later the site of Madison Square. For the evolution of this locality, see L. M. R. K. III: 970 (title "Madison Square").
The common council gives a permit "to the Proprietors of the Aug. Tontine Hotel about to be erected" to make an area to the building.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 92. This was the City Hotel on Briarcliff Hotel, M. R. K., III: 977.

Mayor Varick, in a charge to the grand jury, defines the position and powers of the United States and the duty of citizens respecting neutrality, for the protection of citizens of the belligerent powers who are in New York. He refers especially to the treatment received by the officers of the British ship "Thetis" (Capt. Cochrane) which was recently in this port. He asked for an inquiry into the facts of the case.—Minutes (M. C.) of Court of Quarter-Sessions, VII: 231. See also Washington's proclamation of neutrality, April 22, 1783. The grand jury reported to the court on Aug. 9 that they were unable to discover evidence on which to base a presentment in the "Thetis" case.—Ibid., VII: 238.

A count is made, from lists published in The New York City Directory, to show the number of householders and other persons occupying stores, shops, etc. for the years 1790 to 1794, respectively, with the following result: In 1790—4,500; 1791—5,800; 1792—6,700; 1793—7,700; 1794—9,000. —Greenleaf's N. T. Jour., Aug. 9, 1794.

An advertisement for the sale of horses mentions the stable as on "Brewery Hill, Maiden Lane."—Am. Minerova, Aug. 11, 1794. This must refer to the rising ground from about Gold Street to St. John's Church Lot, where Maiden Lane was steepest, and where there is still a considerable rise in the land. The brewery of Anthony Rutgers stood on land now known as Nos. 47-51 Maiden Lane; the dwelling being at No. 59.—See My 27, 1772.

The common council decides that it cannot grant a request of Edward Livingston "to remove at his own Expense the Building lately erected at the Battery for a Laboratory & to place the same on the Ground of the Gov't House along the Rear of the Lots fronting Pearl Street to the end that he may be enabled to erect a House on the Corner Lot of Pearl Street with a front on State Street."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), I: 94-95. For Livingston's further action in the premises, see O 27.

New Theatre [see J 8]. The Committee appointed to regulate and modify the proposals offered byMessrs Hallam and Hodgkinson, after having made every enquiry are of opinion, no place that is to be purchased can be found eligible as where the present Theatre stands.

"They have had a plan, given in by Mr. Wilson, which merits their most decided approbation, in which every accommodation and convenience has been minutely attended to, and they are convinced that the countenance of the friends to an elegant and well regulated stage in general.

"The terms as proposed by Messrs. Hallam and Hodgkinson have been adopted under the following modifications:

1. Every subscriber shall have his choice, whether he prefers seven per cent as legal interest, or five per cent and a free ticket of admission to every performance (benefits and charity plays excepted).

2. A committee and treasurer will be appointed by the subscribers, to form all contracts, pay all demands and call for such proportions of payment as necessity may require.

3. Those whose shares may hereafter be purchased out according to ballot, by the managers, shall have the use of their free ticket for the following season, every one of which are regularly to consist of seven months.

4. The committee, fearful that the proposed sum of ten thousand five hundred pounds would not be adequate to the expence, upon an estimate made, have thought proper to encrease the number of subscribers to eighty, they making at one hundred and fifty pounds each, twelve thousand pounds.

5. The committee offer this plan to the public, with the hope that such as wish to make up the number of subscribers wanted, will be as early as possible, that the necessary arrangements may be made to commence next spring and materials purchased the present autumn."—Daily Advo, Aug 19, 1794. Meetings of the subscribers were held several times during the next few months.—Ibid., S 5, 1794, Ja 27, Ja 28, and F 3, 1795. Later the number of subscribers was raised to 100 (see F 24, 1795).

With this issue (midaged Aug 23) the title of John Buell's paper (see Aug 22, 1793) is changed to The Columbian Gazetteer. Buell reverted to the original title on Sept. 4.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 391. It was discontinued with the issue of Nov. 13 (9 v.).
ment of £10,15,9 was made "for repairs to the Pest House at Belle vue."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 132. 

The common council ordered "that the Corporation of the Hospital be permitted to bury their Dead in the triangular Piece of Ground near the three Mile stone" (see Ag 4).—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 102. Cf. O 16. For change of locality for the potter's field, see Ap 10, 1797.

The common council gives permission to James Watson, "to make a Gate on the Battery opposite to his House."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 102. For illustrations showing the fence at the Battery, see Pls. 56 and 59, Vol. I.

No cases of yellow fever in New York City have come to the notice of the committee of health at this time, but three deaths have recently occurred from fever contracted on shipboard.—Greenleaf's N. T. Jour., S 20, 1794.

Tiebout's "uniform companies" meet at "Citizen Hotel, Broad Way," to drink patriotic toasts "in commemoration of the Decree of the French Nation, in which they abolished Monarchy."—N. T. Daily Gaz., S 22, 1794.

A petition is being handed around for signatures, asking the common council to order the removal of the hay scale "from where it now stands [in State St.], to White Hall Slip."—Greenleaf's N. T. Jour., S 21, 1794. It was ordered removed on Dec. 8.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 116-17.

The common council refers to a committee a petition from Joseph Corre, "proposing to erect & light a number of Lamps on the Battery for the accommodation of the Citizens in their Even Walks; and praying the Privilege of erecting a small Build on the fourth End for the vending small Drinks & Fruits."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 104.

Gardiner Baker advertises his "Menage of living Animals and Birds," the collection of which was begun in May last, and which is at "the corner of Pearl Street, fronting the Battery" (see Mr 31).—Herald, S 29, 1794. See, further, Je 13, 1796. He also advertises a "New Museum," in the Front Rooms of the Exchange, opposite the entrance of the Museum and Wax Work."—Ibid., O 15, 1794; Am. Minerva, O 14; Daily Adv., O 17, 1794.

Notice is published that proposals will be received for the digging out and filling in of in Augustus St. (City Hall Place), according to survey,—Daily Adv., O 8, 1794; L. M. R. K., III: 99.

William Sing, president of the society recently established to assist immigrants (see My 22), publishes a notice demanding that masters of vessels and others treat immigrants with suitable kindness and attention. This notice is made necessary because of the ill usage which they have suffered.—Greenleaf's N. T. Jour., O 15, 1794. See O 21.

The corporation, we hear, have appropriated for the burial of strangers, a lot without the bounds of this city, instead of the Potter's-field [see Ag 4 and S 15] now used for that purpose. The new ground is to be planted with trees. It would be desirable that the measure should lead to a general removal of burial grounds from the center of the city."—N. T. Daily Gaz., O 16, 1794.

Alexander Anderson records in his diary; "Stopped at A. Tieckou's shop and saw 3 engravings done by his brother Cornelius in England."—Alex. Anderson's Diary, for 1794 (MS.), 227.

The common council orders "that the Committee for improvements in the Fields [the Park] direct the Bridewell Fence to be made."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 111.

The common council appoints Benjamin Taylor a city surveyor.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 111.

Thomas Dunn delivers at the Middle Dutch Church an address, published in a pamphlet titled, "The Discourse delivered in the New Dutch Church Nassau Street, Oct. 21, 1794, before the New York Society for the Information and Assistance of Persons Emigrating from Foreign Countries (L. Wayland, N. Y., (1794). See My 22.

Meares, Lewis Gaultier and Co. No. 68 William street, inform the public, they have built a new large and elegant assembly room, for the accommodation of public and private assemblies; they have also, either rooms for the accommodation of large or small companies—dinners, suppers, &c., both in the English and French taste, and all sorts of Liquors."—Daily Adv., O 27, 1794.

Mr. Hunter, the public stockkeeper, hands to the common council "The Copy of a Declaration in Ejection in a Suit brought by Edward Livingston for the Strip of Ground at the Battery whereon the public Artillery Store is erected adjoining the Lot at the Corner of Pearl Street lately purchased by him of Edward Gris-would." The board orders that the paper be delivered to the recorder, "as Atty & Council for this Corporation," to be defended.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 112. Cf. Ag 18.

The common council refers to a committee "A Petition from sundry black Men in this City praying the Aid of this Board in purchasing a Piece of Ground for the interment of their dead."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 112. See, further, Ap 7, 1795.

"The present time may be considered as an era in the history of the New-York stage. The management is changed; and a new house is to be built by the present Managers, with the assistance, and under the patronage of men of the first fortune and taste in the city. The company we may expect to be newly organized, and new performers have joined it since it was here. The next month is the time fixed for commencing the first campaign in New York, under the new arrangements, and the last which is to take place in the Old House."—N. T. Mag. (1794), 655-56. The management of the company was now vested in Hodgkinson and Hallam, Henry having sold his share.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Am. Theatre, I: 216-17, citing a letter written by Hodgkinson describing the transaction. See Oct. 15.

Trinity vestry appoints a committee, of whom Mr. Stuyvesant is one, to "procure plans of a Church Intended to be erected on the Ground to be granted to this Corporation by Mr. P. Stuyvesaitd."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See L. M. R. K., III: 933 (St. Mark's Church).

John Avery informs the public "that the obstacles which in some measure impeded their frequenting Belvidere, are now removed, that the huge hill, in Division street, called Jone's hill, or mount pit, is now cut down and the hollow beneath filled up which has with great pains and expense repaired the street leading from that hill between the trees to his house, by filling up the ditch, and widening the street without the trees, sufficient for three carriages abreast— that he has also erected lamp posts, from one end to the other, and lamps will be lighted at his own expense on Notice of any public or private party assembling there at Night."—Daily Adv., O 16, 1794.

"For the accommodation and amusements of such parties, Belvidere Ball rooms is now opened, and decorated—there are also four other neat rooms on the same floor, and a Ladies Room on the next floor above—which altogether furnishes conveniences unequaled in this city, and the terms for Balls or Assemblies shall be made reasonable."—Daily Adv., N 11, 1794. See Ja 23, 1796.


The Eve Post of to-day had its beginning in 1801 (q. v., N 16).

The common council appoints a committee "to direct a Survey of the Land at the Alms House Goal & Bridewell preparatory to the erection of a new Alms House" (see Ja 20)—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 115. See, further, My 16, 1796.

The "Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation," negotiated by John Jay with the British ministry (see Ap 19), and commonly called the Jay Treaty, is completed and signed in London. Jay sends it to Edmund Randolph, secretary of state, by packet, with letters to Washington, Hamilton, and others. He himself was detained in England until spring by the state of his health and the severity of the winter.—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 33-54.

"The chief features of the treaty may be briefly summed up: Pay for the negroes carried off by Carleton was not provided for; the right of search was not renounced; the crown of Americans to a fair share of the British West Indian trade was not allowed; no American trader could enter a port of Bermuda, or St. Kitts, or St. Eustatius, or of an island of the Caribbean sea, subject to the
west corner of "Oyster Pasty" or Exchange Alley, on some vacant lots belonging to Col. Wm. Smith.—The Circus (1909), 82-83. See also descriptive of Pl. 36, II, 420.

The common council gives a public dinner on this anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British. John Hyde was paid £4611 for it on Dec. 8.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 117.

"Mr Cressin informs the public he has opened a New Theatre at the Military Academy, in Ann street, where he will perform on Thursday and Saturday; and on the other days at the Little Theatre, Broadway, above St. Paul's opposite the Park."—Diary, N. Y. 1794.

A notice, addressed "To the Sportsmen of New York," is published, announcing that, "A person having arrived from Kentucky, has brought a large Buffalo, [and] intends to divert the gentlemen with a general hunt on Saturday the 29th, to start at the hour of one o'clock, from Mr. Lambert's Tavern at Greenwich."—Diary, N. Y. 1794.

Baron Steuben dies, and is buried on his estate in Oneida Co. This news, in a report from Albany dated Dec. 15, was published in New York, with a sketch of his life, on Dec. 26.—Am. Minerva, D 26, 1794; Karp, Life of Steuben, 600-4. He usually spent his winters in New York.

Work on the fortifications on the different islands adjacent to New York, is reported. Gen. Ebenezer Stevens publishes a notice asking that demands against him be presented.—Am. Minerva, D 2, 1794. The work was not completed until about Jan. 28, 1796.

"We announce, that the steeple of St. Paul's church [see Mr 24] is finished. The last scaffolding was struck on Saturday. This truly beautiful fabric, though constructed without aid of timber, exhibits an appearance of compactness and solidity equal to any stone structure of the kind; and while it displays the skill of the architect, it evinces the good taste of the Gentleman of the Vestry."—Danlup & Claypole's Am. Daily Adv., D 6, 1794. See descriptive of Pl. 54-b, Vol. I, which shows the church shortly after the erection of the teeple. See Ap 11, 1796.

The Theatre, is in the hands of Mr. William and Hodgeson, respectfully acquaint the Citizens in general, the Theatre will open This Evening, the 15th of December, with the opera called Love in a Village . . . To which will be added, a Comedy, in two acts, Called, The Lyar."—Daily Adv., D 15, 1794.

"It is with admiration that strangers, and with the most agreeable sensations that the citizens of New-York must view the improvements of this place,—the years 1791 and 92 have completed one of the most pleasant walks and prospects in America (perhaps in the world) and this season has nearly finished an elegant steeple, and other ornaments, to St. Paul's Church, which does honor to the designer and executors: But among all these improvements, it has been matter of surprise, that this city has been so long without a chime of bells; and numbers are not without the hope, that the tower of St. Paul's is destined to be a repository of so great an acquisition: It is true, some have observed, that so great an expense ought not to be borne by one society—granted; yet no person (I am persuaded) will a moment doubt, but that, should a subscription be set on foot for the express purpose, at the Tontine Coffee-house, it would be filled in one month, with a sum adequate to the accomplishment of it."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., D 17, 1794. See also I: 457.

Another buffalo hunt is announced (see N 26). It is to be held on this day, "at the Sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, five miles from town, on the Kingsbridge Road." The notice states that, "As the Buffalo is to be hunted with Hounds, no Bull Dog or large Cur will be admitted; It is requested no gentleman will bring with him any Dog of that description."—N. Y. Daily Gaz, D 17, 1794.

A "Petition of John Ramsay for a further Privilege [see 22 27, 1793] of erecting a Mill Dam on Harlem River at Devoes" is referred by the common council "to the Committee on the Petition of John B. Coles."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 118.

The common council permits Bartholomew Skatsa "to occupy the No. East Room in the third Story of the City Hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 120. The record does not state in what capacity he secured this permit, but a clue to his position at this time may be found in the fact that, on July 22, 1802 (9 v.), he succeeded Kinier Skatsa as doorkeeper and messenger of the common council, and was made keeper of the city hall. As late as 1806, he was a
The great 1795, good Broadway. The list sold well-known as this—a century 212.

The events transpiring in Paris, in which the United States, through its ministers, was directly interested in 1794—7 are told by McMaster in his usual graphic style, all the facts being drawn from original sources of information, in his Hist. of the People of the U. S. Vol. II, pp. 256 et seq. These were largely the affairs in which James Madison was instructed as minister to France, which continued into 1797, when he published a vindication of his conduct in the famous View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States.—Ibid., II: 260–335. These events were reflected in many happenings in New York and other cities.

W. Winterbotham, an English traveller, writes of New York:

'The plan of the city is not perfectly regular, but is laid out with precision. The situation of the ground, the ground which was unoccupied before the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel streets of convenient width, which has had a good effect upon the parts of the city lately built. The principal streets run nearly parallel with the rivers; these are intersected, though not at right angles, by streets running from river to river. In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. Water-street and Pearl-street, (common Queen-street) which occupy the center of New York, are very conveniently situated for business, but they are low and too narrow, not admitting, in some places, of walks on the sides for foot passengers. Broad-street, extending from the Exchange to City-hall, is sufficiently wide; this was originally built on each side of the creek, which penetrated almost to the City-hall; this street is low but pleasant. But the most convenient and agreeable streets are those by the Hudson and East rivers, which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East rivers, occupies the height of land between them upon a true meridional line, rises gently to the northward, is near seventy feet wide, adorned, where the fort formerly stood, (which has been lately levelled) with an elegant brick edifice for the accommodation of the governor of the State, and a public walk from the extremity of the point occupied by the fort to the Battery, which is called the Battery, is now the Battery Park—demolished; also with two Episcopal churches, and a number of elegant private buildings. It terminates, to the northward, in a triangular area, fronting the bridelaw and alms-house, and commands from any point, a view of the bay and narrows.

'Since the year 1788, that part of the city which was buried in rubbish and decay has been most streets widened, straightened, raised in the middle under an angle sufficient to carry off the water to the side gutters, and foot-ways of brick made on each side. At this time, the part that was destroyed by fire is almost wholly covered with elegant brick houses.

'Walk-street is generally fifty feet wide and elevated, and the buildings elegant. Hanover-square and Dock-street are conveniently situated for business, and the houses well built. William-street is also elevated and convenient, and is the principal market for retailing dry goods. Many of the other streets are pleasant, but most of them are irregular and narrow.

'The houses are generally built of brick and the roofs tiled; there are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner, but the English taste has prevailcd almost a century.

'Upon the subject of water, it has been remarked that New York, being the most magnificent edifice in this city is Federal-hall.' Winterbotham's description of this is taken verbatim from the Mass. Mag. of June, 1789, which is already entered in the Chronology under that date. Continuing, he says:

'The city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States.

"A want of good water is at present a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city; most of the people are supplied every day with fresh water, conveyed to their door in casks, from a pump near the head of Pearl-street, which receives it from a spring almost a mile from the center of the city. This well is about twenty feet deep, and four feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well is one hundred and ten hogheads of one hundred and thirty gallons each. In some hot summer-days two hundred and sixteen hogheads have been drawn from it, and what is very singular, there are never more or less than three feet of water in the well. The water is sold commonly at three pence a hoghead at the pump. Several proposals have been made by individuals to supply the citizens by pipes, but none have yet been accepted.

"New York is the gayest place in America; the ladies, in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not equalled in any city in the United States, nor in Charleston, South-Carolina, which has heretofore been called the center of the beau monde."—An Historical, Geographical, Commercial and Philosophical View of the American United States, by W. Winterbotham (London, 1795), II: 315-20. See also the description written at about this time by P. J. B. Nougaret in Beaux de l'Histoirr des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique septentrionales (Paris, 1815), 215-15.

John Hazrith, writing of this period of his career, said: "I took my departure from New York. For the first 160 miles, to Albany, there is a choice to go by either land or water. I took a place in the mail-coach, or coachee, (as these vehicles are termed,) which set off at three in the afternoon, passing between the ruins of Washington and Lee Forts, on York-island, over King's Bridge."—Stretches through Life (1808), II: 140.

Referring to the "pioneer-settlers" who have "squeatted" in the "back country," he writes: "A great proportion of them are the wild Irish, who emigrate by ship-loads to America; and if I mistake not, will in time prove a more formidable enemy to the states on the sea-coast, than the Indians. In New York, I have seen five or six hundred of them landing at a time, nine out of ten of whom refused employ at any wages, saying they were going westward, where they have friends who had advised them."—Ibid., II: 157.

Peter Gassner, writing to David T. Valentine in 1854, gave the following recollections of New York in the year 1795: "New York then contained about 40,000 inhabitants, and the city did not extend in Broadway much beyond the Hospital. On both sides of Broadway, as far as the eye could reach north, hills full 30 feet high occurred the ground now occupied with private houses;—common country road, unpaved, with rocky clay banks skirt ing it on each side, and crossed at Canal street by a stone bridge, the outlet of the Collect pond to the Hudson river.

"An actor named John Young, had shot an officer in the Park, who was about to arrest him for debt (we imprisoned debtors at that day in the old jail, now Hall of Records). Young was convicted of murder, and was executed upon the rising ground spoken of, about where the Carlton House stood, corner of Broadway and Leonard street.

"This was at the end of 1795. I distinctly remember the military in the streets and the departure of my father in his military costume to guard the execution. We then lived at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, in a house and from the roof ... I saw the gallows and the crowd of people surrounding it, as at that time there was no house of any height to obstruct the view from Chatham street to Broadway."—Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 388.

In 1795, the old Dutch church erected more than a century before on the Stuyvesant Bowery had fallen into decay, and was removed to give place to St. Mark's Church.—Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 550.

In this year, William Winstanley came into prominence as a painter in New York by painting and exhibiting, in Greenwich Street, a panorama of London.—Dunlap, Hist. of Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), II: 77. For a short account of Winstanley's career, see ibid., II: 77-78. Alex. Anderson called the panorama "an entertainment new & highly delighting to me," and described it briefly in his diary.—Pasko's Old New York, I: 242.

An impression of the mayor's seal of 1795 is in the John Poulding collection, presented to the N. Y. H. S. in 1844.

For an account of the private residences in New York in this year, see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 561; and for a list of the principal wealthy citizens of this year, see ibid., II: 8-17.

A record exists of butchers in the Fly Market, 1789 to 1795, and of those in the Exchange Market, 1789 to 1795—See "N. Y. MSS., 1761-1800," in N. Y. H. S.

A map of the s.e. part of the city, from the Battery to Crown Point along the East River, was made in this year.—See the
1795, original, filed as map No. 110 in bureau of topography, borough
- president's office.

Jan.

The government house as it appeared at this time is thus referred
to in printed description of the view mentioned above under 1793
(see Pl. 55-b, Vol. I): "... Its situation, in point of pleasant-
ness, is perhaps exceeded by few in the United States, having a
beautiful prospect of the harbour, of Long-Island, Staten-Island,
Governor's-island, the Jersey shore, etc. ... the whole of the
building appears to be executed in a style which reflects much credit
on the professional ability of those who had the direction of it,
Messrs. Robinson, Moore and Smith.

"The view here given is taken from the northwest corner of the
Battery, near the end of Greenwich-street: it exhibits a part of
the city and some portion of the green and walk on the Battery."—
N. T. Mag., Jan., 1795.

James William makes a "Plan of Mrs. Ann White's estate
known by the name of the Vineyard." This was copied by Evert
Bancro Jr. in 1795.—From original in Bancro Coll., N. Y. P. L.
(box B-F, folder C).

1 Jacob S. Mott and William Hurtin, Jr., begin the publication
of a weekly newspaper called Mott and Hurtin's New-York Weekly
Chronicle. The last issue with this title was that of April 16, 1795,
after which the firm dissolved.—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 468;

Mr. Ricketts announces that, on Jan. 3, at the "New Amphi-
thetheatre, Broadway," after his feats of horsemanship he will present
Mons. Ambrose, a celebrated artist in Italian fire-works, who will
exhibit a specimen of his ability, which will be "infinite superior to
anything of the kind ever exhibited in this city."—N. T. Daily
Gaz., Jan. 1, 1795.

3 Dr. Alexander Anderson records in his diary his "taking a walk
with the Ship-yards to see the Keel of the Frigate."—Pasko's Old
New York, Ag. 1889. This was the keel, just laid, of one of the 44-
gun frigates built, by order of congress, at Chesman's ship-yards.
—Greenleaf's N. Y. T. Jour., Ja 14, 1795.

The city's budget for 1795, to be raised by taxation, is again
estimted (cf. Ja 6, 1795).—M. C. C. (1794-1815), II: 121. See Ja
12, 1796.

5 "Mr. Smelzel reported that Mr. [John] Cambbell [Camphell]
Scoullar, had master, had requested to be admitted to our
Church in Broadway on a Lease for a Term of Year and Rent, as this
Board should agree upon. On his part he promised to Lay out $300
in Repair on the same, in Order to make the same fit for an Academy
and further promises that our Congregation should have free use
thereof for Divine Services, every Sunday and ones every Week, if
Desired."—Lutheran Min. (M.S.). The old church building had
previously been leased to David Grim (see S 6, 1792). See also Ja 12.

6 In a letter to his daughter at Philadelphia, Aaron Burr writes:
"You see me safe arrived in New-York. I have passed but one
hour at Richmond Hill [see Ja 16, 1794]. It seems solitary and un-
describable to you. ..."—Davis, Memoirs of Aaron Burr,
I: 385. See S 17.

6 The eighteenth session of the state legislature begins at Pough-
keepsie (see Ja 7, 1794). On Jan. 14, resolutions were passed for
an adjournment to New York City, where the senate and assembly
met on Jan. 20 (q.v.).—Assemb. Jour. (1793), 5, 16-18, 19; 
Senate Jour. (1793), 3, 8-9.

A handbill of the "New Amphitheatre," announcing the pro-
gramme for "this evening," including a "Fricaceous Dance" and
feats of horsemanship by Mr. Ricketts, shows the admission to be
half a dollar to the pit, and one dollar to a box; and that "a Box
Book is kept from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the
afternoon."—From original handbill, in N. Y. P. L.

9 The prisoners in the jail publish effusive thanks for the dona-
tions of beef during the "Holydays."—Daily Adv., Ja 9, 1795.

A motion is made in the Lutheran council "that the Church in
Broadway should not be leased [see Ja 4] but built up, for the use
of this Congregation," but the motion is lost," after further Debates
and Explanations, of the Smallness of our funds and otherwise
Doubltful situation of gaining a Majority of Members in Our Congregation in favour of Building up the present Site." It is re-
solved, however, to ask for subscriptions for the purpose.—Lutheran
Min. (M.S.). Although $800 had been raised by Jan. 19, the board
did not have courage enough to go ahead, and on Jan. 22 resolved
to lease the church to Mr. Campbell, for not more than five years,
at the rate of $60 per annum on condition that he "put the Church
yard in a good fence."—Ibid. On Feb. 2, it was found that Camp-
bell's plans for alterations differed materially from those he first
promised (see Ja 5), and the matter was dropped.—Ibid. See also
Vol. I, p. 450. See, further, My 20, 1797.

The Tammany Society resolves "That it is the opinion of this
Society that the President of the United States, in using his best
endeavours to support on all occasions the laws and constitution of
these states, entitles him to the warmest approbation of every
lover of their prosperity and happiness," and that a committee be
appointed "to draft an address to the citizens of the United States,
and publish the same."—Daily Adv., Ja 21, 1795. See Ja 21.

Peter Stuyvesant having offered Trinity corporation £800 and
a lot of land, 150 by 190 feet, for a church (see Ja 8, 1793), the vestry
resolves to accept his proposal, and to raise the sum of £5,000
towards the cost of the building.—Memorial of St. Mark's Church
(1899), 49, citing Trin. Min. (M.S.).

Having adjourned from Poughkeepsie (see Ja 6), the legislature
meets in New York on this day. It continued to hold sessions here
until Nov. 11, 1796. Alba boy was chosen as the next meeting-place.
—Assemb. Jour. (1793), 205 ibid. (1796), 3; ibid. (1796-97), 3; 30;
Senate Jour. (1793), 10; ibid. (1796-97), 31; ibid. (1796-97) 3, 13, 23.
See N. Y. 21, 1796.

The address signed by Jonathan Little, grand sashem, is issued
by the Tammany Society "to the People of the United States.
This endorses Pres. Washington and the Federalist policies.—Daily
Adv., Ja 21, 1795. The Republican members of the society repudi-
ated the address on Feb. 2 (q.v.).

"Hallam and Hodgkinson, anxious to preserve not only the
peace of the house [John St. Theatre], but perfect approbation of every
part of their audienc, respectfully acquaint the citizens and
public in general, that in future they wish to recommend, no side
Box to be taken for a less number than 8; the Boxes to be kept
locked and a screw-key to them all deposited with the Box keeper,
who will shew the proprietor of any Box for the night, to his
number the moment he arrives and unlock for him: a bolt will
also be made inside of each door, to prevent any interruption and
shall the boxes not taken, will be left entirely open for such ladies
and gentleem as do not take seats, or who honor the Theatre casu-
ally. The mistakes that have unfortunately happened recently
make some resolution necessary that may tend to prevent the like
in future. Gentlemen not perfectly acquainted with the rules of
the Theatre, may be guilty of indecorum, not from intention, but
want of information.

The managers hope the above method will be found adequate
to the removal of so disagreeable a circumstance: it is their wish
to act in the most open and unbiassed manner to every one, and
should it happen that the rules, peace or good order of the house
should at any time he interrupted, they deem themselves compelled
to point out such measures as shall if possible restore its tranquility.
They wish the Theatre be esteemed a moral, rational and indis-
fensible amusement, free from the least riot or disorder.

"N. B. No persons of ostentious ill fame will be suffered to
occupy any seat in a box where places are already taken."—Daily
Adv., Ja 21, 1795.

With either this or the next issue of his paper (see Ap 3, 1793),
Archibald McLean changed the title to The New York Gazette
—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 407; Early Newspapers, II: 419. See My
5.

The "Assurance Company of the State of New York" draws
up in New York City a petition to the legislature for incorporation.
—from original in Emmet collection, No. 11615.

Sometime in this month, the title of The Diary or Evening
Register was changed to The Diary, & Universal Daily Advertiser,
—Samuel Loudon, Jr. became the sole publisher.—Brigham,

The Tammany Society, meeting at "Tammanal Hall," adopts
the following resolutions: "Whereas in consequence of a resolu-
tion of Tammany Society, passed at their meeting on the 19th Jan,
last [p. v.], there has been published a Political Address to the
Citizens of the United States, signed by the Grand Sachem and
countersigned by the Secretary,

The Society acknowledges neither political principles for its
establishment, nor political object for its pursuit, but is founded
on the broad basis of natural rights, and is solely designed to "Connect American Brethren in the indissoluble bonds of Patriotic Friendship.

And whereas, if it be not strictly against the Tammanal Con-

1316 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

The annual revenue arising from the estate belonging to Columbia College, exclusive of some bonds which are not at present productive, amounts to fifteen hundred and thirty-five pounds.

The price of labor and materials for building were so high that the time of receiving the £1,500 for erecting a wall about the College ground, and the £5,000 for adding a hall and wing to the College [see Ap 11, 1792], that the trustees did not immediately apply these sums to their respective objects, but vested them in the funded debt, and waited a more favourable opportunity. Though the expense of building continued to increase, yet there was a necessity for undertaking the wall last summer, on which £6511:1 have been expended, and it is not near half finished. So great is become the want of lecture rooms for the professors, and a hall for public exhibitions and commemorations, that the trustees intend, without delay, to convert their stock into cash and undertake the hall and wings; relying on the known generosity of the legislature to afford further aid if circumstances require it."—

The Chamber of Commerce gives "a Splendid Dinner" to Alexander Hamilton, "the late Secretary of the Treasury," at its hall in the Tontine Coffee House. The company consists of about two hundred gentlemen, including the chancellor of the state, the judges, the speaker of the assembly, the recorder of the city, the president of Columbia College, and many other public officers.—Daily Adv., Fe 18, 1795.

The legislature passes an act authorising the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York to raise a sum, not exceeding £14,000, by taxation, for the support of the poor of the city, "and for purchasing further materials to build a new almshouse in the said city; for making repairs and improvements in the goal and bridewell of the said city."—Laws N. Y. (1795), chap. 12, cf. Mr 9.

At some time between this date and March 28, the title of the New York Gazette (see Ja 28) again became New-York Daily Gazette.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1797), 404, 426. See Ap 27.

Notice is published that "The Indians lately arrived in this city, will attend the theatre this evening."—Daily Adv., Mr 6, 1795.

The common council refers to the street committee "A Petition from the Proprietors of Lots on Delancey's Ground for a general Regulation of the Streets in that Quarter."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 130.

The common council permits the use of the "Mud Bridge" for two months at £100 a month "for digg'ing out & lowering the River at Brunswick in New Jersey for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over the said River."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 131. This yielded an income amounting to £18512.—Ibid., II: 179-80.

James Harrison & G. Parkyns advertise proposals for publishing 24 American views "in Aquatinta" by Parkyns. The advertisement, headed "American Landscapes," reads in full as follows: "Proposals. By James Harrison & G. Parkyns, For Publishing in Aquatinta, Twenty-Four Views; Selected from some of the most striking and interesting prospects in the United States; each of which Views will be accompanied with a descriptive account of its Local, Historical, and other incidental Peculiarities. By Mr. Parkyns, Author of the 'Monastick Remains and Ancient Castles in Great-Britain.' Conditions: I. That the work shall be published by Subscription: and that each Subscriber shall engage to take the whole set of Views, and pay for each engraving, if black or brown, 3 dollars; and if coloured, 5 dollars. II. That the dimensions of each engraving shall be 24 by 17 inches, executed in aquatinta, and published upon paper of a superior quality. The publication to commence immediately: and one engraving to be delivered to the Subscriber, or his assignees, by the first Monday of each succeeding month, until the proposed series shall be finally completed. III. That with the last View of the series, shall be delivered an engraved Title Page; an elegant characteristic Vignette; A Map of the Route, connected with the prospects exhibited in the course of the work; and an Alphabetical List of the Subscribers. Subscriptions are received by James Harrison, at his Warehouse, Maiden-lane, New-York; and by all the principal Printers in the United States."—Am. Minerva, Mr 10, 1795.

Most unfortunately, this publication evidently fell through. The only view in the proposed series known to have been engraved is the one of Georgetown and Washington of which only two impressions are
known, one in the Library of Congress, and one in the author's collection.

Jacob Morton and others, trustees of the N. Y. Society Library, petition the assembly for "a grant of a sum of money to pay a balance due for erecting a building for the library."—Assembly Jour. (Childs & Swaine ed.), 118. See Apr.—

Mr. Ricketts, owner of the "Amphitheatre," has recently declined to permit the use of it by Mr. Wignell's company, of Philadelphia, for a summer theatre, believing that "the introduction of a Second Theatre here would be opposed by the Citizens generally."—Daily Advertiser, Mr 14 and 18, 1795. But see Ag 23, 1795. See also Greenwood, The Circus (1809), 83, and L. M. R. K., III: 934.

As a "Testimony of the high Sense this Board entertain of the public Services of Alexander Hamilton especially in the administration of the Office of Secretary of the Treasury of the United States," the common council resolves to present him with the freedom of the city. —M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 132. Hamilton acknowledged the honour on April 12 (q.v.).

Wm. Furman and Theodotus Hunt petition the common council for leave to establish a ferry "from the new market at Catharine Slip across to the opposite shore on Long Island," with "a suitable number of Boats."—From the original petition, filed No. 18, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 132, 135. On June 1, the common council ordered that Hunt and Furman be licensed "to keep a ferry from Catharine Slip to any part of Brooklyn for five Years to keep two large Boats & two small Boats & to pay into the Treasury four Pounds per month."—Ibid., II: 150.

The common council orders payment of $5000 for the erection of a Fence at the Bridewell.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 132.

The assembly passes "An act for the more effectual prevention of crimes," which alters the punishments for various offenses and appoints commissioners for erecting within the city and county of New York "a strong prison of confinement and labor."—Assembly Jour. (1795), 113, 114-15, 115-19. Daily Advertiser, Mr 13, 1795.

Samuel Osgood and others, trustees of creditors of John Ireland (see Mr 5, 1796), convey to Eeningham Embree the house and land formerly of Anthony Rutgers, and for some years known as Ranelagh Garden.—Liber Deeds, LI: 30. This instrument recites a pretended sale to one Knox (see Je 8, 1793), and sale at public auction to highest bidder on Nov. 14, 1794. Between this time and the date of the sale of the lots on Church St., south of file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 132, 135. On June 1, the common council ordered that Hunt and Furman be licensed "to keep a ferry from Catharine Slip to any part of Brooklyn for five Years to keep two large Boats & two small Boats & to pay into the Treasury four Pounds per month."—Ibid., II: 150.

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Samuel Osgood and others, trustees of creditors of John Ireland (see Mr 5, 1796), convey to Eeningham Embree the house and land formerly of Anthony Rutgers, and for some years known as Ranelagh Garden.—Liber Deeds, LI: 30. This instrument recites a pretended sale to one Knox (see Je 8, 1793), and sale at public auction to highest bidder on Nov. 14, 1794. Between this time and the date of the sale of the lots on Church St., south of file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to a committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 132, 135. On June 1, the common council ordered that Hunt and Furman be licensed "to keep a ferry from Catharine Slip to any part of Brooklyn for five Years to keep two large Boats & two small Boats & to pay into the Treasury four Pounds per month."—Ibid., II: 150.

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The legislature passes an act to enable the city of New York to raise by a lottery a sum not exceeding $10,000 for building an almshouse. It states that this city "from its situation is necessarily the receptacle of a greater number of paupers than any other city or county within this State." The common council, in its petition to the legislature (see Mr. 9), had stated "that the building appropriated for the reception of the poor and indigent inhabitants ... are so decayed" that the poor cannot be accommodated "with any degree of comfort." With money raised by taxation, the city has "provided many necessary materials for the purpose of erecting a new building," but "by reason of the expensive and necessary annual improvements in the said city since the late war which have been borne by the inhabitants thereof with great cheerfulness it would be too great a burden on them to raise the monies which will be required for the erection of this necessary building by an immediate tax." Hence the common council has asked the privilege of operating a lottery.—Laws of N.Y. (1795), chap. 37; M.C.C. (1784-1813), II: 131. See Ap. 7.

Dr. Alex. Anderson records in his diary: "... Rejoicing for the successes of the French in Holland—early in the morning a discharge of Cannon—and the Ships dress'd in Flags.

At noon, after another discharge of Cannon from the French ships, the Marseilles Hyman [The Marseillaise] was echoed from the city..."—A. Anderson's Journal for 1795 (MS.), 61, in Columbia Univ. Library; Paolo's Old New York, O. 1, 1889.

The common council appoints managers for the almshouse lottery (see Ap. 6), and directs that they report a "Scheme" for it.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 136. See Ap. 13.

A plan submitted by Benjamin Taylor "to convey Fresh Water through the city..." in common council of committee and referred to the committee which is considering the proposals of Mr. and Crane (see Mr. 30)—M.C.C. (1784-1813), II: 137. Nothing seems to have come of these proposals. The subject was revived on Feb. 1, 1796 (p.v.).

The common council agrees to a report of a committee, appointed on Oct. 27, 1794 (p. 5), which states that it has been ordered to the petition of the "Black People," having found "a Piece of Ground containing four Lots of 100 by 25 feet each which can be purchased for $500." These lots lie "in the seventh Ward near where the Mansion House of James Delancey stood" (see Ap. 27, 1791); the committee believes that they are "in a proper Place," and that the city "should contribute $100 towards the purchase of these Lots," and the Abolition of the Commanity of the City of New York in trust for a burying Ground for the Black People.—M.C.C. (1784-1813), II: 137. The burying-ground was the site of the present No. 193 to 197 Christie St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 927. See, and cf. J. 1 and 22.

The common council deposits in the clerk's office a release from various grantees to the city of lands owned by them "to continue the Bloomingdale Road through the same of the breadth of four Roads."—M.C.C. (1784-1813), II: 137.

The common council refers to the street committee a petition of the Proprietors of Water Lots between White Hall & Coenties Slip for permission "to run out Piers for Harbours for the trading Vessels;" also a petition from the proprietors of Lots between Moore Street & the Exchange praying that "the completion of the latter may be enforced."—M.C.C. (1784-1813), II: 137.

A permanent line is established on the East River. The common council records the fact that "the unlimited extension of this City into the East River, by making further Grants to the Proprietors of Water Lots," has "long been conceived injurious if not ruinous to the internal and low parts of this City through want of the necessary descent for carrying off the Water out of the Streets into the River;" and that the board has judged "that a Wide and spacious Street along the front of this City would tend very much to it's ornament, convenience & safety." It therefore directed the street committee "to cause a Survey & Chart of the front of this City along the East River with the line of such Street marked there on, to be made and reported to the Board." (See, however, Mr. 8, Feb. 12, 1796.)

This council has reported such chart, "with the Lines of the said Street which is to be of the Breadth of seventy feet and beyond which no further Grants into the River are to be made or any Buildings or Wharfs erected or made excepting such Piers as the Board from time to time shall hereafter deem necessary for the safety of Shipping & the convenience of Trade & Navigation." Having frequently had this chart under consideration, and made alterations in the lines, the board now agrees upon the course of these lines, and enters a description of them in the minutes. They are "the inner side of the intended Street of 20 feet wide."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 138-39. Cf. Ap. 14, 1794. This regulation was altered on Feb. 10, 1796 (p.96), the street referred to being South St. See, further, Jl 18, 1796.

The "New York Dispensary" is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1795), chap. 61. The dispensary was at the corner of Nassau and Beaver Sts.—See Jl 17 and 24, 1791. For a description of it in later years, see Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 295.

The legislature passes an act for the encouragement of schools. The city and county of New York are together given annually $1,588 for this purpose, the amount to be raised by taxation.—Laws of N. Y. (1795), chap. 75; see also ibid. (1801), chap. 77. See, further, S 23 and O 17, 1796.

Geo. Gray, tavern-keeper, advertises that, after April 11, the "New York Gardens," on Greenwich Road, lately kept by C. F. Brannon, will be reopened.—Daily Adjv., Ap. 9, 1795; City Directory. This place was formerly known as "Brannon's Garden," and was situated at what is now the south-west corner of Spring and Hudson Sts. In 1798, Joseph Tyler kept it, and called it "Washington Gardens."—Com. Adjv., D 14, 1798; L. M. R. K., III: 977. See D 22, 1801.

Alexander Hamilton writes from Albany to Mayor Varick acknowledging receipt of his certificate of the freedom of the city of New York (see Mr. 16). He says: "Among the precedings I have received, of the approbation of my immediate fellow Citizens, none is more acceptable or more flattering to me than that which I now acknowledge, etc."—From the original letter, in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "read & filed May 18th: 1795."—See M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 148. The letter is reproduced as the frontispiece of ibid., Vol. I.

The managers of the almshouse lottery present several "schemes" to the common council (see Ap. 7), and one is adopted and entered in detail in the minutes.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 139.

There is presented in New York the first translation from the German drama to be acted here, Schiller's "Räuber."—German Drama in English on the N. T. Stage, by Louis Baker (1915), 8.

Federal Republicans hold a meeting at the "City Assembly Room" in William St. to nominate candidates for the state assembly.—Daily Ady., Ap. 15, 1817. Political sales were also held here as well as at the Tontine Coffee House, Wall and Water Sts. After the completion of the Tontine Hotel at 115 Broadway, the City Assembly held its meetings there.

The Lombardy Poplar Tree has lately made its appearance in the streets of New York [see Jl, 1799]. Those who have planted it have made a bad choice. If shade is the object of street planting, it affords none. It's a mere May pole. . . .—N. Y. Mag. (1795), 258. For further account of the tree, see D 31, 1799. See also "Notable Trees in New York City," in 18th Ann. Rep. Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 191-99, where the trees referred to are the "giant tulp of Inwood," the "Livingston Cedar of Lebanon," near Throgg's Neck, and the "De Lancey Pine."—

Dr. Alexander Anderson records in his "diary" he going to Brooklyn, where he walks "along the bank as far as Wallabout," and "sees the remains of the Prison ship."—Paolo's Old New York, I: 239-40.

The common council accepts an offer from Mr. Ricketts of the "Profits of an Evenings Exhibition at his Amphitheatre for the purpose of purchasing Fuel for poor Families in the Winter Season."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 140. The sum of $542 was collected and paid to the city council for this purpose.

Because persons have set fences in the river below low water mark on the Jersey shore, on the south side of Paulus Hook, where the drawing of scines is thereby obstructed, the N.Y. Common council passes "A Law to prevent the setting of Fences or other Obstructions in the River, within the limits and Jurisdiction of the City of New York." This board orders Mr. Shoo, who is employed to take fish for the use of the almshouse and bridewell, cause all such fences, stakes, and other things which may obstruct his casting or drawing his seine, to be removed.—M. C. C. (1784-
1795. 1814, II: 141–42. Certain inhabitants of Bergen wrote to Mayor Apr. 20. 1830. 20. Varick relative to a dispute with Mr. Sloo which this order pro- 23. 1795.—Matt and Hurtin’s “New-York Weekly Chronicle” changes its name to 25. 1803, In the New-York Weekly Chronicle. The last issue located is that of Oct. 1, 1795.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 503. 25. 1795.—"Proposals are advertised for the publication of a portrait of Washington, Engraved by Robert Field, late of London, from the original painting by Walter Robertson;” also “An Equestrian Portrait of the President, attended by Colonel Hamilton, as his aid-de-camp, painted and executed by the same artist.”—Am. 27. 1803, Varick, "New-York Daily Gazette and General Advertiser."—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 404, 426. 28. The “New-York Alms-House Lottery” is advertised. It is for raising $10,000,000, agreeable to the act of the legislature of April 6, 1795 (s. v.), "for the purpose of building a spacious Alms- 29. Any one between this date and May 13, the title of the New-York Daily Gazette was changed to New-York Gazette and General Advertiser."—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 407 Early Newspapers, II: 419. See F 1, 1796. 31. A list is prepared of the proprietors, lessees, and occupants on Murray St.—See the original MS. in N. Y. Hist. Soc. at 1805 in Holden sale. See also the lists of those on Robinson St., between Grand and George Sts.; those on Smith St., from Garden to Dock St.; and those on Vesey St., from Greenwich St. to Broadway, (items Nos. 1814, 1818, and 1820 in Holden sale, filed in box labeled "New-York MSS. 1761–1800," in N. Y. Hist. Soc. 33. The position for the Bun of the U.S., having 15 stars and 15 stripes, goes into effect.—See Ja 13, 1794. 34. The "Columbia Academy of Painting, Is removed to No. 135, William-street." 36. "Archibald & Alexa. Robertson, Linnerns, Paint Portraits, Miniatures, Devices, Designs of every kind for Engravers, &c. 38. "At their Academy, Ladies and Gentlemen are instructed in Painting and Drawing History Pieces, Landscapes, Flowers, Fruit, Architecture, Perspective, &c. in water colors, chalk, India Ink, &c. 39. "Classes for the Summer season are now opened from six to eight in the morning; for Ladies on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and for Gentlemen on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Private tuition as usual. Costs $6, 1795. See O 2 and 11, 1794; O 8, 1792; O 1, 1802. 41. The common council permits John B. Coles and other inhabitants of the First and Second Wards who own water-lots between Whitehall and Coenties Slip, "to make five Piers each 120 feet long & 40 in Breadth on the East side of the 70 feet or permanent Line [see Ap 7] as agreed to & laid down in a Survey of the East side of the Slip"—"to build between the Piers that is proposed to be made between Coenties and the Exchange Slips will be 160 feet;" the latter slip will be widened 100 ft.; and the piers between the Whitehall and Exchange Slips will be 110 ft. apart.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), III: 144. 43. The corner-stone of the Park Theatre, covering the (present) Nos. 21–23 Park Row, is laid. From inscription on the corner-stone, quoted by Brown in Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 69. See also Wilson’s Mem. Hist. N. Y., III: 147, and L. M. R. K., III: 985. The May Messes, Mangio were the architects.—See Ja 29, 1798; and descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 467. Quarrels between Hallam and Hodgkinson, original lessees and managers, delayed the opening of the theatre until Ja 29, 1798 (p. v.).—Brown, op. cit., I: 11. See O 2, 1796. 45. The paper published since March 20, 1794 (s. v.), under the name of American Minerva, and the New York (Evening) Advertiser now becomes the American Minerva, an Evening Advertiser.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 283 Early Newspapers, II: 418. See My 2, 1796. 47. Greenleaf, the publisher, moves his office to 54 Wall St., the seventh door from the Tontine Coffee House.—Greenleaf’s N. T. Jour., My 6, 1795. 49. Thomas Greenleaf begins the publication of The Argus, & 51. Greenleaf’s New Daily Advertiser.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 351. See My 16. 53. The common council pays £195.5. "for Trees on the Battery."— 55. M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 147. 57. The Tammany anniversary is celebrated as usual with a procession from their wigwam to the Presbyterian Church in Wall St. and thence to “Brother Hunter’s Hotel.”—N. Y. Mag. Hist., 59. 59. Samuel Latham Mitchell, M.D., professor in Columbia College, delivers the anniversary oration. His address was afterwards printed as a brochure with the title The Life, Exploits, and Precepts of Tammany; the famous Indian Chief (N. Y., 1795). A copy of this publication, presented by John Pintard in 1807 to the N. Y. H. S., was acquired by the N. Y. P. L. in Ford collection. 61. Twenty-four brass cannon, “lately from the foundery at Springfield,” are “paraded on the Battery for the purpose of being proved.” On being discharged, thirteen of them burst. Although a great number of spectators were present, nobody was hurt,—"which indeed is a miracle, for the pieces flew in every direction, several of them falling through the roofs of houses in various parts of the city."—Greenleaf’s N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Ady., My 15, 1795. 63. Thomas Greenleaf of changes his name to New-York Daily Advertiser.—See My 16 to The Argus, or Greenleaf’s New Daily Advertiser.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 353. See Ag 3, 1796. 65. "I went to the Coffee house to know the meaning of an uproar, in consequence of a badge of Freedom fixed up by some Patriots—a number of men, chiefly French, were singing and kneeling before it."—A. Anderson’s Jour., for 1795 (MS.), 92. 67. “This day a number of the republican citizens of New York, under military honors, are to erect a superb (carved) Liberty Cap at the Tontine Coffee House, in lieu of the less elegant one lately taken down [see F 6, 1794] from thence.”—Argus, My 18, 1795. The news report of the event is as follows: “At 6 o’clock yesterday afternoon a number of Liberty Caps were placed at the Tontine Coffee House, and erected a superbly executed Liberty Cap of carved workmanship, suspended upon a Tomahawk, between the thirteen stripes and the tricoloured flag, under which is scrolled the following emphatical inscription,—‘Sacrificed to Liberty,’ the ensemble forming a handsome decoration for the Hall of the Tontine. 69. As soon as the Cap was fixed, three cheers were given, and the Marseilles Hymn sung by the American and French citizens present. 71. "The following toasts were then given, attended with 3 cheers each. 1. He who dares to insult this Cap will incur the detestation of every true republican. 2. The three Republics, America, France, and Holland. 3. The company then repaired to the upper hall, where they partook of some refreshment, danced the Carmagnole, and withdrew. 4. "Five uniformed companies made a public parade ... on passing the Tontine they gave three rolls ... "—Ibid., My 19, Minerva, My 19; Daily Ady., My 19, 1795: N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Rot., My 17. 5. "Three American," in a published letter “To the People of the United States,” reviews events since the passage of the Jay treaty of amity and commerce, showing the British insults still suffered by Americans.—Argus, My 19, 1795. 73. The common council ordered that the clerk report “a Plan for reforming the great Court Room in the City Hall so as to render it more comfortable and convenient for public Business,” with
an estimate of expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), I: 149, 151. On June 26, and again on Aug. 17, payment of £50 was made towards this object.—Ibid., I: 179, 172. On Nov. 9, £250 was paid "towards the Repairs to the City Hall" (ibid., I: 197); while on Jan. 11, 1796, £60 was paid "for reform of the G5 Court Room & for Repairs to the City Hall" (ibid., II: 208).

James Wilson, the architect, at 148 Broadway, publishes the following statement: "To the Public. A regard for my own reputation as an architect, induces me to take the liberty of informing the public, (and particularly the citizens of New-York, to mention of which I am grateful for the kind -managed so far on the City Hotel and Public Rooms, in Broadway, is now building, is not a plan of mine."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., May 19 and 25, 1795; Daily Adv., My 20, 1795.

"The attention of the town was yesterday [My 20] much engaged by the circumstances of the removal of the French Flag, which had been attached (with the American) to the Liberty-Cap that was replaced on Monday evening [see My 18], in the Coffee-room of the Tontine Coffee- House...it appears that circumstances strongly concurred to fix the act on a Mr. Anderson, who arrived within a few days from England."—Daily Adv., My 21, 1795; Gaz. of the U. S., My 22, 1795. Another news report calls it "the Flag of the French Republic, recently put up by the Republican Citizens of New-York, in union with the American Convention..." signed by "Walker Bicker in behalf of the Republican Citizens of New-York," offers a reward of $500 for securing "in any jail of the United States" a certain "William Anderson, or any other person or persons who shall have been guilty or concerned in the said theft."—Argus, My 21, 1795; N. Y. Jour. & Pat. Reg., My 23, 1795; Herald, My 23, 1795. Affidavits of eye-witnesses, dated May 20, charging Anderson and his companions with the theft, are published in the Argus, op. cit. On May 21, a temporary flag of bunting replaced the original.—Ibid., My 22, 1795. See also McMaster, II: 214-15.

Thomas Twining, sojourning in New York, writes in his diary: "I walked to the Museum...It was an older and more extensive collection than the similar one at Philadelphia. It contains—"Twining, Travels in Am. 100 Years Ago, p. 156.

Publication of the New-York Evening Post (see D S, 1794) is suspended.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Bragham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 411.

"...at one o'clock, our beloved and most respected Citizen John Jay, arrived in the Ship Severn, Capt. Goodrich, in 42 days from Bristol. An immense concourse of Citizens were in a few minutes assembled on the wharf, who received and conducted him amidst repeated acclamations to his house in Broad Way; when Mr. Jay addressed them, as nearly as we recollect, in the following words: "'Fellow Citizens, these marks of your attention to me are highly grateful—I can never forget them—and the recollection of them will give a new motive to do, what shall be agreeable to you, and conducive to the general welfare. I thank you for your kind reception, and am happy to be again in my own country, and in the midst of you, my friends, and fellow citizens.' Acclamations of cordial applause answered the address; and the Assembly separated with mutual congratulations.

At six o'clock a joyful peal was rung from the bells of the city, and at seven a federal salute was fired from the Battery, which was returned from the fort on Governors Island."—Daily Adv., My 29, 1795. This hearty welcome was doubtless largely due to his being governor-elect. See Ap., J: 8 and J: 11.

The common council rejects a petition "for extending the Portico of the Theatre erecting on Chatham Row across the Foot Walk of the Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 150. This is the Park Theatre. See My 5.

The common council refers to the land committee a petition from Jacob Morton "for a renewal of the Lease of the Commonslands at the Dove Tavern."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 150.

The common council orders payment of £100 "towards paving in the Fields."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 151. On Je 22, another payment of £2500 was made.—Ibid., II: 159. On May 16, 1796, £100 more.—Ibid., II: 240. This probably refers to foot- ways.

The common council orders payment of £100 to Mangel Minthoro "towards the Lot of Ground purchased for a burial place for the Black people" (see Ap 7).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 151. See further, Je 22.

A letter from Philadelphia to a New Jersey newspaper states that "A gentleman in New-York, who owned a farm of 300 acres of land adjoining the Bowery road, was offered for the sum of $50,000 in York currency, which he refused to accept. The offer was upwards of £5,666 per acre."—N. J. State Gaz., Je 9, 1795.

From the 6th to the 15th of this month, the books of the N. Y. Society Library were moved to the new building (see Ap).—Keep, Hist. of N. Y. Society Lib., 224, 225, 231.

The joint Committee of both houses of the Legislature, for canvassing the votes for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this state, with a number of respectable citizens, waited upon Mr. Jay, on Saturday, to congratulate him upon his election; and at twelve o'clock, a federal salute was discharged from the Battery, in consequence of this event."—N. Y. Mag. (1795), 383. See Ap.

The common council adopts a regulation of Orange St., to carry surface water from Chatham St. into the Fresh Water Pond.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 159.

Trinity vestry resolves "that the Committee of Leases take measures to dig out Greenwich Street as directed by the Corporation of the City [see Je 10, 1794] and attend to Mr. Rhinelander's completing his Contract with this Board in order that this Board may obtain from the City Corporation The Grant of the water Lots promised to them under certain Conditions."—Trin. Min.

"A new two story House, brick front...lying in Broadway, commonly called New-Road, about one mile from the city" is advertised for sale. "It will suit a genteel private family, who would wish to reside in the country."—Argus, Je 9, 1795. For the various names, and the progressive development, of Broadway, see L. M. R. K., III: 994-95.

The common council orders that the managers of the almshouse lottery (see Ap 6, 7, 13, 28) "pay to the City Treasurer such Monies as they shall from time to time receive for Lottery Tickets & take his Receipt."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 156. See Ji 27.

The cost of erecting a fire-engine house at the Fly Market is £255:11s.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 156.

The horses of the "Northern Stage," descending the Harlem hills start at a full gallop. The driver and a passenger, on trying to get out, are thrown out and killed.—N. Y. Jour., Je 20, 1795. Thos. F. Devoe, in his MS, notes on events in Harlem (in N. Y. H. S.), says that Benson McGowan told him that, because of this fatality, the name "Break-neck Hill" was thereafter applied to the spot.

The committee on the subject of a ferry from New York to Governor's Island (see Ap 21, 1794) makes an oral report to the common council, which orders that it be referred to the commissioners for directing the public works on the island "to make such Arrangement for the establishment of a safe & convenient Ferry...as they shall judge most proper." It is also ordered that the keeper of the ferry be permitted to demand six pence each way, from every one excepting those employed at the public works and the troops in garrison there.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 157.

Isaac Fortune and others, "free People of colour," who have recently formed the African Society, make petition to the common council for a permit to use certain lands, that they have acquired, for burial purposes. They state that their society is for the purpose "for promoting the Morals, by promoting a spirit of brotherly Love and a strict Regard to the Laws of the State; and also with intent to procure a place for the erection of a building for divine worship and the interment of People of Colour." The city, Trinity Church, and various individuals, have aided the
THE THEOLOGY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The city celebrates the Fourth in the usual manner. An expense of $15 for 5000 tories and marines, and of $24 for rings of bells, is incurred (M. C. C., 1784-1851, II: 162); also $25 "for the Expenses of illuminating the Gov’t House & City Hall," and something under $40 at Simmons’ tavern (ibid., II: 165).

A tri-weekly paper called Gazette Parisienne et Américaine, having alternate columns of English and French, appears without the name of the publisher. The issue of July 17 bears the imprint of John Delaplaine—Brigham, A. L. S. Proc. (1795) 430; Early Newspapers, II: 420.

A number of citizens petition the common council for "the use of the large room in the city hall usually occupied by the Legislature to hear preach therein the celebrated Rev’d Ed. Wickescher."

"-From original petition (in metal file No. 18, city clerk’s record-room), endorsed "read July 6th 1795 & rejected;" M. C. C., 1784-1851, II: 161. Rev. Elkannah Winchester was a preacher of the Universalist faith. As payments were still going on for alterations in this room (see My 18), which is referred to in the Minutes (II: 161) as "the great Court Room," it is likely it was not yet ready for use.

"A Release from Samuel Delaplaine & Wife to this Corporation of the Lots of Ground near where the old dwelling House of James Delancy stood in the 7th Ward in trust for the use of the black people as a burial Ground" (see Je 22) is read and approved by the common council, which orders that it be recorded and deposited among the "Corporation Deeds."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 161. See also L. R. K., III: 937. This ground should be distinguished from the old Negroes’ Burying Ground, just north of the wall which was formerly Van Borsum’s land. See O 4/14, 1673; Je 27, 1796.

The common council adopts a report of the road committee on a plan or survey for continuing the Bloomingdale Road (see My 30, 1791) "from the place where the ancient Road terminated at the Bar of Nich. De Peyster which is the place where the dwelling House of Adrian Hoogland formerly stood."

"The details of the survey are entered in the Minutes.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), II: 164.

The common council refers to the street committee a petition for digging out Broadway north of Barley (Duane) St.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), II: 164.

A notice is published that "A meeting is to be held on the 18th (Saturday) at the City Hall to express the detestation of the people against the treaty made with Great Britain."—Daily Adv., Jl 15, 1795; McMaster, II: 218.

"Last Thursday evening and Friday morning [July 16 and 17], notices appeared in all the public papers, requesting a meeting of the citizens, at 12 o’clock on Saturday, for the purpose of joining with our fellow citizens of Boston, who last Monday unanimously adopted resolves start published in the New-York Telegraphic Magazine in New York. This lasted until February, 1799—Ford, Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent., 50.

The secretary of state waits upon John Jay at his home in Broadway, and administers to him the oath of office as governor of the state, after which congratulations are extended to him by a number of citizens. Stephen Van Rensselaer is sworn in as lieutenant-governor.—N. Y. Mag. (1795) 447.

The substance of the Jay treaty with England (see N 19, 1794) is made public in New York.

Notwithstanding that Jay had been inaugurated governor on July 1 (q.v.), the excitement against the treaty, and the denunciation of Jay as the one responsible for it, is intense. At a public meeting in Broad St., Hamilton while defending Jay’s work, was struck in the face with a stone thrown by a member of a mob which had burned copies of the treaty before the house of the British minister. The portrait of Jay was burned, and chalking in large white letters on the walls of a big building were the words: "Damn John Jay! Damn everyone that won’t damn John Jay! Damn everyone that won’t put lights in the windows and sit up all night damning John Jay. An effigy displays Jay supporting a pair of scales which has the treaty on one side and a bag of gold on the other, and saying: "Come up to my price and I will sell you my country."—Political Hist. of the State of N. Y., by DeAlva Stanwood Alexander (N. Y., 1906), I: 65; citing John Jay’s Second Letter on Davidson’s Federalist (N. Y., 1864), 19; Daily Adv., Jl 3, 1795. See also Jl 20; and McMaster, II: 216-26, and authorities there cited.
chronology: the reconstruction period: 1783-1812

1793
a great tumult, about 500 of them drew off again, proceeded to the battery, formed a circle and there burnt the treaty, opposite the government house."—Argus, Jul 20; see also Alexander Anderson's Journal for 1793 (MS.), p. 149-50, in Columbia Univ. Library; Pasko's Old New York, II: 102-3; Grant Thoburn's Fifty Years' Reminiscences of N. Y. (1845), p. 148-50. The chief objections to the treaty were: 1. Not non-renewable; it gave the right of search; it called for no indemnity for the injury done by holding the posts; it yielded advantages no American ought to yield but with his life; it settled principles dangerous to the lives and liberties of the people."—McMaster, History of People of U. S., II: 218-21. For contemporary articles criticizing it, see Greenleaf's N. Y. Journal, Jul 23, 21 29. See also the report of this incident as given in a letter by John Jay to his son, in the Washington Papers, and published in the Richmond of Aug 7, 1793.

1794
A new ferry is established between Catharine Slip, near the ship yards, across to a new stairs, near Mr. Sands' rope walk, on Long Island.—Daily Advertiser, Jul 28, 1795. See also L. M. R. K., III: 942.

1795
The grand jury publishes the statements: "From a minute examination they are sorry to be able to assert, with truth, that they find the markets loaded with filth and garbage to a degree that excited the mingled emotion of fear and disgust; . . . The grand jury also express a very neglected and offensive state, . . . are of opinion that if a regular set of scavengers were appointed to each ward the evil complained of would be considerably removed.

"The Grand Jury also present as a nuisance of the worst sort, the unlimited permission of so many petty Taverns and Grog Shops in the city and its vicinity; these, instead of being an accommo
dation to the public, are considered (at least most of them) as nothing better than haunts of debauchery and nests of vice, and they become the more obnoxious to the peace and good order of the city, their being so generally resorted to on the sabbath day. . . ."—Daily Advertiser, Apr 13, 1795.

1796
John Murray and other residents in the vicinity of St. George's Chapel, "alarmed at some recent Robberies committed in their neighborhood, and conscious of themselves much exposed from the remoteness of their Residence from the usual Stations occupied by the Watchmen, are desirous to erect a Watch-house at their own expense to be placed at the South Corner of the said Chapel, and beg the Corporation will infuse them with one of the City-Watchmen."—From original petition in (metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room) endorsed "read & filed 17th August 1795 regulating funds for further Consideration.

The common council approves a report of the street committee presenting plans for regulating Fisher (Bayard), George, Harman (East Broadway), and Cheapside (Hamilton) Sts.—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 171. It is impossible to identify the George St. here referred to, as five streets were formerly called George St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1000.

Trinity vestry resolves: "That the Committee to Superintend the Building of St Marks Church be directed to proceed with the same until it is under cover and no further."—Trinity Min. (MS.). This is the first mention of this church by these names. It also resolves "That the Committee of Leases take such order respecting levelling the Negro Burial Ground as may be proper."—Trinity Min. (MS.).

The Directory is established in France.—Anderson, op. cit., 221.

Gardiner publishes the Tammany Society's resolutions of June 25 (q.v.), which give him possession of the museum, and adds: "The Museum has, in the course of this summer, undergone an entire new arrangement much for the better, and is daily becoming more useful and pleasing and there has lately been added to it many valuable pieces of nature and art. The literary part has increased with astonishment, and the Library consists of upwards of five hundred volumes, most of which respect the history of this country, and the Proprietor is adding to it daily. Catalogues of this Library is preparing, and when done will be printed, by which it will be found, that it contains the best history of our country that is collected together. The Proprietor, in order to make this Library really useful to his country, requests and privileges every person, who is 21 years of age or upwards, without any expense, to resit to it every day, and read any of the books, or take any abstracts that may suit his purpose, (for this purpose a room is set apart particularly having no connection with the Museum.)"

"The Corporation of this city, ever disposed to encourage patriotic undertakings, and favourably impresscd with the importance of the present, (as being useful and ornamental to the city) they have generously granted the Exchange in Broad-street, for the use of the Museum.

N. B. Any article which it may be wished to present or deposit, will be most thankfully received by the Proprietor."—N. Y. Directory (1795), p. 15. Essentially the same announcement was printed in the Am. Minerva, Ja 29, 1796. See Ja 25, 1796.

Dr. Alexander Anderson becomes physician at Bellevue, to take care of patients suffering from the epidemic (yellow fever).—From his diary, pub. in Pasko's Old N. Y., II: 189, the original MS. being in Columbia Univ. Library. "In 1795, that part of the fire which destroyed the specimen of our calamity was remark.ably distinguished by peculiarity of circumstances and situation (aided by the singular regularity of our rains), seemingly well calculated for the accumulation and decomposition of all kinds of perishable animal and vegetable substances."—Medical Repository (1795), II: 315-25. On 10th (q.v.), Anderson made a report of the deaths and cures at Bellevue. See also the entries in his diary under 1795, S. 9 and 12, 1796, and p. 26, 1796, in the Medical Hospital. For another contemporary account of the epidemic, see Ag 26. See also History of the Yellow Fever, as it appeared in the City of New York in 1795, by Alex. Hosack, Jr., M.D. of N. Y. (Philadelphia, 1797).

Washington approves the Jay treaty (see N 19, 1794), with the advice and consent of the senate. — Senate Journal and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 182-83. See also Windsor, VII: 172, 269, 556, 616-67, 517. McMaster, II: 245, and passim; Gerard, Treatise on the
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1795 Writing to Noah Webster, Dr. E. H. Smith of this city gives Aug. 26 this account of the yellow fever epidemic: "The prevailing fever still continues in the neighborhood where it first broke out. And except in one single instance, I believe, has not been below Rock- near Burling Slip—nor rather in John St. near Burling Slip. . . . The fear of contagion has been so great, that the bodies of persons dying of fever of any kind, have been immediately removed, after death.—Alarm in the City seems to have practically nearly subsided. The disease is hardly to be termed contagious—there not being more than four instances in which there is suspicion of contagion.—Letter from E. H. Smith to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS, in N. Y. P. L. A letter of the same writer (see S 29) shows that he was unduly optimistic when writing to Webster. See Ag 28.

28 The "Committee of Health" reports that 20 persons have died of "the present epidemic" since Aug. 24. They are "so fully persuaded that the disorder with which we are principally, if not altogether along the eastern shore of this city, is a local malady; that they have directed various measures to be pursued for the removal of its most probable sources." They further report that the number of sick has "considerably decreased," and that two only have died "in the last 24 hours."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 29, 1795. A letter of the same date received in Philadelphia from a New York correspondent expresses a different view: "The fever now prevails in Water-street; my family and myself are unfortunately in the midst of it. There are buried from our neighbourhood eight or ten every night.—God only knows what will become of us."—Ibid., S 5, 1795. See S 4.

31 Gov. Mifflin of Pennsylvania issues a proclamation prohibiting all intercourse between Philadelphia and New York for one month, or until the proclamation be revoked, on account of "an infectious disease" (yellow fever), existing in New York. In consequence, Gov. Jay of N. Y. State made an investigation through the Medical Society, the College of Physicians, and the common council, of New York (see S 8), and on Sept. 9 was able to write to Gov. Mifflin an authoritative report. This report, covering extensive correspondence, was published in the Herald, S 90, 1795.

The reason for Gov. Jay's prompt and thorough investigation was that Gov. Mifflin's proclamation, "by exciting alarm throughout this and the neighboring states, and in foreign countries, naturally tends to produce embarrassment to the commerce of this city; and to interrupt that intercourse with the country which is at all necessary to the convenience and intercourse of both."—Ibid. These reports show that, from July 30 to Sept. 8, 59 deaths were reported to the health committee. From Sept. 25 to 28, from 14 to 27 died daily, the number gradually decreasing.—Ibid. See also ibid., S 2 and 9. See, further, S 4.

By the end of October, the epidemic had about disappeared.—Ibid., O 31; N. Y. Jour., O 31. A new building was erected at Bellevue during the sickness.—Herald, N 7, 1795. See also N. Y. Jour., J 1, 1796.

The editor of the Commercial Advertiser contends that the governor of Pennsylvania displays a "most unfriendly disposition" in his proclamation "prohibiting all intercourse by land or water with N. York and Norfolk for the space of one month, or until the order shall be revoked, under the penalty of 500 dollars." This action was taken, it is claimed, "on the authority of private letters, without ever writing to our health committee for a state of facts." The disease "has not proved contagious enough to occasion any general alarm in New-York." The editor adds: "Is this a generous return for 5000 dollars raised in New York to assist the suffering poor of Philadelphia, during their calamity?" (See O 15, 1793.)—Com. Adv., O 4, 1795. Under the same date, the chairman of the health committee writes to the chairman of the board of health of Philadelphia expressing the belief that the proclamation has been made on information that is unfounded, and requesting copies of letters of information received by them, "together with the names of the gentlemen who wrote them."

The hope is also expressed that in the future the Philadelphia legislature will hear the justice to believe them full as capable of controlling disease, the mode of treatment, and the number of deaths. He says: . . . the north-eastern part [of the city] is almost wholly deserted, by the well. Not less than 20,000 have fled.—From the original MS, filed with Miscellaneous MSS. at N. Y. H. S. See also An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in the City of

A treaty of peace and amity is signed by the United States and Algiers. The United States agree to pay a sum of 22,000 "Algerine sequins" (about $1,200) in maritime stores.—U. S. Treaties, Conventions, etc. (1776-1800), 1-6. The cost of the treaty, including the redemption of prisoners, presents to the Algerine government, and gratuities or bribes to officials, was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury as $992,465.25. To have completed the six frigates ordered under the act of March 27, 1794, would have cost $1,142,160.—Wm. VIII, 761; McM aster, II, 176.

Complaints having been made of "great Damage being done by Goats going at large, to the Trees & Shrubs as well in private Gardens as in the Places set apart as public Walks for the Inhabitants," the common council ordains "that it shall not be lawful for any Goats to go at large in any part of this City. Goats found at large shall be thereby forfeited to and become the property of any Person who shall seize & take such Goats." It is made lawful for such person "to kill or destroy or seize & take & appropriate such Goat to his or their own use."—M. C. (1784-1831), II, 176.

Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter of Sept. 6 from Gov. Jay on the subject of the proclamation issued by Gov. Mifflin (see Ag 31) suspending all intercourse between New York and Philadelphia. The common council considers this, together with "a Report made to his Excellency on the 5th Instant by the Medical Society in this City And also a Report made to his Excellency by the Health Committee in this City on this day;" and thereupon resolves that the mayor be requested to inform Gov. Mifflin, in letter, answer to this letter, that he board be informed, the reports correct, and "that a much greater Degree of general Health prevails in this City at present than is usual at this Season of the Year."—M. C. (1784-1831), II, 177.

A society, just formed, "for the purpose of aiding & assisting the Magistrates in the due execution of the Law against the propagation of the Lards Day," is commended by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II, 178. At the next meeting, it was ordered that the law "for the suppression of Immorality," and the ordinance "for the due observance of the Lord's Day called Sunday," be published in the newspapers.—Ibid., II, 179.

Ricketts reopens his "Amphitheatre" on Broadway, the place having "undergone a thorough alteration, with scenery, machinery, decoration, etc."—Greenwood, The Circus (1909), 85. See also N 3, 1794.

An advertisement, published in New York, calls the attention of "Sportsmen" to the "Beaver Pond Races," which are to begin Oct. 14. The course is around the pond, which is at Jamaica, L. I.—Daily Adv., S 15, 1795.

Cornellius and Alexander Tiebout advertise proposals to publish portraits of George Clinton and John Jay. "Engraved by Cornelius Tiebout, Citizen of New-York; now resident in London," and "Taken from original paintings of our celebrated countrymen, Gabriel [sic] Stewart and the late Joseph Wright."—Argus, S 16, 1795.

Aaron Burr writes from Philadelphia to his daughter Theodora: 17 "By this post I received a letter from Colonel Ward, requesting leave to remove his family into my house, Richmond Hill [see Ja 5]. He lives, you may recollect, in the part of the town which is said to be sickly. I could not therefore refuse."—Davis, Memoirs of Aaron Burr, I, 387.

Dr. E. H. Smith writes to Mason Fitch Cogswell, a physician and surgeon of Hartford, Conn., an account of the yellow fever epidemic in New York (for an earlier letter, see Ag 26). He gives proofs, which he believes them full as capable of controlling disease, the mode of treatment, and the number of deaths. He says: . . . the north-eastern part [of the city] is almost wholly deserted, by the well. Not less than 20,000 have fled.—From the original MS, filed with Miscellaneous MSS. at N. Y. H. S. See also An Account of the Epidemic Fever, which prevailed in the City of

The common council orders that the city treasurer "settle with & pay Brockholst Livingston the arrears of Rent due on the Lease of Belle Vue House."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 179.

The common council orders that the Bowling Green be appropriated for the temporary use of the governor.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 180. See Ap 22, 1798.

The council orders payment of $5,000 to the commissioners of the almshouse for the relief of families "distressed & necessitous by reason of the present epidemic Fever in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 180.

The common council appoints a committee "for the erection of a new Stable at the Almus House for the public."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 180. The old one was pulled down on or about Nov. 9, 1792 (g. r.). On Oct. 19, payment of $50,000 on account of the new stable was made (ibid., II: 191), and on Nov. 23 a balance of £591,141½ (ibid., II: 201). Cf. Je 26, 1798.

Mayor Varick reports to the common council the receipt of a letter from Mayor Clarkson of Philadelphia, enclosing a donation of $5,000 from the citizens of that city "to be applied to the use of the Poor and distressed of your City.

The letter recalls the "generous Assistance" of New York (see O. 11, 1791) at the time of "our Affliction two years ago"—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 181. Mayor Clarkson's letter appears also in N. Y. Com. Adv., O. 8, 1795, together with a letter of thanks from Mayor Varick. For the first application of the fund, see M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 192, 197, 212.

The council orders the making of an ordinance "for the Regulation of the Teas Water Men in order that they may be compelled to assist in supplying the Engines with Water in case of Fire."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 185.

The effect of the yellow fever epidemic on the city is thus described to Noah Webster by a New York correspondent: "The City is entirely deserted, no business of any kind going on, every day has the appearance of requiring the fall ships to arrive every day which I suppose will bring the Merchants to town. I am afraid that your return to town would be attended with danger as the Physicians here say that the infected air would have a greater effect on a person coming from the Country than on those who have remained in town."—Letter of Joseph Dudley Webb to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L.

Anderson gives the following "List of Deaths & Cures this season" at Bellevue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Dead</th>
<th>Cured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Aug. 5 to 31</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Oct. 1 to 10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>115</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29 remaining under care.

—A. Anderson's Jour. for 1795 (M.S.), 217. On Aug. 24 (g. t.), Anderson had been appointed physician at Bellevue.

On account of the crowded condition of the bridewell, which is partly occupied by paupers from the almshouse, the common council orders that the ground-floor of the jail be fitted up for the confinement of vagrants.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 185, 191. On Jan. 2, the balance of the city's account for repairs to the jail, to the amount of £777.10½, was paid.—Ibid., II: 208.

Anderson says: "the City begins to look more lively—numbers are flocking in."—A. Anderson's Jour. for 1795 (M.S.), 225. On Oct. 24, he recorded: "The City begins to resume its usual appearance and a revival of business accompanies the return of health."—Ibid., 228. For a condensed account of the epidemic in New York, see 1795.

The common council orders that the pavement of Greenwich St. be completed "to the Fence at the Battery," also that the pavement "of the South side of the Street between Kennedy's House & the Battery" be completed, and made to meet that of Greenwich St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 192.

"By reason of the great sickness in this City and the absence of many of the inhabitants the collection of Monies, on the Tax for supporting the Poor & other contingencies, has not been equal to the sums required for defraying the current Expenditures." The common council therefore orders that the city treasurer negotiate a loan of $3,000 at the Bank of New York.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 192-93, 196. It should be observed that, at this period, both the pound and the dollar are used in the various financial records of the city. Regarding the introduction of the dollar, see 11 June 1785, N. Y. P. L.

R. Taylor makes "A Map of a parcel of Land belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Peter Warren lying at Greenwich in the Outward of the City of New York, plotted to a scale of 200 feet to an inch." It shows "Abbington Road or Love Lane," "The Shoot Road," "Warren Road," "Southampton Road," "Fitz-Roy Road," "Great Kill Road," "Union Road," "Old Greenwich Lane," and "Slusher Road." The original map is preserved with the Warren papers in the N. Y. H. S.; see also A. Pl. 5b, Vol. III.

Mayor Varick informs the common council of his intention to purchase "about twenty Acres of the Common Lands (situate on the North side of the Land on which the House commonly called the Dove Tavern near the five Mile stone) whenever the Board shall be disposed to sell those Lands." The application is referred to the land committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 196.

The mayor lays before the board a letter of Nov. 9 from the inhabitants of Southwark (Philadelphia), expressing sympathy for the sufferers of the citizens of New York. While rejoicing to hear "of the restoration of Health to the Inhabitants" of this city, they have collected, and send to the mayor, the sum of $505.25 "for the use of the sick & sufferers."—From the late malignant Fever.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 197-98.

The health committee having applied for an advance of $3,000 to defray the expenses of Bellevue Hospital, $400 is so advanced "out of the Revenue fund to be charged to the State of New York."—M. C. C., II: 198.

Isaac Stoughton, "late Chairman of the Committee for purchasing Materials for the erection of a new Alms House," renders an accounting of the expenditure of part of the moneys put into his hands. Referred to committee of accounts.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 198, 200. See, further, P. I., My 16, 1796.

Because his lot is not "new made Ground agreeable to the Words of the Law," the common council refuses to permit Jas. W. Lent "to erect his Building over the Water on Flies and to fill in the Lot at a future Day."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 196, 198.

The common council having referred to a committee, on Oct. 26, a petition from Haines & Thompson "to erect Stairs at the White Hall Slip for the accommodation of the Staten Island & Eliz. Town Boats," the committee reports that proposals have been made "by Persons interested in the Passage Boats from Staten Island & Eliz. Town, to erect a Pier at the South East point of the Battery for a Landing Place, and to erect a Bridge to extend from the said Pier along the Battery on the West side of Whitehall Slip to the Street in front of the Slip, as a Passage to and from the said landing place." The board, however, is of the opinion that it would be improper to order or consent to the erection of any Wharf or other Building on the West side of Whitehall Slip lest it might be construed to interfere with the Reservation in the Charter respecting the Soil in the River round the Battery.

It is also determined "that a convenient Stairs ought to have been made in the Wharf or Pier on the East side of the Slip opposite to front Street as a landing Place for the passage Boats." It is ordered that the committee attend to "the making of a Stairs in the body of the Wharf on the East side of that Slip and to be forever kept up & maintained in good Order at the Expense of the Grantee of his Assigns of the Lot adjoining to the Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 192, 198-99.

The common council, "being under the necessity of making large advances of Money to discharge the Expences of the Health Committee & Bellevue Hospital incurred during the late Epidemic Fever in this City," orders that the treasurer negotiate a further loan with the Bank of New York (see O. 26) of $5,000, to be covered by city bond.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 200. See, further, N. 30.

The common council orders that the committee on repairs to the city hall "take order for completing the lower Room, for the use of the Clerk of the Supreme Court," —M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 200.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1797. The city surveyors, Casimir Th. Goernich, Evert Baucelen, Jr., and B. Taylor, petitioned the common council for larger fees, claiming that the legal price of eight shillings "for laying out a House Lott is insufficient for their subsistence. They also state "That the Duties of their Office, in consequence of the extension of the City, requiring much more Thought and Attention than heretofore, are prevented thereby from embarking in any other Concern . . . whereby they might improve their Circumstances", for the purpose of collecting the waters thereof, for the use of Mills and that such Dam should be the foundation of the Bridge to be built across the said River. He "is desirous to commence the building of the said Mill Dam & Bridge early in the approaching Spring." Therefore solicits the "Corporation to confirm the Grant, so that he may legally go on to dam & pond the Waters of that River and of course cover with it, the said Lake, upon this Hyde’s account between high & low water mark and as it would be of consequence to the early prosecution of this undertaking that the Contracts for the necessary Timber should be made this Fall, before the Hudson River is shut with Ice, & the communication stopped, he hopes the Corporation will come to as speedy a determination upon this subject as their convenience will admit of." From MS. copy of the Coles Times in metal file No. 20, city clerk’s record-room.

On Nov. 30, this representation was referred to the street committee.

M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 202. On March 7, 1796, the common council approved the committee’s report favouring the petition.

Ibid., II: 233. See, further, Je 13, 1796. A public dinner is given at the city’s expense in celebration of the evacuation of the city by the British. John Hyde’s account for (£40) was paid Dec. 10.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 204. This day had been designated by Gov. Jay as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, particularly for the cessation of the plague of yellow fever. The proclamation was issued on his own authority, without legislative provinice, and was the first so issued by a governor of the state. It was immediately assailed by Democratic newspapers, although he gave ample reasons for issuing it. His recommendation that there be a prayer for the preservation "of the valuable life and usefulness of the President of the United States" was represented as an insult to those who differed from the governor as to the value of Washington’s life and the extent of his usefulness.—Life of John Jay, by his son William Jay (1833), I: 353-366. See also Daily Advertiser, N 11, 1795.

The common council orders the treasurer to negotiate with the Bank of New York for a further loan (see N 23) of £4,000, to be applied "towards discharging the Debts incurred by the said Committee during the late epidemic Fever in this City," and orders that a bond to the bank for that amount be prepared.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 201. The common council appoints a committee "to treat with Mr. Brockholst Livingston as to the purchasing of him the rest of Bellevue Hospital & Land" (see S 10, 1794)—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 202.

Repairs to the "Mud Drudge" cost the city £200.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 202. On Dec. 10, a payment of £75 was made for "Wages &c. in working the Mud Drudge."—Ibid., II: 204. A Saturday afternoon in the latter months that "White and all of the Mud Drudge Act £357.18 s. 6 d." On Feb. 15, £717.17 s. was paid for repairs.—Ibid., II: 218. On Sept. 3, 1798, an account of £430.17 s. was paid for "For Works the Mud Drudge in clean up the public Ships."—Ibid., II: 467.

Dec. The common council orders that Abram Van Gelder, chairman of the lamp committee, "continue in the use of the Room in the Building which contains the latter lamp-records."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 203. He died in April, 1796, and his son Abr. Jr., succeeded him in this office.—Ibid., II: 234. Specifications are prepared under direction of the street committee for the regulation of "Broadway from Barkeley Street to the Archd Bridge," and of various other streets. These were not entered in the minutes until June 26, 1797. They state that the "arched bridge will remain at it’s present height being 10 feet 7 inches above the surface of the Meadow."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 760.

Five British vessels of war "ride, opposite our Fort." They are the "Theesis," of 38 guns; "Cleopatra," of 26; "Hussar," of 28; "Spencer," of 25; and "Esperance," of 18 guns. "The city is now well guarded from the Algerines."—Argus, D 10, 1795. See also descript. of Pl. 56, I: 421. Regarding the relations of the U. S. and other nations with Algiers see Dict. of U. S. Hist, by Jameson, title, "Algerine War." See also Mr 27, 1794. The common council orders "that the Clerk make the usual Publication in the News Papers against the firing of Guns &c on the approach of the New-Year."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 205. During the year 1795, the vessels entering this port from foreign ports numbered 941.—See Am. Gazeteer (1797), article "New-York City."
The city directory for 1796 contains a view of the "New City Tavern," at the present 115 Broadway.

The New York directory of this year contains the name of P. C. Verger. The only known state of Verger is "The Triumph of Liberty," a fine folio plate in the French manner, signed "Engraved by P. C. Verger, Nov. 1796." Stauffer is doubtless in contending that Verger was not a copperplate engraver, that this plate was engraved in France for the American market, and that it was brought over here by Verger and published by him in New York.—Stauffer, *Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel*, 1811. The author of the collection partly based on this rare, ambitious, and beautiful print.

In an address to the senate and assembly, Gov. Jay says: "It continues to be worthy of consideration how far the severe penalties prescribed by our laws in particular cases admit of mitigation; and whether certain establishments for confining, employing, and reforming convicts will not immediately become indispensable."

"Senate Jour. (1796), 6. On Jan. 7, a committee was appointed by the senate "to consider and report upon that part of his Excellency's Speech relating to establishments for confining, employing and reforming Criminals."—Ibid. (1796), 7. See Ja 28.

The common council appoints a committee "to report a Regulation for the Burial Ground commonly called the Potter's field" (see Ap 4 and O 16, 1796)—M. C. (1796-1811), II. 204. On Jan. 13, the committee appointed to apprise John With the able Person as Grave Digger at and to have the Charge of the Potter's field, reported that they had agreed with David Marshall.—Ibid. II: 210.

A New York advertisement of this date reads: "History of New-York. A Continuation of Smith's History of the Late province now State of New-York, containing all the interesting events that took place between the years 1732 and 1792—will be published in this city in the course of the year."—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 18, 1796.

It was not published, however, until 1829 (q.v.).

An advertisement informs the public that on Jan. 25 at Belvedere House there "will be performed an Evening's Entertainment, of Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of the Managers of the Old City Concert. The Vocal parts by Miss Broadway. After the Music, a fine Ball, Where the city band will attend Between the Musical performance and the ball, tea and coffee will be given gratis. Tickets of admission, only one dollar each. . . .—*Am. Minerva*, Ja 23, 1796.

The city treasurer presents to the common council an estimate of the expected public expenses (the budget), of the city and county of New York, for the year ending June 18, 1796—M. C. (1784-1815), II: 208-9. Cf. *Ja* 5, 1795; *Ja* 9, 1797.

Gardiner Baker invites the common council to visit his museum, promising "to shew a very pleasing Philosophical Experiment with Electrical Fluid united with Inflammable air, the Effect will be Shewn with a brass Cannon." He adds: "I have the pleasing satisfaction to inform You, that the Museum has lately become entirely my own property. The Tammany Society having given me the whole of their property under certain Conditions [see Ja 25, 1795], and I hope from this Circumstance that the same will under the Patronage of your Board, and an Interested Public, become ornamental, to our City, our Country, and myself."—Miscell. M.S. (Box B), in N. Y. H. S.

The committee appointed to consider Gov. Jay's recommendation regarding criminals (see Ja 6) reports to the senate that in its opinion "bills ought to be brought in for reforming the Criminal Code, of this state, and erecting state prisons for the reception of convicts." This being agreed to, a bill "for erecting State Prisons," and another "for the more effectual prevention of crimes," are introduced.—*Senate Jour. (1796), 23. On Feb. 15, the bills were consolidated into one.—Ibid. (1796), 39. This was passed by the legislature on March 26 (q.v.). Bills having the same titles as those introduced on Jan. 28 had been under discussion in 1795 (q.v., Mr 17 and Ap 1), but failed to pass.

A report from the department of war, regarding the fortifications of the ports and harbours of the United States, shows that "Governor's Island has been fortified with a fort made of earth and two storeys, provided with protection, partly lined with brick, partly with stone, two air-furnaces, a large powder magazine, and a barracks for the garrison; the whole Completed."—*Gen. of the U. S. (Phil).* Ja 28, 1796. This became Fort Jay.—See O 19, 1798.

The common council appoints a committee "on the subject of supplying this City with fresh Water," and orders that it advertise for proposals.—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 212. See Ap 20.

At a meeting of the commissioners of the almshouse and bridge, a report is adopted showing that in 1784 there were 114 boarders in the almshouse who were natives of Ireland; now there are 148, the expense of whose support is over $6,000 a year. They express alarm at the growing expense of the department, "arising, not so much from the increase of our own poor, as from the prodigious influx of indigent foreigners into this city." As the department is caring for 770 paupers, at an annual expense of $31,570, they advise that the city act to reduce the amount of the legislature to support the poor. This report being read in common council on Feb. 5, it was ordered that 200 copies be printed in handbills. One of these is now preserved in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room, see reproduction in *M. C.* (1784-1811), II: 212-13.

On Jan. 15, 1798, the commissioners presented to the common council a report of a similar condition, when it was ordered that another handbill be printed and sent with a petition to the legislature, asking for relief.—Ibid., 416.


Trinity vestry resolves to determine "at their next Meeting . . . the propriety of procuring a Clock and Bell for St. Paul's Church, and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church."—*Trin. Misc. (M.S.).* A similar resolution had been passed on April 11, 1799 (q.v.). See also Ap 11, 1796.

A newspaper advertisement reads: "Theater. The Public, are respectfully informed, that the entertainments for the season will commence on Wednesday, Feb. 10, with the favorite Comedy, of the Provok'd Husband, or, The Journey to London. . . . To which will be added The Spoil'd Cudl. . . .

"N. B. The house has been new ornamented, and thoroughly aired."—*Am. Minerva*, F 8, 1796.

A map of the property of Trinity Church Corporation from Broadway to the Hudson River and between Rector and Thames Sts., bears this date. It is filed in the bureau of topography, before president's office, as map No. 111.

The street committee reports to the common council "A Description, from an actual Survey made, of the outer [West] Street, along the West side of this City, which is to be the breadth of seventy feet and beyond which no Grants ought to be made nor Buildings erected." It is entered in full in the minutes: "Beginning at the center of the arch'd Bridge over the Run of Water called the Bounded Killite or Rivule 6 of the same. . . .

The same committee also reports "an alteration in the permanent Line of the outer [South] Street in front of the City on the East River, as was agreed to on the 7th of April 1795." (q.v.). The description of this alteration is also entered in full.—M. C. (1784-1815), II: 214-15.

The committee on the Commons lands reports "That they have had a Survey made of the Commons contemplating that the same may hereafter be improved as part of the City, to which end they have had Streets regularly laid down. They are unanimously of Opinion that the best Mode of improving the same is to sell at public Vendue the one half and to leave the other for the Term of twenty one Years." The reasons for this belief are stated, and sales are estimated. One of these terms is that the part sold shall be subject to an annual Rent of one bushel of Wheat per Acre." This was amended at the next meeting of the board to read "Your Bushels for each Block or Square per Annum." It is the committee's opinion that the contemplated sale and lease should be made as soon as convenient, "that those who may be induced to buy may have it in their Power to improve the same before the next Summer when the Committee believe the alarm occasioned by the late Epidemic will induce many to buy and improve and thereby tend to encrease the value of the public property." The board agrees to the report, and requires that the committee take order for carrying it into effect, and that the Sale commence at the City Hall on the 15th March next" (see, however, changes of date on Mar. 7, etc.)—M. C. (1784-1811), II: 218-24, 247, 249-50; and A. Pl. 9, Vol. III.

The board also orders that the same committee "direct that the middle Road be laid out of the breadth of one hundred feet."—
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1796
Feb.
10
15

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Proprietors of the Ground through which the contemplated Canal is to pass from the fresh Water Pond into Hudson River, and to report the Result."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 217; describes.

Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540, and of P. 85-9, III, 560. This was Jay's suggestion of March 12, 1792 (q. t.). See, further, Mr. 14.

"The commissioners of the sluicehouse lottery report that at least 6,000 remain in their hands unsold (see also Jl 27), and that John Rogers and his associates have made an offer to purchase all of them at $10 each, on certain terms, provided the drawing of the lottery be postponed to the first Monday in April. The board agrees, provided the tickets continue to be sold to the inhabitants at $10 each to March first.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 217.

Joseph Delacroix buys from the ministers, et al., of the Dutch Reformed Church, for $5,550, a plot of ground on the east side of Broadway (No. 112), between Pine and Cedar Sts. (now covered by the Equitable building).—Libre Delds, LXXXIV: 63. Here he established a garden restaurant, and engaged in the business of a caterer for 10 years. For a history of the ground and Delacroix's enterprise, see N. Y. Times, N 29, 1912; L. M. R. K., III: 581. He sold the plot on April 28, 1856, for $100,000.—Libre Delds, CCCL: 604. See, further, F. 22, 1797.

The following advertisement appears in a paper under the heading "Tea Water Works!": "The Corporation of the city of New York, having determined that it would be expedient to supply the city with good water, by means of water works and having appointed a committee of their body [see Fl 1], to report the proper plan for carrying their intentions into immediate effect. The committee do hereby give public notice that they are ready and will be happy to communicate with any person or persons on the subject and to confer with them on the best plan for promoting so desirable an improvement as the one contemplated."—Am. Merc., Feb. 1796.

"A Project or Proposal of Mons' Mainshin [Mangio] & Brother Enginiers for making a Dock or Bason in the low Grounds at the fresh Water Pond as a safe Harbor for Shipping & to drain off the Water from that Quarter into the Rivers" being read, the common council orders that it "be taken into consideration with the subject of the contemplated Canal from the fresh Water Pond into Hudson River" (see Mr. 13, 1795).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 218. The text of the original document, lithoeth unpublished, is given herewith in full:

"Sketch of a project to construct Docks in the interior of the town, in new york

"When a nation is enlightened, sickness grows a-pace, and wise men are appointed to provide for the public happiness, then great projects are to be Executed.

"under the influence of heaven born Liberty, artists unfolding their ideas, enjoy themselves in presenting them to the knowing men, who do not fail to forward and protect such projects, as calculated to increase the happiness of Society.

"the city of new york appears to be designed as the future center and metropolis of commercial world; as lying at the mouth of two large and Beautiful rivers, on which are imported from the remotest interior parts the productions of fertile and daily improved countries, and commanding an extensive Bay the safest and most strongly defended in the union.

"the author of nature in Bestowing so many advantages on the same spot, should perhaps have left his work imperfect, if it were without a place fit to receive the shipping and shelter them against wind and ice.

"Eager to cooperate in as much as it stands in our power, to the splendour of so an interesting city, we have Conceived a project corresponding to many useful ends, and therefore deserving the most serious attention of the ruling men. The aim of it, is to multiply the commercial means, to facilitate the manufacturing intercourse, to make the air purer and more salubrious, and not only clean an infectious spot that Begets yearly distempers, But convert it to public uses so that it should increase the riches, and salubritie of the town.

"that project is to dig, in the place in the rear of the rope-yard where lies now a stagnant and mephitical pond, a Basin large enough to contain the whole of the Merchants, to give to it such form as make it useful to many purposes, and to open canals Between the north and east river, so that the ebb and flow should make that place very healthy,—that Basin would Contribute to the enlargement of the town By Carrying the trade in the center, and the ships would Be sheltered against the too frequent damages and losses which happen on both Rivers[.]

"that project would be of an immense Benefit to the town By vastly enhancing the price of surrounding land, making every point fit for commercial Businesss, and affording the most convenient place to suit stores upon.

"By a strict examen, and some operations on the ground we are thoroughly convinced of the possibility of that great project.

"We will now draw But the sketch of the work, the particulars of which shall Be given when the project will have been agreed to, and settled.

"it should Be dug a large dock in the Back part of the teas-water pump, and smaller one on the side of north River, the former for the ships to lie in sheltered, the latter to construct, Repair, and careen them.

"these docks should be disposed in such way, as By means of gates, to Be shut and open at will, to Receive much or less water, and what would Be Vastly commodious, the small dock wanting chiefly But Little water would have it, when the large one would have its water levelled with the highest tide.

"as it is essential to such projects to be as profitable as possible, the waters of Both Basins should not only Be daily Refired and in their flooding carry away the slacks of that part of the town. But the upward and retrograde motion of the tide, could set a going civil, or military manufactures established on mechanical ways, and consequently encrease By so much the opulence of the town.

"although it should Be necessary that the town in that part should be intersected with canals, the facility of communications would By no means Be obstructed, on the contrary the construc-

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tion of them in the same time when they would be a fine prospect, should afford proper sewers the town generally wants of.

"the earth extracted By digging, could Be applied to raise the ground of some streets, to level some other; and to many useful purposes. But to Be shore now we think that the proposed establishment is not only good in itself, But absolutely necessary, in order to Make the town salubrious, which is not liable to contagious distempers But Because it is not sufficiently ordained.

"such advantages as we have shortly Related are deserving of the most serious attention; and the expenses the project will occasion, can not comparatorize its immense utility for in that hypothesis, new york could Boast to unite all conveniences for an immense trade, private manufactories to carry it on, other public and military necessity to afford whatever necessary less dry, war, and fortification; a pure and salubrious air; elegant Buildings and constructions, and shortly everything Requisted to contend, any outvie any chief city in the world.

"it would Be no doubt a tripping objection to say that By putting this project in to execution, the tea water pump should Be destroyed, such an inconveniency could not withstand the more momentous advantages Resulting from the docks; and Besides that loss can be made up By a torrent of fresh water that can Be directed in the town, upon what we shall enter in some explanation if thought necessary.

"If By that sketch our project is considered as useful one, we shall explain the particulars of it, and geometrically demonstrate that it can be effected. if on the contrary the circumstances prevent to put it in actual execution, we shall Remain comforted. By thinking that in our endeavours to Be useful to the public good, we have conceived it and found the Reasons of its possibility.

"New york february 15, 1796

"Mangio Brothers

"engineer"


A few years later, John McComb, Jr., in collaboration with one of the Mangio brothers, won the competition for the design of the present city hall.—See A. P. 24, 1800.

The "Gates of the Enclosed Ground in front of the Alms Hs" are out of order, and "the Ground Trees" are injured by
Cows & other Creatures getting in." The common council takes steps to correct this, advancing £100 "towards Repairs to the Gates & filling in the Enclosed Ground in front of the Alms H."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 219-21.

The last fetal issue of the Gazette Francaise et Americaine appears. With the succeeding issue the size was reduced to quarto, the title changed to Gazette Francaise, and the paper printed wholly in French.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 450-51. See My 5, 1797.

"Some French Performers, lately arrived in this city, respectfully inform the public, they mean to give Two Performances, the first to take place on Thursday Evening, March 3d—The Entre- tainments will consist of—One small French Peice, two Ballet Pantomimes, and several Dances. Messrs. Hallam and Hodgkinson, respectfully inform the public in general, that having received application for the use of the Theatre for two nights, on behalf of some French Comedians, and being assured they possess gentlemen who can make people laugh, they mean to perform, on non-regular play nights. —Am. Minerva, Mr 2, 1796.

"The committee appointed to report upon the repairs needed by the Fly Market informs the common council that "the upper & middle Market require new Floors and the latter a new Roof... and also that the upper part of the Market is in great need of new paving." As these repairs would afford only temporary relief, the committee suggests "that the upper Market should be raised & widened and the present Roof which is in good Condition be supported by Brick Pillars & cilleled with Lath & Plaister & that the Pavement should be raised along the Market so as to give descent for the Water towards the Houses instead of the Market and that these Alterations should be made as soon as the Season will admit." The middle market "should have a very temporary Repair till next Season when it should be rebuilt in a corresponding manner." The committee is directed to carry out the repairs suggested.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 222-23. See My 16 and 18, Jl 25, Ag 22.

The street committee reports that they "have viewed the Place where John B. Coles purposes to erect the Bridge or Dam" (see N 4, 1795), and favour the grant to him on reasonable terms.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 225. For the board's terms, see Jl 13.

The common council orders "that the Sale of the Common Lands (see F 10) be postponed 'til Tuesday the 19th day of April next."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 223. On April 11, it was further postponed to May 10, a longer time than was expected being required to stake out the lots "agreement to the numbers on the Map of the Common Lands" (see A. Pl. 9, Vol. III).—Ibid., II: 225. On Nov. 22, the land committee reported the sale, in June, of 58 lots for £17,600.—Ibid., II: 304-5.

"As to the state of society, you will find more English men and English manners in this place than in any other on the continent, yet divested of that reserve and haut ton so prevalent in the old country. There is a society of merchants that meet every Saturday at the Belvidere—a house most pleasantly situated on a hill a little way out of the city, and commanding a fine view of the adjacent country."

—Jour. of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of No. Am. in 1796 and 1797 (London, 1861), 120-23.

Thomas Marshall writes from Paterson, N. J. to Mayor Varick: "An Advertisement in the New York papers announcing the intention of the Corporation to adopt some more eligible Plan of Supplying the City with Sea Water [see F 20], has induced me to take the Liberty of addressing you in the present Instance. If I understand the Advertisement right, the Committee are only delegated with the powers of Enquiry or Investigation, and of..."
Course cannot come to any Conclusion that may be decisive either as to the person to be charged with the Superintendent of the prison, or the precise System to be adopted to Accomplish the Object Contemplated. However Sir from the Views I have been able to take of the Matter, I am induced to conclude that the Aid of a Steam Engine will be deemed Essentially Necessary, under this Impression (I beg leave to assure you Sir with the Utmost diffidence of my own Merits) I ground a great part of my pretensions to the magnitude and extensive Undertakings, and in some of them Steam Engines have been used, the Construction and Management of which I flatter myself equally to— I have been about five years in America & Plan'd, Constructed and Directed the Cotton Mill and its Complicated Machinery & Water Works for the Manufacture at Paterson—for fourteen Years past I have been in the Constant habit of Superintending Blacksmiths, Turners, Millwrights, Labourers &c &c and am tolerably well Acquainted with what is done by the respective Tradesmen and Labourers in this Country for a Days Work—the Method of Making Models for both Iron and brass Castings I am perfectly familiar with, and my Conduct and Capacity for what I undertook for the Society can be easily known from Mr Hamilton, Mr Low, Mr. Barbour and any other of our Directiors in New York. My time will expire with this Company next Month, when I flatter myself I shall be able to procure from the Board of Directors when duly Convened, an honorable testimonial of my Services, thus Sir I have taken the Liberty of troubling you, and respectfully Soliciting your Vote in my favour, if upon further Investigation I may be deemed proper for the Office."—229.

To the original letter in Tomlinson Coll, deposited by Mercantile Library Ass'n in N.Y. P. L. No action appears to have been taken on Marshall's proposal.

John Minshull presents to the common council "his Remarks in writing on the subjects of cleansing this City and supplying it with fresh Water."—Ref.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 223.

The mayor issues warrants for the revenue fund be charged to the state of New York, to be applied towards disbursing the expenses of the health committee, and f24812 8 (out of the fund received from Philadelphia), "towards the Relief of Persons who become necessitous by the Epidemic Fever last Summer."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 226.

A large lock and key for the jail cost £10.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 226. The collection of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. contains the key of one of the jail locks.

Announcement is published that a fox hunt will be held on "this Island" on Saturday, March 26. "The dogs will be cast off at Kissing bridge at day break." On the 24th, the hunt will take place at Jamaica, L.I., where the dogs will be "cast off at Rhodes Swamp at sunrise."—Ib. Minera, Mr 24, 1796.

The legislature passes "An Act more effectually to secure the Port of New York." A harbour-master is to be appointed, whose duties are defined in the act.—Laws of N. Y. (1796), chap. 41 (Webster; III: 182).

The British sloops of war "Jean Bart" (28 guns) and "Spencer" arrive at New York. On April 7, the frigate "Hussar" came in.—N. Y. Jour., Apr 8, 1796; Argus, Apr 5, 1796.

The common council appoints a committee to examine the lots "lately filled in on the East River between the Exchange & Coopers' Landing to determine whether they will bear foundations for Buildings of Stone or Brick."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 229.

The common council orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay the commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell £1,000 on account for the almshouse.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 229. See also J6, 1794. A summary of subsequent payments is as follows: In 1796: £7, £3,000; J1 11, £1,200; J1 25, £5,000; Apr 10, £7,500; Apr 22, £2,000; May 29, £5,000; S 5, £1,000; S 12, £1,000; S 19, £1,000; O 3, £2,500; O 24, £4,000; N 9, £3,000; D 5, £2,000.—Ib. 229, 253, 286, 260, 274, 276, 278, 279, 286, 297, 300, 308. In 1797: J1 15, £1,000; Mr 13, £1,000; My 29, £1,000; J1 12, £6,000; D 27, £9415.—Ibid., III: 319, 339, 353, 366, 414. In 1799: My 13, £59115.—Ibid., III: 545.

An act of the legislature is passed "for the more effectual Prevention of Evidences of Fire to regulate Buildings in the City of New York." It repeals certain former acts for the same purpose; and provides that all buildings more than 25 feet high (two stories) shall be built of stone or brick, with a party or fire wall rising 12 inches above the roof, and "shall be covered, except the flat roof thereof, with tile or slate, or other safe material against fire, and not with boards or shingles, and that the flat of any roof may be covered with boards or shingles. Provided such flat do not exceed two equal fifth parts of the space of such roof, and there be erected around the same flat a substantial balcony or ballustrade." The law does not apply to roofs, spires, and cupolas of churches and other public buildings; nor to buildings erected since March 31 and before Sept. 1, 1796, not exceeding 25 feet in height; nor to buildings situated north of a line drawn from the outlet of Liensperg's Mill, eastward along the north side of North River, to R. Livingston's and Abraham Carman's houses.—Laws of N. Y. (1796), chap. 55. The original petition to the legislature for the passage of a law against the erection of wooden buildings within certain limits is preserved in the Emmet Coll. (item No. 11637–89), in N. Y. P. L. These laws are among the earliest forerunners of modern fire Ordinances.

The treasurer of the state is ordered to pay to the society of the hospital "the sum of one thousand pounds annually for the term of four years in addition to the sum directed to be paid to the said society for the term of five years [see March 31, 1795] the first annual payment of the said sum of one thousand pounds to be immediately advancd by the treasurer of the state and directed to discharge their debts and make necessary repairs to the said hospital."—Laws of N. Y. (1796), chap. 57. The provision was renewed for an additional five years on March 7, 1800.—Ibid. (1800), chap. 21.

The five-year grant of £750 per annum to Columbia College for the payment of salaries (see Ap 11, 1792) is extended by the legislature for two more years.—Laws of N. Y. (1796), chap. 57.

Trinity vestry again resolves "that a Clock and Bell be procured for St Pauls Chapel and a Ring of Bells for Trinity Church," and a committee is appointed to procure them.—Trim. Min. (MS.). The clock and the bells did not arrive until Jan. 31, 1799 (q.v.).

Owners of lots "on front Street between the Crane Wharf & Pecks Slip" petition "that the said Street may be opened to Pecks Slip." Referred to street committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1812), II: 239. The committee passes "An Act to admit into the Lots lately filled in there, to determine whether they will bear foundations for Buildings of Brick or Stone."—Ibid., II: 250.

For the purpose of widening Beaver Lane, the city buys lots of John Delafield, and one of Henry King which is at the corner of Broadway.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), III: 230, 235, 235, 245, 269, 273.

The committee on the North River ferries reports that it has "sold" them at public auction. The Paulus Hook ferry went to John Holden for 3 years at an annual rental of £500; and the "Hobook" ferry to Joseph Smith for 3 years at £120. "The Purchasers were put under bonds. The conditions require that each ferry 'be provided with two large Boats for the convenience of Horses and Carriages' and two Row Boats for the convenience of Passengers. The service is 'from Sunrise till 9 OClock at Night from the 1st May to the 12th October, and are not to be excluded from double Ferriage after Sunset.' The lessees are to keep the stairs at the landing-places in repair.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), III: 213.

At a meeting of the commissioners appointed to build a state prison, it is ordered that Isaac Stountenburg inquire of the common council to determine whether they will bear foundations for Buildings of Stone or Brick."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), II: 229.
The common council appoints a committee "to locate a proper Piece of Ground for a place of Intermittent & to treat with the Proprietor as to the Price."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 240. See, further, Ap 10, 1797.

The common council pays $200 "towards the rebuilding of the Fly Market."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 242. The specifications for the new improvements were projected on March 7 (q.v.). See My 30.

The common council having ordered on May 16 that the clerk prepare an ordinance "to prohibit the sale of Horses at Auction in the vicinity of the Tontine Coffee House," such an ordinance is presented and passed, entitled "A Law to prohibit the selling of Horses in certain Parts of Wall Street & Water St."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 239, 240. See, further, Ap 10, 1797.

The common council appoints a committee to "contract for the sinking of a new Block at the Corporation Wharf North River," and appropriates $300 towards it.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 240, 242. On May 30, repairs were decided upon instead of a new block.—Ibid., II: 244. As to the probable character of the "block," see My 1, 1793.

The French frigate "Insurgent" (6 guns) arrives at New York from "Cap Francais." "The Insurgent is one of the Brest fleet."—N. T. Jur., My 31, 1796. She left on June 26.—Ibid., Je 28, 1796.

Several inhabitants having petitioned "against placing any part of the Fly Market in Front Street," the common council ordered that the Committee for rebuilding the Fly Market take order for disposing of the Materials of the old Building.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 243. The original petition is in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, further, Jl 25.

The committee appointed on May 16 (q.v.) reports a "Plan of the new Alms-House," and the board orders that the committee "take order for the building thereof, as to the Labor & Workmanship by Contract And that they take the necessary Means for purchasing Materials and to appoint a proper Person for that Purpose and to superintend the erection of the House The Stories to be of the following Height viz* Cellar 9 feet—1st Story 10 feet. 2nd 10 feet & 3rd 9 feet."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 243-44. See, further, Je 29, 27, and Ag 22.

Wm. Alexander Duer, in his reminiscences (pp. 46-49), describes in detail Fitch's experiments on the Collect with his steamboat, in the summer of this year. This description opens as follows:—"Passing on one occasion with a companion across the fields near the 'Kellk,' we were startled by a sound which, for the moment, I mistook for the blowing of a shawl of porpoises which had found their way from the river. But on proceeding to the bank overlooking the pond in the rear of Broadway, we descried a boat, which I supposed at first to be on fire, but soon perceived that not to be the case, as her movements were regular, and produced by paddle-wheels at her sides, which, in my wisdom, I supposed to be driven by the smoke issuing in a thick volume from her pipe, after the manner of the Jack for roasting, in my father's kitchen." A more complete extract from the reminiscences will be found in Vol. I, in the description of Pl. 54-b, where a map of the Collect and its surroundings and a drawing of Fitch's boat are reproduced and described.

A new theatre is opened at "Free-masons Hall, at the house of Mr. Martling, No. 87, Nassau street, corner of George [Spence] street opposite the Brick Meeting."—Am. Minerva, Je 3, 1796. For Martling's Tavern, see Mr. R. K., III, 7.

John Jay writes to Mayor Varick:—"Considering the works erected on Governor's Island, and the obvious objections to having a lazaretto near a garrison, I am solicitous to procure some other place for that purpose. . . . As Bedloe's Island, which belongs to the Corporation, has hereforebeen used and considered as a proper place for the purpose I think it would be agreeable both to the State and to the citizens of New York that it should be purchased by the State, and the intended lazaretto built there in preference to Governor's Island, in case the French intend soon to remove from it as I have understood they propose to do; for I have no desire to interfere with any arrangements between the Corporations and them relative to it. . . ."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 217. (The conveyance of April 21, 1794, by which the state appears to have been overlooked.) See, further, Je 12.

Gov. Jay's letter of June 7 (q.v.), "proposing to purchase"—
Bedloe's Island from the city, "as a place whereon to erect a
June 13 Lazaretto for the reception of Persons infected with contagious
Fever," is read in common council, and the board decides "that a
Grant be made of the said Island to the People of the State of
New York (for the consideration of five Shillings) for the purpose
of erecting such Lazaretto & for such other purposes as the Legis-
lature shall from time to time direct."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 248.
See, further, Ag 10, N 1, and D—

The common council decides that John B. Coles shall pay £5
annually for the privilege of erecting his Dam & Bridge [see N 24,
1795] on the Corporation Right of soil between High & Low Waters
Mark in Harlem River and also for the Injury which may arise
by overflowing the said Soil between High & Low Water Mark
provided always . . . that Mr. Coles and his Assigns do make
and keep in Repair at their own proper Cost & charge the Road
leading across the said Soil between High & Low Waters
said Dam or Bridge."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 248. See S 25.

"The Corner Lot on Pearl Street and State Street belonging
to this Corporation & occupied by Gardiner Baker as a Menage
for keeping Wild Animals [see Mr 31, Ap 1, and S 29, 1794] being
complained of as a Nuisance," the common council orders "that he
remove those Animals and deliver up the said Lot in clean & good
Order to be, on or before Jue 15th. Jue 21st. for the purpose
mentioned,"—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 248. On June 20, the order was suspended.—Ibid., II: 250.

The common council hears a petition for filling up the Exchange
Slip. It is referred to a committee and reported "what proportion
of the Expend the Neighborhood will bear."—M. C. G.
(1784-1831), II: 248. The original petition (in metal file No. 10,
city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read June 17th 1796," hears
date of April 22, and shows that the Proprietors and inhabitants
residing near the Exchange Slip complained that, as this slip
remains open, and "it is generally filled with boats Loaded with hay,
which from being surrounded by a number of large stores to
which any fire that might happen on board a hay boat must un-
avoidably communicate," creates a serious hazard. They also
state that, in summer, fish gather in the slip and cannot be
captured. This is offensive and dangerous to health. They ask
that the slip be filled in to the Extent of the permanent Line." See Je 20.

A Request of the Commissioners appointed for the erection of
the State Prison for a Grant of the Soil between High & Low
Waters Mark on Hudson River opposite to two acres of Land by
them purchased of Abijah Hammond to erect the said State
Prison on, was read & granted for the consideration of five Shil-
lings."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 250. The land on which the state
prison was built is shown on two surveys, dated June 21 and
23, 1796, in Bancker Coll. (box G-M, folder "Greenwich Village"),
in N. Y. P. L.

The board orders "that the Committee on the new Alms
House be authorized to employ a Person to superintend the Work-
men's diet and pay the Wages for the Carpenters and the other
Craftsman in the Building,"—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 250. Two were appointed at the
next meeting.—Ibid., II: 251. See, further, Je 27.

The common council receives two petitions opposing that of
June 15 (q. v.) which sought the closing of the Exchange Slip.
These are dated June 15, one being the petition of Peter Godet.
These ask that the slip be cleaned instead of being filled up. Godet
states that he has made "a wharf along the Exchange slip from the
Arch to the permanent line (being about 316 feet)," and has leased
the land to several persons who derive their support from "the
trade carried on with the Market and other boats that come in the
slip." The other petitioners state that this slip "has always been
as healthy as any other part of the City," and that they
"have formerly at great expense erected a market," etc.—From
the originals in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room. See O 24.

The common council grants permission to fill up "the Old Slip
to the south side of Front Street," on condition "that the neighbor-
hood fill it up at their private Expend—the Bulkhead or Wharf to be at the public Expend."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 250.

Archibald Robertson makes a sketch of "New York from Hobock Ferry House New Jersey." This sketch, which was owned by
the late Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, was engraved (with slight
modifications) and published by Francis Jukes in 1800. This print
is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 73. Through a slip, the
authorship is there erroneously attributed to Alexander, instead
of Archibald, Robertson. The following note is found on the June
original: "New York from Hobuck June 24 June 36—New York from
Hobuck N. J.—shores—drawn by Archibald Robertson my father.—A. J. Robertson 19 W. 25th St."

The common council agrees to the report of a committee to
27 which had been referred a memorial of Henry Kip and others, who
offered proposals "to settle and adjust the boundary Lines between
the Corporation and the Claimants of the Land called the Negroes
Burying Ground." This was the land first owned under a will
by Cornelis Van Borsum, Oct. 14, 1673 (q. v.), and which was
used for a potter's field for negroes.—L. M. R. K., III: 927.

One of the principal features of this report is "That a Street
sixty five feet wide to remain a public Street forever be laid out &
opened opposite to Chambers Street and to extend from the Broad
Way to the East side of George Street as the same is delineated on
the Map herewith delivered and from that to the West side of
Augustus Street to the Place there marked x on the said Map."—
M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 252-53, 264, 272-78. The original
report is in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. The street
referred to was an extension of Chambers St. eastward from
Broadway, and marked the northern boundary of the Park.—
Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 568. The old "Negroes' Burying Ground"
was mentioned above. The street, named for the new one at
Christie St.—See JI 6, 1795. See, further, Mr 17, 1800.

The common council orders payment of £10 "for the Work-
man on laying the first Corner Stone" of the almshouse.—M. C. G.
(1784-1831), II: 253. The building was completed on or about
May 1, 1797 (q. v.).

A printed circular of this date is issued from the superintend-
ter's office of the City of New York, containing the act of the legislature
of May 28, fixing taxes on various kinds of carriages and abolishing
the carriage taxes of 1794.—See one of these circulars in N. Y.
P. L.

Isaac Weld, Jr., describing New York among other places men-

The streets are narrow and inconvenient, and, as but too commonly is the case
in many American towns, are dangerous and often uncleanly. . . .

The streets near the North River are much more airy; but the most agreeable part of the town
is in the neighborhood of the battery, on the southern point of the island; . . . and affords a most charming walk; and, on a summer's evening, is crowded with people.

From the battery a handsome street, about seventy feet wide, called Broadway, runs down the middle of the town; between it and the North River run several streets at right angles, as you pass which you catch a view of the water, and boats plying up and down; the distant shore of the river also is seen to great advan-
tage; . . . a spacious quay had been formed the entire
length of the city, on either side, instead of having the borders of the rivers crowded with confused heaps of wooden houses, piles,
store-houses, and contract cabins. In the open water, the vessels, however, were so crowded together that vessels could not pass, and a most busy commerce, whether in direction, New York would have been one of the most beautiful seaports in the world. All the sea-ports in America appear to great dis-
advantage from the water, when you approach near to them,
from the shores being crowded in this manner with irregular masses of wooden houses, standing as it were in the water. The federal city [Washington], where they have already begun to erect the
same kind of wooden wharfs and store-houses without any regu-
larity, will be just the same. It is astonishing, that in laying out
that city a grand quay was not thought of in the plan; it would
since certainly have afforded equal, if not greater accommodation for the
shipping, and it would have added wonderfully to the embellish-
ment of the city.

Many of the private houses in New York are very good, par-
ticularly those in Broadway. Of the public buildings there are none
which are very striking. The churches and houses for public worship
amount to no less than twenty-two; four of them are for Presby-
terians, three for Episcopalians of the Church of England, three
for Dutch Reformists, two for German Lutherans and Calvinists,
two for Quakers, two for Baptists, two for Methodists, one for French
Protestants, one for Moravians, one for Roman Catholics, and one
for Jews.—Travels through the States of North Am., and the Pro-
vinces of Upper and Lower Canada, during the years 1795, 1796, and

The city's Fourth of July expenses this year are: £4013 for
Catherine Simmons for a public dinner; £214 to Riner Skatts
The common council orders "that the Ground in the 6th Ward formerly used or intended as a Reservoir for the Water Works be appropriated as a Place to deposit the Dirt & Filth taken out of the Streets."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 254.

The common council having been informed "that the French Republic stood in no further need of the use of Bellows Island," the governor having represented to the board (see #7) "that the Commissioners of the Health Office had determined the same to be the most proper Place for the erection of a Lazaretto," and the board having agreed (see #15) to "grant & surrender the said Island to the People of the State of New York for those Purposes," it now orders "that the Consul of the French Republic be respectfully informed that the Season renders it necessary that immediate preparation should be made by the Commissioners of the Health Office for the comfortable Reception & accommodation of such sick Persons as they may find it necessary to send there," and that he be requested to give the necessary orders "for the speedy removal of the Buildings & Materials erected & placed there at the Expendence of the French Republic."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 257.

The mayor mentions to the common council "a Proposal of Mr. Long regarding the Survey & Plats of all the Streets in this City." It is referred to the street committee with instructions to confer with him.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 257. See, further, Ap 11, 1797.

By this time, South St. (see Ap 7, 1795,) in the neighbourhood of "the Whitehall," which had been filled in. The material used, however, contained filth, and this, it is believed, caused the sickness which now depopulated it. In consequence, the common council passes four ordinances for filling up sunken lots there. The first is: "A Law for raising the new Street of 70 feet wide [South St.] lately laid out & made fronting on the East River between Whitehall Slip & Moore Street in the 1st Ward."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 258-59. Another ordinance was passed on Oct. 24.—Ibid., II: 295. See, further, Ji 12, 1797.

The Yellow Fever spreads much alarm throughout the city—I believe it is a fact that there are several cases of it, at present."—Alex. Anderson's Diary, 1796 (MS.), 175. See later entries in his diary under S 9 and 12. See, further, S 23, 1797.

The common council passes an ordinance for raising and making South St. from the west side of Moore St. to the Exchange Slip (Broad St.) and between De Peyster St. and the Fly Market Slip (Maiden Lane).—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 260.

On Oct. 23, 1797 (q.v.), an order was issued that the proprietors of water lots between Coenties Slip and Catherine Slip be required to make and finish South St. by Oct. 1, 1798. Ibid., II: 399. A regulation of South St. was reported and approved on June 3, 1799 (q. v.).—Ibid., II: 531. The permanent line of South St. between Whitehall and Broad St. was fixed in 1809.—Ibid., V: 660. See also Memorandum of the condition of Coenties and Burling Slip in 1809.—Ibid., V: 712. Cf. Ap 7, 1795.

The common council approves of the street committee's specifications for regulating Bayard St. "from the Bowery Road to the proposed Canal" (see F 15, Mr 14); also Mulberry and Mott Sts., and parts of Chatham Sq., Catherine, Winnie, and Full Sts. —M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 262.

With 450 Irish immigrants, the common council grants $300 towards subsisting the said passengers during the time of their Quarantine."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 263, 264-65.

The common council refers to the road committee a petition of John B. Coles "for a Road to be laid out to the Bridge erecting across Harlem River."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 265, 274. For the act enabling him to build this bridge, see Mr 24, 1795. On Sept. 5, the committee submitted a sketch or survey of several roads, and the board adopted one of these, described as follows: the "Road of four Rods wide to commence at the South West Corner of the field, near the School House, belonging to the Dutch Church at Harlem and thence on a direct Line through the said field and thence on the Land of John S. Sickels to the said Bridge."—Ibid., II: 275, 277, 279, 315.

The common council orders payment of $500 more (see Mr 16) "towards the rebuilding of the Fly Market."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 266.

The Lady and Gentleman's Pocket Magazine of Literary and Polite Amusement is begun. In November, it was discontinued.—Ford, Check-List of Am. Mag. Printed in the 18th Cent., II: 1809.

The consequence of the recommendation of the medical faculty of Columbia College, the governors of the New York Hospital appropriate $500 towards the purchase of a medical library. The members of the college faculty "contributed books from their private libraries and part of their fees of public inspection. An Hospital Library was thus established, which was further augmented by the purchase of the medical library of the late Dr. Romayne, in 1800, and by the accession, in 1805, of the library of a private association of physicians, under the name of the Medical Society of New-York, who gave their books on condition, that they and such of their sons as should become practitioners of medicine in the city of New-York should have the free use of the Hospital Library." In 1805, the governors appropriated $450 annually out of the funds of the establishment for the purchase of books.—Account N. Y. Hosp. (1820), 5; Blunt, Stranger's Guide to City of N. Y. (1817), 70. The New York Academy of Medicine has a brass tablet on the wall of the library with this inscription, "The Library of the Society of the New York Hospital Founded 1796 consisting of twenty three thousand volumes was presented to the New York Academy of Medicine by the Board of Governors of the Society in 1831."—The alterations and repairs in the buildings on Bedloe's Island, to render them fit to receive the sick, are completed.—See D, 1796.

Thomas Greenleaf again changes the name of his paper (see My 16, 1795). It now becomes Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser.—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 381. See S 16, 1798.

A charity vestry resolves that the Plan reported by the Committee of Leases [of the vestry] for strengthening and widening Greenwich Street, meets the Approbation of the Board and they do consent that the same be carried into Effect."—Trin. Min. (MS).

The common council approves "A Grant & Survey of Bedloe's Island to the People of the State of New York for the purpose of building thereon a Lazaretto & for such other purposes as the Legislature shall from time to time direct; with a proviso that when ever it shall no longer [be used for those Purpose[s] it shall revert to & re vest in this Corporation." The board orders that the grant be sealed, and signed by the mayor.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 263-69; Libr E of City Grants, p. 23 (in comptroller's office). See Je 15, Ji 11, 1797.

The common council orders "that the Ald of the respective Wards direct the number of the Ward to be painted on Scavengers' Carts in like manner as those of the Cartmen."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 270.

The commissioners in the southern District, appointed to superintend the erection of a State Prison, at New-York, have purchased a piece of land, of three acres, for this purpose, situated on the North river, at a distance not far from Gray's Gardens. The commissioners, it is said, have consulted and advised with the philanthropic Caleb Lowndes, of Philadelphia, on the eligibility of this spot, for the State Prison, who has highly approved it, as being, in many respects, particularly as to elevation and contiguousness to water, the best of any in the vicinity of the city."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg., Ag 16, 1796.

Among the Philip Schuyler papers in the N. Y. P. L. is a folder containing a manuscript ground-floor plan and an elevation of the New York State prison, together with a number of descriptive notes and estimates, dated Philadelphia, April 19, 1796, and addressed by Caleb Lowndes, the "Instructor of the Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline," to Thomas Eddy, one of the New York commissioners. These were evidently sent by Lowndes in answer to an inquiry for information regarding prison design and administration. The plan and elevation correspond closely to those reproduced in Eddy's Account of the N. Y. State Prison (N. Y., 1801), and were evidently the architect's drawings. See also descrip. of Pl. 71, I: 455-57. See, further, N 28, 1797.

An African lion is on exhibition "at the Ball-Alley, in the Fields, next to the corner of Murray-street, in Broadway."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Ag 19, 1796.

The common council orders a committee to proceed with the rebuilding of the Fly Market (see Mr 7), from Water to Front St., by contract; and that the old building be sold and removed.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND


James C. Lawrence having written a letter demanding $100 "for a Plan or Elevation of the new Alms Hs" (see My 30), the common council decides that this sum is extravagant, but agrees that he be paid $50, and orders that the Mayor issue his warrant on the Treasurer for that amount.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), III: 272.

The common council orders payment of $600 more "towards Fly Market."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 274. See My 16, Jl 25. See further, S 12.

Settlement (1784-1831), 245. 1797 1 Washington's 1796, "Its... 22

A letter from the commissioners of the health office is read at the common council meeting, "informing that the Lazarette on Bedlows Isle is now prepared for the Reception of Persons with Infectious Disorders" (see Ag), and that therefore, they "have no longer use for the Hospital at Belle Vue." The board appoints a committee to report on the future Disposition of Belle Vue.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 275. On Sept. 12, the board ordered that the committee "make a Settlement with the Commis-9

9 A year.

23 The common council meets to distribute among the charity schools and religious societies of the city the sum of $444 out of the money granted by the legislature on April 9, 1795 (g,v). and out of that raised by tax in the city for the encouragement of schools. A committee is appointed to report to the board the sums to be granted to each of the charity schools.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 281. The committee reported on Oct. 24.—Ibid., 296. See further, N 7.

26 The board also resolves to apply to the next legislature "for legal provision to establish public Schools in this City."—Ibid., 281, 296.

The common council orders that the committee on the subject of a canal from the Collect to Hudson River "he instructed to confer with the Proprietors of the Swamp for the obtaining such Parts thereof as may be required to make the said Canal of the Breath of 40 feet and a Street on each side of the Breath of 30 feet."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 282.

An engraved postal-route map of the United States bears this date. For description, see Addenda.

John B. Coles grants to Gen. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, 27 the "Right of passing the Bridge over the Harlem River [see Je 13; 1795] from Harlem to Morrisania, free from any Toll, Imposition or Molestation whatsoever" from him or from his heirs, etc. He adds that the said Right of passing and using the aforesaid Bridge shall extend to his Carriage when he is in it, or when employed in his actual Service, and also to his Horses, Cattle and Teams of every kind. . . ." This grant means that Coles relinquishes all claim for Morris's tolls, amounting to about $50 a year. It is given in consideration of 4 shillings.—From the original MS. in N. Y. Hist. Soc.

William Seaman, M.D. (citing Dr. Bayley's letters), reviewed in Oct. 1798 the causes of yellow fever in New York. "The chief prevalence of the disease [yellow fever] in 1796," he said, "seemed evidently fixed where, from our former experience, we ought reasonably to have expected it. For no doubt, at that time, the neighbourhood of Whitehall, from the nature of materials where-with a large dock was there filling up, aided by the noisome exhalations, from the exposed bottom of the Exchange-slip at low water, must certainly have been rendered the most noxious part of the city." Other neighbourhoods were also affected that year, for example, around the place "where Roosevel-street drain empties itself into an inlet which was then open quite up to the southerly side of the Water." Dr. Seaman observed that nearly half the deaths from this disease in 1796 originated "in a small part of East George-street," and that the greater part of the remaining originated "around and just below the Fly-market." The southerly part of East George Street, much of which was, broken, muddy, and filthy from neglect, is described. The same condition prevails near the Market. "The slip. . . . on each side of this central spot, have been left, during the summer, to be furtively filled up by the free contributions of the neighbour-10

hood. Hence they have become the common receptacles of rubbish and filth of every description."—Medical Repository (1798), I: 315-25. Two copper-plate engravings, in the same work, show the docks and streets north and south of Wall St. See also Dr. Bayley's report to Gov. Jay, Dec. 1796.

"Our great buildings make good progress. The [City] Hotel will soon be partly in use and has the finest room I ever saw, large enough to accommodate four sets of dancers or three hundred covers at Dinner. The Alms House of two hundred and fifty feet front and three stories is now standing. The Play House [Park Theatre] is roofed and the State Prison has three hundred men working on it. The wharves project every where beyond East R. Es rivers as far as Lighthouse, Rutgers Sts."—Letter in Rutherford's Family Records and Events, 1771-72. See also descrips. of Pls. 61, 65 and 71, I: 443, 455.

The common council appoints a committee "to examine & report whether the Senate & Assembly Chambers in the City Hall cannot be so altered as to make more Room for the accom-11

modation of the Members of the Legislature whose numbers are considerably increased."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 286. The committee reported next day that the alterations could be made without much expense, and the board ordered that this he done.—Ibid., 287. See N 9.

7 Mr. Riccette has purchased a lot in the rear of the present circus [see Je 6, 1793; N 25, 1794], to front Greenwich street, on which he has planned to erect a most superb edifice, for the purpose of his exhibitions the next season.—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jur., O 7, 1796. The new circus opened on March 16, 1797 (g,v). The lot was evidently one of those advertised on Feb. 7, 1795 (g,v), for sale on Feb. 26, 1795. In anticipation of the opening, it was mentioned often in the press.—See N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ady., F 25, Mr 5, 4, 6, 8, Diary, Mr 7, 11, Minerva, Mr 11, 14, 1795, and other current newspapers.

The common council orders that the city treasurer receive from the state treasurer the money which the city is entitled to under the "Act for the encouragement of Schools" (see Ap 9, 1795).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 294.

A committee of the common council reports favourably on a petition for an additional watch-house in the Seventh Ward, and states that in their opinion "the most eligible Situation for the
The common council passes an ordinance prohibiting every boat and vessel, except the Paulus Hook ferry-boats, from coming into Cortland Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 295-96.

The common council orders that the clerk prepare a report to the legislature "on the subject of the late Alms House Lottery" (see Ap 15).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 296, 298.

Gov. Jay, in a message read before the senate and assembly, says: "Difficulties were experienced in executing the benevolent intentions of the Legislature respecting a Lazaretto in the vicinity of this city. Ground conveniently situated could not be purchased; and the placing it on Governor’s Island, where it could not have been erected at a proper distance from the garrison, was liable to strong objections. These difficulties have been removed by the liberality of the Corporation of the city. They have granted to a private individual the use of a building at Ag to for this and such other public uses as the Legislature may from time to time direct. Certain buildings, erected there by the French Republic, have been purchased, and prepared to serve the purpose of a Lazaretto for the present—But as additions and alterations will be necessary; and as precautions should be taken to prevent that island from being further diminished, by encroachments of the water, the appropriation of some money for those objects, will be requisite. . . ."—Assemb. Jour., 20th sess, 5.

A number of the clergy and laity of the "Presbyterian, reformed Dutch, Associate Reformed, and Baptist Churches" form the New York Missionary Society.—Argus, N. 5, 1796.

An encounter takes place in Cortland St.: "between the honorable John Rutherford, Esq. a Senator of the United States, and Sir John Temple, Vice Counsel of his Britannic Majesty," Rutherford "attacked Sir John with a huge bludgeon on suspicion of his being the author of a publication in which he supposes himself called 'young Gripe-all,' and charged with being a Tory during the war." Sir John "defended himself with a small horse-whip." The public prosecutor was not conveyed.—Pitily, a Place to House to House to House to dirty linen bedding &c. &c. may immediately be sent.

In describing the causes of the fever in different parts of the town the following account is given: "The Dockspoken of in the South Eastern part of the City, which were in so loathsome a state, have been completed, and generally covered with a sufficient quantity of good Earth, Gravel, or Sand: the grounds have been drained, or where that has not been practicable, the surface has been rendered uniform, with clean earth. The Vacancies under the Stores which were built on piles, have been filled up in a proper manner; . . . Wharves have been kept free from rubbish and filth. In short so much care and industry has been bestowed here, to remove the nuisances which so generally abounded, that where a person was before almost without quarter, he can now pass without experiencing the least offensive smell.

Secondly, let us see what has happened at the South West part of the Town. Between the White Hall and exchange slips, a new Dock has been made, running on an average sixty feet in the river—extending 458 feet in front, and nine feet in depth. If nine square feet are calculated to be equal to a Cart load, it will be found that 2,400,000 foot, is a Question to fill up this Dock, which were accumulating from July 1792 to July 1796. And what has been the nature of the materials employed for this purpose? It is difficult to answer the question, except in very general terms, namely, every thing subject to decay and corruption.

In the month of April of this year I had frequent occasions to visit White Hall. The stench which already issued from the Docks was highly offensive, and on enquiry I found that the matter which had been employed to make the new ground, consisting principally of the dirt which had been accumulating in the streets during the

For Windsor Chairs for Senate & Assembly Rooms.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 300. On Dec. 5, £42101 was paid "for alterations in the Senate Chamber" (see O 3).—Ibid., II: 308.

The legislature holds its last session in New York before removing permanently to Albany.—See Ja 20, 1795; N 21, 1796.

Forty thousands in the lower part of the Market are sold at public auction for £470.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 301. Nine stands in the upper market were later sold for £498.—Ibid.: 307; De Voe, Market Book, 200-1.

Trinity vestry appoints a committee to consider the propriety of making St Marks Church [a] Distinct Church from this Corporation and if such disposition can be legal.—"Trin. Min. (M.S.)."

Rutger Rutherford writes to his son John: "Our Assembly has adjourned to meet at Albany and never more sit here. It all depended on Jacob Morris’s vote which the Yorkers were in strong hopes of, this made the Senate equal and the Patroni gave the casting vote. . . .--Rutherford, Family Records and Events, 173, See N 11, 1796; Mr 10, 1797.

The common council passes an ordinance entitled "A Law for prohibiting any Ship or other Vessel or Brake of any sort, etc. which usually bring to this City fire Wood & Articles of Provisions" from coming into or lying in the Coffee House Slip—the Old Slip and Coenties Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 304.

The corporation celebrates the evacuation of the city, as usual, with a public dinner, this time in the city hall. Catharine Simmes again is the caterer, her charge being £55756, which was paid on Nov. 25, M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 306.

Dr. Richard Bayley reports to Gov. Jay the condition of the hospital established on Bedloe’s Island, and of the docks where "the late malignant fever" is supposed to have originated. He states in part: "The necessary buildings for the sick on the Island are First. A large and well ventilated House to contain the patients during their sickness. Secondly, A small building to receive the sick, on their first arrival, where they are to undergo a proper cleansing: This might be provided with Bathing-tub, the means of warm-bathing, and necessary cloathing of every kind, Thirdly—a separate building for convalescents, which may be the means not only of saving many Eyes, but also, in the event, prove highly economical, by greatly expediting the recovery of the sick—Fourthly. A separate building to which the dead should be immediately conveyed.—Pitily, a Place to House to House to House to dirty linen bedding &c. &c. may immediately be sent.

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THE INCOROGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1796 winter season, and that besides Dogs, Cats, Hogs etc. there had been actually, two Horses buried in the rubbish, which had died in the Spring, in a Small hovel, erected on the margin of this Nuisance.

"I must take notice, also, of some other circumstances relative to many of the Houses about white-hall, . . . namely the state of the ground in the rear of the houses, which, in consequence of the streets being raised, is, in many places, considerably below the ordinary level, and therefore liable to accumulate matters, which in the process of decay, produce vapours which render the air impure, and in confined situations are often the cause of fever—Also, the old and decayed state of many of the houses and the inattention to cleanliness, which is always neglected when people of the poorer kind are much crowded together . . ."

Before I conclude I must take the liberty of mentioning to your Excellency what has hitherto been the condition of the Hospital, lately established upon Bedlow Island; I am induced to do this in order . . . that measures will, in consequence, be taken to provide for that Hospital in such manner, as may be necessary, to complete the establishment, and give it extensive utility.—The necessary alteration and repairs which the Buildings on Bedlow's Island required, to render them fit to receive the sick, were not completed until the beginning of August. As soon as those were done, application was made to the commissioners of Health, for a supply of necessaries to accommodate the sick; which at this period was sent to the Hospital from White Hall, and from several Vessels just arrived from sea. The Commissioners directed the Beds and bedding, which had been used the year before at Bellvue, to be sent to the new Hospital upon Bedlow Island; but unfortunately those articles were in a very filthy state and altogether improper for present use. But as the sick were already at the Hospital, we had no alternative but to select the cleanest of those articles, and use them in that state . . .

"Under these circumstances, the consequences were such as might naturally be expected, for within eight days from the time that those articles were brought to the Hospital, those people who had been employed in transporting the bedding from Bele Vue, the nurses who had attended the sick, and the steward of the Home were attacked with fever. The attending Physician Monsieur Bouvier, was also much indisposed for several days. From this distressing situation, however, the Hospital was soon happily relieved by a supply of Beds—bedding, and such clothes as were necessary for frequent changes, and placing the sick in a state of the greatest cleanliness. From the period that this was done, neither nurse, visitor, nor any kind of attendant, were known to be attacked with fever."—Report of Dr. Richard Bayley to Gov. Jay (MS.), preserved with "The Jay Papers," (box No. 2, Item No. 9), N.Y. H. S. See also Minerva, Mr 16, 1797.

5 There was a certain Person who supplied this City with Water by Means of Pipes (see F 20) are read in common council and referred to a committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 307. See also D 28.

The common council contracts with John Morton, proprietor of the Daily Adv., to do the city's printing, at an annual allowance of £35.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 307. Morton's contract did not give him a monopoly, as we find that both on Feb. 1, 1796 (q.v.), and in Feb., 1798, Geo. Forman (ibid., II: 419) was doing special printing for the city. On April 2, 1798, Hopkins & Co., also, were paid for printing.—Ibid., II: 430.

The common council adds £150 to the £800 formerly granted (see S 12) "towards the new Pier in Coenties Slip."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 308.

9 A report having been in circulation that the water of the Tea-Water Pump begins to fail, and also, that the proprietor will not allow any more water to be drawn from it than is absolutely necessary for the use of the citizens for tea and drinking; the subscriber begs leave to contradict the said report, and inform the citizens that notwithstanding the extremely dry season, the source of the Tea-Water has not in the least diminished; and so far from his refusing any demand for Water, he hereby offers the citizens a plentiful supply of water for their own and other family uses. Any order for one or more hogsheads of water, directing the place where to be delivered, sent to the pump, will be immediately attended to. The price of the water is 4s. per hogshead, containing 140 gallons. William C. Thompson.—Minerva, D 6, 1796; De Voe, Market Book, 267.

9 A fire breaks out in one of the stores "on Murray's Wharf, Coffee-house Slip," at the lower end of Wall St. The whole block between the slip and the Fly Market, on the east side of Front St., is consumed.—Minerva, D 9, 1796; Argus, Dg 19 and 1796. About 40 stores, warehouses, and dwellings were burned, with a loss of about $1,000,000. The progress of the fire was arrested by pulling down the Fish Market.—N. Y. Jour., D 13, 1796; Gaz. of the U. S., D 12, 1796; Rutherford, Family Records and Events, 175. See F 27, 1797.

14 A paragraph headed "Serious Case of Alarm!" appears in one of the broadsheets: "Citizens! Scarcely a day passes but we are once more called upon to attend to your safety. It is no longer a doubt—it is a fact, that there is a combination of incendiaries in this city, aiming to wrap the whole of it in flames!—The house of Mr. Lewis Ogden, in Pearl-street, has been twice set on fire—the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable—and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Lindsay's house in N. W. 3d St. The combustibles left for the purpose are preserved as evidence of the fact. Another attempt, we learn, was made last night in Beekman-street. A bed was set on fire under a child, and his cries alarmed his family.

Rous, fellow citizens and magistrates—your lives and property are at stake. Double your night-watch—and confine your servants."—Minerva, Mr 14, 1796.

The common council offers a reward of $500 for the discovery of the incendiaries who have been causing numerous fires in the city. It also recommends that the citizens form themselves into companies for a night-watch.—Minerva, D 16, 1796.

Mr. Little's Porter-House in Pine-street is designated as the meeting-place of the "young gentlemen of this city, who are willing to contribute to the preservation of the Public Safety, at this critical juncture," the object of the meeting being to form an association for the purpose.—N. Y. Jour., & Pa. Reg., D 16, 1796.

A contributor to the press writes critical observations regarding the powers and usages of the government of this city under the Moneymarker Charter, which is still in force.—Am. Minerva, D 17, 19, 21, 25, 1796.

The new watch-house at the head of Chatham Sq. (see O 17) is completed.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 512. The old one at No. 1 Broad St. (see J 3, 1793) remained until 1816.—L. M. R. K., III: 973. The Chatham Sq. watch-house property was sold by the city in 1827.—Goodrich. Pictures of N. Y. 135.

James Davidson is paid £212 13s. 4d. for "Flag Halliards at Battery."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 512. The flagstaff as it appeared at about this time is shown on Pl. 56, Vol. I.

Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter from the mayor of Savannah, Ga., "on the subject of their Distresses in consequence of the late destruction of that City by fire." The board requests Mayor Varick "to represent the Matter to the Speaker of the House and the Assembly in Georgia that perhaps the Legislature may grant them some Relief in the premises."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 314.

"Proposals of Joseph Brown & his Associates for supplying this City with good Water" are read in common council and referred to the same committee as the proposals of Dec. 5 (q.v.).—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 314. See Ja 29, 1797.

Before this year, Cherry Street was extended to Montgomery St.—Pl. 64, Vol. I. See 1725; My 28, 1790; 1799 also L. M. R. K., III: 996; Pl. 174, 175, Vol. III.

Prior to this date, Fourth Street, running from Division St. to the south (House) St., one block east of Third (now Eldridge) St., was laid out, as it appears on the map of 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I). It was the present Allen Street.—See Ag 28, 1809; 1817; L. M. R. K., III: 1000; Pl. 175, Vol. III.

In this year, a little ship-of-war of about ninety tons, named the "Betsey" (built in New York in 1792, and originally rigged as a brig, for a Charleston packet), sailed from New York, in command of Capt. Edmund Fanning, and was the first vessel to carry the stars and stripes around the world.—"Voyages Round the World," by Edmund Fanning (1833), 6th ed. The "Betsey" was built so far "up in the town" as to require launching across three streets. The voyage, lasting two years, was a commercial success. On its return the ship was moored at the Fly Market wharf, and received hundreds of visitors daily.—"Patio's Annals" (1840), 240-41; Admiral Preble's Hist. of the Flag.
The quarterly Medical Repository is started in New York by
Dr. Sam'l L. Mitchell, Edw. Miller, and E. H. Smith.—Sabin,
*Dict. of Bioth Relating to Am.*, XI: 556.

In this year, the congregation of the second Associate Reformed
(Scott) Presbyterian Church was organized, and a house of wor-
ship built (in Magazine (Pearl) St., between Broadway and Ene.
St. It was a substantial stone building, 66 by 56 feet.—Greenleaf,
*Hist. of the Churches*, 206.

In this year, C. Milbourne made a water-colour sketch of the
government house, now owned by the N. Y. H. S.; this is repro-
duced as Pl. 66, Vol. I.

In this year, George Holland made a water-colour drawing
looking up Broad St. at federal hall. This important and interesting
drawing, now in the author's collection, is reproduced and de-

Doyers St. dates from this year, when Hendrick Doyer, after
purchasing the property in 1793, had the street cut through. For
the history of the Doyer family and its relation to this prop-

In this year, William Barker, "a capital script engraver," was
in New York working for the New *Encyclopedia* published by
A list of Barker's engravings may be found in ibid., II: 22, and in

An engraver named Valdenius was associated with St. Memin
(see *Memin*, 1797, 9), so that the prints issued by the latter are
said to be "St. Memin & Valdenius, No. 12 Fair St., N. Y."—Stauffer,
*Am. Engravings on Copper and Steel*, I: 280; Fielding, *Am.
Engravings on Copper and Steel*, 40, 290.

At some time between 1797 and 1800, the house at No. 1
State St. was erected. It was demolished in 1913.—See descript.
of Pl. 164-5, III: 486.

For view of the New Theatre, "in Chatham-Row" (the Park
Theatre), see frontisp. of the City Directory, at the N. Y. H.

*The American Universal Magazine*, edited by Richard Lee, and
published by Budd & Bartram, Phila., appears. It ran for 4 vols.,
ending Mar., 1798.—Ford, *Check-List of Am. Magazines Printed
in the 18th Cent.* (1889), 11.

The senate and assembly convene at Albany in accordance
with resolutions adopted at their previous sessions (see *Ja* 20,
1795; N 11 and 21, 1796).—*Assem.journ.* (1797), 3; *Senate Journ.
(1797)*, 3. See Mr 10.

Presumably, Gov. Jay also took up his residence in Albany at
this time (see F 25).

The office of secretary of state, however, was maintained in
New York until 1798, when it was transferred to Albany.—Pub.
Papers, 1798, *Govt. of the state of N. Y.* I: 11.

The legislature passes "An Act concerning the Appointment
and Election of the Charter Officers of the Cities of New-York,
Albany, and Hudson, and concerning the Mayor's Court of the
City of New-York." It provides that the mayor and other charter
officers of N. Y. City shall be appointed annually by "the person
administering the government of this state, by and with the advice
and consent of the council of appointment." The mayor and
recorder of the city of New York, or either of them, is given power
"to hold the court of common pleas, called the mayor's court,
... without the presence of any of the aldermen." But the
aldermen are not thereby prevented "from sitting as judges in the
said court."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 1 (Webster, III: 205).

An account is published regarding the charges of the lottery of
the United States. While not referring to particular ones in
New York City, the general observations do explain their charac-
ter: "... Cities, churches, canals, piers, bridges, academies,
and alm-houses have been raised and supported by this species
of taxation. ... Unfortunately many of those who have under-
taken the management of Lotteries in this country, have been
either incompetent or indifferent to the completion of the object,
or have basely turned their own personal emolument, which has
cast a shade on one of the safest, and in our opinion, one of the
certest modes of promoting a public institution, whilst
thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are going yearly out
of this state to the Lotteries of other states, and even to those of
Europe—... Our Lotteries have been distinguished for their
punctuality, and resorted to with confidence, by our neighbours!
... One set on foot, for the purpose of erecting a suite of public
offices, including a commodious exchange, custom house, post
office etc. etc. which would strikingly contribute to its ornament
in the eyes of foreigners or strangers, and the convenience of the
inhabitants in general of this oppulent and prospering city, there
may be no doubt, but it would meet with particular and merited
encouragement."—*Greenleaf's N. Y. Journ.*, Ja 14, 1797.

Thomas Howard publishes his plans for "Floating Engines,"
that to pump water from the river and convey it in leather hose,
the engines to be made by John Bristow, the inventor, of Ratcliff
Highway, London.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adm.*, Ja 16, 1797. The
plan is intended as "the most effectual means of extinguishing
fire." The hydraulics and hydrostatics of this plan, its operation
and objections, were discussed in a correspondence in the *Am.
Gaz.*, referring to an article by Howard in the *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen.
Adm.* of Ja 5; this writer's letter is copied in ibid., Ja 14. Such engines,
according to Howard, had been in use in London.—*Diary*, F 17,
citing the Daily Advertiser.

Gov. Jay, in a message to the assembly, lays before them a
report made to him by the commissioners for erecting state prisons
in New York and Albany, with their plans and a statement of
expenses to Nov. 30 last. He recommends that ground be allotted
for the buildings.—*Diary*, F 7, 1797. *Messages from the Governors*,
II: 387. See F 3.

At this time, the Tontine Coffee House was kept by John Avery.
—*Daily Adv.*, Ja 21, 1797. It was advertised to let.—*Ibid.,* Ja 24,
1797. In May, it was taken by the proprietor who first occupied
it, John Hyde. For the auction terms, see *Ja* 31, 1797. It was
closed later, for, on Oct. 23, 1799, it was advertised to "re-open"

The clerk of the common council is ordered to "publish an
Advertizement for receiving Proposals sealed to supply the City
with good Water by Means of Pipes, until 15th May next."—

The legislature passes a law (see *Ja* 20, 1795) which suspended
the powers of the commissioners for erecting a State Prison, in the
county of Albany. This decrees that "the state prison to be built in the city of New-
York, shall be considered as the state prison for the whole state."—
*Laws of N. Y.* (1797), chap. 12. See Mr 17.

"I took a walk with A. Tiebout to Tisdale's and viewed a sketch
which he has been making of the battle of Lexington."—
*Alex. Anderson's Diary*, for 1797 (MS.), 10.

The following advertisement, headed "Notification For Prop-
sals to supply the City of New-York with Water," is inserted
in the papers by Robert Benson: "The Common Council, impressed
with the great utility and comfort which would arise from a supply
of fresh Water in this city by means of Pipes or Aqueducts, are
very desirous of receiving Plans and Proposals for that purpose
[see Ja 30]; and have directed me to this further notice: That
it is their wish to treat with any persons who are disposed
to contract or undertake the business; and to that end receive
Proposals, sealed, at the City-Clerk's Office in the City-Hall,
until the first day of May next."—*Diary*, F 4, 1797. See Mr 15.

The electoral votes are opened and counted in the presence
of both houses of congress; the result shows that John Adams is the
choice for president, and Thomas Jefferson for vice-president.—
*Gaz. of the U. S.*, F 9, 1797; McMaster, 703; Winsor, 269, 314.

An act is passed by the legislature "to prevent the bringing in
and spreading of Infectious diseases in this State." It provides
for the appointment of three "Commissioners of the Health Office
of the City of New-York," with power to make and execute orders
for cleaning the streets, sewers, cellars, vaults, etc. in this city,
and remove all putrid and offensive substances, at the city's expense.
They may examine coasting-vessels coming to New York, even if
not subject to quarantine. After the first of July next, "no person shall dress sheep or lamb skins, or manufacture glue, nor shall any soap-maker, or tallow-chandler, or starch-maker, or maker or dresser of vellum, carry on any of their processes or operations of their said trades, which produce impure air, or offensive smells, such as tryng or melting of fat or tallow, boiling soap, fermenting grain, or other substances for starch, washing, fermenting, or oiling skins, or vellum, at any place within the city of New-York, south of the south side of Grant [Grand] street, and of the south side of the said street continued until it intersects the easterly side of Mulberry-street, and south of the west line, from the intersection aforesaid, continued to Hudson's river. . . .” It is made lawful for the common council “to treat and agree with” such manufacturers for the removal of the fixtures used in their trades.—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 16.

At the solicitation of certain manufacturers of soap and candles, whose works were so situated and carefully managed as neither to endanger health nor be offensive to their neighbours, the act was amended on March 6, exempting them on certain conditions.—See The Case of the Manufacturers of Soap & Candles (pub. by the association of tallow chandlers and soap makers, N. Y., 1797), in N. Y. S. A notice is published calling for “Contractors” to dig out and fill in Fisher, Charlotte, Cherry, Clinton, and Rutgers Sts.—Argus, F 11, 1797.

“Trinity vestry resolves to put "a new Roof on St Pauls Church."—Trin. Min. (M.S.)

It also resolves "that the Committee of Leases sell at public auction not more than thirty four Lots of Ground lying in Barclay, Duane and Greenwich Streets and Jay Street. . . ."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

The common council agrees to ask John Halsey "to import from Hamburgh two fire Engines with long Hoses, to convey Water from the River into the interior of the City, of superior Quality and on cheaper Terms than those made in this Country."—M. C. C. (1794-1813), II: 232. See also committee on Bellevue Hospital (see S 5, 1796) recommends that it should "be let for one Year from the first day of May next with Condition that if it should be wanted at any time in the course of the Year as an Hospital the same or such part thereof as may be required to be immediately surrendered up to the Corporation for that purpose." The board directed the clerk to advertise for sealed proposals.—M. C. C. (1794-1813), II: 324. It was so advertised the next day.—Daily Advertiser, F 21, 1797. See, further, Ap 10.

Washington’s sixty-fifth birthday is celebrated. The Battery guns are fired and several “festive boards” are spread. A ball takes place “at the new spacious and elegant Assembly-Room in the Toatine City Tavern, Broadway, on the west side of the street, in the Old Blanchard’s,” according to an advertised notice "from the Museum." The ball was the first held in the new building which later was known as the City Hotel. Delacroix used five rooms at his new restaurant at 112 Broadway (see F 15, 1796) for a dinner which, “for taste, and elegance, we presume, has never been surpassed, if ever equalled in this city.” The news report describes the elaborate decorations.—N. Y. Journal & Patriot, Régis, Mr 1, 1797. See My 2.

“Vendors of Fish” petition the common council “that the Fish Market House, which was pulled down at the time [of the late Fire [see D 9, 1796], may be rebuilt.”—M. C. C. (1794-1813), II: 232. See Mr 27.

Among the letters now comprised in the printed collection of Gov. Jay’s correspondence and public papers, the first from Albany after that city became the state capital (see Ja 20, 1795; Ja 3, 1797) bears this date. This letter, addressed to the Rev. Jedediah Morse, thanking him for a copy of his Geography, and expressing pleasure to learn that he will at least endeavor to prepare a history of the American Revolution, presents in general terms a résumé of the documentary and printed sources that should be consulted in the preparation of such a history. He says, among other things:

“...So much of our colonial history as casts light on the Revolution, viewed under its different aspects, and considered in all its anterior relations, will be essential. I think our colonial history is strongly marked by discriminating circumstances relative to our political situation and feelings, at three different periods: 1st, down to the revolution under King William; 2d, from thence to the year 1765; and 3d, from that year to the union of the colonies in 1774.”

“As to documents—public and private journals of Congress; the papers mentioned or alluded to in them, such as certain reports of committees; letters to and from civil and military officers, ministers, agents, State governors, &c.; the proceedings of the standing committees for commerce, marine, fiscal, political, and foreign affairs,—all merit attention.” Other source material is referred to in the same general way.—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 223-25.


The plan for “Ricketts’s New Theatre,” on Greenwich St., usually referred to as a “Circus” (see Mr 16, 1797), which is now under construction, "far surpasses any other of the same description in the United States. Every box commands a full view of the Stage. It is decorated in a style of peculiar neatness, and... the patent lamps are to be numerous..."—N. Y. General Advertiser, Mr 3, 1797. The building is also referred to as "a New Amphi-theatre."—Ibid., Mr 6, 1797. It was circular in form.—Daily Advertiser, Mr 17, 1797. The location was at Nos. 82-84 Greenwich St. (L. M. R. K., III: 986), as is indicated by an advertisement referring to it as opposite No. 85.—Daily Advertiser, Jr 21, 1798. See also description of Pl. 56, Jr 433. For further description, after alterations, see F 19, 1799. The opening of "Ricketts’s New Circus" was on March 16, 1797 (§ 6).

The administration of John Adams begins.—Winsor, VII: 269, 334, 351 F 20, 1798.

The following item of news is published regarding a "Philosophical Experiment of a Parachute"—"Mr. Blanchard has just now made a new solid Air Balloon, which neither stones nor snow balls can destroy, as they did the former, at the moment of departure. This tri-coloured Balloon, loaded with a parachute and several quadrupeds, will ascend from the Ball Alley [see Ag 19, 1796] the Day 4th March. . . . This large Balloon with 1200 ells of taffety, destined to the 46th ascent of Mr. Blanchard, is likewise finished and will be exposed to public view in a few days.”—N. Y. General Advertiser, Mr 4, 1797. "Mr. Blanchard’s miniature balloon had a beautiful ascension, but the parachute, in its descension, did not prove sufficiently strong to let the quadrupeds down with safety, for they pulled the balloon out of Mr. Gardner Barker’s yard."—Daily Advertiser, Jr 19, 1797.

"We hear that the model of a machine for supplying this city with water, now building by Messrs. Newton and Taylor [see Mr 18] in the city-hall, will in a few days be ready for inspection."—Minerva, Mr 9, 1797; N. Y. Journal, Mr 11, 1797.

The legislature passes an act for erecting at Albany a building for the safe keeping of the state records. This also provides that if the governor does not convene the legislature, by proclamation, between the first Monday in July and the first Tuesday in January, in any year, it shall meet on the latter date at the place to which it has adjourned or, if no place has been chosen, at Albany.—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 31. See Ja 3, 1798.

Philip Freneau and Alexander Menut establish a tri-weekly paper called The Time Piece; and Literary Companion.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 500; Early Newspapers, II: 429. For the simplified title, see S 15.

The common council orders "that the Committee on the erection of the new Watch House at the head of Chatham Street [see O 17, 1796] take order for procuring a small alarm Bell for that Building."—M. C. C. (1794-1813), II: 329.

"Vendors of Fish." A large Multas of "Ricketts’s New Circus, Greenwich-street" (see Mr 3), is opened with "A Grand Display of Horsemanship, by Messrs. J. B. Ricketts, F. Ricketts, Masters Hutchins & Franklin—Clown by Mr. Franklin, lately from the Royal Circus, London." The programme included also songs, duets, a "new Comic Dance, called the Peasant of the Alps," and a pantomime called "The Old Soldier, or the Two Thieves."—Advertisements: "Lower Box 8. . . Upper Box 60—Fist 46."—N. Y. General Advertiser, Mr 16 and
The legislature passes "An Act for the relief of John B. Coles and to provide for the laying out of new roads." This recites that, although Coles "had erected a bridge across Harlem river" (see S 27 and N 4, 1796), and a road has been laid out from said bridge to East Chester, yet the damages to the persons through whose land the road is laid are not paid, part of it is not opened, and Coles has expended a considerable sum in making, clearing, and repairing the said road. The law directs that the road be immediately declared a public highway even though the damages are not paid, that Coles and his assigns at their own expense cause the road to be cleared and properly made, and that they may hereafter, for 30 years, charge an additional toll for passing over the bridge, not exceeding 50% above the present toll.—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 61. See N 19, 1798 and 2, 1799.

The legislature passes "An Act for the Establishment and Support of a Lazaretto."—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 67 (Webster, III: 295). This was repealed by "An Act to provide against Infections and Pestilential Diseases," passed March 30, 1798.—Ibid. (88), chap. 65 (Webster, III: 290).

The legislature grants 500 to Columbia College for the preservation and care of its anatomical museum.—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 68.

The Play-House shut up, in consequence of a Dispute among the Managers. It began the 29th, and much Confusion that Night, occasioned by reason of an agreement that Mrs. Hallam should not be employed, being introduced on the Stage by the old Captain to her Conduct."—Journal of Hugh Gaine, II: 164. See Ap 1.

The Managers of the Theatre ordered the Bills for Monday, Apr. leaving out Mr. Hollandson's Name."—Journal of Hugh Gaine, II: 164. This dispute led to the issue of Narrative of his Connection with the Old American Company from September, 1792, to March, 1797, by John Hodgkinson, New York, 1797.—Ibid., II: 164 (footnote). Dunlap says: "After long disputes between Hallam and Hodgkinson, matters were finally settled in May, and [William] Dunlap entered upon his managerial duties."—Dunlap, op. cit., I: 287-90.

The legislature amends "An Act for the more effectual Prevention of Fires, and to regulate Buildings in the City of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1797), chap. 99 (Webster, III: 312).

A list is prepared of the proprietors, etc., on Old Slip from Water to Front St, showing measurements of lots.—From the original MS., item No. 1895 from Holden sale, filed with "N. Y. Maps 1791-1800," N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"The gentlemen subscribers to the new Balloon," to the number of 169, are informed by a published notice that "from this day Aerostatic Experiments will be exhibited in the enclosed ground of the Ball Alley, No. 247 Broadway."—Diary, Ap 6, 1797.

No persons having offered to lease Bellevue Hospital and the land around it, the committee (see F 20) informs the common council "that Smith Fisher the present Occupant would continue thereon on such reasonable Rent as the Board should set," and keep it in good order for a year from May 1; also "that it should be wanted at any time in the Course of the Year as an Hospital the same or such part thereof as may be required for that purpose to be immediately surrendered when required. The said Council agrees to continue for a year from April 1, at a rent of 325. 3/12. M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 315, 316. On May 1, the city paid for work and supplies at Bellevue.—Ibid., II: 343. See My 30.

The common council decides (see My 16, 1796) to purchase for £1,800 "A Piece of Ground containing about 90 Lots parcel of the Land of Willi' Smith bounded on the Road leading from the Bowery Lane at the two Mile Stone on Greenwich," and to do without "for a public burial Ground." (This was the "Market field.")—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 335, 336. The road here described was the Sand Hill Road, or Greenwich Lane, the eastern end of which was later known as Art St. and then Astor Place, and the part of which west of Broadway was closed in 1825-6.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1001, under "Greenwich Lane." The land above described became the site of Washington Square (see Je 19, 1826.—L. M. R. K., III: 1001. See Ap 24; My 29, 1797.

Joseph Fr. Mangin, in response to an application from "a member of the Corporation" asking him to state the conditions
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1797 on which he will "deliver the regulating plan of the city," replies as follows in a letter to the common council:

"I shall make a particular map of the city with the position of all the houses, bays, and lots, the number marked on, a field book containing the names of the owners of and the streets, squares, warfs and wards, the levelling of the whole city will be added to the map and included in the field book; the wrong levels which exist and the way to correct them in the future; the exact calculation of the moving of the Terreins [terrains] in the part of the city which is not still built, to avoid useless expenses and the means to supply the city with waters, as equally as possible in all the streets, by the Shortest and least expensive directions."

"The Map which shall be laid before the Corporation shall not be less than Six feet Square.

"Each member shall have a map about three feet Square.

"In order to make this map I cannot use of the plans already made to avoid the errors and mistakes.

"I shall warrant the precision and exactness in all the work which may be then Visited by inspectors.

"In order of executing this work with all the care possible, it requires at least two years. According to this I will demand Three Thousand dollars as much for myself as for the workmen wanted. I demand only this sum because I reserve for myself the right of raising a Subscription in which I shall give a Share to the corporation for indemnifying it of the Three Thousand dollars which shall be advanced to me for my expenses.

"I shall furnish each of the subscribers with a map three feet Square with the field book containing all the explanations wanted."

(signed) "Maugdin."

—From original letter in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See, further, O 16.

12 Thomas Palmer announces that he has opened the "Bloomington I on and Farm, near the Six Mile Stone, lately in the occupation of Mr. Oldhew."—Daily Adv., Ap 12, 1797. See also N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 17, 1797, and Je 3, 1797.

17 "A bear-headed is held on this day in 'near Runkle's Hill,' which terminated unfavorably to the sporters; for the bear got loose, and hanged, most fraternally, some of the spectators."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ap 19, 1797. See also O 1, 1763.

18 James Kent is admitted and sworn as a freeman of the city. On the same day, he produced "a Commission under the Great Seal of the State appointing him to the Office of Recorder of this City," signed the oaths of office, and took his seat in the common council.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 337. He was succeeded by Richard Harison on March 12, 1798 (q.v.).

19 "On the application of the Inspectors of the State Prison," the common council ordered "that the western moiety of the Bridewell be assigned for the confinement of the State Prisoners until the building be erected & ready to receive them."

—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 338.

In their report to the legislature on Jan. 17, 1798 (q.v.), the inspectors stated that they had expended $5,782.47 in fitting up the bridewell, "so as to make it in their opinion, sufficiently secure," and that in June, 1797, "the convicts were removed, nearly all of whom were in want of clothes, which were supplied them, their rooms, etc. were kept clean, and their provision served them in as decent and regular manner, as circumstances would admit."—Assemb. Journ. (1798), 83; N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg., F 7, 1798. On Jan. 15, 1799, the inspectors reported that, after accounts for repairing the bridewell had been settled, they found the total amount was $3,516.25 instead of $2,780.47.—Assemb. Journ. (1799), 84.

The common council ordered "that the Common Council Chamber be assigned for holding the Courts for the trial of Causes of Ten Pounds & under."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 338. See, further, Ag 28, O 16, O 30. The expenses of this court were paid by the city.—See ibid., II: 408, 419.

18 The committee of repuls of Trinity is asked to "take Order for pulling the Pences adjoining to the Cemetery of Trinity Church and the Cornish [sic] of said Church—and that they provide 500 Plank and 500 Boards.

"—Trin. Min. (MS.).

20 Jacob Adams, in a petition to the common council, states that he " hath established two Packets between the Ports of Boston and New York," which have "frequentated the Coffee House Slip ever since the month of August last." Being informed that "the Corporation have prohibited all vessels, excepting Market Boats and Packet Boats, from frequenting said Slip," he adds that he may continue to bring his packets into the slip, as the most convenient place for the public.—From the original MS., in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. No action on this petition appears in the minutes.

Political meetings are held at Gauiter's Assembly Room in William St., at Richard Varian's in the Bowery (the Bull's Head Tavern), and at Hunter's Hotel (69 Broadway).—Greenleaf, N. Y. Jour. & Patriotic Reg., Ap 22, 1797; Bayles, Old Taverns of N. Y., 347. By Nov. 13, 1799, Hunter had been succeeded by John Lovett as proprietor of the popular tavern at 69 Broadway.—Daily Adv., N 13, 1799. See also Com. Adv., F 6, 1801.

"On a representation by the Inspectors of the State Prison," the common council ordered "that four additional Watchmen be employed two of them every Night at the Goal till the State Prisoners can be removed."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 339.

The common council refers to a committee "A Memorial of the Proprietors of Ground in the vicinity of the Ground lately purchased [see Ap 10] by the Bd for a public burying Ground, praying that it may not be appropriated to that use."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 339. This petition made by the Proprietors of Ground West of theاحة object is that the ground is "so near the City and is contiguous to the publick roads leading from the East to the West part of the Town," also that the field "lies in the neighborhood of a number of Citizens who have at great expense erected dwellings on the adjacent lots for the health and accommodation of their families during the summer season, and who, if the above design be carried into execution, must either abandon their seats or submit to the disagreeable sensations arising from an unavoidable view of and close situation to a burial place of this description destined for the victims of contagion." They also point out "that, from the rapid Increase of Building that is daily taking place both in the suburbs of the City and on the Ground surrounding the field alluded to, it is certain that in the course of a few years the above-mentioned field will be drawn within the precincts of the City." Among the 57 signers of this memorial are the names of Tredwell Jackson, Nich. Low, Alexander Hamilton, Richard Harison, Ph. Livingston, Henry Rogers, Egbert Benson, Arch. Gracie, Chas. Ludlow, Isaac L. Kip, Thos. Ludlow, Guilan Verplanck, John Wilkes, James Cumming, Cary Ludlow, Leon. Bleecker, etc.—From the original MS., in file No. 5; in city clerk's record-room. On May 15, the committee's report described another piece of ground which the petitioners were willing to buy and present to the city, but the mayor's casting-vote decided against it.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 348-49. On June 26, Jacob Blackwell offered "to give in exchange a greater [amount] of Land for that lately purchased for a burying Ground."

The council postponed the matter:—Ibid., III: 359. Another petition for substitution of other land was rejected on Aug. 28.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 380. See, further, My 29.

Iron grates for the bridewell cost $2,683.28.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), I: 340.


The board also appoints a committee "to report Regulations for the Alms House."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 343. For regulations at the first almshouse, see Mr 1, 1761.

Trinity Church leases the Richmond Hill estate to Aaron Burr for 69 years.—Liber Deeds (register's office), LXV: 512. The property had previously been leased to Abraham Mortier (see My 1, 1767). The fee always remained in Trinity Church. See description of Mortier's lease of the Richmond Hill property (which extended for 99 years was paid by "Old John's land," comprising 24 acres, 3 rods, and 36 perches), among the Banker papers, in N. Y. P. L.; mentioned in Vol. I, p. 359 (q.v.). See also descrip. of P1 55-4, I: 416-17.

The city appropriates $4,040 for making a broad walk at DeW's Slip.—Journal B, 78, chamberlain's office.

The common council refers to a committee "An Application of
Cortlandt Van Buren to hire the Powder Magazine at Inclamberg."—M. C. C. (1784-1815), II: 343. See Ag 21.

Joseph Delligier, proprietor of a "Portable Camera Obscura," who has been "repeatedly applied to by persons to place the same upon the Battery for the purpose of taking the Views of the Country adjacent thereto," has not thought proper to do so without permission from the Corporation. See the comment of Lt. M. C. C. from original petition in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-office, endorsed "May 10th, 1797 rejected." The petition is not entered in the M. C. C.

Joseph Delacroix (see F 22) advertises his "Ice-House, No. 112 Broadway," where he furnishes ice cream. "The House and Garden will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night."—Daily Adv., May 2, 1797. He now petitions for it.

"The United States" (see May 17, 1794), the first naval vessel built under the Constitution, is launched at Philadelphia before a large assembly.—McMaster, Hist. of People of the U. S., II: 337-24, citing New World, May 11, 1797.

The common council rejects a petition asking "for the use of part of the Lot whereon the Laboratory is erected at the Battery on the Corner of Pearl & State Streets," and directs that the ground "be put in fence."—M. C. C. (1784-1815), II: 146. Just prior to and soon after the British capture of New York (see JI 11 and O 28, 1776), there was a laboratory near the liberty-pole. The uses to which this building was put are not revealed in the records. See also Je 29, 1798.

The "Widow Dunlap & Rotb Simmons," in a petition to the common council that the "New Street, the 2nd Street formerly Golden hill forty one feet fronting on said John street with six feet deep in order to widen said street that they have not received any compensation what ever for the same theho Neighbors have been paid for their ground they have lost on said street . . . that they are heavily assessed and taxed for the payment of said compensation to their neighbors." They ask relief.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "rejected."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 346. See also My 29.

The following "Communication" is published: "Blanchard [the balloonist] has at last taken his flight—not in the air, as he had proposed, but on dry land. He made his exit with his family about the first instant; whither, we cannot tell. All hopes of an ascertained return at an end: and this circumstance is a proof that his conduct towards Mr. Baker lost him the confidence of the citizens."—Diary, My 11, 1797.

The common council opens "the sealed Proposals delivered into the Clerks Office agreeable to notification in the News Papers for supplying this City with Water." They are from Taylor & Newton (May 18), Hugh S. McClennen, Peter Banner, William Harris, Nicholas L. Henry, and E. D. J. 1798, John Page, and Christopher Colles. Consideration of them is referred to the committee on "the Proposals of Joseph Brown & his Associates" (see D 28, 1796).

"M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 347. See F 12, 1798.

Sebastian Bauman, lieut.-colonel commandant of the "Regiment of Artillery," resigns his commission, because of the appointment of a junior officer, Hughes, as brigadier-general. On April 22, all the other officers of the regiment had resigned because they saw no prospect of rising beyond lieut.-colonel. The entire correspondence, general orders, memorials to Gov. Jay and his replies, May and other papers in the case since Dec, 1795, were pubd in a pamphlet entitled A Statement Explanatory of the Resignation of the Officers of the Regiment of Artillery, of the City & County of New-York (1797).

Division St., which is the "only direct way at present to the Bellevue and Corbett's Hotel," is impassable from lack of repairs.—Herald, My 15, 1797.

It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that proper Grants be prepared and executed for conveying the Property of this Corporation in Greenwich Street, in Washington Street as far as Rhinelander's Brewery, in Hudson Street, as far as the pasture Fence, at Moore Street, in Duane Street, Barclay Street, and Jay Street to the Corporation of the City of New-York."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See also Je 20.

The old Lutheran church in Broadway is rented for one year.—Lutheran Min. (M.S.).

"Vaughall gardens No 112 Broad-Way [see My 2]. Joseph Delacroix informs his friends, etc. that in the beginning of June next his gardens will be elegantly decorated in a new taste, in which will be fixed a large Orchestra, for the accommodation of 15 of the best Musicians, & three times a week, there will be a Vocal Instrumental Concert. The place will be provided with all kinds of refreshments. Those who desire to subscribe for the whole season shall have a deduction."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 20, 1797. See, further, Jl 4.

"John Avery, late keeper of the Tontine Coffee House, has removed to that large, airy and elegant building, formerly the property of Dr. Samuel Bard, No. 42 Broad street, contiguous to Federal Hall . . . the capaciousness of this house, yards and garden, running back to new-street, covered with fruit and forest trees . . . the encouragement and support with which the subscriber has been favoured in this line of business, during a three years residence at Bellevue, and one at the Tontine Coffee House . . . John Avery."—Daily Adv., My 23, 1797.

On June 12, 1798, Edward Bardin announced his intention of keeping a "Boarding and Lodging House" there.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1798. The next year, Michael Little moved from Pine St. into it.—Daily Adv., My 14, 1799. He called it "Little's Hotel." His advertisement, dated June 19, said that "a Book" was kept there "for taking seats in the Swift Sure."—Penn's Gazette, Ga 21, 1799. It was the meeting-place of the "New York Rangers."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., N 18, 1799. On Aug. 31, 1803, Mrs. Little became its proprietor.—Am. Citizen, S 1, 1802. On Oct. 11 of this year (q.v.), the long-room of this tavern was destroyed by fire. In December, it was advertised for rent from May 1, 1804.—N. Y. Gaz., May 1, 1804. David Ross bought the lessee.—Ibid., My 6, 1805. Little then became manager of the American Hall, at n. w. cor. of Broadway and Park Place.—City Directory. In 1806, P. L. Duport opened in the Broad St. house a school for dancing, limited to forty pupils. He refers to the house as "Ross' Hotel."—People's Friend, O 10, 1806. In 1809, it was called Kent's Hotel.—N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1841), 492.

See also Mag. of Am. Hist. (1879), III: 165, citing a mention of Little's Coffee House by Brillat-Savarin, the gastronome, author of La Physiologie du Gout, in which an account is given of this "Café-taverns," where turtle soup and "welch-rabbit" were served.

On this day, Dr. Anderson went "to Bellevue, now converted into a house of Entertainment."—Alex. Anderson's Diary, 76. See My 30.

Another "Vaughall" is opened, the third resort of that name in different parts of the city up to this time. For the former ones, see L. M. R. K., III: 981. It is advertised as follows: "New Vaughall Gardens. Pearl-street, no opposite the Menage, two doors from the Battery. Peter Thorn . . . begs . . . patronage, for a house and garden he has just set up in the above mentioned place, under the name of Apollo's Garden, . . . Ice Cream, Cakes, Punch, and any Liquors; as also warm tea from the cow every morning. There are several rooms in the house for separate apartments.

"The Garden is elegantly set up with a quantity of boxes lighted with lamps in a fine & new stile, will be opened on Thursday evening next, 25th May."—Daily Adv., My 26, 1797. For the Fourth of July, Thorn (or Thorfin) announced that he would have "a regular Band of Music and Fire Works."—Ibid., Jl 3, 1797. On July 25, he advertised it for sale, with an ice-house nearly full of ice.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., JI 25, 1797. See Je 12, 1798.

19 - "The Panorama, in this city, is to be opened this evening, for the first time. This beautiful invention in optical philosophy has been so far improved by Mr. Baker as now to exhibit views by artificial light, the result of his own experience. Among other views in the Panorama, is one of an original painting of the city and harbour of Charleston (S.C.) with James & Sullivan's Islands." - "Time-Piece, My 29, 1797. The panorama was at 222 Greenwich St.

21 - "Daily Adv., S 27, 1797. A panorama had been exhibited in New York in 1795 (q.v.)."

22 - "The common council resolves that "the Ground commonly called the Potters field" (see Ag 4, S 15 and O 16, 1794; and Ja 11, 1796) be abandoned as a cemetery, and directs the land committee "to take order for preparing the Ground lately purchased as a burying Ground [see Ap 10 and 24] & for the erection of a House for the Superintendant." - "M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 351. The old potterfield was at Madison Sq.; the new one at Washington Sq.- L. M. R. K., III: 970, 972. See also "Man. Com. Curr. (1896), 465, and 23d Ann. Rep. Am. Scien. & Hist. Fem. Soc. (1918), 160-73. See N. 6. The potterfield at Washington Sq. was abandoned in 1849 (q.v. Jr. 23, 1811)."

23 - "The common council grants a petition of Geo. Doolitt (architect—see Je 22) who says: "In commencing the building of a new York Bank House, I feel a very great necessity to obtain as considerably a part of Wall Street, & William St., opposite to the lot of ground intended for said Bank, with privilege to erect a pale fence round the same, just as to you may approve right."—From a letter in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. A marginal note next to the entry in the minutes reads: "Bank of New York & Branc Bank of United States." - "M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 351. Doubtless the use of the streets was desired for the storing of building materials. See Je 13 and 22. See also Pl. 72-b, Vol. I.

25 - "Steps are taken to install a sewerage system in the Park area. The common council orders that the street committee be authorized to survey to be made of Chambers Street and a Plan of the intended Common Sewer from the Alms House Gaol & Bridewell to Hudson River." - "M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 378, 379. On Sept. 4, when the work was begun, an inspector was appointed, and the board advanced $1,000 "towards the new Alms House Drain." - "Ibid., II: 382. On Oct. 11, $1,000 more; Oct. 17, $1,000; Oct. 23, $500; - "Ibid., II: 395, 398, 400. On Oct. 23, the board ordered that two carts be employed "to fill up the sewer from the sewer to the Alms House to the brushes," and directed the committee to make "an agreement with the sewer to the Alms House." - "Ibid., II: 400. On Oct. 30, $1,000 more was paid.-"Ibid., II: 402. On Nov. 9, the sewer was nearing completion, the board then ordering that the committee contract for constructing necessary drains from the three buildings.- "Ibid., II: 405. On Nov. 27, $1,000 was paid towards the sewer, and on Dec. 22, $2,000 towards "the Sewers & Drains at the Alms House." - "Ibid., II: 409, 411."

26 - Wm. Bowne, in a petition to the common council dated May 18, 1796, relates, that in 1791, he contributed $500 "toward the expense of purchasing a House & Lot in Cliff Street in order to lay open said street. . . . He is now taxed over $500 "toward defraying the expense of encroaching the width of Golden Hill," and this be "cannot view as of any material advantage to him." He asks "reasonable relief."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Petition of Wm Bowne agt the assessors of New York.—read May 20th 1797 and rejected." The common council decides that it can give "no Relief in the Premises." - "M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 352. See also My 10.

28 - "The common council passes favourably upon a petition from proprietors of lots in the Common Lands regarding making passable those roads which are "most necessary & immediately required." - "M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 349, 356.

Abel S. Fisher announces that he has rented "Belle-vue," and opened it as a "Tea Garden and Bathing House." The bathing-house furnishes warm and cold, salt and fresh, baths.—"Daily Adv., My 30, 1797. See also My 25.

As the money granted by the legislature for the erection of a new wing to Columbia College (see Ap 11, 1792 and F 25, 1795) has all been spent, and as no further aid has been granted for the completion of the work, the trustees are obliged to suspend building operations and a committee is directed to sell the perishable building materials which remain on hand.—"Moore, Hist. Sketch of Columbia College, 73-74.

Moses Oakley, formerly of the "Bloomfield Inn and Farm" (see Ap 12), advertises that he will open on June 2 at "his new and pleasant situation," at Bloomfield, "five and a half miles from New York."—"Daily Adv., Je 1, 1797; see further, N. Y. Gaz., My 26, 1802. On Feb. 26, 1805, the "Sun Tavern" (apparently the same place), "formerly the property of David Oakley, about five miles from the city . . . now occupied by Abraham G. Hammond," was advertised for sale.—"Morn. Chron., F 26, 1805.

With either this issue or the next the name of The New York Prices Current (see 1796) was changed to Ovam's New-York Price-Current, and Marine Register.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 481. See My 25, 1799.


The city allows £208:10 for a bulkhead in Roosevelt Street and for extending the common sewer into the river, and £40 for filling in the street in Peck's Slip.—"Journal B, 84, chamberlain's office.

Trinity vestry appoints "a Committee to take such Measures as they may think proper for opening[? Murray Street]."—"Trin. Min. (M.S.)."

The foundation-stone of the "United States Branch Bank" is laid by the president, Cornelius Ray, at No. 38 Wall St. More and Robinson are the master-builders.—"Daily Adv., Je 15, 1797. The site was the present 72 Wall St.—Hardenbrook, Financial N. Y., Vol. I.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church pass a resolution that the new church (see Je 21, 1795) have "the front of 60 feet on Rutgers Street, the side of 50 feet on Henry Street, and 15 feet back from both streets."—"Proc. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II.

The corner-stone was laid soon after this, on the land donated by Henry Rutgers. The church was opened May 13, 1798 (q.v.).—Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers, 268.

Complaint having been made on May 29 that the tan-yard of John R. Livingston and others, near the Fresh Water Pond, "lies open with the Fats [vats] exposed to the great Danger of the Children & others passing through the same," an ordinance is adopted requiring Livingston "to cause the said Tan Yard to be enclosed with a good Fence & the Tan Vats to be filled up with good wholesome Earth that the said Tan House to the said buildings may be made thereby in the thriving Business" by the first day of Aug next under the Penalty of £500.—"M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 352, 356. In compliance with this resolution, a written order, signed by Robt. Benson, clerk, was served on Livingston the same day. From this it appears that all the "Fence" there had been removed, and that the vats were "full of stagnant Water."—See original order (a copy of which was served) in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

A petition is presented to the common council from inhabitants of the Sixth Ward, most of whom "live Adjacent to a pond at the foot of what is Commonly Called pot-baker's hill" (see L. M. R., III: 967). The stagnant waters of this pond make it a nuisance, and dangerous to health. The Drear that formerly led from this pond into the Fresh-water-pond being filled up a number of Dead animals being thrown into it now in a State of putrefaction together with a pernicious matter running from a Glue Manufactory Causes your petitioners to be Apprehensive if left as at present during the hot Season it may prove fatal to the Health of the Inhabitants that live near the same. . . .—From the original MS., in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "Ord'rs passed Jun. 18th 1797" and "for filling all the low & sunken Lots on the southwest side of Magazine Street by the first day of Sept next under the penalty of £50 each Lot."—"M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 356.

The common council orders that the spout of the Tea Water Pump be raised two feet and lengthened, "so as to deliver the Water at the outer part of the paved Walk." It also directs that
<table>
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<th>Post Office in the United States, with the Distance from the Post-Office at Philadelphia to Every Other Post-Office Here Mentioned</th>
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<td><strong>States of Postage</strong> for Single Letters</td>
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<td><strong>Observations</strong></td>
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A riot occurs "at a place called Topsail Town, near the Exchange." With the assistance of the civil officers, "a fair fleet of about 20 sail . . . got under way . . . and . . . arrived safe into their destined harbour—Bridewell."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ado.*, Jl 3, 1797. This appears to have been the location formerly known as "Canvas Town."—Ag 26, 1798.

The mayor lays before the common council a letter received from the governor, which states "that the Commissioners appointed to procure Arms Ammunition & other military Stores have "fixed on a Piece of the Common Lands at the junction of the Post & Blooming Dale Roads part of which hath been for some time used as a public burying Ground," and that the governor has "signified to the Commissioners his approbation of their engaging in the necessary Buildings at that Place for military Stores provided this Board should consent to grant to the State as much of the said Ground as might be requisite." The board decides at once to grant this piece of ground to the people of the state "for the purpose aforesaid reserving such part as hath been used for the interment of the Dead & a convenient Piece for a Passage thereto from the Post Road," and orders that the clerk prepare the grant.—*M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 366.

For the celebrations of this day, the common council paid on July 12, 162.6 to John Norris "for Exposco at his House . . . for ringing the public Bells," and 162.6 for gumpower.—*M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 368.

Elaborate new decorations and illuminations which include a representation of a forest and various emblematic and patriotic traceries, an obelisk, etc. are arranged by Jos. Delacroix in his garden at the Broadway, all of which are described in detail in his announcement.—*Daily Ado.,* Jl 4, 1797, and *N. Y. Times,* N 29, 1812; see, further, My 1, 1798.

At this time, there were three stage lines to Philadelphia.—De Voe's newspaper index, *citing Diary,* Jl 12, 1797.

Pres. Adams appoints three envoys to proceed to France and endeavor to renew the relations which had been so rudely broken by the Directory."—Treaties and conventions concluded between U. S. and other powers (1873). 996. The Directory had recalled the French minister to this country, and would not receive our new minister, Pinckney, when he arrived to succeed Monroe. Other acts of the Directory served to make every American ship "a good prize" for the French.—*Ibid.* 997-99. The treatment of these acts, as revealed in the "Declaring War" article in *V. W. Diary,* Ap 3, 1798, well suited to warn with France (see *Ap 70, Jl 9, 17, 1817, and 1818*).

In a petition to the legislature for the grant of a water-lot opposite his farm, to build a dock, Philip J. Livingston, of Throgs Neck, Westchester Co., states that he has planted on his farm a nursery of fruit-trees, more than 20 acres in extent, to supply the city of New York with fruit.—*Col. Land Papers,* 1002.

E. Tisdale writes to the mayor and aldermen stating that he has it "in contemplation to publish an Engraved Portrait of Columbus," and requesting permission "to make a Copy of the Picture in Federal Hall," which he believes "is the only Likeness extant of that great man."—*From the original letter in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room. This was the picture presented to "the house of assembly" of this state by Mrs. Farmer on March 12th, 1798.*

"The thoughts of Engraving have occupied my mind today; I could not help looking back to the pleasures of that art, like the Italians to the flesh-pots of Egypt—I had even resolved to indulge myself now and then in engraving on wood, and cut several patterns for tools which I proposed to have made, but the dread of being 'unsaleable' as water deterred me, and I laid by the patterns."—*Anderson's Diary, 1797 (M.5), 167.

Brig. Gen. Hughes, having been notified that the president of the United States would be in the city on Jl 27, gives orders for the uniform companies of grenadiers, infantry, horse, and artillery, to assemble at 9 o'clock in the morning opposite Trinity Church to be in readiness to receive him. Officers of militia who are not on duty are to assemble in uniform at Hunter's Hotel. Lt. Col. Morton is directed "to wait on the President at or near Paules Hook, and attend him to the city."—*Purse's Gaz.,* Phila., Jl 28, 1797.

Dr. Anderson writes: "I have now but little business of the
medical kind to attend, and have therefore devoted some of my
time to engraving—this latter kind of employment has not as
yet yielded any profit, for I have only been making experiments
and practicing.—The beautiful specimens of Bewick’s work have
been the means of stimulating me to improve in the art of Engraving
on wood.

Alex. Anderson’s Diary, 1797 (MS.),
July 29
31
St. is extended, so that the whole street from Chat-2
ham (Park Row) to Bayard St. is now named Mulberry St.—
M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 372. The northern part had hitherto
been called Ryndert St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1099.

"The inhabitants near the corporation dock, in a petition to the
common council, complain of "the number of Hay-Boats landing
collectively there," discriminating the Market, and Wood-Boats
and other Vessels, which resort in great Numbers to said Wharf
and Basin, (being adjacent to the Market)." The masters and
owners of these vessels "cannot unload across said hay-boats."
The petitioners recommend "the spacious Wharf and Basin near
Mr. Tenbrook’s, for the more convenient accommodation of said
Hay-Boats, it being a place of little resort, and suitable for that
purpose."— From the original petition, in metal file No. 18, city
clerk’s record-room, endorsed "Ord’s passed." The ordinance
prohibits the landing of hay at the corporation dock after Aug. 15—
M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 373.

August
Robert Gilmore, of Baltimore, visits New York, and makes
notes and pen sketches of places and events. He refers to the
New York Battery as "the grand public promenade of the ladies," and to the
Tompkins City House as "the house where the merchants &
deck every body almost assemble at night to hear what is going on, and see each other." Gilmore’s journey extended to
Boston, and included New York and Philadelphia on his way
home. His notes, with 19 pen-and-ink drawings of places visited,
are in the Boston Public Library. The drawings of New York
interest are:

*View of New York taken on the road to Utrecht baths, that
leads through the narrow's.*

*View of Broadway (New York) from the Battery.*

*View of the Governors house at New York.*

The manuscript is printed, and the drawings are reproduced,
in the Boston Pub. Library Bulletin for April, 1892, Vol. XI,
No. 1 (whole No. 88), with biographical notes.

The Duc de la Rochefoucault Liancourt describes the city:
"New York is, next to Philadelphia, the largest and best
town in the United States. These two cities rival each other almost
every respect. Philadelphia has hitherto had the advantage,
but from the fine situation of New York there is reason to expect
that sooner or later it will gain the superiority. [See 1790.]"

"It is calculated that this city contains a present upwards of
fifty thousand inhabitants. There have been no less than four
hundred and fifty new houses built here in this present year. It
is increased and beautified with unheard of quickness; a circumstance
owing, no doubt, in a great measure, to the immense benefit
its trade has derived for these two or three years from the present
state of Europe.

This quarter of the city [the burnt section] has been rebuilt
since the peace, and is now one of the handsomest parts in it. The
town had formerly been built without any regular plan, whence
everywhere almost, except what has been rebuilt in consequence
of the fire, the streets are small and crooked; the foot-paths, where
there are any, narrow, and interrupted by the stairs from the houses;
and the houses much better built. There is not in any city in the
country a finer street than Broadway [I]; it is near a mile in length,
and is meant to be still farther extended: it is more than a hundred
feet wide from one end to the other. Most part of the houses are
of brick, and a number of them extremely handsome. From its
elevated situation, its position on the river, and the elegance of the
buildings, it is naturally the place of residence of the most opulent
inhabitants. Broadway is terminated, at one end, by a handsome
square, in the front of which is the governor’s house, built in a
very good stile of architecture, upon the spot where the fort stood
before the revolution. The demolition of this fort has also left
between the governor’s house and the river a large space, which
has been formed into a public walk, upon the banks of Hudson’s
River, and from thence round to East River, commands a view
as far as the narrows at the entrance of the roadstead. Thus, in
this promenade, the eye embraces at once all the outliers of this great
port, and sees all its shipping come in and go out. This walk which
is called the Battery, might undoubtedly be kept in better order,
and be made more agreeable to the use it is intended for, by plant-
ing some trees, &c, but as it is, its situation makes it incomparably
the most delightful public walk any where to be found.

"The fortifications erected upon Governor’s Island, to defend
the entrance of the harbor, are partly of brick and partly of
earth; they are in a respectable state of defence. The works were
begun two years ago, upon a very good plan, by M. Vincent, a
French engineer, and eighty thousand dollars granted by congress
have been already expended upon them; but it will take a great
deal more to complete them. . . ."

New York was, till 1818, the seat of the legislature of the state,
which has since that time transferred to Albany. The
building in which the legislature held its sittings, and which con-
tains also the courts of justice, is one of the most elegant, or at
least, the most spacious in the city. It is, however, much inferior
to the descriptions given of it in all the American Gazettters.

"There are here nineteen places of worship, belonging to dif-
ferent religions.

"There are three markets at New York, but all of them small
and narrow, very much inferior to those of Philadelphia, both in
size, and in neatness and regularity. . . ."

"The water is, in general, bad at New York, . . . There is a
pump placed at the [northern] extremity of the city, where those
families that are not satisfied with the wells and common pumps,
get their water. The spring which supplies this pump belongs to
one of the inhabitants, and is by him let for twelve hundred dollars,
to a person who is said to sell daily from fifteen to twenty thousand
gallons, and sometimes more. This water is known in the town by
the name of tea water."

He describes the hospitals and public charities, and the "poor’s
house." Of the latter be says: "... it is seldom a good institu-
tion either in a political or charitable point of view. According
to the acknowledgment of the inspectors of the poor at New York,
the poor-house of New York produces paupers." He advocates
the establishing of "benefit clubs, where the working class might,
by contributing a small part of their earnings, secure for them-
seives, in their old age, a support arising from their economy.
. . ." He also describes the city dispensary.

"At New York the poor are rich, and poor towns on the conti-
inent, there are a great number of prisoners for debt." He men-
tions the society for their relief; and other charitable societies,
including "the relief granted by the state and city of New York
to the unfortunate colonists who escaped from St. Domingo, and
which has been continued ever since the year 1793, when it was
begun. . . . The distributors of these succours have been
Lawrence Everey and Richard Larson, both Quakers . . .

"There are two banks established at New York; one of these
is a branch of the bank of the United States . . .; the other
is the bank known by the name of the New York Bank. . . ."

Prisons and criminal jurisdiction are described. "The new
prison at New York is already nearly finished, and it is upon a very
complete plan. It is enclosed four acres, and nothing is wanting
in respect of security, extent, good air, division of the different
classes of prisoners. . . ." This is the state prison.

He describes the country around New York; also "the manners
of New York," and mentions several persons of note whom he has
met,—Jay, Hamilton, Burr, ex-Gov. Clinton, Edmund Livingston,
Kosciusko and Nieuwercize.—Travels through the U. S. of North Am.,
in the years 1792, 1793, and 1794 (London, 1795), IV: 327–47.

A complete set of bells for Trinity Church has been received
from London. The bells are eight in number, with the figures
complete of frames, wheels, ropes, &c. The largest weighs
upward of 2400 lb. being much heavier than any other in the city.
—N. T. Mag. (1797), 446. An "elegant clock" is also received.—
Greenleaf’s N. T. Jour, Apr. 5, 1797. See also descr. of Pl. 68-b,
L: 452.

A stage line is established between New York and Bennington,


Aug.
The common council orders that the almshouse committee "direct such of the Materials of the Old Alms House as may [be] useful to be taken [for] the purpose of putting the Ground lately purchased for a burying Ground [see Ap 10] in order & the erection of a small Building for the Superintendent."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 377. Sept. 1797

Trinity vestry orders "That the Committee of Repairs have a next substantial Railing put around the Roof of Trinity Church."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See also descrip. of Pl. 56, I: 421.

"The inhabitants of the city of New York . . . are . . . informed that a company of Comedians . . . are arrived on town on their return from Philadelphia, and having permission of Messrs. Hodgkinson and Dunlap mean to open the Theatre, John street, in this city for two nights only. The first performance will be this evening, the 18th of August."—Daily Advt., Ag 18, 1797.

The common council appoints John McLean "Keeper of the public Magazine for Gun Powder at Inclanchard [see My 1 and cf. Jl 3] provided that all the Gun Powder stored there be at his Riske."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 377. See Aug 28.

Ricketts's new circus, on Greenwich St., is opened as a summer theatre by Wignell and Reinagle of Philadelphia (see Mr 14, 1795), who have postponed the opening from Aug. 21 out of deference to Mr. Hodgkinson of the John Street Theatre.—Daily Advt., Ag 18, 21, 24, and S 8, 12, 1797. Wignell advertised a performance of plays on St. Suydam and Mud House, next of the kind, at the public Theatre at Albany."—Ibid., S 8, 1797. On that night, an "anonymous and scandalous publication" was "handed from the John-street Theatre," charging Wignell and Reinagle with opposing Hodgkinson, and with filling their "coffers" under the "reasonable pretext of charity." Wignell then obtained publication of a letter "To the Public," exposing Hodgkinson's mistaken hostility.—Ibid., S 12, 1797.

The common council grants permission to the Harmonical Society to use "the lower back Room" in the city hall, "provided they can accommodate with [!] the Court for the Trial of Causes of Ten Pounds & under" (see Ap 17).—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 379. "Of O 16. The original petition, dated Aug. 23, preserved in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room, shows that this society had been established nearly two years, "on principles similar to St. Cecilia's Society," and had been compelled to meet at a public house, contrary to the wishes of its members and against the advancement of the society. It therefore petitioned the common council "for the Use of the Room occupied by St. Cecilia's Society in the City Hall on Thursday evenings, or any other Room in the said Building."—John B. a leather dresser and manufacturer of glue, having petitioned on July 3 for relief on account of having to remove the implements of his business out of the city, the common council, on advice of its committee, allows him £3412.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 366, 379.

The common council orders that the ground belonging to the city in the vicinity of the old powder magazine be surveyed, staked out and given to the city for a public house, contrary to the wishes of its members and against the advancement of the society. It therefore petitioned the common council "for the Use of the Room occupied by St. Cecilia's Society in the City Hall on Thursday evenings, or any other Room in the said Building."—John B. a leather dresser and manufacturer of glue, having petitioned on July 3 for relief on account of having to remove the implements of his business out of the city, the common council, on advice of its committee, allows him £3412.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 366, 379.

The common council passes an ordinance for digging out and filling in Broadway from Murray St. to "the Arched Bridge."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 384. See also D 4. For the same sort of work on Broadway above the bridge, see N 29, 1802.

A petition, read in common council, for filling up sunken lots on Delaney's ground near the Bowery Lane, shows that a pond has formed here (at or near First and Grand Sts.), and as there are five slaughter-houses in this vicinity the health of the inhabitants is endangered. From original petition (in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room), endorsed "read Sept 11th 1797 & referred to Street Committee."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 384.

The common council agrees to a "Regulation" (grading, etc.) of Front St. from Burling Slip to Peck's Slip. The specifications are recorded in three sections: Burling Slip to Beckham Slip, Beckham Slip to Crane Wharf, and Crane Wharf to Peck's Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 384-5.
The common committee orders "that the Proprietors of Water Lots between Counties Slip & Catharine Slip be & they are hereby required to cause the Street of seventy feet in breadth on the East River called South Street [see Ji 18, 1796] in front of their respective Lots to be made & finished by the first day of October in the year 1798. And also that they cause their respective Lots to be extended out to the said Street & completely filled in with wholesome Materials to a proper height by that Day."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 399.

The board also orders that the street committee examine Peck's Slip, James's Slip, and Catharine Slip, and report what improvements—vide are necessary for such improvements at James and Catharine Slips were approved on Oct. 30.—Ibid., II: 402. Regarding Peck's Slip the board approved the committee's report on Nov. 6, which required extending the piers into the river "so far as to make suitable Accommodations for the Market Boats beyond front Street."—Ibid., II: 401.


James Morris and William Johnson, justices of the court for trying causes to the value of $10 (see Ap 17), petition the common council "for the necessary Fuel for the Chamber appropriated to the public use in which they sit; and hope as they are members of a public Court they will be furnished with fuel at the public expense."—Ibid. They also request permission to meet in the city clerk's room. Granted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 401.

"The Grand Jurors at the last Supreme Court having presented as a Nuisance a certain Lot of Ground at the Corner of Pearl & State Streets belonging to this Board & occupied by Gardiner Baker as a Menage or Place for the keeping of wild Animals" (see Mr 31 and S 29, 1794), the common council orders that Baker "be notified to provide another place to keep his Measage & that he remove from & surrender the said Lot by the first day of May next."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 401.

An advertisement reads: "For Sale. That valuable property on which the Old Theatre now stands containing three lots in front on John-street, together with three lots in the rear of said ground, also an alley, as will appear by the Map. The building to be valued and taken down. For terms of sale, enquire of Dr. Gamage, 20 John Street."—Daily Adov., N 1, 1797. See D 8, 1797.

The committee of the common council appointed Sept. 23, 1796 (g.v.), for the distribution of funds to encourage and maintain schools in the city and county of New York reports "that the annual Sum appropriated by Law and the annual Sum directed to be expended by Tax for that purpose is not sufficient to meet the Year to $2372." A schedule is presented for the proper distribution of one-sixth of this ($472), as the law provides, to the several charity schools in the city. The report adds that "the other five sixth Parts of the said Sum amounting to $2360 ought to be applied towards the erection support & maintenance of one or more Free Schools in the said City & which Schools ought to be established under the direction of Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose by the Corporation." To this the board agrees.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 404.


Casimir Th. Goerick addresses a letter to the common council in which he states: "The proposing of making a Map of this City by M. Mangin, is confined to the Limits of the present improvements of this City, without having reference to the new and unimproved Ground; since this will not answer the expectation, and use of the Map, to your Board; We therefore do come forward, as Joint Partners with the following Proposals. For furnishing the Corporation, with a general and accurate Map of the City of New York, from the Battery easterly to Sandy Hill Road at the two Mile Stone, Westerly and Southerly to the extremity of the Grants, as likewise the present Situation of the Docks, Ships and Peers; Into the Said Map, to ascertain the different Heights from high Water Mark, to the present Wall Plates at every Slip and Street at both Rivers, and from thence at every Intersection of the different Streets; The Ascents and Descents, will appear into said Map, not alone by Shadowing, but likewise in Cylers at the different Intersection of the Streets; To complete Field Books to be made of the difference of the Levels of each Street, Distances, etc.

"The Map laid before the Corporation shall be about six feet
square, for being a Record into the Office, and an other of about
three feet Square for common use to the Corporation.

It is estimated, that the above Work as Joint Partners can
not be performed in a satisfactory manner for less than three
thousand Dollars.

"The right of raising a Subscription for having the Map
of about three feet Square engraved, of which we propose to give an
equal share with each of us to the Corporation, after eighteen or
twenty Maps have been struck of, for the different Members, of
the present Corporation and our selves, and the expenses for
engraving the Plate and operations is paid.

"We do engage our selves to finish this Work in eighteen
Months at the lowest

[signed] "Casimir Th. Goerck
Mangin"

——From original letter in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room.

On account of the excessive rates charged by cartmen, and
because some of them operate without license or number, the law
regulating them is revised. All licenses are revoked, and they are to
be newly licensed under the new regulations. They are arranged
in classes or companies, each class having 49 cartmen and one
foreman. The foremen are given power and authority to see that the
companies comply with, and to report vacancies. No cartman is permitted to have in his employ more than one cart.

No person under 21 years of age is permitted to drive a cart, without special permission from the mayor.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 405-6.

The street committee, to whom were referred the proposals of
Mangin and Goerck, city surveyors, for making "a Survey of all
the Streets of this City" (see J1 11, Mr 20, Ap 11, O 16, N 8), reports that these surveyors will "undertake the Business on certain Terms mentioned by the Committee." The board accedes to this arrangement, and requests the recorder "to aid the Committee in drawing the Articles of Contract."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 407. See, further, D 4 and 11.

The committee orders "that the Committee of Leases cause a
correct Map to be made of the whole Estate of this Corporation."—
Trin. Min. (M.S.).

The British sloop of war "Hunter" arrives at New York.—
N. T. Jour., N 22, 1797.

The ferry to Brooklyn is leased to Gilbert Van Matte for three
years from Nov. 15, at a rental of $2,000 a year.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), II: 408. For the terms of the agreement, see ibid., II: 381.

Evacuation Day is celebrated. The militia parades.—Jour.
of Hugh Gaine, II: 181. John Hyde is paid $537.17 for a public dinner;
and John Ten Eyck $57.87 for gunpowder.—M. C. C. (1784-1831),
II: 410, 411.

The new State Prison, beautifully situated on the banks of the
Hudson, about one mile from the upper western suburbs of this city,
is opened for the reception of criminals, about 90 of whom are conveyed
there from the old jail. "By the governor's proclamation, all
criminals, under the laws of this state, are in future to be committed
to the State Prison."—Time, D 4, 1797; N. T. Jour. & Patriotic Reg., D 2, 1797.

In their report to the legislature in Jan., 1798, the inspectors of
the prison stated that 60 prisoners were removed to the state prison
Nov. 28, 1797, and that "The Board of Inspectors attended in person at the prison during their removal, which was conducted with the aid of the City-Watch, with much quietness and good order."—Assem. Jour. (1798), 8; N. T. Jour. & Patriotic Reg., F 7, 1798.

The prison was bounded by Washington and Christopher Sts., a
line parallel to and south of Perry St., and the North River.—L. M. R. K., III: 973; and descrip. of pl. 71, II: 455. Thomas Eddy, describing it in 1801, said: "The buildings and courts comprise four acres of ground. A more pleasant, airy, and salubrious spot could not have been selected in the vicinity of New-York. The west front overlooks the river, into which a spacious and convenient wharf has been extended beyond the prison wall. The upper apartments command an extensive view of the city, harbour, islands, and the adjacent country. The principal front is on Greenwich-Street, the centre of which is projected and surmounted by a pediment: there is a corresponding projection and pediment in the west front. The whole length of the front is 204 feet, from each end of which projects a wing extending towards the river, and from them spring two other wings in the same direction, of less extent. There are two stories above the basement, each fifteen
feet high. The roof is covered with slate, and the pediment is
covered with a handsome cupola. The walls are composed of freestone. The whole fabric is of the Doric order, and contains fifty-
four rooms, twelve feet by eighteen, for prisoners, sufficient for the accommodation of eight persons in each. In the north wing is a large room with galleries, neatly finished for a place of worship.
The apartments in the centre of the edifice are appropriated to the use of the keeper and his family.

"The women are confined in the north wing of the prison, on
the ground floor, and have a courtyard entirely distinct from that of
the men.

"At the end of each wing, and adjoining them, is a building of
stone for solitary cells. Each building contains seven cells. The
cells are eight feet long, six feet wide, and fourteen feet high: the
windows are eight feet from the ground.

"Parallel to the front, along the rear of the yard, is a building
of brick, two hundred feet in length, and twenty feet in breadth,
two stories high, which contains all the work-shops. In the interior
court are two pumps with excellent water, and a large basin sup-
plied with water from the river, in which the prisoners frequently
bathe during the warm season, for the purpose of cleanliness and
health.

"The whole is surrounded by a wall of stone twenty-three feet
high on the river side, and fourteen feet high in front, extending in
length on one side five hundred feet, and in breadth two hundred
and seventy-nine feet.

"The north side of this enclosure is allotted to keep fuel, and
materials for the use of the prison. The area on the south side
is appropriated to a garden, which is in excellent order, and produces
all the vegetables wanted for the use of the prison, the keeper and
his family.

"... The whole expense of the ground, buildings, and wharf was twued hundred and eight thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars.

"The distance of the prison from the thickly inhabited parts of
the city, is a circumstance which at present readers escapes more
easily to be effected. Considering the rapid increase of New-York
for the last ten years, it is probable that in double that portion of
time, the State-Prison will be the middle point of the western part
of the city, and be environed with well-built streets. ..."—Eddy,
Account of N. Y. State Prison (N. Y., 1801), 17-20. Eddy's
book also contains a plan and an elevation of the prison, both signed
by Joseph F. Mangin, who was probably the architect (see descrip.
of pl. 75, I: 467). For a view of the building, see pl. 71, Vol. I.
See also Man. Com. Coun. (1831), 461.

James Striker and Samuel Stilwell, "the trustees of the School
at Bloomingsdale," in a petition to the common council, state that,
eight months ago, they renewed their contract with the teacher at
the School in Bloomingsdale, for the next academic year, but the
petitioners, having been unable to agree with the teacher on either
the new contract or the terms of the old one, have been forced to
petition the council for assistance "out of the money's granted by the
Legislature of this State for the support of Schools."—From original petition, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room.

The common council ratifies an estimate and assessment "for
digging out & filling in the Broad way from Scott L Clarks House
to the arched Bridge & the other Streets in connection," the work to be done by Philip Ruckle by Oct. 1, 1798.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), II: 410, 607-9. This was the well-known "stone bridge.

—See pl. 83-b., Vol. III.

The first payment, $200, is made to Mangin & Goerck, on the
acc. of their Contract to make a new Survey of all the Streets.—
M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 410. On Jan. 15, 1798, $100—ibid.,
II: 417. On May 21, 1798, $500—ibid., II: 443. See, further, F 4 and Ap 10, 1799; also D 11, infra; and S 26, 1802.

The council permits Col. Baum, the postmaster, "to erect a Portico to cover the Door of the Post Office from the weather."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 410. Sebastian Baum, the postmaster, resided at 30 Wall St.—City Directory, 1797. No other address for the post-office is given at this time.

The "New Circus" on Greenwich St. takes the name of "Laillon

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and Jaymond's Circus." To make it more comfortable, "stoves have been deposited in different parts of the house." —Daily Advo., D 5, 1797.

11 The managers of the Old American Company being compelled to hold performances again in the John Street Theatre, "they beg leave to give an assurance that every careful examination of the building has been extended to, and the House newly decorated, so as to make it an object worthy general patronage, until the New Theatre [Park] is ready for their reception." —N. T. Gen., D 8, 1797.

This reopening of the old playhouse, however, was of short duration; in about a month, the last performance to be held there was advertised as such, and this notice or prediction proved to be correct.—See Ja 13, 1798.

12 The board of city council makes present to the common council a draft of articles of agreement between the board and Goerck & Mangin, "for the making of a Survey & Map of this City with all the Streets & Water Lots." The board approves of it, and orders that it be sealed and executed.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 411. The original rough draft of the articles of agreement is preserved in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room. See also descrip. of PL 70, II: 454.

13 In a report of the corporation counsel on April 15, 1807, giving his opinion as to whether Stuyvesant St is a public street, he stated that Goerck & Mangin contracted "to make a New Map of the City from the Battery to the Sandy Hill road at the two Mile Stone and Easterly including the Street on which the New Episcopal Church stands on Stuyvesant Grounds to the East River, and Westly to the North River so as to include the Sandy Hill Road and the State Prison. By the Contract the Map was to contain certain specific Descriptions, and a Field Book to accompany the same and they were to deliver another Map upon a smaller Scale which was intended for Sale to indefinitely the Common Council, &c." —Ibid., IV: 398-99. About a year later, Goerck died.—See N 19, 1798.

14 Mr. Winstanley, in a letter to the mayor, states that he has painted an altar-piece, in the expectation of its being purchased by the vestry of Trinity Church; but that there is no private room in the city large enough to exhibit it (it being 16 feet high), and he asks permission to put it up for a few days in the large court-room.—From the original letter in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

15 The common council approves an "Estimate of the Monies which will be required to be raised by Tax for defraying the public Expenses of this City the ensuing Year." For the city alone, and the city and county jointly, this totals £19,931.6.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 412-13. In his "Financial Hist. of the City," Valentine said that about $50,000 was required to be raised by taxation in 1798, in addition to the ordinary revenue.—Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 514.

16 There is a "little Confusion on the Dock with the Capt. of the British S. of War Hunters, about impressing American Seamen." —Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 185.

17 There is so much ice in the East River that many people pass over it to Brooklyn.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 184.

18 The governors of the New York Hospital for the first time publish a report of the administration and operation of that institution. The N. Y. H. S. has a copy of this report which is now extremely scarce. See also N. T. Times, My 14, 1809.

19 The New York Harbour was drawn this year from a survey made under direction of the corporation and a military committee. It is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 112.

20 The mayor's office this year was at No. 1 Pine St. There were two watch-houses, one at No. 1 Broad St., and the other at No. 1 Division St.—City Directories.

21 "Bowling has been water-coloured drawing of Broadway and Chatham Row, made in this year, by John Joseph Holland, showing St. Paul's Chapel, the house of Mr. Walter Rutherford, etc., is reproduced and described in Vol. I, PL 68-b.

22 Francis Kearny, a pupil of Peter R. Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), practised as an engraver in New York from 1785 to 1801. "Kearny founded his fame as an engraver upon a faithful copy of 'The Last Supper,' after Raphael Menghini, and he engraved some other capital work of a large size. He did considerable work in line, stipple, and aquatint for the magazines, Annuals, and book publishers." In 1801, he moved to Philadelphia.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 148-49. For a list of his plates, see ibid., II: 261-65, and Fielding, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, 154-62.

23 From 1798 to 1810, Archibald and Robert Kennedy occupied —the Kennedy house, No. 1 Broadway. See descrip. of Pl. 93, III: 590.

24 Pursuant to the act of March 10, 1797 (q.v.), the legislature Jan. opens its twenty-first session, at Albany.—Assemb. Jour. (1798), 2; Senate Jour. (1798), 3.

25 Gov. Jay, in a speech read before the assembly, says, in part: "At least two arsenals for the reception and safe keeping of military stores, are thought to be necessary—one at New-York, and another at this place [Albany]. For the one at New-York the corporation of that city have liberally and gratuitously granted to the people of the State, a large and valuable lot of ground, and the commissioners have my approbation to erect an arsenal on it." —Assemb. Jour., 21st sess., 6-7. See Mr 30.

26 "New Theatre, opposite the Park.—This immense pile, we are informed, is to be opened on Monday the 2d [error for 29th] instant. It will be the most commodious, as well as the most elegant Theatre in America. . . ." —N. T. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ja 5, 1798. See Ja 19.

27 "Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to bid an Adieu To the John-Street Theatre, Are respectfully informed this is the Last Night of ever performing at that Establishment. A Comedy, interspersed with songs, called, The Connoisseur: Or, He would be a Philosopher. To which will be added, A Musical Butlerra, called, The Tragedy of Tragedies, with the Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great."—Weekly Museum, Ja 13, 1798. There is some doubt as to what finally happened to the John Street Theatre. Smith, N. F. in 1796, 167, says it was demolished in the following year, and Wilson's Hist. of the City of N. Y., IV: 469, states that it was converted into a carriage factory. In 1845, the site was occupied by Grant Thornbur's seed-store.—Thornburn's Reminiscences (1845), 168. On April 16, 1921, the site was marked by a tablet.—N. T. Times, Apr 17, 1921.

28 On reading a report of the commissioners of the almshouse, the common council approves the draft of a petition to the legislature, asking relief from "the heavy burthen imposed on this City in the maintenance & support of Emigrant Poorers who have gained no legal settlement in any particular Place." The board also orders that the report be printed in handbills to be sent to the legislature with the petition.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 416. Geo Forman did the printing for £4.—Ibid., II: 419. Of the similar situation on Feb. 1, 1796.

29 The inspectors of the state prison make a report to the legislature. After mentioning the temporary use of the bridewell (see Ap 17, 1797) and the opening of the prison (see N 28, 1797), they state: "Since the State-Prison has been occupied numbers of prisoners have been received from the different counties, and the number now in confinement is, One Hundred and Twenty-Nine, Men and Women.

"The unfinished state of the Prison, prevents the Inspectors from employing the whole of the prisoners at present, a number however are employed at makin shoes, mats, straw-hats, &c.

"The plan of the building appears judicious, and well calculated for the intended purpose, and the Inspectors anticipate the pleasing satisfaction they will derive, when the walls around the premises, the whole-chopped roof, &c., are completed. One hundred prisoners employed at nail-making, spinning, weaving, sawing marble, grinding paint and plaster of Paris, and other useful occupations.

"The diet served daily to the prisoners is, much, made of Indian meal and molasses, for breakfast; soup, from ox heads and beef, with potatoes and rye bread, for dinner; and the same kind of provision for supper as for breakfast. The expence of this diet is, as nearly as can be calculated, six cents per day, for each person, &c.


30 The legislature passes "An Act to encourage the writing a History of this State." It recites that "Samuel Miller of the city of New-York, minister of the Gospel, hath in his memorial to the Legislature, set forth that he is now engaged in collecting materials for a History of the State of New York." Permission is given to him to search the records, etc., in the secretary's office, and to make abstracts, etc., without payment of fees; also the supreme
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The Committee appointed to superintend the building of a new House, to whose subscribers the House will be opened in the course of the present month [see Ja 22]. They regret very much the necessity that has compelled them to consent to its being exhibited in an imperfect & unfinished state; but circumstances impossible for them to control has rendered it unavoidable. They have made a temporary agreement with the managers of the Old American Company, by which the subscribers will, for the present, be entitled to an uncompensated right of free admission, benefit nights excepted."—Daily Adv., Ja 19, 1798.

Gov. Jay lays before the assembly a report from the commissioners of the state prison, and adds, "That the late benevolent alterations in the criminal law of this State [see Mr 26, 1796] may have a fair and full trial, it appears to me indispensable that the State Prison be speedily and completely finished."—Assembly Jour. (1798), 64. In their report the commissioners stated that they needed $73,146 to finish the prison building.—Ibid. (1798), 107. The sum was granted to them by an act of March 30 (q.v.).


The Park Theatre opens with "As You Like It."—Daily Adv., Ja 29, 1798; Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 11. See also Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1858), and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. A newspaper account of the opening states: "The public expectation, which has been long excited, in relation to the New Theatre, was gratified on Monday evening last [Jan. 29], when the dramatic exhibition commenced in it. Immense numbers of people crowded in, on the opening of the doors, and continued to resort to the house, long after the representation had begun. . . . The audience part of the New Theatre is a segment of a large circle—and of course, the spectators, even in the front boxes, are bunched within a very convenient distance, both for seeing and hearing. The Pit is remarkably commodious. The Boxes are disposed in three rows, one side to the other of the stage—the Gallery is thrown back of the upper front boxes. The total omission of pillars, as supports to boxes, avoids a common and great obstacle (in Theaters) to the view—and when the house is filled, presents an unbroken line of spectators, which forms no uninteresting part of the spectacle.

"The stage is remarkably commodious—and no language will give the real magnitude and idea of the scenery, which is universally spoken of as surpassing for elegance and effect, everything of the kind heretofore seen in America."—Spectator, F 3, 1798. Another paper adds: "The house is made to contain about 2000 persons.

"Great credit is due to the Messrs. Mangin, who were the architects of the house, for their skilful and commodious arrangement. Their name be said to Mr. Cunill, as the machinist, and for his taste as scene-painter."—Daily Adv., Ja 31, 1798; Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., F 3, 1798. At first the theatre was called simply the "New Theatre;" later it became known as the Park. The receipts on the opening night were $1,232.—Junip., Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1851), 216. See F 21.

The common council orders "that the Committee on Schools enquire into the subject & report their Opinion as to the establishing of the School in the Alms House & the African School as free Schools under the Statute for the encouragement of Schools."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 418.

The common council allows the same pay to the "upper Watch" as to the "lower Watch."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 418.

The common council permits Furman Cheseaux "to dig across Cherry Street for the launching of a Vessel." This is on condition that he "do without delay put the Street in the same Condition that he found it."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 418.

Richmond Hill is the scene of a daring robbery, amounting to $5,000, during which Mrs. Grenville Temple is present.—Columbia Sentinel (Boston), F 7, 1798. See also ibid., Ja 24, 1798. Mrs. Temple was the daughter-in-law of the British consul-general.—Prime, Some Account of the Temple Family, II: 260.

"Stuart's full-length portrait of Washington delivering his farewell address to congress is exhibited by Gardiner Baker at the "New City Tavern, Broadway." (see Ja 24, 1793)—Daily Adv., F 3, 1798. For Alex. Anderson's opinion of it, see F 6.

Feb.

The common council provides for having the lamps lighted 24 nights in a month, instead of 21 nights as heretofore.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 419.

This morning I went to the Tontine Tavern and regaled myself with a view of Mr. Bakers painting of Genl Washington, by Stuart—allowed to be a masterpiece."—Alex. Anderson's Diary, 1798 (MS.), 21.

"A Proposal of Jonathan Hunt to supply the City with fresh Water" is read in common council and referred to the committee on that subject.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 420.

"The common council permits William King for 12 days to place in the Fields "his Timber for the Frame of a House."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 420. Permits to use space in streets and other public places, for storing building materials during the erection of buildings, were granted as exceptions to city ordinances against street incumbrances, which were enforced even in colonial times. On Feb. 19, likewise, Geo. Gosman was permitted to place in Cortlandt St. bricks for a house he intended to build there.—Ibid., II: 424. It was not permitted, however, to lay timber in the streets in front of any of the public slips.—Ibid., II: 440.

In a petition to the legislature, approved on this day for presentation, the common council states that, "as well for the Ornament & Improvement of the City as for the encouragement of the Trade and commerce of the State and the Safety of Shipping at the Wharves of this City," the petitioners "have lately directed [see Ap 7, 1795; F 10, 1796] a permanent Street of seventy feet wide to be laid out and completed [South St. and West St.] at and on the extremity of their Grants already made and hereafter to be made to Individuals . . . South and West of which Streets no buildings of any description are to be permitted to be erected, so that Vessels lying at the Wharves may be secured from Fires.

"That by reason of the curving and otherwise irregular State of the Shore at low Water Mark in the East and North Rivers, at the time of the making of the Grants by the predecessors of your Petitioners, a General Map of which, if ever made, cannot now be found, the Grants heretofore made are deemed to extend to unequal Distances into both Rivers, which occasions difficulties in making Orders for Vessels at both Ebb and Flood in both Rivers to wash away all Ditt and Flitch from the Wharflyes and thereby render the health of the Inhabitants of the City more safe and secure: but Doubts have also arisen whether Your Petitioners can compel any of the proprietors of the Lots fronting thereon and who may be unwilling to make those Streets for public Use, in any given reasonable time to be appointed by the Common Council.

"And Your Petitioners further shew that part of their plan aforesaid was to extend piers at right Angles from the said permanent Streets into the Rivers, at proper distances from each other to be determined by the Corporation with suitable Bridges for the Accommodation of Sea Vessels, and so constructed as to admit of the same at both Ebb and Flood in both Rivers to wash away all Ditt and Flitch from the Wharflyes and thereby render the health of the Inhabitants of the City more safe and secure: but Doubts have also arisen whether Your Petitioners can compel the individual proprietors of the Wharves to sink and lay out those piers; or if they shall refuse, whether Your Petitioners will be authorized to sink and build those piers at the Expanse of the City and receive the Wharfage without incurring a Breach of the Conditions and Covenants contained in their Grants to Individuals.

They therefore ask that the legislature "will confer such power and authority to your petitioners as shall be proper to remove the difficulties and Doubts above stated . . ."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 420-21. A law to the desired effect was passed on April 3 (q.v.). See also Ja 10, 1794.

The common council receives a petition from Isaac Man for "payment of a quantity of Pine Logs procured on a Contract with the Corporation in the year 1775 [see N 8, 1774] for Pipes of the Work to lead Fresh Water through the streets." This is referred to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 423. Man petitioned again on Feb. 25, 1799 (q.v.).

"The common council refers to the street committee a petition of the inhabitants of Roosevelt Street "for an alteration in the Regulation of Chatham Street to lead [carry off?] the Water at the Tea Water Pump."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 423.

The common council orders "that the Company of the fire
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1798. Engine No. 15 at the City Hall take Charge of the new Engine Feb.
19 House at the City Hall, ... "—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 424.
21 The members of the committee appointed to build the New Theatre report that they have spent all the money subscribed and that they are still in debt to the amount of $68,000. "The waste, mixture and mismanagement in erecting this building are perhaps unexampled."—Dunlap, Hist. of Am. Theatre (1832), 321. See F 27.
22 Washington's birthday is celebrated by a federal salute and a "grand" ball at the Tontine Assembly Room. "Mr. Barker exhibited the immemorial portrait of this great man [see F 1]. ... The museum was handsomely illuminated."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., F 21, 1798; Spectator, F 24, 1798.
26 The common council orders "that the Clerk advertise for receiving Proposals to rent Bell Vue Hospital for one Year from the 1st April next; on Condition that if the whole or any part of the Buildings or Land should in the course of the Year be wanted as an Hospital or Lazaretto, the same or such part thereof as may be required to be immediately surrendered up."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 425. See, further, Mr 12.
27 "The Committee appointed to make reports of the best mode for extricating the affairs of the New Theatre from their present embarrassments [see F 21]; request the attendance of all persons concerned, at the Tontine Coffee House, at 12 o'clock, on Friday next, to receive and consider of said report.

It is expected that universal and punctual attendance will then be given, as the concerns of the Theatre have come to a crisis which admit of no further delay."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Mr 1, 1798.

Mar.
28 "A Subscriber" writes to the printers of one of the newspapers:

2 "I have, for a long time past, heard our Corporation have received several proposals, and plans, for supplying our city with Water through the streets, by works, etc. But as I have heard nothing of late, about it, I conclude they have given it up—I pay for Ten Water Only about Six Pounds Per Annum; which, I think a great tax for one small family; for I am of opinion, that such works were erected (which there is no difficulty in doing) and each house was taxed, from two to six pounds per year, calculating 4000 houses in the city, it would produce forty thousand dollars per annum, which, in my opinion, would, in a very few years, pay for All the possible expenses such an undertaking would amount to, as well as do that body of City Guardians much honor—and preserve the city from the great danger of fire, etc."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Mr 2, 1798. See S 4.
12 Following the order to advertise for proposals (see F 26), the clerk presents to the board "sealed Proposals from George Shonnard, Palmer & Charlotte Cannon for the New Theatre and Belle Vue Hospital & Land." Before opening them, the board determines "that it should not be let for the purpose of keeping a public House." On opening them, it appears "that Shonnard offered £30—Palmer £50 & Johnson £50." These proposals are referred to the land committee, "to enquire into," and to ascertain if the writers intend "to use it as a public House." It is ordered that the committee "dispose of it in such manner as best to answer the Purposes for which the Place was purchased."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 426.
Shonnard's letter (dated F 26 and preserved in metal file No. 16, city clerk's record-room) states that he understands "the occupier of the Belle Vue may be removed," nevertheless he applies "for the House, knowing then unto belonging". He asks withdrawal, and re-entent for, and "whether the Corporation would keep it as an Hospital in case of the malignant Fever raging in the City again; or to let it as an Inn," for which purpose he believes "the Belle Vue formerly was kept." He offers to lease it for one or more years. See, however, Ap 2.
20 The legislature passes "An Act to incorporate the Firemen of the City of New-York." The object is "the more effectually to enable them to provide adequate funds, for the relief of disabled and indigent firemen, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires." Their corporate name is to be the "Fire Department of the City of New-York," and the incorporation is to extend until the first Tuesday in April, 1818.—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 40 (Webster, Illis, 1801); Costello, Our Firemen, 59.
23 The United Insurance Company, which was founded in 1795 or early in 1796, is incorporated, with a capital of $300,000. The charter allows it to insure against fire as well as marine risks. This was the first marine insurance company founded after the Revolu-
tion, the first one being in 1759, and the next in 1779.—Progress of N. Y. in a Century, by Stevens (1876), 423; Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 41. See Mr 23, 1798.

The legislature incorporates the "Mutual Assurance Company of the City of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 46. The common council orders "that it be recommended to the Proprietors of Water Lots between Coenties Slip & Catharine Slip to cause the new street of seventy feet in breadth called South Street & lately laid out on the East River to be made in front of their respective Water Lots by the first day of January next." The order to these proprietors requires that the water lots be filled "with good wholesome Earth [so as to prevent their being recep-
ticles for Filth or Dirt of any kind."—From the original order in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 428.

The state legislature repeals the act passed on March 19, 1787, (g.v.), granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the steam boat by him lately invented;" and grants similar privileges to Robert R. Livingston for 20 years, providing he builds within 12 months a steamboat that will move at the rate of at least 4 miles an hour, and that he "at no time omit for the space of one year to have a boat of such construction plying between the cities of New-York and Albany."—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 55.

The legislature passes "An Act to provide amendments and alterations in the Criminal Law of this State, and for erecting State Prisons." This new law states more specifically the powers of the courts in respect to imprisonment in the state prison for certain offences, the various officials authorised to visit the prison, the powers of the inspectors, etc. It also appropriates a further sum of $71,346 for finishing the prison.—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 36.

The legislature passes "An Act to provide for the relief of persons and places infected with infectious and pestilential Diseases." Three persons are to be appointed commissioners of the health office at the city of New-York, who shall make rules for cleaning the streets, etc. Nuisances, ill factors which are offensive to health, are to be removed if found harmful, by warrant of the mayor or recorder directed to the sheriff, on the representation of the commissioners. Vessels, in certain cases, are subject to quarantine. The duties of commanders and pilots of the health officer of the port, are defined. Moneys are appropriated for repairing the buildings for the reception of the sick on Bedlow's Island.—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 65.

The legislature passes an act appropriating a sum not exceeding $3,000 for the erection of a "proper building sufficient to secure and preserve the field artillery and small arms belonging to this state, and to be placed in the city of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 68. See, further, II 9 and Ap 10.

A tragedy in five acts by William Dunlap, entitled "André," is performed by the Old American Company, at the New (Park) Theatre.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Mr 30, 1798. It was published this year by T. & J. Swords, N. Y.

The Tablet and Weekly Advertiser becomes the Tablet. The April last issue found is that of June 25, 1798.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1817), 499. See 0 25, 1797.

The legislature incorporates the "New York Insurance Company," in which are associated Archibald Gracie and others, to carry on the business of "maritime insurance," and insurance upon "houses, goods and lives."—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 71.

In a letter to the common council, the commissioners of the health office show "that if Government should proceed to complete the Fortifications on Bedlow's Island & more especially if Troops should be placed there in the course of the ensuing Summer it will in their Opinion become improper to continue the Lazaretto there." They ask if the board "will indulge them with the use of Belle Vue which appears to them to be the only proper Place they at present know of to accommodate the Sick from Sea and such from the City as may be attacked with pestilential or infectious disorders for the ensuing Summer." The board decides that the commissioners "may have the use of Belle Vue for the purpose aforesaid."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 419.

Messrs. Pearsall, Bowne, and Stillwell, in a petition to the common council, propose "to open a Road through their Land at Bevering Dale to the Commons," and ask "that it may be con-
tinued through the Commons." The board determines "that on the Petitioners laying out a Road of sixty feet in breadth through
their Land this B^4 will continue it through the Common Lands."

—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 429.

2 The common council rejects a petition of the English Lutheran Church "to purchase or Lease the Piece of Ground on Magazine Street wherein the old Powder House has stood,"—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 429. For the new powder-house, see Jl 3, 1797.

3 Pres. Adams transmits to congress the "X Y Z dispatches" from France. —Annals of Cong. (1797-99), 3322-32. These relate to an attempt by certain Frenchmen to exact a private "douverce" from the American people who sought to negotiate a treaty with the French directory. —McMaster, II: 368-69. See also: France at War.

4 The legislature passes "An Act concerning certain Streets, Wharfs and Piers, and the Almns-House and Bridewell in the City of New York."

"It makes it lawful for the common council to lay out and extend streets and wharves adjoining the rivers to the width of seventy feet. This would "conduce to the improvement and health of the said city, as well as to the safety of such ships or vessels as may be employed in the trade and commerce thereof."

These streets and wharfs shall be made "at the expense of the proprietors of land adjoining or nearest to the said streets or wharfs, in proportion to the breadth of their several lots."

Such proprietors "shall also fill up and level at their own expense . . . the spaces lying between their said several lots and the said streets and wharves to be filled by the proprietors of said intervening space of ground in fee simple."

The act also gives the common council power to appoint five overseers of the poor, who shall be known as "The Commissioners of the Alms-House and Bridewell."— Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 80 (Webster, III: 406). The names of the five commissioners so appointed were made in April 30,—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 432-33, 476. See also Jl 11.

5 The city pays Breckholst Livington $580 "in full for Rent of Belle Vue to 1st May next."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 430. See, however, Ap 16.

5 By a vote of 59 to 21, the assembly resolves "That the Comptroller is directed to require and required to lease from year to year until other Legislative provision be made in the premises, upon the best terms he can get for the same, the house belonging to the people of this State called the Government House, situate in the city of New-York, with its appurtenances." The resolution had been passed by the senate.—Assembl. Jour. (1798), 321-24. This did not become a law. See, instead, Ap 25; also My 2 and 5.

6 The legislature passes "An Act regulating the future meetings of the Legislature." It provides that the legislature shall convene each year on the last Tuesday of January, at Albany, unless some other place is designated by the governor's proclamation, or unless the legislature shall designate some other place.—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 104 (Webster, III: 426).

7 The opinion of Messrs [Alexande] Hamilton and Harrison with respect to the Possibility and Mode of forming a distinct Corporation for Saint Mark's Church" (see N 14, 1796) is read by Trinity vestry.

It is resolved "That the said Church be so far finished as to be fitted for the Celebration of Divine Service, viz., the lower Part of the Church the Front of the Gallery to be finished and the Floor of the Gallery rough laid and that the Committee for building St. Mark's be authorized to require on what Terms the said Church can be so far finished by Contract . . . ."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

16 The common council orders "that the Treasurer provide for the payment of [to] Breckholst Livington the consideration Money viz.$1500 for Belle Vue" (see S 10, 1794; N 3, 1795; S 5, 1796).—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 431. See, further, Ap 23.

16 The common council orders "that the Street in front of the Bridewell & where the Almns House formerly stood [see Je 10, 1797] be assigned as a Place for exposing Horses for sale at public Auction And that an Ordinance be prepared prohibiting the same in any other place in this City except in the seventh Ward."

—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 431. Such rules were already prohibited, by ordinance, in Wall St.—See My 23, 1796; Mr 28, 1804.

16 The common council orders "that the City Surveyor shall release to the common council a piece of their ground on which the new watch-house at Chatham Sq. has been erected (see D 19, 1796), the board permits the society to extend the south line of their land at the head of Chatham Sq.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 431.

In view of the unsettled state of international relations, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of William Nelson, Ebenezer Stevens, and John Delelfield, presents a memorial to the common council "representing the defenceless State of this City against the Attacks of a few inferior Vessels of War," and praying for "an indemnification of this Board to the amount of about 4000 Dollars for defraying the expense of providing & mounting on field Carriages 18 or 20 heavy Cannon.


For £4,000, Breckholst Livingston conveys to the city the 7½ of ground, containing 9 acres around the front of the Manor of Bellevue estate.—Liber Deeds CDLI: 24 (M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 433-34. See Ap 1, 1793; and L. M. R. K., III: 953 ("Bellevue Hospital"). This conveyance included the north-west corner of the present Ave. and 24th St., which, added to land already owned by charter grant, comprised the area afterwards used for a corporation storage-yard. This area was further increased under the Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 115.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), giving liber of conveyances. See also Ap 16.

Nicholas Governor and others release to the city "a certain Street at Corlears Hook." The common council accepts it, and orders that it be called Governor St.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), II: 434. In view of the resolution of July 13, 1799 (q.v.), it became necessary, on March 24, to confirm the purchase of Governor St. by a new resolution.—Ibid.: 416.

Peter Augustus Jay, writing from New York to his father, 16 Gov. Jay, describes a meeting on this evening of a society for free debate, in which a lively discussion occurred between Democrats and Federalists on the question: "Is it most expedient under existing Circumstances to lay an Embargo, or to arm our Vessels in abundance of our carrying trade?" It was carried in favour of the former, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Corine, Col. Morton, Mr. Everson, Col. Stevens, and Mr. Hoffman, "to form an Address from the Meeting to the President and Congress of the U. S. approving of the Measures which have been pursued with respect to France and expressing a determination to support the same." He expects, from this, that the whole Federal ticket will be carried in this city at the coming state election. In a letter of May 6, he described another meeting as very disorderly, although "Many of our most respectable people were present," in which the Democrats attempted to pass "a Vote of Censure on those proceedings" of April 26. He added: "Bets to a great Amount have been laid on your Election at the odds of ten to one in your favor" (ibid., III: 717-18), and finally by an act suspending commercial intercourse with the French Republic (see Je 13).

On considering the Chamber of Commerce memorial of April 23 (q.v.), the common council resolves that the governor be requested "to make an Application to the President of the United States for sixteen long eighteen Pouders of those now at West Point mounted upon travelling Carriages or as many of them as can be spared with the proper Apparatus & Ammunition to be used in the Defence of this City, if necessary, until other competent Provision shall be made for that purpose either by the United States or the Legislature of this State . . . ."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 435-36, 439.

The board also orders that the mayor issue his warrant on the treasurer to pay Col. Stevens $4,000 on account "towards providing proper Timber for Carriages & other Apparatus for the said Carriages in case the same should be necessary."—Ibid., II: 436. See, further, Je 13.

The common council grants the use of the Bowling Green in
front of the government house to John Rogers on condition that
he keep it in good order and allow "no creatures to run on it."—
M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 436. See Je 12, 1799.

The common council appoints a committee "to direct a Survey
to be made of the Ground which it will be proper to assign as
Liberties of the Goal."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 436-37. The
original bill of Jos. F. Mangin for making a survey of the jail
"liberties," when an alteration in their boundaries became neces-
sary on digging for the foundation of the city hall, in 1802, is on
file in the record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records.

The common council orders that stone be procured "to secure
the outside of the Battery," and that persons be employed "to
collect those lying on the South side."—M. C. G. (1784-1813),
II: 437. See also My 13, 1799.

Judge Henry Brockholst Livingston, having written a humor-
ous political slant in the Argus, was assaulted on the Battery by
one "Jimmy" Jones, and in a duel which resulted Jones was killed.
—Hunt, Life of Edw. Livingston; see also Argus, My 12, 1798.

1 Jacques Madeleine Joseph Delacroix occupies, under a 7-year
lease at $1,000 a year (Libert Deeds, LIII: 417), the Bayard mansion
and grounds near Booker's Hill (see 1732), forming the block now
included between Grand, Broome, Crosby, and Lafayette Sts.
He establishes here another pleasure resort, and calls it Vauxhall
Gardens; this is to be opened to the public on May 7—Daily Adv.,
My 4, 1798.

He already occupied a "Vauxhall" at 112 Broadway (see F
22, 1797), which he and his sons for several years continued to
keep, as well as the up-town garden. The city directories show
that the Bayard property was occupied by Delacroix as Vauxhall
until 1805. Although by 1805 he had established a third Vauxhall,
at Fourth Ave. and Astor Pl. See J. M. R. K., III: 945 (Bayard
mansion); and ibid., III: 981 (the several Vauxhalls); also,

After opening his new "Vauxhall Garden" on the Bayard
estate, he advertised that, four times a week, there would be
"Harmonical Music;" but that, "In case of uncertain weather,
the music will attend at his House, No. 112, Broadway."—N. Y.

Meanwhile, his place at 112 Broadway was probably open
only part of the time; for, on May 25, Delacroix's two sons, Louis
and Joseph, Jr., advertised that they would open it on July 30,
and be its managers.—Daily Adv., JI 25, 1798. See Js 9, 1799.

2 "It is reported (but we hope without foundation) that the
superb edifice lately occupied by the Governor of this state is Let,
& is soon to be converted into a tavern! / I Good God."—Spectator,
My 2, 1798. See My 5.

"The American Pantheon, or, Peale's Collection of Portraits
of American Patriots, will be exhibited, for a few days only at
no. 126 Broadway, corner of Cedar street, and nearly opposite the

"Mr. Peale's advertisement refers to "two public discourses"
(on moral questions) on Sunday, May 6, at "the French Theatre
in Greenwich street."—Time Piece, My 4, 1798. This was Ricketts'
 circus-building.—See O 17, 1798. For E. Palmer. —See Je 26, 1798.

John Avery (see My 2) advertises that he "has removed to
that superb mansion, next the Battery, known by the name of the
Government House, which is opened as a Boarding House."—

Joseph Corre opens the Columbian Garden, a place of resort
and refreshment, situated near the junction of State and Pearl
Sts., "adjoining his house facing the Battery."—Daily Adv.,
My 5, 1798; Ap 27, 1799; Com. Adv., JI 4, 1799. As shown by
the city directories, the place was discontinued about 1810.

The common council orders that cells be made "for the confine-
ment of disorderly Persons in the Alms House."—M. C. G. (1784-
1813), II: 439.

The common council permits William Allen "to occupy the
Gun Powder Magazine" at a reasonable rental.—M. C. G. (1784-
1813), II: 439.

The new Presbyterian church at the corner of Henry and East
Rutgers Sts. (see Je 23, 1795; Je 13, 1797) is opened for wor-
ship.—Com. Adv., My 12, 1798. It was a frame building, 86
by 64 ft.—Greeneal, Hist. of the Churches in N. Y., 132; Miller,
Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers, 268. This was the fourth church
of this denomination erected in New-York.—Goodrich, The Picture
of N. Y. (1828), 219. See further, My 24, 1799.

The common council permits Joseph Corre "to make a Gate to
May 14

fence of the Battery in State Street opposite to his Garder,
leaving the one in front of his House to remain."—M. C. G. (1784-
1813), II: 439.

An advertisement reads: "Richmond Hill, formerly Abraham
Mortier's adjoining the City, will be Let for one or more years,
and immediate possession given; any quantity of land from one
to one hundred acres may be had with the premises. Furniture
suited to the house will be let with it or sold to the tenant. The
garden is in complete order and great forwardness; the ice house
well filled."—Com. Adv., My 17, 1798. In the following year
(see My 22, 1799), Richmond Hill was again advertised for lease.

Cornelius Smock and Elizabeth Frances advertise that "they
have opened a House of Entertainment at No. 12 Water Street,
... (Mrs. Frances having followed that business for many years...
during the life time of her late husband Samuel Frances)."—N. Y.
Gen. & Gen. Adv., My 17, 1798. See also descp. of Pl. 1674, HIS: 850.

John Avery announces that "The Elizian Boarding and Lodge-
ing House, known by the name of the Government House, near
the Battery, New York, Is now open for the reception of Ladies

The common council permits the Society of Friends "to brow
State Street and Pearl Street opposite to their mansion, to prevent
interruption from the Noise of Carriages during their General
Meeting; on Condition that they afterwards remove it & clean the
street."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 442, 547, 716. The original petition of May 20, 1799, is filed in the city clerk's
record-room (file No. 18).

It is reported to the common council that someone has "sunk
a Wharf at Corlear's Hook at the Place contemplated to be reserved
as a public Bassoe or Ship."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 442.

The common council appoints a committee to work in conjunc-
tion with Col. Stevens "to attend to the Measures that have already
been taken or which it may be proper to take for the
Defence of the City & Harbor of New York." (see Ap 30 and 30),
and to report to the board as occasion may require.—M. C. G.
(1784-1813), II: 443, Je 15, 1798.

The common council permits Anthony L. Bleeker and others
to sink a well, at their own expense, "in the Broad Way nearly
two Miles from the City Hall."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), II: 444.

In this month, congress passed three acts relative to aliens.—
Jooe Acts of Congress. These alien laws and the sedition laws of July
(p. 8) together created a ferment of opposition.

The Battery is being used as a military drill-ground, for the
training of young men, three days a week, from 5 to 8 o'clock,
p.m.—Com. Adv., Je 2, 1798.

A patent spiral side-wheel is in use "at the Saw-Mill at Corlear's
Hook, on the East River, owned by Messrs. Hallet and others.
Their mechanism is described in an advertisement offering it for sale.

A daily paper, the New-Yorker from New York, writes from
Philadelphia to Gov. Jay: "The bill for prohibiting all intercourse
with France is now before us, and will probably pass." He reviews
the military strength of the United States, adding: "The spirit
of the people of New York seems to be exerting itself for the
safety of the City. I have sent to Col. Hamilton Baron Steuben's
ideas on the subject and also have given them to Mr. McHenry,
who is to go to New York next week, and fortunately is in posses-
sion of certain plans and maps, made by a Mr. Smith, and approved
by Montressor and a board of engineers, intended to point out the
proper place and the best method of fortifying the harbour of New

Jay replied on June 25: "In my opinion it would be both just
and proper to declare the treaty with France to be void, but I
think it would be more advisable to direct replenish that we declare
war at present, for the public mind does not appear to me to be
quite prepared for it. ... Should it be the case, the Jacobin
leaders will continue to persuade their deluded followers that the
Government is chargeable not only with participation, but with
a desire to prevent an accommodation; which they affect to believe
probable not only from the treating of our Envoy's, etc., etc.
"When the mass of our people are convinced that war would
be just, necessary and unavoidable, they will be content that it
should be declared, and will support it vigorously. ..."—Ibid.,
IV: 244. For the action of congress, see Je 13.
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The semi-circular brick building, two storeys high, in the yard of the new jail, used for workshops for prisoners, is burned. Here "almost every trade and business" had been carried on during the year since the building was erected. Each criminal "was forced to live in the first story. It is the common council's wish that the place be turned into a public kitchen where the criminals may be obliged to pick oaks." The nails produced here sold for about $500 a week. The fire was supposed to have been started by prisoners igniting the moss and curled hair stored in the garret.


12 The "New York Grenadiers," commanded by Capt. Duryee, one of the oldest companies in the state, advertises for recruits to enroll for service until the end of the summer. This is a common council, citizens of martial character and grenadier size—5 ft. 9 in. to 6 ft. 4 in. in height—are wanted. The call says: "At a crisis like the present, when the political horizon of our country is dark and gloomy, and war seems inevitable, it becomes the duty of every member of society, who professes to have the welfare of his country at heart, and is able to bear arms, to step forward with alacrity, and learn to use them for their country's good."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1798.

B. Isherwood advertises the opening, on this evening, of "Ranelagh [error for Ranelagh] Garden, near the Battery (late known by Vauxhall)," where he will have a "band of vocal & instrumental music."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1798.

13 B. Isherwood again advertised the place with certain improvements, and with a concert in the garden, which will be "handsomely lighted with variegated lamps."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1798. But, on June 11, 1799, Isherwood again advertised the place with certain improvements, and with a concert in the garden, which will be "handsomely lighted with variegated lamps."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1798.

Congress suspends all commercial intercourse between France and the United States—Laws of U. S., 5th cong., chap. 70. See Je 28 and Jl 7.

A subscription paper is being circulated among New York merchants, "and considerable sums of money are already subscribed, which are intended to be applied to the purchase, arming and equipping of several vessels, to cruise on our coasts for the protection of commerce."—Speech, No. 76, cited by Ford in Jour. of Hugh Gaine, Ii: 199.

A joint meeting of several committees—one of the officers of "the late Army & Navy of the United States," one from the Chamber of Commerce, and one from each ward of the city—having been held in the city hall on June 8, and a resolution having been passed that application be made to the common council to incorporate a Croton for obtaining a Loan of fifty thousand Dollars to be applied toward the Defence of this Port and City, in confidence that the same will be reimbursement by the General Government, or provided for by the Legislature of this State," the board now resolves to add an amount not exceeding $50,000 for this object." And that an Application shall be made to Congress and, if necessary, to the State Legislature for the Reimbursement thereof." The board appoints a committee to direct the expenditures of this sum in conjunction with such persons as may be appointed by the several committees. The $1,000 already advanced for this purpose (see Ap 30) is to be considered as part of the $50,000—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 446-47. A certified copy of this resolution is preserved in metal file No. 17, city clerk's recordroom. See Jl 31 and descript. of Pl. 56, I: 429. See, further, Je 25 and Ap 31.

The common council agrees to a committee report prescribing the duties of the street commissioners. One of these is to "see that the Gutters are bottomed with hard Brick or cut Stone."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 448. See Ap 3.

Marlting's Tavern (see Je 3, 1796) becomes the meeting-place of the "New York Patriot Blues," attached to the First Regiment.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 16, 1798. In 1809, there was a military meeting at Marlting's to form an Artillery Company.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 18, 1807.


"A Letter from the Mayor & Aldermen of Philadelphia recommending Mr. [Chas. Wilson] Peale's new con[structed] & improved fire Places as highly beneficial," is read in the common council. The board orders that the Committee on Repairs direct an experiment to be made on six of the fire Places in the Alms House.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 431. That is, the old ones are to be altered. See the original draft of which, on June 10, to metal file No. 16, city clerk's recordroom. See, further, D 7.

The common council passes an ordinance extending to May 1, 1799, the time within which South St., "lately laid out on the East River from Counties Slip to the old Slip" (see Ap 7, 1795; Jl 18, 1796; F 12, 1798), is to be completed, and the water lots filled up "out to the said Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 451. The common council resolves on (June 11) to provide a sum not exceeding $50,000 "towards the erection of Works & providing Cannon & military Stores for the defense of this City & Harbor," now authorizes Ald. Furman, one of the committee then appointed, to draw $10,000 from the Bank of New York, to be applied to that purpose.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 452. The same amount was ordered to be drawn for the same purpose on July 11, Aug. 20, Sept. 10, Oct. 2, and Dec. 31.—Ibid., II: 458, 462, 467, 475, 491. This made a total of $60,000. Regarding the city's reimbursement, see Ja 21, 1799.

"Great preparations for War."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, Ii: 199. Work is begun "on the Battery near the Flag Staff."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 199. See Jl 5.

A regulation for fortifying the Battery (see Ap 23 and 30). Regret is expressed at this destruction of "the finest walk in the world," but the undertaking is "to save our liberties and to save the world."—Ibid., II: 452-53. See, further, Ag 10, D 31.

The common council orders "that one of the City Watchmen be stationed to guard the Laboratory at the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 453. On July 23, it was ordered that a watchman be placed "at Col. Stevens' Laboratory."—Ibid., II: 457. See, further, Je 30, 1797.

"On reading a Petition of a number of Inhabitants in the Bowery Lane complaining of the Dangerous Practice of running or racing Horses in the public Road or Highway," the common council passes an ordinance against this practice "in any public Street or Road within this city."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 453-54. See also Ag 30, 1798.

Work is begun on the fortifications (see Je 28).—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 30, 1798. See, further, Jl 27.

Congress passes an act defining treason, and to punish sedition. July

Regarding the effect of the alien and sedition laws, see Winor, VII: 252, 269, 334; McMaster, Vol. II.

Dr. Joseph Browne (see D 8, 1796) addresses to the corporation of the city a "Memoir on the utility and means of furnishing the City with Water from the river Bronx." In this he sets forth the city's imperative need of fresh water, the manner in which the principal European cities are supplied, and the inadequacy of all the sources on Manhattan Island, including the Collect Pond. After praising the quality of the water of the Bronx, he explains how the river could be diverted from its course and "thrown into Haerlem river, at about 8 miles distant from the City-Hall," and then continues: "let us suppose it now at Morrisania, and emptying itself into Haerlem River, out of the little creek that divides the land of Colonel Lewis Morris, from that of Mr. Governor Morris; it will then be about 40 feet below the height of the Park, in front of the Goal, &c.—it will therefore become necessary to elevate it at least as high as this spot; probably it might be still better to give it a greater elevation, (for instance) as high as the cemetery land in the vicinity of the Dodge, about five miles from town, which is about 40 feet above the Park, or 80 feet from high water mark." With much detail Browne next proves that the power of the Bronx itself "may be made use of, as the only agent
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Requisite to deliver at a reservoir near the Dove, all the water necessary for the daily consumption of New York. From the reservoir at the Dove, a pipe of conduit of six inches diameter, will be requisite to deliver the water to a principal reservoir in, or near the City." He estimates the expense to be about $200,000.—

Proc. of the Corporation of N. Y. on Supplying the City with Pure and wholesome Water: With a Memoir of Joseph Brexton, M.D. on the same subject (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799).

This appears to be the first suggestion that New York City should be supplied with water from a source off Manhattan Island. For the common council's action on this "Memoir," see D 17.

4

Plans are formed for celebrating the "Fourth" with parades, a review of "D'Alilly's ground," an exhibition in St. Paul's Church, etc. N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 8 and Jl 4, 1798. The city's expenses for the celebration, paid on July 16, were $120 for 8 Cask Gun Powder and £74 for "the Sextons ringing the Bells."—M. C. (1784-1851), III: 457. The public dinner was served this year by Edw. Bardin, whose hill amounted to £397—ibid., II: 464.

The Society of the Cincinnati, after holding a business meeting at "Federal-Hall," adjourns to Belvedere House to celebrate "the Anniversary of American Independence." Many patriotic toasts are drunk.—Spectator, Jl 7, 1798.


John Delacroix advertised that, on the Fourth of July, there would be "Grand Fireworks in the evening, accompanied by Several Transparent Paintings executed by Mr. Snyder" at his Vauxhall Garden, near Bunker's Hill (see My 1). He provided "two neat Carriages," which would "ply between his house, No. 112 Broadway [see F 22, 1797], and his Garden, at one shilling each person."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 25 and 29, 1798. The last fireworks of the season there were advertised to be held on Aug. 2, having been postponed from July 27 "on account of the arrival of the president, which retained a great number of citizens in town."—Daily Adv., Jl 25, 1798. See, also Jl 4, 1799.

Corre holds a "Grand Concert," and exhibits his "Transparent Paintings."—Am. Museum, Jl 2, 1800. See My 14, 1800; Ag 12, 1801. Transparent paintings have been mentioned heretofore, when shown in front of the John St. Theatre (see Jl 4, 1796), and when displayed at Washington's inauguration (see Ap 30, 1789).

For an explanation of the art, see Jl 4, 1807, where the only authoritative work on the subject, published in that year, is cited.

5

"The intended fortifications on the battery of New-York are begun. The plan and extent of them are not particularly known."—Genius of Liberty (Morristown, N. J.), Jl 3, 1798. See, however, Jl 27, Jl 21.

As "the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government; and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity: and whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States, a system of predatory violence, infringing the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation," congress declares the treaties no longer binding on the United States.—Laws of U. S., 5th cong., chap. 84.

9

The defence committee represented the purpose of the common council "that a bill to erect a Building on [see Mr 30] for the deposit of Artillery with its Apparatus," and, on examination, thinks "the Triangular Piece of Ground lying on the North East side of the Gaol and bounded by the Gaol Fence, Chatham Street & Tryon Row, to be the most proper for the purpose." The board determines that this ground "may be laid out for the; Bjopoe therefore leaving the Street along Tryon Row at least forty feet wide."—M. C. (1784-1851), III: 455. For further history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 923.

16

Congress adjourns, to meet on the first Monday in Dec., the day fixed by the constitution for the annual meeting. An account of the transactions of the session just closed, regarding the relations between the United States and France, is contained in an open letter, dated at Phila., July 23, written by Robt. G. Harper, a delegate from So. Carolina, to his constituents, and pub'd as a pamphlet in Phila., in Aug. It is entitled, Jl 18, 1798. Account of the Principal Proceedings of Congress, in the late session, and a sketch of the state of affairs between the U. S. and France in July 1798: . . . It reviews briefly the casus belli, the naval and financial situation in the U. S., and conditions in France. An earlier account of this sort was written by Harper at greater length in May, 1797, entitled Observations on the Dispute between the U. S. and France. . . .

17

To the 3d ed. of this was reprinted for circulation in Ireland, and bears a Dublin imprint.

"We hear the new troop of horse under Colonel Giles has assumed the name of the 'Washington troop.' They have their regular periods of meeting for exercise, at 5 in the morning: and from the emulation that prevails among them, it is expected their evolutions and movements will in no shape be inferior to the elegance and martial appearance of their dress. Altho many of the gentlemen composing this troop are foreigners of ample fortunes, they are determined, if necessary, in common with native citizens, to defend the country and its laws with their lives."—The worthy commander of this inimitable troop has the honor to know his duty; and while he unites in his character as well the prudence as the bravery of a soldier, it cannot fail to inspire his subordinates with respect and confidence."—Spectator, Jl 21, 1798.

A political anniversary is the cause of local disturbances in New York. On the evening of July 21, there was "some Confusion at the House of Comm. Nicholson where Mr. Gallatin lodged; also at the House where Mr. Lyon, a Member from Vermont (of Congress) [lodged] likewise at Mr. Edward Livingston's Dwelling."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 200. This led to the following protest, sent by "A Committee of the Sixth Ward" to Mr. Greenleaf: "A number of 'unemployed,' would be soldiers,' who, from their behavior, is presumed, received a billingsgate education, preambulate [sic] the streets from 10 o'clock till midnight, vociferating God save the King, Hail Columbia, &c, using epithets and expressions which would disgrace a Porcupine—damning Livingston for a Jacobin, Democrat, Frenchman, &c, with several other phrases too indecent for publication. Those who desire to indicate that the friends of order and good government are cautioned to refrain from offering any further insults to the Representatives of the People; their parents, masters, and guardians, are responsible for their conduct, for should any serious consequences ensue from a repetition of the nefarious proceedings of this nocturnal banditti, they, and they only, are accountable."—Mr. Edward Livingston, the true and faithful friend of liberty, and the upright guardian of the public weal, has several thousand friends in this city, a number of whom have fought for the independence and liberty of this country, while the parsons of the majority of this dastardly Fry, were basking in the sunshine of Royal favour. The majority of the citizens of New York approve the principles and conduct of Mr. Livingston, and are ready to defend him, if it come to a contest, to the last reptile Tories Faction: . . . Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Jl 25, 1798.

An open letter is written to Col. Elhoezer Stevens, "Chief Engineer of the works on New York Island," urging that floating batteries and gunboats be built. Without them, the writer thinks, "any works whatever would not be competent to secure that part of the city exposed to the Bay." He suggests where they might be placed to advantage.—Com. Adv., Ag 17, 1798. See also Mr 19, 1807.

The building of fortifications (see Jl 3) progresses rapidly.—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 200.

". . . in the Evening on the Battery there was a little Confusion about Cockades."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 101. See Jl 27.

Pres. Adams comes to New York from Philadelphia on his way to Britain, Mexico. His start was from New York. John C. Hughes met him at Powles Hook, and escorted him across the river in the custom-house barge. A boat from the British frigate "La Topaz" was also sent to accompany him, and the frigate fired a
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salute when he embarked. "After landing, the President was joined by a large number of civil and military officers. The several military corps, under command of Col. Morton, . . . moved from Courtland street down Broadway, when federal salutes were fired from the Battery and Governor's Island. The President and officers followed in the rear of the troops, and were greeted with incessant acclamations of joy from the sidewalks, windows, and even house tops. He walked uncovered, and bowed politely to the numerous spectators . . . the simplicity of his dress and equipage is no inconsiderable evidence of those "spur republican virtues for which he has always been so deservedly celebrated." The President retired to his son's house in Beaver street, where all the troops passed to review before him, and thence passed up Broadway to Trinity Church and were there dismissed. The bells of Trinity were rung for a considerable time."—Russell's Gaz. (Boston), Ag 6; T. G. & Gen. Ado., Jl 28, 1798.

"The citizens of New York are exercising themselves to raise fortifications on the Battery. Although the work was started only a few days ago (see Jl 28 and 30), "strong ramparts of protection and defence, are in great forwardness—heavy cannon have been brought to the city, and, in a few days, will show their terrific muskets from their intended situation."—T. G. & Gen. Ado., Jl 27, 1798.

See Ag 24.

In the evening, five young Americans, including Pres. Adams's secretary, Samuel Malcolm, while walking on the Battery, were attacked by ruffians. The published report of this incident, which brings American and French patriotic sentiment into conflict, shows the spirit of the times: "Animated by the presence of our illustrious President, who had that day entered the city, under the display of our flags, and the thunder of our cannon, amidst the glitter of swords, a host of British houriotes, and the shouts and acclamations of assembled thousands, they were singing, as was very common throughout the town, the Federal song—"Hail Columbia." A much larger number of boatmen and low fellows, from the wharves and docks, immediately collected; and, instigated by the deluding demon of French Jacobinism, and no doubt by some of its mad or corrupted votaries, here approached our young men and dispersed them—driving them—leading them—accompanying them—acclamations and countrysides the infamous French song "Ca Ira!" Heavens, what a contrast! How honorable to those who wore the badge of Americanism—How degrading and traitorous in the others. Both parties quickly met each other, and it was not long before the alien crew, conscious of their superior numbers, began the dastardly attack, and first insulted, and then beat and bruised them in a most shameful manner. Mr. Samuel Malcolm, one of the young men, seemed to be particularly singled out as the object of their infernal hatred. It was aslaid if he was the secretary to the President, and on being answered in the affirmative, three or four ruffians grabbed him, and altho' he defended himself with great courage, yet he received considerable injury. . . .

The next evening, "the young men who wore the cockade" (the "heathen crew") came to a body in a any attack that should be made on the mark [the cockade] they had assumed to evince their disposition to support our government against the insolence, perfidy, ambition and rapacity of France.

A large number of opposite opinion collected; no attack, however, was made, or insult given.—Claypole's Ado. (Philas.), Ag 1, 1798.

Pres. Adams, "his Lady," and niece, leave New York, and go to "the rest of his son-in-law Col. Smith," in Westchester, where he is to remain a few days on his way to Braintree, Mass. He is escorted by the "Washington troop, commanded by Col. Giles," and accompanied in carriages by Maj.-Gen. Clarkson, Brig.-Gen. Hughes, and others.—Porcupine's Gaz. (Phila.), Jl 31, 1798; Alex. Anderson's Diary, 1798 (M.), 98.

E. H. Smith, M.D., in a letter to Dr. Cogswell of Hartford, dated Sept. 2, 1798, said:

"As early as the last of July, some cases of fever occurred at Contoocook, Exchange Slip, More [Moore] Street, & that vicinity. The complaint was principally, if not entirely confined there. I do not know how many sickened or died: perhaps 40 of the first & 40 the last: not more.

As the heat was declining at the south end, & while it had excited no alarm, the disease suddenly appeared at New Slip, at the other end of the City. This was still more circumstantial, affecting only a few houses (not more than 10) near a very filthy spot, which has been more or less visited by fever every year since my residence in N. York . . . ( . . . I do not suppose that the whole number up to this time exceeds 35) nine died. The rest removed, & the houses were mostly deserted.

An occasional very little alarm, and that little was rapidly subsiding, when federal salutes were fired, when several very respectable citizens, were suddenly, & nearly at the same time, seized with fever, on the west side of Pearl St. above Burling Slip, up John St. as far as Wall St. & in Elbow lane (now Cliff St.) & in Gold St. . . .

"In about a week several deaths had happened, & the alarm began. It is now scarcely a fortnight since the first of these last cases happened. Within the last week the greater part of Pearl St. from Wall to Cherry Sts. & the eastern part of the town, has been evacuated. This is certainly disproportionate to the cause. Of the extent of that cause it is difficult to pronounce decisively.

"If, however, I say that 600 people have been & are sick, & about one in ten have died, I imagine that I quite equal, & perhaps exceed the truth. . . . The desertion of that part of the town, which is most affected, renders the number of new cases comparatively small. . . ."—From the original letter, filed with "Miscellaneous MSS." in the N. Y. H. S. See also The Spectator, Jl 7, 1798; and An Account of the Malignant Fever, lately present in the City of New York, by James Hardie (1799).

An interesting drawing of "Haerlem Town" was made at this time by Archibald Robertson, and is now in the Emmet collection, N. Y. P. Libr. Library. This drawing shows the third Dutch church, which was built in 1788 and demolished in 1824. The drawing is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 60-b.

The common council refers to the committee on fortifications a proposal of Wm. Child "to provide reflecting Telescopes to discern Shipping at a great distance."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), Jl 7, 1798.

The common council permits George Pock to "make a passage from the river, under Cherry Street to draw Timber &c for the building of a Ship of War in his Yard," on his agreeing to restore the street and wharf in good order as soon as the ship is launched.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 460.

In a message to the legislature, Gov. Jay says that he finds it inexpedient to build a useful arsenial for the $3000 appropriated at the last session (see Mr 30), and that it does not appear advisable to begin one "on a plan that would require a larger sum, under an expectation that further and further appropriations would be made to carry it on and finish it."—Messages from the Governor, II: 425.

. . . three ships of war are building at New York—a 44, a 36, and a 32, in various stages of forwardness.—From Boston correspondence in The Commonwealth of (Newark), Ag 21, 1798.

One of the city physicians complains to Mayor Varick of the vender of fruits and vegetables who "Make a Custom, When the Butcher is Gon, to Move in [the Bear or Hudson] Market with their Coffee & Frute, and by that Means Collect Numbers of Edo, Drunks, & Durtv Men Seating and Lying on the Stalls, So that the Butchers with Difficulty Can Scarcely make them Even Look Deaseat, as the Hursters, more or less of them, Stays until 9 or 10 O'clock at night, & their Frute Draws Larg Ganges of unruly Boys, Disturbing the Peaceable Inhabitants."—De Voc. Market Book, 222-23.

On Aug. 20, the common council ordered the deputy clerks of the market to "cause all the Hucksters & Vendors of Fruit & Vegetables to be removed from the public Market Places & Streets adjacent at Sun Set every Day except Vendors of Vegetables on Saturday."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 462-63.

The health commissioners notify the common council that the Swamp or Meadow between the fresh water Pond & Hudson River is overflowed with standing Water & requires immediate Measures to be taken for draining it." The board so ordered.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 462. On Nov. 5, payment of $50118 was made "for opening the Drain at Lisipards Swamp."—Ibid., II: 478.

Mr. Brearceis is erecting a "very extensive building" at the corner of Warren St. and Broadway, "for the sole purpose of military exercise." The undertaking has been aided by the "Washington Military Society."—T. G. & Gen. Ado., Ag 22, 1798.

The volunteer companies are ordered to hold themselves in readiness "to march at a minute's notice." In the evening there is "some Confusion" at the old Coffee House between Mr. . . .
cannon had by this time been placed on the Battery, as is evidenced by a recorded recent attempt to spike one of them. It is recommended that guards be posted every night to protect the cannon and fortifications.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Aug. 24, 1798. See N. 8.

25. "This said, at least 10 People died this Day, and that the City grows very Sickly."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 201.

26. "It becomes very sickly especially in John Street and Cliff Street and several have been taken off lately."—Alex. Anderson's Diary, 1798 (N.Y.), 114.

The legislature passes an act "for the further Defence of this State." It states that the "fortifications already constructed in the city of New-York and its vicinity, are still greatly inadequate to the defence of the said city and its port. The sum of $150,000 is appropriated for completing fortifications, to be expended under the direction of the president. The sum of $185,000 is appropriated for the purchase of arms, etc., and for building an arsenal (see Mr. 30).—Laws of N. Y. (1798), chap. 5 (Webster, 436). See, further, S. 26.

The common council orders that the "Sedan & Bedstead at the City Hall, & the public Hearse" be placed at the disposal of the commissioners of health.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 464.

Gov. Jay writes from Monticello to Governor Gaine, recommending military arrangements at New York. (Hamilton has lately been appointed inspector-general of the U. S. Army with the rank of major-general.) He says, in part: "... The rifle corps and a few of the new light-infantry companies are established. ... The defence of the port, etc., in my opinion, should be under your direction. The measures will be concerted between us. ..."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 249. In a letter to Pres. Adams on Sept. 26 (p. 92), Jay recommended such an arrangement relative to the use of public funds for the city's defence.—Ibid., IV: 241.

"The Town full of Trouble. People moving out very fast."—Jour. of Hugh Gaine, II: 204.


Sept. 1 to the City Tavern on Broadway.—Spectator, S. 1, 1798. It remained here until its occupancy of the government house, May 1, 1799 (q.v.).

... about the beginning of August, upwards of twenty persons between counties and the Old Slip, were attacked with what appeared to be common cobra; about the 12th, a number of persons in the neighborhood of the New Slip died, but at present [Sept. 3] there appears to be no cause for alarm in that quarter. ..." This account, taken from the "postscript" of the N. Y. Gaz. of Sept. 3, mentions other places also, and the causes of the yellow fever at this period.—Porcupine Gaz. (Phila.), S. 4, 1798.

The common council receives and files a report from the health commissioners "of the number of Death's & of Persons sick with the prevailing Fever at Belle Vue." It advances $200 toward the relief of indigent families who are or shall become distressed during the present prevailing sickness.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 466.

The common council passes an ordinance for the first paving of South St, from Exchange Slip to Counties Slips.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 466. See, however, Ap 29, 1799.

Avery assures the public that there is "No yellow fever at the Gov't House."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., S. 4, 1798.

The following appears in a daily paper under the heading "Machinery for getting clean cool uncontaminated Water into New-York."—The New-Yorkers are like the rich man told of in the Parable, they have no clean cool water to slack their thirst, when the flames of the plague are devouring their vitals. Yet they pretend their city-water is very pure and nice. It is no such thing. The Collect behind the Tea-water Pump is a shocking hole, where all impure things center together and engender the worst of unwholesome productions; foul with excrement, frog-spawn, and reptiles. That delicate pump is supplied. The water has grown worse manifestly within a few years. It is time to look out some other supply, and discontinue the use of a water growing less and less wholesome every day. Some effect to say the water is very cool and refreshing. Every body knows the contrary of this. ... Sept. 5. Can you hear to drink it on Sundays in the Summer time? It is so bad before Monday morning as to be very sickly and nauseating; and the larger the city grows, the worse this evil will be.

Begin therefore in time to provide against the awful and solemn accidents arising from a carelessness on this subject. Already it has been whispered by some vigilant travellers thro' our city, that the New-Yorkers are like the Dog in the Manger, they will not provide aquedects themselves nor let anybody else do it. This is a reproachful saying, and there can be little doubt the public spirit, for which our city is justly celebrated, will shew the required craft upon them is unmerited and unjust.

"Our civil and criminal police is equal to any on the continent. In science and politics New-York affords as eminent characters as any in the land...; and in their contributions to their suffering fellow citizens or distressed strangers, and in their payment of taxes for public purposes, no class of men launch out their money more liberally or freely, than the New-Yorkers. And yet with all this nobleness of character and zeal in doing good, they can reconcile themselves to drink the nasty wash and slops carted about from the Collect:... Take the matter into consideration, and resolve every man for himself, to leave no stone unturned to have this grand object of watering carried thro'. Stick to it, until you do it.—Work every mother's Son, until the noble job is done.—For plague will make a yearly slaughter until you furnish better water.—Then New-York will be as famous as old Rome was, and the other cities may learn from us how to do clean things."—Com. Adv., S. 5, 1798. See also De Voe, Market Book, 268.

The common council appoints a committee to assist the health commissioners "during the present sickness in the City." They are authorized, "to take such Measures for the Relief of the sick & indigent and to employ such Persons under them in the execution of the Business and also to direct such Physicians to attend the indigent sick as to them shall appear necessary & proper & to make the necessary arrangements with the Health Commissioners with respect to the admission of sick Persons at Belle Vue Hospital." The common council will defray all expenses incurred by the committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), II: 468. The expenses of the committee, prior to Dec. 3, amounted to $4,600; on that date a payment of $1,599:81 was authorized "for Bell's of their Acre."—Ibid., II: 469, 470, 471, 476, 483.

Sometime between this date and Nov. 13, the Diary and Mercantile Advertiser (see Mr. 20, 1797) became simply the Mercantile Advertiser.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 408. Cf. Early Newspapers, II: 419.


The yellow fever "now rages, in different degrees, at Newport—Portsmouth—Portland—Portland—Newport—New-London—New-York—Philadelphia—and, reports state, that some of the most elevated places in the most southern part of this country. We hear no more about the sickness in Albany—It is on the decline at Boston."—N. Y. Spectator, S. 19, 1798. A writer in the same issue of the Spectator, who subscribes himself "Theorist," treats at length of the causes of yellow fever, as he conceives them. His treatise begins thus: "This dreadful disease baffles all our skill and ingenuity; reason cannot discover its principles, nor account for its operations, no further proof of our ignorance is necessary than the many and various opinions we have about its origin and cure. And its great mortality under our most skillful Physicians."—Ibid., S. 19, 1798.

Thomas Greenleaf having died (see S. 14), his papers, Argus, Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser, and Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register, are suspended. The Argus was resumed on Nov. 5 (q. n.), and the Journal on Nov. 7 (q. n.), by Ann Greenleaf.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 379: 436. Early Newspapers, II: 418, 424.

Dr. S. L. Mitchell writes from New York to Noah Webster: "New York this time has got a plague indeed. The Scourge is applied severely and cuts deep. I am satisfied more if possible than ever of its local origin. Nobody now talks of importation. It is to be met two from all sides to be a hitherto pestilence. The Inhabitants have really poisoned their City by the accumulation of Excrement, putrid Provisions, and every unclean thing. There is besides this however certainly another cause which is
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The predisposition to this Disease induced by gross Animal Diet and long use of strong malt liquors, Wines and distilled Spirits.

I have witnessed so many Instances of it, that I am satisfied, if some of our citizens breathed an Air as pure and balmy as the breezes of Eden, they would endanger this Sickness by their way of Life. They would breed it within them. To get the better of these Visitations will therefore require more than municipal Regulations. An alteration and a considerable one too, of Housekeeping and modes of Life will be necessary.

The daily reports you see in the Advertiser. Three of the Papers have stated, that during the same days as the Large Cunzine, whose death was published some time before it actually happened; he died however about 8 or 9 hours after the paragraph appeared, of Dr Scandella, the Italian Traveller, who was taken sick the day before his intended departure for Europe. He lodged at the Tontine Coffee-House. The Keeper finding him sick was about to send him away when Dr E. H. Smith entered on a Visit of friendship. He took him home, where he yesterday died, notwithstanding all the assiduities of friendship and the utmost exertion of our professional Skill, of Peter M'Dougall; John H. Remsen & John B. Jones. The French escape as usual, and I believe the Negroes have a slighter form of it. Poor Smith is sick himself. He was moved from Pine St last night to Mr Seth Johnson, very uns well—He has been much fatigued. I hope to find him better to-morning."

(Dr. Smith died of the fever two days later, an obituary appearing in the Sept. 22 issue of the Spectator.)—Letter of Dr. S. L. Mitchell to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L. Dr. Mitchell was a professor in Columbia College and, under date of Nov. 4, 1797, had written to Dr. James Haworth, "Radelforish Traveling Physician from the University of Oxford," emphasizing the value of lime as a purifying agent. In the middle of English, where calcium earth abounds the population is healthy, fairly free from plague and if they arebest by pestility the mortality is very low. In the county of Perth in Scotland the age used to abound but a lucky accident led to the discovery of the efficacy of lime on that soil not only in increased productiveness of the land but also in "greater pro -portion of the air," the age of plague. In America the analogy follows. "The site of New-York is a sandy loam, or gravel, except that part where the plaque has usually prevailed hitherto, which is built upon salt meadow, mire swamp, and rotten trash. There are local causes enough to engender the worst forms of distemper, as happened at the famous asizes in Oxford, where the filth, accumulated around the wretched criminals in prison, generated pestilential matter enough to poison and a considerable number of the court and attendants."—Medical Repository, Vol. II, No. 1, Article X. Perhaps it was Dr. Mitchell who subscribed himself "A Physician" to a Communication appearing in the Spectator of Sept. 22. The writer says: "We are sorry to say that many of the streets are particularly offensive at this moment; that the water stagnating in many of them, is highly putrid—examine its color, it is the bilious and of a lancinating, affording every moment a poisonous vapor, which preys on the vital spark of all who are exposed to its atmosphere. Would it not be practicable to have the gutters in our streets frequently strewed with a sufficient quantity of quick lime? This, we presume, would be a powerful source of destruction to the contagion."

-Chronology: The Reconstruction Period: 1783-1812

"In consequence of the continuance, and we are sorry to say, increase, of the prevailing Epidemic," the Spectator announces: "We are under the necessity of printing but a sheet.—"

N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 22, 1798.

Gov. Jay writes to Pres. Adams, with reference to the law of Aug. 27 (p. v.), which appropriates not more than $150,000 towards the defence of the city and port of New York, to be expended under the direction of the president, that he has "lately obtained on loan 100,000 dollars of the above-mentioned sum," and submits to the president "whether, as Major General Hamilton [see Ag 30] is a national officer in whom great confidence may be reposed, it would not be expedient to authorize him to concert with me the plan of laying out this money to the best advantage and to appoint him to superintend the execution of it. I think it would be best that I should leave the money in the Bank of New York, and appoint a proper person to audit and keep the accounts of the expenditures directed from time to time by General Hamilton relative to the works, and pay them as they become due by checks on the bank."—Gorrep. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 250.

"The inmates of the debtors' jail issue an address to the public." At a time when a "mortal contagion" is raging and when "the destroying angel hovers over the city, with his sword unsheathed, and a pestilence walks in darkness and at noonday, leveling all the victims of men, beg leave to address the city and to the spreading miseries of our unhappy and deplorable situation, not doubting but we shall meet that humanity and attention of which the citizens of New-York are on all occasions, so liberal. Confined within the walls of an unhealthy and loathsome prison—deprived of the necessities of life—our wives and children daily falling victims to the epidemic or starving for want of our aid—The fever already among us, which in some instances, has proved mortal, and threatens instant death to all—The principal part of our Creditors and Attorneys dispersed thro' the country—The Sheriff's office shut, and all public business at an end; and We left alone to starve or die with the yellow fever—are calamities which we presume calls loudly on humanity for relief!"—N. Y. Spectator, Sept. 26, 1798.

Bellevue has been enlarged to accommodate the numerous yellow fever patients. The newspapers have frequently referred to the hot and wet summer and bad drainage as the probable causes.

"In connection with the epidemic of yellow fever, Noah Webster contributes to the Spectator an article on pestilential diseases. He lays down the general principles that "Pestilential diseases of all kinds usually originate where they spring," that "pestilence is a progressive in their malignity, and several of them usually follow in a series or order;" there are certain periods when the diseases "invade whole quarters of the globe nearly at the same time, and sometimes both hemispheres;" and the duration of these periods "is various, from five to ten, fifteen and even twenty years."

After tracing the history of the yellow fever scourges in America, Yellow fever patients. The newspapers have frequently referred to the hot and wet summer and bad drainage as the probable causes.

"There is nothing new in the horrors of the present plague. The same scenes have happened in every period of a few years, from the days of Homer. . . . The present sickness will subside and soon be forgotten, and men will proceed in the same round of folly and vice. All our habits will continue—and the same practice of piling together buildings, accumulating filth, and destroying fresh air, and preparing in those materials for pestilence, which will continue to assume greater virulence and to prove more destructive to human life, in proportion to the magnitude of our cities. If more wisdom should be exerted in America, it will be a glorious but an unexpected event."—Spectator, Sept. 29,
1798. In 1799, Webster published, in New York, a work entitled: "A brief history of epidemic and pestilential diseases; with the principal phenomena of the physical world, which precede and accompany them, and observations deduced from the facts stated. A testimony to the thoroughness with which he prepared himself for this work is the collection of letters on the subject written to him by eminent physicians from many localities. These are preserved among the Noah Webster MSS. in the N. Y. P. L., and they have been frequently quoted in the Chronology."

There is an alarm-bell in the cupola of the federal hall is apparent from a news report stating that it is rung on this day for a fire.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advo, O 1, 1798.

Gardiner Baker, proprietor of the New York Museum, dies at Boston.—Daily Advo., O 5, 1798. The museum was continued by Mrs. Baker.—See Mr 11, 1799.

Oct. There are not so many deaths as yesterday, but the sickness still rages. The deaths now are mostly in Butler's and Delancy's Ground.—Jour. of Hugh GAIGE, II: 207.

The common council orders payment of $40 for the relief of indigent families from St. Domingo.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 472. On Nov. 1, $80 was paid for the relief of the "St. Domingo Refugees."—Ibid., II: 478. See, further, Ja 25, 1800.

Trioty, the only church open in the city, contains only about 40 persons. It is hoped the fever is nearly over.—Jour. of Hugh GAIGE, O 20, 1798.

From Aug. 20 to Oct. 30, there were 1,903 deaths in New York, 1,310 being from yellow fever. About 2,400 persons have been dead daily by public and private bounty.—Columbia Centinal (Boston), N 10, 1798.

Nov. There have not been collected during the prevalence of the fever; the city treasury is exhausted; and the watchmen, lamp-lighters, and others, remain unpaid. The common council, therefore, orders that the treasurer negotiate a further loan (of not over $2,000) from the Bank of New York.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 477.

The common council orders that Charles Loss and Jas. C. Lawrence be appointed city surveyors as soon as they become naturalized citizens of the United States.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 477. Loss qualified, and was duly appointed on May 13, 1799 (g. t.).

Ann Greenleaf resumes the publication of her deceased husband's paper, the Argus. Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser (see S 16).—Early Newspapers, II: 418; Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1913), 378.

Publication of Greenleaf's New York Journal & Patriotic Register (see S 16) is resumed by Ann Greenleaf.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1913), 434. The paper was discontinued with the issue of March 8, 1800 (g. t.).

The guns on the Battery (see Ag 24) are tested with a service charge, under the direction of Col. Stevens.—N. Y. Gaz, & Gen. Advo., N 9, 1798.

Josep de la Croix (or Delacroix), the confectioner and caterer, of the Vauxhall Garden, 111 Broadway, advertises that "the New Circus, now Pantheon," is fitted out "in a very commodious manner; a floor being fixed of the same height as the stage which is at present 100 feet long, and therefore may serve for the representation of dances and concerts, halls, public entertainments, horse and foot, military exercises, as the floor can be removed when necessary. . . . Four large stoves are placed to heat the theatre. . . . Shortly a subscription will be opened on the same plan as the city and junior assembles. . . ." Wines and liquors are to be obtained on the premises.—N. Y. Gaz, & Gen. Advo., N 9, 1798. See also Ag 24.

Sir John Temple, British consul-general to "the Northern States of America," dies at New York.—Columbian Centinal (Boston), N 24, 1798.

The late improvement on the post road thro' West Chester, is an interesting object. The distance from Harlaem to East Chester is shortened 3 or 4 miles by means of the new bridge; but what is of more consequence, the goodness of the new road makes a greater difference. It is without hils or stones, and the finest road in this part of the country. . . ."—Com. Advo., N 19, Nov. 1798.

The Medical Society has appointed a committee to investigate the causes, progress, and probable means of preventing a return of the yellow fever. The common council now does the same.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 481. For the city committee's report, see Ja 24, 1799.

The common council appoints a committee "to obtain from the Representatives of Casimir Th. Gareicck, late one of the City Surveyors [see D 11, 1797] such Maps Minutes & Papers as may be of public Use."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 482. See D 3.

Joseph Delacroix advertises that "the formerly New Circus, now Pantheon," is completed, and will be opened on Nov. 26 (inside of the famous 24th) in commemoration of the birthday of York by the British. "There will be a Concert and Ball . . .; the room is large enough for four sets of country dances; . . . spectators may take possession of the boxes. . . . , and eight small rooms are furnished near the Theatre for the reception of company. . . . The Theatre will represent a view of Broadway, the background of which will be seen transparently; the evacuation of New York: the ancient Fort will fire a salute of 16 guns on the arrival of our well-beloved Washington; the scene will then change. . . . To conclude with a band of warlike music and a discharge of cannon."

Delacroix also proposes, for the winter season, to make "the Pantheon, formerly New Circus," convenient for every sort of public entertainment. Subscriptions are opened to "the Merchants, and Citizens," (laid before the city council), to the number of $1,310. Twelve halls will be given during the season, the members themselves to choose the managers. He proposes a similar subscription for "the Young Gentlemen of this city." He adds that "The Pantheon will often vary in its scenery and decorations."—Daily Advo., N 24, 1798.

For the public celebration on this Evacuation Day, the city paid $160, 31 for gunpowder and $4115 (to Bardin) for the public dinner.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 484.

"We understand that Monday next [D 3, g.t.] is appointed for the re-opening of the New [Park] Theatre, new modled, finished and decorated in a style as superb as it is new, and altogether unparallel'd on this continent. The Company, we are told, forms a mass of varied power and excellence, which when directed by a man who can have no personal bias to sway him from the grand object of affording satisfaction to the public, may be expected to produce as much and as excellent Theatre entertainment as we have at any time experienced. . . . The musical department we are pleased to be informed will be conducted by Mr. Hewit, whose abilities are well known to the public and justly appreciated."—N. Y. Spectator, D 1, 1798.

The New [Park] Theatre, in this City, was opened last evening [D 3] for the entertainment of the public. The decorations which the interior of this edifice has lately received, have rendered it by far the most superb and statly spectacle to which Americans have been hitherto admitted. The dimensions of the hall, the spaciousness and central situation of the stage, the commodious distributions of the seats, the projection of light and the magnificent display of painting and architecture in the casements, the columns and the cupola, are adapted to afford the utmost delight to a judicious spectator.

"The stage is supported by double columns on each side; their pedestals and shafts are painted with uncommon delicacy, and exhibit a vivid resemblance of variegated marble. The base is Arcite and the capital adorned with the foliage of the Corinthian order. The entablature by which they are surmounted, is enriched with sculpture. . . ."

"A continuation of the pedestal, in a semi-diliptical form, constitutes the front of the lower range of boxes, which are sixteen in number. . . ."

"The second tier of boxes are twelve in number, a gallery being substituted in place of the four opposite the stage. . . ."

"Above these, conforming to the area of the Pit, arises a vaulted ceiling or dome. . . . The surface is an azure scene, interspersed with floating clouds, between which celestial forms are visible. In the front, a Medallion of Washington appears, sustained by an Eagle. The bird is grasping the emblems of abundance and is accompanied by Gemini, who suspend their wreaths and garnets, over and around the bust."
An ordinance for the appointment of a Comptroller
Passed September 6, 1802.

1. Be it ordained by the mayor, aldermen and community of the City of New York in Common Council convened, and it is hereby ordained by the authority aforesaid, That a discreet Librarian shall be appointed by this board to be called and known by the name of the Comptroller of the City of New York.

2. And be it further ordained, that it shall be the duty of the said Comptroller to examine and to liquidate all claims, and to audit all accounts against this Corporation in all cases whatever, and to report the same to the board at each subsequent meeting for its order in the premises, and also to countersign all warrants to be drawn on the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the city for the payment of all moneys, directed by the board, and in cases where the Comptroller cannot adjust the same without the interference of the board, he shall examine such claims, and report the facts containing it with his opinion thereon, and to examine, adjust and settle the accounts of all persons indebted to this Corporation, and all other public officers, and others entitled with money or who shall have received any monies for this Corporation, and shall not have accounted for the same as they ought to have done, and to take charge of all the Real Estate of this Corporation.
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1783-1812

Joseph F. Mangin, in a letter to the common council, explains the circumstances of a demand made upon him by "the gentleman charged to make the plan of the Harbour of New York," who wanted from Mr. Mangin "the map of the City," and how he refused, because he was busy in completing the map begun by Mr. Goerck. He says, of the map of the city, that "this is not the plan of the City such as it is, but such as it is to be."—From the original letter, in metal file no. 15, city clerk's record-room.

Mangin's letter refers to a demand made on him "by Mr. Loss the engineer surveyor" for the use of "the unfinished survey & Plan of this City which he and Mr. Goerck, dec'd contrac-toed to make." The city council considered the proposal proper, and directs that Mr. Loss be allowed "the use of the survey and Maps in the clerks office of the water Lots on the East and Hudsons Rivers."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 485. The Goerck-Mangin Plan is reproduced and described as Pl. 70, Vol. I.

The members of the committee appointed "to investigate the Subject of supplying the City of New York with Water" report that they "incline to the Opinion that the Bronx River will afford a copious supply of pure and wholesome Water," and that "They incline also to think that the Plan suggested by Doctor Joseph Brown [see Jl 2] for conveying the Waters of that River, is with some few variations, the most eligible that can be adopted." They suggest "that Mr. Weston who has been the Engineer for the several Companies in this State and whose design is well known, be requested to examine that River with the situation of the Grounds to be employed in the Aqueduct and... to report his Opinion to the Corporation with the requisite Plans & Esti-mates." The members also report that they are persuaded that "the Undertaking ought to be pursued by and under the Control of the Corporation as the immediate Representatives of the Citizens in general." To effect this they recommend "That an Act be prepared & presented to the Legislature, investing the Corporation with the Powers necessary to effect the great End they have in view and granting them the Monies arising from the Tax upon Sales at Auction in the said City with such further Aid as the Legislature may think proper to enable them... to defray the expenses incident to the Undertaking." After drawing the report the common council orders that the mayor write to Mr. Weston (see J a 17, 1799) and that the recorder prepare the law mentioned (see D 27).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 486-87; King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct (1843), 90-91. See also D 24.

Gouverneur Morris returns to New York on his recall from his post as minister to France, and takes "lodging in the Government House;" he was entertained by friends for some days before he retired to his home at Morrisania.—Diary and Letters of Gouverneur Morris (1888), III: 377; Sparks, Life of Morris, I: 476.

The common council orders "that 500 Copies of the Proceedings of this Board [see D 17] together with Doctor Browns Memoir [see Jl 2] on the subject of supplying this City with Water, be printed in Pamphlets."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 489. Payment of £15 for John Furman.—D 24.

The budget of expenses for the city and county of N. Y. to be raised by tax in 1799, if authorised by the legislature, amounts to $190,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 488.

Recorder Richard Harrison presents to the board three bills, one "for raising Monies by Tax to defray the public Expenses of this City," another "for amends the Act for the better settlement & support of the Poor," and a third "for supplying this City with pure & wholesome Water" (see D 17). These are approved and ordered to "be delivered to the Representatives of this City & County in the Legislature with a Request under the Common Seal that they obtain the passing of the said Bills into Laws."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 490. See F 25, 1799.

A statement is prepared showing the "Tonnage Employed in the port of New York for the years 1797 & 1798 with a Comparative statement between the 2 years Ending Each the 31st December."

It gives the tonnage by countries, and grand totals.—See miscellaneous "N. Y. City MSS., 1761-1800," in N. Y. H. S.

The report of the committee on fortifications and the military committee shows a total expense, since June 9 (n. s.), of $75,144.56 for building four batteries, and arming and equipping and arming artillery stores, building arsenals, and surveying the harbour. The report is signed by Alexander Hamilton, Ebenezer Stevens, John B. Coles, Gabriel Furman, and John Bogert.—See the original statement of accounts, in metal file no. 15, city clerk's record-room.

1798 Dec.

3

"Over the stage and each range of boxes hangs a canopy of green and gold. This assemblage of splendid and graceful objects is made to strike the eye with uncommon force by means of a glass chandelier, containing sixteen lights, depending from the centre of the dome in the Green Room. It was executed around it. No exertion has been spared to render the illumination of this fairy scene compleat. The number of lights, exclusive of those employed on the stage and in the orchestra, amounts to seventy six.

"The curtain is not unworthy to accompany the rest of the embellishments. It is of blue mohair fringed with gold; in the centre is the lyre of the muse, surrounded with the usual symbols; a riband below. It gives the scene of the theatrical limitation is conveyed in these words:

"'To hold the Mirror up to Nature.'"

"On the whole it may safely be asserted that nothing in America or Europe surpasses the interior of this edifice in the fitness of its arrangement, for the purpose for which it is designed, and in its nature to delight judicious spectators, by the embellishments of painting and architecture."—Com. Adv., D 4, 1798. See D 14. The actual cost of the theatre amounted to more than $719,000.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 12.

The common council refers to the street committee a letter from Mr. Mangin, one of the city surveyors, on "the Subject of the Contract [see D 11, 1797], entered into by him & Mr. Goerck dec'd for Surveying the City Map of this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 482-83. See F 4, 1799.

A letter from Nicholas J. Roosevelt (see My 15, 1779) "on the Subject of supplying this City with Water" is read in common council and referred to the committee on that subject.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 483. See D 12.

The common council refers to the health committee a letter from Chan. Wilson Peale (see J 1 23) proposing to sell to this board "his patent Right of erecting Chinnies & fire Places according to his newly invented Plan, within the Limits of this City."—

M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 483. On Dec. 17, the board agreed to the committee's report that the city take the assignment of the patent and pay Peale $500.—Ibid., II: 485. This amount was paid on Dec. 17.—Ibid., II: 486.

Richard Bayley, the health officer, in a long letter to the common council, gives the history of "the pestilential disease which has lately prevailed in this City." He presents a retrospect of events "which have annually taken place in this city during the warm months since the year 1795." He shows where the yellow fever broke out, the weather conditions, and what ordinances should be in operation to establish cleanliness. From the original letter (reprinted "read & filed Dec. 27th 1798") in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room.

During the various changes in name and management of Ricketts's New Circus, Ricketts himself had been on tour. A news item was published Nov. 24 contradicting a report that he had broken his neck in Canada, "in taking his surprising leap over the stage with a hayoynette," and stating that he had arrived in Albany on his way to New York.—Com. Adv., N. 24, 1798. Now he advertises "Ricketts's Circus," which he intends to open on Dec. 6 for the coming season. "Stoves are erected in different parts of the House to render it comfortably warm."—Ibid., D 5, 1798; Daily Adv., D 4, 5, 6, 1798. His advertisement does not appear again, and this is the last record we find of him in New York. His circus in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire Dec. 17, 1799.—Argus, D 23, 1799, citing the Aurora and see Greenwood, The Circus (1800), 90. It was not his New York circus or pantomime (as stated in Vol. I, p. 352) which burned.

The common council receives a letter from Judge Cooper of Onego County "proposing on a Contract to lay Pipes in the Streets to convey Water through this City," and refers it to the "Committee on that Subject."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 484. See D 17.

"Hamlet was last evening [Dec. 14] received at our Theatre with those demonstrations of pleasure which has uniformly attended the representations of it, since the principal character has been in possession of Mr. [Thomas] Cooper..."

"It gives pleasure to the friends of literature to observe the Theatre, this season, takes precedence of all other amusements. We hope every exertion will be made to keep alive the favourable impressions which the late exhibitions have made on the public."—N. Y. Spectator, D 19, 1798. See Mr 20, 1799.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1799

Prior to this year, Watts Street was laid out.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I; L. M. R. K., III: 1013; and Ag 9, 1802.

Prior to this year, Cherry St. was extended to East St. (the river).—Pl. 70, Vol. I. See 1735; My 28, 1790; and 1797; also L. M. R. K., III: 965; Pls. 174, 175, Vol. III.

In this year, the legislature appointed commissioners to procure a new site for quarantine. They selected 30 acres, belonging to St. Andrew’s Church, at what is now Tompkinsville, Staten Island.—Morris, Mem. Hist. of S. I., II: 375.

... They have forced the Hudson back about 200 feet by encasements composed of large trunks of trees, sunk with an enormous weight of stones. On all sides new houses are raising and streets extending. ... The whole number of streets is 137, the principal of which are Front, Water, Pearl, William, Nassau, Greenwich, Wall, Broad street, and Bow Way. Bow Way is the principal street in this city for beauty, it begins at the Batter and runs in a direct line to what is called Sandy Hill, an extent of two miles, crossing 24 streets and 4 lanes. There are now 12 public ships for the accommodation of coasting vessels, 19 Wharves, and 5 Docks for the accommodation of ships of any burden, a navy yard, and a number of private yards for ship building. That part of the city which in 1788 [evidently error for 1778], was buried in ruins [see Ag 3, 1778], is now wholly covered with elegant brick houses. ...

The number of places for public worship, are three for Presbyterian Baptists, one of which has lately received the addition of an excellent chime of bells, four for Baptists, two for Scotch Presbyterians, one for the Associate Presbyterians, three for the Dutch reformed, one for German Calvinists, one for German Lutherans, one for English Lutherans, three for Methodists, one for Quakers, one for French Protestants, one for Universalists, one for Independents, one for Moravians, one for Roman Catholics, and one Synagogue. Besides these, there is the college, 22 acres, New Almshouse, an extensive building, house of Correction ...; there are also three public clocks, as well regulated as any in Europe. The city is accommodated with five markets in different parts which are furnished with a great plenty and variety of provisions in neat and excellent order. ...

except that of Rhode-Island and Portland, in the district of Maine, the harbour of New-York, which admits ships of any burden, is the best in the United States.

“... This city is esteemed the most eligible situation for commerce in the United States. ... But in the staple commodity (flour) Pennsylvania and Maryland have exceeded it—the superfine flour of those States commanding a higher price than that of New-York; not that the quality of the grain in this State is worse, but because greater care is paid in those States to the inspection and manufacture of that article ...

New York is the gayest place in America; the ladies in the richness and brilliancy of their dress, are not surpassed in any part of the city in the United States, not even in Charleston, South-Carolina, which has heretofore been called the center of the beau monde ...

The number of inhabitants in the city and county of New-York, which in 1776 was 10,821 amounts now to above 70,000 ...

Societies for improvement in knowledge or humanity in this state are rapidly increasing; in the city of New-York are the following societies. ‘The society for promoting useful knowledge.’ This society is upon an establishment, but similar to the Philosophical Societies in Europe and America, but it is not incorporated. The members meet once a month. Secondly, ‘The society for the manumission of slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated.’ This society meets once a quarter. Both of these societies consist of gentlemen of the first character in the city, and of some in other parts of the State. Besides these there is a medical society, a mechanic society, incorporated by law, a society for the relief of poor debtors confined in gaol, a manufacturing society, an agricultural society lately established, of which the members of the legislature are ex officio members, a medical society, a humane society, and a society for the support of a new and beneficial establishment, the lying in hospital, which was lately incorporated by the state legislature ...

The building [the college], which is only one third of the intended structure, consists of an elegant stone edifice, three complete stories high, with four stair cases, twelve apartments in each, a chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and school of experimental philosophy.”—From New and Complete System of Universal Geography, by John Payne (1799), IV: 304-2, 309, 314.

In this year, there were published, in Philadelphia, the legal papers in a subscription bound, at the Rt. Rev. Chas. Inglis, D.D. (formerly rector of Trinity Church, New York, and at this time bishop of Nova Scotia), which claim, in 1798-9, he endeavoured to establish before the commissioners for carrying into effect the 6th article of the “Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation” between Great Britain and the United States (see N 19, 1794).

In this year, Peter Maverick engraved from a survey and drawing by Goerck & Mangin, city surveyors, an official plan of the city of New York. See Vol. I, Pl. 70.

An interesting water-colour drawing of Broadway and Wall St. made in this year, by John Joseph Holland, showing Trinity Church, the City Hotel, etc., and owned by Trinity Corporation, is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 68-a.

The common council decides that one commission of streets and roads is sufficient. Their annual salary is fixed at $500 per year.


For sale or to Let, For 6 years, if not sold before February next. That remarkable Lot and large House, No. 112 Broadway, opposite the City Tavern, being 373 feet front and 140 deep with a large stone cistern, a very large ice house, a fine garden of fruit trees, handsome wood, and yards. ...—Daily Ad., Ja 9, 1799.

This was DeLacroix’s “Vaubilh” or “Ice House Garden.” It was not sold by DeLacroix until 1816.—See F 15, 1796; F 22, My 2 and 20, Ja 4, 1797; My 1, 1798; Ag 8, 1799.

Mr. Weston, of Phila., on receiving Mayor Varick’s letter requesting him to investigate the Bronx River as a source for supplying the city with water (see D 17, 1798), informs the common council “that he will repair to this City as soon as possible and engage in the Business.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 492-3. Weston was in the city on Feb. 1 (q.v.).

The common council permits Dr. Wm. Burrell “to give Lectures in the great Court Room in the City Hall on the subject of Epidemics and Contagion.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 493.

A rumour that the common council has withdrawn from circular the act as a matter of change, has resulted in the refusal by many citizens to receive them in payment. The board orders that the clerk publish in the newspapers a contradiction of the rumour.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 493.

In their annual report to the legislature, the inspectors of the state prison declare that they have established a "manufactory of shoes;" and that 6a convicts "are employed in the various branches of this business." They report also: "The clothes for the prisoners have this year been all made in the house; and the women prisoners have been employed at sewing, washing, ironing, &c. &c.

The work-shops in the prison-yards being now erected, and the appropriation made last session of the Legislature [see Mr 30, 1798] being supposed sufficient to finish the building, it is hoped in the spring, the prisoners will be mostly employed in shoe and nail making, &c. &c.

In order to carry into effect the humane designs of the Legislature, the prisoners have been treated with humanity, in supplying them with wholesome provisions, clothing, &c. &c. At the same time, rules have been established to promote cleanliness, regularity, industry and sobriety.

A hospital has been established, and a physician appointed, whose duty it is to attend twice every week, and an assistant resides in the prison, who compounds and administers the medicines under the direction of the physician ...

It being generally from ignorance and corrupt manners that crimes proceed, a mitigation of punishment ought to be accompanied by a diffusion of knowledge ...; under these impressions the Inspectors have supplied each prison room with a bible and
school books, by which means many that were quite ignorant on their coming into the prison, are now able to read the scriptures; and the purpose for this to instil in each prisoner at writing and arithmetic; such indulgence however will depend on their own good behaviour.

"The inspectors are of opinion, that the convictions for petit larceny are much increased by the number of petty taverns and grog shops throughout the State, but particularly in the city of New-York; and it is much to be lamented that horse racing, cock fighting, and houses of ill fame are not more effectually suppressed, as they only serve to encourage idleness, gaming, drunkenness and many other vices, that engender smaller crimes, which lead to greater ones. . . ."

-A. Jour. (1799), 83-86.

A news item reads: "The publication, by order of the Common Council of this city, of Dr. Brown's Memoir of the utility and means of furnishing the city with water from the River Bronx [see Jl 2, 1798] is a proof of the candor of that Body, and must meet the approbation of every citizen. The Doctor has written with considerable ingenuity. It is to be wished that he had taken into consideration the effect of the extreme heat and cold to which the works must be exposed—An aqueduct twelve miles in length is liable to twelve times the accidents of an aqueduct of only one mile. It will demand a long time to repair, and it may be that the work permanent a much larger sum than he states; but were it to cost three times as much it must be done."—Com. Adv., Ja 16, 1799. See Ja 18.

"The citizens of New-York, will learn with Satisfaction that an Engineer [William Weston] of great experience and abilities has been sent for by our corporation, in order to ascertain from actual surveys the best means of introducing water from the Hudson river into Brown's river. Should the bed of that stream be found to lie higher than the level of the City, we understand it is the determination of the Corporation to proceed to the important undertaking with as little delay as possible. In a measure that must combine such numberless conveniences, and incalculable benefits, as we in contemplation, we believe every heart that wishes well to the City will cheerfully concure."

—Com. Adv., Ja 18, 1799. For a criticism of the plan to introduce water from the Bronx, see Ja 24.

The common council orders that a memorial, signed and sealed by the mayor, be presented to the legislature "praying that provision be made for repaying the $60,000 provided by this Board towards the fortifications lately erected for the Defence of this City."

-M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 492. See Je 13 and 25, 1798.

On Oct. 14, 1799, the mayor presented to the common council the state comptroller's warrant on the state treasurer for this amount with interest. —Ibid., II: 577.

"A Letter from John Kortright of Harlem covering a Release of a parcel of Ground purchased by himself & others of Elizabeth W., for the sum of $50 which have diminished in value by the road from the Post Road to Meutte David's Vly on Hudson's River, is read in the common council meeting and referred to the road commissioner. The board directs that the parties be informed "that a Road of less than 60 feet wide cannot be accepted & worked at the public Expenditure."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 494.

On Feb. 4, a letter on the subject from John P. Waldron was read and referred to a committee.—Ibid., II: 579. This road cannot positively be identified. It does not seem to have been opened on these lines; and without doubt one of the streets of the old village of Manhattanville took its place. They were all 60 ft. wide.

The common council, after a hearing, orders to be printed a report submitted by the joint committees of this board, the Chamber of Commerce, the Medical Society, and the commissioners of the health office, who were appointed (see N 19, 1798) "to investigate the causes of the pestilential disease which has lately prevailed in this City, and to suggest the best means to prevent its return." The causes, which are considered at length, were "Deep Damp Cellars and Filthy Sunk Yards," "Unfinished Water Lots," "Public Slips, Sinks and Privies," "Burial Grounds," "Narrow Streets," "Sailor, Drunken House and an Anchor," "Gauging up Made Ground," "Putrid Substances," "Water," and "Tents" (the scarcity of which compelled the poorer inhabitants to stay in the infected parts of the city). For each of these causes suitable corrective measures are recommended.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 494-99.

This report was supplemented on Jan. 28 by an additional report, more in detail, and stronger and more specific in its recommendations. One recommendation was that "All empty carts, hackney coaches, or sleds for hire, standing in any of the streets, squares, or on wharves, south of Pearl and Cherry streets, or the east of Greenwich street, shall . . . be arranged one behind another, five feet distant from the kennels on each side, . . . so as to make foot passengers on the side-walks safe from vicious horses, leaving the middle part of such street, and the kennels free and open for cleaning."

Another was that "No cartman shall ride shavings, litter or straw . . . otherwise than in sheaves or bundles without a tight box of four feet high, and six feet long, . . ."

Another: "The open space between Water street and the head of the Old Slip, is recommended as a proper place for the sale of ship's tackle and materials, earthen ware in crates, hogheads or hulk, and every other place for the sale of those articles at auction."

"Also: In suggesting the means of removing the causes of pestilential diseases, we consider a plentiful supply of fresh water as one of the most powerful; and earnestly recommend that some plan for its introduction into this city, be carried into execution as soon as possible."

The common council thereupon ordered that the recorder prepare a law to be passed by the legislature granting adequate powers to this board to carry the proposed regulations into effect.

—Ibid., II: 590-8, 509. The original draft of the supplemental report, containing 15 folio pages, is preserved in metal file No. 19, city clerk's record-room.

The common council pass L447142 for "an additional Building at the Belle Vue Hospital."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 24

"A Citizen" addresses the following open letter to the city corporation: "Having heard that your honorable body have it in contemplation to supply this city with water, by means of diverting the course of Brown's river, I think it my duty to give all the information . . . respecting said river. The Bronx does not contain a sufficient quantity of water for the supply of this city. From an accurate measurement it is found to contain 38 by 15 inches in the months of July, August, September and October, when the greatest quantity of water will be necessary for supplying the inhabitants, and cleansing the city the river is often found to be below that estimate. This objection will be constantly increased with the growth of the city and its population. . . . In a pamphlet lately published by Dr. Brown, he asserts that the Bronx river has its principal source in a lake to the northward of the White Plains. I allow that it receives some contributions from the above mentioned lake; but do not grant that it has its principal source there.

. . . I have been informed by . . . farmers living on the banks of the Bronx, that the stream twenty and thirty years ago, was almost as large again as it is at present, and if this be true the same causes which have diminished this river hitherto will of course produce the same effect hereafter. . . . The water of this river has no pungent qualities so far as I have been able to learn, but yet it is not used for culinary purposes, by those people who live on its banks, unless it is impossible to obtain spring water. . . . All the water in the Bronx river during the four dreary months in the year will not turn a water wheel of 20 feet diameter and 36 inch bucket, with force sufficient to throw the water 50 feet high, exclusive of furnishing a sufficient quantity for the use of the city. Since the Bronx cannot be brought to this city without pumps and engines, could not the same machinery with greater facility and less expense be erected in the vicinity of the Collick. If the water of the Collick itself is objected to wells sufficiently large might be made near its margin, which will remove that objection."—Daily Adv., Ja 24, 1799. This was answered by a "Bronxite" on Jan. 30 (q.v.).

Chancellor Robert R. Livingston writes from Clement to Thomas Jefferson concerning steam navigation or, as he says: "of an invention with which I have a few days past amused my leisure hours." This was two years before he met Robert Fulton in Paris, when the two became associated, two years after he had constructed a steamboat that was a failure, and one year after he had obtained from the legislature of the state of New York a grant of the right to navigate by steam the waters of the state (see Mr 27, 1798). Fulton's biographer refers to "Chancellor Livingston, who had, by his own experiments, approached as near success as any other person who before Fulton had attempted to navigate
... by Steam."—Clarkson, Biographical Hist. of Clermont or Livingston

Jan. 26


A "Bronxite," answering the letter of Jan. 24 (q. c.) concerning the disadvantages of the Bronx River as a source of water supply, says: "Will the citizen be good enough to inform the Committee within where it was that the accurate measurement of the Bronx was taken, when it turned out to be only 28 by three one half inches? ... Mr. Lorrillard has a snuff mill situated on the Bronx just below where Dr. Brown recommends it to be diverted from its present channel. The Float Boards of his water wheel are five feet in length, the aperture of the pipe, on the same side, five feet to length—the head and fall of water six feet—during the driest year of last summer this mill was able to work twelve hours per day—the water then that fell on this wheel and was discharged below it, was 34 cubical feet per second, which is 62 one half pounds per foot, is equal to 11,457,000 gallons in 12 hours—which is nearly forty times the quantity that is supposed to be necessary for the supply of New York at 250,000 gallons per day.

The Citizen wishes up by recommended the City to be supplied out of that stinking mud-puddle the Collect, or as he calls it the Collic. I would advise him to make a little further alteration in the name, and call it Colic—it will then be descriptive of its effects. ... P. S. Since writing the above I have seen a man who has resided within a few rods of the river Bronx, almost all the days of his life, and now near sixty years of age, he says that he believes the Bronx to be full as copious now as it ever has been in his time—and that he has never heard it observed by his neighbours that it diminishes in quantity."—Daily Adv., Ja 30, 1799.

A Bell of immense size, together with a large Clock of a superior structure [see Ap 11, 1799], has come out per the Cheese

Feb. 4

man, from London, for St. Paul’s Church. The weight of the Bell was understood to be 75 C. The Church steeple is in readiness to receive them, and the citizens may shortly expect to be gratified with a display of their elegance and usefulness."—Com. Adv., Ja 31, 1799. This clock did service until 1917, when it was replaced by a new one.—N. Y. Times, Ap 24, 1917.

Mayor Varick informs the common council that Mr. Weston (see Ja 14) has arrived at New York "to assist this Board with his Opinion & Advice on the subject of supplying this City with wholesome Water." The committee on that subject is thereupon ordered to "wait upon Mr. Weston & communicate to him the Intention of this Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1854), II: 590-91. For Weston’s report, see Mr 14.

On this day, also, a letter from Mr. Mangin "on the supplying of the City with Water" was read and referred to the committee.

Ibid., II: 510.

A payment of $500 is made by the common council to the admin-istrator of the late Casimir Th. Gerck "for his Moeity of the 2nd payment on the Contract to make a Survey & Map of the City."—M. C. C. (1784-1854), II: 510. For further references to the map, see Ap 10.

Wm. Byron advertises for sale the "White Conduit-House, the house adjoining on the north, four vacant lots to the south, and two on the rear to the west." The situation, he describes as "pleasant, airy and healthy, on the height of Broadway."—Daily Adv., Fe 6, 1799. Having failed to secure a purchaser, Byron later offered the houses to let.—Ibid., Jl 30, 1799. The White Conduit House and garden stood at the present 341 Broadway. A tavern had existed here since 1725.—See Mr 27, 1799.

Franklin and Johnson are the equestrian performers now advertised to appear, on Feb. 8, at the "Pantheon, or New Circus," on Greenwich St.—Daily Adv., Fe 7, 1799. On Feb. 19, the advertisement announces: "In the course of the Pantomime, a View of The United States Frigate."—Ibid., Fe 19, 1799. On the same day (p. 2), the building was advertised for sale or rent. Early in April, several addresses were introduced in the programme.—Daily Adv., Mr 30; Com. Adv., Ap 2; N. T. Jour., Ap 3, 1799.

Then tragedies became a feature.—Com. Adv., Ap 20, 1799. On June 4, the old name of "Ricklett’s Circus" was revived.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 4, 1799.

James Fennell was to open it as a summer theatre on June 17, his advertisement stating that "All kinds of refreshments and other amusements will be within the doors of the Pantheon" (Daily Adv., My 25; N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 12, 1799), but the opening was postponed (ibid., Je 18, 1799). Other events are described in Greenwood, The Circus (1909), 98-101. For the last important occurrence this year in the history of this playhouse, see Ag 27, 1799.

Congress passes "An Act further to suspend the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and France, and the De-

Hamilton writes from New York to Gov. Jay: "The survey of this port to the Narrows inclusively has been executed and the expense defrayed out of the funds of the Corporation. But it is interesting to the question of the defence of our port to have a survey of the bay below the Narrows to Sandy Hook. There are sand banks critically situated which merit consideration as proper sites for fortification. Such a survey was made under the direction of the British commanders and a Mr. Hill possesses a draft of that part of the bay. He will not take less for it than 800 dollars; am told the survey of the upper part cost 600 dollars. In proportion, that of the part below will be moderate at 800. ... "—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 254.

A New Yorker writes a long letter to a friend on the subject of the city’s water supply. He says in part: "It seems to be generally allowed, that a greater supply of water is wanted in the city of New-York, than we have hitherto enjoyed, for the common wants of life, and for the purposes of extinguishing fires, and cleansing the streets. ... It appears to be a generally adopted opinion, that we must go to some distant place to acquire this deaderatum; and Bronx river is the present object of investigation. From this source, if practicable, it is expected the city will be supplied with a necessary quantity of water for drinking and culinary purposes." The writer here declares that it will be useless as well as unnecessary to bring the water from the Brons into the city, because it is very unhealthy, and the supply from the Tappan pump is both pure and sufficient for drinking purposes. He then continues: "When the Bronx river was first mentioned, it was generally supposed that the height of its source would enable us to bring it into town, by pipes, or an open canal, without the aid of steam engines; but, it appears now, that they must necessarily be used at Hasen-rem, after the Bronx is brought there—to raise it to a height at two stations, of 80 feet above the level of the River. What a complicated business this will become, should it ever be adopted! The ground near the tea water pump, the vicinity of the white Conduit house, or Bunker’s hill, would give us springs, if wanted, ... but it is not wanted—the inhabitants of New-York have already as much good water as they can use—when the town occupied its site, if one hundred and thirty springs are to supply it, establish two hundred—the spring will never fail us. ... That a copious supply of water is wanted to cleanse the city and extinguish fires, there can be no doubt. The means of acquiring this supply, are plain, simple, and can be put into immediate execution. Sea water is as good for this purpose as fresh; perhaps better. I would advise that a water tower should be erected on the East River, above Corlear's-Hook, and another above the State-Hall, on the North-River, on the plan of the water tower at Somerset Stairs in London. ... Two such structures would supply us with abundance of water."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., F 18, 1799.

The common council orders that as much of the public burying-ground (now Washington Sq.) as may be necessary he fenced with boards, and the rest with posts and rails; also that trees be planted on the grounds.—M. C. C. (1784-1854), 273. On May 15, payment of $287.72 was made "for a Fence & plant'd Trees at the City bury Ground."—Ibid., II: 545. Orders for completing the board fence were given on Ap 7, 1801 (q. v.).

"The New Circus, or Pantheon," situated in Greenwich St., is now offered for sale or to let for six years time, from the 25th March next. "Said Circus may be employed for a play house, hansomcarriage, or assembly room, there being a floor which can be put up and taken down at pleasure; also all sceneries necessary for comedies, tragedies, pantomimes, &c. There are rooms fronting the street in each corner of the house, suitable for families to live in, and having no communication with the other parts of the building. Also a stable that will accommodate twelve horses.

"Daily Adv., Fe 7, 1799.

The history of this playhouse through the rest of this year was marked by frequent changes.—See F 7, and Ag 27. See also a sketch, dated 1799, of the grounds occupied by the "Circus or

Mayor Varick informs the common council "That on Friday last [Feb. 23] Mr. Burr one of the Members from this city in the Assembly of the State together with John Murray Esq[.] as the President of the Chamber of Commerce, Giulian Verplanck Esq[.] as the President of the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Bank of the United States in this City, Peter H. Wendover as the President of the Mechanic Society together with Major General Hamilton and John Broome Esq[.], ... called on him and stated to him in the Presence of the Recorder, ... that great difficulties had arisen in the mind of the Members to permit the Powers of the Board to be vested in this Board, by the Bill for supplying this city with water [see D 27, 1798] and the Bill for investing this Board with adequate Powers in relation to certain objects of importance to the Health of the City; that it was Problematical whether those Bills would Pass in the form Proposed and he therefore submitted the Propriety of this Board requesting the Legislature that if those Bills respectively should not be deemed Proper in the form by the Board, the Legislature should make such Provisions on the several Subjects thereof as to them should appear most eligible.

"That after some Conversation with Mr. Burr and the other Gentlemen accompanying him the Recorder and himself requested that their Propositions might be stated in Writing to be communicated recommending the same. And that the Nature and Circumstances of the Difficulties which have attended the several applications made on the behalf of this Board to the Legislature should also be stated.

"Resolved further that the above Resolution be communicated by Mr. Burr and Major General Hamilton [see F 26] without delay; and as the objects above alluded to are of great importance to the Welfare of the City, the Mayor be requested to call a special Meeting of this Board as soon as he shall receive the proper communications in consequence of the above Resolution."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), II: 314-15.

So far as the minutes disclose, no bill for supplying the city with water had been introduced into either the Senate or the Assembly up to this time.—Senate Journ. (1799), 3: 144; 179; 4: 144; 26, F 26.

Isaac Man again petitions for payment for "a quantity of Pine Logs, furnished the Corporation on a Contract entered into in 1774 [q. v., N 8], for Pipes to supply the City with Water." The members of the common council to whom his former petition was referred (see F 19, 1798), thereupon report "that from the great lapse of Time & the not being able to have recourse to the Board of Accs[.] & Papers which were taken away by Mr. Cramer the then Treasurer of the Corporation who joined the British Army & with them left this Country, they had not been able to obtain satisfactory Evidence of the delivery of the Pine Logs agreeable to the said Contract nor of the payments which probably might have been made to Mr. Man on acct[.] thereof." After hearing this report the board determines that it is 'their Duty as Trustees for the public to leave Mr. Man to substantiate his Demand by a Suit at Law.'—M. C. C. (1784-1785), II: 515.

In reply to Mayor Varick's letter enclosing the resolutions of the common council on Feb. 25 (q. v.), Alexander Hamilton writes: "The Resolutions of the Common Council discover a mistake as to the Characters under which the Gentlemen named in them made their Communication to yourself and the Recorder. They did not pretend to appear in an official Capacity, but intended to be considered merely as private individuals.

"As such they gave information which they thought might be useful to the City. Specific Propositions in Writing were requested from not proposed by them—these were sent in an informal shape, because it was not meant to attach formality to their interposition. Having a previous conversation with the Mayor and myself, I have no objection to authenticate them by my Signature—and I freely add that the changes in the Plan of the Corporation which they suggest have the full concurrence of my Opinion." In his summary of the "Propositions," Hamilton states that in the corporation's plan for supplying the city with water, the expense is to be defrayed by a grant from the legislature of the revenue arising from sales at auction (see D 17, 1798), and that it is very doubtful whether the legislature will grant this," diminished as it is of Revenue, on which it is supposed the Corporation will be relied." He also declares that even if the grant were made, the sum realized would fall far short of the requisite amount, "if the business be done on a Scale sufficiently extensive." As "it will Promote the Convenience of the Citizens and secure the final Success of the object to let in the aid of a Capital to be created by the voluntary contributions of individuals," the suggestion is made that a Company be incorporated of all those who shall subscribe the fund with a Capital not exceeding a Million of Dollars to be composed of Shares of fifty Dollars each, the affairs of which to be managed by seven directors annually chosen by the Subscribers, except that the Recorder of the City for the time being shall always be one." The plan also includes a provision that the city corporation have the privilege of subscribing for any number of shares not exceeding a third, "to enable them to do which a Grant of the Auction duties to continue to be solicited, and a power to be asked to raise on the City an annual revenue equal to the interest and gradual reimbursement of the Principal of such additional Loans as may be found necessary." As a further argument for the incorporation of the company, Hamilton and his associates contend that the Prompt and vigorous execution of the Work would... will be better effected by Commissioners to be appointed for the special Purpose, than by a body whose attention must necessarily be engrossed and distracted by a great multiplicity of other avocations."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), II: 517-19. See F 28.

Alexander Hamilton's letter of Feb. 26 (q. v.) and the plan of having a company supply the city with water instead of its being done by the city corporation are read in common council, and a resolution is passed stating that, "altho' the members of this Board have not been unwilling to subject themselves to great trouble and responsibility from a sense of Duty, yet having no private Motives to wish for any peculiar Agency in this business, they will be perfectly satisfied if the objects in View are pursued in any Way that the Legislature may think proper by which their fellow Citizens may be benefitted in the most easy, safe and effectual Method, and the Charter rights of the City remain inviolate." A copy of this resolution, "together with the Papers and Proceedings of the Board relating to the Subject," is ordered to be sent to "such Members of the Board as are at present in the Legislature."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), II: 520-21. See Mr. 27.


An act of Congress creates the revenue flag of the U. S. For a description of this, and its later alteration, see Preble, The Flag of the U. S. (1888), 320-21.

A general post-office is established at the seat of government, under the direction of a postmaster-general.—Laws of U. S. (1799), chap. 149.

The common council reads and refers to the lamp committee a communication regarding a "New Mode of constructing & placing Lamps in the Streets," which was "preludged by Mr. Bidlinger."—M. C. C. (1784-1785), II: 521.

An earlier proposal of this kind was made by one Thomas Whitney, of 40 William St., who wrote to the common council an undated letter regarding an improved method of constructing street lamps so that they would consume about half the quantity of oil then used,—which "by Mr. Elsworth's acct[.] amounts to 8 or 9 gallons per Lamp yearly." He offered to supply such lamps, and the board expressed the wish to see one at its next meeting.—See the original letter in metal file No. 5, city clerk's record-room.

Wm. Elsworth, mentioned in this letter, was appointed March 29, 1791, to direct the placing of public lamps (ibid., I: 613); and was made superintendent of lamps April 25, 1796 (ibid., II: 233); and resigned Oct. 23, 1797 (ibid., II: 400).

A petition, about 100 signatures of "Owners and Occupants of Houses and Lots of Ground, on which the first and second Ward of Vicinity," asks for the removal of the "Exchange" (or Broad St.). It states that, when these memorialists presented a former petition for the same purpose, they were given to understand that the pleasure of the Corporation was against the
1799 prayer. . . . Now, they explain "That the Exchange, together with the Drain or Common Sewer, over which the Exchange is built, are Receptacles for Filth and Immorality."

That during the past moderate Weather contaminated Air was continually issuing from out of the said Drain, and particularly so, when the wind was to the Southward which Enriches your Members to the most dreadful Consequences and permits the free circulation of Air, and in short, to say the most of it, is visibly a Theatre for Obscenity.

That your Memorialists having maturely surveyed the premises, are of opinion, that the said public Building called the Exchange, instead of being a benefit, is in every sense of the word a public Nuisance; and your Memorialists verily believe that unless every Nuisance is thoroughly removed a return of the said Malignant or Yellow Fever may be expected. . . .—From the original MS., in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "... consideration postponed till next meeting of the B^3;" M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 525.

The petition was granted March 11 (q.v.). The "Committee of S^3 Mark's Church" (see Ap 25, 1799) reports to Trinity vestry that St. Mark's has been completed. The sabbath of the 11th (q.v.).

By a vote of seven to five, the common council decides to grant the petition of March 4 (q.v.) "for the taking down & removing the public Building, in the lower part of Broad Street, called the Exchange," and appoints a committee to "take order" to remove it between May 20 and June 20 next, "reserving for the public use the Bell & stone flagging in & about the said Building & such other Articles as they shall judge proper." The also orders that the clerk "notify M^2 Baker the present Occupant of the determination of the Board on this Subject and that she remove from the said Building by the 20th of May next."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 523. Mrs. Baker was the proprietor of the museum. She moved it from the Exchange to No. 22 Green-st.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 17, 1799.

The common council orders "That the northeastern upper Room in the City Hall be set apart for the holding of the Court of Chancery; And that the Clerk of this Board take order for putting the said Room in proper order."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 523. On May 6, payment of £1172 was made for a carpet for this court-room.—Ibid., II: 524. The "middle lower Room on the East side of the City Hall" is made the record-room of this court.—Ibid., II: 527.

Dr. Ball presents to the common council a report of "Dr Mitchell" (Dr. Sam'l L Mitchell) on "the Plan of an Elogeple for correcting the foul Air in crowded Court Rooms," The board, while "sensible of the Ingenuity of the Invention," cannot "determine as to the Means of carrying it into execution."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 524.

The common council adopts rates of ferrage for the Paulus Hook and "Hoboken" ferries, varying with the articles carried, a long list of which is entered in the minutes. For example, a small table, 4 pences; a mahogany chair, 2 pences; a chest of tea, 2 shillings.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 524-26.

Weston William (see E 4) reports favorably to Mayor Varick "on the practicability of introducing the Water of the River Bronx into the City of New-York." Although he admits that it would take less time and less money to use the Collect as the source, he contends that the supply from the latter would not be as great nor the quality as good.—Report of William Weston, Esquire, on the practicability of introducing the Water of the River Bronx into the City of New-York (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799). See Mr 16.

In response to a petition from John Averey, the senate agrees that the last quarter's rent for the government house be relinquished by the state as a "compensation for the necessary repairs he has made to the said house, and losses sustained relative to the same."—Senate Jour. (1799), 72, 80.

Mr. Weston's report on the subject of supplying the city with water, is referred to the common council, and the board orders "that it be printed in Pamphlet in like manner as that of Dr. Browne on the same subject and that a manuscript Copy be immedi-

ately sent to the Members of this B^3 in the Legislature at Albany."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 527. John Furman was paid £5316 6s. for printing the Weston report.—Ibid., II: 523.

The new theatre is for the first time called the Park.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Mr 20, 1799.

The legislature passes "An Act to regulate the passing of Carriages, Wagons, Carts and Sleighs by each other in the City of New-York." When persons meet, each "shall go to that side of the street on his left."—Laws of N. T. (1799), chap. 41.

Mr. Fairlie from the committee consisting of the members attending this House from the city and county of New-York, to whom were referred sundry memorials relative to supplying the said city with water, reports in favour of the memorialists and introduces a bill entitled "An act for supplying the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water." The bill is read a first time and, by unanimous consent, a second time also. It is committed to Aaron Burr, J. Lansingh, and Mr. M'Neil.—Assembly Jour. (1799), 296. The bill was passed on April 2 (q.v.).

The legislature passes an act for the gradual abolition of slavery in New York State. It provides that "Any child born of a slave after the 4th of July next shall be deemed to be born free;" with, however, the proviso that such child continue a servant until a certain age, as if it had been bound to service by the overseers of the poor. The owner of a slave was permitted to manumit such slave immediately.—Laws of N. T. (1799), chap. 62.

John Malden, Jr., writes to Mrs. G. Miller, and L. M. R. K., Ill: 937. He is desirous of having permission to plant some Trees before my Houses in Pearl Street—being the one I at present reside in, & the New One adjoining—please to mention it to the Common Council on the first of next week. . . .—From the original letter, in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. No action appears in the minutes.


The common council orders that thereafter permission will not be granted to sink a rain-water cistern in the street unless it is made and armed with brick or stone.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 529.

The common council rejects a petition of Messrs. Ellis and Clarkson to plant trees in front of their houses in Liberty St., "because the Street is less than 40 feet wide;" and orders "that a notification be published informing the Inhabitants that Trees may not be planted in any Street of the Width of 40 feet & upwards."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 529-30.

The legislature passes "An Act for supplying the City of New-York with pure and wholesome Water." This act incorporates Daniel Ludlow, John B. Church, John Watts, Joseph Browne, and their present and future associates as "The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company," which company shall be formed for the aforesaid purpose. The capital of the corporation is limited to $2,000,000, the price of each share is to be $50, and there are to be 40,000 shares, 2,000 of which may be subscribed for by the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York. The affairs of the company are to be in the hands of the recorder of the city and 12 directors elected annually by the stockholders, on the second Tuesday of December. The following directors are appointed—Daniel Ludlow, John Watts, John B. Church, Brocholst Livingston, William Edgar, William Litch, Packhal N. Smith, Samuel Osgood, John Stevens, John Browne, John B. Coles, and Aaron Burr. Besides being empowered to erect dams, lay pipes, and do other things necessary toward supplying the city with water, the company is authorized to employ all such surplus capital as may belong or accrue to the said company in the purchase of public or other stock, or in any other mercantile transactions or operations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state or of the United States, for the sole benefit of the said company.—Laws of N. T. (1799), chap. 84. This will correct Vol. I, p. 392, which mentions "David" Ludlow.

Under the powers granted by the last-mentioned clause, the Manhattan Company opened an office of discount and deposit (see My 15), and later started a bank. It has been a common
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1799
Apr. 2

The "better contemplated feet, and decomposition. stay great"

1801

The "Columnist Gazette," weekly, appears. It was discontinued
with the issue of June 22 (2p.).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917),

The common council grants to the managers of the "State
Road Lottery" the use of a room in the city hall to draw the
lottery, and of the wheels and apparatus remaining of the former
lottery.—M. C. C. (1784-1812), II: 531.

Mayor Varick lays before the common council "the new Map
of the City made by Mq Mangin," and the board commits it to
a committee "to examine & correct as to the Names of the Streets;
& also to report a Mode for obtaining subscribers to the
Work."—M. C. C. (1784-1812), II: 532. See, further, Jl 15;
and N 30, 1801.

The mayor represents to the board "that Mq Mangin requested
a further advance of Money" (see D 4, 1797), but "as the state of
his Acres against the Board could not be immediately known,"
the mayor suggests lending him $500 "on his Note payable in six
Months." The board agrees.—Ibid. See, further, Ag 14; also,
regarding the notes, N 28, 1803.

The common council adopts the recommendations of a commit-
tee report on street cleaning, which provides for collecting "Street
Dust" at a certain place and selling it. For conven-
ience in carrying this arrangement into effect, the city is divided
into three districts, in which the streets are to be swept and
the dirt removed in daily rotation. Carts are to be hired to remove
the dirt and manure "either to Vessels or to some place to be
provided in or near to the City for the Temporary deposit of such
parts as may not be taken away daily by Yennels;" and, to avoid
too long a delay or too large an accumulation at the place of
Temporary deposit, "two Petit Augers" (pettiaugers or pergian)
are to be employed occasionally to remove the manure from the
first place of deposit to one more distant, and "when not engaged
in doing this they may be employed in delivering Manure at such
Landings as may Suit the Convenience of purchasers." The new
regulation also provides "That two Men with Carts and Bells be
employed to go daily through the two Districts that are not Sweep-
ing for the purpose of Collecting the Garbage and Offals from
Yards and Kitchens for which purpose they shall Ring the Bell at
Suitable Distances to Notify the Inhabitants to bring out the
same and put it into the Carts." It further provides for the appoint-
ment of two street commissioners, whose duty shall be to "Exam-
ine and correct the Nicks and Yards," and report when they
need to be filled up, altered or cleansed, employing a super-
intendent or other persons to accomplish this work, sell the manure,
keep accounts, etc.

The board at once appointed a second street commissioner—
John Bogert—in addition to Richard Furman; made them city
surveyors, and ordered that the "Drudge" for cleaning out the
docks and slips be put under their direction.—M. C. C. (1784-1812),
II: 532-54.

The common council receives a letter from Daniel Ludlow,
president of the Manhattan Company, together with a copy of
the company's charter (see Ap 2).—M. C. C. (1784-1812), II: 534-
35. See Ap 11.

The common council refuses to grant a request of Wm. Nelson
"to plant a Row of Forest Trees in front of his Lot at the upper
end of the Broad way adjoining the Sandy Hill & to erect a tempo-
rary Fence about eight Feet from his Line for their protection;" but
does permit him to "plant his Trees on the outer Edge of what
will in time be the foot Walk of the Street & secure them with
Boxes."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 535. The land of William
Nelson was at the south-west corner of the road leading from
Greenwich to Bowery Lane (the Sand-hill Road) and Elbert St.
(now Greene St.).—Libe Deeds, LVII: 108. On the present map
of the city, it lay on the west side of Greene St., north and south
of Waverly Place, which was cut through the property.

James L. Smith, venue master, in a petition to the common
 council, recites the fact that the city "has been pleased to establish
a Horse-Market opposite the Bridevedi," that, "from the great
concourse of people that attend the Sales," he "experiences many
incidents, and especially that posts be erected bordering on the
foot-path, in order to make last there the Horse intended
for Sale." He also "requests permission to have a Rostrum erected
on the spot, Something similar to a Sentry Box," in order that he
"may not mix with the crowd at the time of Sale," and that he
"may have a better opportunity of noticing the bidders by being
exalted in the course of business."—From the original petition,
in metal file No. 15, city clerk's records in Borough Hall.

The first meeting of the president and directors of the Man-
hattan Company (see Ap 2) is held at the Tentine City Hotel,
and Samuel Ogood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens are appointed
a committee "to report with all convenient speed, the best means
to be pursued to obtain a supply of pure and wholesome water
for the City of New York."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., My 22, 1799.
See Ap 17.

The corporation pays £4,000, the first requisition on its sub-
scription to 2,000 shares of the Manhattan Society.—Journal B,
153, chamberlain's office.

The Manhattan Company resolves that a sum not exceeding
$1,000 be appropriated to defray the expenses of the committee,
appointed on April 11 (p. n.), for securing information as to the best
mode of supplying the city with water.—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., My
22, 1799. The committee advertised for advice on April 26 (p. 2).

Walter Rutherford writes: "Hammond has sold his fine house to
Vandenheuvel for £3,000, and taken a house in Liberty St. ...
He sold two acres at Greenwich for five hundred dollars each for
the two banks that build immediately."—Rutherford. Family
Books and Events, 188.

Aordon Burr, Wm. Laight, and John Watts advertise on behalf
of the Manhattan Company that "a book for receiving subscrip-
tions is opened, and that they will attend at the Tentine City
Tavern in Broadway, on Monday the 22d inst, and thenceforth
daily until further notice, from 11 to 2, and from 5 till sunset,
every day; at which times and place all citizens disposed to en-courage
the institution may attend for the purpose of subscribing."—

"Souci" addresses the following open letter to the president
and directors of the Manhattan Company: "Having understood
that it is contemplated as a temporary measure, to erect a Steam
Engine on the margin of the Collect, to force its waters thro the
streets, as a means of cleaning them and the common sewers of
the city, thro which its filth is principally discharged—I take
the liberty of laying before you a few observations on the probable
effects of such a measure.

"From information I have received from old inhabitants, it
appears that the Collect has within a few years been surprisingly
diminished in depth, from a great accumulation of earth, bricks,
dyke materials, and other similar matter, which may be either
be estimated at 3 feet, each foot in depth of the pond contains
2,830,552 gallons of water; the whole water therefore contained
in the brim of the pond amounts to 7,141,575 gallons—admitting
that 400,000 gallons of water be taken from this pond daily, for
17 days for the intended purposes, the whole brim will then become
bare—consequently about 3 feet of this putrefying mud will be
left to the full influence of the summers sun. I have not taken into
the account any supply from internal springs, because there is
no evidence of there being such; at present there is not apparently
any discharge at all from the Collect, of course the supply can be
only adequate to the quantity daily evaporated. ...

The great object intended by introducing large quantities
of water is to remove the lead from the streets and common sewers, every species of animal and vegetable life undergoing a decomposition. To uncover five acres of putrid mud, nearly in the centre of the city, with a view of scowering occasionally half an acre of common sewers, is to me
an idea the most monstrous, and capable of producing effects
the most pernicious. ...
1799 19

"I am well aware it will be said that it is not intended to take the waters immediately from the collect, but to dig one or more large wells in its vicinity, in my opinion such strokes do not alter the principle—i.e. the Collect must either be the source of the springs in its neighborhood or the effect of them. . . . It may possibly happen that a large well may be dug near the Collect and give 400,000 gallons of water per day and not exhaust the source. If the experiment be made I shall be glad to find it true—I am afraid, however, that there is not much rational ground for the hope.

"You are placed in a very delicate situation, the powers you possess were sought for by the Corporation, but the Legislature has given the Collect the right of priority. If the Collect is supplied, it is not to be supposed that it ever will be made to agree with the other springs.

"Samuel Osgood, John B. Coles, and John Stevens, have been appointed a committee "to report to the Corporation of the Manhattan Company the best mode of procuring a supply of Water from sources in the vicinity of the city, & the probable expense thereof" (see Ap 11), advertise that they "will gratefully receive any information on this important subject, which any of the citizens may please to communicate to them, more particularly with respect to a proper spot of ground for digging a well, and the quality of the water, and how many gallons might probably be obtained every 24 hours."—Greenleaf's "N. Y. Jour.," My 1, 1799. See Ap 22.

A fire breaks out on the west side of Washington St., between Cortlandt and Dey Slips, and consumes the whole block except three houses. A newspaper report adds: "Several buildings at a considerable distance from the conflagration, were frequently set on fire from the flames carried by the strong westerly wind—one of them reached even to the steeple of St. Paul's Church; and in a few moments the base of the Northwest Urr was in a blaze. One of the workmen employed about the Church was immediately let down by a rope from one of the upper apertures, and cut it away, when the fire was soon extinguished."—Ad., Ap 22, 1799; Conn. Courant, Ap 29, 1799. See also Rutherford, Family Records and Events, 189. The loss by the fire was estimated at $20,000. The list of the buildings destroyed was published later; it included houses in Greenwich, Dey, Washington, and Cortlandt Sts. Those in Greenwich St. were: "two elegant three story houses, belonging to John Rogers, Esq., one occupied by Lady Temple [widow of the late Sir John Temple], the other by Gov. Cranford."—Daily Ad., Ap 23, 1799. See Ap 22.

The common council decides to exercise its option, granted in the Manhattan Company's charter (see Ap 2), of subscribing for 2,000 shares of stock in the company. At the same meeting it grants $799.67 to William Weston "for his Services & Expenditures in drafting & reporting on supplying the City with water."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 353-355, 357.

"Christopher Colles writes to the committee of the Manhattan Company: Being willing to comply with your request, of furnishing you with notes relative to the Water Works, I herewith lay before you such memoranda as I can recollect, and judge may be necessary, for your consideration.

"The well which was sunk in the place which I pointed out to you last Saturday, was thirty feet diameter, at the inside, and about twenty-eight feet deep, below the surface of the ground; the soil towards the bottom was a very fine running sand; I sunk this well until I had eight feet water; . . . This Water would raise a latter with Soap, and would wash well: As to the quantity, the Steam Engine (which we once worked for twenty-four hours without intermission) threw out two hundred gallons of Water, fifty feet high in a minute. In about an hour after it was set going, it would lower the Water two feet; but by continuing pumping, we could not lower it another inch. The Steam Engine had a Cylinder, of twenty inches diameter, and seven feet long; the Pump was eleven inches diameter, and the stroke—six feet—the Engines made ten strokes in one hour, with a consumption of three or four loads of hickory wood, per day, many of the present inhabitants have seen it working [see Mr 1 1776]."

An idea has been proposed, of sinking a well, and erecting a Reservoir in the area, opposite the Bridewell and Poor House. I cannot think this an eligible situation, as it is doubtful whether the Water will be good, as most of the adjoining Wells are brackish; the digging in this place may also be more difficult. The only ground I know of that would be within the reach of the Water is that which would be supplied to a Machine of any considerable power in this place, might almost as well be taken out of the East River. Moreover, there is no high ground convenient for the erection of a sufficient Reservoir.

With respect to Bronz's River, there appears to be many difficulties. . . . Colles also makes proposals for engineering and superintending the execution of the work. He estimates the total expense as $44,520, and if this should be the case, "expects for his services . . . eighteen dollars per week for subsistence; and the sum of three thousand pounds at the completion of the work."—Report of the Manhattan Committee (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 17-24.

For William Weston's suggestions, see Ap 26.

In response to the advertisement of the Manhattan Company's committee (see Ap 20), Elias Ring submits a plan for securing the water from the Collect. He urges that the reservoir be erected in the "Park," and estimates the expense of the undertaking as $100,000.—Report of the Manhattan Committee (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 29-37.

On July 22, 1799, the Committee of the Manhattan Company resolves that $50 be distributed "among the Persons who were most active in extinguishing the late Fire at the Steeple of St. Paul's Church."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). It also orders "That St. Marks Church be consecrated on Thursday the ninth Day of May next" (q.v.).—Ibid.

The common council rejects a petition of Alexander Lamb, keeper of the debtors' "goal," in which he pleads that provision be made for lighting the debtors' house, and extinguishing and cleaning the jail, which has not been done since the removal of the criminals from that jail to the bridewell. Altemations made in the sheriff's department, under acts of the legislature, have so reduced this keeper's fees that he is unable to provide lighting, white-washing, and cleansing. He points out the consequent dangers to safety and health.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. Engraved with the report is a letter from one of the imprisoned debtors addressed to Mayor Varick, endorsing the petition; also "An Estimate of the present annual Disbursements for the Goal of the City & County of New York, so far as respects the lighting, white washing & cleansing the same." This amounts to $535. See also M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 356-357.

The common council appoints a committee to report needed improvements in the system of extinguishing fires.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 357.

The common council orders payment to Jos. Newton of $8.10 "for removing & putting up the Portraits in the City Hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 357.

William Weston, in a report to the committee of the Manhattan Company, recommends that pipes be used for the mains to be laid from "the Reservoir to the Government House," down Beekman St. and down Wall St., because, although more expensive than wooden ones, they would be permanent. He estimates that the "total expense of the work to be done this year, including the cleaning out of the Pum-well, rebuilding it, formation of the Reservoir, fencing round the ground occupied by the Company, building Engine house, first cost and operation of the Steam Engine, cast iron Cylinders and wooden Pipes, laying the same, opening and filling the trenches, turn-cocks and Fire Plugs, wheel-barrows, planks, picks, shovels, shears, and other necessary materials, including contingencies of all kinds, . . . will amount to not less than the sum of $24,515 exclusive of the purchase of the ground for the Reservoir, Steam Engine and Well."—Report of the Manhattan Committee (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 11-17.

Aaron Burr, Wm. Laight, and John Watts (see Ap 19) advertise that "Subscriptions to one thousand shares of the capital stock of this company, will be received at the office of the company, at the tontine city tavern, on Monday the twenty-ninth instant, from six until eight o'clock in the forenoon, and thenceforth daily, until one thousand shares shall be subscribed. No person will be allowed more than five shares, and those who have not heretofore subscribed will be given preference."—Ad., Apr 27, 1799.

Nicholas Roosevelt writes to John B. Coles, Samuel Osgood, and John Stevens that he will undertake to build "a Steam Engine, capable of raising two million gallons of water, in 24 hours, to the height of 50 feet. . . . at the price of $15,000; and find..."
hands, fuel, &c. for 2000 per annum, when the quantity of water required does not exceed 300,000 gallons, and so, in proportion, for any larger quantity, up to two millions. In this estimate, I incluse the highest price of the wood and the water...

I will engage to finish this work by the month of March, next ensuing, at farthest, and as much sooner as possible."—Report of the Manhattan Committee (printed by John Furman, N. Y., 1799), 11.

On April 5, Roosevelt wrote that he "might engage to put up an Engine for the [Manhattan] Corporation, within the space of three or four months, capable of raising 300,000 gallons of water, to the height of 90 feet, in 24 hours, and find the pumps, pump rods, and frame for the engine, for the sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars."—Ibid., 12. On May 6 (p. o), the committee recommended that Roosevelt's letter offer be accepted.

The common council appoints a committee "to take charge of Belle Vue House & Land and to direct such Things to be done for its preservation as they shall judge necessary."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 519.

The common council resolves "that it shall be the Duty of the Street Commissioners [see Ap 10] to take Charge of all the Real Estate & other Rights belonging to this Corporation from which any Revenue is or may be drawn for the purpose of improving the same and increasing the Revenue thereof And that in order to promote the same this shall be the Duty of the Commissioners to give a convenient Time to furnish this Board with an accurate List of all such Real Estate & other Rights together with the amount of Revenue at present arising therefrom."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 519.

The common council refers to the street commissioners a petition for paving South St. "from the Exchange [Slip] to Coenties Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 519. On May 6, an ordinance was passed for the purpose.—Ibid., II: 541. On June 5, a regulation of this part of the street was adopted.—Ibid., II: 551. On June 17, estimates and assessments for the paving were ratified, and a collector of the assessment money appointed.—Ibid., II: 553.

In a letter to the common council, Abigail Hammond states that he is sending another petition article on the plant at Greenwich adjoin the state prison ground, and desires to convey one part to the city for a market and the other parts for streets, on condition that the city will grant to him the land between high and low-water mark and the right to establish a ferry from a certain point shown on the plan.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 15, city clerk's record-room, endorsed "June 25th: 1799 [p. o] taken into consideration (see Minutes)."

Walter Rutherfurd wrote on March 22: "... The Government House is to be Custom House after Mayday, what a pity."—Rutherfurd, Family Records and Events, 188. See also L. M. R., III: 974, and descript. of Pls. 61 and 66, II: 442, 443.

The following article addressed "To the Citizens of New York" appears in a daily newspaper: "Your attention and curiosity having been so much excited by a paper passed at the late session of the Legislature, incorporating Aaron Burr, Dr. Brown, John B. Church, John Watts, and others, into a company, styled the 'Manhattan Company' [see Ap 2]; and your interests being materially affected by this most extraordinary Law, it is important that some of the circumstances attending it should be laid before you...

"The necessity of a supply of pure and wholesome Water has long been acknowledged. The Corporation of the City, anxious to comply with your wishes in this respect, employed an Engineer of great experience (Mr. Weston) to survey the River Bronx, and other streams and springs on this Island and in its vicinity; who in an able report [see Mr 14], which you must have seen decided on the practicability of obtaining a sufficiency of good water for the consumption of the City. They immediately had a petition draughted praying the Legislature to empower them to carry into effect this important object. This was sent to the Members of the Assembly from this City then at Albany, who were requested to lay it before the Legislature, and to promote by their influence its adoption—had of complying with this request... they suppressed the petition, and deputed Aaron Burr to this City to procure an application from individuals, praying to be erected into a Company, for the said purpose; He accordingly, by the address which he so well knows how to employ induced a number of professors and some respectable steady men to unite in an application for this purpose—With this in his pocket our Machiavel returns to Albany and when he presented it to the Assembly declared that it was not the wish of the Inhabitants of New York to entrust their Corporation with this business...; by these solicitations and representations, and by promising to the influential members to pay their assistance with such nippy returns as they might wish to subscribe, he procured the Law in question to be passed..."

"The manner in which this measure was promoted, corrupt and wicked as I have stated it, is not more objectionable than the measure itself—By this Law a Capital is created of Two millions of Dollars which according to the declaration of the subscribers may be invested in a Bank, an India Company, an Insurance Company, a Company for the sale and purchase of Bills of Exchange and public and private stock, and what to themselves is of the least importance—Water Works;... and they are not obliged to furnish a supply of water under ten years from the date of the act... Why do the subscribers declare that supplying the City with water the apparently begun, will not really be commenced, until the profits arising from Banking, India, business, &c. are sufficient to pay the Expense.

... This Manhattan Company, furnishes the first instance of an unlimited Act of Incorporation—of a complete monopoly in effect—of immense powers, unnecessarily granted to a few individuals to act in a society at large cannot partake of—of scandalous duplicity...

"That a supply of good water is essential to the welfare of this City, cannot be denied—but it was not necessary that a Company should be incorporated for this purpose—the Corporation of the City, men whom we all know who possess the public confidence, stood ready to carry into effect so desirable an object—they only asked to be employed in it: they did not ask for the power of forming a Bank, an India Company. ... Nothing can equal the mischievous tendency of this law, but the gross indecency of placing effectually at the head of a company, whose capital is two millions of dollars, a man whose pecuniary concerns are publicly known to be in the utmost possible embarrassment.”

Already, these questions are asked: "Is this project of raising up a Bank, an India Company, an Insurance Company, a Company for Water Works, a Stock Jobbing Company, all in one, intended to benefit the Community at large, or to enrich those individuals who were in the secret? If the Community was to be benefited, why had not all an equal chance for subscribing? Why was nearly half of the whole number of shares, engraved by Members of the Legislature and their connections before the law passed, or previous to its being published? Do the men who were concerned in such selfish, such corrupt practices, deserve your confidence? Will you by again electing such men give a premium to villany?—Is the masterhand, who moved at will the eight remaining puppets, again to be your representative?..."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advt, My 1, 1799, "Four of the members of the assembly from the city, Messrs. Storm, Furman, Arcarius and Nexsen, were opposed to this flagitious transaction."—Ibid., footnote. See F 25, My 22.

On this day and on Dec. 29, Gouverneur Morris made mention in his diary of the presence of the Chevalier d'Orleans (Louis Philippe) in New York and "Morrissiana."—Diary & Letters of Gouverneur Morris (1889), II: 578.

John R. Coates, president of the " Harmonical Society," publishes a notice "that the society have removed their place of meeting to Vauxhall, Broadway, nearly opposite to the Tontine City Tavern."—Daily Advt, My 2, 1799. This was Delacloux's.—Ibid., N 6, 1799.

John B. Coles, Samuel Osgood, and John Stevens make a report to the Manhattan Company on the information they have received regarding the best mode of supplying the city with water. As it is "extremely desirable, that a part of the city, at least, be furnished with a supply of Water, during the ensuing summer," they recommend that Nicholas Roosevelt's offer to build a steam engine in three or four months (see Ap 29) be accepted, and that "the ground belonging to the Corporation of the city, on which Mr. Coles erected an Engine before the declaration, for a similar purpose, should be purchased without delay. The well which was formerly sunk thereon should be opened again, and deepened, if necessary; a reservoir formed, and the pipes procured and laid as far as is deemed expedient during this season." Contrary to Mr. Weston's report of April 26 (p. o), they urge that wooden pipes be used
because iron ones would be too expensive. Weston's report and
May Colles's letter (see Ap 22) are laid before the company, and solu-
6 tions are passed empowering Osgood, Coles, and Stevens "to deal
for any goods with the Company, for the conveyance of water, made of yellow
and white pine logs. From 500 to 2000 will be immediately wanted of iron 12 to 14 feet in length. . . . The pipes must be delivered
at the city of New York, on or before the 1st of August next."—
Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour, My 8, 1799.
9 This is the day appointed for the consecration of St. Mark's
Church.—Memorial of St. Mark's Church in the Bussey (1899).
10 The committee appointed by the Manhattan Company on
May 6 (q.v.) writes to the common council "respecting lands
formerly occupied by Mr. Christopher Colles for a Well & Reservoir
which they are informed belong to the Corporation." The commit-
tee asks the following questions:
"First. Whether they are willing to sell the same to the Man-
hattan Company & the value they put them at
second. Whether the Corporation prefer leasing them forever:
If so at what rate by the Year for a Lot of one hundred by twenty
five feet
"Thirdly. Whether the Corporation will permit the Man-
hattan Company to occupy the Grounds aforesaid until it shall be
ascertained whether the Waters are pure and wholesome and also
adequate to the supplying of the City and if a failure should be
found in either Respect, then to give up the Grounds leaving
them in the state they found them, otherwise, then enter into a
Treaty with the Corporation for those Grounds."—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), II: 543. The original letter is in metal file No. 15,
city clerk's register room.
This letter came before the common council on May 13, and it
was then decided to postpone consideration of the first and se-
cond questions, but to accede to the third. The street commis-
sioners and Alderman De La Montagne were appointed "to exam-
ine and report to the Board the bounds State & quantity of the
Ground."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 544.
13 Agreeable to the order of Nov. 5, 1798 (q.v.), the common
commissioner orders that a warrant be made out appointing Chas. Loss
a city surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 542.
The common council votes against filling up the Exchange
Ship, as proposed by a petition on April 29, and orders that the
street commissioners employ the "Mud Drudge" in cleaning it out
"to a proper Depth of Water."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 544.
The common council orders payment of $600 "For Stone on
the Outside of the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 545. See
also Ap 30, 1798.
15 The president and directors of the Manhattan Company pass a
resolution "That so much of the surplus capital of the com-
pany as may be deemed necessary, be employed in discounting
paper securities, and that with a view, thirty days in each case,
an offer of discount and deposit, be established at such time and place, and
under such regulations as may be hereafter ordained."—Green-
leaf's N. Y. Jour, My 23, 1799. See My 22.
John Avery announces that he has removed from the govern-
ment house "to that airy situation No. 10 William Street, for two
years past occupied by Me Boorman as a boarding house."—
Com. Adv. My 15, 1799. The government house had been con-
verted into a custom house on May 4 (q.v.). See also My 30.
17 The spacious New Bath, on the North River, in the rear of
Trinity Church, is now open for the season . . . Warm and Cold
19 The common council gives orders for the erection of a fire-engine
20 house on the shoalhouse yard "for the two Engines imported from
Hamburgh."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 547. See F 15, 1797.
21 The common council directs that the treasurer let out "the
Corner House at the City Hall" (watch-house—see Je 2, 1793)
until May 1, 1800, deeming it inexpedient to take it down at
present.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 548.
22 "Socrates" publishes a series of questions on the origin, powers,
23 and intentions of the Manhattan Company, which he calls upon
Aaron Burr to answer. He declares that he is "not personally
645 desirous of inculpating Mr. Burr, but only wishes to investi-
24gate the origin of the Manhattan Company which he considers the
most outrageous insult ever offered to an afflicted city. This
company must and will be destroyed, or else confined to some
justifiable object. The writer does not even know what are the
two true answers to some of the following questions, but as he thinks
the Socratic method useful in the investigating of truth, he means to
pursue his queries, and he advises parties concerned to answer
them. Socrates is one of the people, and it is his right to investi-
gate the conduct of those who hold themselves up as candidates
for public trust." Among the questions "Socrates" asks are the following:
"Is the Manhattan Company instituted for the purpose
of bringing water into the city or of banking and speculation?"
"If it is instituted for the purposes of banking and speculation,
whether there are not as much the whole of the act [see Ap 2] appear to
talk of water . . . ?"
"If the Manhattan Company can now establish a bank is it
not authorized to pursue for the space of ten years any speculations
the most foreign to the bringing of water, without expending one
cent for that purpose? If they should choose so to do, can you,
as a lawyer, point out any remedy that can be pursued against
them all after the ten years are past."
"Is there anything in your character or that of your associates
calculated to insure the citizens against the abuse of such unheard
of powers?"
"Are not the general and undefined powers under which your
company now propose to set up banking, stock-jobbing, Jewsing,
&c. derived from a clause of seven lines and a half, in the eleventh
page of the law, as now printed in this city?"
"What do you mean by the words 'surplus capital' in the
clause aforesaid? Do you mean the remainder of the company's
capital after the supply of water is completed? If so by what
authority do you commence banking at present?—Com. Adv.,
My 22 and 23, 1799. Another New Yorker, under the signature of
"Money Attacked," on May 23, 1799, attacked the company.
Aaron Burr advertises: "Richmond Hill. To Be Let, and
immediate possession given, the House and Farm, adjoining Lippes-
ward's, formerly the property of Mr. Abraham Mortier; any
quantity of land, from five to fifty acres, will be let with the house.
The Garden is in complete order, and great forwardness, and the
Ice-house well filled."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour, My 22, 1799.
Mr. Daniel S. Travers, a young gentleman of genius and
ability, late a pupil of Rush, the famous Carver, of Philadelphia,
some time since arrived in this city, has lately completed the
ornaments of the ship Adams, soon to be launched [see Je 8] at the
Walaboghy, L. I." The ornaments are thus described:
"On the head of the ship is the figure of the President, repre-
sented in the attitude of addressing both Houses of Congress.
In his left hand is a scroll, supposed to be his address—his right
is raised in a spirited position, as if in the act of addressing the
courts of America. . . .
"On the stern, in the centre of the Tailfin, are the Arms of
the United States, supported by Sybile and Neptune. . . .
"For the edification of the public, a copy of the Presbyterian Church
on Rutgers St. a bell which he has imported from England. The trustees
appoint a committee to raise money by subscription to erect a
cupola for it. Such subscription was renewed on Oct. 21, 1800.—
Proc. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II.
James Oran changes the name of his paper (see Je 3, 1799)
to the New-York Price-Current.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1897), 481.
The common council resolves that Ald. Carmer take order "for encozing the old Potters field burying Ground..."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 549. This had been abandoned as a cemetery on May 29, 1799 (q.v.). Later, this was the site of the United States arsenal (see Jl 18, 1796) and, still later, was included in what is now Madison Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 976. See, further, N 1, 1807.

June


J. B. Prevost advertises that "The Manhattan Company Intend shortly to employ a superintendent to conduct the works necessary for conveying water into the city: the salary to be paid to such superintendent will be 1200 dollars per annum. Persons possessing the knowledge and qualifications to execute this important work, will apply by letter accompanied by the best recommendations they can produce."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Jl 2, 1799.

"Saturday last [June 8] at half past 12, the United States frigate Adams was launched from Mr. Jackson's Navy Yard, at the Wallabout, Long-Island. She looks extremely beautiful upon the water. The Governor, Jay Cutter hauled round from the North River, and lately Federal Salute. She is one of the handsomest modelled vessels in the United States, and will, as it is supposed by judges, be an uncommonly fastailer."—Gaz. of U. S. (Phila.), Je 11, 1799. See also My 22.

"The Adams is a ship built after the model of the Flora, English frigate, a vessel that out-sailed every thing that ever came in sight — we believe it will be a 52-gun frigate, the heaviest of such vessels of which she carries 24. She is 710 tons burthen, and will carry 225 men—commanded by Richard Valentine Morris, (son of the old General, of Morrisania) ... She will sail in about two months, and it is rumored her destination is the Mediterranean and Gibraltar station; she will find enough amusement in that quarter no doubt—... she sailed over to town yesterday afternoon [June 9], and will set sail with all possible dispatch."—Ibid., Je 13, 1799.

"It gives us pleasure to learn that measures for supplying the city with water are going into immediate execution. A number of laborers are busily employed in clearing out the spacious well adjoining the Collet, which was dug and stoned for the same purpose previous to the revolution.

"The public welfare, the source of infinite gratitude to the citizens, provided they find the current of water is made to keep pace with the current of discounts."—N. Y. Spectator, Je 12, 1799.

The common council orders that Bowling Green in front of the government house be kept in order, and that the grass be cut for the public horses.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 552.

The common council refers to a committee a letter from the Manhattan Company signifying "that they would want a Part of the enclosed Ground in front of the Bridewell to raise a Reservoir for supplying the City with Water."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 552. See Jl 22.

The office of the Manhattan Company "is Removed to No. 23 Wall street, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Scriba."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., Jl 12, 1799. Thought it has not been possible to prove by real estate records that No. 23 Wall St. is coincident with the later No. 40 (the present site of the Manhattan Bank), on the chart made by Dr. Edward Hagarman Hall in preparing his article about the confusion of numbers on Wall St. (19th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc., 1914, p. 107), No. 23 occupies the lot now No. 40. Dr. Hall consulted all the records of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co. and was carried to Wall St. property, supplanting this research by careful inspection of the directories, and his conclusion may be accepted.

15 Dr. Edward Miller of New York writes to Noah Webster expressing fear "that, in the event of an hot and unfavourable summer, a renewal of the [yellow fever] ravages of last autumn [see S 17, 1798] will be our fate." He declares that "Philadelphians are setting us a noble example of zeal & public spirit in bringing water from the Schuylkill in large quantity..." Much good must unquestionably result from this enterprise. For altoge... a plenty of water running thro' the streets cannot annul an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, I am persuaded, from the attraction which water possesses for miasmata, that a great deal of local mischief may thus be washed away."—Letter of Dr. Edward Miller to Noah Webster, among Noah Webster MSS., in N. Y. P. L.

"A Citizen" writes a vigorous complaint about the lack of cleanliness in the streets.—N. Y. Spectator, Jl 19, 1799.

Joseph Brown advertises that "Proposals for building by contract a stone Reservoir, to be placed in the Park, capable of holding a million of gallons, will be received by the subscriber until the 1st day of July next.—The building will be oblong octagon, and consist on the outside of a stone wall, 12 feet high, built of Holl-Gate stone, laid in good mortar: of an inside stone wall of the same height, of Newark stone, neatly jointed, and laid in terrace or good cement, an interval of 18 inches must be left between the two walls to be well filled with good clay. The bottom of the Reservoir will consist of a thick layer, of good clay well rammed, then a layer of flagging stone laid in cement, on that a course of brick laid in tar and sand, and then a course of Newark flagging stone neatly jointed and laid in terrace or good cement. The building to be completed by the first day of June next.—The Proposals must specify the sum demanded, the times of payment, and the sureties for the performance."—N. T. Jour., Je 22, 1799. See, however, Jl 22 and My 5, 1800.

A reservoir was eventually erected by the Manhattan Co. on the north side of Chambers St., between Broadway and Centre St. It was demolished in 1914.—L. M. R. K., III: 976. See also 22d Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 510-22.

The Columbian Gazette (see Ap 6) is discontinued. —Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 391.

The common council, acting upon Abijah Hammond's proposal of April 29 (q.v.), decides that, while it cannot accede to it at present, it is disposed to erect a Warehouse in front of Hammond's Street as a landing place for the accommodation of himself and the public."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 554-55.

The first appearance of Hammond St. is on the Goedeck-Mangin map, made in 1798-1800.—See L. M. R. K., III: 1001. A wharf, near this street, is shown. Other streets in this vicinity, surrounding the prison, appear on this map, probably as projected by Hammond. No ferry was established there as he requested, however, the one at Christopher St. not being established until 1841.—Ibid., III: 942.


A subscription-list for "Green Turtle served at Abel Harbrock's House on East River at the ten-mile stone" is advertised as opened "at 54 Nassau St."—Daily Adv., Je 29, 1799.

The common council orders that the street commissioners "take order for removing the Building from the Lot at the East End of the Alms House lately recovered from. . . . Proviso."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 556.

The common council passes an ordinance "for continuing the Pavement of Chambers Street in front of the Alms House to Augusta Street."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 557.

Crooke's Tavern, at 259 William St., is designated as the meeting place of the "Black Friers."—Daily Adv., Jl 1, 1799.

Delacroix again holds a notable celebration of the Fourth of July at his Vauxhall Garden (cf. Jl 14, 1798). "His beautiful garden was opened at 6 o'clock in the morning, and the colors were hoisted under a discharge of 16 guns. The 16 summer houses being the names of the United States, each were decorated with the Emblematical Colors belonging to each State, and ornamented with Flowers and Garlands. At 5 o'clock in the evening, the sixteen cars containing each Summer-house, were lined around the music, to the Grand Temple of Independence, which is 20 feet diameter, and 20 feet high, . . ."—in the middle of which was presented, the Bust of the great Washington as large as life, and near him a Grand Gold Column, representing the Constitution,
and below the said Column the Figure of Fame, 6 feet high, July 559. presentning to him with one hand a Crown of Laurel, and with the other holding a Trumpet, announcing to the public that she conferred Real Merit. Round the Pedestal were seen Military Trophies. The sixteen colors above-mentioned were placed round the Pedestal, at the sound of Martial Music—and at each color being placed round the Bust it was announced by the firing of cannon...—Spectator, I, 6, 1799. See D 16.

In response to a petition from some of the members of the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to enquire what will be the Expense of providing Organists for St George[s] and St. Paul's Churches."—Trin. Min. (MS.)

On the same day, Mr. Laight, a member of the committee of leases, reports to the vestry "that the South East End of the Land belonging to this Corporation in the Occupation of M. Williamson would be a proper Situation for a Burying Ground," and it is ordered that the company "conclude a Bargain with Mr. Williamson for so much of the said Ground as may be necessary and fence and prepare the same for the Purpose aforesaid."—Ibid.

The common council orders that the mayor be requested to cause a "Precept" to be issued for summoning and returning a jury to determine what recompense is due to the land owners on whose lands a certain new road is to be opened. This road is to run from the new Bridge over Harp River [now Harp River Street] through the Lands of John P. Waldron, Joseph Mott, Peter Benson, Sampson Benson, Lawrence Benson & the Common Lands of the Township of Harlem, to a Station on the Post Road between the 6 & 7 Mile Stones so as to meet the new Road lately laid out and made, through the City Common Lands, called the middle Road.

The board approves a map or survey of the proposed new road, and it is filed in the clerk's office.

To the above-mentioned council's record, see also, Vol. II, p. 526.

On reading a memorial of Dr. Nicholas Romaine relative to laying out streets at Corlear's Hook, the common council orders "that the East & West Streets on Rutgers' Land be continued through the Lands to the Eastward to the East River or until they intersect Grand Street, That Scammel Street be encreased to the Breadth of fifty Feet And that Ferry Street be of the same breadth of And that there be no other Street between Montgomery Street & Scammel Street nor between Scammel Street & Ferry Street."

—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 559. The original petition, with street plans, is filed in metal file No. 1799. See, however, Aug 23, 1798, regarding Governor St. V.

A "person" having been found in one of the docks on the North River with marks of violent death, it is suspected that he was murdered in a house of bad character on the corner of Murray and Greenwich Sts., where he was seen the previous evening. A mob of 500 or 1,000 persons assembled, and with three cheers determined to demolish the house. They were prevented by the timely intercession of the mayor and some of the magistrates. The Washington Troop and a detachment of infantry were ordered under arms to disperse the mob. To them "much praise is due for their spirited exertions."—Com. Adv., I, 18, 1799.

On July 20, the common council, at a special meeting, ordered that 2,000 copies of a handbill be printed and distributed, admonishing and cautioning the inhabitants to preserve the peace, on account of mobs which for several nights have tried to destroy the house at the south-east corner of Greenwich and Murray Sts. Thanks are expressed to the militia and others who have helped to suppress the riot.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 560. On July 29, the board paid a bill of £512 for liquor to the Artillerymen in quelling a Riot in the Night of the 18th Inst.—Ibid, II: 563. Cf. the similar incident of Oct. 14, 1793 (p. 27).

"The Board consent that the Manhattan Company erect a Reservoir for supplying the City with Water on the N E angle of the Alms House Yard."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 561. For previous action in this connection, see Je 20.

The common council appoints Dr. Adolph C. Lent, at $4.00 a day, to collect facts relative to the appearance and progress of the fever with which the city is or may be afflicted during this season.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 563. On Sept. 9, the board paid him $7.22.—Ibid, II: 571.

The "New York Lying-in Hospital," according to announcement on July 23, is to open on this day for the reception of patients. The governors of the hospital secured for the purpose "a very commodious House" at No. 2 Cedar St.—Com. Adv., II, 28, 1799.

Mr. Adams, the lessee of the public docks and slips, renew for the ensuing year this lease with the city at $10,000.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 564.


Earlier in the year, Delacour planned to close his "store" at this address.—Daily Adv., Ap 5, JI 29, 1799. See, further, D 7.

The common council orders payment of $300 and Mr. Mangin "on Acc't of his Contract for making a new Survey & Map of the City (see Ap 10), taking his note for the same."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 566. See, further, D 12; and S 26, 1802.

The committee of Trinity vestry "respecting St. Mark's Church" reports that "the first Step necessary for the Organization of that Church would be to convey the Church and Land adjoining to the Corporation of St. Mark's Church when the same shall be formed; therupon [no order]."—Trin. Min. (MS.)

Mr. Lynch, while writing to the press an account of a plan, now in contemplation, of "to alter totally what exists on the East River," instead of the ships being indented with slips and docks, "it is to form one great segment of a circle, the arch of which will extend from the Battery to Coarer's Hook; a space of 100 feet, immediately contiguous to the water, is to be left without a building; and about 80 feet distant from the first wharf, a range of other wharves is to stretch the whole length of the town, here and there through the same, in metal file whichever wanted, thrown across from the main wharf to the outer." The advantages of the plan are explained.—Daily Adv., Ag 19, 1799. The plan, in somewhat modified form, was initiated in 1801.—See Ag 5, 1801.

A Petition for a new & enlarged Market at Catherine Slip "is read & postoned."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 566. See, however, Ag 25, 1800.

William Kenyon (see S 25, 1793) sells the Roger Morris property to Leonard Parkinson for £3,000. The deed was recorded on Jan. 21, 1800.—Liber Deeds, LVII: 354. See also Shelton, Jumel Mansion, 134. See also My 26, 1800.

An item of New York news states: "The Water-Works of the Manhattan Company progress with astonishing rapidity, Pipes are already laid through Chapel-street nearly down to Pearl-street end, the stone of which was ordered out of the city clerk's office last month, and in a month hence we may expect that Pearl, from Chapel-street down, will be completely supplied with pure water."—Gas. of U. S. (Philas.), Ag 31, 1799.


Col. Aaron Burr and John B. Church, of New York, brother-in-law of Alexander Hamilton, fight a duel with pistols at "Hobuck Ferry," on the Jersey shore. They come to an amicable understanding after one shot.—Centinel of Freedom (Newark), S 10, 1799; Winkfeld, Hist. of Hudson Co., N. J., 1.

Mr. Lynch has removed his Office to the upper end of Sixth street, between the Fort and the Rope Walks, near Sheridin's Gardens on the East River, on the ground usually called Delancy's ground; where all Law proceedings are requested to be sent for Mr. Lynch or Mr. Rose."—Daily Adv., S 4, 1799.

The common council orders that the treasurer negotiate a draft of $5,000 with the Bank of New York, to defray public expenses, and $5,000 with the Manhattan Co., to pay the installment due on the shares of the common stock, in the proportion of M. C. (1784-1831), II: 570. On Dec. 16, another loan of $5,000 was obtained of the Bank of New York, secured by the city's bond, to defray public expenses.—Ibid, II: 588.

Ordered that such Butchers as shall abandon their Stalls in the Markets on Acc't of the prevailing Fever be permitted to sell...
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Meat at their respective Houses in the out parts of the City or to erect Standings where Provided & on the express Condition that they keep an Acc of the Meats they kill & sell to be rendered on Oath to the Clerk of the Market and pay the Fees thereon according to Law.—S. P. A. 1799.

20

John Town advises that he "has erected Ferry Stairs on the Dock the south side of the State Prison (Greenwich) . . . and provided Boats for carrying passengers, etc., between there and Hoboken Ferry, New Jersey."—Greenleaf's New Daily Adv. S 21, 1799. See also L. M. R. K., III: 547.

21

It is announced that "The Bank of New York will be removed to the new Building at Greenwich, in the vicinity of the City, on Monday morning the 22 inst. and will open for business during the usual hours."—Spectator, S 21, 1799.

Oct.

The last issue found of the Gazette Française (see Mr 2, 1798) is that of this date.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1717), 471.

Nov.

The common council appoints a committee "to enquire into the State of the public Markets in the City & report such Improvements in the Regulation thereof as they may deem necessary."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 580.

9

The "St. Caecilia's Society" meets in the federal hall at this time.—Com. Adv., N 9, 1799.

10

The government of the Consolidate begins in France, with Napoleon as first consul.—Anderson, Doc., op. cit., 668-70.

Ships and vessels that are supposed to aid Church wardens and vestrymen have been chosen for St. Mark's Church, and measures taken for the incorporation of that church by "the Stile of the Rector, Church wardens and Vestrymen of the Protestant Episcopal [Church] of St. Mark's in the Bowery of the City of New York." It is ordered "That the Committee of Leases be instructed to designate such lots as it may be proper to convey to the Corporation of St. Mark's Church and may produce them a Revenue equal to two hundred Pounds per Annum."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

A committee of the "Law Society of the City of New York," in a petition to the common council, dated Nov. 7, acknowledges "the indulgence of several years' privilege to meet in the police-room. By recent arrangements, this privilege is necessary prohibited. They now ask permission to meet once a week, in the common council room, or such other room as shall meet the approbation of the honorable Corporation."—From original petition in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. See also Com. Adv., N 18, 1799. The board permits them to convene in the room used by the court of chancery.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 582.

The following advertisement, addressed "To the Public" and signed by Daniel Ludlow, president of the Manhattan Company, appears in the newspapers: "The legislature at their last session were pleased to incorporate the Manhattan Company, for the purpose, among others, of supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water. . . . Notwithstanding the intervention of a malignant fever, which occasioned so great and so large a desertion of the city, the works have never been suspended; and although of the months of the last session, their meeting, the directors are happy in announcing to their fellow citizens, that conduit pipes are laid in several of the principal streets, and that water is now ready to be furnished to many of the inhabitants and to all the shipping in the harbour. From actual experiment there is no doubt that one of the wells already opened will yield to five thousand families a daily supply of at least fifty gallons each of a quality excellent for drinking and good for every culinary purpose.

"The following regulations have been adopted for the distribution of water among the inhabitants of the city.

1st. Those who are desirous of being supplied from the aqueducts of the company will please to apply personally or in writing to the superintendent of the works, who will keep a register of the number of the applicant, the amount and situation of his house, and of the rate which he is to pay. The superintendent will also direct a proper person to tap or pierce the main pipe opposite to his house, for the insertion of the smaller or lateral tube, by which the water is to be conveyed into the building.

2d. The lateral or small pipe must be procured and laid at the expense of the applicant. . . . The company recommend the use of lead pipes.

3d. Although water will be continually running in the pipes, and the inhabitants will not be limited in its use, yet it will be proper to guard against any unreasonable waste which may happen from negligence or other cause. . . . To prevent in some degree any wasteful consumption of water, the pipes leading it into the houses must be completed and fixed under the direction of the superintendent. . . ."

No one shall supply water received from the aqueducts any neighbour or person not living in the house furnished by the company.

4th. The rates at which the water will be delivered are as follows:—For every house or building, containing not more than 4 fireplaces, there shall be paid the sum of five dollars per annum; and for every fire place exceeding four in any house or building there shall be paid an additional one dollar and twenty-five cents provided however not more than twenty dollars shall be paid for any private house or building.

6th. From the preceding rates are excepted buildings in which manufactures are carried on, requiring a larger supply than usual. Stables and taverns, with the proprietors of which separate agreements will be made.

7th. All payments for water shall be made quarterly, to wit, on the first day of February, May, August and November in every year; one quarter to be always paid in advance.

8th. Upon default in payment as aforesaid, or in case of in- fraction of any of the preceding regulations, the pipe through which the water is conveyed to the house will be immediately cut off.

Thursdays, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, trains will be supplied at the rate of 20 cents per hoghead. A fountain for the purpose is erected at the extremity of Dye-Street, where boats may conveniently lie, and casks or hogheads be filled without the trouble of putting them on shore. Fountains for the same purpose will be raised in other parts of the city.

On the whole, Works of this kind being in a great degree new in this country, it is not possible to foresee all the cases for which it may be necessary to provide. Experience will suggest many improvements in the mode of distributing the water; the directors therefore expressly reserve to themselves the right granted by the act of incorporation of making from time to time such change in those regulations and such further by-laws and ordinances for preserving the works of the company, and for conveying water through the city, as they may think proper, except only as to the rates above mentioned, which shall undergo no augmentation for the space of five years."—Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., N 16, 1799.

The common council refers to the street and road commissioners petitions for establishing a public ferry from Horns Hook to Halley's Point across the East River.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 583.

On Feb. 3, 1800, two other members of the board were added to the committee "on the Petition for establishing a Ferry across the East River at Hellgate & opening a public Road thereto."—Ibid., II: 608. See further, S 10, 1800.

"A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "Being unacquainted with the determination of the Directors of the Manhattan Company with respect to their progress in laying the pipes for the conveyance of water through the city, I would suggest the propriety of immediately furnishing the ships on the east side of the town with pipes, as it is the most proper season to dig up that offensive made ground of which they are generally composed . . . Therefore, if the pipes are laid as above mentioned, and water freely brought to the most filthy places, much benefit may be expected."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv. N 20, 1799.

Edward Bardin again serves the public dinner on Evacuation Day, his bill against the corporation amounting to $43:6.6.

M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 585.

At this time, Marlborough Tavern was the meeting-place of the Tammany Society.—Com. Adv. N 25, 1799. It was still the "wigmaw" of the society in 1807.—Am. Citizen, S 18, 1807. For a history of this tavern, which stood at 170 Nassau St., on the site later covered by the Am. Tract Soc. building, see Emmet collection, 1819. See also L. M. R. K., III: 979.

The owners and occupants of dwelling-houses fronting on Chatham St. petition the common council for the removal of "the Engine House standing in front of the New Watch-House near the head of the said Street," which is considered "a great obstruction and incumbrancy to the said Street," and a nuisance on account of the filth which gathers around it.—From the original MS. in metal file No. 18, city clerk's record-room. This is referred to the street commissioners "to take order thereon."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 584. For this watch-house, see L. M. R. K., III: 973.

Nov.

14

17
The proper Institute, his May, o'clock. The Mount, our meeting the full. The Engine at the State Prison to be properly armed & accounted to quell or suppress any conspiracy or insurrection which may at any time happen in the State Prison."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 585.

"Confectionary Manufactory. J. D. Ogden, No. 14 Broad Wy. [F. 23, 1799], informs the public in general, that he has now in the store, a large assortment of Sugar Workes, best quality. Likewise, cordials, syrops, sweetmeats in boxes ready for exportation, at a fixed price. He undertakes to provide entertainments at persons houses, so as the persons have no trouble at all: At the fixed hour the table will be extremely well furnished, at a most reasonable rate than can be provided by one self."—Daily Adv., D 7, 1799. This is earliest notice of a business of this kind in New York. See, further, J 9, 1801.

Delacroix also announces that, during the winter, his "Vauxhall Garden near Bunker Hill" (see My 1, J 4, 1798: J 4, 1799) "will be open every day for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen. Entrance Free." He thus describes it: "There will be found a large Room, 45 feet long, well heated by two fire places, convenient for concerts, balls, and all other entertainments, able to contain 150 persons. Private companies who would wish to give balls, concerts, or parties, will be well satisfied with the price and attention given them. Those who wish to make use of it, will agree on the price, including the carriages or stages, which J. D. will provide to go for the persons, and take them back. Near the place is another, where tea will be kept ready on the hour demanded, without the company's being in the least troubled. Ladies will find a room to deposit cloaks, shawls, &c. A subscription is likewise opened for balls, concerts, &c. to be filled with 60 persons, at 25 dollars for once a week. Until the end of April, carriages and stages will go for the company and take them back again. Each subscriber to bring a Lady. Price of refreshments, one shilling each glass." He adds that he has "provided himself with a proper person to attend the said place," and "flatters himself that the public will be satisfied."—Ibid., D 7, 1799. See Ap 14, 1800.

"Resolved, that the Committee of Repairs [of Trinity vestry] have the small Bell and its appendages in St Paul's Church taken down and the same be given to St Marks Church."—Trin. Min. (MS). "It having been suggested to the Board that the Clocks in the different Churches of the City would be better regulated if they were under the direction of the City Corporation who would employ a proper Person to regulate them. Whereupon Resolved that the Corporation of the City employ (during the pleasure of this Board) a proper Person to regulate and keep in Repair the Clocks in St George's, St Paul's Churches, at the expense of the said Corporation."—Ibid.

The common council orders "that the subscription Monies collect'd for Mangin's new Map of the City be paid to the Street Commis'rs who are authorized to advance him $500 on his Note."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 586. See also Ag 14.


The announcement of the death of Washington is published in New York.—Daily Adv., D 15; Com. Adv., D 20; Greenleaf's N. Y. Jour., & Pat. Reg., D 21. His death occurred on the evening of Dec. 14 at Mount Vernon; the formal announcement, as given out by Tobias Lear, his private secretary, was published by Greenleaf in New York on Dec. 25. The newspapers were printed with heavy black borders until Dec. 24, inclusive. There is in the N. Y. Pub. Library an undated broadside, apparently issued at this period, entitled "A summary of the principal events of the life of the illustrious General George Washington." It was printed by L. D. Dewey, 119 Nassau St.

The common council passes a resolution "that it be signified to the several religious Societies in this City as the Worthy of this Board, that they cause their respective Churches to be dressed to mourning," and that their bells "be muffled & tolled every Day from 12 to 1 o'clock" until Dec. 24 inclusive; that "it be recommended to the Owners & Masters of Ships & Vessels in this Harbour to hoist their Colours half Mast" until Dec. 24 inclusive; that "the Members & Officers of this Corporation do wear a black Crape on their Arms for Six Weeks," and that "it be recommended to the Inhabitants of this City to do the like."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 588-89. This was published the next day.—Daily Adv., D 21, 1799. For several responses to this request, vide infra.

Trinity corporation meets at the house of the rector, "the R! Rev'd Bishop Provost," and a committee is appointed for putting the several churches belonging to this corporation in mourning, on account of the death of "the Late Lieutenant General George Washington."—Trin. Min. (MS). Brigade orders for the city and county of New York and the county of Richmond regarding the death of Washington are issued by Brig.-Gen. Hughes, quoting from the division orders of Major-Gen. Clarkson, the statement that "no outward form can shew, nor any Language express, the Feelings which this melancholy Event has exercised in the bosoms of those who, by devoting themselves to the Military Services of their Country, have acquired the proud title of his Brethren in Arms." He recommends that the officers and soldiers of the militia, when in regimental, wear black crepe on the left arm for six months.—Greenleaf's New Daily Adv., D 24, 1799.

"In consequence of the afflictive intelligence of the death of General Washington, the [Park] Theatre will be closed for the ensuing week."—Com. Adv., D 21, 1799. It was reopened on Dec. 30 (q.v.).

Robert Troup writes from New York to Gov. Jay: "... We are taking measures here to pay suitable honours to the memory of this greatest and best of men [Washington]. Our whole city appears to be penetrated with the profoundest grief. Our churches are decked in mourning and solemn music will play day by day at 12 o'clock. Our citizens wear mourning. Mr. Government, at the request of the Corporation, is to pronounce an oration. Committees are forming to concert a general plan for the expression of our grief, and I have no doubt we shall transmit to our posterity the most honorable proof of the consideration in which we hold the illustrious founder of our liberties. ..."—Corres. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 259. Jay acknowledged this on Dec. 28, with approbation, saying of the proposed oration: "I hope it will not be hurried; it had better be a little delayed than not be finished."—Ibid., IV: 260.

The Tammany Society issues the following notice: "Sachems and Warriors, our Great Chief is no more!—Washington is dead!—Heaven's high decree forbad his longer stay! His feats of War, and deeds of Peace—those places now begin to live!—Haste to rally round our Council-Fire, (This Evening) to chant in solemn Dirge his mighty deeds!—By Order of the Grand Sachem D. Dodge, Sec.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., D 23, 1799.

The managers of the Tontine City Hotel publish a notice to the subscribers to the "City Assembly" that the gatherings will commence on the evening of Jan. 2. "The Ladies are particularly requested to appear in white dresses, and to lay their shawls in a full suit of mourning, as a token of respect to the memory of the father of his Country, George Washington."—Daily Adv., D 23, 1799.

Isaac G. Ogden, secretary of the "Philharmonic Society," publishes a notice to the members to attend "at the usual place of meeting" (cf. Ap 23, 1799 et seq.), on the evening of the 26th, to make arrangements "in concert with the other Societies, for paying suitable honours to the memory of George Washington."—Com. Adv., D 24, 1799. The present society of this name was founded in April, 1824 (q.v.). At a meeting of committees from the corporation of the city, and from several societies, held at the city hall, "to make the necessary Arrangements, for paying suitable Honours to the Memory of the late General Washington," the mayor is appointed to take the chair, and resolutions are passed that the funeral procession take place on Tuesday, Dec. 31, and that a sub-committee, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Hughes, Brig.-Gen.-Stevens, Col. Morton, Maj. Fairfax, and Maj. Stagg, have full power to prepare a plan and carry it out.—Greenleaf's New Daily Adv., D 26, 1799.

"A large and elegant collection of War-Work consisting of 56 figures as large as life" was exhibited by N. and E. Street at Snow's Hotel, 69 Broadway. It was removed in May, 1805.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., D 26, 1805; Ap 3, 1805. Snow's Hotel was formerly Corre's (see Ja 28, 1791), John Lovett's (see My 7, 1794), Hunter's (see Ap 22, 1797), and Lovett's again (see Ap 22, 1798).

"Regulations relative to the procession for rendering funeral honors to the deceased General Washington" is the title of a broadside of this date, published in New York, a copy of which is in N. Y. P. L. The funeral was held Dec. 31 (q.v.).
A sermon on the death of Washington is delivered by Samuel Miller, A.M., one of the ministers of the United Presbyterian Churches of the city. This was published by T. & J. Swords, N. Y., in 1800.—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

The "Chevalier d'Orlans" dines at Morristania.—Diary of Governor Morris (1888), II: 180.

"The appearance, on this day, of Miss Juliana Elmore Sands, a beautiful young woman, whose body was found on Jan. 2, 1800, in the well of the Manhattan Company, was for many years a sensational mystery in New York City.---Man. Com. Com. (1861), 632-36; Com. Adv. Jue 3 and 6, 1800; and Harper's New Monthly Mag., May, 1872, pp. 224-25.

The Park Theatre reopen with "The Robbery" and "The Ship-Wreck." The scenery is draped in black, and the words "Mourn, Washington is Dead" are painted in large letters on a black background. Before the performance Thomas Cooper delivers a Monody on the death of Washington.—Spectator, Jue 4, 1800.

A committee on butchers' stalls reports that an hereditary right to the stalls and standings in the Fly Market does not exist, as has been believed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 593.

This being the day, "appointed by the Citizens of New-York to pay the most Solemn Funeral Honors to the Memory of their beloved Chief and Fellow-Citizen General George Washington," every kind of business ceased, and every thought was "employed in preparation for the melancholy solemnity." The committee of arrangements announced the plans the day before.

"The Citizens, in their Military and Civil Habiments, with the Foreigners of various Nations, all eager to join in testimonies of veneration for the Great Deceased, having assembled in their appointed order, the procession moved under the guidance of Signals, to the mournful sound of Minstre-Guns and Minstrel Bells, in the following order:

Officer and Eight Dragoons,
Sixth Regiment, in Plaatoes, by the left,
With Arms and Colors reversed—Drums and Fife in Mourning,
Eight pieces of Field Artillery, Taken in different Battles during the Revolutionary War from the British, Cavalry, Rifle Company, Military Officers, Officers of the Navy of the United States, Adjutant-General of the United States and Suite. Major Gen. Hamilton and Suite. Citizens. St. Stephen's Society, Tammany Society, In the following order:

[The various tribes, etc. are mentioned at length]
Mechanic Society, Masonic Lodge,
The Lodge mentioned at length
Manhattan Company,
Bank of New-York.
Chamber of Commerce.
Marine Society, Collegians.
Regents of the University.

Music.

Anacreontic and Philharmonic Societies,
In complete Mourning—the grand officers bearing Wands, decorated with crape—the Members wearing their Badges with Crape and Bows of Love Ribbon.

Clergy, in full dress, with white Scarfs.

Twenty-four Girls, in white robes, with white surpplies and turbans, strewing laurels during the Procession.

Committee of Arrangement

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<th>Role</th>
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<td>Pall-Bearer</td>
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Each Pall-Bearer was accompanied by a member of the Cincinnati in full mourning, with a white crepe-bow on the outward arm, and bearing a black Banner, denoting some important act of the deceased. The Pall-Bearers and members of the Committee of arrangement, wore the badges of the Cincinnati and black scarfs with white roses on the bows. The Urn, with its attendant decorations, was supported by eight Soldiers, (with others attending for relief) upon a Bier in form of a Palanquin, six feet by four. This elegant assemblage of Emblems, consisted of a funeral Urn, three feet in height, adorned with black drapery and a wreath. The Bier was placed upon the flat-band, behind which the American Eagle, four feet high, cloud-borne, with extended but drooping wings, appeared to hover over the ashes of the Hero, holding in his beak a laurel wreath; these figures were supported by a rich Pedestal and cornish of burnished gold—Underneath was a second pedestal, rising from the Bier, crowned with black, on the front and rear of which, the Laurel wreath was represented, tied together by the American stripes, and crowned by the American Constellation, the whole on a ground of black.—The sides were adorned with military trophies, composed of Military Standards, Cavalry and Infantry, with the Standards of the United States, and of the Society of the Cincinnati. In the centre of the trophies was represented the Eagle, with the other emblems and mottoes of the Society, surrounded by branches of laurel—the whole decorated with black drapery, fringed and festooned. This superb and appropriate ornament formed an elegant Mass of thirteen feet in height.

Immediately following,

The General's Horse in Mourning,
Led by two black Servants in complete mourning, with white Turbans.

Cincinnati as Chief Mourners, and other Officers of the late War, Corporation of the City.

Eight Dragoons.

Officer.

"On the arrival of the procession at St. Paul's Church, the Military halted, and opening their ranks, made an avenue, through which the Bier and the officials immediately attendant on it, passed into the Church—The Troops leaning on their reversed arms.

"After the Funeral oration . . . the Bier was deposited in Cemetery, and the last Military Honors performed over it. . . ."

---Spectator, Jue 4, 1800.

The expenses of the procession were borne by the city. On Jan. 27, 1800, the committee for arranging and directing it was paid $1,582.91.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 607. The city also paid $31.25 for "Blacksmith Work at St. Paul's Church for the Eulogium on the Death of Gen'l Washington" and $319.2 for candles, $2410 for music, and $2 for other disbursements on this occasion.— Ibid., II: 611.

Peter Gassner, writing in 1859 regarding the Washington obsequies, said: "I saw the mock funeral . . . from a window in Broadway. The large urn, eagle, inverted boots, and girls distributing flowers, are as fresh in my mind, as if occurring yesterday."—Man. Com. Com. (1859), p. 388.

The funeral oration, delivered in St. Paul's Church by Governor Morris, was published in 1800 under the title An Oration upon the Death of General Washington.

Robert Troup, writing on Jan. 1, 1800, to Rufus King concerning the ceremonies, said he considered the Morris oration a failure, as it had "the effect of a cold historical narrative, not that of a
warm, impressive address."—C. R. King, Life and Correspondence of Dec. Rufus King (1836), III: 170. See, however, Ja 6, 1800. Many other orations and sermons were delivered, in other cities, on this occasion, and published in 1800. See N. Y. P. L. catalogue.

At this time the Battery and Bowling Green, where the procession gathered, was profusely set out with the Lombardy poplar trees. From 1800 to 1805, they infested the whole island, if not most of the middle, northern, and many southern states. —Francis, Old New York (1866), 23. Regarding its introduction into New York see Ja. 1709, and Ap 18, 1795.

The city debt at the close of the century was about £15,500 all in bonds.—Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 514.

In 1800—

Probably in this year were drawn, by Archibald (I.) Robertson, two interesting views within the city, one showing the Old Brick Church on Chatham Row, Beekman, and Nassau Streets; the Park Theatre, St. Paul's Chapel, etc. and the other the north-east corner of Wall and William Streets, with the Bank of New York, the New York Insurance Co. and the Bank of the United States, Branch. These drawings are reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pls. 72-a and b.

Probably in this year, John Wood made the sketch of "New York from Long Island" which was engraved by W. Rollinson and issued in 1801. This is one of the most artistic engraved views of the city. It is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 74. An impression in the author's collection printed entirely in colours must be one of the earliest engravings so printed in this country.

An enumeration of the inhabitants of the city of New York taken by G. W. Wall during the winter of 1800-1 shows that the population numbered 60,489.—Miller Papers in N. Y. H. S. The total is given as 60,515 in the 13th U. S. Census Bull. (1910).

In 1800, "New York had its most fashionable population in Wall and Pine streets, between Broadway and Pearl streets; and also on Pearl street from Hanover Square, (now Old slip) to John street; some along State street; and also in Broadway, from below Wall near to the Battery."—Watson's Annals, 188.

Between 1784 and 1800, "the west side of Chatham street, between Tryon row and Duane (then Bailey) street, was fully built up. One of the leading business places established was that of Peter and George Lorillard, tobacconists. . . . An establishment of more public interest than any other was the Boston Stage-house and Lively Stables, situated on the corner of Pearl (then Queen) street.

"The descent of Catamuts hill having been accomplished, the traveler on the old Boston road, or present Chatham street, reached a principal thoroughfare, leading from the Smiths valley, then a most important part of the city, to the interior. The roads formed a junction and thereafter followed one course to and along the Bowery lane. This road was the present Pearl street, the first street made of which in the vicinity of the Wall Street.

It was extended to the Fresh Water pond at an early period, and several tanneries were erected along its northerly side, a block or more west of the present Chatham street. When the public magazine was erected on the island in the pond [see N 21, 1728] this was the way of access, and hence that portion became known as Magazine street; but, being a natural continuation of Pearl street, the same name was applied after the pond was filled up, the magazine removed, and the old landmarks obliterated."—Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 610-11.

Felix de Beaujour, a Frenchman, describing the United States from 1800 to 1810 made the following remarks about this city: "New York has a more smiling aspect [than Philadelphia] and appears more like a European town. . . . The esplanade called the Battery, standing on the saltant angle formed by the Hudson and the sea in their junction, presents one of the most beautiful points of view that can be imagined. . . ." A wrong plan for the defence of New York has been adopted. This place is too much shut up in the strip of land which it occupies; it is not defended by nature, and it is impossible to do it by means of art, because it cannot be enclosed in a polygon; the most that ought to be attempted is the defence of its approaches."—Beaujour, Sketch of the U. S. of North Am., trans. by W. Walton (1814), 76, 123.

For view of firemen at work, 1800, see old firemen's certificate, reproduced in Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 608.
The city treasurer submits to the common council an "Estimate of the Expenses of the City of New York for the year 1800." Items charge to city and county jointly amount to $30,000; in which is added $10,000 for the city's operating expenses, making a total budget of $150,000.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 598.

Rev. Samuel Miller, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who is writing a history of New York State (see J. A. 1798), petitions the legislature that "a Gentleman of highly respectable character and worthy of the most entire confidence" may be permitted to take the Dutch records in succession from the secretary's office to his home in Albany for the purpose of making translations and extracts for Dr. Miller.—Assem. Papers, V: 107. On Feb. 6 and 7 the assembly and senate passed a joint resolution authorizing James Van Ingen, clerk of the assembly, to remove the Dutch records for this purpose.—Assem. Jour. (1800), 52; Senate Jour. (1800), 23. Dr. Miller soon found that the translations would cost too much for his private undertaking, and he submitted another memorial to the legislature (see J. A. 22, 1801). See also A. J. F. van Laer's report on The Translation and Publication of the M.S. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of previous Attempts at Translation (Albany, 1910).

On account of the sickness prevailing in the last few years at elections in the city, the council requested an account of law suits in the Court of Common pleas called the Mayors Court," as well as for other reasons, the common council resolves that a petition be presented to the legislature begging leave to present the following bills at the present session:

To change the time for holding the annual election of charter officers in this city from Sept. 29 to the third Tuesday in November in every year; and that the persons elected be sworn into their respective offices on the first Monday in December.

To extend the term of the mayor's court from three to five days;

To amend, and incorporate into one statute, all the laws making alterations in the charter of this city; and also such as respect the powers and holding the mayor's court, and the court of general sessions of the peace, and which respect the one only and do not form a part of "the General Laws of the State at large;"

To make certain specified revisions respecting the powers and authority of "the Special Justices for preserving the peace."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 604-5. See Mr 21.

The senate concurs in an assembly resolution of Jan. 28 for honoring the memory of Washington by shrouding the speaker's chair and the chair of the senate in black, and by seating upon the left arm during the session; also by appointing a committee to take further action on Feb. 22 (g. v.).—Assem. Jour., 23rd sess., 7-8, 11.

The common council orders that a petition, sealed with the common seal of the city and subscribed by the mayor on behalf of the board, be presented to the legislature, stating "that among the various other Causes which probably tend to promote Disease in this City during the Summer & Autumnal Seasons are the Buildings erected in many Parts of the City on Lots of Ground so short as not to admit of Yards of sufficient Size and in many Instances of none at all by which Means those Buildings are deprived of the benefit of a free circulating Air & the Cellars or other Parts thereof become the Receptacles of the Filth & Dirt of the Families. That the Buildings erected on the Lots on each side of Moore Street, the Lots on W. St., and on the North End of Broad Street in the Exchange Slip and the Lots on the West Side of the Fly Market Slip (the Buildings on which are generally very Slight & in many Cases in a decayed Condition) are particularly of this Description, That to remove the Evil it is conceived that if those Lots together with the adjoining Lot could be taken, by an Agreement with the Owners or an Appraisement by Verdict of a Jury, and formed into Lots of proper Size and disposed of to Persons who would erect proper & wholesome Buildings thereon, reserving sufficient Yards, the Health & Comfort of the City would be greatly promoted." The petition is to pray for a legislative provision "for removing the Evil & providing indemnification to the Owners."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 609.

The Blue Lacy Tavern, at 115 Broadway, only recently completed (see summary under J. A. 24, 1795), is offered for sale. It is described as follows: "The large Brick Building, situated in Broadway, commonly distinguished by the name of the Tontine City Hotel, containing the elegant Ball room, Tea room and Card rooms, made use of by the City Assembly. The premises contain the whole square, bounded on the east side by Broadway, one [sic] the west side by Temple-street, on the south side by Thanes-street, and on the north side by Little Queen-street [Cedar St.], being upwards of 100 feet in front on Broadway, and 170 feet in depth. The House is so well known as not to need any particular description." The terms are ten percent cash; the remainder in six annual payments. Anyone interested is directed to apply to the cashier of the Bank of New York for particulars.—Com. Adv. F 6 to O 29, inclusive, 1800; descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688; L. M. R. K., III: 577.

The legislature passes "An Act to cede to the United States the jurisdiction of certain islands situate and in and about the harbour of New York." These are "Bedlow's island," "Oyster island" (Ellis Island), and "Governor's island, on which Fort Jay is situate."—Laws of N. Y. (1800), chap. 6 (1 Webster 169). For history of Bedloe's Island, see Ap 20, 1876; for that of Ellis Island, see J. A. 20, 1875. See also Smith, Governor's Island (1925).

This being the day recommended by congress on Jan. 6 (g. v.), and by the common council on Feb. 17 (M. C. 1784-1831, II: 610; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv. F 20, 1800), to the people of the United States publicly to testify their grief for the death of Washington, all the public offices are closed, business is suspended, and the city exhibits "the appearance of respectful sorrow." Appropriate sermons are delivered in the various churches.—Spectator F 26, 1800. The oration of Rev. John Mason at the Brick Presbyterian Church and the Funeral Eulogy of Dr. Wm. Linn to the Society of the Cincinnati at the Dutch Church were published this year.—See copies in N. Y. P. L.

The common council orders "that Water be taken of the Manhattan Society for the use of the Debtors Goal."—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 611.

The Argus, Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser and Greenleaf's New York Journal, & Patriotic Register are sold to David Denniston and discontinued with the issues of this date. Denniston established the American Citizen and General Advertiser (on Mr 10) in place of the former and the Republican Watch Tower (on Mr 12) in place of the latter.—Spectator C, 1917, 383, 434; Early Newspapers, III: 422.

"The Cap of Liberty is once more displayed at the coffee-house!" [see Je 14, 1793; My 18, 1795]. Although a miniature, and an appendage to the monument of Washington, it still excites sensations unpleasant to many friends of the good old order of things. It has become so offensive to many frequenters of the Tontine Coffee-House, that we should not be surprised, should an editor, in this waxy picture be removed from its present situation."—Am. Cit. & Gen. Adv. (formerly Argus), Mr 17, 1800. See, further, Je 2.

By act of the legislature, several changes are made in the government of the city: 1. The annual election of charter officers is changed from Sept. 29 ("the feast day of Saint Michael the Archangel," as prescribed in the Dongan Charter of 1686) to the third Tuesday in November, the officers elected to be sworn on the first Monday in December thereafter.

2. In case any of the aldermen or other officers of the city shall "refuse to serve, or die, or remove out of the said city" before the expiration of his term, or if he shall not be "legally qualified to serve," the common council shall call a special election to fill the vacancy.

3. No person shall vote as a freethinker "unless he shall be possessed of a freehold estate, in lands or tenements in his own right or that of his wife, to the value of fifty dollars or above all debts charged thereon . . . and shall have possessed the same (except it came to him by descent or devise) at least one month before the day of such election." Furthermore, the said freethinker may be required by the inspector of election to certify under oath as to such possession.

4. Any one voting as a freeman may be required to testify to three months' residence in the city immediately prior to the election and one month's residence in the ward.

5. The mayor and recorder may hold the court of common pleas called the mayor's court without the presence of aldermen.

6. Courts of general sessions, instead of being held quarterly, are to be held in alternate months beginning in June, and courts of special sessions may be held at any time the common council may
The “handsome Frigate New-York, pierced for 35 guns,” is launched at “the lower ship-yard...” amidst the acclamations of thousands surrounding the citizens. A fire is sent from the “Aspasia,” “Indian,” and the government cutter “Jay,” which are decorated with the “colours of different nations.”

The “New-York” is the voluntary product of New York City merchants—Conn. Gaz., Ap 30, 1800. This vessel is highly praised for her form and workmanship. Mr. Carpenter is the builder, and Capt. Robinson is appointed to her command. It is to be loaned to the government. The statement is published that “Our little navy grows apace. May it soon be fully competent to the protection of our commerce against all insults and depredations.”—Conn. Courant, Ap 28, 1800. See also Daily Adv., Ap 25, 1800, and des. of Pl. 56, 1: 420.

An act of congress, “to make further provision for the removal and accommodation of the Government of the United States,” gives the president power to direct the removal of “the various offices belonging to the several executive departments of the United States” from Philadelphia to Washington, after the adjournment of the present session of congress. It carries appropriations for furnishing the president’s house and the capitol, and for making foot-ways in the city of Washington. Included is this a provision of $5,000 for the purchase of books for use of congress, and $5,000 for putting up an apartment in the capitol to contain them. Laws of U. S. (printed for Mathew Carey, Phila., 1804), V: 150; Acts of Congress (1800), chap. 37.

Gov. Jay writes to the Rev. Dr. Morse: “The approaching general election in this State will be unusually animated. No arts or pains will be spared to obtain an anti-federal representation, in order to obtain an anti-federal President, etc., and through him give other chimeras...”—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV, 266. See My 5.

A dinner is given to the builders of the three ships of war, “Adams” (see Je 8, 1799), “President” (see Ap 10, 1800), and “New-York” (see Ap 21, 1800). The published report of the event states: “...the awnings of the ship President were handsomely erected over the green and the table, so that when the Belvidere house—A table was placed under them and a very plentiful and elegant entertainment was provided...” Three ships of war, equal in strength of materials and perfection of workmanship to any which it is believed the world can furnish, have been launched in this port within twelve months, and the facility of constructing more increases with our exertions.”—Daily Adv., Ap 26, 1800.

Theophilus Parsons writes to John Jay. “The next election May be an important event... I believe that at this time the universal sentiment of the Federalists is, to support Mr. Adams, with all the activity and perseverance such a measure deserves. The Jacobins appear to be completely organized throughout the United States. The principals have their agents dispersed in every direction; and the whole body act with a union to be envied. There is no more villainy or intrigue among the fellow travelers than among the Jacobins; but they have a system, perhaps, to create a difference of conduct resulting from a difference of sentiment. Their exertions are bent to introduce into every department of the State governments unprincipled tools of a daring faction, to render more certain the election to the Presidency, of the great arch priest of Jacobinism and infidelity.”—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV, 269-70. See My 7.

Ald. Coles, on behalf of the Manhattan Co., represents to the common council that the company has “determined to erect a large Reservoir for the supply of the City with pure Water,” and that “a Piece of Ground in the highest part of the City in or near the Park” is considered as “most proper for the purpose.” He requests that a committee he appointed to confer with the committee of the Manhattan Co. on the subject of “the most proper place... the quantity of Ground required and what reasonable compensation” ought to be made to the city. The subject was referred to the committee of June 12, 1799 (q.v.).—M. C. C. (1784-1813), II: 625.

In a letter to Gov. Jay, Alexander Hamilton says: “You have been informed of the loss of our election in this City. It is also known that we have been unfortunate throughout Long Island and in Westchester. According to the returns hitherto, it is too probable that we lose our Senator for this District.”

“The moral certainty, therefore is that there will be an Anti-Federal Majority in the ensuing legislature, and the very high probability is that this will bring Jefferson into the Chief Magis
The committee on repairs of St. Mark’s Church is authorised to have a fence erected around the church, which until this time has stood in the open fields.—Memorial St. Mark’s Church (1899), 120-21. For a view of the church in 1799, see ibid., opp. p. 112.

Joseph Corre announces that he “has erected” the “Mount Vernon Garden,” in Leonard Street, two Streets above the hospital... which will open to-morrow after the concert. “Large entertainments will be provided for companies or societies; he has erected a range of buildings to contain tables from thirty to two hundred feet long; and so constructed as to admit said company only, if requested. Tea, Coffee, and Refreshes will also be provided every day till 6 o’clock P.M. As it is his wish to keep his garden genteel and in good order, the tickets of admittance will be 1 s 6 d and for harmony 2 s. 4 d. which will entitle the bearer to the same refreshments as heretofore. To prevent any impositions from the servants, the rules and prices of the different refreshment, will be put in conspicuous places in the garden. Wanted immediately, Two waiters and a cool, who can be well recommended for their honesty and sobriety. Corre adds, “Columbia Garden [see My 5, 1798] is opened on the same principle as above.”—Am. Cat., Gen. Ad., My 14, 1800. See Ag 10, 15, 1801.

According to Bayles, Corre’s Mount Vernon Garden was formerly the White Conduit House.—Old Taverns of N. Y., 399. This, however, appears to be an error.—See L. M. R., III: 980 and 981. See, further, Jl 4 and 9, and Ag 29, 1800.

The common council also states that “They are in the regular receipt of the Gallery of Fashion consisting of a set of elegant coloured prints, periodically issued under this title at London,” also that “their Washington Print is completed and to be seen.”—Daily Ad., My 24, 1800. “Longworth’s Shakespeare Gallery,” with a catalogue of the paintings shown there in 1823, was described by Henry B. Dawson in Old New York Reminisc., 79-88 (no date), in N. Y. P. L. By “the celebrated prints that constitute the Shakespeare Gallery” is doubtless meant the prints published between 1790 and 1804 by John and Josiah Boydell, of London, from the paintings by British artists, illustrative of Shakespearean scenes. The gallery was advertised in the N. Y. Directory, 1801-2. It is also described in Hist. Mag., 2d ser., I: 102.

The common council adopts regulations for the better government of the watch.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 660-61. One of these provides that “No Aliens shall be employed as Watchmen;” but this was revoked on June 2 and 16.—Ibid., II: 653, 656.

The common council orders that Ald. Coles and the street commissioners “agree with some Person for a Contract to erect a Bridge across Bensonic Creek at Harlem,” and make report—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 650. A payment was made by the city toward this object on June 2; (Ibid., II: 613); another on Oct. 27; (ibid., II: 677); and one on Dec. 29; (Ibid., II: 694).

Leonard Parkinson purchases from William Kenyon for $750 sixteen acres of land north of the “Land late of Colonel Roger Morris” (see Ag 29, 1799). The deed was recorded on Aug. 14, 1800. (See Deeds, LVIII: 595 et seq. In 1810 (p. 9, Mr. 9 and Ap 28), Parkinson sold his property to Stephen Jumel.

John Byrne, keeper of the Tontine Coffee House, publishes a notice to “the gentlemen Auctioneer” that he intends charging on Sales at Public Auction, sold before the Tontine Coffee House, either in Wall, or Water, streets, 8 s. per sale, and at the same rates on all Sales sold in the Tontine Coffee House. He wishes to mention to the gentlemen, that they will not dispose of any articles opposite to the Tontine which may be the least offensive; nor placing any merchandise, or other articles so as to incommode the going in, or coming out of the Tontine, and that all anchors, cables, and other articles, be removed as soon as possible, after the Sales are over.—Daily Ad., Jl 5, 1800. Cf. Pl. 69, Vol. I.

After Byrne’s death (see N. Y. Spectator, S 10, 1801), James Rathwell was appointed keeper on Feb. 13, 1823; John Hyde took it again, May 3, 1804; and, on Nov. 9, 1805, after the fever, it was

May 14 1800

tracy, unless it be prevented by the measure which I shall now submit to your consideration, namely the immediate calling together of the existing legislature.

“In observing this, I shall not be supposed to mean that anything ought to be done which integrity will forbid, but merely that the scruples of delicacy and propriety... ought to yield to the more solid and natural sense of the public interest. It is not on the taking of a legal and constitutional step, to prevent an atheist in Religion and a fanatic in politics from getting possession of the helm of the State. You, Sir, know in a great degree the Anti-Federal party, but I fear that you do not know them as we do. ’Tis a composition indeed of very incongruous materials, but all tending to mislead some of the members of the government by depriving it of its due energies, others of them to a Revolution after the manner of Buonaparte. ... The calling of the Legislature will have for object the choosing of Electors by the people in districts. This (as Pennsylvania will do nothing) will insure a majority of votes in the United States for a Federal candidate. This measure will not fail to be approved by all the Federal Party; while it will no doubt be condemned by the opposite. As to its intrinsic nature it is justified by unequivocal reasons of public safety. The reasonable part of the world will, I believe, approve it. ...—Corresp. and Pub. Pap. of John Jay, IV: 270-72. Jay endorsed this letter: "Proposing a measure for party purposes, which I think it would not become me to adopt."—Ibid., IV: 274 (footnote). Gray, Scudder, writes to the President in behalf of Federalists in Congress," on the same day, and also suggests convening the legislature for the purpose mentioned by Hamilton.—Ibid., IV: 273.

John Campbell (see Ja 5, 1792) again applies to the trustees of the Lutheran Church for a lease of “the burial Church in the Broadway," and his petition is referred to the vestry. At the same meeting it was resolved "that the Church yard in the Broadway be enclosed, partly with a stonewall and a boardfence in a decent manner."—Lutheran Min. (MS). See Jl 8.

Daniel Phoenix, city treasurer, offers the American Museum for sale. His advertisement reads: "To be Sold, the collection of curiosities made by Gardiner Baker, deceased, formerly exhibited in the Exchange, and at present in the building erected for the Panorama in Greenwich-street. ... By an agreement with some of the members of the Tammany Society [see Je 25, 1793], the late Gardiner Baker has bound himself in an obligation, under the penalty of 10 pounds each, to grant to them their wives and children privilege of visiting the said museum [free] from expense; it will therefore he sold subject to this condition: The building in which these articles are at present, was the property of the widow, and any damage or loss to the annual subscription will be sold repaid to her for the remainder of the term ... if not previously disposed of it will be sold at auction on the premises at 11 o’clock in the forenoon."—Com. Adv., My 10, 1800; descrip. of Pl. 95-b, III: 384. The museum was sold to W. L. Waldron (see S 15).

On March 17, the surviving trustees of the proprietors of the “late Negro burial Ground” [see Je 27, 1796] stated in a memorial to the common council (as had previously been done on May 27, 1799) that they were ready to convey to the city the “Gore of Land at the Corner of Broad Way & Chambers Street,” adjoining the northerly side of the almshouse yard, in exchange for “the Conveyance to be made by this Board to the said Trustees.” It was ordered that the conveyance from this board be performed accordingly.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 548-49, 615. The property described is conveyed to the board releases "of all the Ground to the South of Chambers Street," the board approves the draft of a release to them of "the Ground on the North side of the said Street and also of three certain Lots in the vicinity" (described in committee reports on June 27 (q.v.) and July 19, 1796), and orders that this release be sealed, and that the mayor subscribe to this for the purpose of building vaults at a price not less than $25 for a single vault.—Proc. of the Trustees (MS), Vol. II. For vaults built and sold, if any, vide ibid.

The common council permits the managers of the "State Road Lottery" to use "the Great Court Room" (common council chamber) for the drawing of the lottery.—M. C. (1784-1831), II: 625. See also D 10.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church authorise the committee of repairs to dispose of the ground in front of the old church and the property belonging to the purpose of building vaults at a price not less than $25 for a single vault.—Proc. of the Trustees (MS), Vol. II. For vaults built and sold, if any, vide ibid.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND


10 The mayor presents to the common council a warrant of the state auditor on the state treasurer to pay, to the order of the common council, the sum of $12,865 to defray various outstanding debts for the fortifications. An order on the state treasurer, signed by the mayor, is still arranged to pay this amount to Ald. Bogert, to be by him applied to discharge the accounts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 634.

11 The rapidity with which the Manhattan Water works in this city go on, is worthy of remark—already six miles of pipes are laid through the principal streets—and upwards of four hundred houses are supplied with water.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv. Je 11, 1804. See, further, Jl 6, 1805.

13 The Temple of the Sun... as represented in Kotzebue’s tragedy of Pizarro,” with a number of other elaborate fireworks, is advertised to be shown at the Vanwinkle Garden (Delacroix’s) on this evening. The notice adds: “No Light on the Barn, No Exhibition.”—Daily Adv., Je 11, 1804.

On June 30, a “Patent Federal Balloon, or, Vertical Aerial Coaches,” was advertised at this garden by the patentee, Phineas Parlier. Here, “Valets-dinamiers may experience a restoration of Health, the motion being highly approved of by the faculty, and persons in health may receive the pleasure of being transported in a safe and easy Carriage 1500 feet per minute, nearly 20 miles an hour, slower if they choose. They have a variety of Landscapes frequently in the world, and alternate views of the Waters of the East and North-Rivers, of the City of New-York, and the neighbouring Villages.—Eight persons take seats at a time...” —Ibid., Jl 2, 1800.

The area covered by this Vanwinkle is indicated in an ad. of a house for rent “in Mary street, opposite the east end of Mr. Delacroix’s Garden,” showing that the garden extended eastward as far as Mary St.—Daily Adv., Jl 17, 1800. See, further, Jl 4, 1800.

14 Napoleon defeats the Austrians at Marengo, and comes into possession of the whole of northern Italy.

18 Trinity vestry agrees to give for the support of the charity school the “Lands & bounded on the south by Rector Street in length 172 feet—by Greenwich Street in the west 108 feet 10 inches—by Lots No. 25, and No. 3, on the North and by Lumber Street on the East, including the Charity School House and Grounds now appropriated to its use.”—Trin. Min. (M.S.).

15 Mayor Varick lays before the common council a letter from Dr. Saml Mitchill, professor of natural history, chemistry, and agriculture, at Columbia College, “in which he recommends the use of Lime Stone in the erection of Buildings & paving Streets in this City, in preference to the Heath Stone.” The board ordered that it be printed, and that Dr. Mitchill be thanked.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 636. See also Ag 18.

16 The report of the committee on a plan for the government of the almshouse is read in the common council, and consideration of it is postponed until the second Monday of July. The original report, a lengthy document, is preserved in metal file No. 20, city clerk’s record-room. It is ordered to be printed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 639. See, further, O 6.

23 Joshua Isaacs, president of the board of trustees of the Congregation of Shearith Israel, writes to the common council requesting that, inasmuch as a recent city ordinance deprives this congregation of the privilege of burying in their own cemetery the bodies of such of their members as die of pestilential disorders, “and as the religious customs of the Jews forbid them to bury their dead in the same cemeteries with those of other denominations,” they ask that part of the potter-field “may be separated from the rest and granted to them, so that they may fence in and partition the same as a burying ground for the exclusive use of their own Congregation.”—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk’s record-room. The common council the petition is “read & postponed.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 641.

A petition dated June 14 comes before the common council, signed by residents in Front St. near the Fly Market, complaining that the street is “almost continually shut by Market Women, Cookley Boys, Coffee tents, &c., and that this injures their business. They ask their removal to the upper part of the market, or “that they may be so arranged that the avenue may at all times be open for Carts & Passengers.”—From the original MS., to metal file No. 20, city clerk’s record-room. The board refers it to the committee on the Fly Market.—See endorsement on ibid.; also M. C. C. June 30 (1784-1831), II: 641. The committee’s report, also endorsed on the petition, dated June 30, expresses the hope “that all such persons as are commonly denounced hucksters and stand below the lower Meat Market of the Fly Market be removed, and that the clerk of the Market provide them with stands opposite the Meat Market.” An advertisement reads: “The American Museum Revived. The Museum will be open for public inspection on the 4th July next at No 226 Greenwich street.”—Am. Cit., Je 30, 1800. See S 15.

The royal assent is given to the act of union of Great Britain and Ireland.—Ann. Reg. (1800), 23.

14 The fourth of July expenses are $10,000 for ringing of bells, $158 for the public dinner (served by Jos. Tyler), and $157-55 for gunpowder.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 643, 644, 645.

At Delacroix’s Vauxhall (see Jl 13) the day is celebrated with cannon-firing, fireworks, and the display of an allegorical structure, in honour of Washington, called the “Temple of Memory” (80 ft. front, 40 ft. high, and 150 ft. in circumference), as well as a large model of Mount Vernon (20 ft. high, 25 ft. long, illuminated with hundreds of coloured lamps).—Daily Adv., Jl 2, 1800. See also programmes of fireworks, etc. here, in Daily Adv., Ag 13, 1803; My 26, Je 18, 1801; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv. Mt 5 and 7, 1801.

At Corre’s Mount Vernon Garden, elaborate fireworks, as well as busts and figures imported from Europe, are advertised to be shown.—Daily Adv., Jl 2, 1800.

The tavern-keeper, announces that he has removed from “the Circus Coffee House, Greenwich street” to “the Bunch of Grapes, No. 11 Nassau street, near the Federal Hall.”—Daily Adv., Jl 5, 1800. See Mr 30, 1803; O 22, 1806.

“On July 2nd, the vestry referred matter to trustees.—Ibid. See also Vol I, p. 450.

A summer theatre is to be opened on this day at Joseph Corre’s Mount Vernon Garden with a performance of “Miss in Her Tors,” or the Medley of Lovers.” Corre “has engaged several principal performers belonging to the [Park] Theatre, and proposes to exhibit Theatrical Entertainments, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.”—Daily Adv., Jl 9, 1800. Regarding Corre, see Dunlap, Hist. of Am. Theatre (1832), 277-79. Also see Sonneck, Early Opera in Am., 106-7. The theatre was at the north-west corner of Broadway and Leonard St.—L. M. R. K., III: 985.

“The place late Abraham Morter’s known by the name of Richmond Hill” is offered for lease. “The tenant will have the use of a large and spacious ice-house well filled...”—Am. Cit., Jl 9, 1800. See N 5, 1801.

A curious balloon is thus advertised: “The Great Mustapha, or, a Wonderful Arrocastatique Machine in the Shape of A Giant, Thirty feet high, dressed in a Turkish Habit, is to be seen at the Old Ball Alley, No. 247 Broadway, till the end of the month, when it is to be raised in the air, the same way as a Balloon.”—Daily Adv. Jl 1, 1800.

“Proposals will be received until the 20th inst. for caulking, paying, and painting the Parapet at Fort Jay, Governor’s Island, in the following manner, viz., The top to be caulked, seams paid [covered] with pitch, or coat of tar, and one of tar and Spanish brown, and to be rough cast, with a clean gravelly sand. The inner side to be paid with two coats, the last a lead colour: The outside to be paid also with two coats, the last a grass green; and the Pickets to be painted a Spanish brown. ... [Signed] Ebenezer Stevens, Agt. War Department.”—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jl 12, 1800.
1802.— .

East river, and possesses the advantage of a perpetual tide, which runs through it with rapidity, and renders it cool, fresh and salutary.

The committee of leases of Trinity Church is empowered "to treat with the Vestry of the Lutheran Congregation for the purchase of a strip of ground at the Corner of Broadway and Rector Street. . . ."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See Ag 13.

The vestry of Trinity also empowers the committee for the purchase of organs for St. George's and St. Paul's Churches "to furnish from Great Britain Organs for each of the said Churches.

"Ibid.

The common council agrees that "the neighborhood be permitted to erect a Market House of forty feet wide & twenty feet long in Breninos [Spring] Street, west of Greenwich Street, provided the proprietors of the Lots on each side extend the Breach of the said Feet to eighty feet."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 643, 644. Cf. De Vor, Market Book, 375-76. The market was built on Spring St., between Greenwich and Washington Sts. and was called the Spring Street Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 959. See O 27.

The common council passes an ordinance to pave Broadway from "the present pavement" to Leonard St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 684.

"Butchers in the Fly Market petition the common council for permission to bring into the market, at their own expense, the water from "the Manhattan Water Works, for the purpose of making pickles and cleaning the said Market."—From the original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 643.

The common council of "the Church of the African Society" (see Mr 21) is to be laid at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts.—Am. Cit., Ji 29, 1800. This society is the Zion African Methodist Episcopal congregation which was organized in 1796. The church was taken down in 1820 (g.v.), and a larger one erected on the same site.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches of N. Y., 321. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

Aug.


The common council determines that "to continue Rector Street of its breadth to the Broadway [a] parcel of the Ground appertaining to the old Lutheran Church & now belonging to the United German Lutheran Church is required," and orders that street commissioners "treat with the Proprietors of the Ground so required as to the Price to be given for the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 647. See S 8.

The common council receives another communication from Dr. Mitchell (see Je 23), this time regarding sinks and privies, and again the bond orders that it be published for the information of the citizens. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 649.

According to a petition of this date, the market at the foot of Catharine St. (see Ag 19, 1799, and Ap 14, 1800) was "now Building."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 649. On Dec. 29, a payment of $4,921.54 was made for this market.—Ibid., II: 664.

Joseph Corre, "intending to retire from public business," offers the "Mount Vernon Theatrical Garden" (see Ji 9) for sale. He says: ", . . . the street [Leonard] when regulated will raise the garden from 12 to 20 feet above the level of the streets, all around, which will form a proper Mount . . . the main Street [Broadway] is now paving to the very corner of the street which will render the walk much easier; there is a well of good water as good as any in the City."—Daily Adv., Ag 29, 1800. See My 28, 1801.

On examining sealed proposals, the common council awards the care of the public slips and wharfs to Alexander Mowatt, who entered a bid (in behalf of Jotham Post) of $12,010 per annum from Sept. 1, 1800, to May 1, 1802.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 650-52. Post immediately asked permission to transfer the contract to Moses and Daniel Coe, but the board voted against releasing him from his bargain, and Post gave the necessary bond (ibid., II: 662, 664).

Dr. James Tillary makes a report to the public concerning the health of the city. He says: "It has been rumoured over the city, that the yellow fever exists about the Ship-Yards, particularly near George-street. . . . It is very true that the neighborhood of the Ship-yards, and in some other parts of the City, there have been several pretty severe cases of the common remitting bilious fever, which this season never fails to produce; but as far as I have heard, there has been but one death.

"We have reached the first of September without much cause of alarm, and there is good ground to hope, that a merciful Providence intends to shield us this year, from the pestilence we have so much cause to dread."—Spectator, S 3, 1800. See also Medical Repository (1801), IV: 207. See O 30.

The street commissioners inform the common council that they have conferred with the trustees of the United German Lutheran Churches relative to their ground in "the head of Rector Street" (see Ag 15), and that "the said Trustees are willing to dispose of a sufficient quantity of their ground to widen Rector Street to the same width as the Street of Trinity Church," and agree as to the price. "The land desired is "Eleven feet in width, commencing in the rear nine feet four inches in front on Broadway and ninety seven feet six inches in length on each side." The commissioners suggest that the board "have recourse to the Law on that Subject."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 653. The original MS. report is in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. On Oct. 29, a jury awarded the Lutheran Church $1,000 for the land.—Lutheran Min. (M.S.), under Mr 9, Je 30, and S 2, 1821. On May 18, 1801, the common council paid $1,500 to "The Corporation of the United German Lutheran Churches in the City of New York" for the Ground taken of them to widen Rector Street agreeable to certain Proceedings had on the 29th Oct last in the Mayors Court of this City.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 738.

There is read to the common council a petition dated Aug. 26, 12, and signed by 51 petitioners, beginning with Elizabeth Mannell, and including Aug. Van Cortlandt, Alex. Macomb, Jacobus Dyckman, A. Hamilton, James Beekman, J. Schieffelin, and others, which states that they, and the public in general, "suffer great Inconvenience, and Danger, from the public Road, as it now runs between the nine & ten Mile Stones, through the Land of Doct. Samuel Bradburth, ascending that very difficult & dangerous Hill [on Harlem Heights], being the only direct Way of Communication for the State at large to the City." They believe "there can be a more easy & safe Road made for public Convenience . . . that the Road may be altered greatly for the better by passing up on the west Side of the Valley, where a Sufficiency of Land can be purchased for a Road, & made & kept in Repair at less Expense, than the present one."—From the original MS, in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 653.

The street commrs, to whom this was referred, reported on Oct. 6 in favour of the petition, stating that Dr. Bradburth would take $1000 for the ground through which the road would pass.—Original MS. in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. Cf. Ap 1, 1799.

The committee on Sam. Blackwell's petition relative to establishing a ferry and laying out a road at Hora's Hook (see N 18, 1799), reports "that they have Caused a Survey to be made agreeable to a plan herewith presented," also that they have interviewed proprieers concerning the purchase of the ground, and, as they cannot agree upon a price with them, they recommend submitting the question to a jury. The road description, which is entered in the minutes, shows that the road is to begin at the East River at high-water mark, 15 ft. north of Archibald Gracie's boundary line. condemnation proceedings (to borrow the modern term for the legal proceeding) are initiated to ascertain the value of the land.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 663-64. Regarding the ferry, see ibid., II: 739, 737-38. On May 18, 1804, 5775 was paid to Arham Good Will, and $5,000 to the devoise of Nicholas Cruger's for the road rights.—Ibid., II: 738. On Aug. 3 of that year, the board ordered the street commrs to "immediately proceed to open & make the said Road."—Ibid., III: 15. On Aug. 17, the board
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1800 refused to consent to an alteration in the road, on Mrs Cruger’s Sept. petition; but on Sept. 14 ordered the street com’rs to determine by survey whether “the new road to Horns book” should be altered—3rd., III: 18, 26.

11 Wm. C. Thompson (see D 6, 1796) offers for sale “A part of the Tea Water Pump, consisting of Ten Twelfths of the whole. The whole property consists of 3 lots of Ground, each 120 by 25 feet, with the Pump and Houses.”—Am. Cmt., S 11, 1800.

15 Jonathan Dayton and Aaron Ogden having requested permis-sion to erect a wharf or pier on the west side of the Whitehall Slip for the exclusive use of the Staten Island and Elizabeth-town ferry-boats, the common council agrees to a committee report which states “That this slip from its local Situation Seems to be the natural point of Communication with Staten Island, Elizabeth Town and many other parts of New Jersey, and is the only Landing place for the Ferry Boats from those places, but from its present unimproved State Horses and Carriages Committee be to allow these Boats except at high Water, and their Numerous Passengers some old and infirm and Women and Children, are not unfreq-ually in bad and windy weather obliged to Climb across the Decks of Several Vessels loaded with Hay and other Lumber to get out and into these Ferry Boats—Your Committee therefore recommend that a Peir be built from the inner part of the White Slip out into the River adjoining of the Battery, and for a plan made by Robert Valentine and now laid before the Board, which will likewise give very Considerable Accommodation, to the River Crafts and the many Boats that are Constantly Communicating with the Shipping in the lower Harbour—Mr. Ryers and Mr. Crane have both Offered to build this Peir at their own expense Provided the Corporation will give them a Lease thereof for Twenty-one years, but Your Committee are of opinion that the Various Public Accommodations that this Peir will afford are too important for the Corporation to put it out of their Power and Control.

There are thirteen Elizabeth Town and Staten Island Ferry Boats Mr. Crane who has Leased the five former for three Years, Offers thirty Dollars for each Boat per Annum for the Accommodations and Services in the Peir and Street and will afford him, and the owners of the Staten Island Boats will probably pay about half that Sum for each Boat of theirs.” The board orders that the committee “take Measures for obtaining Proposals to build the said Pier on Contract.”—M. G. C. (1784–1813), II: 647, 654.

In a petition to the common council, dated Aug. 12, Jacob Hansen, Henry Siegler, Philip Webbers, Jacob Shute, John Hopper, and Andrew Shute offered the following appeal: “That your Peti-tioners being residents, with sundry others, in the Seventh Ward, at or near the district called Bloomingdale, finding it inconvenient to attend public worship in the City at such a distance, and observ-ing that many, in consequence of that inconvenience, neglect such worship altogether; have a desire of erecting a Church for the accommodation of themselves and their neighbours. That, as they are in a situation and the buildings in the Ward are not eligible for this purpose, they have concluded, the spot where the cross-road over Jackson-bergh, near the four mile stone, meets the middle road, would be most central and best meet the wishes and convenience of the neighbourhood.

That, as this ground belongs to the Corporation and now lays in common and unimproved, your Petitioners, . . . take the liberty to request that so much of that land as will suffice for erecting a Church and School house and laying out a Cymetry, may be granted to them as Trustees for the purpose, as it is probably an object of growing importance for the City in general to have extensive burial grounds provided at a competent distance, your petitioners humbly suggest, whether it would not be proper to have the Cymetry ample spacious and large.

That your petitioners engage to release the ground to the Corporation of the said Church, which is intended to be of the denomination of the Dutch reformed Church, as soon as the same shall be organized, . . .”—From the original MS. in metal file No. 10, city clerk’s record-room. After reading the petition, the common council resolves “that the public Grounds which remain under me, be reserved for the same purposes & there-fore that it would be inexpedient to grant the prayer of the said Petition.”—M. G. C. (1784–1813), II: 655. The first “Hansen-ville” church was erected in 1814 (q. v.).

W. I. Waldron offers for sale “the American Museum consisting of a valuable collection of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, to-gether with a great number of excellent Paintings—the lease of the lot on which the same present stands, and also the building.”—Am. Cmt., S 15, 1800.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church order that “The Rail-fence in the front of the Old Church he made new . . .”—Proc. of the Trustees (MS.), Vol. II.

Hugh Gaine, in a petition to the common council, acting for a number of inhabitants of Greenwich St. in the Seventh Ward, asks permission “to erect a Market on his ground opposite Leonard Luxperand’s, Esq. in the said Ward, upon the same Terms, and under the same Restrictions they have done to those that have lately applied to them for the like Favour.”—From the original MS., in metal file No. 20, city clerk’s record-room; M. C. C. (1784–1811), I: 566. See Jl 22 and O 27.

Representatives of France and the United States sign at Paris a convention by which peaceful relations between the two countries are restored (see Je 13, 1798); the treaty of 1783 is annulled, and all spoliation claims of American citizens against France are post-poned. On Feb. 18, 1801, the U. S. senate ratified the convention after expunging the article regarding spoliation claims and limiting the treaty to eight years. Bonaparte signed it on July 31, 1801, with the proviso that the elision of the second article should be made by referral to the article related. The senate also agreed to this, and the United States thus assumed France’s obligations to American citizens.—

Laws of U. S., 7th cong, 2nd sess., sec. 19–xlviii; Avery, Hist. of U. S., VII: 214–16. “The claims for indemnity thus involving upon the United States, known as the French Spoliation Claims, have been from that day to this the subject of frequent report and discussion in Congress.”—Winson, VII: 367 (footnote). See also D 1, 1872.


The common council adopts extensive “Rules for the Government of the Alms-House” (seeJe 23). The board ordered, on Jan. 12, 1801, that 300 copies of the rules be printed. One of these was sent to the board and was to be attached to the entry in the minutes, which records the adoption of the rules.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), II: 661– 73, 700.

“there are upwards of 50 three-story houses, and nearly the same number of two-story, now building in this City, a striking proof of the growing popularity of New York.”—Spectator, O 8, 1800.

Richard Crosby begins a course of lectures and experiments in aerostation at the Adams Hotel, William St. On Oct. 27, he launched a balloon from Mount Vernon Gardens.—Daily Ado., O 14, 30, 1800.

A pamphlet entitled Letter from Alexander Hamilton concerning the Public Conduct and Character of John Adams, Esq., President of the United States, appears. This reviews Adams’s public life from the commencement, denouncing the man without a “fortunate foibles of a vanity without bounds, and a jealousy capable of discoloring every object,” and strongly criticizes his administration, particularly his French policy.—See copy in N. Y. P. L. and Hammond, Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y. to 1840, I: 147–52. “The plan of Hamilton was to print it privately and send copies to men whose good will and influence were necessary to secure Pinckney’s election to the presidential chair. But his scheme was defeated, for scarcely had the printer put the pamphlet in type when a copy was procured from the office, carried to Burr, extracts prepared, and sent off at once to the chief Democratic newspapers in the States.”—McMaster, Hist. of People of the U. S., II: 594–5. Adams took no public notice of the pamphlet, but Noah Webster and a number of others issued answers to it.

For a list of some of these replies, see ibid., II: 597.

The common council orders “that the Market House lately 27 erected between Greenwich Street & the River in the 6th Ward [see Jl 21] be called & known by the Name of Greenwich Market.”—M. C. C. (1784–1813), II: 677. However, the market was generally called the “Spring Street Market.”—De Voe, Market Bills, 375. See also a public Sey market, S 519.

“The Floating Engines,” long expected (see Ja 18, 1797), have arrived from England, in charge of the “gentleman [Mr. Howell] who went from this place to superintend the manufacturing of the same.” Two engines, “on an entire new plan, on carriages with
CRONLGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1801

A manuscript survey of the Collect Pond, made this year by Charles Loss, C.S., is reproduced and described in Vol. I, Pl. 58a. This is the earliest survey of the Pond and its immediate surroundings which has been found, although Valentine’s Manual for 1856 contains a reproduction of an interesting sketch, drawn from memory by David Grim, showing the Pond and its immediate vicinity in 1742. See also descpr. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III.

During this year, the grounds of the New York Hospital were "inclosed with a brick wall and converted into gardens for the accommodation and benefit of convalescent patients."—Account. N. York Hosp. (1804, 4, 4, 5; 1805, 5, 3), preserved in N. Y. H. S.; descript. of Pl. 88, III: 571.

The common council ordered that the clerk "negotiate a purchase, on behalf of this Board, of the eight Lots of Ground belonging to Lewis Pintard & which project into the public burying Ground in the 7th Ward, at the price of one thousand Dollars."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), II: 689.

1805

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ance of Public Patronage to the Shakspeare Gallery." He stated—

"That the Prints and Paintings in this collection are already very valuable." It was at "11 Park."—N. T. Directory, 1801-2. For description of the gallery, see My 24, 1800.

4 - The building in 1808 and 1809, three hotels, of occasional local prominence in the news of the day, were Matthews Hotel, No. 34 Nassau St. (see N. T. Eve. Post, D 5, 1801; N. T. Herald, My 12, 1804); Coon's Tavern in John St., where the annual election of governors for the N. Y. Lying-in Hospital was held in 1803 (see N. T. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Mr 30, 1803); and Raper's Tavern, on the Bowery Road, where the butchers met as an organized society (see N. T. Herald, Ja 30, 1809).

- In about this year, Wm. Charles, a Scotch engraver and publisher, came to New York. He "engraved in line, stipple, and in aquatint; but he is best known by his series of caricatures chiefly of events connected with the War of 1812 or with local politics." He removed to Philadelphia about 1816.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel, i. 45. See also Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, III: 289.

- In this year, Buffalo, N. Y. was founded by the Holland Land Co. It was at first called "New Amsterdam," but later assumed its present name.—Smith, Hist. of Buffalo and Erie Co., III: 13-23; Ketchum, Hist. of Buffalo, 143 et seq.

A committee of the Manhattan Co. applies to the common council to lay "the Right to the fresh Water Pond," and the board appoints a committee to confer with them.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 694. See, further, Mr 25.

- The common council passes an ordinance for filling up and raising Greenwich St. with wholesome earth "from the end of the present Pavement to the Bridge at Bastilles Killieket" before March 15—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 694.

- Jos. Delacroix, on offering his Vauxhall, at 111 (now 126) Broadway (the site of the Equitable Building), for sale or rent, describes it as having "two stores in front." The house is "31 1-2 feet front, 146 deep, and two stories high, connected with a long building that two stories more might be raised upon it with very little expense." There is "a fine garden with fruit trees—a new stone cistern, a very large ice-house; and a large room in the rear of the garden, 26 feet deep, and 37 1-2 front." He gives terms of payment.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ja 9, 1805.

- The place was not sold, however. Although Delacroix was carrying on his second Vauxhall, on the Bayard place, farther up Broadway (see L. M. R. K., III: 981; and My 1, Jl 4, 1798; Jl 4, D 7, 1799; Ap 14, etc., 1800), he continued in possession and operation of the first at 126 Broadway as a large, garden, conservatory, florist, distillery, and retail store (see D 7, 1799; Ap 14, 1800). On June 6, 1801, he established the firm of Jos. Delacroix & Son "in the Confectionary business" here.—Daily Adv., Je 6, 1801. The next year, he added to his stock at this address "genuine beautifying Perfumery, the most in vogue in Europe."—Ibid, D 18, 1802.

- Delacroix had established his third Vauxhall on the Astor property, near the present Astor Place (see Je 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5, 25, Jl 4, 1805), he again offered his property at 112 Broadway for sale.—See Jl 24, 1805.

- The common council adopts a committee report which recommends that the proprietors of lots on South St., between Whitehall St. and the Fly Market, be required to build fifteen piers before Nov. 1, 1802. These piers are considered "of the first importance to the Commercial Interest of this City, more especially as the Corporation have caused the permanent Line within that Space to have been Completed and thereby have Deprived the Shipping of the Accomodation they heretofore had at the Old Piers." The exact position of each pier is prescribed. The order requires that each shall be 160 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, "and to be formed by three Blocks or Butments of thirty feet each and three Bridges of the same Size," and that they shall be declared in the grants to be "Publick Highways and Subject to the future Ordinances of Corporation as the Public Streets of the City now are."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 698-99. On Feb. 23, the board appointed a committee to report "the most proper manner for effecting the Measure."—Ibid, III: 712. On June 1 (q. v.), an ordinance was passed for building the piers.

- The "Committee of Federal Freeholders of the City of New York" sends a letter to Gov. Jay upon his intended retirement from public life. The letter states in part: "To attempt to retrace the variety of arduous and honorable exertions which have marked your public career, would be an office to which we do not feel ourselves equal. Neither does it require our testimony to record, what will ever find an indelible memorial in the minds and hearts of the enlightened and just, that in the great events which accom plished the American Revolution, you were among the most conspicuous. . . . The part you acted in forming the constitution of the State, and in promoting the adoption of the National Government, the important treaty which terminated the controversy for independence, and the Convention which lately preserved your Country from being involved in another perilous war . . . are a few of the many Acts that bear witness to the truths we have mentioned."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 286-87. On Jan. 27, Jay sent an appreciative answer to the letter.—Ibid, IV: 288-89.

On reading a letter from Thomas Morris to the mayor on the subject of Compensation to Major L'Enfant for his Services in planning & rebuilding the City Hall for the accommodation of Congress agreeable to the Resolution of this Board on the 12th October 1789 (q. v.), the common council determines that "on Major L'Enfant's making Application himself the same would be taken into consideration."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 701. This action was probably promted by L'Enfant's refusal to accept, in 1790 (q, v., My 14), the 10 acres of Common Land. See, further, Je 8, 1805.

"We learn that many Century Sermons have been lately preached, recapitulating the principal events of the Century lately closed. These, when published, will be valuable additions to our stock of materials for a history of the United States."—Com. Adv., Ja 19, 1801.

The first parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland meets in London. The king's address was delivered on Feb. 2.—Ann. Reg. (1801), 42, 207-8.

Dr. Samuel Miller addresses a petition to the legislature asking it to make measures for the translation of the Dutch records (see Ja 22, 1800) "at the expense of the State."—Assem. Papers, vi: 283. For the legislature's action, see Mr 25.

Five Indian chiefs, four Senecas and one Tuscorora, accompanied by their interpreter, arrive in New York on their way to Washington. They left the city on the 30th.—Com. Adv., Ja 26, 1805.

Following the board's decision of Jan. 19 (q. v.), P. Charles L'Enfant presents a memorial, dated Jan. 23, to the common council in which he says that in 1789 he was "planned & superintended the making of various alterations, Additions & Improvements to the & to the Building called the City Hall . . . so as to fit it for the reception & accommodation of Congress."

"That the Edifice as so altered & improved met with the general approbation of Congress, of the then Officers of your Corporation, & of the Citizens at large, & was considered as a work ornamental, & reputable to the city.—That the execution of the plan required great attention & exertion on the part of your Memorialist as the time for accomplishing the object was short."

"That the Corporation, besides an expression of its sense of the Services of your Memorialist, pass'd a resolution for granting him Ten Acres of the Corporation City property as a compensation for the same [see O 12, 1789]."

"That your Memorialist has never receiv'd the grant intended, or any remuneration for the services upon which the occasion, which he has stated.

"That a change of situation which has reduced him to the greatest pecuniary distress obliges him to depart from his original intentions on the subject and address himself to the justice of your honorable Body for realizing to him a competent reward for his exertions."

"That if the Lots shall have been otherwise dispos'd of he is willing to accept in lieu of them such an equivalent as to your body shall appear reasonable & just.—Nor can he doubt that in your honor & liberality will be found a sure pledge to him for the success of an application founded upon the basis of unquestionable right, and recommended by a situation every way entitled to sympathy."

"For which your Memorialist will be happy to make his sincere acknowledgments."—From the original MS., in metal file No. 25, city clerk's record-room.

On reading the petition, the common council resolves to allow
Maj. L'Enfant offered $790 "in full discharge of all further claims against this Board for or on Account of his said Services," and directs the mayor to issue his warrant accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 703-4. See, further, F 16.

Feb. 7 The new City Tavern, at 115 Broadway, is again offered for sale (see, F 8, 1809). This time, the notice adds: "If not previously disposed of, it will be sold at public auction at the Tontine Coffee House on the first Tuesday in March next."—Com. Adv., F 7, 1801.

At the same time, it was in active operation as a hotel. It was the meeting-place of the Federalists (Daily Adv., F 19 and Ap 13, 1801), and the scene of concert and ball (Com. Adv., F 18, 1801).

A map of the Fresh Water Pond (the "Collect"), and of adjacent streets and lots, bears this date. It is filed as map No. 152 in the "Topographical Bureau" (formerly "Bureau of Design and Survey") in borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.; and is reproduced as PL 38-a, Vol. I. See reference to it under Mr. 25.

The electoral votes are counted in the house of representatives, with the following results: Thomas Jefferson, 73; Aaron Burr, 73; John Adams, 65; Charles Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 1. The house thereupon begins to ballot to determine which of the two highest candidates shall be president. The Republicans vote for Jefferson and the Federalists for Burr, with the result that eight states (including New York) are found to be for the former, six for the latter, and two divided. Nine being necessary for a choice, the vote stands without change upon the second ballot. On the third ballot the Federalists finally gave in, and Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot by the votes of ten states.—Annals of Cong., 6th cong., 1022-34.

The common council orders that the road committee take measures for the completion of the old stone masts on the Post Road from the city hall to Kingsbridge, and to set up new stone masts in the present three-mile stone up the middle of the road, and across Benson's Creek to Cole's Bridge across Harlem River.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 708. See also L. M. R. K., III: 960-61.

"On reading a letter from Elias Kane to the Clerk covering a letter from Major L'Enfant to Mr. Kane, in which the Major signifies his unwillingness to accept the Allowance made him by this Board the 26th Ulto. 3d for his services in planning & directing the Improvements to the City Hall for the accommodation of Congress in 1789 & requesting this Board to reconsider the subject & make him a greater Allowance," the board determines "not to reconsider the subject."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 709. See, further, Ap 17, 1820.

Francis Childs and Sarah, his wife, convey to the United States for the purpose of being used as a public property.—House Ex. Doc., 41st cong., 33 sess., No. 15, pp. 4-5.

Mar. 4 The Baptist meeting-house in Gold St., established in 1760 (q.v., Mr. 14), is removed.—Benedict, A Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denom. (1813), I: 540; Life of Spencer Huntington Cane, by his son (1806), 249. The new one built there was opened on May 2, 1822.—N. Y. Ed. Post, My 1, 1822. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928.

"It is said that an attempt is to be made in Congress for the temporary removal of the seat of Government, and that New-York is contemplated as the place of removal."—Com. Adv., Mr 3, 1801. On March 4, announcement was made that "The idea of removing the seat of government from the city of Washington has been relinquished."—Ibid., Mr 4, 1801.


The Republicans of New York City hold a celebration in honour of the auspicious occasion. The Federalist papers make no mention of this, but a Republican newspaper thus describes it: "The day was ushered in by the discharge of 16 cannon from the Battery, and the ringing of bells. Early in the day the colors of a principal part of the persons in the harbor were hiasted. At ten o'clock the artillery and principal uniform companies met at the Battery, where they formed a procession, the rear of which was composed of a great number of respectable citizens, and proceeded up Broadway to the Presbyterian Brick Church, where the military divided and presented arms, while the citizens passed and took their seats, during the whole scene of a hand and a band. At twelve o'clock the artillery at the Battery again fired, and was immedi-ately followed by a salute from the fort at Governor's Island; after which the Essex frigate... fired 16 guns, which were succeeded by the same number from the U. S. brig Richmond. After the oration, the military again formed, and proceeded down Beekman street, into Pearl street, thence up Wall street, to the City Hall, down Broad street, and through Beaver street to the Battery, where they paraded, fired a feu de joie and dismissed to partake of an entertainment prepared by Messrs. Adams, Maturin and Spier;..."—The day closed with a discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells."—Am. Crit., Mr 5, 1801. See also M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 717-18.


On a representation by the street commissioners, the common council decides to bear the expense of filling in the west side of "the Causeway opposite the Meadow Ground of Mr. Anthony Lisenard," which, by the present regulation of Greenwich St., "will become in a dangerous Situation."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 715.

At the same time, the board orders that the street com'r's "enquire into the State of the Corporation property along the Hudson to the end that those who use it may be called on for compensation."—Ibid., II: 715-16.

The legislature, by an act "for the better support of the public buildings in the City of New York," appropriates that part of the annual sum of $12,500 for five years starting from Feb. 1, 1800.—Law of N. Y. (1801), chap. 26. On March 2, 1801 (q. v.), an act was passed to continue this donation for another five years.

The legislature passes the following resolution: "That the Secretary of this state be authorized to permit James Van Ingen to take certain volumes of the records of this state, written in the Dutch language, in succession, from the Secretary's office to his own dwelling-house, in the city of Albany, for the purpose of making such translations as in the opinion of the Comptroller, Surveyor-General, and the said James Van Ingen, shall be deemed useful in aiding the Rev. Samuel Miller in collecting materials for his history of New-York [see Ja 19, 1798, Ja 22, 1800, and Ja 23, 1801], and that legislative provision shall be made for paying the expenses attending such translations; and that the same shall be entrusted to the care of the said Samuel Miller for the term of years, in order to aid him in completing the history aforesaid; which translations shall immediately hereafter be deposited in the Secretary's office for the use of this state."—Assembly Jour. (1800-1), 221; Senate Jour. (1800-1), 94. This was the first legislative provision for the translation of part of the records at public expense. No translations, however, appear to have been made under this resolution.—Van Laet, The Translation and Publication of the MS. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of Previous Attempts at Translation (1910), 9. For the next step, see Ap 9, 1805.

The common council adopts conditions for letting out "the new Ferry from Catherine Slip to Sands Wharf at Brooklyn."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 732-21, 732. See Ap 4.

The common council orders "that the St. Commis's agree with a competent Person to take the Charge of regulating the public Clocks in this City for any Sum not to exceed $500 per Annum."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 732.

The committee appointed on Jan. 5 (q. v.) reports as follows on the Manhattan Co.'s application relative to the Collect Pond: The company has "caused a Survey to be made of the Colic & the Ground around it [see F 10] & have marked out the lines of the Ground that will be wanting for the use of the said Company as will appear by the Survey accompanying this Report;" and the committee is "of Opinion that it would be inexpedient for this Board to take any Measures on the subject; but leave it to the operation of Law." The board agrees.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), II: 722.

The legislature passes an act "for the more effectual prevention of fires and to regulate buildings in the city of New York. There are restrictions on building houses of certain construction within certain limits, and penalties for violation of this requirement. Certain earlier acts on the subject are repealed. This act relates also to the appointment and exemption of firemen.—Law of N. Y. (1801), chap. 83.

The legislature passes a police act "more effectually to discover and apprehend offenders in the city of New York." The police
Resolved that the Burying ground . . . be enclosed with wall and boards in a decent manner.

Resolved that a new vault be built at the lower end of said burying ground in lieu for the one which now will come in the Street, and of course must be taken up. Resolved that the several corps to be taken up, be carefully and in the most decent manner removed to the new vault.—Lutheran Min. (MS.).

One who has been absent from New York for ten years describes the changes he sees: "In 190 the Battery was extended by docking out into the river; the old Fort was levelled, and the Government-House erected in its place: these great improvements paved the way for others.—Mr. Watson built his elegant Houses in State street [see Pl. 56], and in 1792 [q. v.] Mr. Hammond built his first good House in the field—and, with a liberality and taste that did him honor, planted, at his own particular cost, the Park, which the Corporation immediately enclosed. In 1799 [q. v., Ap 2] the Manhattan Company was established for supplying the city with water. All the principal streets are now handsomely paved, and . . . kept clean and respectable. In 1790, few besides old houses were to be seen; they are now almost obscured by new ones.

"When I left London the common topic in conversation respecting America was, the great improvement, extent and prospect of the city of New York—O. . Beckman-street [is] not yet opened to Crane-wharf. . . Orange-street, near the Tea-Water Pump, has been opened to accommodate a Rope Walk; Banker street . . . has been opened to Pearl-street, while Beckman-street, in the busiest part of the city, is kept a standing irregularity, inconvenient to all, and a prejudice to the value of the property it would improve by passing through.

"Chelastre is another blind gut that would, by opening to Pearl-street, benefit the constitution and health of the city, as well as the proprietors of the ground. . . ."—Com. Ado, Mr 28, 1800.

"A Citizen" answering this communication on April 7, said: "It is a singular and striking paradox, that in proportion to the excess of the city's property in this city, our comforts are diminishing. Our lots are become so valuable that we quarrel with our neighbours for a quarter of an inch of ground; and we build our houses so high and so close together, that we exclude light and fresh air. In a little time if we go on in this track we shall shut out ourselves. There is not one convenient thoroughfare between the North and East river, and there is hardly one merchant in New York but sees the end of it.

"The shipping of the port increases faster than we provide docks—Why not plant mooring chains in the stream for empty vessels to make fast to?"—Ibid, Ap 7, 1801.

The legislature passes an Act to provide against infectious and pestilential Diseases. A "health-office," under the superintendence of three commissioners, is continued in N. Y. City, and the act in the health condition of the city and counties. In 1805, this act was published, with an appendix of extracts from the supplemental acts relating to the health of the city, dated April 2, 1805, Feb. 28, 1804, and March 9, 1805, together with the city ordinance which carried the act of March 9 into effect.—See Health Laws of N. Y. (1805), a copy of which is in the N. Y. T. L.

A ferry act is passed by the legislature, again forbidding anyone except the corporation of the city of New York to erect or keep a ferry between this city and Nassau Island.—Laws of N. Y. (1810), chap. 106. This was substantially re-enacted on April 21, 1819 (q. v.), amended June 15, 1822, and embodied in the revised law of 1815.— Revised Statutes, II: 355. For a thorough discussion of later legislation relating to ferries, see Hoffman's Treatise on the Estate and Rights of the Corporations, 283 et seq.

The legislature orders that "the public building erected in the city of New-York for the reception of convicts" shall be called "the State prison."—Laws of N. Y. (1801), chap. 121.

The legislature passes an Act to divide this State into counties. There are 30 in number, designated by name, with their boundaries defined.—Laws of N. Y. (1801), chap. 123. On April 7, another act was passed, "for dividing the counties of this State into towns."—Ibid, (1801), chap. 165.

The legislature passes an act authorizing the common council to "make such bye laws and orders for the better regulating and arranging with uniformity such new buildings as shall be erected for habitations or for the purposes of trade and commerce;" to regulate and alter "the streets, wharves, and slips in such manner as shall be most commodious, shipping and transportation;" to lay out "as far as the same has not already been done . . . regular streets or wharves of the width of seventy feet in front of those parts of the city which adjoin to the East river or sound and to the North or Hudsons river, and of such extent along those rivers respectively as they may think proper" and to "direct piers to be seek and completed at such distances . . . as they . . . shall think proper in front of the said streets or wharves so adjoining and extending along the said river and the said piers to be connected with the said streets or wharves by bridges."—Laws of N. Y. (1801), chap. 129.

All "true lovers of Sport" are invited to "attend at the New Circus in the Bowery, opposite Mr. Spicer's Inn, where will be . . . a most magnificent display of dogs in various events;" on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next [Ap 6, 7, and 8], precisely at 4 o'clock, p. m. on each day. The Urus and Bull will be fought alternately with the same dogs, not only to gratify the spectators, but to Convince the public, that the Urus, though far inferior to, the Bull in size, and diminutive in appearance, is greatly superior in strength, activity, mettle, and management.—Am. Cit., Ap 4, 1801. See Ap 19, 19, 1801.

The state legislature expresses its belief that "certain articles of the constitution [see Ap 20, 1777] are of doubtful construction, or have been found inconvenient in practice," and plans for the election of delegates (see Ap 25) to a constitutional convention, to assemble at Albany on Oct. 13 (q. v.). It was provided that the number of delegates to be chosen "shall be the same as the number of representatives of the several houses of assembly from the respective parts of the several counties of this State," and the purpose of the convention shall be to consider the parts of the constitution "respecting the number of senators and members of assembly . . . with power to reduce and limit the number of them;" also to determine "the true construction" of the article relating to appointments.—Laws of N. Y. (1801), chap. 159.

The common council refers to the street come's a petition from Sam. Stillwell and others for "opening a Road through Jacob Harsens Land & across the Commons." M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 724. See L. M. R. K., III: 1002 (Harsen's Road).

On opening sealed proposals, the common council accepts the offer of Townsend & Nostrand of $3,600 per annum for three years for the old ferry to Brooklyn, and that of Jonathan Titus $3,504 for the same term for the new ferry to Brooklyn (see Mr 23).


The common council orders that Ald. Carner "enclose the whole of the Piece of Land, purchased for a public burying Ground, adjoining the two Roads with a tight Board Fence." M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 725. This was the present Washington Sq. site. See Ap 10, 1797, F 18, 1799.

"Philanthropist" Sunday, May 16, 1801, published a number of the papers: Amongst the 15 amusements that have lately been offered to the public, there is none so inconsistent with the manners of the age as that of Bull or Urus baiting. . . The owner or owners of the Urus has built a large circus in the Seventh ward of this city, for the purpose of continuing those scenes of cruelty [see Ap 41] . . . It might be proper for the authority to interfere.—Am. Cit., Ap 15, 1801. See Jl 6.

The campaign for governor and lieutenant-governor of New York State commences, the following being the candidates: Republican ticket—George Clinton for governor, and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer for lieutenant-governor; Federal ticket—Stephen Van Rensselaer (the present lieutenant-governor) for governor, and James Watson for lieutenant-governor. Gen. Hamilton, in support of the Federal candidates, "has been haranguing the citizens of New York, in different wards, in his usual style of imprecation and abuse against the character of the venerable Mr. Clinton. . . ."—Centinel of Freedom (Newark, N. J.), Ap 28, 1801. The Republican ticket won.—Ibid, My 5, 12, and 19, 1801.

The census of the city and county of New York, subscribed by John T. BAINBRIDGE on this date, shows the names of heads of families; the number of free whites, male and female, in groups of ages to 10, to 16, to 26, to 45, and over 45 years; all other persons, except Indians not taxed: and slaves,—all listed separately by
wars. It shows (page 274) a total population of 60,483, for all wards, including Blackwell's, Randall's, and Miller's Islands.—

From the original MS. of the Archives of the N. Y. H. S.

The common council permits Richard Varick to make vaults and areas on the front and side "of his House he intends building on the Corner of Broadway & Robinson Streets."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 734. (One way for the student to determine with comparative certainty when a residence was built is to find through the indexes to the volumes of minutes of the common council or proceedings of the board of aldermen the dates when permits were granted to the original owner to make vaults, areas, bow-windows, fences, etc.)

Richard Varick is owner of a "Right of Soil" on the Hudson River shore, 188 ft. 6 in. wide, in the Fourth (formerly West) Ward, in front of Davy's Dock (which Dirck Davy received by city grant Oct. 14, 1745), and he now applies for the water lots in front of this "Right of Soil," agreeable to a committee report in his favor dated Oct. 12, 1795. Pending this grant, he petitions the common council for a permit "to sink Piers & build Bridges upon a range with the Corporation Wharf to the northward thereof and to form a Bason on & in front of his Right of Soil aforesaid for his own use & emendment." Granted.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), I: 734-35.

June

Deed from Anthony Lispenard & Effingham Embree of a parcel of Land for the purpose of a Street of fifty feet in breadth from Hudson Street to the Ground claimed by John Quackenbous is presented to the common council, and the board orders that it be filed and recorded.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), II: 735. The street thus established was Leonard St.—Ibid. marginal note: "L. M. R. K., June 20, 1829, On Matters." Its full text appears in the minutes hereafter. A similar request of one for a grant to treat with Mr. Quackenbous for so much of his ground as might be necessary to continue Leonard St. (so named here) to Broadway, at a width of 50 ft., instead of 40 ft. as in the Lispenard and Embree conveyance.—Ibid., II: 740. On June 11, when the street com's report, the board determined that the demised and demand by Quackenbous were too high.—Ibid., II: 747. The council in its extremely anxious state of mind, grants标题 as a measure to avoid the necessity of its committee of leases that Brannon (Spring) St. be ceded to the city, provided the city will regulate it by filling it up and digging it out without exposure to the vestry.—Trin. Min. (M.S.), M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 1. See N 16.

Trinity vestry passes a resolution "that the inner doors of the Churches under the Jurisdiction of this Corporation be in no case whatever opened for the purpose of the state or City-Elections."—Trin. Min. (M.S.) The vestry also resolves "that the Charred house belonging to Trinity Church be removed, and that the committee of repairs ... provide a suitable vault for that purpose."—Ibid.

Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to enquire as to the expediency of building another church, as also to make rigid and proper observations on the beautiful structure"—Trin. Min. (M.S.). The committee reported favorably on March 8, 1802 (p. v.). The new church became St. John's Chapel.

The common council passes an ordinance authorizing "the laying of Timber in front of the foot or side Walks, instead of Stone in all new Streets which shall hereafter be ordered to be paved."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 747.

Health Com'r Furman reports to the mayor that ships are landing more sick persons at the marine hospital than the "State Buildings at the Establishment" can accommodate; and that temporary sheds and tents have been provided. As funds allowed by the state are insufficient, the commissioners apply to the city for aid, and the board advances $1,500, expecting the legislature to repay it.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), II: 749-50.

After the sale of Fraunces Tavern, by Sam. Fraunces, on April 23, 1785 (p. v.), to Geo. Powers, a Brooklyn butcher, it was bought by Dr. Nicholas Romayne on April 30, 1795, for £2,100 (then equivalent to $5,500); and, on June 24, 1800, by John S. Moore. It is now acquired of Moore by Thos. Gardner for $7,500. Gardner's granddaughter married the Count de Dion, and it was from her, living in France, that the house was purchased, in 1904 (p. v.), by the Sons of the Revolution. It therefore remained in the Gardner family for over 100 years.—Liber Deeds, LX: 439; Drown, A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern (1919), 18. Asa Bird Gardner was not of this family, as has been believed by some writers on the subject of Fraunces Tavern. Thos. Gardner (the name
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1801 is spelled without the i) was ancestor of the Eugene Keteltas June family, and of the Thos. Gardner McCarty family (who are French 22 with an Irish name), etc.—From information supplied by Miss Jennifer Macarthy, historical expert of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

For views of Fraunces Tavern showing its various transformations, see Reports of the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. for 1904 and 1907. See also L. M. R. K., III: 978.

"John B. Coles petitions the common council for a grant of the soil from high-to-low-water mark "at his Bridge over the Harlem River," as the name was promised to him at the time he undertook to build the bridge (see N 24, 1795). The petition is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 1.

On June 29, the committee recommended that the grant be made to him "opposite to his Ground & adjoining the Bridge on Harlem River being a Distance of about six hundred feet," on condition that he convey to the city the land which runs through his land to the bridge and that he pay the quit rent of $5 agreed upon on June 13, 1796 (q.v.).—Ibid., III: 5. The engrossed grant was approved on July 20 and ordered to be signed and sealed.—Ibid., III: 10, 11.

A concert under the direction of "Mr. Hewitt" is advertised to be held on this evening at the "United States Garden, No. 233 Broadway, near the Park (in the rear of the house formerly occupied by the late Mr. Coles)"; present by Mr. Coles. —L'Oracel, June 22, 1801. This garden bore the same name in 1808, under the proprietorship of Charles Bernard.—L'Oracel, Ap 26, 1808. Hewitt appears to have been the first musical director or orchestra leader mentioned in the city's annals.—See another reference to him in Daily Advertiser, Ag 4, 1801. He was also a music publisher.—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 30, 1801.

July 4

For the 4th of July, this year, Delacroix has erected a "grand Amphitheatre" at his Vauxhall Garden on the Bayard property, "from which the whole exhibition may be seen." "No gentleman will be admitted without accompanied by a lady." Applications for seats are to be made at his store, 122 Broadway.—Daily Advertiser, Jl 4, 1801. On July 14, he sold the price of admission, 45c, would "entitle the bearer [of a ticket] to a Glass of Ice Cream, or a small Glass of Sherry."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advertiser, Jl 14, 1801. See, further, Jl 20, 1802.

Water pipes are now being laid so extensively that the common council appoints a committee "to apply to the Manhattan Co. on the subject of the bad state of the Pavement in many of the Streets occasioned by their being broken up to lay the Aqueducts and since not put in the Order they were found."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 10, 18.

"Bull-baiting, within a high enclosure on the Bowery, is complained of as a "shocking" spectacle.—Com. Advertiser, Jl 6, 1801. See also Ap 4 and 15.

The common council appropriates $1,500 to be applied toward the "opening of Belle Vue Hospital or the erection of additional Buildings on Staten Island" for the accommodation of the employees. These grants.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 8-9. On July 13, the committee in charge reported that it would be most expedient "to provide additional Accommodations at the Quarantine Ground on Staten Island."—Ibid., III: 10.

The common council resolves "that John Jay Esquire be requested to permit his Portrait to be taken and placed in the City Hall at [as] a public Testimonial of the great personal Respect and high regard this Board entertain of his distinguished Patriotism and eminent public Services."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 10.

On Aug. 3, Gov. Jay's reply to the mayor was read, and a committee was appointed to agree with a "competent Artist to "perform the Work."—Ibid., III: 15. On July 10, 1804 (q.v.), arrangements were again made for painting this, or possibly another, portrait of Jay, this time by Trumbull. The Trumbull portrait is the only one now in the city hall.

"A Panther from the Wilderness of Niagara, will be baited with eight Dogs on Thursday the 2d July, on Bunker's Hill. ... The Panther may be seen until the time of Balting at the Circus Greenwich-street."—Com. Advertiser, Jl 18, 1801. A "severe and interesting fight" between a panther and a lion was advertised to be held on Dec 25.—Am. Citizen, D 22, 1801.

In a letter to the press, a citizen suggests that the streets be swept in the evening, instead of in the morning, and that the Manhattan Co. provide water for wetting the streets before they are swept.—Com. Advertiser, Jl 21, 1801.

The corporation of the city has "actually begun" the plan of filling up all the slips on the East River, and carrying the wharves farther out into the river (see Jl 1), "so that a space of 150 feet will be left between them and the nearest buildings." The buildings are to be of brick, of uniform height, and fire-proof, and will extend from the point of the Battery to Corleer's Hook. "The wharves are now more to be indented and broken by slips and docks—where the fifth of the city accumulates and rots, and proves by its poisonous exhalations the fruitful source of pestilence and death. ... In order to give vessel, however, a protection from ice, etc., and to enable them to load or to discharge their cargoes with greater convenience than by lighters, as in some parts of Europe, square or oblong wharves, or piers, are to be formed in front of this permanent wharf, ... at convenient distances from each other, with bridges thrown across to the permanent wharf."—Daily Advertiser, Ag 5, 1801.


Isaac Newton Ralson begins to publish a weekly entitled The Ladies' Monitor.—Early Newspapers, II: 421.

Mount Vernon Garden (see My 14, 1800) opens its summer season this year, with the "celebrated Comedy of the Child of the World," by M. D. March 1801. Besides Mr. Hodgkinson, are the Hallam family, Jefferson, and other prominent players of the time in New York. The play is followed by a "Grand Concert," an ode to Liberty spoken by Mr. Hodgkinson, etc.—Daily Advertiser, Ag 10, 1801. See Ag 12 and 15.

Audience addresses the following communication to the press: "The Summer Amusement at Mount Vernon Garden, commenced on Tuesday evening the 11th of April. "The Child of Nature, was represented. ... We were sorry that Mr. Delacroix manifested a resentment certainly unbecoming; and his Horn Blower presumably stopt many of us, even in the very avenue to Mount Vernon. Mr. D. should recollect that a large body of performers cannot be maintained by one or two nights acting in a week, and that their postponement in consequence of such an alteration from one night to the next is a serious monopoly, but a continuation of the usual number, necessary for their support. Mr. D. should also recollect, that in this country we have no monopolies—if he should please to give Fireworks every evening, he has an unquestionable right, and so have the performers to act at Mount Vernon. The public in America are not to be told, on Monday you must go here, and on Tuesday you shall go there; they must be the judges between the various Amusements and where they choose to visit it."—Spectator, Ag 15, 1801; see Ag 15, 1801; Ja 2, 1802.

The common council orders payment of $1,000 to the street comrs for "a new Mud Machine to clear out the Slips" $222.50 for "filling Greenwich Street at the outlet of Liebenow's Swamp;" and $1,000 for "New Pier at White Hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 16-17.

From the newspaper controversy between Joseph Delacroix and Joseph Corre, regarding their holding entertainments on the same evening (see Ag 12), it appears that Delacroix was "the first to establish a Vauxhall in this city in Broadway." (see F 22, 1797). He says that "It is now six years [?] since the Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's were the days designated for the amusement of the public in his Gardens, which days he has always kept, and never intruded upon any other. Mr. Corre then established his Columbia Garden (see My 5, 1799) near the Battery, and gave Concerts like wise the other three days, without ever taking away any of Mr. D.'s days. At all times the New York Theatre [Park Theatre] days were fixed, and never when the weather proved bad was it given the next night, but always the second day after. ..."—Spectator, Ag 15, 1801; see also references to this controversy in Com. Advertiser, Ag 13 and 14; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advertiser, Ag 13, 1801. See Jl 4, 1805.

Gov. Jay, by advice of the council of appointment, having appointed Edward Livingston mayor, Livingston "came into the Common Council & produced his Commission which was read, and after taking & subscribing the Oaths prescribed & directed by Law & left his seat in the Chair at this meeting. The Mayor & Mr. Livingston took the Chair and then with the Members of the Board proceeded in to the Common Hall where his Commission of Mayor &c was with the usual solemnities again read & published. [The "Common Hall" is shown on Pl. 32, Vol. I.]"
"Mr. Mayor & the Board being returned to the Chamber proceeded to Business."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 19; Hammond, *Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y.*, II: 185. It should be observed that this proceeding was evidently derived directly from that in yoga the British Office which he has executed for nearly twelve years with the highest, Ability Vigilance Zeal and Integrity."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 21-22.

At a special election 12 delegates are elected to the state constitutional convention (see Ap 6) due assembl at Albany on the second Tuesday of October (see O 13).—*Spectator*, Ag 22 and 29, 1801.

"Mr. John Habermehl reported from the Committee that they have had the Churchyard in Rector Street enclosed with a stone wall and pale fence, and also have had a new vault built in said Churchyard agreeable to the resolve then [see Mr 27, 1801] made and that they now render their account with the several vouchers for the same amounting to the sum of $947 3/100.

Mr. John Habermehl having supplied the venerable at the above price, Mr. Cheeiman the Master-workman refusing paying for the same, on motion of Mr. Cannman it was ordered that the Treasurer pay him $1 25/100 the amount of his bill."—*Lith. Min.* (MS).

The common council appoints a committee "to consider of the propriety of taking the signal poles at Staten Island under the administration of the Corporation."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 27. Sec 12, 1802.

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Manhattan Company relative to a Compensation for the injury done the Streets of this City by laying their pipes. . ."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 29, 34.

The common council orders that the committee of repairs be directed to have Greenwich House in the Lot adjoining the City Hall."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 30. See, further, My 13, 1805.

The common council orders "that the Mayor be requested to report to this Board a plan for the improvement of the Battery."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 30. See, further, N 2.

Since the middle of September, cases of yellow fever have appeared, and since Oct. 1, 35 persons have died of it. Some of the patients have been sent to the lazaretto on Staten Island.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 8, 1801.

The United States frigate "Boston," in leaving East River at high tide, goes on "the reef at the Battery." She was floated after removing her guns.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 9 and 12; *Boston Gaz.*, O 15, 1801.

Trinity vestry directs its committee of repairs to "Plant William and Walter W器件 the fence of the burial Ground enclosed at Greenwich" (the Washington Sq. site).—*Trin. Min.* (MS).

In accordance with the act of the legislature of April 6 (q.v.), delegates to the constitutional convention meet in Albany and elect Aaron Burr as president.—*Spectator*, O 14 and 21, 1801; *N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, O 19 and 20, 1801. For the results of their deliberations, see O 27.

Persons residing in the vicinity of the Tea Water Pump petition the common council that the butchers be allowed "to erect Stalls there for the prevalence of the present sickness." The board orders that the mayor take such measures as he shall think proper. —M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 42.

The common council passes "A Law for procuring regular Bills of Mortality in the City of New York." It provides for the keeping of accounts by "the sexton or other person, having charge of the several burial places in this City."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 43-44.

The constitutional convention, which assembled at Albany on Oct. 13 (q.v.), concludes its deliberations, having agreed upon several changes in the constitution, the first changes made since its first meeting (see O 15). It is decided that the assembly shall hereafter number 100, and "shall never exceed one hundred and fifty." (Heretofore, it had consisted of "at least seventy members" and never was to exceed 200). The number of senators is fixed at 32; whereas, previously, the number was to increase with the population to a limit of 100. Appointing power is "vested concurrently in the person administering the government of the state for the time being and in each of the members of the council of appointment.” (Heretofore the senate had a hand in appointments, and the governor presided, and also council without a vote except in case of a tie.)—Clark's *Manual* (1816), 54-56. See also *N. Y. Gaz. and Gen. Adv.*, O 21, 24, 27, 28, 30, N 2 and 4, 1801, and Lincoln, *Constitutional Hist. of N. Y.*, 596-612.

The common council resolves "that Ordinances do pass for bringing Broadway through the Landa formerly belonging to Robert Randal and deeded [or], and also to continue Broadway until it meets the Bowery lane, agreeably to the present Map of the City."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 46.

The common council authorises the mayor to expend a sum not exceeding $200 for improvements at the Battery (see S 25).—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 46.

Aaron Burr writing from New York to his daughter Theodosia says: "Richmond Hill will probably be sold within ten days for one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which, though not half the worth, is enough and more."—Davis, *Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 156. On Nov. 9, he added: "The sale of Richmond Hill goes on, and will, I believe, be completed within eight days. The price and terms are agreed some little under works retard the conclusion."—ibid, II: 157. However, on Nov. 20, he wrote: The sale of Richmond Hill is all off; having, in the mean time of confining the money, partly by whim and partly by accident."—ibid, II: 160.

Thirty lots, a part of the church estate received from Queen Anne, are granted to St. Mark's Church as a permanent endowment.—*Memorial St. Mark's Church (1899)*, 52-53.

On Tuesday next the 10th inst. there will be an interesting and severe fight between a Panther and a Bear, at the New Circus in George-street, corner of Bedloe-street, where the spectators will be accommodated without being in any danger whatever. . . .—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 9, 1801.


An example of "Expeditious travelling," at this time, is that of a merchant who left New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and arrived at Boston (a distance of 266 miles) the evening of the next day.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 14, 1801.

The common council appoints a committee "to procure and report plans for a publick building to be erected contiguous to the Bridewell and Alms house, and to expend such sum, not exceeding the price of the place, which they shall think necessary for that purpose."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 51.

The common council refers to a committee a petition "for opening and levelling Brannon Street, from Greenwich Street to the Broadway."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 52. This appears to Brannon (the present Spring St.).—See Je 8; and L. M. R. K., III: 994. On Aug. 5, 1802, the street had not yet been ceded to the city.—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 100. See, further, Ag 30, and D 13, 1802.

The first issue of the New-York Evening Post appears. This paper was established by Alexander Hamilton and his political friends as a Federalist organ. It was printed by Michael Barnum and edited by William Coleman. It is now the oldest daily in the larger American cities which has kept its name intact.—*NewYork, The Evening Post. A Century of Journalism* (1922), 9-20; Brigham, *A. A. S. Proc.* (1917), 411. See J 2, 1802.

The Bank of New York sells to Ezra Weeks the block on which the New York Tavern on Broadway stands, extending west to Temple St., between Thames and Cedar Sts. (see J 24, 1795; F 6, 1803).—*Ether Deals*, LXI: 450. A prior deed to the bank is not of record (memorandum in Title Guaranty and Trust Co.). The bank may have acquired the property from a master in chancery on foreclosure; or at a sale in the Tontine Coffee House, such as that which, it was said (see F 7, 1801), might be held on March 1, 1801; or the bank may have acquired it directly from the trustees of the N. Y. Tontine Hotel. The following report of the purchase is published: "Were it not for the fact that a Mr. Weeks, who purchased the Tontine City Hotel in Broadway. This immense pile, which in its unfinished state, cost upwards of 100,000 dollars, was sold for 48,000! It is said Mr. Weeks intends to convert the lower part of this building into stores, and finish the upper part for dwellings."—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, N 20, 1801.
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1801: descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688-89. From this statement it appears that the hotel was never completed under the "Tontine" proprietors. It is possible that only the assembly-room was in condition for public use prior to its purchase by Weeks. See, further, Mr 39. The common council orders "that the different Feras in this City be heretofore known and designated by numbers progressively beginning at the Battery and that the same be numbered under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 57. The order was repeated on Sept. 25, 1815 (q.v.).

On account of the inconvenience arising from there being several streets of the same names, the common council orders "that the Street Commissioner be directed to attend to the completion of the New Map of the City, and that he be authorized to employ M. Richard Furman to assist him in the execution of that duty."—M. C. C. (1828-1841), III: 62. This evidently refers to the Goerck-Mangin Map.—See Ap 10 and Jl 15, 1799.

Robert Troup writes from New York to Rufus King in London: "For twelve days past the city has been much agitated with a duel between Hamilton's eldest son Philip and a Mr Escher—a brother lawyer of mine and a violent and bitter democrat. . . . Young Hamilton was mortally wounded and soon after died. Never did I see a man completely overthrown with grief as Hamilton was here. The scene I was present at when Mrs Hamilton came to see her son on his deathbed (he died about a mile out of the city) and when she met her husband and son in one room beggars all description. Young Hamilton was very promising in genius and acquisitions and Hamilton formed high expectations of his future greatness. . . . At present Hamilton is more composed and this agency was to attend the business but his country is strongly stamped with grief. Escher has not since made his appearance at the bar. There is a general current of opinion agt. him except among the violent democrats."—Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, ed. by Charles R. King (N. Y., 1897), IV: 28.

John Minchul, author of a new comedy, "The Gig," having read and sung the first two acts to audiences, is to read the rest of the play to them in the lecture room at "Tyler's Brown's Gardens," and 24, 1801. These newspaper references to Minchul and his comedy, appear to be entirely jocular, "We ought in justice to crown him Poet Laureat of America." Dr. Francis said in 1857 that "Tyler's was "still held in remembrance, by some few surviving graduates of Columbia College, as a resort for commencement-supper."—N. Y. during the last half Century (1857), 15. For other agencies to attend this comedy, see Ap 9, 1792; "Old Taverns of N. Y.," 414. It was formerly Brannon's Garden. L. M. R. K., III: 977. See, further, F 11, 1806.

1802

In this year, the Regents granted to Columbia, jointly with Union College, certain lands in northern New York, at Lake George, Troy, Schenectady, and Crown Point. With the revenue of these lands, building operations on the new wing of Columbia (see Je 1797) were resumed, and the hall and recitation-rooms on the north end were completed.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 33; Moore, Hist. Sketch of Columbia College, 76. In 1805, the trustees of the college applied to the legislature for aid in finishing the new wing and repairing the old, but no grant was made.—Assemb. Jour., 28th sess., 1792, 293. See also Di 19, 1809.

In this year, Peter Maverick, the son of Peter Rushdon Maverick (see Mr 16, 1786), was in business in New York as an engraver. He later moved to Newark, N. J., where he became the teacher of Asher B. Durand. He finally returned to New York and conducted an extensive establishment as a general engraver, copperplate printer, and later, lithographer. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design in 1820.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel, I: 179-77. For examples of his work see Pl. 70, Vol. I, and Pls. 80-b and 82, Vol. III.

In this year, John H. Contio, previously a confectioner in the lower part of Greenwich St., took charge of Montagnie's garden; in 1802 he conducted it until 1805 (q.v.), and was succeeded by Augustus Parrie. In after years, a building called the Parthenon was erected upon this premises, which, in 1825, was occupied as a museum under the auspices of Robert Peale.—Man. Com. Corr. (1856), 548.

In this year, the Quaker meeting-house on Liberty St., which was erected in 1755 (q.v.), was taken down, and a new one was built on the adjoining property purchased in 1790 (q.v.)—L. M. R. K., III: 928. Cf. Onderdonk, Annals of Hempstead, 180, and Throop's Reminiscences, 137-39.

On the levee level between "Billion" and "Bantam" began about this time. This hill stood at about the junction of Grand, Orange, and Elm Sts., where later was erected Centre Market.—Cozens, Geological Hist. of Manhattan Island (1843), 22-23; L. M. R. K., III: 965. See 1811.

In this year, William Birch drew a view of the city of New York from the heights of Long Island. This view, in two states, is reproduced and described in Vol. 4, Pls. 76 and 77.


The New-York Herald, a semi-weekly edition of the New-York Evening Post (see N 19, 1801), is established. It was published by Michael Burnham and edited by William Coleman.—Brigham, A. Y. New-York (1817), 477; Cozzens, History of New-York, II: 34.

The summer theatre at Mount Vernon was then offered for lease. "The theatre will be forty-two feet in length, and forty feet in breadth, with dressing rooms, and a cellar underneath. There will be, for the present, six wings on each side, twelve wood, twelve street, and twelve palace wings; two wood, one street, one palace, and one horizon scene. The theatre and the front part is entirely altered, for the better accommodation of the audience, at a very great expense; it will be divided into boxes, pit and gallery."—Daily Adv., Ja 12, 1802.

Balls and other entertainments are held at this time at the "Old Assembly-Room," 68 William St.—N. Y. Ev'ning Post, Ja 2, 1802. See also Com. Adv., Ap 6, 1802.

The [American or Tammany] Museum, etc., is to be held at a Mr. Hills, but his country is too high, the lot is 42 front and rear, and 75 feet deep . . . ."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ja 11, 1802. On Feb. 11, it was still in the possession of W. I. Waldron.—Ibid., F 11, 1802. In 1810 (q.v., Mr 21), it was purchased by John Scudder.

The United States declares war against Tripoli.—Winner, Feb. VII: 370. See My 14, 1801.

1803

In 1803, the State prison will make a report to the legislature in which they say in part: " . . . the number of convicts sent to the Prison has considerably increased. This must be, in general, ascribed to the increase of our population, commerce, wealth and luxury—but the examination of the annexed and former tables, by which it will appear that three-fourths of the whole number of convicts from the city of New-York, will lead to the same particular, which may deprive the accommodation of the Legislature. The great number of petty-taverns and grog-shops, amounting to near twelve hundred, by holding out temptations to vicious indulgences . . . tend to promote habits of idleness, vice and dissipation . . . This growing evil might be, in some degree, corrected, by a law prohibiting the granting of licences for taverns to grocers, and to none but such persons as should prove to the satisfaction of the Mayor, that he had a room and two spare beds at least to accommodate boarders, and by limiting number of tavern licences to one-fourth of the present number. . . Other causes of the depreciation of morals among the people, which may with propriety be submitted to the cognizance of the Legislature, are Horse Racing, and the savage practice, lately introduced, of baiting animals with dogs, and the immoral, unchristian and barbarous custom of Dueling, which has increased of late years in this city, to a degree perhaps unparalleled in the history of any civilized people. If persons, principals and seconds, concerned in duels, were by law disfranchised, and declared incapable of holding any office of honor or profit, and otherwise legally disabled, it would tend to discourage this practice, and give great satisfaction to the moral and religious, the most numerous and solid part of the community . . . In the year 1800, seventy nine convicts were sent to the State prison for petty offences, for one and two years, and of that number five-sixths were from the city of New York.—In the year 1801, ninety five convicts for petty offences were
sent to the State-prison, under Sentence from one to two years, of whom five-sixths were from the city of New-York. In the Bridewell prison and house of correction, either by means of force, or by fainting, stone or iron Bridge may easily, also, expensively, be made to render the passage of vessels easy; but it must necessarily contract by its Butments and Piers, the space at present occupied exclusively for the passage of the water. Now as a given quantity must be discharged in a given time, if the passage he contracted, its velocity must necessarily be increased in proportion as the passage is narrowed—whereby the anchorage of vessels on either side of the Bridge, must be rendered extremely unsafe. I need only to cite Chelsea-gate, where in consequence of the nearness of the banks to each other, the passage has always been the terror of navigators. A Bridge built of wood on wooden piles, in some measure obviates the difficulties attending stone piers; but the destructibility of the material, both from the worm and its natural decay, the great length of pile... must forbid an attempt of this kind. There is fortunately another mode unembarrassed with any of those difficulties, that is both cheaper in the construction, and almost as durable as time itself. Few who have thought on this subject, have probably recollected, that the water dividing the Islands is not a river; but an arm of the sea whose current is formed by the influx and reflux of the tide—that being the case it is evident, that if a Dam could be extended from one island to the other, the current would be destroyed... and for the communication between the Sound and the North River, it would only be necessary to construct a lock in the dam for the free passage of all vessels of burthen. This Lock... should be placed on the New York side... This dam should be constructed of stone, not only for the benefit of the road to be made on its top...

"—Daily Advertiser, F 19, 1802. This suggestion was adversely criticized on Feb. 22.—Ibid., F 22, 1802. See also F 20 and 21. "Common Sense" writes to one of the daily papers: "If a bridge from New York to Brooklyn was built on piers, there would be an impetuous current between each of them, so that nothing but small row boats could pass with safety, except at slack tide or still water. The intercourse between New-York and Brooklyn has been, and at present is, carried on by means of twelve boats and 24 men. These have done and still do all that is necessary. The men are paid each 10 dollars per month. Their board ten dollars more. The whole expense is about twenty dollars per day or six hundred dollars per month. It is supposed to be the cheapest ferry in the world."—Mercantile Advertiser, P 19, 1802.

The next step toward building the new city hall is found in an advertisement published in the Daily Advertiser and the American Citizen and General Advertiser, of this date: "PREMIUM OF 350 DOLLARS. The Corporation of the City of New York having it in contemplation to build a new Court House and City Hall, the underwritten premium is offered for the purpose, hereby offer a premium of three hundred and fifty dollars for such plan, to be presented to either of the subscribers prior to the first day of April next, as may afterwards be adopted by the board. The site of which it is to be erected is situated [sic], covering an area of three hundred by two hundred feet. The plan must shew the elevation of the four stories. The interior arrangement of the building must comprise four court rooms, one for the common council, and appropriate rooms for the city watch, and the housekeeper, in the vestibule or wings. Occasional purposes may require other apartments, which may also be designated. A calculation of the expense requisite for its construction must accompany the plan.

"J. B. Prevost" Salah Strong
"J. B. Coles" Philip Brasher
"Robert Lenox"


"The Daily Advertiser of Feb. 20 observed editorially: "The project will undoubtedly regard as well the embellishment of the City as the purpose of accommodating the Courts, Common Council and Public Offices. Buildings designed for posterity ought to be on a scale commensurate with their object." See J 26."

A New Yorker addresses the following communication to the press: "It appears that a petition is now before the public, for the purpose of obtaining permission to build a Bridge over the East River [see F 18]; it is a subject of so much consequence to the
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1802 city of New York and the State in general, that it requires the most Feb. serious consideration. There are but few who know the immense 20 and growing trade of this place to the Eastward, and perhaps no person can tell the very great injury it will be to that intercourse, when we consider there must be several foundations sunk in the river for a Bridge to rest upon. From the amazing quantities of ice generally floating during the winter season in the East River, it is seriously apprehended that the obstruction occasioned by a Bridge will materially injure the harbour. ...—Daily Adv., F 20, 1802. See F 23, Mr 10.

19 Caligula" commenting on the remarks of "Hydraulicus" (see 19) in regard to the projected bridge across the East River, asks: "Would it not be a greater convenience to the public, and extend the field of speculation, to erect a bridge from the Battery to Elizabethtown, as we should connect Boston with Philadelphia, and it would be pleasant crossing for strawberries."—Daily Adv., F 23, 1802. See Mr 10.

Mar. 6 Nassau Hall, Princeton, is gutted by fire. Only the walls are left standing. The original plans, with few alterations, were followed in rebuilding.—Maclean, Hist. of the College of N. J., II: 34-35.

8 The committee of Trinity vestry appointed to decide on the expediency of building another church (see Je 8, 1801) reports favourably, and it is ordered to "enquire for a proper situation."—Tr., F 10, 1802.

10 "Hydraulicus" again discusses the projected bridge. He says: "I am not at all surprised or disappointed at finding great opposition made to the project of building a Bridge from this city to Long-Island [see F 19, 20, and 23]; it arises principally from an idea, that it might injure the harbor. ... For my own part, the only motives that have induced me to an interest in this pursuit, are from conviction, that it would not injure the navigation, and that it would greatly promote the convenience and advantage of both Islands, and save the lives of many valuable citizens. It appears to me, that all the inducements to bridge-building that can possibly exist in any part of the world, are applicable here. Is it to accommodate passengers that bridges are built? Then at least two hundred thousand annually will be grateful for the facility afforded them. Is it that an outlet and opening from a city situated on a barren island, to a fine country extending 150 miles in length, is a desirable thing? Then is a bridge essential to enjoy these advantages. A stranger would suppose, on hearing the outcry made against this proposal, that the signers to the petition were about to ask the Legislature to build a bridge at the expense of the state, and to give them the dividends of that company. But they not only ask for leave to build one at their own cost but they pray the Legislature would appoint men, who have no interest in the bridge or the adjoining lands, to determine how it shall be built, and where it shall be placed for the accommodation of the public—for whose interest it is impossible for a petition to be couch'd in more liberal terms.—There can be no reason why the Legislature should withhold from the signers, the same consideration which you grant to the petitioners, except from the idea, that it might injure the navigation of the harbor, or endanger the health of the city.—If such be their conviction, it ought not to be granted; and if such can be demonstrated to be even the probable result of it, I would instantly abanodn it, and I believe the same from all the gentlemen who are at present desirous of it. ...—Daily Adv., Mr 10, 1802.

"Hydraulicus" continued the discussion on March 12, dilating upon the numerous advantages of a dam.—Ibid., Mr 12, 1802. See Mr 15.

11 "The well known and justly admired Mansion, called The Belvedere House, with its appurtenances" is to be sold at auction on March 22. "The situation and prospect cannot be surpassed in the neighborhood of New-York. The house is modern, elegant, and commodious, well calculated for a large genteel family, or for public entertainment. It has every useful accommodation of stabling, coach-houses, &c. &c. with a large ice-house in the best state and well filled. The ground, about an acre, is laid out with acknowledged taste and ornamented with beautiful trees and shrubs, in a flourishing condition."—N. Y. Even Post, Mr 11, 1802. It was offered for sale again on Feb. 19, 1803.—Ibid., F 19, 1803. On Feb. 1, 1806, John Smith offered it for lease.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., F 1, 1806.

15 "Philo-Hydraulicus" writes to one of the papers: "Hydraulicus [see F 19 and Mr 10] and his confederates in bridge-making in the modern language of approbation, certainly deserve Mr. well for their persevering assiduity in theories and calculations. I shall leave their practical energies to operate without comment. If they produce a work of public utility, the convenience and gratitude of society will reward them—if they flounder, they are still secure. For the events of the last year have afforded convincing testimony, that the most sublime theory, and the most absurd practice, when united, form the perfection of human virtue and talents."—Daily Adv., Mr 15, 1802.


A committee of the legislature, to whom was referred a petition of the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, reports that, in their opinion, "whenever legislative provision shall again be made for the assistance of the other Churches in educating and elevating poor children, the same provision ought equally to be extended to the aid of the petitioners."—Assemb. Jour., 27th sess., 233.

The Treaty of Amiens ends the war between France and England (see F 1, 1793).—Anderson, Constitutions and Dicts., Illus. of Hist. of France, 1789-1807, 294-95.

A number of Philadelphia book-sellers "inform the Book-sellers throughout the United States, that circumstances permitting, it is their intention to attend at the Book Fair proposed to be held in New York on the 1st of June next."—Daily Adv., Mr 30, 1802. See Ap 14.

16 Whereas the imprisonment of persons convicted of Petit Larceny, and other inferior offences, in the city Prison of the city of New-York has not been attended with the beneficial consequences of reforming the convicts, and of preventing crimes; and as the confinement of such offenders promiscuously in the State-Prison would be productive of public inconvenience," the state legislature authorizes the common council "to cause to be erected, or prepared within the said city, a strong building to be called the Prison for solitary confinement, or to build Cells in the Bride-well or some other proper building, and prepare the same for that purpose." The new prison is to be under the charge of the common council and to be supported by the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1802), chap. 17.

John Lovett announces that the City Hotel (115 Broadway) will be opened on May first. "A handsome Coffee-room will be fitted up in the principal story; where gentlemen may have tea, coffee, chocolate, soups, and refreshments in general, at the shortest notice. All the leading newspapers in the Union, will be regularly circulated. Post, Ps 50, 1802. See also Aurora (Phil.), F 15, 1805; Daily Adv., JJ 12, 1802; Ap 14, 1807.

The following extract "of a letter from a gentleman in New-York" is published in a Philadelphia paper: "Since I wrote you last, I have been to see the Steam Saw-Mill, which is the wonder of New York. ... I am told by one of the workmen, that they have sawed, with one saw, 4,000 feet of white pine boards, in the space of 14 hours, which took one half chaldron of coal."—Aurora (Phila.), Ap 2, 1802.

2 The inhabitants in Water street, between the Fly Market and Burling Slip, have planted both sides of the street uniformly with Lombardy poplars, very neatly enclosed. This laudable example will, it is hoped, be imitated by our fellow citizens in general.—Daily Adv., Ap 7, 1802.

14 Twenty-four of the Booksellers of the City of New-York have agreed to attend at the Literary or Book Fair to be held in this City on the first of June next [p. v.]. To accommodate those who may attend at this Fair, they have taken Mr. Bardin's Long Room, at the Old Coffee-House, which will be open for the transaction of business, from ten o'clock in the morning till two in the afternoon, during the continuance of the Fair.—It is recommended to Booksellers in seaport towns, and in towns accessible by Water Carriage, to bring fair samples of the articles they may have for sale or exchange; and those remotely situated will perhaps dispatch business by bringing all the articles they mean to dispose of at this Fair.—Daily Adv., Ap 14, 1802.

A ball-bounding is advertised to take place "at the Minor Theatre, opposite Van Rens's Tavern, Bowery-Lane."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ap 17, 1802.

The people residing in the North-West Territory north of the Ohio are authorised to organize themselves into a state.—Laws of U. S., 7th cong., chap. 40; Annals of N. Am., 488.
The new Baptist church in Gold St. is to be opened on this day.

—N. Y. Eco. Post, My, 1, 1802. This replaces the one built in 1760 (q.v., Mr 14).

"It is built of stone, 60 feet by 65, and cost, including its furniture, about 25,000 dollars. It is situated... on a lot of 125 feet, frontage. At a Dedication of the Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denomination in Am. and other parts of the World (1820), 364. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928, and F 20, 1842.

Congress passes "An Act to incorporate the inhabitants of the city of Washington, in the district of Columbia."—Laws of U. S., 7th cong., chap. 52.

Edward Savage informs the public that the "Columbia Gallery, containing a large collection of Ancient and Modern Paintings, Prints and Sculpture, is now open for their inspection... To this collection Mr Savage has added several pieces of his own amongst them is the original of the Washington Family."

The gallery is in Greenwich St., "at the building known by the name of the Pantheon near the Battery."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Advr., My 11, 1802. See also July 31, 1803. The Washington family group, now owned by Thomas B. Clarke, is on exhibition (1925) in the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum.

Signals are regularly kept on Staten Island (see S 14, 1801). Their manager depends upon the merchants of New York for compensation.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Advr., My 21, 1802. See, however, Ag 12 and N 3, 1802; Ja 4, 1803.


In this month the title of the New-York Journal (see My 22) was changed to New-York Journal and Weekly Monitor, the publishers having bought out a magazine called The Lady's Monitor (see Ag 8, 1801). In October, the paper was sold to Ming & Young who established The Weekly Visitor (see O 9).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 452.

"Several Book-sellers have arrived in this city, from Philadelphia and the eastward, to attend the first Literary Fair ever held in the United States. A large assortment of Books has been forwarded as samples, to be exhibited to the trade. The Fair is to commence this morning; we understand at Bardin's Long room in the Old Coffee House; which has been engaged for the purpose by the society of Book-sellers in this city."—Daily Advr., Je 1, 1802.

"The proceedings of the meeting were opened by choosing Mr. Hugh Gaine, of this city, Chairman, and Mr. M. Carey, of Philadelphia, Secretary—after which Committees were appointed to report rules for the future management of the business of the Fair. Considerable numbers of other Book-sellers from different parts of the United States appeared to give it a trial in town in the course of this week."—Ibid., Je 2, 1802. See Je 7.

The book Keepers attending the literary fair (see Je 1) adopt a report of a committee "appointed to arrange the business of the Literary Fair," which recommends: "That a committee be appointed to consist of six gentlemen, two from Philadelphia, two from New York, and two from Boston, to take the subject of the Literary Fair under consideration, and prepare rules and regulations for its future government.

"That, as the object of the Fair is to benefit regular book-keepers only, no person be admitted to do business at the Fair, during the hours fixed for exchanging books, who does not keep a book store, and make book-keeping his regular business.

"That the book-keepers who may assemble at the Fair in October next, shall form themselves into a company or association, and subscribe such rules and regulations as may be agreed on; after which no person shall do business at the Fair, unless duly admitted by ballot; the vote of two thirds of the members present being necessary to admission." The New Yorkers chosen for the committee suggested in the first paragraph were Isaac Collins and James Swords. The delegates at the fair also adopted an address "To the Book-sellers of the United States" and passed five resolutions.

"The project had to struggle with many disadvantages. Its novelty—the want of previously fixed regulations—the remoteness of the persons concerned from each other—the expense of travelling... The success of the enterprise has been equal to all other efforts, founded on a deliberate study of society in the United States; and already the book-keepers how advantageous the plan must become, when it obtains extension and maturity..."

"By the simple operation of exchange, many thousand volumes are brought into circulation which might otherwise have lain on the shelves for years..." The resolutions were as follows:

1. Resolved, That it be earnestly recommended to the printers and booksellers throughout the United States, to use their utmost endeavours to improve the quality of the books they publish in order to establish and support the reputation of the American manufacture of books and to render it deserving of the patronage of the friends of their country.

2. Resolved, That it be likewise recommended to our brethren, to avoid, as much as may be, any interference with the interests of each other, by the republication of books already printed in the United States.

3. Resolved, That it be recommended to the importers of books, to discontinue the importation of all books, of which good and correct editions are printed in this country.

4. Resolved, That the continuation of the Literary Fair be strongly recommended, to all persons interested in the publication of Books in this country; and that it be held twice a year—on the first Tuesday of April in New-York, and on the first Tuesday of October in Philadelphia.

5. Resolved, That it be recommended to the Booksellers in the principal towns of the United States, to form themselves into associations, for the purpose of corresponding with each other, in order to promote the general interest..."—Am. Cit. 11, 1802; Independent Chron., Jl 19, 1802. See Je 11.


"The next day it was found that the accommodation for business was not sufficiently spacious, for numbers of book-sellers thronged in every day afterwards even until Saturday the 5th, on the noon of which day, the number of volumes, large and small disposed of, was estimated at considerably more than half a million!

"The transactions of the Literary Fair did not terminate even on Saturday, and it is certain that had the booksellers remained another week, a vast quantity of additional business might have been done. The success of the Fair has, however caused measures to be already taken for its extension, and for this purpose another Fair will be held in Philadelphia on the first Tuesday in October, and the next Fair at New-York on the first Tuesday in April, 1803—and so continuing semi-annually."—Am. Cit. 11, 1802.

"A subscription is circulating in this city, for the purpose of imparting from Paris, exact models in Statuary, of the Venus de Medicis, the Apollo Belvidere, the Hercules Farnese, and the Group of the Laocoon, which are intended as exemplars for American Artists..." The subscription is to follow it with the means to accomplish these objects. Should this subscription succeed... it is proposed to extend it to procure other copies of the great remain of Antiquity. Were a society instituted, of sufficient spirit, to establish an adequate fund, the interest of which only to be applied, for the purpose of procuring from Europe, Models of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting: the effects would be progressive and infinite."—Daily Advr., Je 30, 1802.

This was the beginning of the Academy of Arts. See O 27.

James Rivington dies at the age of 78.—Com. Advr., Jl 6, 1802. July 4. His body was buried in the cemetery of "the New Dutch Church."—Daily Advr., Jl 7, 1802.

At the Park Theatre, the 4th of July is celebrated (on this day, May 1759) by a performance of a tragedy—"Bunker Hill, or, the Death of Warren;" followed by "a Drama, never before performed, called, The Retrospect, Or, American Revolution. With Scenery and Machinery entirely new. In Course of this Piece will be represented, the Principal Events in the Revolution..." The advertisement describes the scenes. The last Scene will exhibit an elegant Perspective View of the lower Part of Broadway, with the Fort, Barracks, &c. as they stood at the time commemorated when just evacuated by the British, the English Flag Flying. The Bay is seen, and the English Fleet departing. General Washington enters attended by the Citizens of New York, who had been in voluntary Exile, while it was in Possession of the Enemy. The American army follows. During the Production, is seen the well known Action of the Sailor, who, when it was found that the Lines of the Flag Staff on the Fort were destroyed [cf N 24, 1781], climbed to the Top, and striking the English Colors, displayed the American Flag triumphant..."—The Hodgkinson's and Hallams are among the players.
Very remarkable programmes are also announced for this day at Delacroix's Vauxhall Garden, and Corre's Mount Vernon Garden.

At the Mount Vernon Garden, the proprietors announce, "having found, from last year's experience, that the audience, particularly the Ladies, were exposed to the evening's Dew, he has erected a new and much more spacious and convenient Theatre, the part allotted for the audience, being at a very considerable expense, rendered as commodious and agreeable as any winter Theatre." July 5 being the closing date of the Park Theatre, Mr. Hodgkinson has undertaken the management of the Mount Vernon Theatre. The programme for July 5 at this theatre includes a comedy ("All the World's a Stage"): a "Grand Pastichio, Consisting of Songs, Recitations, &c." (the list of which is published, as usual); a pantomime; transparent paintings, and fireworks.—Daily Adv., JI 3, 1802.

12. "The present enquiry of Vice-President Burr, to General Hamilton, arose from the circumstance of the General's having used all his influence with the members of the House of Representatives, to induce them to prefer Mr. Jefferson—when the votes for President were found to be equal between Jefferson and Burr [see F 11, 1801]. This preference the Vice-President never has forgiven."—Daily Adv., JI 12, 1802. See JI 11, 1804.

17. "Much discussion has taken place concerning the Navy Yard, purchased for Government at the Wallabout, on Long Island [sic], said to be purchased very judiciously, others that it was very proper.

"Ships may be built here with great advantages. . . . Labourers of all sorts . . . can always be got. . . . Adjoining the Navy Yard, is one of the best places in the world for Securing and Seasoning Timber. The Live Oak materials now there, are in an admirable state of perfection. They are so judiciously disposed for the Naval Constructor, Mr. Wm. Sheffield, that while they are water-Seasoning, they are at once secure from the worms, and even from the incendiary attempts of an enemy." . . .—Daily Adv., JI 17, 1802.

20. Delacroix introduces another new idea in summer-garden entertainments. This is the employment of an equestrian performer, who began a successful season at the Vauxhall Garden on this day.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., JI 19, 24, 1802. This was the Vauxhall on the Bayard place. See, further, S 18.

22. The common council hears the reading of letters that have passed between the mayors of New York and Philadelphia regarding a "pestilential fever in that City." The board appoints a committee "to ascertain and report such arrangements as they shall deem necessary to preserve the health of the City."—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 91. Their report was made on July 26, when a committee was appointed to carry it into effect. Ibid., III: 94-97. See, further, Ag 9.

The common council inquires if it is proper for the city to fill in the "two Lots belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church and intended for Streets to be called Vestry and Leight Streets."—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 91.

Rinier Skaats resigns his office of doorkeeper and messenger of the common council. The board appoints Bartholomew Skaats (see D 29, 1794) in his place, and also as keeper of the city hall.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 92. Together, they held these posts for more than a decade, and were among the notables of the time. See Man. Gen. Couns. (1857), 444; N. Y. Times, IX: 134.

The common council orders that the laws, ordinances, and public resolutions, of the board of aldermen hereafter be published in the American Citizen and the Evening Post; the contract with the Commercial Advertiser to be discontinued at its expiration.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 93. The choice of a paper in which to publish the city's announcements changed from time to time until the establishment of the City Record by the Charter of 1871.

The common council orders that the street com'y "be directed to procure a survey of the middle road [Broadway] from the arch bridge to D' Livingstone house and present the same to this board with all convenient speed."—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 94. See, further, Ag 9.

The common council permits the "Kine pock institution" to inculcate the paupers of the almshouse.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 98. See Ag 14 and 19.

On July 26, 1802, the common council pays $10 to J. B. Prevost to reimburse him for the cost of "surveying the Lot of ground on which it is intended to build a City Hall."—M. C. (1784-1831), July 26, III: 99. See O 4.

Two representatives of De Witt Clinton and Col. John Swartwout meet at Flatbush Tavern to make arrangements for a duel between their principals—Drown. A Sketch of Francois Tavernier (1919), 19. The duel took place at Hoboken on July 31, and Swartwout was wounded.—Misc. Adv., Ag 2; N. Y. eve Post, Ag 7; N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ag 2, 1802. At this time duels were frequent.—See De Voe's Newspaper Index, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. See, further, JI 4, 1804.

The cornerstone of mechanics' hall is laid, at the north-west corner of Broadway and Robinson St. (now Park Place), by the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which was organized in 1782 and incorporated in 1792.—N. Y. eve Post, Ag 7, 1802. Annals of the society (1882), 40-42. The ground had been purchased from Richard Varick.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., My 20, 1802. See also a sketch of lots on Broadway, between Robinson and Murray Sts., showing the proposed location of "Mechanick Hall," dated 1798, in the Bancker coll. (folder "Broadway"), N. Y. P. L. The building is intended for a public hotel, in which the society will reserve the large room for their hall.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ag 7, 1802. The building was so near completion as to enable the society to hold their annual dinner there on Jan. 4, 1803.—Ibid., Ja 5, 1803. It was opened "for the reception of the Tradesmen and Boarders" and against Michael Little, on May 13, 1803.—Ibid., My 13, 1803. The building was erected by membership loans.—Ibid., Ja 4, 1804. Extensive alterations were made in the hall in 1830. In 1870, the society leased the premises to the Security Insurance Co., and erected there a handsome new building.—Annals of the society (1882), 22, 40-46, 67-68, 716, 167-65. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925.

The committee, appointed to let the docks, slips, and wharves, reports that the docks and slips have been leased to Charles Smith for 2 years from May 1st last at $16,000 a year; the Powles Hook ferry to John Holdtron for 3 years at $2,125 a year; Hoboken ferry to Garret Corenhoven for $250 a year; Weehawk ferry to Charles and Philip Earl at $20 a year, and Horn's Hook ferry to Richard Smith C. (1784-1831), III: 100.

The common council passes an ordinance to prohibit the use of fire-arms "on the Island of New York" within four miles of the city hall, excepting by military companies and state prison guards.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 101.

The common council orders that "an Ordinance pass for digging and filling in Broadway [cf. JI 22] to the level of the Line, marked A, in a map or profile made by Joseph Mangin and Charles Leon, City Surveyors." Assessors are appointed for the improvement.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 103.

The mayor having issued a proclamation prohibiting intercourse with Philadelphia (see JI 22), the common council allows 12 shillings a day to the persons appointed to enforce it.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 104.

The board allows $15 to four special officers "for their attendance at the late races at Harlem to prevent gambling."—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 104.

The corner-stone of the Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church is laid "in Greenwich Street near Poplarville," that is, at Greenwich midway between Amos and Charles Sts.—N. Y. eve Post, Ag 11, 1802; L. M. R. K., III: 935. It was a wooden building, and the first Dutch Church on Manhattan Island not connected with the Collegiate Church. It was enlarged in 1807.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 29. In 1826 (p. v.), it was sold to the Reformed Presbyterians and removed entire to Waverly Place near Grove St.

The selection of Boston recently recommended to the public that hearse be used "as a mode of conveyance for the dead, peculiarly decent, and preferable to that by Porters."—Daily Adv., Ag 12, 1802.

The common council decides to take under its management...
The common council orders "That the Bowery road from Bullock [Broome] Street to the forks of the Kings bridge road and Bloomingdale road [3rd St] be turpiled to the breadth of forty feet... And also that side walks of the breadth of ten feet be paved or gravelled and sufficiently planted with a double row of Trees..."

The board also orders "That the Middle road, from the Arch bridge to its uniting with the Bowery be turpiled, and side walks made and planted with Trees in the same manner and under the same regulations." This "Middle road" was Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 994-95.

It orders "that the Canal be immediately opened from the North river to the Arch bridge," and appoints a committee "to report the plan of such Canal and to confer with the proprietors of the ground through which the same must pass."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 106-7. See O 18.

The recorder reports to the common council the following resolution of the president and directors of the Manhattan Co.: "Resolved that the Superintendent under the direction and at the expense of the Corporation of this City take measures to furnish as much of the water of the Company during the present Season as may be required for the cleansing of the gutters, daily, in the several streets in this City." The board thereupon appropriates $500 "for the experiment," directing the street com't to act for the city in conjunction with the Manhattan Co.'s superintendent.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 107. On Aug. 19, $750 was voted.—Ibid., III: 111. See, further, S 13.

The Kine-Pock Institution is erecting a building in the rear of the Brick Church.—Proc. of the Trustees, First Presbyterian Ch., Vol. II. The building was on Park Row, near Beekman St.—L. M. R. K., III: 954. See Ag 7.

On this date, the old Vauxhall at the foot of Warren near Greenwich St., so long a tavern, bowling green, garden, and place of public resort, had become the "Cupola Iron Furnace."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Aug 17, 1802. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981.

The common council permits James Scott to plant trees in Beaver Lane.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 109.

The common council permits the "Kine-pock institution" (see JL 26) to occupy "the ground on which they have lately erected a building for the purpose of preserving their Vaccine matter for inoculation [see Ag 14]—for the space of one year from the date hereof."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 110.

The common council appoints a committee "to report on the propriety of Erecting Cells for the Improvement of certain Convicts... to act for the city in cooperation with the Manhattan Co.'s Superintendent..."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 110.

An ordinance is passed for the better regulation of the city watch. The mayor is authorised to appoint six captains or commanders, and the number of watchmen shall not exceed 120. The city is to be divided into three watch districts, and a new watch-house is to be erected.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 111-12. On Aug. 23, a committee reported on the bounds of the three districts. The second district, for example, was to have one section of its boundary running "through William Street to the Broadway, thence down Broadway to the Arch bridge to the place of intended Canal, thence up the line of the Canal aforesaid to the head of the same..." The committee also reports that "the most proper place for the erection of a Watch house for the third District appears to be on a certain core of Ground owned by this board at the intersection of Hudson Bailey and Duane Streets."—Ibid., III: 114.

The common council grants permission to the "Market women" to have savings erected in the Fly, Oswego, and Hudson Markets.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 115. See Jl 26.

The recorder and street com't report that a deed was received from Trinity Church on Aug. 23 "for Land intended to form Harrison, Provost [Franklin], Moore [later known as North Moore], Bache [Beach], Hubert, Laight, Vestry, Deshouses, Watts, and Brannon [Spring] Streets, or parts thereof." The board orders that it be preserved among the conveyances to the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 115, 119. Regarding the incumbrances existing on these lands, see ibid., III: 140.

Deborah St. was laid out prior to 1797 (Pl. 64, Vol. I); see also description of Pl. 175, III: 244-45.

Further cessions were made by Trinity to the city on Jan. 11, 1808 (p.v.), and Aug. 2, 1813 (p.v.).

The common council adopts "Rules & Orders" to govern the board's proceedings.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 119-22.

The common council adopts a committee report proposing the abolition of the "present establishment of Superintendents and Commissioners," and the appointment of a single commissioner at a salary of $1,500 a year. His duties are outlined.

The board also adopts the committee's proposal for the appointment of a "Superintendent of Sewers" at a salary of $750 a year.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 121-24. See S 13.

The common council adopts an ordinance for the appointment of a comptroller. His duties shall be "to examine and to liquidate all claims, and to audit all accounts against this Corporation in all cases whatever, and to report the same to the board at each subsequent meeting for its order in the premises, and also to countersign all Warrants to be drawn on the Chamberlain or Treasurer of the City for the payment of all monies, directed by the board, etc., and several other details regarding his duties are specified. His salary is to be $1,500.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 124-26.

The common council grants to Dr. Hosack, professor in Columbia College, in fee, lot No. 55, and leases to him lots Nos. 60 and 61 of the Common Lands (see the Goergian Map of 1796, A. Pl. 9-a, Vol. III) for 21 years, to be used as a "Public Botanic Garden."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 139, N. Y. Herald, Jl 5, 1802. It is called Elgin Garden, and appears on the Commissioners' Map of 1811 as situated between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 47th and 51st Streets, and consists of 14 acres. See also L. M. R. K., III: 946. In a Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden, etc., issued by Hosack in 1811, he gave the date of his purchase erroneously as 1801. The deed was executed on Aug 6, 1804 (p.v.).

The common council appoints a committee to treat with the proprietors of land "through which it is intended the Broadway shall pass in its continuation to the Bowery."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 130.

The common council orders that the recorder issue a warrant on the treasurer to pay J. F. Mason, "in advance for his map of the City," $100; and to Dr. Joseph Browne (the new street commission-er), "towards supplying Manhattan Water for cleansing the Streets," $500 (see also Ag 12).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 132.

"Mr. Robertson," the equestrian performer (see Jl 23), has erected a temporary circus at Delosrat's Vauxhall Garden, and announces his first exhibition in it on Sept. 21, his feats being "in the same style as at Ashley's in London."—N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Sept. 18, 1802; Com. Adv., S 29, 1802.

"The troop with which he had been connected was probably one of the first that traveled about the country, . . ."—Greenwood, The Circus (2d ed., 1809), 103. See, further, Ap 28, 1802.

Publication of a new daily paper called the Morning Chronicle is begun. It was printed by William A. Davis for the proprietor, Peter Irving.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 461. Early Notices of Newspapers.—Appendix I: 422. Washington Irving made his first appearance as a writer in the columns of this paper, with the signature "Jonathan Oldstyle."—Annals of N. Am., 487.

Archibald Robertson (see My 4, 1795), of the "Columbian Academy of Painting, No. 79, Liberty-Street," advertises that he has "all kinds of painting on silk and ivory executed."

"Likenesses in Portrait and Miniature, painted as usual. Private tuition as before."—Morn. Chron., O 1, 1822.

On Oct. 4, the minutes show that "The board having proceeded to ballot for the plan of a Court house And that of Mr. Joseph F. Mason and John M'Comb. Jun. having a large majority of votes was accordingly ordered. Ordered that the Recorder be authorized to draw a Warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Mason and M'Comb. & Gen. M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 133-34. For announcement of the award, see Morn. Chronicle, O 6; Com. Adv., O 6; N. Y. Eve. Post, O 6; Daily Adv., O 7; and Am. Citizen, O 8, 1802. Each of these publications states that the hall is "to be erected between the Bridewell and Jail, fronting the Park," that "a variety of plans were submitted for their [the corporation's] approbation," that..."
The expense of completing it is estimated at $160,000,000; and the elevation is elegant, and does no less credit to the taste and talents of the architects, than it reflects honor on the judgment of the Corporation.” The announcement in the Daily Adv. of Oct. 7 is supplemented by the following editorial:

“The removal of the Courts of Justice, and public offices from their present situation almost to the extremity of the 35th street, which, under all circumstances of a rapidly increasing population, will always continue nearly central, is certainly, taking into consideration public convenience only, a wise and laudable measure. A further benefit will result. Property in the heart of the city will acquire a relative value with that along the borders of the rivers. Gentlemen of the long robe, and those whose duties are connected with these offices, will naturally be resident in the vicinity of the New City Hall; the lower part of the city will be left for the mercantile part of the community: the advantages arising from the different orders of society will, thus, be more equally diffused. The site, facing the Park, is the most eligible our city affords. The design of the Architect can lose none of its effect, for want of an open area and a commanding point of view. The Park ought to be connected with the building, which should be advanced to the front of the public grounds, so as not to interfere with the Alms House in the rear. The present street can conveniently be closed, and a new and more commodious avenue be opened, connecting Beekman and Barclay streets. The Courts during their sittings will, then, be relieved from that intolerable noise of carts and carriages, with which at present they are so much annoyed. It will be an object worthy consideration, when the contemplated improvement is completed, whether the present building should be taken down, or be converted to the purposes of the Custom-house and Post-office, which would greatly accommodate our merchants, being in the neighborhood of the Coffee House, Banks, Insurance and other offices, appendant to Commerce. The present Custom-house, though otherwise airy and spacious, is certainly too remote from the centre of business for convenience.”

Besides Mangin and McComb, the names of only two other competitors for the reward have been found afters extensive research. One is Archibald Robertson, as we know from Dunlap and Bryan, who both say he was among those who presented designs for the city hall of New York.”—Dunlap, Hist. of Art of Design, II: 88; Bryan, Dict. of Painters and Engravers, IV: 254. The other is a “Dr. Smith,” as appears by the following “Communication” in the Daily Adv. of Oct. 18, 1802: “In the erection of a new City Hall, the three following objects ought to be sedulously attended to: 1st Utility, 2dly Elegance, 3dly Economy [sic], as far as they accord with the Corporation Funds, without burthening them. A considerable degree of taste and ingenuity, has been displayed on this occasion by the different architects. Out of twenty-six plans, delivered in, five or six are pre-eminently distinguished.—If originality of design has any merit, that delivered by Dr. Smith claims attention, and may be seen at the City Tavern, Lovet’s Hotel, and it is conceived, Elegance, Utility, and Economy [sic] have been consulted with a scrupulous attention. The author does not presume to claim the character of either an architect or draughtsman, this being his first attempt in one of the most useful of the fine arts; neither does he present it to public inspection, but as a sketch of what his mind had conceived, as most suitable to answer the objects in view, which might have appeared to more advantage had the drawing been executed, or more correctly finished and on a larger scale, whereby the minute of the different orders would be distinctly discerned and therefore more forcibly engage the attention of gentlemen, who have not made architecture the objects of their contemplation.”

The Mangin & McComb, and the McComb, original drawings of the city hall, or some of them (95 in number, to which others have been added from McComb’s MSS.), are preserved in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., having been purchased on March 1, 1898, from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, the granddaughter of McComb. Fifteen of the more important of these drawings bear the signature of McComb alone; none of them that of Mangin or Mangin & McComb, although two of them (the front and rear elevations) show signs of erasure where Mangin’s name may originally have stood. Three of the drawings—the original front and rear elevations and the cross-section (two of which are reproduced on Plate 75, Vol. I)—are inscribed by Mr. Wilde “Original design prize.” The others are floor plans and sections, sketches for alterations, working drawings, and details of construction and ornament. Ten of the drawings were reproduced in The American Architect, F, 5, 1908, and five others in the same magazine, Ag 19, 1908. One of these is a plan of the Park, showing the proposed location of the city hall; others are drawings of the cupola, as first conceived and as afterwards corrected. The proposed foil (never executed) at the base of the cupola; three of the statue of Justice to surmount the cupola, etc. For fuller account of the drawings and their authorship, see PI 75, Vol. I.” See O. 17.

Robert Fulton and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston enter into an agreement to make steamboat experiments. A boat was built at their joint expense and tried out on the river Seine in 1803. —Dickinson, Robert Fulton Engineer and Artist (1871), 134-35, 149. Regarding Fulton’s early experiments on steamboats, submersible, and canal engineering, and his negotiations in France and England, see ibid., 24-126. See also catalogue of Fulton’s MSS. and documents sold at Anderson’s, April 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe. A fire, which began in some stables in New St., causes damage amounting to $10,000. The long-room of Little’s Hotel, at 42 Broad St., (see My 25, 1797,) was destroyed. —N. Y. Eve. Post, Oct 18, 1802.

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On Oct. 11, 1802, is ordered “that a new City hall be erected conformable to the plan of Messieurs Mangin and Macomb lately adopted by this board that the Recorder Alderman Lenox. Alderman Barker, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Brasher be appointed a Committee to carry this resolution into effect and that the sum of $25,000 be appropriated towards erecting the same.” —M. C. G. (1784-1813), III: 174. On Oct. 25, the building plans were on exhibition at Lovet’s City Tavern (as shown in the “Communication” quoted above from the Daily Adv.). On Dec. 13, Mr. Crolius and Mr. LeRoy were made members of the building committee in place of Alderman Lenox and Mr. Gilbert, who were no longer members of the common council.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), III: 160. See D. 20.

A foundation-stone is laid of the second “Masonic Hall” erected in this city. For the first, see My 22, 1790. The building is in Frankfort St., near the Park. It is to be erected with funds obtained by a subscription opened and procured by Philip Becancor.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., O 15, 1802. It was consecrated on Je 8, 1803 (q. c.).

Joseph Browne, street commissioner, makes a long report to the common council on the subject of “the permanent regulation of Broadway and relative to the formation of a Canal.” In this he says: “it is impossible for a Street Commissioner to perform his duty to the Corporation or do Justice to himself, when called on to report the permanent Regulation of a Street unless he has an opportunity of examining and knowing the relative situation of the adjoining Streets, and particularly of the ultimate improvements intended to be adopted for their development [sic] to the River whether through Canals or otherwise, these canals are subjects of infinite importance, and will materially influence at a future day the health and comfort of the City—it cannot but be regretted that an idea has ever been entertained that such a medium is a proper receptacle and conveyance to the River of all the water and silt that must descend to it from so large a portion of the City; it is probably now too late to alter the principle but no time should be lost in determining and adopting that mode which may be least injurious; it is evident that all the streets leading to a canal must be more or less affected in their elevations in proportion as the level of the canal itself shall be regulated. . . . The principal canal is intended to extend from the east side of the Fresh Water pond on [to] the north River a distance of seven feet a branch also is intended to intersect it at about a ...
from the River and will be near 1,000 feet in length, that is from the angle of the vard and Chapelle Streets—the heads of those returners to be four feet only above high Water mark, houses have been built and Streets laid out and paved conformably to this project—from thence it appears that the descent from the bank at the head of the Canal to low water mark is only nine feet which is a descent of one inch to about 50 feet; the motion of Water over Ground so nearly approaching to the smoothness of a plane as to conversing about the ground and Mud carried from the adjacent Streets must necessarily be deposited in the Canal there to be acted on by the Summers Sun, which must generate disgust, disease and death—an erroneous opinion seems to have been entertained that by communicating the Canal with the north River the tide will enter it, and in its descent carry out all the Dirt, that might have been accumulated in the Canal, which is to say taking all of the days of the old Canal, to be convinced of the fallacy of such reasoning; it has also been supposed that one or more sluices, constructed in the Canal, and occasionally to be opened at low Water would remedy the evil—but where is the head of water to be procured for this purpose—a sluice can only operate on the Canal below the Gate—it may be said that the fresh Water Pond would furnish Water enough now and then to scour out the Ditch—and what is to scour out the pond, in a very little time it must itself be full of mud, it is at present more than 15 feet deep in it, there is no doubt the health of the City, in a few years will require it to be filled up with pure earth, it probably ought to be done immediately while there are high Ground enough to get it in its neighbourhood; The width of the Canal has been variously stated, from 7 to 10 feet for the accommodation of small vessels—it is not easy to conceive that it would be of much advantage for vessels of any sort or for any purpose to enter this Muddy ditch, as no part of the Canal will be made more than half a mile from the navigation of the East or North River, but it is obvious that a large ditch would have an infinite disadvantage over a small one; for in proportion to its size would be the destructive influence of the Sun on the putrefying mass contained in it—for this reason the smaller the ditch the better but a small Canal would not be adequate to the reception of the quantity of Water that occasionally would rush in torrents to this devoted spot about four hundred acres of the City are intended to be drained into the Canal, it is not unreasonable to suppose that during a very heavy rain one half of it would run off through the Streets to its natural outlet the River, we have frequently rains that in the Course of two hours amount to 1/18 inches of water over the surface of the ground—1/18 inches of water therefore over a surface of 400 Acres Amounts to 17,444,400 Gallons, the half of which or 8,712,000 Gallons must descend to the Canal—the two Canals taken together amount to 6,900 feet in length, supposing it to be made with a regular slope the medium depth it would be from four feet and a half to five feet wide only—it must contain more than 850,000 Gallons or about 1/10 of the Water that has to pass through it in 2 hours—if the Canal were empty at the commencement of the rain, and the egress of Water from it was not to be interrupted by the flood from the river then a Canal of this size might answer the purpose, but if this rain should happen at high water near it, is evident the Canal could not contain the water but it must of necessity overflow its banks and carry destruction to its neighbourhood. We may conceive what would be the loss of property from such a cause, but it is impossible to foresee what might be the influence of such an inundation on the health of the inhabitants.

The Street Commissioner has viewed this subject in a variety of shapes, having a resolution'd to acquire information attainable, from all which he is induced to represent to the board that there is but one measure left to be adopted with any probable hope of avoiding the impending evils, and that is by causing the principal Canal to extend from the north to the East River through Roosevelt Street—but that part of the Canal eastward of the fresh Water pond, should be a circular brick Tunnel of six feet diameter called nearly on an axis of low water and under the same diameter and laid on the same level to the North River—Owing to a difference of the time of high Water in those two rivers an alternate current would be almost constantly passing from one River to the other under a pressure of two feet head—by which means the mud carried into the Canal from the Streets would be immediately removed to the Rivers and as the bottom of the Canal would be always covered with water the Sun could not exert any pernicious influence on it as the bottom of the Canal on the principle would be lower than it could be constructed on any other plan the descent of the Streets leading to it would be increased thereby—by this mode also a double facility will be given to the discharge of rain Water—and the risk of overflowing almost to an certainty prevented.

A difference of expense of probably 50,000 Dollars would attend this project but had it not been brought into competition with the evils that must result upon any other plan is for the Corporation to determine.

"The Street Commissioner therefore begs leave to recommend that any further proceedings for the ultimate regulation of Broad Way be suspended until that of the Canal be determined—but that a temporary improvement in that Street should be immediately undertaken, about ten feet from the Hill near Mooney's and to fill up the hollow about 10 feet near the Starch Manufactury this will for the present answer every purpose for the accomodation of Travellers."

The board discharges the committee appointed on Aug. 12 ([q.v.]) from further consideration of the canal, and refers that part of Browne's report which relates to canals to another committee. A temporary regulation of upper Broadway is adopted.—M. C. G. (1784-1812) III: 156-159.

On Jan. 3, 1803, the street commissioner's report was referred to another committee.—Ibid., III: 172. See Mr 6, 1803.

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Committee of the Cincinnati Society relative to the erection of an Equestrian Statue in honor of the memory of General Wash-ington."—M. C. G. (1784-1812) III: 173. This was the first of many unsuccessful efforts to erect a public statue to Washington in New York.—See Vol. I, p. 196. See, further, D 15.

On the evening of this day a "smart gust of wind" blew down many trees in different parts of the city and did damage to several buildings. "The cupola of the City Hall was much shaken by it, and the windows blown to pieces, to the extreme discomfiture of the watchman, who was just in the act of crying "all's well."

Morn. Chron., O 29, 1802.

"A subscription was some months ago set on foot, for the purpose of procuring at Paris casts of all the finest antique statues [see J. 50]. This is designed as the foundation of a gallery and school of sculpture, which, being the first established in the United States, will, it is expected, be held honorable to our city. About 3000 dollars was soon raised, in shares of 50 each. We have the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen who compose that association, that one of the most celebrated groups, the Laocoön, and two of the finest statues, the Apollo and the Dying Gladiator, are already cast, and their arrival may be looked for daily [see J. 7, 1803]."

"It would be unjust to omit mentioning, that the plan originated with Edward Livingston, esq. the mayor of the city."

"From the spirit and liberality lately evinced by our corporation, we presume that an apartment in the new city-hall will be appropriated to this purpose."

Morn. Chron., O 27, 1802. The association here referred to became the Academy of Arts (see D 3).

A fire breaks out in a stable in Bridge St., between Whittall and Broad Sts.; the flames make their way through Bridge St. into Stone St., and the whole square of about fifty buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, is destroyed, the buildings being either burned, pulled down, or gutted.—Ind. Chron. (Boston), N 8, 1802.

The common council adopts the following report of a committee "respecting the establishment of Signal Stuffs," and directs that an ordinance be prepared to conform to its report. The board returned a favorable answer to the application of this Board [see Ag 124] for the Public ground on Staten Island where the signal stuffs are erected," it is resolved "That the Comptroller of this Corporation take the Institution of the Flag or Signal stuffs under his management & direction; That this board will pay a Suitable person to have charge of the same and that he be paid 300 Dollars per annum as a stated reward. That the Superintendant select a proper person for this purpose and that he collect from every person who has a flag staff there the sum of 12 50/100 Dollars p annum to be paid in advance, and that where two persons hoist their signals on the same pole that they then pay 7 50/100 Dollars p annum and that where three [persons hoist their signals on the same pole] such sum in proportion as the Comptroller shall deem proper. That the salary & collection commence from the 1st day of November last. That in future no pole shall be erected by the per-
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3 Nov. The function of these "signal staffs" on Staten Island was to notify merchants and others in N. Y. of the arrival of ships, and, by hoisting coloured balls, to convey other intelligence of interest and value to the public. See also Goodrich's guide (1828).

6 The Society for the Relief of Distressed Prisoners announces "that the alterations they have lately adopted in providing for the prisoners . . . , and the establishment of a Soup, House, Hospital, etc., for the benefit of the Poor, promise to be extensively useful." Soup is supplied at four pence a quart, "each quart to contain a portion of beef not less than 4 ounces, and a due proportion of vegetables." Printed tickets are given to persons soliciting alms, each entitling the bearer to a quart of soup. John Rodgers is president—Com. Adv., N 6, 1802. See also the account of the Humane Society in N. Y. N. 2, 3, 1802.

8 The common council advances $85.05 for erecting "a new stone bridge near Potter's field."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 144.

9 "The spirited exertions of the Mayor and Corporation to improve and embellish this city merit the highest applause: every hint tending to promote these views will doubtless, receive candid notice. Buckler-Hill, or more correctly Bayard's Mount, appears to have been destined by nature for a more valuable purpose, than merely to fill up the valley beneath. This commanding elevation is, nearly, in the centre of the ground-plot of the city, overlooking, in every direction, the whole extent from the Battery and Corlear's Hook to Inclenberg heights. It affords a noble site for an Observatory for Astronomical and Municipal purposes, from whence the whole expanse of the Heavens may be surveyed, and signals, in cases of alarm, hoisted. Seckel Van Rensselaer, a conspicuous body of buildings. Being in the centre of Grand-street, the great direct avenue between the Hudson and East Rivers, and nearly equidistant from each, much taste may be exhibited in laying out the intersecting streets, to form a spacious Promenade around this central point. The Mount by being judiciously disposed, would admit of elegant arcades rising in successive stories, that might be rented for the purposes of shops or places of residence. The terraced roofs of which would afford an enchanting view of the whole city, embosomed by its ample waters and the circumjacent country—a perspective, rich and diversified beyond description. Above the whole the proposed Edifice should pre-eminently tower—the turrets of which might contain the awful tower for alarms, and the merry peals for public rejoicings. Imagination can freely conceive the brilliant effect of an universal illumination of such an edifice, with transparent paintings and variegated lights, the refugium of which would be distinguished from every quarter. This part of the city, although traced out, lies still unimproved: it is not too late therefore, for the Corporation to avail themselves of its present state, to purchase such ground, as properly improved, would certainly assure the first cost of the Mount, and the rent received till fit time and opportunity would justify the erecting an Observatory."—Daily Adv., N 19, 1802. The hill was, however, levelled, and the earth was used to fill up the Collect Pond.—Man. Com. Coun. (1836), 471. See also Cozens, Geo. Hist. of Manhattan or N. Y. Island, 22–23; and L. M. R. K., III: 695.

22 The common council orders that the engine house at Haover Square be removed to the Old Slip.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 150.

29 The Chronicle Express is established as a semi-weekly edition of the Morning Chronicle. The paper was printed by William A. Davis for the proprietor, Peter Irving. The last issue located is that of May 17, 1804.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 386; Early Newspapers, III: 412.

29 The common council confirms an estimate and assessment "for digging and filling in the upper part of Broadway from the Arch bridge to Prince Street." The board orders "that the proposal of James McGowan for performing the work be accepted."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), III: 155. The original assessment roll for this work is preserved in the N. Y. H. S. among "N. Y. MSS., 1785–1850." The names of owners and tenants of property assessed, the Bayard's, Beekman's, Kips, Van Rensselaers, Van Cortlandts, etc. The whole assessment amounted to $692.

D 3 The comptroller of the city is authorized "to contract with the proprietor of the Elizabeth Town and Staten Island ferry boats for the rent or monies to be paid them for the use of public slips."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), III: 155.

21 The members of the "New York Academy of Fine Arts," organized to import from France casts of celebrated statues (see Je 30 and O 27), hold a meeting to elect officers, and Mayor Edward Livingston is chosen president. Resolutions are passed directing the president and the directors to "meet at an early day to digest and form the necessary bye laws for the Society," and to apply to the legislature for an act of incorporation for the society "under the denomination and title of "The New-York Academy of Fine Arts."—Barbour Chron., D 4, 1802. See also Howe, Hist. of N. Y. Mus. of Art, 7–75. An act of incorporation was applied for in 1801 (g.o, Mr. 2), but it was not granted until Feb. 12, 1809 (g.o.v.). By Nov. 19, 1804 (q.o.v.), the name of the society had been changed to the "American Academy of Arts."—Com. Adv., D 10, 1802. See D 17.

9 The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, has ever been preeminently distinguished for their attachment to those principles, which tend to unite, in the bonds of Friendship, the great family of Man, and on which in a considerable degree rest our Liberty and Independence. To perpetuate those principles, is the primary object of the Institution, and nothing can be more conducive to that end than the establishment of the Society on a permanent basis. Having cautiously chosen the present and future welfare of the society will be considerably secured by the erection of a Wigwam, wherein the Sons of Tammany may, when assembled at the Council Fire, talk over the deeds of their ancestors . . . we learn, that at a meeting of the Society on Monday evening last [Dec. 6], . . . near one thousand dollars were subscribed for the erection of a Wigwam, and is confidently expected that a very liberal subscription will be made. . . ."—Daily Adv., D 9, 1802. Tammany Hall was not erected until 1811.—L. M. R. K., III: 939. The society was incorporated in 1805 (q.o.v., Ap 9).

A new ferry has lately been established by Mr. N. Budd between Bowles Hooks and New York. The landing on the Jersey shore is "somewhat to the northward of the old ferry kept by Major Hunt."

"Daily Adv., D 9, 1802.

The committee of leases and repairs is directed by the vestry of Trinity Church to "provide three large suitable Chandeliers for Trinity Church and a set of Chandeliers for St. George's and St. Paul's Church."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). It is also resolved "that the Committee . . . take measures to have recast the Bell of St. Paul's Hook on Bayard's Mount, that the present and future welfare of the society will be considerably secured by the erection of a Wigwam, wherein the Sons of Tammany may, when assembled at the Council Fire, talk over the deeds of their ancestors . . . we learn, that at a meeting of the Society on Monday evening last [Dec. 6], . . . near one thousand dollars were subscribed for the erection of a Wigwam, and is confidently expected that a very liberal subscription will be made. . . ."—Daily Adv., D 9, 1802. Tammany Hall was not erected until 1811.—L. M. R. K., III: 939. The society was incorporated in 1805 (q.o.v., Ap 9).

20 The New York State Society of the Cincinnati decides to erect a bronze equestrian statue to Washington in the Park, and opens a subscription book for the purpose.—See original subscription list in N. Y. P. L.; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D 17, 1802. On Dec. 20, the common council approved of the undertaking and resolved to furnish "a suitable place within the Park for the aforesaid purpose."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), III: 165. See J 9, 1803.

On Dec. 20, the common council rejects a proposal that a 20 committee be appointed to report on the "propriety of granting a Lottery towards the Expence of erecting a New City hall."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), III: 165. See, however, the later proposal of Feb. 20, 1809. See, further, D 27.

Col. David Humphreys writes to John Trumbull: "Efforts are being made in this city to patronize and encourage the Fine Arts [see D 3] . . . They propose erecting a Edifice in the Park where a magnificent State House is to be built. . . ."—From the original MS., sold at the Anderson Galleries, New York, My 6, 1920.

We are happy to learn that the necessity of an application to the legislature for a renewal of the city charter has been taken into consideration by the common council. The charter of this city has for a long time been a source of complaint to our fellow citizens, and occasionally attracted the attention of our state legislature. Many of the regulations and provisions it contains for the government of the city, have, by lapse of time, and a total change of circumstances, become useless; others improper, and some oppressive. It has been an opinion propagated with some
zeal, and more generally received than a just consideration of the subject will warrant; that legislative interference would be improper, unless formally solicited by members of the corporation. This is a position which, if admitted, is calculated to involve us in endless inconveniences, and tending in its consequences to perpetuate the miscarriages under which we labor. ... Hitherto the gentile corporations have succeeded in composed the common council, but appear not to have been impressed with the necessity of amendment, and have withheld their consent to an alteration of such parts of the charter as have been found oppressive by experience, because they contend that its most objectionable provisions have not been enforced for many years. ... The design that the charter should be revised, has not its origin in the wild specious innovation, but arises from evils, and inconvenience, which daily felt. From a conviction that, in its present form, it is incompetent to ensure to the inhabitants of this city a useful and efficient government. ... The legislature, it is to be hoped, will view the subject in a proper light, and we are inclined to believe that a respectful petition from our fellow citizens will meet with suitable attention, particularly if accompanied by the approbation of the present members of the Common Council. In viewing this subject, we are far from believing that the charter should be hastily prosecuted; but we do believe that it is susceptible of salutary amendments. It is not for us to dictate, but we would suggest the propriety of the early adoption of some measures by our citizens for the accomplishment of so desirable an object, either by a general meeting of the body, or by meeting in respective wards, and appoint a general committee to pursue such measures as may be thought advisable, and best calculated to produce the desired effect."—Morn. Chron., Dec. 27, 1802. See D 28.

City hall operations in 1802 closed with the following resolution of Dec. 27 which was laid before the board and held for future consideration: That the committee, appointed to superintend the building of the hall, having transmitted requisite plans and estimates of the materials to be used, and the time necessary to complete the building; the best manner of raising the money to cover the expense; and, in case the plan at present adopted should be deemed too extensive and expensive, to ascertain if the plan cannot be reduced in size and expense without materially injuring the appearance and utility of the building.—M. C. C. (1784-1854), III: 166. The resolution passed Feb. 24, 1803 (ibid., III: 224); although the complaint was made, in a letter to the board, Feb. 3, that the total estimate for the building ($150,000) was too great, and could not be raised without resorting to taxation. This writer states that "other objects of far greater importance demand the attention of the Corporation." "Our streets without exception," he explains, "require new paving—compared with those of Philadelphia, they are execrable—our city is badly lighted—the improvements projected on the East River are incomplete—we are very insecure against fire—arrangements are to be made for keeping our streets clean, and for removing every kind of filth that is injurious to the health of our citizens: These and various other objects of essential use and accommodation, call for immediate attention, and will absorb all the spare funds at the disposal of the corporation."—See also ibid., Feb. 17 and 19.

This year, Colman, the inhabitant of the Outward Parts of the City and those of "King and Queen Counties," the common council orders "that a ferry be established from the land of Mr. Stuyvesant in the Seventh Ward to the land of John A Mersereau at Bushwick in Kings County," and also "another Ferry from the land of Marinos Willett Esq' in the Seventh Ward to the land of Samuel Titus at Bushwick aforesaid, subject to such rates and regulations as shall from time to time be made by this Board." This is done with the condition "that suitable Lots on both sides of the River he granted to this Board for the purpose of erecting Ferry houses and other necessary buildings for the use of the said Ferry."—M. C. C. (1784-1853), III: 165.

"The People" addresses a communication to the press concerning "the propriety of adopting measures to obtain a revision and alteration of the charter of this city" (see Dec. 27).

He says: "Several applications have been made to the legislature for redress; but the difference of political sentiment which prevailed in the senate and house of assembly, has hitherto rendered abortive every effort to make the charter (which was obtained while America was under the dominion of the king of Great Britain) more congenial to the principles of republicanism, & consistent with the laws and constitution of our country." Three chief grievances are discussed. First: By a construction given to one clause of the charter, "aforesaid but freemen and freeholders have a right to interfere in the election of charter officers; and if one man owns a freehold of the value of fifty dollars in every ward, his right to vote is extended to all the wards. This is unequal and unjust. ...

Second: As far as it relates to freemen—"By the charter, the mayor and four or more of the aldermen, have the power of making free citizens, and the charter expressly interdicts all persons, excepting free citizens, from using any art, trade, mystery or occupation, within the city. Thus a power is vested in the mayor and the corporation (if capriciously disposed) to prevent all persons, let their character and standing in society be ever so exalted, from obtaining the freedom of the city.

Thirdly—By the charter, the city is divided into seven wards, and those so to remain.

"At the time it was granted, in the year 1790, as appears from the bounds of the respective wards, it is evident the probable increase of population, in what now forms the sixth and seventh wards, never was then estimated by the framers of the charter. Since that period ... the increase in population in those wards has nearly if not quite overbalanced that of all the other five wards. This population is daily increasing in the sixth and seventh wards in the same proportion, and although either of these wards contains more than double the number of inhabitants of the largest of the other wards, still they are by the charter entitled to no greater share in the councils of the city than the smallest ward in it. ..."—Morn. Chron., D 30, 1802. See Ja 3, 1803.

A number of citizens meet at Adams' Hotel in William St. "to take into consideration what measures should be adopted in order to obtain an extension of the rights of suffrage in the election of Charter Officers of this City." A committee of three is chosen to call a general meeting on the subject.—Morn. Chron., Ja 1, 1803. See Ja 7.

In this year, there were 1,930 deaths in the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 502.

1803

In this year, the painter Vanderlyn was sent to France for the purpose of copying for the Am. Acad. of the Fine Arts (which was founded in 1801, q. v. Dec. 27, 1801, D 2) some of the finest pictures by the great masters, and to collect casts from antique statues. With the additions afterwards made, the Academy's collection of sculpture became the most valuable in the United States.—N. T. At It Is, In 1837, 65-66.

In this year, Petrus Stuyvesant conveyed to St. Mark's Church the cemetery lying between First and Second Aves., 11th and 12th Sts. A condition of the gift was that the slaves of Petrus and their descendants were to be buried there free of charge.—Mon. Com. (1862), 690.

A plan and three elevations of St. John's Chapel, drawn by John McComb, Jr., probably date from this year. They are reproduced and described in Vol. III, PI. 11-20.

This year, Colman, the inhabitant of the Outward Parts of the City and those of "King and Queen Counties," the common council orders "that a ferry be established from the land of Mr. Stuyvesant in the Seventh Ward to the land of John A Mersereau at Bushwick in Kings County," and also "another Ferry from the land of Marinos Willett Esq' in the Seventh Ward to the land of Samuel Titus at Bushwick aforesaid, subject to such rates and regulations as shall from time to time be made by this Board." This is done with the condition "that suitable Lots on both sides of the River he granted to this Board for the purpose of erecting Ferry houses and other necessary buildings for the use of the said Ferry."—M. C. C. (1784-1853), III: 165.

"The People" addresses a communication to the press concerning "the propriety of adopting measures to obtain a revision and alteration of the charter of this city" (see Dec. 27).
The common council orders "that the Comptroller be authorized to rent Bellvue to such persons, and upon such terms for the period of one year as he may deem most advantageous, provided always that the same be reserved to the board in case the premises should be wanted as a Public Hospital."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 170.

The street commissioner reports to the common council information regarding the ownership of land through which an extension of Brannon (Spring) St. must run to Broadway. He says: "There is at present no Street or Highway communicating from Broadway to Greenwich Street between Catherine Street near the Hospital and the New Prison [Christopher St.] a distance so great as to render it extremely inconvenient to the inhabitants of those Streets." The board orders that the com't cause a survey to be made and other necessary steps taken to open Brannon St. to the width of 65 ft. as far as Broadway with all convenient speed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 171. On Jan. 17, however, this order was rescinded, and he was required to "continue his endeavours to procure a cession of the said Street to the Corporation of the City."—Ibid., III: 174.

The common council appoints a committee "to look into the situation of the records and Public Papers in the office of the Clerk of this City and take such steps for the preservation thereof as in their opinion shall be necessary."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 173. On Jan. 10 the committee reported their opinion "that the Clerk with the Advice and Assistance of Mr Carmer," should procure to "a proper number of Books of suitable size and have them timed or otherwise secured in order to preserve the Records and papers."—Ibid., III: 174.

John M'Lean, commissary of military stores, makes a report in which he says in part: "Old Potter's field, which was ceded by the Corporation of the city of New-York, to the people of this State, for the use of a magazine, gun house and laboratory, some years ago, has also been lying dormant; but I have now taken possession of it on the part of the State, and have let it at the rate of thirty pounds a year. It will be requisite to have a small magazine erected immediately, in order to make a division between the public and private property.

"The 28 pieces of 32 and 24 pounders, mounted on north battery, No. 1 on a large platform by itself, and the 20 small cannon, carriage of which are destroyed by ill disposed persons—the reason is obvious; the corporation of the city, after the State going to the expense of $50 dollars, for caulkings and laying the tops of both parapets with Spanish brown, tar and sand, have erected pleasure seats and places of accommodation for company; although they serve as places of resort for evil disposed people to destroy the property of the State.—The heavy ordnance, from the redoubts at Rutgers' and Rhynelaer's wharf, which were subject to yard and dock hire, are all collected in the ordnance yard.

"Total at different places of 32 and 24 pounders, of iron, 81 pieces fit for service, and 44 carriages, belonging to the pieces in the ordnance yard, are now placed in the old gun-house in State-street.

"The one side of State-street from the Bowling-green round the corner of Pearl-street, belonging to the State, the timber has rotted away, and the walks broken up; it is therefore necessary they should be repaired."—Assemb. Jour., 26th sess., Appendix, iii-vii. See Ja 14, 1805.

"John Gardiner of this city, has obtained a patent for erecting Dry Docks (where there is little or no ebb and flow of tide) to repair ships in. On his construction a steam engine that costs $4000 dollars will dry eight docks in twenty four hours and may be applied to any number of docks.—The fuel consumed by the engine is 90 lbs weight of coal per hour whilst at work."—Chronicle Express, Ja 6, 1805.

A general meeting on the revision of the city charter (see D 30, 1802) is held at "Adams's assembly room," and the following resolutions are unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that every citizen who is of lawful age, has a fixed residence in our city, and pays taxes, ought to be duly represented in the government of the same.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the citizens here assembled, that the charter of the said city ought to be altered so as to extend the right of suffrage for charter officers, to all citizens having a right to vote for the most numerous branch of the state legislature, that the said election for charter officers should be by ballot and held at the time and places, as the election for members of the legislature, and that no person be permitted to vote out of the ward in which he resides.

"Resolved, That a committee of five persons for the first six wards, and a committee of eight for the seventh ward, be appointed by full power from this meeting, to take every measure which they may deem expedient and proper to carry into execution resolutions into effect." The said committees are chosen.—Morn. Chron., Ja 11, 1803. See Ja 10 and 14.

"The subscriptions for the Equestrian Statue of Washington [see D 15, 1802] meet, we are informed, with the most flattering encouragement. . . ."—Daily Adv., Ja 8, 1803. See Mr 15.

"A Citizen" addresses the following communication to "the Citizens of New-York": . . . While patriotism and virtue lives, Washington's well earned fame can never die; it is engraved on this fair tablet too deep, to be effaced by time—it is immortal. If this be so, what do we want of inanimate monuments erected to his memory; . . . An attempt was made in Congress under the former administration to erect in the federal city, at a great expense, a Mausoleum to the founder of the Republic. If, for a monument of stone is to be erected, there is one already begun on the largest scale, that City bears his name. . . .

"What led to these remarks, is an attempt of the society of Cincinnati of this State to erect a monument in this city to the memory of our never to be forgotten Washington [see D 15, 1802]. But in this city in particular, before we as citizens, who profess to be republicans, or in the slightest sense have any attachment to this kind, let us first bury the relics of our brethren, who gloriously fell in arms in defence of their country, lying within our view above ground, a reproach to humanity, to say nothing of our patriotism. Go, fellow citizens, to the Wallabout, where perished by British cruelty, thousands of your countrymen, and view the remains of the patriot, the hero and friend, who nobly died to save his country, exposed to every indignity, for the want of a common grave. Gather his bones together and bury them, with that respect due to sacred worth; after which, if you must, and will have a monument, over their grave, I suggest the propriety of erecting this monument to the memory of their chief. . . . To erect a monument to their chief, before they have a common grave, you would deserve not only the reproach of humanity, but a just reproach of disinterestedness. I have except this respect is first paid to those relics of the soldier (being called upon) I beg leave to inform the society of Cincinnati, I deem it improper to subscribe to their proposals for erecting a monument in this city to the memory of their chief."—Am. Crit., Ja 8, 1803. The relics of the prison-ship martyrs were buried in 1808 (q.v., My 26). No public monument to Washington was erected in New York until 1876, although several futile attempts were made (see 1: 1966; Pl 100 and A. Pls. 26-b & c, Vol. III). An equestrian statue was exhibited by Joseph Delacroix on July 4, 1803 (q.v.), but thereafter the matter was dropped until 1806 (q.v., Ja 20).

"Cailus" writes to one of the newspapers: "I have lately seen a proposal to petition the Legislature of this state for a revision (as it is called) of the Charter of this city.

"It is much to be lamented, that those demagogues who at present possess the reins of Government, should be permitted thus gradually to subvert every remnant of liberty in this Country, and our citizens remain silent spectators of the truly alarming and affecting scene.—The proposition is another example of the destructive tendency of democratic principles, and is an adviser to the people of this city to take steps by which the victorious and unprincipled will resort to support their totering credit or sustain the falling ruins of lawless ambition.—We have beheld the overthrow of our Judiciary, and the subversion of our Constitution, and must yet witness the sacrifice of an additional victim.—Cleared, as usual, under the pleasing garb of patriotism and zeal for the country—a garb that inevitably draws forth the honest support of the virtuous; a combination has been formed to assimilate the
Charter of the City, for the purpose of promoting the cause of ruin, anarchy and confusion." He adds that "One of the People" (see D 28, 1802) might better be called "An enemy to the nation and a subverter of its liberties."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jan. 10, 1803.

The common council refers to a committee a petition from several inhabitants residing in the vicinity of "The State Prison," who desire that it may be extended to the university neighborhood.

—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 175. On Jan. 17, the committee, to whom this petition was referred, reported adversely. They explained that "the present line of demarcation from the North to the East River for laying the taxes . . . for the Support of Night watch, for the expense of Wells and pumps and . . . procuring (Lamps) does not extend to the North River side from the out let of the Meadow of Anthony Lins—Penard; whereas the desired extension is "wholly without the said Limits."—Ibid., III: 177.

The city still owns the lot on the corner of Pearl and State Sts.—the same place, apparently, where, in 1794 (q.v., S 29), Baker kept a "menage" of wild animals. Jos. Crore now seeks a lease of it, but without success.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 174-75, 214. See also F 3, 1820.

The committees from the several wards, appointed agreeable to the citizens' resolution of Jan. 7 (q.v.), having met on Jan. 13 and named a sub-committee of one of their number from each ward, this sub-committee now adds a letter to the common council asking its cooperation in a petition to the legislature for the "purpose of procuring the extension of the right of suffrage, a measure which we have good reason to believe has long been the wish of many of our Fellow Citizens." A copy of the resolutions adopted on Jan. 7 is enclosed. In this letter the sub-committee requests the board to inform them "whether it will be agreeable to unite with your Fellow Citizens" in such application to the legislature at its next session, and, if so, "how far it will be agreeable to you, to have that right [of suffrage] extended." The letter was presented to the board on Jan. 17, but consideration was postponed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 177-78. See J 47.

"A correspondent expresses his hope that if the Legislature take up the charter of incorporation of this city, they will make a thorough reformation, by extending the elective franchise to every man, woman, and child. It is feared by some, that though the matter will be discussed, to please the sixth and seventh wards, yet that it will be so contrived as in the end to fail, and thus monarchy and slavery be entailed upon this great and populous city."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jan. 14, 1803.

During the progress of work on the new city hall (see Mr 24, 1800), rooms in the old hall were appropriated, by permission of the city president and the city councils, to several societies. For example, on Jan. 17, 1803, by the "N. Y. Union Law Society;" on March 19, by the managers of a lottery "for the promotion of Literature;" on Nov. 29, by a law society; on Dec. 16, 1803, by the managers of a lottery; and, on Jan. 6, 1806, by the city militia for military lectures.—See M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 180, 476, 637; IV: 111, 122.

In a letter to De Witt Clinton, George Clinton says he has heard that "the Faction in New York will endeavour to acquire popularity by exclaiming against the defenceless situation of the Port of New York and the Conduct of the Administration as well of the General as State Governments in suspending Measures for fortifying it—This will be a popular Theme especially at a moment when the authority of France and Spain are at a discount, and a little interference with the Charter is unnecessary, and therefore hope that in the opinion of the Legislature it will be deemed altogether improper."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 192-94. See J 47.

A map of the ground at Cocke's Hook between the estate of Henry Rutgers and the East River, made in order to lay out a street system, bears this date.—See the original (map No. 145), in bureau of topography, board president's office, Municipal Bldg.

The Tammany Society and other citizens draw up and sign the following petition to congress: "Your memorialists, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the city of New York, beg leave to recall to the memory of your honourable body an event which you cannot but have noticed; an event famous in history, melancholy in its circum stances; for which, while it was an object of regret and sympathy, and seems also, in the opinion of your Memorialists, to claim some attention from the political fathers of our country, the supreme legislature of the United States of America.

"The lapse of years is gradually drawing the veil of oblivion over the memories of those unfortunate men, our once esteemed fellow citizens, who, when our country struggled for its rights and liberties, gallantly faced the most powerful maritime nation of Europe on her own element, and were doomed, by the ill fortune of war, to languish out their lives in extreme misery and distress on board the Prison-ships of our enemies in the harbour of New York.

"The subject to the mooring-places of those floating prisons where our brave seamen yielded their lives to the merciless policy, or native barbarity of a foreign foe, is the scite of the present navy
Alderman Barker, one of the minority against the resolutions and the petition adopted on Jan. 27 (p. 49), moves that the memorial to the legislature be reconsidered. The motion is lost, and it is ordered that the petition "pass the Common seal," and that one copy be delivered to the president of the senate, another to the speaker of the assembly, and at least one to the city members of the assembly.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 193. See F 14.

The governors of the New York Hospital, according to their annual report, "have long laments, that an Hospital otherwise so well adopted to the alleviation of human misery, should not furnish an asylum, convenient and inviting, for the reception of that class of our fellow-creatures who are deprived of the use of their reason . . . none are more entitled to pity and compassion, or have a more powerful claim on us as professors of Christianity. Under this impression of the subject, connected with the idea of the hospital, and a new room being at hand, they have concluded, either to erect a wing [see F 3, 1807] to the present building, or to raise another story in order to provide for the comfortable reception, of those poor, unhappy and deeply afflicted people."—Assemb. Jour. (1805), 120. Before the end of the year a third story was "added to the edifice;" the governors were thereby enabled "to provide more convenient accommodations for patients."—Account of the N. Y. Hosp. (1804), 33. descript. of Pl. 88, III: 571. See, also, Ja 1, 1805.

"The Public are respectfully informed, that after This Evening the Theatre must necessarily be closed for some weeks."—Am. Cit., F 5, 1805. It was reopened on Feb. 21 (see F 11). The temporary closing was due to the inadequacy of the receipts.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Theatre (1853), 238.

A correspondent has read with great pleasure the memorial from the Corporation of this city to the Legislature, against the necessity and propriety of altering the charter [see Ja 27]. It may have the intended effect; but if it should not, the corporation have done their duty, and they will be seconded by every reflecting man, in making a stand against those wretched democratic and disorganizing principles which have brought us into disgrace and confusion, and to the very brink of ruin.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., F 7, 1805.

"Resolved, That the square at the corner of Duane, Hudson and Jay Street be reserved for a Church. And that the Committee of Leases report ways and means for the purpose of building a Church in the said square."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See, however, F 21, 1805, and also Mr. 10.

The Public are respectfully informed, that on Monday, the 21st of February, 1805, the Theatre will be opened with a Drama, in three acts, (interspersed with Music) called, The Voice of Nature.

"During the cessation of Theatrical Exhibitions [see F 5], every exertion, which the time will admit of, is making to clean and repair the internal part of the house, in particular by covering the roof and new coloring the backs of the boxes.—Am. Cit., F 1805. The theatre was sold on Feb. 18, 1804 (q.v.)."

"John P. McCombs" (as he signs himself) petitions the common council "for the employment of keeping in repair the pavements of this City." He says he "has followed the Business of a Paver in this City for ten years." The petition is also signed by 19 citizens who recommend him. Among them are John McComb, Jr., Joseph Fr. Mangin, and Charles Loss.—On the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 28, city clerk's record-room.

The common council authorizes the street commissioner "to treat with the proprietors of ground through which Broadway is intended to pass until it unite with the main road near the three mile stone."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 199.

The board also orders "that the street commissioner direct that all the Streets on the ground commonly known by the name of Delaney's ground be opened as soon as possible."—Ibid., III: 199.

"Delaney's Square" appears on the Rutter Map, Pl. 42, Vol. I, which depicts New York in 1766-7. For De Lancey St., one of the streets laid out on this ground, see L. M. R. K., III: 997.

The common council refers to the mayor a petition of several citizens against "the pernicious tendency of blending Grocers and Tailors together in the same street;" and directs, "until further order, the police to take care the same shall not be acted upon by the board until Nov. 7 (q.v.)."

The common council appoints a committee to examine, in conjunction with the comptroller and street commissioner, "the new map of this City now nearly ready to be published and to take such measures as will be the most proper to indemnify this Board and the persons who have executed the same for the Expenditure that has been incurred."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 200. This was the Goerck-Mangin Map.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I; and D 11, 1799. See, further, F 14, infra.

Alderman Barker lays before the common council "the reasons of the minority . . . for dissenting from the resolution and petition adopted in relation to altering the Charter of this City as it respects the qualifications of the electors of Charter Officers" [see Ja 27 and 31], but by a vote of 8 to 4 the board resolves that the reasons shall not be entered in the minutes.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 202. A "Protest of the Minority in the Corporation," bearing this date, was printed in the Morn. Chron., F 19, 1805.

The neglect of the clerks of the markets to execute the law against "forestallers" has caused scarcity of provisions in the market place in consequence of which the liberty and profits of the city have been injured . . . as is also felt by the public, especially the poor. The common council orders that the clerks be more vigilant in the execution of their duty in this particular.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 202.

In consequence of a memorial from Dr. Nicholas Romayne, on Jan. 10, requesting the common council "to take possession of the Ground near Corlaer Hook ceded by him for the purpose of Streets," the street commissioner reports that he has caused a survey of the streets from Montgomery St. to Corlaer Hook to be made. The ground in question was formerly part of the De Lancey estate and was sold by the commissioners of forfeitures conformably to a map made by Mr. Bancker. "The General Map of the City as lately made by Mens² Goerck and Mangin [see D 11, 1797, F 14, 1803, supra] does not correspond with that of Bancker and in consequence a question now arises which of the two ought to be adopted: The red lines in the Survey are the Streets as laid down in the General Map which make the Blocks and house Lots nearly square an arrangement certainly to be desired, but unfortunately it deviates so much from the Streets as laid down by Bancker that the adoption of it would create great difficulties from its total derangement of a great number of the Lots as sold by the Commissioners which are now owned by a variety of proprietors." Under these circumstances the street commissioner recommends, and the board adopts, alteration in the proposed directions of Cherry, Lombard, Bedlow, Harman, and Henry Sts. The board orders that the street commissioner "take measures to procure a cession of the Ground according to the plan thereof."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 200. See also F 14, infra.

Under this date, the board made three payments for surveying, two to Mangin & Loss, and one to Charles Loss.—Ibid. (1784-
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1803 (1831), III: 207. The original vouchers, the bills of Mangini & Loss, are in Mangini's handwriting, and it is determined that of his payment of the 21st of March, 1803 (p. 22). The former (paid by warrant No. 38) is for examining "the ground of Dr. Romaine along the East river to Grand Street;" for "the Survey of the said ground;" for "protracting," and for "a figurative map," total $22.

The other (warrant No. 399), dated Sept. 1802, is for surveying and levelling Hudson St., between Barley and Moore Streets, paying the Surveyor therefor, and for regulating Barley St. between Duane and Chapel Sts., total $83.50.

Loss's individual bill (paid by warrant 389) is for the following services in Sept. and Oct., 1802: "to attend the Street Commissioner, and made a Survey & Level of Pine Street—Pearl Street—Water Front & South Street, to find out the best route of Regulating Streets properly;" and "make three different Maps or Profiles of those Streets with the regulations of Pine Street to the East river," at a total charge of $22.50. From the originals in record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records, in bundle labelled "Vouchers of Sundays Bills Paid, 1803."

A petition of Anthony Laspennard and other inhabitants of New York City "praying for certain alterations in the Charter of said city," and a remonstrance of the common council against any changes (see Ja 27), are read in the assembly, and consideration postponed. At the same meeting a bill is introduced by William Few for "the better regulation of the election of Charter officers in the city of New York, and designating the qualifications of Electors."—Assemb. Jour., 26th sess., 78. On Feb. 16, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to the committee of the remonstrance, and remonstrance were ordered to be taken up when the bill was considered.—Ibid., 26th sess., 83. The bill was passed under a different title by the assembly on March 16 (q.v.). See also F 17.

The establishment of a "Penny-post, on the footing of that in London as distinguished from the General-post," is advocated. A writer to the press, who makes this proposal, points out that: "Our improvements are now extending with such rapidity that it exceeds all calculation. Along the Greenwich road and the State Prison—and on the Bowery for above two miles, houses are erecting and lots improving. To walk from either of these places to the Coffee-House or City-Hall and back again is the journey of half a day. Yet to both of these places, to the auctions, the merchants' warehouses, along the East River, etc. multitudes often resort daily from the remotest parts of the city. But often, very often, they could transact their business by a note if there were any mode of prompt conveyance of a line which would produce an answer on the same day... there is no regular stage for the conveyance of persons to the heart of the city;—Under these circumstances the establishment of a Penny-post would be a material accommodation to the inhabitants of the city, and a great advantage for accommodating small expense by fixing certain stands at which letters could be left; and employing two or three active lads... An arrangement of this kind, by facilitating the intercourse between the different parts of the city, would afford a new inducement for persons of small incomes to settle at a short distance from the scene of business, and would thus enhance the value of the vacant lots between the Bowery and Greenwich-street." It is further stated that, while congress has power to establish post-offices and post-roads, this power is "not exclusive," and does not prevent the establishment of an "interior post" for the accommodation of a town or city.—Daily Ado., F 16, 1803.

17 A petition of John Broome and a number of other citizens of New York to the council, for the extension of the elective franchise in relation to the choice of charter officers in the said city" is read in the assembly and referred to the committee of the whole.—Assemb. Jour., 26th sess., 86. This was the memorial drawn up by the committee appointed at the general meeting on Jan. 7 (q.v.). It stated in part that "a great proportion of the citizens who are affected by the laws and ordinances of the... common council, and are thus subjected to the support of the said city have not any share in the representation in the councils of the same.

That inasmuch as on the one hand the freeholders of the said city by voting in every ward, if they have freeholds in the same, have electing rights far beyond what is consistent with the principles of a government founded upon the basis of equal liberty, so on the other the number of freemen is so very inconsiderable, that the great body of the people cannot under the charter be represented in the corporation of the same. It is too obvious to be denied, that the refusal of the freedom of the city to its regular inhabitants, is a source of great grievance, and invites the common council with full power, if so disposed, to convert the valuable objects of the charter into engines for promoting political views..."

Your petitioners beg leave further to state that... the elections for charter officers in this city have hitherto been conducted not by ballot, but by vote. The restraint which this mode of electing must produce upon the elector in exercising his privilege, is too obvious for us to use argument or shew the necessity of adopting the mode of election by ballot... Your petitioners do further respectfully represent... that although by the constitution and laws of this state and the United States, the qualifications of electors for members of the house of assembly of this state, and the house of representatives of the United States, is extended to every citizen who rents a tenement of the yearly value of five dollars, and who has contributed, by a regular assessment to the exigencies of the public—And although your memorialists have reason to believe that it is the wish of many of their fellow citizens that the elective franchise of the citizens of New York may be extended thus far, (still) your petitioners with confidence submit to the wisdom of the legislature for such an extension of the elective franchise as the local situation of this city may be found to require." The committee also asked that the words "be so equalized or increased in numbers, as that the inhabitants of each ward may be as nearly equal as the plan of the city will admit."—Morn. Chron., F 23, 1803. See Mr 16.

The board confers a plan of assessment for filling in "Cortland Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 207.

A committee, appointed on Feb. 14 "to enquire into the propriety of establishing a New Work house" in this city reports favourably, and the common council directs that it prepare a bill to be presented with a petition to the legislature.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 206, 209.

The common council orders that "the Clerk prepare a conveyance from the heirs and Representatives of the late Alderman Bayard to this board of such parts of his Estate as are intended for Streets And that the Street Commissioner procure a proper map to be attached to such Deed."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 209.

Feb. 21, the chairman of the building committee presents to the board an estimate of the prices of marble and stone of various qualities for the front of the city hall, but consideration of it is deferred.—M. C. C., III: 209, 211. See D 27, 1802. See, further, Mr 7.

The common council appoints a committee "for the purpose of making such reservations for public slips and Bascons as will be necessary for accommodating the river-boats."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 213. See Ap 11.

The common council passes an ordinance "to prevent Dogs from running at large." It prescribes a fine of 25¢ to be paid by the owner of a dog found at large in any street, lane, road, or highway in the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 214. It was repealed Dec. 1 (q.v.).

The comptroller lays before the common council a long report on the history of grants of water lots in both the East and North Rivers, showing the terms of lease, etc. The first grants on which rents were reserved were on the East River were made in 1734. It appears that there has been "inequality in the prices of the quit rent," which "gives dissatisfaction to the proprietors; and that "some uniform price should be fixed upon to be the guide on all future grants." In 1796, the board determined that in all future grants on the East River certain quit rents should be reserved; but this has never been acted upon, "as there has no new grants been made on the East River since 1792 and only 12 grants since 1775."

In consequence of "the great increase of the value of property on the East side of the town," it seems reasonable that the Corporation also should derive a share thereof. The value of the city's improvements along the East River in recent years is referred to, and certain amounts for quit-rents proposed. A similar review of the grants of water lots on the North River is presented in the report, with recommendations as to the amounts to be charged for quit-rents.

There is a great deficiency," the report states, "of public Slips and Bascons for the accommodation of market boats, and
The common council contemplates opening a street "from Cliff to Pearl-street, leading from Fair-street, so nearly to meet Beekman slip. The premises have already been surveyed by the street commissioners."—Chron. Express, Mr. 3, 1805. This is an extension of Fair (Fulton) St. from Cliff to Pearl St. The map of 1797 (see Pl. 64, Vol. I) shows Fair St. stopping at Cliff St. When it was cut through to Pearl St., it nearly met Beekman's Slip.

The committee of the assembly to which was referred the petition of Edward Livingston and others, who desired that an act be passed to incorporate "an academy instituted in the city of New York, for the promotion of the arts" (see D 3, 1802), reports "That it is the proposed intention of this association to procure from Europe approved specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, with a view of opening a gallery for their exhibition, and of erecting a building for the improvement of the arts." The committee recommends that the petition be granted.—Assem. Jour. 26th sess., 150. The academy, however, was not incorporated until Feb. 12, 1808 (g. v.).

The committee to which was referred the report of the street commissioner "on the subject of the Canal" (see O 18, 1802) draws up the following report to the common council: "That having previously considered the same they are of opinion that under all the circumstances of the case the Canal or Tunnel as in the said report recommended is the only practicable method that can be adopted to produce the desired effect without injuring the health of the City; a Survey has been taken of the ground through which the Tunnel ought to be carried [see Mr 145] and is herewith transmitted by which it appears that the distance between the two rivers is 104 Chains 40 Links or 6830 feet, and the greatest elevation of the ground above low water is 12 feet 9 inches, that difference of the time of high water in the two rivers will give a head of water of about 16 inches every tide to carry off such filth as might have entered the Tunnel.

The Committee have not been able to procure a very accurate estimate of the expense of the Tunnel but it probably will not exceed Eight dollars per foot on an average or about $40,000 Dollars exclusive of the purchase of some Lots for the purpose of making the Tunnel as short and strait as possible and they recommend that the same extend on a level from the East to the North River one foot above low water mark and whose Internal Diameter shall be six feet in the clear. The Committee therefore beg leave to propose that the plan recommended in this Report be adopted but in order to make such progress as will best comport with a convenience to the expenditure necessary, they suggest to the Board, the propriety of making an open Canal from the Fresh water pond to the North River so constructed as at a future period when that part of the City becomes more settled it may be arched over and form a tunnel. The Committee are in some measure impressed with an idea that it will soon become necessary to fill up the fresh water pond with good wholesome Earth whatever may be the determination of the board on this head the Committee strongly recommend that all the Meadows and low marshy places or Edges of this pond be filled in, and that a bank or mound of Earth be erected around the main Body of this Pond in Order to take off the immense bodies of stagnant Water which at present surround it.

"The Committee further beg leave to state to the board that the grounds near to where the Canal must pass from the Fresh water pond to the North River are fast improving no time ought therefore to be lost in order to obtain a Session or to purchase the necessary soil for the Canal. The Committee entertain strong hopes that whatever steps may be partially undertaken in this business they will embrace and be directed to the full completion of the whole plan. No action was taken on March 7 when the report was presented to the common council.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 218–20. See, however, Mr 21.

A petition of the proprietors of water lots between the Old Slip and Coffee House Slip, asking that the permanent line may be completed, is referred to the street com's.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 212. To ascertain whether the Proprietors are willing to contribute towards the expense of extending a pier, or piers beyond that permanent line. . . .—Ibid, III: 241–42.

The common council passes a new ordinance for the better regulation of the city watch, and the division of the city into proper districts for that purpose. It provides for the appointment of six captains of the night watch, and not over 140 watchmen. The pay of a captain is fixed at $1200 and that of a watchman at 75 cents for every night's actual service. There are to be three districts, the bounds of which are defined, and to each of which are assigned two captains and a specified number of watchmen. Their duties are defined.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 224–28. For the list of appointees, showing the companies and districts to which they are assigned, see Ibid, III: 236–64.

The resolution of American art. The city hall to continue thus: On March 7, the building com. reported "That they have procured different samples of Marble, that is—from Philadelphia—Stockbridge—Verplank's point—and from Morrisania, and that the highest possible cost is annexed to each to be delivered in this City. The Committee have further instructed Mr John McComb Jun' their particular agent in obtaining the samples aforesaid an Estimate on as general a principle as possible of the expenses in working the said marble fit for use, also, the highest probable cost of brownstone which said Estimates have been heretofore put in possession of the Board for their Instruction on the same, and it has appeared to the Committee that several members of the Board who having expressed their opinions to that effect, had a particular wish if possible that the plan of Messieurs Mangin and Macon herefore agreed on for the new City Hall might be in some degree Curtailed in its size and form. The Committee therefore in Order to satisfy themselves and the Board generally having consulted the Gentlemen who drew the said Plan, and the several artists whom the Committee have appointed to execute the same who give it as their unanimous opinion the original plan and design of the building carried into effect on the site as first given was at first contemplated, and that the projecting wings of the same may be curtailed near 20 feet and the order preserved. But the totally taking the said wings away would defeat the whole plan and would require almost an entire new one to be made and submitted for the adoption of the Common Council. The Committee are therefore unanimously of opinion that the said City Hall ought to proceed on the plan herefore approved by the Common Council, drawn and presented by Mess. Mangin & Macon—for which the said Common Council paid the premium agreed to for the advertisement of the Committee for that purpose—but so curtailed in its size in the projecting wings of the same as to bring the Court rooms to the front of the said wings and also to curtail the several rooms in size as much as the Committee after consulting the original drawings of the plan and the several artists who are to be particularly employed in erecting the same shall deem proper and the original design shall particularly require.

And the Committee are further unanimous of opinion that the front of the said Building ought to be built of the Stockbridge Marble and that the side or end view be built of Morrisania or Verplank's Marble at the discretion of the Both Mr Committee and the Back view or side be built of Brownstone and that the board ought to determine the exact scite where the same shall be erected without delay or give the Committee power to do the same." The report was rejected.—M. C. (1784-1831), III: 222–23. After the appointment of McComb as the committee's 'particular agent,' the name of Mangin does not again appear in any
transactions relating to the building. McComb, as supervising architect and builder, now begins a daily record of his transactions, which he keeps in a diary or "common-place book" (now in the New Y. H. S. archives), his first entry (p. 4) being under date of March 10, 1803, as follows: "I was directed to make out a Plan on a reduced scale by taking away two windows of the Projections in front & to shorten the length of the front by taking out two windows, also the depth of the building one window. On the inside of the front cover of the diary is pasted the printed offer of the "Premium of 300 Dollars," clipped from the Daily Adv. of Feb. 20, 1802. See, further, Mr 14.

The legislature passes an act increasing the number of wards in the City of New York from seven to nine, and describing their boundaries.—Laws of N. Y. (1803), chap. 29.

James Duport, (of New York, is appointed by Mr. Davre de Grace, A company of artillery on the Battery fire a national salute, which is answered by the fort on Governor's Island.—True American (Trenton), Mr 21, 1803.

The committee of Trinity vestry which was appointed to consider a situation for building another church (see Mr 8, 1802 and F 10, 1802) is directed "to consider of the Plan of a Church to be built in Hudson Street. . . ."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See Ap 7.

"Ordered that the Committee of Leases and repairs have the Governor's Pew in St. Pauls made into three and that Mr. Vandenheuvel, Judge Lewis and Mr. Priest occupy each of them one."—Ibid.

Comptroller Strong reports to the common council "that the survey of ground near the Collect which the Old Powder House stood; that belongs to the Corporation, there is no map of it, nor any description of its boundaries to be found, it lays now in common and adjoins to George Janeway's land which is also in common." There have been several applications for a lease of this ground for 21 years. It is supposed to be one lot, 25 by 100 ft, and can be let for 21 years at $50 a year. The comptroller recommends that, to bring out private claims of the members of the Board and ascertain its true boundary, it be enclosed by a fence at the expense of the city. It is so ordered.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 234-35.

The city having formerly granted to the state "certain ground for the express purpose that a public Arsenal should be erected thereon," and the ground not having been "applied towards that purpose," the common council orders "that the Comptroller be authorized to transmit an application for the Reconveyance of the said ground."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 235-36. See D 1.

The common council appoints a committee "for the purpose of taking such measures as may be necessary for the preservation of health in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 236.

A warrant is issued to pay an account of Charles Loss of $37 for "Surveying the Canal," extending for 10 chains (1784-1801), III: 236; descrip. of Pl 88-b, III: 651. The original is not on file; but is quoted and filed on this day, the following items: "Surveyed & levelled from the East River to the Collect—also from the North River to the Collect, to find out the proper distance and the exact levels."—From bill in bundle marked "Vouchers for Sundry Bills Paid," in record-room, dept of finance, Hall of Records.

The present city hall building committee is discharged by the common council, and a new one appointed, consisting of one member from each of the seven wards,—namely, Aldermen Van Zandt, Oothout, Brasher, Barker and Minthorne, and Messrs. LeRoy and Begardus.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 234-35. On March 16, McComb entered in his diary his report to the committee on his estimated expense, thus: "If built on the reduced Plan, & of Bricks & Stone, it will be of the greatest utility, & probably cost $150,000. . . not exceeding 200,000 Dollars as I have made a large allowance" (in which estimate he acknowledges assistance from Mr. Geo. Knox, "who made a Calculation Stone Cutter work"); and, on March 18, he quoted from the minutes of the committee, "Re solved, that the reduced Plan for Building the New City Hall presented by Mr John McComb, Jun, be adopted & that the Front Row & all other parts be free from trees, etc. (the entry being placed out of chronological order, on the first page of the diary). The committee accordingly prepared their report to the common council; it was read on March 21, and contained the following recommendations: "that the reduced plan presented to the board by Mr. John McComb Jun" be adopted, that the vacant space of ground between the lot and bridgewell be determined on as a proper site for the same. That the wings in front range with Murray Street, on a parallel line with the fence in front of the Alms house & the Cupola range in a Line with the Cupola of the Alms house;

"That the Front, rear and sides be built with brown free stone, and the residue of the materials as shall be directed hereafter.

"The Committee feel impressed with the magnitude of this undertaking, and they assure the Board that in all their determinations, they have endeavored to combine durability, convenience, and elegance with as much economy as the importance of the object will possibly admit.

"Contemplating the materials as mentioned in that report the costs of the building as computed by Mr. John McComb will amount to $200,000, but when it is Considered that estimates for public buildings cannot be made perfectly correct the Committee think it will be correct to have every expense fully itemised and a report was adopted at that meeting; and all new questions were to be decided by the committee or referred by them to the board for their direction.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 244-45. See, further, Mr 22.

A writer signing himself "Public" suggests that "the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions for, and to superintend the erecting of, a Monument to the memory of General Washington" (see D 15, 1802), might advisedly "commend the pedestal part immediately," for which "a plan, or design should be fixed upon directly, and a copy of it sent to some proper person in Europe—and perhaps our Ambassador in London—to engage an artist to make the Equestrian part."—Daily Adv. Mr 15, 1803.

The assembly passes "An Act to extend the qualifications of electors for Clark Officers in the city of New York, and for other purposes" (see F 15)—Assem. Jour., 26th sess., 197. This bill provided that all persons who possessed a freehold worth $50 or a seven-year lease worth $50 or paid a yearly rent of $5, and who had been resident in the city for one year and had paid taxes, might vote for civil officers, that all elections should be by ballot, and that no one might vote out of the ward in which he resided.—Morn. Chron., Mr 23, 1803. The bill was read in the senate twice, and, on March 17, referred to a committee of the whole. Thereafter, it was not acted upon.—Senate Jour., 26th sess., 87-88, 90. See also New York S. Collections (1835), 297-304. The subject was renewed the next year (see Ja 10, 1804).

Although Hugh Gaine has not paid the city the consideration of $400 on which a grant of water lots was made to him on Jan. 30, 1797, he has "wharfed out, and made considerable improvements and received the rents thereon and now wishes to complete his wharf to the permanent line." The board confirms the comptroller's recommendation that the extended grant be made "upon the condition of his paying the interest of the $400 from the time it was promised, and laying the amount of principal and interest as a quit rent on the premises, and also reserving the quit rent from low water mark to the permanent line and reserving the proper Streets."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 239. For the plan of quit-tenement reservations, see F 28.

The common council confirms a report of the comptroller that the corporation is bound by agreements made in 1789 and 1792 to grant to Henry Rutgers "the soil between high and low water marks opposite his ground between Rutgers Slip and Washington Streets," and "from Washington Street to Warren Street," leaving Rutgers Slip 120 ft. wide, a slip at the foot of Montgomery St. 90 ft. wide, and a public slip at the foot of Warren (Clinton) St. 100 ft. wide; reserving also "the necessary public Streets, and the right of Wharfage in front and inside of the Slips."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 239-40.

Comptroller Strong brings to the attention of the common council the fact that docks at the foot of George and Charlotte Sts. on the East River, and streets on each side of them (200 ft. into the river), have been contracted as required by an agreement with the late Hendrick Rutgers in 1772. There is now "great Want of Accommodations for Market boats and coasting vessels on that part of the Town," there being "no public Slips between Catharine & Rutgers Slips. the distance of near half a mile." The common council adopts the comptroller's recommendation that the present owners of the property be required to complete the wharves by Nov. 1, or that the grants be forfeited according to the original covenants.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 240.
The place selected by the street com'v and accepted by the Mar. common council as "a proper place for depositing occasionally the Stone near the Battery on the North River in the rear of Mr Rhineanders House," this being "a large unoccupied space, contiguous to the River, and at considerable distance from any dwelling houses."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 245. On April 11, several inhabitants petitioned "against depositing manure in the vicinity of Mr Rhineanders what."—Ibid., III: 261.

The common council orders that the superintendent of the almshouse be directed "to have two stables standing in the Alms House yard removed."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 245, 258.

The common council appoints a committee "to inquire into the expediency of opening Chamber Street, to Chatham Street."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 246. On June 27, the committee reported that it "would not at this time do proper to open the said Chamber Street as contemplated."—Ibid., III: 324. It was not extended to Chatham St. until 1811.—See L. M. R. K., III: 99-96.

The common council resolves "that an Ordinance pass for the formation of a Tunnel from the East to the North River agreeably to the report and profile presented by the Committee appointed to consider and report upon that subject [see Mr 6] And that the Street Comm'v endeavor to obtain cessions of such ground as is necessary for that purpose."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 246. See My 21.

On March 22, McComb, quoting from the minutes of the committee, enters in his diary: "Rese that an Architect be appointed to superintend Building the New City Hall which shall have complete control over every department. Rese That Mr Jno M Combs Junt be appointed the Architect to agreeable to the foregoing and that he receive for his Services the Sum of Six dollars per day for each and every day he may be engaged at the New Hall." On March 29, quoting from the same minutes, he stated that the committee appointed Joseph Newton head carpenter at $4 a day; John E. West and Ezra Weeks master carpenters, and Anthony Stunback and Arthur Smith master masons.

During this month, also, McComb began to make a record of his examination of stone-quarries. On March 16, he recorded, "By orders I went to Newark to try to procure one of the Quarries;" March 22, "I rec'e an order from the Building Committee to purchase one or more of the Newark Quarries, on such terms as I might think most reasonable;" March 27, "I went up to look at a Blue Stone Quarry of Mr Underhill at New Rochell—good stone may be got there;" March 29, "Mr Knox & myself took another look at the Stone at Morrisina [sic]—we still thought good Stone might be got thin or there & best to open the Quarry."—McComb's Diary, at N. Y. H. S. See, further, Ap 2.

A meeting is called of a committee "for the New Exchange to be erected in the neighbourhood of Peck-alp."—N. Y. Exe. Post, Mar 14, 1803.

The "New York bread company" petitions the common council "to be relieved from the forfeitures incurred by neglecting to mark their bread." Rejected.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 247-48, 251. On May 23, this company's store was destroyed by fire.—Ibid., III: 288.

The common council refers to the alderman and assistant of the Fifth Ward a petition from inhabitants living near "the new market" (Catherine Slip Market) "that a Market for Fish may be erected contiguous to the same."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 247.

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with the Directors of the Manhattan Company or any Committee they may appoint to agree and fix on some general principle for defraying the expense of repairing or new paving the street or streets through which their Water has been led."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 248. See My 16.

A committee of "the New York Society for improving the fine arts" petitions the common council "that a Lot of ground may be leased, or conferred to them for the use of the said Society." Refered to the comptroller and street com.'—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 248. Such a lease is not indexed in the register's office, nor is it found in the volume of City Grants.

The common council allows the city clerk $600 a year for his services and stationery. The incumbent is Tunis Wortman.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 249.

A new ordinance is passed for the better regulation of public porters. Each is to be assigned a certain stand or station, where it shall be his duty to attend. They are required to supply themselves "with good and convenient wheelbarrows and one hand barrow for every two of the said Porters for the better carriage of goods and articles."

Each porter shall be known and distinguished by numbers from one progressively, and that each of them respectively shall wear a badge on which shall be engraved and specified in legible characters the name of such Porter and the number of his Licence." He shall cause his own name, the number of his Licence, and the name of the place where he is stationed to be painted in white letters and figures on his wheel and hand barrow on pain of forfeiting his Licence to the end that if any such Porter shall be guilty of embezzlement or other improper conduct he may be the more readily detected."

The charges for his work are prescribed. He shall forfeit his licence for over working his day, and shall not direct or permit another person to carry goods for him.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 249-50.

The common council orders that the clerk prepare and publish an order "for removing the Horse market to the space in front of the New watch house at the corner of Division and Chatham Streets."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 250. This ordinance is made "in pursuance of the 'Law to regulate the sale of horses, to prevent their running loose in the streets or highways in the city of New York.'" It directs "That no horse shall in future be shown or exposed for sale at or near the gate in front of the Alms House," but, instead, at the place designated.—Com. Adv., Mr 31, 1803.

The Bunch of Grapes tavern, No. 11 Nassau St., between Cedar and Pine Sts., is designated for the meeting-place of the "New York Cricket Club on March 31."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Mr 29. For other references to this tavern, see Jl 5, 1800; O 22, 1806.

The First Presbyterian Church purchases from Abraham K. Beckman 24 lots for a cemetery, situated "between the Dutch & Quaker Burial ground" in the Bowery, paying $100 for each lot. The First Baptist Church in Gold St. acquires title to 8 of these lots from the Presbyterians at the original cost.—Proc. of the Town (M.S.), Vol. II.

McComb records: "I reported That agreeable to their directions that I had purchased a lease of one of the Quarries, belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Newark" (that is, a quarry leased to John Hawthorn, from whom he leased it), for $500, paying $250 down and giving a note for the balance payable Jan. 1, 1804. He added: "I have engaged this Quarry in my own Name & would it could not be known otherwise abroad as I am certain I can work it much more economically." (The diary does not state here what kind of stone was taken from this quarry, but it was presumably brown-stone, as that was the kind used later in the foundation before it was decided to use marble for the superstructure, and this conclusion is confirmed by an entry a year later, March 28, Com'v, which follows: "As we cannot have Brown-stone this Season I think it best to give up working the quarry at N-ark.")

Another entry of April 2 (out of chronological order with other entries at the opening of his diary), is that, at a meeting of the building com', it was "Resolved, That a report be made to the Corporation informing them that it would be proper to retain the length in front of the N. C. Hall agreeable to the Plan originally made by Mr J. M. Combs, Say 215 feet" and in accordance therewith, on April 4, they made the following statement to the common council: "The Building Committee beg leave to state that on the 21st of March last they made a report to the Board on the subject of the new City Hall, in which report they recommended the adoption of Mr. John McComb's reduced plan; since which doubts have arisen in the minds of the Committee as to the propriety of diminishing the length and thereby to leave out two windows in Front. The Committee have seriously deliberated on this measure and after consultation with the Chief Architect and Chief Master Carpenter they are of opinion that the full length of the Building ought to be preserved agreeable to the original plan as being more conformable to the strict rules of Architecture, which in a building of such magnitude is of primary importance. (Signed) John Oothout, Chief Eng." This was considered by the common council.—M. C. G., III: 253-54. See, further, Ap 5.

The common council orders that the corporation council examine the city's title to "the Lands upon the margin and in the vicinity of the Collected claim by John R. Livingston, Edward Livingston, Dominic Lynch, and others."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 253-55. Title Company records do not show just what
course the city took to establish its title. The map of the Sixth Ward, 1814, by Ludlam (filled in the topographical bureau) seems to be the map by which a compromise agreement was established. The lands of the corporation and also of Lynch and the other owners in the neighborhood of the Collect are shown on this plan. See, further, My 28, 1804.

A. A. Omans.—The two agreements, a resolution to a resolution of the Corporation respecting a piece of ground on the Broadway, that was purchased some years since for the erecting of works to supply the City with Water [see Ag 8, 1774] L. M. R. K., III: 976.—Reports—That, the piece of ground in Question contains about one acre and three quarters, is a high hill, and cannot be applied to any profitable use in its present State—the Corporation owns the Collect, and a quantity of low marsh adjoining to it to the amount of between 5 & 6 acres. It is a desirable thing that this low ground should be filled up both for the health of that part of the Town, and also that the ground be applied to some beneficial purpose. It is recommended that Contracts be made with Suitable persons for digging out this Hill and filling up the Meadows with the Earth to a suitable height; there is also a piece of ground adjoining the ground of the Corporation that belongs to Frederick and Augustus Van Cortlandt, the Earth on which was offered to the Corporation a few years since gratis, provided they would remove it—This ground being very handy to fill up the Collect It is Recommended that application be immediately made to Messrs Van Cortlandt and if it can be obtained that Contracts be made with proper persons for digging it into the Collect. Resolved, That the 14th Street be turned.

The common council confirms the report, and orders "That the Comptroller apply to Messieurs Van Cortlandt for permission to use the earth mentioned in the said report, and that the Street Commissioner issue the proposals to have the same carried into the Collect."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), III: 235. See, further, My 13.

With this order, the filling in of the Collect Pond may be said to have begun. It was completed about 1811.—See descrip. of Frontispiece II, Vol. III, p. 540. The boundaries of the Pond, as defined by the present street plan, are thus described: "The site of the Collect Pond is enclosed within an irregular line, beginning at the intersection of Lafayette, Center and Park Streets, and following approximately Park Street to Baxter Street, Baxter to White, White to Lafayette, and Lafayette to the point of beginning. The line in the lane of Baxter Street near Leonard Street, and in Mulberry and Mott Streets parallel with Baxter Street on the East is due to following the old Collect Pond shore line. Hence the origin of the name "Mulberry Bend." Just north of the present Pearl Street the pond was contracted by a tongue of land between Pearl and into two unequal sections. The line of Pearl Street was sometimes called the Little Collect Pond. The principal outlet of the pond began near the junction of Worth Street, Parc Street and Baxter Street, and flowed southeastwards approximately along the line of Baxter Street and Roosevelt Street to the East River. It was called Old Wreck Brook. Another outlet flowed northwestward from near White and Lafayette Streets to Canal Street and followed the line of Canal Street to the Hudson River. The pond and both outlets were bordered by marshes. Those to the westward of the pond and northern outlet were very extensive and were long known as the "Lispenard Meadows."—17th Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1912), 119-20 (illustrated by drawing of street plan—plate 16).

The legislature enacted "That the rights, privileges and advantages of the street called Pearl Street, where by the act entitled 'An act repealing an act for granting and securing to John Fitch the sole right and advantage of making and employing the steamboat by him lately invented, and for other purposes,' passed the 27th day of March, 1798 [sic], be extended to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, for the term of twenty years from the passing of this act; and that the term for giving the necessary proof of the practicability of a boat of 20 tons capacity, being propelled by steam through the water, with and against the ordinary current of Hudson river, taken together, four miles an hour, be and the same is extended to two years from the passing of this act."—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 94. On April 6, 1807, the act was revived and extended for another two years.—Ibid., 1809.

On April 5, McComb's city hall record reads: "I marked out the Ground for the Building and the Cartmen began to dig for the foundation. Previous to this [April 4] the Corporation Resolved to have the length [sic] of the building agreeable to the original design of 215—9 but insisted on the building being reduced in depth as they had directed in March. Reducing the projections in front I readily agree to, but cutting off the depth of the building I contended was a very bad Plan, as it spoils the proportion of the large rooms & will cramp the whole of work—but no arguments could prevail. Several wishes to cut off the projection of the front and two of the Committee insisted that the North Front had better be built of blue Stone.—The foundation is all on Maiden Ground except the N. W. corner which stands on one of the Bridewell sinks, which was well cleaned out, and filled in for about 4 feet with fresh earth well rammed & wet. There was another old sink about 50 feet from the front and one about the center of the East front both of which was filled up with good earth & well rammed—as was all the Principal trenches.—Mr. Stunback & myself found a decent from the Center of Building to Broadway to be 3'-6" distance 305'-0" to Chatham Street 4' 4" distance 308'-0".—McComb's Diary. See, further, Ap 11.

A. B. Hamilton draws up articles of agreement for the Merchants' Bank; these were later signed by 391 subscribers to the capital stock—Hubert, The Merchants' National Bank, 1803-1923, 1-8. The bank was chartered on Mr 26, 1805 (q.v.).

Trinity vestry resolves that they will "immediately commence the building of a Church [St. John's] on the ground selected for that purpose in Hudson Street [see F 10] agreeable to a plan to be decided on at the next vestry," and a building committee is appointed.—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See, further, My 12.

The vestry also orders "that the Committee of Leases sell at public auction thirteen Lots on Hudson Square reserving the Corner Lots on a Lease for 99 years, . . ."—Ibid. Hudson Square is shown on Pls. 64 and 70, Vol. I. Although this was its official designation, it was usually called St. John's Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971. See also Ap 16, Vol. III. See Ap 27.

An invoice of two boxes containing weights and measures, shipped from Philip Sansom of London to Robert Bown, New York (intended probably to fix standards for the city), is audited by Selah Strong, comptroller.—It is filed in the record-room, dept. of finance, Hall of Records.

The common council again considers questions relating to the grant of water lots and the extension of wharves. It appears that the shore from Chambers Street to Besters Killitie from high to low water mark is principally occupied by persons that have built docks thereon or erected sawpits or make use of it to deposit Timber. These persons pay no Rent to the public who is the sole proprietor of the soil." Plans are adopted to correct this condition.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 260-61.

On April 11, the common council orders "that the Building Committee be authorized to remove the ground which shall be taken out of the Cellar of the New City hall, under the direction of the Street Commissioner and at the expense of this Board."—M. C. G., III: 264. See, further, Ap 18.

The committee appointed on Feb. 28 (9 v.s.) "to make proper reservations for public slips and Bacons" reports that they have examined the North and East Rivers and agreed that there should be reserved for public slips a space of 260 feet at the foot of Reade and Jay Sts.; and 200 feet each at the foot of Moore, Laight, Watts, and Brannon Sts.; and that there should be reserved on the East River 100 ft. at the foot of Clinton St., 120 ft. at the foot of Seaman St., and 100 ft. at the foot of the street next to Corlears Hook.—Ibid. (1784-1811), III: 261-62.

The common council adopts a resolution for laying "the first stone of the city hall, and for having an inscription placed upon it, the text of which is entered in the minutes of this date (see May 26, 1805, regarding the ceremony and inscription); and it was resolved that this inscription 'be Engraved on Marble & that the Board attend the Mayor in laying it in the North-East corner,' and that the mayor 'draw on the City Treasurer for the Sum of Two Hundred Dollars and present it to John McComb when the Ceremony is performed, as a Compliment to the workmen.'"—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 268. The board made an additional donation of $50 to the workmen on May 30.—Ibid., III: 297.

At the bottom of page 682 of the minutes, immediately following the text of the inscription—"layed this stone—someone has added this significant comment: "Jos. E. Mangin drew the plan which done credit to this superstructure."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

It is only partly legible in the original volume, but in the volume used by the public, which is a copy made about 1885, it reads in full as stated. When and by whom it was written in the original is unknown. More direct intimations of this character appeared in the newspapers after the laying of the corner-stone. See summary under May 26, 1803, and descrip. of Pl. 75, Vol. I, where are recorded the sporadic activities of a group of French artisans and sympathizers with Liberty, due perhaps to the spirit of the times, eventually gave the situation the character of an international struggle for prestige, while it placed on record important facts relating to the history of the city hall. See, further, My 16.

The common council refers to the building committee a report from the court of "that Water from the Manhattan Company can be procured for the use of building the New City Hall at the rate of $100 per Annum."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 271.

The common council orders "that the Academic Society be in future prohibited from holding their meetings at the City Hall on account of improper conduct."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 273. On May 9, the society petitioned for a renewal of their permit, but this was not acted upon.—Ibid., III: 275.

The common council appoints a committee to report the draft of an ordinance "for regulating the sale of Sea coal in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 273. See My 25.

An application from Mr. Longworth, editor of the New York Directory, for permission "to use the New Map of the City to Correct his reduced one" is referred to "the Committee appointed to consider the new map."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 273. Evenly, the Goerck-Maengin Plan is referred to.—See Pl. 70, Vol. I.

The board also directs the court com'r to take measures "for straightening and extending Fair Street to Pearl Street, and for opening Beeckman Street to Water Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 273. See, for Beeckman St., Ag 16, 1750. See, further, My 12.

"The number of new buildings erecting and to be erected in the course of the present year exceed, according to the best observation, those of any former period. The improvements in Broadway, Greenwich and the intersecting streets, are unparalleled in the most flourishing period of our city—a certain evidence of the wealth and prosperity of its inhabitants. A number of Lots in Hudson square [sic] the most elegant building spot without exception in the whole city, are to be sold tomorrow. It was to be wished that some condition of sale could restrict purchasers from reducing the size of Lots in this part of the town. The Corporation of Trinity Church has manifested a laudable spirit, in laying out wide streets and generous dimensions throughout their property; but the original lots have been most shamefully subdivided and curtailed, by which time the new portion of this city will in process of time, experience all the inconveniences and evils arising from the cramped and circumscribed proportions of the most ancient part. . . . Every building lot ought to contain such dimensions as will secure a free circulation of air in rear as well as front."—Daily Adv., Ap 27, 1803. On May 12 (p.v.), restrictions were placed upon the erection of buildings around Hudson Square.

In opening his Vauxhall Garden for this season, Delacroix explains his reasons for making a charge for admission: "reter. [When free]... Many persons enter with the only intent of walking in the garden, without any benefit to the house. 2d. All persons genteelly dressed had free right to enter, many persons answering that description were not genteel in character, therefore not suited to the chief part of the company. . . . 3d. No public place of resort can be supported in a genteel and expensive style, when every person has an indistinct right of entrance. 4th. The receipts were not adequate to the expenses and support of the place. . . .—All persons entering the garden will take a ticket for two shillings, which entitles them to a glass of any refreshment . . . entrance on Sunday will remain as heretofore—Frec."—Daily Adv., Ap 25, 1805. See My 27.

The United States purchases Louisiana from France. The treaty was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States in October.—Laws of U. S., 8th cong., 1st sess., 174-203; Winnor, VII: 165, 479, 543, 547, 576.

James Hardie advertises the removal of his "Literary Office" from No. 7 Church St. to 305 Greenwich St. He appears to have had the first in New York to advertise this profession, which was "to write petitions, memorials, letters, advertisements, etc., and to "revise and prepare for the press such articles of a literary nature as may for that purpose be submitted to his inspection."—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 7, 1807.

The common council receives a representation from Richard Varick and Nicholas Everson stating that they have been appointed "to treat in behalf of the Dutch Church in this City for the materials of the clock in the New Dutch Church Steepel and the use of the same to the Commissioners." The board appoints a committee to treat with them.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 276. According to the committee's report, on May 30, the majority proposed to give the city the clock and the use of the steeple and bell provided the city would keep the clock "in repair and well regulated." The common council adopted the report and accepted the offer; and, dismissing Peter Field, the supt. of public clocks, announced his employment "as a suitable person to perform that office, his duties being to regulate not only this but also other church clocks, "Provided the Corporation of Trinity Church and of the Presbyterian Church will entrust the regulation of them to the direction of this Board."—Ibid., III: 295.

The common council pays Peter R. Maverick $480 as "balance of his Accr for engraving New Map of the City" (the Goerck-Maengin Plan see JI 15, 1799).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 276. The Goerck-Maengin Plan, however, is signed "Peter Maverick."—See Pl. 70, Vol. I. See also D 5.

The common council orders "that a Lottery be directed for raising the sum of $15,000, for the benefit of the Widows Society in pursuance of the powers vested in this Board by the Act of the Legislature at the last session."—Ibid., III: 276. See My 23.

"Several Plans of Churches were laid before the Board [Trinity vestry] for their approbation, whereupon the one recommended by the committee drawn by John and Isaac M'Combs was approved of.

"The following resolutions restricting the buildings to be erected on Hudson square were agreed to—viz: . . . That the Lots shall be sold at appraisement for the term of 99 years, at the expiration of which the buildings to be taken at a fair valuation or the Leases renewed on equitable terms. . . . That every Lot shall have a brick dwelling house erected on it the width of the Lot in front on the square, to be covered with Tile and slate, not less than thirty feet high, and no wooden building shall be erected on any Part of the Lots. . . . That every House shall be uniform to the Water Table, which shall run on a straight line throughout, the height to the lower part of the Water Table shall be four feet from the ground. . . . That every corner house on the square shall be three stories high, and of an uniform appearance on the out side. . . . The two first [sic] stories to be twelve feet and the third story nine feet between the beams."—Trin. Min. (M.C.). See JI 9 and 20, and Vol. II, JI 14. A plan and agree description of St. John's Chapel, drawn by John M'Combs, are reproduced as A. Pl. 11-e, Vol. III.

In response to the order of April 4 (p.v.), the street commissioner reports that he has advertised for proposals for carrying into the adjacent lowlands the ground mentioned in the comptroller's report of that date, and has received estimates. From these it appears that the lowest bid is that of Philip Ruckel, who offers to do the work for $13,795. The common council accepts the offer.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 278-79, 473.

The board also orders that whenever the street comm's shall have the offer of any dirt for filling in the Collect," and can obtain it "for a Sum not exceeding 5 Cents for a Cart Load," he authorised "to purchase the same and when received in the proper place to Certify the same to the Comptroller who is hereby authorized to pay the same on the part of this Board."—Ibid., III: 280. See infra, each year, while the work was in progress, a summary of payments made by the city in that year for filling in the Collect, and for dirt to be carted there. See JI 11.

The common council directs that lots on Pearl and Water Sts. be purchased with a view to extend Beekman St. to Water St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 278. A report was read on July 18.—Ibid., III: 350. On Aug. 1, the comptroller reported the lowest valuation of the property necessary to be taken to open and extend this street.—Ibid., III: 364.

The common council orders that an ordinance be prepared to prohibit ferries from New York to the opposite shores unless authorised by the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 283-84.

See My 23 and JI 18.
On Thursday the 26th day, according to previous arrangement, the corner stone was laid under the discharge of seventeen cannon, from Fort Stevens, Regiment of artillery, who assisted at the ceremony.

\[\text{Subscription on the stone}\]

The corner stone of the Hall of the city of New York was laid by order of the Common Council, by

Edward Livingston Esquire Mayor

P. B. Provost Recorder

Wm. Van Zandt Alderman 3d Ward

And. Morris Alderman 4th Ward

 Jas. Mitchell Alderman 2d Ward

Ehle Egg 1s Dr.

Phil. Brazeau 1s Dr.

Eben Stevens 2s Dr.

In. Bosard 3s Dr.

Jacob S. Roy 4s Dr.

In. C. Ritter 5s Dr.

Rob. O'Hara 6s Dr.

John Barker 7s Dr.

Clarke Senior 8s Dr.

Marylin Munnell 9s Dr.

Henry Dierdorff 10s Dr.

On the 26th day of May from ye. 1803, and the 27th year of the Independence of the United States.
On the opposite side of the stone

John Alexander Esquire
Robert V. Landis
William Brasher
Joshua Baker
Harrow Stith
Jacob L. Roy
Robert Bogardus

John Elborn, Jr., Architect
Joseph Newton, Carpenter
Ant. Stanback
Arthur Smith
Henry Knox
Max. Campbell

The mayor on laying the stone gave the workmen one hundred dollars — in which we had a handsome collation provided, and plenty of drinks given them.

All the builders supped with a part of the corporation at the Sons House — had an excellent supper, plenty of good wine, — we stood till one o'clock A.M.
The proprietors of lots between the Coffee House Slip and the Old Slip agree to construct four piers between these slips in compliance with an act of the legislature, and in accordance with stated specifications.—M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 284–85.

The next group of records concerning the new city hall is this: the common council pays Jos. F. Maugin $75.85 "for Surveying and laying out the Lots," — M. C. C. (1878–1881), 225. The Council, at its next meeting, audited this day by the comptroller, shows the following items: "for the Survey of the liberties of the prisoners;" "for protracting and calculations;" "for a figurative map;" "for an other Survey to fix the Liberties after an other direction;" "for a Second plan and Calculations;" "for a Second figurative map;" "for the fixations of the Liberties on the ground;" "for Surveys of the ground of Alms house the Goal & Bredwell for the fixation of the new court house [city hall] ground;" "for the Map." The bill is endorsed by Mayor Livingston on May 14 as follows: "The services stated in the within account were performed by order of the Court of Com plaint called the Mayor’s Court of the City of New York for the alteration of the limits rendered necessary by building the New City Hall." — From bill in bundle marked "Vouchers for Sunday Bills Paid," in record copy, dep’t of Finance, Hall of Records. See further, May 23.

The common council authorises the street com’r to employ an inspector to "report to him from time to time all infractions of the Laws and Ordinances of this board to prevent incumbrances in the several streets wharves and slips," at $3.50 for each day he is employed. — M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 286. See JI 1.

War again breaks between England and France. This lasted until Napoleon’s banishment to St. Helena in 1815—Hazen, Modern European Hist., 199–200.

The common council receives, and orders to be filed, a bond from the managers of the lottery for the benefit of the Widows Society (see My 26) — M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 287. The lottery was advertised on May 24.—Daily Adv, My 24, (305). See N 28.

A committee on regulating the Bowery Road reports that at certain seasons it is almost impossible owing to the sunken state of parts of it. Plans are adopted to regulate it, and make sidewalks, the latter at the expense of the proprietors exclusively.—M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 287–88, 303.

The common council passes "A law for procuring regular bills of exchange of the City of New York, 1804;" "A law to regulate the sales at auction in the City of New York;" and "A law to regulate Ferries between the City of New York; and the opposite shores" (see My 16). The text of these laws is not entered in the minutes. The draft of a law to regulate the sale of coal (see Ap 25) is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 289. On June 14, the law to regulate sales at auction was amended, and its text recorded.—Ibid., III: 308.

The street com’r reports to the common council that "all the proprietors of the Land in the direction of the Tunnel [see Mr 21] from the North River to the Angle near M’Linches Rope Walks, have offered tocede a Street for this purpose to be 60 feet wide, and are desirous that the same should be carried into effect as soon as possible."

The proprietors of the Land between the Angle above named and Chatham Street are not at present disposed to cede the same without some compensation therefor.

"The Street commissioner begs leave to recommend that he be directed to procure forthwith deeds of Cession from the proprietors who are willing to grant the same for the purpose aforesaid and that the Tunnel be commenced at the North River as soon as a Contract can be made for the same." The report is confirmed, and the street commissioner is ordered to "pursue legal steps to obtain such ground as cannot be obtained by voluntary grant the whole extent to Chatham Street."—M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 290. See Ag 8.

On May 23, the common council receives and files a contract with the City Engineer for the New City Hall. — M. C. C. (1874–1871), III: 276, 287.

On the same day, the board fixed May 26 for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone: the resolution being "that this Board, the Chief Architect & Master Workmen assemble on Thursday next at 3 o’clock to attend the Mayor in laying the Corner Stone of the New City hall and that the Ex-Members be invited to attend the ceremony and that the Superintendent be requested to provide a Collation for them accordingly." A committee was appointed to arrange the ceremonies.—Ibid., III: 291. The day before the ceremony, orders were issued, by Lieut. Col. M. M. Lowes, majors of the Regiments of the Sixth Regiment to assemble "on the regimental Parade" at 2 o’clock the following day, march thence to Broad St., and form in front of the city hall (on Wall St.) to assist in the proceedings.—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 25, 1803. For an account of the laying of the corner-stone, and the events which followed to the completion of the building, see the Commercial Advertiser of the 26th.

The corner-stone of the city hall is laid. The Commercial Advertiser of this morning, in announcing the event for the afternoon, adds: if justice be done to the original design of the Architect, this Edifice will vie, in taste and magnificence, with any public Structure in the United States." John McComb, Jr., who had been appointed by the building committee on March 22 the supervising architect and master builder (see extract from the committee’s minutes in McComb’s diary of that date), thus records the event: "On thursday [sic] the 26 May, agreeable to Previous arrangement the Corner Stone was laid.—under the discharge of seventeen Cannon—from Genl Stevens Regiment of artillery." He records in full the inscription on the stone, adding: "Cut on a White Marble Slab" also: "The Mayor on Laying the stone gave the workmen One Hundred Dollars—on which with a handsome [sic] Collation provided for the workmen, and plenty of drink given them. All the Builders suped [sic] with a part of the Corporation at the Alms House—had an excellent [sic] Supper plenty of good wine we staid till one Oclock A M."

For newspaper accounts of the ceremony, see Daily Adv, My 26, 27 and 28; Morn. Chron., My 27 and 28; Com’l Adv., and N. Y. Eve. Post, My 27; and Am. Cit., My 28, 1803. That in the Morn. Chron. is as follows (My 27):

"New City Hall.—Yesterday the Foundation stone of the New City Hall was laid by his honor, the Mayor, at the head of a procession, composed of the Common Council, Public Officers, Mechanical Society, &c. &c. Gen. Steven’s regiment of artillery, under Major Curtenius, and a detachment from Col. Morton’s infantry, under command of Maj Loomis, formed the escort. The procession commenced at the City Hall, and proceeded through Broadway, Beaver-st. and Broadway, to the Park, where the military formed and saluted the Mayor and Recorder, as they passed along the line. The stone being laid at the discharge of a signal gun, a national salute was fired from the field pieces, and a loco-de-joye of three rounds from the frigate. The military proceeded to the Park, where they formed a hollow square, were regaled with a supply of wine from the corporation, and dismissed." On May 28, the same paper continues: "We find that only the President and Vice President of the Mechanical Society walked in the Procession, and not the whole body." The "Order of Procession" follows, printed in a column, those marching being "The Military, Citizens, Master Builders, High Constable and Marshal, Door Keeper and Messenger, Deputy Sheriffs, President and Vice President of Mechanical Society, Chamberlain and Clerk, Comptroller and Superintendent of Alms-House, Street Commissioner and Surveyor of the Customs, Police Magistrate;" then, with "Constables" as escort on either side, there followed "Ex-Members of the Board," including the Mayor and Recorder; "the Members of Congress and Members of the Bar, Grand Master and Spanish Consul, Judges of the Supreme Court & Members of Congress, Mayor of Albany and Chancellor of State:" next, with a lateral escort of "Marshals," are "High Sheriff of City and County," and the "Alderman and Assistant" of each of the seven Wards; and, lastly, the "Mayor and Recorder." The account of the event in the Com’l Adv. gives the additional information that the stone was laid "precisely at 6 o’clock," by "his honour the Mayor, assisted by Mr. McComb, the architect, . . . at the southeast corner of the edifice also that The artillery fired a federal salute and the band of music performed a military air;" after which "the Mayor delivered a short appropriate address, which was received with the applause of a vast concourse of citizens." The Eve. Post account adds this: "The length of the New Hall will be 216 feet, and the average
May 26

1803 depth about 100; to be built of cut-stone, the basement rusticated; the first story to be of the Ionic order, with columns and pilasters; and the upper story of the Corinthian order. "The ends and rear to be ornamented in an elegant manner."

On June 27, the board paid John Bogert, chairman of the committee on the day's ceremonies, $150 for the expenses of laying the corner-stone.—Ibid., III: 335.

The inscription to be placed on the corner-stone, as prescribed by the common council on April 18 (M. G. C., 1784-1831, III: 265), was as follows:

"The Corner Stone of the Hall of the City of New York was laid by order of the Common Council
By
Edward Livingston, Esquire Mayor
John B. Prevost, Recorder

Wynant Van Zandt
Andrew Morris
John Oohtoth
Caleb S. Riggs
Philip Braisher
Ebenzer Stevens
John Bogart
Jacob Le Roy
John P. Ritter
Robert Bogardus
Joshua Barker
Clarkson Crodus
Mangle Minthorn
Henry Brevort

On the 26th day of May Anne Do 1803, and the 27th Year of the Independence of the United States
John Oohtoth, Esquire
Wynant Van Zandt, Jun'
Philip Braisher
Joshua Barker
Mangle Minthorn
Jacob Le Roy
Robert Bogardus
John McComb, Jun', Architect
Joseph Newton
Anthony Steinback
Arthur Smith
George Knox
Alexander Campble

The inscription was entered by McComb in his diary under date of May 26 (the day the corner-stone was laid). It was published in the "Evening Post" on May 27, and in the "New York Chronicle" on May 28. All of the inscription before the names of the building committee was on the "upper" side of the stone, the "Reverse" side, while the names of the committee, architect, etc., were on the "other" side. McComb referred to this latter part of the inscription as on "the reverse side." The names of the members of the building committee, as published in the "New York Chronicle," do not include Alderman Braisher and Minthorn. The "slab," thus cut on the "upper" and on the "reverse" sides, must have been entirely surrounded and covered by the foundation, as it does not now appear on the surface of the wall. See, further, My 27.

On May 27, 1803, he recorded: "This day the Masons began to work regularly." June 4, "Visited the Quarries at N-Srk & Second river, & gave the directions for stone." June 23, The "Foundation of all the walls was finished & began to raise on the first offset," July 5, "the work going on very steady, only trouble is to make the Masons move for a while.—Got one of the Stone holes that was for a Pillar," July 6, "I visited the N-Srk and Second River Quarries ... find it of advantage to Visit Hawthorn now and then;" Aug. 2, "Setting the Basement Sills;" Aug. 3, "Mr. Knox returned from the Country, was much pleased to See him in better health—an experienced Stone Cutter is of great advantage." Aug. 9, "Visited the Quarries at Newark & Second River. They were breaking out Columns, 2d River," and "The fever began to spread fast. Several of our workmen left us—& the citizens removing out of the City." For the records of work done by the carpenters during the progress of the construction of the city hall, see description of record-book under date of May 30, 1803. The last date of entry in this book is Nov. 11, 1803. See, further, My 25.

In announcing a "display of Grand Fire-Works" for May 31 at his Vauxhall Garden, Delacroix says that "A new road has been made to the Garden, from Broadway, commencing at the foot of the Hill now digging out." He adds: "The road will be lighted." Daily Ady, My 27, 1803. This was the opening of the season, this year, at Vauxhall. In a later ad, he describes the new road as "of easy ascent, beginning at the Furnace."—Ibid., My 31, 1803. See, further, My 27.

The first certain date of record, when Mangin's share in the authorship of the design of the city hall was called into question, was May 28, 1803 (but see Ap 18, 1803). On this day The Daily Ady, published the following: "A spectator of the Ceremonial of laying the foundation Stone of the New City Hall, expresses some surprise and mortification at the absence of Mr. Mangin, whose plan of the Edifice was adopted in preference to every other offered to the Corporation and asks, whether it was owing to an oversight in the arrangements of the day, or whether it is to be attributed to the Ancient Custom of the Mayor?"

On June 2, there appeared in the Evening Post the following editorial paragraph: "It would be much to be lamented that in the erection of this magnificent edifice, any difference among the members of the Corporation, or any private partialities or prejudices should be permitted to obtain, which should have an unfavorable effect on the building itself. We hope we shall not incur the imputation of impertinence to a very great degree, if we venture to say, that in an edifice of this magnitude and importance, it requires the constant superintendence of an architect of science from the laying of the corner stone to the turning of the Key." The full significance of this allusion is not appreciated until, farther on in the same column, one reads the continuation of the subject, as follows:

"It is with extreme regret that we have to record a transaction so illiberall as the one which forms the subject of the following communication. We should have given it place sooner, but we wished first to make the party, by whose name the calamity falls, known to the public. Mr. Mangin, we apprehend, and we should now have suppressed it, had we not satisfactory reasons to believe it is founded in too much truth.

FOR THE EVENING POST

Mr. Editor,

"As one of the spectators of the procession of last Thursday, I had observed that the French architect, Mr. Mangin, the real author of the plan of the New City Hall, did not appear, and that Mr. Macomb, alone, was carrying it in ceremony. The embarrassment in his countenance, which indeed was not unbecoming, reminded me of that charming line of Virgil . . . "Miratur . . . novas frondes et non sua poma.

"All this, however, I explained in my own way: The real author, said I, should be here; but he may be sick, or absent, and I thought no more of the matter. However, when afterwards on reading the inscription on the corner-stone I saw that the name of the architect was not to be found among the large list of persons concerned in the planning and erection of the edifice, who are thus to be handed down to posterity, I grew a little out of humor—Now said I to myself, it is strange that the name of him who invented the plan should be the only one missing: surely this must be a mistake; the stone is large enough, and such an injustice to a man of talents can never have been designed. The modesty of Mr. Macomb himself must, I think, be put to a severe test, thus to be held up as the only projector of the edifice. Thus reasoning, I walked along, reflecting how this omission could be repaired. The stone was laid down. There was no altering the inscription. I then
recollected the famous dittich of Virgil, on an occasion somewhat similar, when in Bathly: it was very indistinct, poet of that age,
and contrived the next day to have it laid in the foundation of the building,
not far from the cornerstone—

"VII. I. D. M. A. D. MDCCCLII.

John W. Nichols.

"Hanc Edem invenit Mangin, tulit alter honores.
"Sic vos non vobis nidificatis aper
"Sic vos non vobis mellificatis aper
"Sic vos non vobis vellera ficti oves
"Sic vos non vobis arsita atra bones.

And when a man of time, who have laid low the immense fabric, our descendants, in finding the stone, will also find the brass, and thus render to the artist who planned it, the justice he had a right to expect from his contemporaries. An old Italian proverb says, e meglio tardo che mai.

"Justice."

The letter was copied in the Am. Citizen of June 3, and in the Herald of June 4. McBom made no published answer; but in his diary, under date of June 2, he dismissed the subject, without comment, thus: "Another communication was published in the evening Post—about the Manner Mr. Mangin was treated in not having his name published as the Architect." The word "Another" does not refer to any former communication in the Post on this subject, but either to The Daily Adv.'s mention of it on May 27, or to something published on May 27 about the Post's mention of the laying of the cornerstone. See also descrip. of Pl. 75, Vol. 1; see, further, My 30 and Ag 11.

"The French Church Du Saint Esprit" having been repaired and altered, is consecrated as an Episcopal church by Bishop Moore. —N. Y. Herald, Je 1, 1803; Wittmayer, Hist. Sketch of the Episcopal Church, 1xviii.

The new Masonic Hall in Frankfort St. (see O 13, 1802) is consecrated and named St. John's Hall.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 13, 1803. The building was four stories high. The ground floor contained a reading-room, saloon, and living apartments. The second and third floors were arranged and fitted for lodge purposes. The fourth floor contained the chapter and encampment rooms, these being highly ornate. Political meetings and festivals were held on the second floor.—Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y. (1935), 74. The building was demolished in 1847—L. M. R. K., III: 986.

It being suggested to Trinity vestry that a part of the ground upon which it is intended to build the new Church [St. John's], may require the driving of Piles to render it sufficient, the corporation orders the building committee to "begin to dig for the foundation in such place as most probably may be of the description above mentioned, and if they find the above suggestion to be well founded, they desist from work until the sense of the Board shall be taken, but if otherwise then that they proceed to complete the foundation, as far as the silts of the windings. —Trin. Min. (MS). See May 13.

Nicholas De Fyster, signing his letter "1st Capt. Artillery," writes to Mayor Livingston that, as the officers of artillery have been informed that the common council "have it in contemplation to present the Regiment with a stand of Colours," he has been requested to furnish the board with the following information: "The Colours may be had at an expense of about £200 Dollars, and if ordered immediately will be finished by Mr. Savage
The common council orders that an application be made to Supreme Court Justice Kent "to appoint three persons to estimate the Damages sustained by this Board in consequence of the digging of trenches by the Manhattan Company in the Streets of this City. And that a copy of the said Application be served by the clerk on the Manhattan Company."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 326. See JI 6 and 18.

The ordinance for Sunday observance is amended by repealing that part which permits "the sale of strong Spirituous Waters until nine o'clock in the Morning."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 328.

The common council appoints a committee, including the street com'rs "to enquire and report to this Board on the expediency of extending Broadway across Bowery road and in what direction and to what extent" also "whether the owners of the ground through which the said Street is to run if extended or which of them are willing to cede to the Corporation the ground necessary to extend the said Street as far as they may think the same ought to be extended."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 329. On July 11, the committee reported the names and properties of the owners of the land and the probable value of each parcel; and the board confirmed a resolution "that it is expedient and proper to extend Broadway across the Bowery road in a direct line to the land of the heirs of DeLanoy después and that the annuity through the lands in a direct line with the new or Middle road," provided the owners will make concessions necessary to make the road 80 ft. wide.—Ibid., III: 338–39. This "Middle road" became Fifth Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 1005.

The "Corporation" gives an "elegant Dinner" in the city hall to the vice-president of the United States (Aaron Burr). It is attended by the "late Minister at the Court of St. James" (Mr. King), by the French, Spanish, and Swedish consuls, and by a number of notable private citizens.—Com. Adv., JI 6, 1805. The dinner cost $350.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 359.

Among the elaborate celebrations planned for this day was the following, announced in a full column advertisement: "Joseph del Duex informs the public that the anniversary of this memorable epoch will be celebrated at Vanuxen Hall in a garden style in taste and magnificence to any thing hitherto exhibited in this city. . . . At six o'clock in the evening, a military company, attended by a numerous band of music, will enter the garden, and after marching through the principal avenues, will arrange themselves around the railings which inclose the statue, when artists, decorated with white and blue ribbands, provided with the necessary implements, will remove the scaffolding, and disclose the Equestrian statue of Gen. Washington, appropriately erected in a section of the garden called the Field of Mars, decorated with military trophies gilded, garlands of white roses, and sketches of the principal events of his military life. The company of volunteers will fire a salute of a hundred guns, and the event will be followed by a military dinner. . . . At sun-set, sixteen standards, emblematic of the United States, will be erected in the Field of Mars, the sumit of which will be illuminated by flambeaux, the band performing Yankey Doodle; when a general illumination of the garden will take place, and an elegant display of Fire-Works, far superior to any hitherto exhibited. . . . To describe each particular part of this extraordinary spectacle, would baffle the most able pen—and would in itself occupy a column. Suffice it to say, that the Coup de Feu will occupy a space of nearly 500 square—and that for Magnificence and Grandeur, 'twas never equalled in America, and (perhaps) not exceeded elsewhere; and may, without doubt, be brought forwards as the grandest Pyrotechnical Exhibition ever presented to an American Assembly. It will be composed of 16 Radials, each 40 feet in circumference, placed in a Semi-circular form, and in perspective view, each Radial bearing the name of a State—in its centre—In the back ground a Grand Radial of Double Glory, sixty feet in circumference, with the American Eagle in full splendour—the Radial supports the Tomb of Gen. Washington, which is itself 18 feet high, and adorned with a French and an American Banner. What of this prevented us from giving a more particular description of the 15 first Emblems—the 16th only, is alluded to in the above sketch.

"Description of the Equestrian Statue."

This Monument, made by an able artist, is 18 feet in height, by 14 feet in length, and 10 feet base. The figure of General Wash-

"The Colours at present attached to the Regiment are highly valued from the circumstance of having been unfurled at the Installation of our late beloved President General Washington, and . . . is contemplated by the Officers to place the colours under the protection of the corporation. . . ."—From the original letter in metal file No. 20, city clerk's record-room. The letter was read in common council on June 14, but the corporation then decided not to grant the new colours.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 306. See, however, No. 20.

The common council amends the ordinance "for the appointment of a Street Commissioner and to regulate the paving and keeping in repair and to prevent obstructions in the Streets of the City of New York," by adding a provision prohibiting the building of a bow window more than a foot beyond the front of a house.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 310. See My 14, 1804.

The city pays $96 for "24 Leather Hats" (doubtless firemen's hats).—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 313. The original bill, dated May 18, and audited by the comptroller, is filed in the record-room of the City Hall of Records. As early as 1762 (p. v, D 21), they were "leather caps."

Evert Bancier makes a "Return of Proprietors and Occupants names and measurement of the South Side of Pearl and north side of Water Street."—From original in Bancier Coll. (box R-W, folder V-W), N. Y. P. L.

The common council orders that an ordinance be drawn for digging out and regenerating Grand St.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 310. See My 14, 1804.

The committee in charge of the new church reports to Trinity vestry "that it would be improper to erect a Church on the spot contemplated [see F 10 and Je 9] from the nature of the ground." The report is approved.—Trin. Min. (M.S.). See JI 14.

The common council orders that the street com'r "take the proper steps to affix the names to all the Streets that require it: And also the numbers to such of the houses as may be thought necessary." Mr. Carmean "has already procured a number of boards painted for this purpose."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 318.

The common council orders that Ebenezer Stevens be authorized "to procure a stand of colours to be presented [on July 4], at the city hall to the New York Regiment of Artillery in Exchange for the colours used by them at the inauguration of the late General Washington as the first President of the United States" (see Je 17).—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 320. It became necessary, on May 20, 1805, for the board to again order that this resolution be carried into effect.—Ibid., IV: 2.

"E. Savage" advertises his "Phisognotrace," a "curious and useful machine" which "is now completed" and added to his "Museum, 80 Greenwhich-street." He explains that "by the Phisognotrace, profile likenesses are correctly taken in half a minute." He adds, however, that it is "essentially necessary, that this machine is decidedly superior to any thing of the kind in the United States.—Visitors to the Museum may have their profiles traced on paper for a single cent: they will be executed, for a short time, on glass, at 50 cents. The price will soon be raised. Portraits painted in oil from 40 to 500 dollars. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock in the morning to 9 in the evening."—Daily Adv., Je 25, 1805.

In an address at Columbia College, Dr. Hosack mentions that he has "at a very considerable expense, purchased from the Corporation about twenty acres of ground for the purposes of a Botanic Garden [see S 13, 1802] . . . The Ground selected is . . . is situated on the Middle Road, within four short miles of the city."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 29, 1803. This "Middle Road" became Fifth Ave.—L. M. R. K.; III: 1005. For the Garden, see Ibid., III: 946. The common council orders that the market committee report whether it would not be proper to introduce the Manhattan water into the Fly Market.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), III: 322.

The common council refers to a committee a communication from the com'rs of the almshouse regarding the "propriety of building a school house for the children and separating them from the inmates." The com'rs added, such improvements, as justice and merit, are beyond the power of a Committee, and the committee reported favourably, and the board appointed a committee to report a proper site, with a plan of the building.—Ibid., III: 337–38. On Nov. 12, 1804, a report from the com'rs of the almshouse "relative to the establishment of a School for the poor children" was referred to a committee.—Ibid., III: 626.
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The common council refers to the health committee a petition of James Quackenbush and others "that their works for the manufactory of Morrocco Leather may be permitted to stand."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 333-34. See Jl 18.

The common council appoints a committee to attend 25 persons appointed by Justice Kent (see Jl 18) to estimate the damages caused by laying water pipes, and to provide suitable accommodations for them.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 335-56. See N 24.

Thomas Barclay, British consul-general in New York, writes to Lord Howkesbury in London advising him of the movements of Napoleon, as on My 9 having again petitioned the common council on July 11 "that a new ferry may be established across the North River to New Jersey," the committee appointed to consider the subject reports that Budd already has secured a necessary legislative act enabling him to establish a ferry from his wharf between Powsle Hook and Hobuck on that shore, and that he has expended about $2,000 or $2,500 for wharf and boats, and contemplates other improvements; and that he is willing to run two sail boats to one run by Mr. Holdren, the lessee of the present ferry to Powsle Hook. Other details of the arrangement are suggested by the committee, and the common council adopts the entire proposal to establish the new ferry, the place of landing in New York being the Cortlandt St. slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 374:49-535.

Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, arrives at Norfolk, Va., from Martinique.—Sergeant, Jerome Bonaparte. The Burlesque Napoleon, 55. See Jl 29.
Jerome Bonaparte (see Jl 20), who is endeavouring to evade the British naval ships and get home to France from the West Indies by way of the United States. As a guide to the officers of the British navy in apprehending him, Barclay gives the general description of Bonaparte, who appears to be from twenty to twenty-three years of age [he was really not quite nineteen years old], of a slender make and sallow complexion, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height,—His hair is cropped, black and smooth, but at times he adds a queue, and powder." Two companions and a servant of Bonaparte are also described as to their personal appearances.—Riv. Selections From the Correspondence of Thomas Barclay (N. Y., 1894).

Thomas Barclay was a notable personage in New York in the Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary periods. He was the eldest child of the Rev. Henry Barclay, rector of Trinity Church and a graduate of King's (Columbia) College. In both the Revolution and the war of 1812, he took the British side. From 1799 to 1812 he was British consul general at Falmouth, and from 1823 until his death in 1830, he lived here as a private citizen.—Ib., 410.

Bonaparte came to New York on Nov. 19 (p. v.).

Aaron Burr, writing to his daughter Theodosia, says: "I am negotiating for the possession of Richmond Hill, by exchanging with Colonel F. for my house in town... In the sale of this estate I reserve the house and a due portion of the ground about it; you will not remit me to part with it."—Davis, Memoirs of Aaron Burr, II: 277.

The common council receives a committee report on a proposed regulation of Vesey St. slip, and orders that it be filled in, and that when this is done "the Corporation will take measures to have a handsome market house erected thereon in a Line with the other Market house between that and Greenwich Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1813). III: 369-70.

The board ordered that the street com'rs report upon the propriety of filling in Vesey Street Slip and also on the propriety of having a Market for Fish established at the end of the said street."—Ib., III: 468.

The street commissioner presents to the common council "a diagram of the ground necessary for a Street to be sixty feet wide from Chatham Street to the angle near the Fire Bridge, in which way the present projection of Tunnellal is intended to pass from the East to the North River" (see My 23). In his report on the subject, he says: "The proprietors of this ground are in general averse to fix a price for the same but it may probably be estimated at about 30,000 dollars. The proprietors of the ground between the angle above named and the North river do not appear to have any objection to cede to the Corporation a Street 60 feet wide for the purpose of being exonerated from any part of the expense attending the extension of the Street to Chatham Street. It would probably be most equitable and advisable not to accept of a gratuitous cession of land from any of the proprietors but to let the whole be taken and valued according to law, and the expense thereof made a joint charge on the proprietors of the immediate adjoining Lots from Chatham Street to the North River which is spreading fast in that quarter."—Ib., III: 373.

The whole city of New York is alarmed by the extent of the yellow fever. It is considered due to impure air. Nevertheless, little attention is paid "to the dead cats which lie in swarms in every part of the city." There is neglect in keeping the city clean, although the corporation has exerted itself to effect it.—Boston Gaz., Aug 12, 1803.

The common council offers extra compensation to watchmen of the districts where they are exposed to "extraordinary hazard" during the malignant fever.—M. C. C. (1784-1813). III: 374.

The meetings of the board are suspended on account of the fever.—Ib., III: 375. See, further, S 29.

Bellevue Hospital is opened for the reception of fever patients. —N. Y. Herald, Aug 17, 1803.

The New York Gazette temporarily discontinues publication on account of an attack of yellow fever among the employees and in the family of Mr. Lang.—Ext. Post, Aug 24, 1803.

The fever is "rapidly encreasing," and the inhabitants are "flying in every direction." One third of the city is evacuated, "and where, a few weeks since, the din of labour and commerce was loudest, is now as solitary as a desert."—Boston Gaz., Aug 25, 1803.

The Board of Health report shows that, on Aug. 22, there were 7 deaths and 21 new cases; Aug. 23, 6 deaths and 28 new cases; Aug. 24, 6 deaths and 12 new cases.—Ibid., Aug 29, 1803. See, further, S 11.
It is resolved to fence in the burial ground of St. Mark's Church with neat palings in front and boards in their original state on the sides and rear."—Memorial St. Mark's Church (1889), 124.

"The number of inhabitants who have removed from the city, since the fever broke out, is supposed to be about 40,000."—Boston Gaz., Aug 29, 1803.

D. Fleischman begins running a line of stages between New York City and "Hearlem," starting on four days of the week from Mechanic Hall, and stopping enroute at Smith's tavern, "The Sign of the Swan," six miles out, for the Hellgate passengers. On the same days, stages start from his stage-house at "Hearlem," next to Marriner's Tavern, and stop at Smith's on the way to town.—N. T. Herald, S 3, 1803.

The site of St. John's Church is laid, "on the east side of Hudson's Square," by Bishop Moore.—N. T. Herald, S 10, 1803. The site was on the east side of Varick St. between Beach and Light Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 393. The church was completed in 1807 (q.v., My 4 and Je 7). See also F 9, 1804.

An official report shows that, on Sept. 8, there were 9 deaths from the fever and 20 new cases; on Sept. 9, 10 deaths and 26 new cases; Sept. 10, 5 deaths and 22 new cases; Sept. 11, 8 deaths and 31 new cases.—Boston Gaz., S 15, 1803.

"... the temporary buildings erected on the Commons, about three and a half miles from the city, for the accommodation of the poorer class of citizens who inhabit those parts of the town where the fever is most prevalent, are now ready for their reception, where they will be accommodated at the public expense."—Daily Advertiser, Sept. 16, 1803.

The custom-house is removed to Greenwich opposite the state prison.—Com. Ad., S 16, 1803.

A New York doctor writes: "Our city has received greater damage this year than in any former season of Yellow Fever; the wealthy early abandoned the city, and the poor are daily falling victims to its ravages. The corporation early opened Bellevue, erected commodious sheds four miles from the city, to accommodate the poor who were still free from the disease, and appointed four physicians to attend the sick poor of the city. Better than one half of the citizens... have removed to the country."—Aurora Gen. Ad., S 29, 1803.

On Sept. 29, McComb's statement "concerning the difference of expense between Stone and Philadelphia marble for the front and sides" of the city hall is received by the common council and referred to the building committee with directions to enquire "whether the marble can be procured and the probable expense."—M. C. C., 1784-1831, III: 376. On the following day McComb was directed to go at once to the quarry where "good White Marble" could "be had," and present his findings.—McComb's Diary. He visited the White Marble quarries at White Plains, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and reported to the committee on Oct. 10. The next day he wrote to Johnson & Stevens, owners of the white marble quarry at West Stockbridge, asking the same terms as had been offered at Philadelphia ("$8.00 per foot in Blocks"). The building committee reported to the common council on Oct. 24 McComb's former findings, that the difference of expense between marble and brownstone would not exceed $65750, including contingent charges; they "rest satisfied the same is the result of the most scrupulous correctness," and add: "When it is considered that the City of New York from its inviting situation and increasing opulence stands unrivalled, when we reflect that as a commercial City we claim a superior standing, our imports and exports are greater than in any other City, the situation of that place in this pleasing state of things to possess at least one public edifice which shall vie with the many now erected in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. It should be remembered that this Building is intended to endure for ages, that it is to be narrowly inspected not only by the scrutinizing eyes of our own Citizens, but of every scientific stranger, and in an architectural point of view it in fact is to give the face, and worth of the City. The additional expense of marble will be fully counterbalanced when we recollect that from the Elegance and situation of this Building the public property on the Broadway and Collect will much increase in value, and that the same influence will be extended to property far beyond these limits and that in the course of a very few Years it is destined to be the center and wealth of City. A Building so constructed will do honour to its founders and be commensurate with our flourishing situation. Under these impressions the Building Committee strongly recommend that the front and two end views of the new hall be built with marble." (Signed) "Wynant Van Zandt, Jr." A resolution was passed, accordingly, that the committee take steps to construct the front and two ends with marble.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 379-80. On Oct. 24, a warrant was issued by the mayor to the chairman of the building committee for $5,000.—Ibid., III: 383. For a summary of expense for erecting the building, see infra.

They decided on Oct. 27 (see McComb's Diary), that McComb should go to West Stockbridge and "try to procure the marble at the price of the Philadelphia." On Oct. 29, he recorded: "This day the Hon' Dewitt Clinton was sworn into the Mayor's Office— I went down to the City Hall to receive my instructions relative to the呕气 Journey & had the pleasure to take a Glass of Wine with the Members of the Corporation & the Town that walked up & down the Gentleman of the Building [Committee] & received directions from the B. Committee to have the walls covered for this season as soon as possible.—The New Mayor took no notice of any of us concerned about the Building. I gave directions to Mr. Newton Mr. Smith & Mr. Stunback to level up the walls, to lay on the board timber all round on the outside walls & then to begin on Monday morning to cover in as speedily as possible." McComb saw "Mr. Stevens of West Stockbridge" and reported that he had agreed with him for the quantity of marble required at $66 cents pr. foot delivered here, if the committee should like the sample he had brought down." To make their choice the committee met on Nov. 2 "at Mr. Knox's Shop to see worked Samples of Phil. of Newel Hooks white Marble & a Sample of Johnson & Stevens—the last they preferred." They agreed with Mr. Stevens for a quantity of the marble at $1.06 a cubic foot delivered, and directed McComb to go to Stockbridge to close the contract.

McComb then opened a record-book which he labelled Orders for marble, New City Hall (in the N. Y. H. S.). On the first page is his signature and the date "First November, 1803." It begins with "First Bill—Copy of a Bill [or order] for Marble for the New City Hall—sent to Messrs. Johnson & Stevens at West Stockbridge on 3d November, 1803." It gives the number and sizes of blocks of marble ordered, and "Remarks" indicating for what part of the building each block is intended. "Second Bill," "Third Bill," etc., follow to July 10, 1807. For further progress on the city hall, see N 14.

A large bell to supply the place of that which fell and broke in St. Paul's Chapel last winter [see D 5, 1803], has been received by the Jupiter, from London, and suspended in the steeple of that Church during the last week.—It is from the celebrated founder of Thomas Mears, (late Barker, Pack and Chapman) White Chapel, London, and weighs 3000 lbs. —N. T. Herald, O 19, 1803.

The Board of Health recommends—Mr. Zandt, (1784-1831), III: 378. On Oct. 24, the common council presented him an address of approbation for his conduct in that office. It appears that he contracted a "dangerous illness" in administering to the relief of the citizens, but recovered.—Ibid., III: 381-82. He replied on Oct. 29—Ibid., III: 383. For his successor, see O 19.

The governor, with the consent of the council of appointment, names De Witt Clinton mayor in place of Edward Livingston, resigned. He takes the oath of office; and his commission is proclaimed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 384. Clinton held the office until March 16, 1807 (q.v.).

There were 606 deaths from the malignant fever in this city from July 29 to Oct. 29.—Daily Advertiser, O 31, 1803. Cf. Nov. 1.

The board of health recommends that the citizens can safely return to their homes, but recommends that the houses be cleaned and aired before being recopied.—Columbian Centinel, N 2, 1803. The number of cases during the epidemic was 1,625, and of deaths, 596.—Ibid., N 5, 1803.

The publishers of the daily newspapers published in New York form a combination to raise the price of the papers. The papers are the Daily Advertiser, Merchants' Chronicle, the American Citizen, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Post. It is unanimously agreed, at a meeting at Lovett's Hotel, that $8.00 per annum, now paid as the price of subscription for a daily paper, is inadequate to meet the expenses of paper, printing, and publication, and that it shall be increased to $10.00 after Jan. 1, 1804; and that the price of papers delivered twice a week for country circulation shall be $4.00 per annum on and after that date.—True American (Trenton), D 5, 1803.
The common council appoints a committee "to inquire and report to this Board what applications if any are necessary to be made to the Legislature for the enacting or amendment of Laws relative to the rights of the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonality of the City of New York and for enabling this board better to govern this City."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 387. The committee made its report on Nov. 14 (text not entered in minutes), but consideration of it was postponed.—Ibid., III: 388.

On Nov. 21, when the report was read in full and acted upon, it appeared that two questions were considered. One was whether the city is propitious of so much of the Slip both on the East and North river as are formed by extending Piers and bridges into the Rivers beyond the permanent line, or Seventy feet street, and entitled to the slipage or wharfage arising from the sides of such piers as adjoin and form a continuation of the public slips." The report explains this difficulty in detail. The committee recommends that application be made to the legislature to explain and amend the "Act to regulate the streets buildings wharves and slips in the City of New York."

The other question related to the blending of tavern and grocers' licenses for the sale of liquors, which was complained of on Feb. 14 (g. v.). It appeared that the practice "of granting to the same person at the same time to be the excise or license to sell strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons to be drank out of the House of the vendor and a licence as a Tavern keeper or to retail Liquors to be drank in the house of the vendor is attended with evil consequences;" as "thereby the small grocers become drunk shops where servants and the lower orders of the community are supplied."

The practice is considered by the respectable grocers of this City who retail under five gallons to be drank out of their houses as improper and degrading to their characters. "... the committee recommends that application be made to the legislature for a law "to prevent any person at the same time from having a license to retail strong or spirituous liquors under five gallons to be drank out of the house of the vendor and to keep a tavern or retail strong or spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the vendor." The board confirmed the entire report and directed Richard Harison, the board's counsel, to draft the necessary petition to the legislature.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 397–99. On Jan. 30, 1804, petitions with drafts of the proposed acts were approved and ordered to be transmitted to the legislature.—Ibid., III: 455–54. On Feb. 6, however, the application to the legislature on these subjects was ordered expunged by the board.—Ibid., IV: 459.

A committee reports regarding "the situation of the lot on which the barracks are erected." On the committee's recommendation, the board orders "that the Superintendent of the Alms house make immediate measures for the removal and sale of the buildings lately erected on the said lot by the alms Committee to the extent of the commodities and to keep a tavern or retail strong or spirituous liquors to be drank in the house of the vendor."

Jos. F. Mariner having petitioned the common council on Oct. 24, the comptroller reports that there is due him a balance of $100 "for making the large map of the City." This is paid.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 391. See also ibid., III: 4023, Journal B and Ledger B, 1784–1809, in record-room, finance dept., Hall of Records. For earlier payments, see S 26, 1802.

The common council orders payment of Geo. Hallock's bill of $285 for "building & painting a boat for floating Engines."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 392. By Feb. 15, 1804 (g. v.), the floating engine was ready for use.

The common council accepts and confirms the contract with Johnson & Stevens for marble (see S 29), and requests the mayor to affix his seal.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 388. McComb went to Stockbridge on Nov. 18, and found the quarry could be bought for $500. On his return he learned that the workmen on the building were all discharged, "and the Master Workmen a little out of temper," and he tried to have the stonecutters employed again, as they might be dispersed and unavailable when wanted. He reported Johnson & Stevens' desire for certain necessary advance payments, and explained also about the poor condition of the roads until the middle of April, the need of "33 [sic] four-horse teams," etc.—McComb's Diary.

On Dec. 5, the building committee reported to the common council the progress of the work: That every department was organized soon after their appointment; that at the present season of the year all the workmen that could be dispensed with had been paid off and discharged, only stone-cutters being retained through the winter; that the basement store was now built up eight feet above the level of the street and was ready to receive "the first floor of Timber," and "the walls are all covered to resist the weather;" and that the amount expended to date was $16,875;1224 (but that only $18,443.31 was being received).—M. C. C. (1784–1811), II: 4074; 409–11, 414. On Dec. 13, McComb advanced (to Johnson & Stevens) $500 of his own money.—McComb's Diary. See, further, D 19.

The ship "Confederacy," of between 400 and 500 tons burden, is ready to be launched "from the yard of Messrs. Adam and Noah Brown, Comlers-Hook."—Daily Advertiser, N. Y., 17, 1833.

Part of the Richmond Hill property is sold to John Jacob Astor.—Hills. of New York, App. II, p. 8–9. See also descrip. of Pl. 55-a, Is. 417.

Jerome Bonaparte (see II 20 and 29) arrives in New York from Baltimore.—Letter from Thos. Barclay to Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, in Rives's Selections from the Correspond. of Thos. Barclay (N. Y., 1894), 154. Bonaparte left on Nov. 30—Ibid., 154. See also A. N. 22, 1803, and A. B., 4, 1804.

The comptroller's report "for monies expended during the late Epidemic" shows $14,986.83 spent by him to meet that emergency, out of an allowance of $15,000.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 393–94.

The account of the suit of the almshouse shows that he spent, in consequence of the epidemic, $16,325.47, of which the corporation advanced $11,000. Deducting his receipts from all sources, the board owes him a balance of $5,378.45. A warrant is issued to pay him.—Ibid., III: 396.

A number of inhabitants of East George St. having stated in a petition to the common council that they "are incommoded by a number of Houses of ill fame," the board directs the mayor "to take such order thereon as the Law directs."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 393.

Aaron Burr writes from New York to Theodoria: "Roger Morris's place, the large handsome house on the height beyond Mrs. Watkins, is for sale. I can get it for Richmond Hill with four acres. Will I exchange? R. M. has one hundred and thirty acres. . . . "—Jerome Bonaparte [see N 19] is here, and he will keep me three days to dine him. We have exchanged visits, but have not yet met."—Davis, Memoirs of Aaron Burr, II: 246.

The damages done by the Manhattan Co. to the streets in laying "conduit pipes." The common council orders that the board's counsel present this report to the supreme court for confirmation; that the commissioners be allowed $100 each for services and expenses, and the masons who assisted them the same amount, and that the mayor issue his warrants for payment.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 400.

The common council, on Nov. 14, appointed a committee for the celebration on this day of the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British forces.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), III: 390, 404, 414.

The committee to whom was referred certain reports of the street commissioner on the subject of a plan for the future streets in the vicinity of the city reports that the map of the city, lastly printed and ready for sale [the Goerke-Mangan map],—see Vol. II, contains many inaccuracies and designates streets which have not been agreed to by the Corporation and which it would be improper to adopt, and which might tend to lead the proprietors of land adjacent to such streets so laid down into error. It is resolved "that the Street Commissioner be authorized to return the money paid by each subscriber for the said map who shall
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apply for the same in conformity to the above report, and to repay to any person who may have drawn upon his said account the same
whether he recovered for the same or not his purchase money and
receive back the Map so purchased; and that the Street Commissioner
be requested to endeavour to recall as many of the said Maps as have been sold, and either return the person the purchase money and keep the map or return him two dollars thereof and deliver him back the map with such explanation upon it as is usual. Signed: "John H. Livius, Chairman.""

The board passes a resolution recommending the inhabitants to observe that day in the manner stated, and to abstain from all employments inconsistent therewith.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), III: 415-16.

The freeholders of Harlem petition the common council "that the public roads may be properly laid out and opened through the Commons belonging to them." Referred to the street com'rs.

M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 416. On Jan. 30, 1804, the street com'rs reported that the petition (made by Samuel Bradhurst in behalf of himself and others) said that they contemplated dividing the Commons into small allotments, and desired that the public highways "should be run in as straight lines as the ground will admit of." For the com'rs' report and the board's action thereon, see Ja 30, 1804.

In answer to her father's letter of Nov. 22 (p. 9) regarding the advisability of exchanging the Richmond Hill House for that of Roger Morris, Theodora Burr Alston writes: "Richmond Hill will, for a few years to come, be more valuable than Morris's, and to you, who are so fond of town, a place so far from it would be useless. So much for my reasoning on one side; now for the other. Richmond Hill has lost many of its beauties, and is daily losing more. If you mean it for a residence, what avails its intrinsic value? If you sell part, you deprive it of every beauty save the mere view. Morris's has the most commanding view on the island. It is reputed to be indescribably beautiful. The grounds, the house, have the most delightful water can be made on an hundred and thirty acres! How much of your taste displayed! In ten or twenty years hence, one hundred and thirty acres on New-York Island will be a practicality; and there is to me something stylish, elegant, respectable, and suitable to you in having a handsomely-engrossed seat. So that upon the whole, I vote for Mor-
ris's."—Davies, Memoirs of Aaron Burr, II: 152-53.

The common council appoints a committee of health to report plans and recommendations for preserving the health of the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 418.

The comptroller presents to the common council "his account of receipts and expenditures for earth carted into the Collect." This is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 418. The figures of this report are not entered in the minutes for this first year's expenses in this important work; but we are able to make a summary of warrants issued in 1803 to pay for it, as follows: May 23, $22.14 (to various cartmen); May 30, $15.95 (to other cartmen); June 7, $250 (to Street Com't Jos Brown); and $300 (on Rucked contract); June 14, $500 (on Comptroller Strong); July 21, $500 (to Strong); Aug. 11, $520 (to Rucked); Sept. 27, $4,000 (to Strong); Oct. 24, $1,000 (to Strong); Nov. 14, $500 (to Rucked); Dec. 12, $1,675.35 (to Strong), and $700 (to Rucked); total, $5,665.44.—Ibid., III: 394, 395, 396, 397, 377, 378, 392, 419. See also My 12, 1803. For further advances and payments made by authorization of the common council, see D 31, 1804. For the next mention of the subject of filling the Collect, see Ap 3, 1804.

The common council refers to the street com'rs a petition of Rem Rapalte and others requesting the board "to accept of a grant of the road leading from the Abingdon road to the house of John L. Norton, and to widen the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 423-24.

The common council extends the time for filling in "Republican Ave."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 424.

The common council appoints a committee "to inquire and report to the Board the present state of the public grounds near the government house which were reserved by the Legislature for public purposes, particularly whether any, and if any what individuals have taken possession thereof or any part thereof, and by what authority, and to what use the same is now appropriated and what use any and what appropriation is necessary to the Legislature respecting the said ground."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 425. See D 23. The committee made a report on Jan. 30, 1804, and was directed to draft a petition to the legislature asking for a lease in perpetuity of the whole property including the government house.—Ibid., III: 456. See F 6, 1804.

The year closes with the appointment, on Dec. 19, of a new building committee, on the retirement of Alderman Outhout (chair-

Dec.
1803 man and Barker, who was appointed on March 14 (p. v.), the
new members being Aldermen De La Montagne and Morton;
while Alderman Zant is made chairman.—M. G. C.
(1784-1831), III: 424. Payments for the use of the building com-
mittee were hereafter recorded as given to John Begert, who was
chairman of the standing committee of public repairs (ibid., III:
438). See, further, 1804.

21 The New York Academy of Arts is now open. . . . In the
return to the Pothecary [sic] Ag. 1792, the young student may pass
his hours in uninterrupted study; . . . In addition to the statues
and busts which at present adorn the Pantheon, will be shortly
added, correct copies of those works of art which formerly adorned
the Italian galleries.”—DAILY ADV., D 21, 1803. See N 19, 1804.

23 Clinton writes to Simeon De Witt, the surveyor-general:
By an Act passed 16th March 1790 [p. v]. It is declared That
Fort George and the Lands adjoining thereto shall never be sold or
appropriated for any private purpose whatever

“In violation of this Act a Pot ash store has been erected from
Street to Street in the rear of the Government House and as it
is alledged under color of an act passed last Session authorizing
the Surveyor General to Lease certain Lands of the State con-
tiguous to Arsenals and Military Stores,

“This erection has excited a considerable sensation in this City
and it would afford me great pleasure if you would put it in my
power to represent to the Corporation the proceedings (if any) in
relation thereto that have really taken place under your direction
as they talk of an application to the Legislature on the subject
” (see D 19).—De Witt Clinton Letter Books (M.S.), I: 238. See F 6, 1806.

26 The street com’r reports to the common council “a plan of
the Common Sewers of the City of London, communicated by
Rufus King Esquire our late Minister at the Court of Saint James.”
The board orders that it be referred to the com. of health, and that
the mayor be requested “to express the thanks of the board to
Mr. King for his communication.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III:
426.

“The lovers of Natural History will find a rich repast by
visiting Mr’ Savage’s Museum in Greenwich-street, where a large
collection of quadrupeds, birds . . . and the natural production
of Cayenne on the coast of Guiana, is just opened for exhibition.
” . . . —DAILY ADV., D 31, 1803. See My 26, 1810.

A report of the patients “admitted into and discharged from
the New-York Hospital” from Jan. 31, 1795, to date—nine years
lacking one month—shows a total of 4,760. The “Discharged” are
tabulated thus: “Cured . . . 3212, Relieved . . . 455, Sent
to Almshouse . . . 71, Disorderly . . . 123, Eloped . . . 275, Died . . . 608.” For the largest number (1,154) were affected
with syphilis, 616 with ulcers, 464 with fevers.—Account N. T.
Hosp. (1804), 62-64.

1804

— From this year until 1806, the Lewis and Clarke expedition
explored the United States from the Mississippi to the mouth of
the Columbia.—Winnor, VII: 556-58, and authorities there cited.

— In this year, John Trumbull returned to New York from a
trip abroad, and established himself in “a large house, corner of
Pine Street and Broadway.” At this time he stood at the head
of his profession in the United States. He painted many prominent
citizens of the period and most of the contemporary governors
and mayors of New York.—Dunlap, Hist. of Arts of Design (Gospeed
ed.), II: 50. In 1806 (p. v.), he left the city again for Europe.

— About this time, the first Congregational church in New York
was formed. The services were established by Rev. John Towsley
in an old frame building then standing on Warren street, just
out of Broadway.” About 1809, this congregation moved to a
building which they had erected on Elizabeth St. between Walker
and Hester Sts. Within four or five years, the church was sold to
the Asbury coloured Methodists, and the congregation disbanded.—
Greenleaf, Hist. of the Church, p. 26-27.

— About this time, Archbishop Gore erected his house at the
corner of Bridge and State Sts., on ground which in 1644 belonged
to TrynticJonas, the midwife.—Liber Deeds, CXX: 202; Liber
GG: 90 (Albany); L. M. R. K., III: 949. For history of this site see Key to Castello Plan, II: 269-70, and descrip.
of Pl. 56, I: 426-27.

— In this year, Rev. George Strebeek, minister of the English
Lutheran Church of Zion (see Je 25, 1797), applied for admission
into the Episcopal church, and, a year later, with some of the mem-
ers of his congregation, organized St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church.

—Krettzmann, The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am., 31. Its church
was built in 1805 at the cor. of Brome and Christie Sts.—DAILY
ADV., My 9, 1805; Greenleaf, 73.

The chronological record of progress in building the city hall,
for 1804 and for each year thereafter, is summarized at the begin-
ing of each year in succession.

The record for 1804 shows steady progress in construction. On
March 28, McComb reported that he thought it best to give up
the quarry at Newark, and on May 2 the committee gave him an
order to dispose of it, which he proceeded to execute. On May 14,
by direction of the committee, he went again to Steckbridge, to
look into the matter. He reported that there was no stone at the
quarry; that he was informed there were 25 miles of Hudson’s stone
at the Steckbridge quarry; that he made a trip to Lookout and
found there was a new quarry discovered on the Columbia
turnpike about 25 miles from HUDSON, a good, white, durable
stone, and they were now working a new State Quarry at Noble
Town 14 miles from HUDSON on the Columbia Turnpike.” There
was no effort to buy, however, his object in noting it being evi-
dently in view of possible future need. He found that Johnson &
Stevens had 3 teams of their own and had engaged 17 others to
cart the marble to the landing (evidently at HUDSON), and they
began with them the day after he arrived.

On June 9, the first consignment of marble for the city hall
reached New York, about 40 or 50 tons, and was delivered on the
11th at the city hall. On July 12, McComb wrote Johnson & Stev-
ens: “Several stone have come which does [sic] not suit us as to
color, being much to [and] dark for the sample.”

In September, he went to Steckbridge to oversee the work
there, and recorded in his diary, “The Bridges on the Road & turn-
pike are very bad, & the Directors of the Turnpike threaten
to prosecute them [Johnson & Stevens] if they damage their bridges—
to encourage them I gave Ten doll toward strengthening them.”
On his return he made note of a possible supply of marble “near
Alexandria Burying ground,” and at “Sheffield 26 miles from Hud-
son,” but, again, no plan developed to buy marble there.

On Sept. 24, the common council received and referred to
the building committee a communication from a Mr. La Carriere res-
pecting defects in the building of the new City Hall.”—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), III: 607. On Oct. 2, this appeared in the N. T.
Exe. Post. It was the second pointed criticism of McComb and his
methods, a communication a column long, addressed “To the Cit-
izens of New York,” and headed “Extract of sundry observations
respecting the building of the new City Hall, made by a French
architect, the 23d of September, 1804.” Signed “La Carriere, In-
gineer and Architect,” it was an essay on correct building meth-
ods, beginning: “In the execution of large Public Buildings, the
most important and most difficult task is their solid execution refer-
ing to the city hall. "That edifice is constructing contrary
to all the rules of architecture and masonry; and to whomsoever
the blame may be imputed, the fact is, that the building is entirely
deficient in the quality as well as in the choice and working of the
materials in their use and application.” This general criticism was
elaborated in detail: the composition of the mortar and the binding
together of the walls, he said would threaten disaster. “The veneer-
ing in front of these pieces of marble, may be considered as inalad
pieces of cabinet work, which one day or other must detach them-
seles from the incoherent pebbles and mortar behind,” etc. “The
back pieces of the walls are not better bound than those of marble
above mentioned, though upon their being a good deal cheaper it
was not to be expected that their dimensions would partake of the
same ill-judged parsimony. . . . It is highly absurd to use timber in
the ground floor of such a large edifice, instead of brick vaults, for
reasons too long to be here enumerated,” etc. And “It appears to
me upon the whole that the direction of the works does not exhibit
that competent knowledge of stereotomy, so indispensable to carry
on the constructing of such an edifice, but merely the common
rounds followed in erecting less important buildings, etc.;” the Corpora-
tion ought to have the works inspected by impartial and thoroughbred
artists, to stop the present evil, if the same be found to exist, and then
give proper directions for the future, and thereby save immense sums of money, as well as the
disgrace to the city, which cannot fail to attend a continuance of
so many defects.”—N. T. EXE. POST, O 2, 1804. There is a copy of these "observations" among the Van Zandt Papers in N. Y. P. L.
The building committee made the following reference to the communication in its report to the common council on Nov. 29 (M. C. C. 1841, III: 641-42), which was published in the Dec. 3, 1841, issue of the Herald of Dec. 3, and the Herald of Dec. 8): "Before closing this report, the committee beg leave to state, that they have perused a communication in relation to the new hall, made to the board by a Mr. Lt. Carriere and which has lately made its appearance in the public papers. The committee hope that this person has been actuated by upright motives and not been actuated by any personal or other consideration, but unfortunately for Mr. Lt. Carriere the committee have been able to obtain correct information on all the important objections he has thought proper to advance and they fully assure the board they are founded in error and are totally groundless." In the "defence against the report," published in the Am. Citizen of Dec. 14, Mr. "A. Lacarrere" addressed the objections of the committee, aiming to justify his motives. He asked, "How has it happened that you have not thought proper also to insinuate that Mr. Nicholas Chester was 'actuated by sinister views' when he appeared in the papers in a communication on the same subject and not only excluded all my objections, but added others of his own? Mr. Chester treated those concerned in superintending the building far more cavalierly than this has been permitted entirely to escape mention, while I am held up to the public as a man whose motives are suspicious... the defects I have pointed out have been found to exist by many impartial [sic] persons both previous and after my publication... my governing motives in making the communication I did, was my love for the arts and a reluctance to behold the injurious consequences of getting them to the hands of the unskillful," etc.

No further official notice was taken of these criticisms, the committee evidently resting satisfied with its report of Nov. 29 (already mentioned), which the common council had ordered to be published, and in which they had made the statement that "The persons acting under their appointment, have performed the various duties assigned them with full satisfaction to the committee and with fidelity to the public." This report, in the main, had reference to the condition of the work, including the financial status, throughout the season just closed. Heavy snowfalls and bad roads had prevented for a time the working of the quarry and the transportation of marble; there was difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of stone-cutters, and "in anticipation of the coming winter a large quantity of marble is on hand sufficient to employ 25 to 30 stone-cutters until Spring, which will enable the masons to carry up the building to the head of the first windows," etc.—M. C. C. (1841-1842), III: 614.

The masons had been discharged and the walls covered for the winter on Nov. 17—McComb's Diary.

On Nov. 19 (p. v.), the first appeal came to the common council from the outside body for use of a room in the new city hall on the completion of the building. This was made by the Am. Academy of Arts. The request was granted.

On Dec. 3, the board ordered that the city inspector he directed to procure "a Carpet and two large grates for the Court room in the City hall and also a Carpet for the Common Council chamber."—M. C. C. (1841-1842), III: 620.

During 1842, the common council ordered the following advances made to the building committee: Feb. 6, $2,000; Mar. 19, $1,000; Apr. 30, $2,000; May 28, $2,000; June 25, $2,000; July 10, $1,500; July 23, $2,500; Aug. 20, $1,000; Oct. 8, $2,500; Nov. 5, $2,500; Nov. 29, $685.95 and $4,000; total, $27,768.95.—Ibid., III: 460, 478, 507, 517, 534, 548, 574, 593, 616, 626, 615, 619.

By the end of 1842, the city hall was nearing completion and the city council was considering the future growth and extension. To the end that the Common Council may adopt the same for their future government and for the direction of individuals in laying out and disposing of the property.

Also, "that the Council of the Board be requested to give his advice and instructions to the Street Commissioner in relation to the foregoing matters, and how far Legislative aid, or interference may be necessary in the accomplishment thereof and in drafting the necessary petitions and acts to be presented to the Legislature relative thereto."

Additional resolutions require the street comm't to report what streets have been opened without consent and ought to be shut up, what buildings on such streets ought to be removed, and what streets may be improved by straightening, widening, or extending. These improvements may be made as provided by the first section of the act of the legislature for regulating the buildings, streets, wharves, and slips in the city of New York, passed April 3, 1841.—M. C. C. (1842-1843), III: 434-36. This resulted in the Commissioners' Plan of 1811 (p. v.), which marked the beginning of the modern city. See Mr 19. See also infra.

The common council directs the street comm't to apply to Jos. F. Mugn in for "the field book which by his contract he was to furnish to the Common Council with a map of the City made by him" (see N 13 and D 11, 1797) also that Mugn be required "to insert as far as is practicable on the large map made for and furnished to the Common Council the descriptions and specifications which he contracted to do by his agreement" of Dec. 11, 1797 (p. v.).—M. C. C. (1842-1843), III: 436.

The common council adopted a resolution "to determine upon the propriety of ordering a new map to be made of the ground bordering on the East & North rivers, of laying out Streets, and regulating the permanent line of the same."—M. C. C. (1842-1843), III: 437.

An anonymous writer, signing himself "Non quis sed quid," urges De Witt Clinton to promote the following improvements: "A Society, consisting of Shopkeepers, Mechanics, Tavern and Boarding house keepers, for the prevention—or rather the detection & prosecution of Swindlers and cheats..." "Stands of Hackney Coaches, numbered and regulated as they are in London, Dublin & the principal towns in Britain—Boston, greatly inferior in population and extent, to this City, has long proved their great convenience.

"Direction Boards at the Corner of every Street, of their names, for the assistance of Strangers &c.—Letters to De Witt Clinton (M., S.), II: 57, in Columbia Univ. Library.

In accordance with notice previously given, a general meeting of Republicans is held at the Union Hotel to "take into consideration measures to promote their political and social interests," and a pretty numerous collection of both Clintonians and Burritons is present. The Clintonians submit the following resolutions:

1st. That every person qualified to vote for the most popular branch of the legislature should be entitled to vote for charter officers.

2d. That the election should be by ballot.

3d. That the election for charter officers should be held at the same time and place with the election of members of the legislature.

4th. That no elector should vote out of the ward in which he resided.

5th. That there should be two inspectors of the election appointed, who should be sworn, whose return should be final and conclusive.

6th. That after receiving the return of the inspectors, the common council should not, under any pretext whatever, interfere to set aside the election." The first five resolutions were approved, but the last was "struck out." After this, the Burritons proposed that the three following resolutions he added:

1. That the office of mayor of the city of New York should be elective annually, in the same manner as that of alderman, and that he should have a fixed salary in lieu of all perquisites.
2. That the offices of clerk of the common council and clerk of the city and county of New York, should be separate and distinct offices, and that the common council should have the power of appointing their own clerk.
3. That the licensing of cunnah, grocers, &c, should be appointed by the common council, and not by the mayor alack."

In 1814, a powerful group of Jacksonian Democrats, known as the "Young Republic," under the leadership of Andrew Jackson, rose to prominence. They opposed the policies of President James Madison, who was a Federalist and a supporter of the patronage system. The Young Republic called for a more limited government and advocated for the rights of the common people. They also opposed the War of 1812, which they saw as a unnecessary conflict. The Young Republic played a significant role in shaping the political landscape of the United States in the early 19th century. However, their influence waned in the mid-1820s as the Whig Party emerged as a formidable political force.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

After an animated debate these were referred to a committee of 63.

Jan. 1804.

—N. Y. Econ. Post, Jan 11 and 12, 1804. See also Mun. Chron., Jan. 1804.

Ja 1804.

12.

With the issue of this date, the title of the Commercial Advertiser is changed to New York Commercial Advertiser.—Brigham, A. S. S. Proc. (1917), 392. See O 2, 1809.

The common council passes a resolution offering extended terms to purchasers of lots in the Common Lands. A committee report shows: "That in the year 1796 the Corporation ordered a sale of part of their Common Lands, the condition of sale was, that each purchaser should be entitled to the Lease of the adjoining Lot for 21 years at the price of $4 per annum on the post road. These Leases have none of them been executed, and many of the Lots remain unencumbered owing principally to the shortness of the unexpired term. As it is desirable that all remain under the care and protection of the City should be under improvement, and in a state of cultivation both for use, ornament, and health, and, for the encouragement of the purchasers to improve the leased Lots, your Committee are of opinion it would be proper to extend the Leases." In conformity to this opinion, they offered the resolution which the board passed.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 447.

1803.

The common council directed the city chamberlain to keep city funds in the Bank of New York and no where. Now the proposal is made that, as the city owns one twentieth of the stock of the Manhattan Co., the transfer of the city's deposits to the Bank of the Manhattan Co. "will much enhance the dividends of the said Company, and consequently increase the revenues" of the City. A resolution to this effect was voted down.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 447-48. See, however, D 2.

The common council authorizes the city chamberlain to receive "the dividends already declared and now payable" on the stock in that company owned by the city.—Ibid., III: 449.

A resolution was likewise voted down that a committee be appointed to enquire and report "on the expediency of selling the stock owned by the city in the Manhattan Co., and that such appointment "be kept secret."—Ibid., III: 449.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church resolve "That no grave in future be opened in the Cemetery [sic] of the Brick Church till the farther order of this Board."—Proc. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II.

1803.

An act for regulating the upper part of Broadway is presented to the common council, and recommitted to the assessors for their review.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 451.

The common council approves and orders transmitted to the legislature the draft of a petition (prepared in response to the order of Dec. 1, 1803, q.v.) "to reconvey to this board a piece of ground being part of the Commons and situate near the junction of the Post and Bloomfield roads which had been granted to the State for the purpose of erecting buildings thereon for the reception of arms and military stores and has never been applied to that use."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 451.

The common council orders that the comptroller be directed to apply to the legislature "for the payment of the sum of $5000 expended by this board for the Marine Hospital."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 451.

The recorder informs the common council that, at a meeting of the president and directors of the Manhattan Co., he moved a resolution that the president be directed to pay the $6,000 reported to be proper compensation for injuries done to the streets by laying conduit pipes, but that the resolution was rejected.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 452.

The common council orders that the clerk make an affidavit "of the Service of Papers upon the Manhattan Company respecting the application to the Supreme Court to compensate the injury sustained by laying the conduit pipes of that Company through the public streets."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 454.

The street corn't reports, in response to the order of Dec. 9, 1803 (q.v.), that the highways through the Harlem Commons "may be considerably shortened and improved," and he recommends the following regulation for that purpose, which is adopted by the common council: "Beginning on the road that leads to Hellgate Ferry at the distance of 7 chains and 25 links west from the East boundary line of Harlem Commons, at which point the present great post road to the City should be made to intersect; that from this point the post road should be extended northwardly parallel with the said bounds until it intersects the post road near the Seven mile stone.

"That the Bloomingdale road should begin at the place where the new road will intersect the old one, and from thence be extended westwardly until it intersects the present Bloomingdale road at a place about three chains east from the boundary line between the New York and Harlem Commons."

The further recommends that the post road should be of the width of 100 feet and that the Bloomingdale road should be of the width of 66 feet."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 455.

The common council orders that the committee, appointed on Dec. 19, 1803, respecting the public property near the Battery, prepare and report the draft of a petition to the legislature "to lease the whole of the said property including the Government House in perpetuity."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 455-56. On Feb. 6, the draft was approved and ordered to be transmitted, bearing the seal of the city, to the legislature.—Ibid., III: 459.

On Mar. 19, the board resolved that the mayor be requested "to write to the Members of the Legislature from this City respecting the memorial sent to the Legislature . . . urging them to have a Law passed to authorize the Corporation to grant to this board a Lease for the same in perpetuity."—Ibid., III: 478. See, further, D 17.

In spite of the "inaccuracies" found in the Goerck-Mangin map (see N 28, 1803), Mangin is retained in the city's employ. On this day he is paid $51.04 for surveying.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 457. On June 25, 1804, $100.50.—Ibid., 534. On Oct. 25, $18.—Ibid., 697. See, further, N 24, 1803.

John Jacob Astor advertises: "To be let, For 1 or more years, that beautiful and highly improved piece of land, with the house and other improvements thereon, situated in the Bowery-lane, at present occupied by Mr. Jacob Sperry. The land contains about 3 acres, on which is a great variety of fruit of the best quality, a hot-house, etc. and is in every respect well calculated for a gardener, or a summer residence."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ja 50, 1804. This advertisement, which ran through the issue of March 15, shows that an error was made in L. M. R. K., III: 981, which states that Delacroix opened his third Vauhall in 1803. Cf. JI 4, 1803. According to Valentine, Astor acquired this property of Jacob Sperry in 1803 for $9,000 ($45,000).—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 470; Ibid. (1886), 536. Sperry had owned the house as early as 1796 and conducted in it the business of the sale of "Garden-Seed, Flower-Seeds and garden peas, flower plants, green house plants, and bolbos roots . . ."—Royal Gaz., Mr 2, 1782, N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ja 20, 1800. For further information regarding Sperry, see the Manuals, above cited.

This garden was situated "near the 2-mile stony", or, in the modern map, south of Astor Place, between Fourth Ave. and Broadway. Astor gave his 2-year lease to Joseph Delacroix, and "Mr. Delacroix moved the green house broad side on the Bowery, and converted it into a saloon . . ."—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 470. On the grounds, on Fe 25, 1805 (q.v.), he opened his third Vauhall. For many years thereafter, it was a famous summer garden. Lafayette Place, in 1825, was cut through it; and, on its site, in 1854, the Astor Library was erected. See L. M. R. K., III: 981, 996. See, further, Ap 26, 1805.

The Republicans hold another meeting (see Ja 10) to discuss the need of revising the city charter. The committee appointed on Jan. 10 (q.v.) reports that it has transmitted a petition to the legislature, omitting the suggested resolutions regarding the mayor. This causes considerable debate, in which "those who opposed these resolutions were heard by their adversaries with silence and attention; but when any person rose to advocate the principles contained in these resolutions, there was a constant noise and tumultuous opposition made by their opponents." Finally, a resolution that the office of mayor be elective was offered, but the Clintonians, by means of trickery it is said, declared it lost—Mun. Chron., Ja 31 and F 2, 1804. Another paper describes this
THE very conclusion, in behalf of the citizens of the city of New-York, praying for the extension of the elective franchise, in relation to the choice of charter officers, and for other improvements in the charter of the said city (see Feb. 10 and 31) is fully sustained and covered with the seal and the fury of a Parisian mob.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.,* F. 1, 1804.

Feb. 6

"The memorial of the general committee, in behalf of the citizens of the city of New-York, praying for the extension of the elective franchise, in relation to the choice of charter officers, and for other improvements in the charter of the said city" (see J a 10 and 31) is fully sustained and covered with the seal and the fury of a Parisian mob.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.,* F. 1, 1804.

Feb. 7

On Feb. 8, the committee reported that "the grievances therein complained of call for legislative redress," and a bill was introduced "relative to the election of charter officers in the city of New-York."—Ibid., 27th sess., 47. The common council presented a remonstrance against the proposed amendments on Feb. 23 (27th sess., 64), but in spite of this the bill was passed by the legislature (see Ap 5).

"By a vote of ten to seven, the common council resolves that the remonstrance against alterations in the city charter adopted on Jan. 27, 1803 (q. v.), be renewed and transmitted to the legislature.—*M. C. C. (1784-1813),* III: 459.

The common council adopts a petition to the legislature asking for a lease in perpetuity of the government house and the adjoining grounds (see D 19 and 23, 1803)—*M. C. C. (1784-1813),* III: 459. This petition reviews the history of the government house—the law authorizing its erection (see Mr 16, 1790), its use by state governors until the removal of the capital to Albany, and its later occupancy as a tavern (see My 5, 1798) and a custom-house (see My 1, 1799). The board also states "that certain individuals, disposition of whose property has caused a large building to be erected on the grounds adjoining which they now occupy, actually claim the same to their private use for a term of years under the authority of the commissary of military stores. . . . that your petitioners cannot conceive upon what principle the commissary of military stores has undertaken this agency, unless it be because he has chosen to appropriate the term arsenal or military store, to a small frame building, on the edge of the premises, in which a few pieces of ordnance are kept as convenient to the battery, the usual place of parade. . . . "That considering the latter disposition of the said grounds as a violation of the said first mentioned act, as injurious to the health of the city, by impeding a free current of air through a part of the town in which the streets are narrow and liable to an epidemic influence, and as interfering much with these improvements which the common council had adopted to ornament that part of the city which is appointed as a public walk for the recreation of its inhabitants—your petitioners pray the aid of your honorable body in the premises, and that the attorney general may be directed to take measures for the removal of the said incumbrances. . . . your petitioners hereby beg leave to present that the house, while occupied as a custom-house must rapidly go to ruin and waste and thus diminish the public revenue. And as your petitioners are solicitous that those grounds should be ornamented and opened, so as to form an additional public walk, and that the Mayor, as its first Magistrate, should have a public residence suited to the dignity of his office [ie,]—Your petitioners pray that the Comptroller or such officer as your honorable body may appoint for that purpose, be directed to lease the house and ground to your petitioners in perpetuity, subject to an annual rent equal in value to the sum now paid for the house and stable, and subject to such restrictions as are contained in the first above-mentioned act."—*Chronicle Express,* F 23, 1804 (in the archives of the Am. Institute of Archaeology).

Trinity vestry directs its committee of leases to dispose of "the Lots on Hudson square North and South of St Johns Church [see S 8, 1803] at public auction on Lease for 99 years on the same terms as the last lots were sold in the said square; also that they sell in fee simple four Lots in Beech [ie] and Hubert Street under restrictions that any building to be erected thereon must be of brick or stone, and not covered with tin or slate and cannot be made use of for carrying on the business of a Tallow Chandler, Starchmaker, or Blacksmith."—*Trin. Min. (MS.).* See Ag 27.

"Resolved that Mr Watts, Mr LeRoy and Mr Bayard be a Committee to purchase a proper situation for building a new Church."—Ibid. See, further, F 18. The church here projected became St John's.

The Park Theatre is sold at public auction, agreeably to an order of the Court of Chancery. "The original cost of this building was 150,000 dollars, and amounted with interest to the first of May 1803, to 173,792 dollars, 90 cts. When the plan of erecting the theatre was originated, a subscription was opened to carry it into effect, 100 shares of 375 dollars each, were accordingly subscribed, which were subsequently extended to 120 shares.—But in the progress of the building the whole amount was consumed, and further sums loaned to the committee of stock holders by gentlemen who were desirous to see it completed. . . . "The Theatre was purchased yesterday [Feb. 10] by a company of thirty one gentlemen, for 43,000 dollars. 

The amount of sale, we understand, goes in the first instance, to discharge a mortgage given for the ground on which it is erected, which with interest to the 1st of May 1803 amounted to 13,165 dollars. The surplus money, after satisfying the mortgage, is to be deposited in the Bank of the State of New-York, subject to the Chamber's decision. It is conjectured, that it will be appropriated to discharge the voluntary loans above mentioned—though many of the original stockholders questioned that priority of claim. The purchase will doubtless be a very advantageous speculation for the gentlemen concerned as the Theatre in its present unfinished state brings in an average rent of 3500 dollars. We trust that the comparatively trifling sum necessary to finish the building in a style of suitable elegance and accommodation will now be supplied and that the present manager [William Dunlap] who in defiance of many difficulties, has conducted the affairs of the theatre so respectably, will be placed in a situation that will enable him to meet the wishes of the public, and to derive from his efforts, satisfaction and emolument."—*Trin. Min.* Feb. 27.

Browne, the chief engineer, makes a report to the common council which shows, in part, that there are 1,767 public buckets deposited in the different cupboards and "that the Floating Engine [see N 14, 1803] is now ready for use," that it is "necessary for a Company to be appointed to take charge of her," and "a proper house Should be built to keep her in as she now lies exposed to all kinds of weather," the "most proper place" being "at the foot of Roosevelt Street, it being vacant property belonging to the Corporation."—*M. C. C. (1784-1813),* II: 466. On Feb. 20, the board directed that Mr. Carpenter "cause a suitable House to be erected on piles for the safe keeping of the floating Engine" at such place as the committee of repairs and the chief engineer shall deem most proper, and that the chief engineer report to the board such suitable men and the number necessary "to form a Company of Firemen to manage the said Engine."—Ibid., III: 467. See also Ibid., III: 549. 705, 795; and, regarding the utility of floating engines, see D 24.

The common council adopts an alteration in sec. 20 of the ordinance respecting nuisances, on the subject of burying the dead.—*M. C. C. (1784-1813),* III: 462-63.

The common council passes an ordinance to prevent goats "running at large."—*M. C. C. (1784-1813),* III: 464. Cf. 1635; Mr 10, 1845; N 5, 1853; and see Index under "Hogs and Goats."

The prohibition heretofore has been principally against hogs. The provision appropriate to two, and, regarding the utility of floating engines, see D 24.

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The common council refers to the street com'ry a petition of Geo. Schmelzel and others "that the course of Bestavens Killie may be directed to run through Village Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 472.

The Grove Theatre in Bedlow (Madison) St. is opened.—Daily Adv., Mr 9, 1804. Notices of other entertainments at this theatre, see ibid., Ap 4, 7, 12, My 17, 1804; Com. Adv., Ap 19, 1804. The theatre closed about July 1, 1805.—Brown, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, I: 70.

"A Clintonian" writes: "I am a great friend to the old Clinton Family, and I do now believe that you are all going wrong. If the Charter of the City and the Merchants Bank are destroyed I do believe the town will occasion me more elections; for the election of Gov't ought not to have declined. Little Aaron will undoubtedly get in without much good management, and the destruction of the Bank is a very impolitic measure."—Letters to De Witt Clinton (MS.), II: 64.

"Ordered that the Committee of Leases ascertain the probable expense of putting a brick wall round St Paul's Church yard and a brick wall on the south side of Trinity Church yard and of flagging [sic] the walk along the whole front of said Church yard."—Trin. Min. (MS.); descrip. of A. Pl. 12-3, III: 871-72. See My 10.

The common council refers to a committee a petition of Caleb Boyle (see Jl 11, 1803) "to be employed to paint a portrait of Gov'ner Jay."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 476. On March 26, the board confirmed the committee's report that "it would be improper for the purpose of the printing of Mr Jay to be executed by Mr Boyle provided it shall prove a good likeness and the Common Council shall be satisfied with the painting."—Ibid., III: 480. (See also Jl 10.) On Nov. 19, however, the board decided "that the portrait of the late Governor Jay made by Mr Boyle is not such as meets the ideas of the Board, and therefore that they will not purchase it." The board ordered "that the Clerk furnish Mr Boyle with a copy of this resolution and present him the sum of $50 for his trouble."—Ibid., III: 632. In an undated letter addressed to the common council, Boyle said that he "as he presumes Complectly Succeeded in preserving the likeness and finishing the head equal to the Original by Stewart." The "background Scenery being altogether fanciful can readily be altered Should faults Susceptible of amendment be pointed out." He asks for "Moderate Compensation," and adds, "that the bad light in which the painting is at present placed, the want of a frame while Standing So nigh those very Elegantly framed Cause it to appear Comparatively to a very great disadvantage."—From the original letter in metal file No. 22, city clerk's record-room.

The common council refers to a committee a communication from the foremen respecting a Botanic Garden.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 476. The committee reported on June 25 (q. v.).

The common council receives and refers to "the Aldermen of the several wards" a communication from the street commissioner together with a plan of the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 477. This report was probably one of the steps which led finally to the laying out a street plan for the whole of Manhattan Island. See, further, Ja 14, 1809.

The common council requests Mayor Clinton "to write to the Members of the Legislature from this City respecting the memorial sent to the Legislature from this Board relative to the Government house and grounds therunto belonging [see F 6] urging them to have a Law passed to authorize the Comptroller to grant to this board a Lease for the same in perpetuity."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 478. Clinton wrote on March 29, saying in part: "The advantages to the State which will result from the measure are obvious. The House will never be used in future for a Government House. It is now going so rapidly to decay and ruin that all the rent received for some years back will be insufficient to put it in a state of repair. A Custom House will probably be built in a few years by the United States when the present building unless repaired at an enormous expense will be totally unproductive. If it is let to the Corporation the State will receive a certain income the House will be kept in good repair the beauty and health of the City will increase by a proper improvement of the adjoining Grounds and our Citizens will generally feel gratified by a measure so conducive to the ornament and safety of the City."—De Witt Clinton Letter Books (MS.), I: 244-45. See Mr 31.

Stephen Gould & Co establish a semi-weekly called The Connector. This was edited by "Toby Tickler, Esq," was of quarto size, and was published primarily in the interest of the Burr faction. The last issue located is that of April 26, 1804.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 395.

John Woodworth, attorney-general, makes a report to the assembly on the common council's petition in regard to the government house (see F 6). The report "advises that "some disposition different from the present is expedient," and suggests that the state may sell the premises to the city at a fair price or lease them, "not in perpetuity, but for a term of years at a reasonable rent," on condition that the city officials "make all necessary repairs at their own expense, during the continuance of the term." The report is referred to a committee.—Assemb. Jour., 27th sess., 269-71. For the letter see F 6.

At about this time, A. P. A. Maulourn established a tri-weekly entitled Moniteur Français. It was a general newspaper of quarto size printed entirely in French except for a few English advertisements. Only one issue, that of Nov. 29, 1804, has been located.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 462.

A "Plan of the Corporation Grounds from the Park to Chamber Street," surveyed and signed by "Joseph P. Mangin," bears this date. It shows the ground plan and position of the buildings in the Park, and the surrounding streets. The plan is inscribed [Ac]c[ession] No. 111, in the files of the bureau of engineering, division of design (the former "Bureau of Design and Survey"), in Municipal Bldg.

The common council orders that the committee on repairs cause curb-stones to be substituted for "the timber which has been laid round the park for the purpose of supporting the side walk," which "has become rotten and unable to sustain the earth which in consequence thereof is becoming gullied."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 486. On April 9, the board advanced $300 to this committee "for repairs at the Park."—Ibid., III: 494.

The common council appoints the street com'ry and comptroller a committee to "inquire and report to this board the most proper mode of filling in the Collect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 499. See Ap 4, My 12, Jl 11, D 12, 1805. See, further, D 31, 1804; Mr 25, 1805.

By act of the legislature, the right to vote in New York City is extended to male citizens of 21 "who shall have resided in the said city for the space of six months [it was formerly three months] preceding said election, and shall during that time have rented a tenement of the yearly value of twenty-five dollars [formerly $50], and have paid any taxes."

Also, more stringent regulations of elections are made. Election inspectors are required, under oath or affirmation, to act "honestly, faithfully and impartially." Before the opening of the polls the following proclamation has been made three times: "Hear ye! hear ye! the poll of this election is opened, and all manner of persons attending the same are strictly charged and commanded, by the authority and in the name of the people of this state, to keep the peace thereof during their attendance at this election, upon pain of imprisonment." Such imprisonment is in no case to continue beyond six hours after the canvass of such election shall be finished.

Polls are to be open "only between the rising and setting of the sun," and the opening hour must not be later than 10.

The ballot "shall be a paper ticket, containing the name of a person for alderman, and the name of a person for assistant" of the given ward; also "the name of such other officer or officers as shall be to be chosen in the ward . . . or such and so many of them respectively as he [the voter] shall think proper to vote for, severally written on the same paper ticket." The "said paper ticket shall be so folded or closed as to conceal the writing thereon," and the inspector receiving the same "shall cause the name of the elector to be entered in the poll list by the clerk and shall cause the ballot, without suffering the same to be inspected, to be put into a ballot box and be preserved for the purpose, with a sufficient lock thereof."

In case any one shall challenge a voter as "unqualified for the purpose," the latter may cast his vote only after notified by his qualifications under oath.

After "finally closing the poll" (the election may take place "for two days successively, including the first"), the inspectors first count the "ballots unopened," to make sure the number does not "exceed the number of electors contained in the poll list." In
A committee of the common council recommends that the project of a "Tunnel, through Lispenard's Meadow" be relinquished, and, instead, that "a Street at least One hundred feet wide be laid out through which a Canal of twenty five feet wide shall be immediately cut the sides of which to be built up with heavy timber." The report is confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 496-97, 505, 509, 515, 512. See Je 4; D 31.

C. C. recommends the sale of the "street ferry," which the "privilege and monopoly" of the ferry company were accused of "giving them the right to charge exceedingly high tolls and to prevent goods being carried by the ferry", and that the "street ferry" be established as a "public ferry" at a "reasonable price."—M. C. (1784-1811), III: 393.

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The common council directs the corporation to give his opinion on the question whether a fire engine in the city is lawful for a member of this council or of any of the Firemen for the purpose of suppressing or stopping the progress of a Fire to order any building to be pulled down. And how far in point of law such person would be justifiable in ordering the same.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 499.

The common council of the corporation of the "street ferry" be directed to order one of the Fire Engines to be sent for the use of the Town of Harleman.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 503, 622.

About this time, John Stevens constructed a steamboat which made several trips between Hoboken and New York, and had an ordinary speed of four miles an hour. —Hist. Mag., 1st ser., III: 51 Dunbar, Hist. of Travel in Am., 336. It was a small open boat propelled by a wheel at the stern.

"M. Jerome Bonaparte [see N 19, 1805] and his lady" arrive in New York "in their coach and six, followed by his surgeon and secretary in a currie and forty, attended by footmen, outriders, etc. in a very handsome style." Monsieur and Madame Bonaparte took up their residence in Greenwich St., with "M. Manuitlate, late Prefect of St. Domingo." Their suite engaged apartments at "Mrs. Kenzler." —N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 7, 1804, citing Morning Cenon. See Je 25.

Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, writes to his mother on this day, on his arrival at New York from Bermuda: "the novelty of this strange place keeps me in a bustle of spirits and curiosity. The oddest things I have seen yet, however, are young Buonaparte and his bride [see My 4] . . . I go to the theatre this evening, and to a concert to-morrow evening. Such a place such people! barren and secluded as poor Bermuda is, I think it a paradise to any spot in America that I have seen. If there is less barrenness of soil here, there is more than enough of barrenness in intellect, taste, and all in which heart is concerned."—Russell, Memoir, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore, II: 158-59. See My 11.

The development of the shore front at Bloomingdale begins. —The common council refers to the comptroller a petition of Jacob Harsen for a water grant opposite his ground there.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 507. On June 18, the board decided to make the grant, "for the purpose of erecting a Dock and making other improvements for a landing place," at the rate of six pence per foot for the first 50 years, and 25 cents per foot forever thereafter.—Ibid. III: 547; Mott, The C. T. of Manhattan, 1904. Harsen applied for additional grants on Aug. 20.—Ibid., III: 589.

The grant to Harsen was followed by similar grants at Bloomingdale to James Striker on July 2 (ibid., III: 538), and to Jacob Schleffen on Aug. 6 (ibid., III: 575, 585) on the same terms.

The committee representing the Manhattan Co. and the common council agree upon three unbiased persons to fix the damages done by the company to the streets.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 597-8.

The common council receives an application from the Tammany Soc. asking the board's concurrence in taking measures to celebrate, on May 12 (a. s.), "the cession of the Province of Louisiana and its dependencies to the United States." The board appoints a committee to confer with society on the subject.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 509, 516.

The street commissioner reports a suitable regulation to be made of Broadway "from the Stone Bridge to Prince Street, according to the profile thereof herewith submitted." (The profile is not now found with the report.) It is thus described: "beginning at the Stone Bridge at the elevation of ten feet above the level of low water, then ascending to Prince Street with an ascent of one inch and three fourths of an inch on ten feet." This regulation is predicated on a late resolution of the Common council adopting the report of a Committee of which Alderman Van Zandt was chairman, recommending a Canal of 25 feet in breadth to be extended from the North River to the Collet, the bottom of which it is presumed is intended to be on a level with low water, throughout its extent."—From the original report.
in metal file No. 23, city clerk's record-room. The report is adopted by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 510, 571.

8. See also My 28. Two remonstrances, dated June 28, 1804, and July 16, 1804, respectively, against the proposed regulation of Broadway are preserved in metal file No. 23, city clerk's record-room. Another remonstrance, without date, is in file No. 25. It is signed by Alex. Ross, John Cassedy, and others. This one averts that the street will become impassible in rainy weather (by the proposed regulation) "from Mr. Livingston's to the northward, and from the Hospital to the southward."

9. The common council appoints a committee "to inquire into the rights of the Corporation to the soil as far as low-water mark on the Jersey Shore."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), III: 512. See My 21.

10. Early this morning the state prison was discovered to be on fire, and in the course of the active exertions of our citizens, the flames destroyed "the roof and the garret floor on the north wing, and the north part of the front, to within a few feet of the centre of the building." The damage is estimated at $15,000 or $20,000. The fire was caused by the prisoners.—N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Advo., My 9, 1804.

11. A citizen in a communication to one of the newspapers complains about the present situation of the lamp-posts. He says:

"From the manner in which the lamps are now suspended, the oil is continually dripping from them down on the posts, and these being situated on the edge of the side-walks, frequently obstruct the passengers and saline them with a dust composed of oil and dust, to the no small damage of costs and gowns. This inconvenient situation is easily avoided by fixing of the lamps—for instance, instead of the present one, a bar of iron might run from the top of the post horizontally, (either into the street or laterally with it) 10 or 12 inches long, at the end of which may be fixed the square to receive the lamp, this would effectually remedy the evil, and facilitate the lighting by placing the ladder on the bar. . . ."—N. T. Env. Post, My 10, 1804.

12. A resolution in the common council requires that "Mr. Dominic procure Materials this Season, for building the Wall round St. Paul's Church Yard."—Trin. Min. (M.S.), descrip. of A. Pl. 12-2, III: 87-72. See Jl 11, 1805.

13. It is also ordered "that the Committee of Leases have the Pond on the East Side of Mr. Haspen's Garden filled up."—Ibid.

14. And it is resolved in the common council that "the Committee for procuring a Lot for a Church, be authorized to treat with the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation for their Lot in Broadway."—Ibid. See, further, Je 14.

15. Thomas Moore (see My 7) writes to his mother from "Ahoard the Boston, Sandy Hook," saying in part: "The environs of New York are pretty, from the number of little fanciful wooden houses scattered, to the distance of six or eight miles from the city, I see very little in the prospect; and, notwithstanding the rich fields, and the various blossoms in their orchards, I prefer the barren, breezy rock of Bermuda to whole countries of such dearly purchased fertility."—Russell, Memoirs, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore, I: 159-60. Moore returned to New York in June (q.v., 26).

16. The acquisition of Louisiana is celebrated. There is a general suspension of business. At sunrise "a Grand National Salute" is fired from the cannon of the Battery and returned by the fort on Governor's Island. The American flag is hoisted at the Battery, City-Hall, Great Wigwam, Madison Hall, City Hotel, Union Hotel, Shipping in the Harbor and all public places." Bells are rung. A procession is formed in the Park,—consisting of horse, artillery, and infantry, with city officials headed by the mayor and sheriff, and accompanied by the marshals and constables with their staffs of office. Col. Van Zandt rides in the lead as a herald, mounted on a white horse richly caparisoned, bearing a sword in a silk scabbard, enriched with palm and orange blossoms, and on which is inscribed: "Extension of the Empire of Freedom in the Peaceable, Honorable, and Glorious Acquisition of the Immense and Terrible Region of Louisiana, December 20th, 1803, 38th Year of American Independence, and in the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson." A map, made of white cambric muslin, 15 feet in length by 9 in width, of the Mississippi, comprehending Louisiana and the Western states, is carried in the centre of the Tammany Society and by its members. The procession moved from the Park through Chatham, Pearl, Wall, Broad and Beaver Sts. to the Battery where a circle was formed; salutes were fired from the cannon in honour of the three nations, and returned by the fort; between the salutes the bands of music, united, played "Bonaparte's March," a Spanish piece, and "Hail Columbia;" and the uniform troops fired by pistol. Then and battering of the Battery, formed in a circle, a fan-de-loie was fired, and three cheers were given, accompanied by drums and fifes.—Aurora Gen. Advo., My 12, 1804.

The treaty, which was concluded April 30, 1803, transferring Louisiana to the United States for $15,000,000, was ratified by Napoleon in May, and by the United States in October, 1803.—Werner, VII: 165, 479, 540, 547, 556.

The congregation of the French Church of St. Esprit (see My 30, 1803), meets to form a corporation as a "Protestant Episcopal Church according to the rites and ceremonies of the protestant Episcopal Church in the United States."—Collections of the Huguenot Soc. of Am., I: 450-31.

The common council approves the street commissioner's plans for digging out and regulating Grand St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 514, 570. See Je 14, 1803.

The common council orders that billheads be built across Charlotte Slip and George's Slip, and that the ships be filled in with earth.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 516, 519, 540.

The common council orders that Mangin, Loss, and Stillwel, city surveyors, "be directed to ascertain what is the precise difference of level of the streets of the North and East Rivers."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 519.

The common council raises the salary of the town comm\- to $1,575 a year, it being necessary that he relinquish all other occupations which may interfere with this employment.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 530.

The common council receives legal opinions, from Richard Harison and Robert Troup, dated May 17 and 19, respectively, regarding the jurisdictional rights, etc. of the city in the Jersey shore. These are presented in response to the following statement of facts submitted by the board for their consideration:

"The Proprietors of Powles Hook [the present Jersey City] having it in Contemplation as appears from their advertisement dated the 5th instant, to sell lots, and to build wharves, in order to promote the success of their establishment. It becomes interesting to the Corporation of the City of New York to ascertain how far their rights will be infringed by the sale of the land under the water, and by the erection of Wharves."

For this purpose, the board submitted to these lawyers four questions: (1) "Have the Corporation a right, or title to the land adjacent to the river, extending from the mouth of the river to the 60th parallel, and 6 miles from the line of drowned Powles Hook?" (2) Harison's answer to this is: No; it was not given to them by their charters or other means that he is acquainted with. Troup's answer, likewise, is No.

(3) "If the Corporation have not a right, or title to the land does the same belong to the State of New York?" To this both agreed in the affirmative. Troup's answer presents the following historical resume: "I observe that the grant of King Charles II to the Duke of York, bearing date the 12th March 1664 grants to the Duke, the whole of Hudson's river, and the subsequent release of the Duke to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret bearing date the 24th June in the same year bounds the Colony of New Jersey. On the East partly by the Main Sea, and partly by colonies. The river called the Delaware or Fishkill to a rock on the Westside of Hudsons River marked by the Surveyors, in the latitude of forty one degrees. These different documents I have attentively considered, and I think a sound construction of them warrants an opinion that the right and title to the land under the water opposite to and adjoining Powles Hook are vested in the People of the State of New York."

"Have the Corporation a right of Jurisdiction over the land
Minutes
of the
New York Historical Society.

New York, Nov. 24, 1804.

The following persons were elected officers of the said Society.

President, Geo. Washington; Vice-President, Geo. W. Smith.

The Secretary, Richard Henry Lee; Treasurer, John H. Nason.

A committee of three was appointed to report a draft of a Constitution.

The meeting was resumed until Monday evening.

The 16th of December next.
covered with water opposite to and adjoining Powels Hook?"—Harrison and Troup agree that such jurisdiction is vested in the corporation, because, as Harrison says, "their charter extends the City to the west bounds of the Colony of New York." Harrison gives this added reason: "Because the County of New York according to the Act of the Legislature dividing the State into counties is bounded by the State of New Jersey to the westward or the west side of Hudson's River."

"(4). If the Corporation possess a right of Jurisdiction over the Land, can wharves be built unless by their permission, and under their directions?" Again they agree. Harrison answers thus: "I incline to the opinion that no Wharves can lawfully be built on the west side of Hudson's River opposite to Powels Hook unless by the permission, and under the directions of the Corporation, nor at any rate, without a grant from the State, for the land to be covered by them." Troup answers: "... by the express terms of the Charter the wharves of all wharves within the limits of the City is granted to the Corporation, and it appears to me a fair conclusion from the Charter that the Corporation is entitled to exercise its discretion as to the places where and the manner in which the wharves shall be built; I am consequently of opinion that every attempt to build a wharf beyond low water mark (and probably beyond high water mark) and covered with water, opposite to and adjoining Hudson's River unless by the permission and under the directions of the Corporation, will be an infringement of their Jurisdictional Rights."

"M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 520-23. See, further, ibid., III: 533-54; but cf. 522. On Oct. 22, Troup was paid $40 for his opinion.—Ibid., III: 620. On Feb. 25, 1805 (q.v.), Troup's opinion was subjected to further inquiry.

Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" is performed for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Ireland, Records of N. Y. Stage, I: 222.

The common council creates a road committee composed of the aldermen and assistants of the Seventh and Ninth Wards and the street com'r, whose duties shall be to have the management of the "working of the roads, and making new ones."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 519-31.

The common council adopts plans to alter and open the lower end of Fair (Fulton) St. so as to carry it into Pearl St. opposite to the head of Beekman Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 531, 570.

It also opens negotiations to open Beekman St. and carry it through from Pearl St. to East River.—Ibid., III: 531. See, further, Je 25.

The common council appoints a committee to carry out an order "that the Broadway and Bowery roads be carried through agreeably to a map or plan thereof marked No. 2, and in the possession of the Street Commissioner."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 531-32. See, further, Je 25 and Ag 6.

The common council requests the comptroller and street com'r "to enquire into the State of the public grounds near the arsenal."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 532. On June 18, they reported regarding the occasion for erecting the arsenal at the city's expense in 1793, the legislature's repaying the city for this expense and appointing a state agent to take charge of the building, the erecting of an armory shop and a dwelling at the present time on the grounds, etc. The board decided that so much of the ground as was not necessary for an arsenal yard should be under the control of the city, and ordered the city attorney to begin ejectment suits against all persons who withheld it.—Ibid., III: 545-46. On June 25, the board ordered that the attorney, who in consequence had brought suit to eject John McLean, take the advice of the board's counsel.—Ibid., III: 550. The arsenal was the first state arsenal, at Park Row (on Tyron Row).—Ibid., III: 623. I. M. R. K., III: 923. It was transferred to the Free School Society in 1805.—Ibid., III: 940.

The common council orders that the street com'r & comptroller "be requested to procure a proper map or plan of the ground in the neighbourhood of the Collect belonging to this Board, And that the Comptroller be requested to consider and report with regard to the most advantageous Method of disposing thereof."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 552. See also Ap 4, 1805.

Dupuis, the manager of the Park Theatre, undertakes to organize the stock company to purchase "Dido and the Proprietors, giving to the subscribers a mortgage on the theatre and its scenery, machinery, wardrobe, furniture, etc.—Republican Watch Tower, Je 2, 1804. This particular plan of relief appears not to have been successful. Regarding the ownership and management of the property, see Dunlap's Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1872), 332-33.

The French frigates "Didon" and "Cybèle" arrive at New York.—De Witt Clinton Letter Books (M.S.), I: 258 (in Columbia Univ. Library). See Je 11. The frigates came for the purpose of transporting Jerome Bonaparte (see My 4) back to France (see Je 25 and 26).

The common council refers to the road committee a petition "that the road Ast Street at the corner of Sandy Hill and the Broadway" be repaired.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 513. On June 18, the committee reported a suitable regulation to drain the neighbourhood of this road into the East River, the road, which lies in a hollow, being sometimes impassable with water.—Ibid., III: 546. See Je 25 and Ag 6.

The common council resolves that a Bulk head be built across the Fly Market Slip in a line with the middle of South Street, that the interval be filled with bricks and wharf the earth, at the same time extending the sewer to the bulkhead.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 516.

The common council orders that the road committee "take immediate measures to work the cross road [marginal note reads "Harsenville Road"] from Kings bridge road between Jones & Warner's the to the Bloomingdale road."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 538. On July 10, the board accepted the lowest proposal offered for widening and improving the Road near Allderman Harsens in Bloomingdale to the middle road."—Ibid., III: 565.

The common council appoints a committee to "employ some suitable person to report on the plan of a Tunnel or canal most proper to drain the waters from the low lands, between the East and the North Rivers."—Ibid., III: 541.

Two British vessels of war, the "Leander" and the "Boston," come inside the Hook every evening and go out again every morning, presumably to watch for the "Cybèle" and "Didon" (see Je 4), the French frigates, which linger at the watering place (Staten Island), waiting, it is thought, an "opportunity to elude these vigilant eavesdroppers."—Bos. Gm., Je 14, 1804. See, also, Je 17.

The common council approves the drafting of an instrument of arbitration between this board and the Manhattan Company in pursuance of the resolution lately passed for that purpose.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 541.

The common council orders that legal measures be taken to obtain the ground necessary to extend Beekman St. to the East River (see My 25)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 514.

"The Committee for purchasing Ground for a new Church reported that they had conferred with the Trustees of the Lutheran Congregation who are disposed to sell the Reversion in Fee of their Lot in Broadway, the Vestry to be at the Expense of buying the Lease of the Hotel, seven Years of which are unexpired."—Fris. Min. (M.S.), See, further, Je 22.

As the French ships "Dido" and "Cybèle," which arrived here on June 4 (q.v.), intend to sail "with the first fair wind," Chilton requests the British consul general to detain the British ships now in the port for 24 hours after the departure of the French.—De Witt Clinton Letter Books (M.S.), I: 258.

B. Henry Lathrobe writes from Newcastle, Del., to a committee of the common council that his work for the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Company will prevent his accepting their invitation to New York. He adds: "You will, I am sure, pardon a few suggestions which I will, on this occasion offer for your consideration. During my stay in New York on occasion of the proposed erection of your city Hall,—I had leisure generally to consider the natural advantages offered by the positions of high & low ground on both Your rivers. The Marsh, now the object of your deliberations struck me as giving to the city or to its proprietors an opportunity of establishing a system of dry & wet docks, which, with those natural advantages which New York possesses beyond any other city in the United States, would preclude all possible rivalry in commercial conveniences, by any other port.—I also observed that the space which might be occupied by docks was daily nar-
In a letter to Madison, Clinton says: "Our Port is still blockaded by the Cambrian and Boston Frigates which continue to lay here in such a manner that any water craft can come in... The sloop of War Driver is cruising just outside of the Bar and yesterday brought a vessel to [which was coming into Port]."—De Witt Clinton Letter Books (MS.), I: 272.

John Johnston, a New York merchant, whose sympathies were with the British, wrote some time in this month to a friend in Scotland: "two French Frigates, the Didon & Cybelle [see Je 4] came to this Port for the purpose of conveying home Mons. Jerome Bone [see My 4], the first Consul's Brother—He had just got on board with his Lady,—an American, whom he married since his arrival [Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore], when to their consternation the British Frigate Cambrian & The Driver Sloop of War appeared in the mouth of the river. This so scared poor Bone, . . . that the same night he quietly disembarked his baggage, of which Mme. Jerome may be reckoned a part & slunk up to the City. . . . To make the matter still worse, the Driver being since gone, the Boston has succeeded her . . . so to all appearance the poor French are reduced to the dreadful alternative of either fighting or lying in the Harbor. It does my heart good to see the cowardly Poltroons lying close alongside the Battery whilst our brave countrymen, although inferior in force to the cruising off the Harbor and daring them to come out."—De Forest, John Johnston of New York, Merchant.

Bonnard and his wife finally sailed for France about Nov. 1.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ady., N, 8, 1804.

The common council refers to the street com'rt a petition "from Henry Schilling and others against running the Broadway through the Lands to Bowery road. (see My 28.)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 540. See also, Dr., 6.

The common council passes an ordinance "for regulating Taverns, Victualling houses, and Boarding Houses in the City of New York."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 550-52, 552.

The committee, reporting on Dr. Hosack's memorial of March 19 (q. c), expresses the opinion that "the establishment of a Botanic Garden will be attended with great Public Utility while at the same time the improvement which will be made upon those grounds will very greatly enhance the value of the adjacent grounds belonging to this Corporation." The committee therefore recommends "that a grant be made to Dr. Hosack of the leased Lots which he holds from the Corporation upon the same terms which he purchased the adjacent fee simple lots from this Board payable in 2, 5, & 14 years. With interest."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 553. The report was confirmed at the next meeting, and the comptroller was authorised to make the grant. —Ibid, III: 556, 581, 582-83. For the garden's location, see F 9, 1805. See also Ag 6, 1804.

The common council accepts a proposal from Hulsart and Stagg "to dig and fill Arch [Art] Street from the Bowery road to the Bowery to carry off the Greater part of the Water in the Bowery and also to fill Broadway from Mc Neillons Corner 400 feet to carry off the water with an arch of 40 feet wide for the sum of $450."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 554. Regarding conditions here, see Je 4. See, further, Ag 6.

Writing to his mother from "Passaic Falls," Thomas Moore says: "The Boston frigate in which I expect to return, is now waiting the French Frigates (off New York), which are come to steal away young Mister Bonaparte."—Russell, Memoirs, Journal & Correspondence of Thomas Moore, I: 164. See Ji 10.

"Mons. Jerome Bonaparte has, we understand, concluded not to leave the country till next autumn at least, and has taken that elegant place Belvidere-House, for his summer retreat, where he will reside with his lady."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 26, 1804; L. M. R. K., III: 976.

The common council orders "that the health Committee be enlarged so as to consist of the Mayor, Recorder, and all the Aldermen of the City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 555.

The common council orders that the sump, of the almshouse "be authorized to erect a clock and bridge opposite the house at Bellevue to facilitate the landing of such persons as may hereafter be removed to the Hospital."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 557.

The common council orders that the street com'rt "be directed to cause a Bulkhead to be made across Vevey Slip from the lower end of [Samuel] Ellis's dock and that he contract with suitable persons to fill up the Slip with good and wholesome earth."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 560-61, 567.
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Frances Tavern, now kept by David Rose, is the meeting-place of the N. Y. State Soc. of the Cincinnati for their annual banquet.

July 4

Sketch of Frances Tavern (1919), 19. See, further N 25, 1813.

State aid for schools conducted by churches is now in active operation.—See M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 564, 585-86, 637.

The common council grants a petition from Thos. Storm and others "for a new well opposite the North door of the government house" (1784-1811) III: 564. On Oct. 23, the board paid Com'r Carmer $90 to reimburse him for the cost of this well.—Ibid., III: 620.

The common council appoints a committee "to wait on John Jay Esquire late Governor of this State, and Colonel Trumbull, to obtain the consent of the former to have his portrait taken, and engaged the latter to execute it. Colonel Trumbull was likewise permitted to retouch the portraits of General Washington, and Governor Clinton in the City hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 567. See also Jl 13, 1801. The Jay portrait was delivered by Trumbull in 1805. It now hangs in the governor's room in the city hall.

-Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 4.

Alexander Hamilton is shot and mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr at Weehawken.—Eve. Post, Jl 12 and 16, 1804. See also M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 583.

One of the Morries, writing to his uncle, John Rutherford, on July 12, thus commented on the tragedy: "Before this comes to hand you will have heard of the melancholy event which took place on the shore of your State yesterday morning and which will before you read this have terminated in the death of the best man which ever lived in this country. I for one am filled with the sorrow the event has occasioned. Information of this unhappy affair because in the general consternation which prevailed throughout the city it was impossible to ascertained the truth of the numberless reports. At every corner and in every place where groups of people had assembled a different relation of the affair was given and nothing appeared certain but the gloom which covered the brow of every one. Judge Pendleton and William P. Van Ness were the seconds. It appears that near a fortnight had been consumed in an attempt on the part of Hamilton to prevent the necessity of its coming to a fatal issue, and on the part of Burr to bring it to that close. Report has it that he has been practicing with his pistols at Richmond Hill for more than a week past and it is certain that immediately after Hamilton fell Burr and his Second left the ground without attempting to afford any assistance and that he returned to Richmond Hill, where he was yesterday practicing business with all the unconcern imaginable. Gen. Hamilton did not fire at Burr nor did he intend to do so his pistol went off when he fell through the agony of his wound. The bullet entered his right side and lodged near his spine. No attempts have been made nor will be made to extract it. I saw Dr. Post who had just come from Bayard’s where the General and Mr. Hamilton reside. He says that he can live out the day. Mrs. Hamilton was in a state of perfect distraction when she arrived at the house. Almost all the gentlemen of consequence in both parties went yesterday to see how he was and everyone laments the misfortune as if he were a near relative. Among the great number of reports in circulation, that of Burr having shot himself which was pretty generally believed last evening was not the least ridiculous and may serve as a specimen of the natural propensity of mankind to exaggeration on occasions like this. In proportion to the violence with which Burr is execrated by all persons of every party, except his very few intimates, will be the zeal with which they will unite to do the highest honors to his memory."—Rutherford, Family Records and Events, 211-33. For other accounts of the duel and the correspondence which led to it, see Coleman, A Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Maj.-Gen. Alexander Hamilton, etc. (N. Y., 1804), 1-23. See also Man. Com. Cbn. (1843), 450, and descrip. of Pl. 155-c, III: 774. Hamilton died on July 12 (q. 9.).

Alexander Hamilton dies. The whole city is in gloom.—Eve. Post, Jl 12 and 13, 1804. Governor Morris, having learned of the death on New York on this day and as the cannon at the bedside of Hamilton in Greenwich St. In his diary he writes: "When I arrive he is speechless. The scene is too powerful for me, so that I am obliged to walk in the garden to take breath. After having composed myself, I return and sit by his side till he expires ... This evening I am asked to pronounce a funeral oration. I promise to do so if I can possibly command myself. I am wholly unmanned by this day's spectacle."—Diary and Letters of Governor Morris (N. Y., 1885), II: 459-59. De Voe's Chronological Index (MS.), to newspaper references, II: 65 (in N. Y. H. S.), contains this foot-note: "Gen. Hamilton died in the house of Wm. Bayard, now standing (1885) at No. 82 Jane Street, south side, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, in a double house. H. H. Wotherspoon's father lived in it from 1788 to 1847 (non-in-law.)"—See Jl 13 and 14; and M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 595. See also D. D. (1784-1811), III: 768-69. The vestry of Trinity church to take measures "for granting to the Corporation of the City all the Right and Title of this Corporation [Trinity] to Murray, Warren, Chambers, Read, Church and Chappel Streets, as the same are now open, and in public Use."—Trin. Min. (MS.).

The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved unanimously that the Common Council of the City of New York entertain the most unsought sorrow and regret for the death of their fellow citizen Alexander Hamilton [see Jl 11 and 12], and with a view to pay all the respect due to his past life and future memory and to afford the most unequivocal testimony of the great loss which in the opinion of the Common Council not only this City, but the State of New York and the United States have sustained by the death of this man the Common Council do unanimously recommend that the usual business of the day, for tomorrow be dispensed with by all classes of inhabitants.

And, resolved unanimously that the Ordinance prohibiting the tolling of Bells, at funerals, be on this occasion suspended, and that it be recommended to those who have charge of the Bells in this City to have them rung for the hour, and toll the service at suitible intervals during the day of his interment.

And also resolved unanimously that the members of the Common Council will in a body attend and join in the funeral procession of the deceased at the time and place appointed." A committee is appointed "to make such arrangements on the behalf and at the expense of the Common Council, for performing the funeral obsequies of the deceased Alexander Hamilton as the said Committee shall judge necessary and expedient."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 568-69. Resolutions of regret at Hamilton’s death were passed by many other public bodies.


An inquest is held upon the body of Alexander Hamilton. For the report in full, see Man. Com. Cbn. (1865), 711.

Col. Henry Rutgers presents his account to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for "the fence round the New Burial Ground, and a small House, amounting to $50."—Prec. of the Trustees (MS.), Vol. II.

The body of Alexander Hamilton is buried with impressive ceremony in Trinity churchyard. Governor Morris delivers the funeral oration.—Eve. Post, July 14 and 17, 1804; and Jl 19, 1804; and Letters of Governor Morris (N. Y., 1888), II: 455-56. See also Coleman, A Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the Death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton (N. Y., 1804), 36-46.

Property in James St. has been injured "by the bursting and Overflowing of the Manhattan Pipes in the said Street." The common council orders that the street can’t take such measures as the council of the board may direct for the relief of the owners of this property.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 572.

Robert Sutcliff, an English Quaker visiting America on business, gives this account of his arrival at New York:

"After a tedious time spent in the gulf stream, we at length arrived on the coast of North America; and on 1st day morning, the 29th of the 7th Month, we were favoured with the sight of Long Island. . . ."

The next morning, about four o’clock, 7th Month, 30th, I was waked by the report of a great gun, which was followed by considerable bustle upon deck. After getting up, I understood that a shot had been fired over us by an English frigate, called the Boston, which in company with the Leander and Cambrian men of war, and the sleep of war, was then cruising near us; and as the cannon at the battery that was fired over us, was an earnest of what we might expect if we did not stop to receive an officer from the frigate, the topsails were immediately backed, and we shortened sail that they might have an opportunity of coming to us. A Lieutenant and Midshipman were sent on board. After spending about half an hour in conversation with us, and exchanging intelligence and newspapers, they left the ship; and, at parting, observed that they
believed all our seamen were citizens of the United States, and therefore did not wish to examine them; but that they hoped we would hoist our sails until we had a signal from the frigate; which was complied with . . .

"The different ships of war, which I have just mentioned, made a very gay appearance; for the weather being fine and clear, and but little wind, they had most of their sails spread; and continued sailing to and fro before Sandyhook. . . . Their object was to watch two French frigates then lying in New-York, and, at the same time, to examine all American ships in order to discover if there were any of the subjects of Great Britain serving on board, with a view to impress them. . . ."

"In sailing up to New-York, we passed by the two French frigates, called the Didon and the Sybille. They appeared to be very full of men. Soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at the fort. In passing through the streets to our lodgings, I was struck with the great variety of fruit exposed for sale; such as pine-apples, melons of various kinds, peaches, &c. &c. Melons and pine-apples I bought for $d. or 4d. each, and other fruit in proportion.

"7th Month 31st, 1804. This morning I was conducted by my companions to one of the Public Baths kept in the city of New York. These Baths are upon a plan I had not seen before. On each side of a long and spacious passage is a range of small rooms, in each of which is a Bath sufficient to accommodate one person; with suitable conveniences for dressing and undressing. On the side of each Bath are two brass cocks, the one furnishing warm and the other cold water; so that the bather may have the water at any point in his pleasure. There is also a valve, by means of which, if there is more water than is pleasant, he may let part of it out. Some of these Baths are made of white marble; and are so constructed that a person may lie down or sit in them. . . . There are also Baths in a different part of the house set apart for females."  30

Sutcliff left for Philadelphia on August 3—Sutcliff, Travels in some parts of North America in the Years 1804, 1805, 1806 (Philadelphia, 1813), 1: 285.

"Probably as a result of a communication from Dr. Miller and Dr. Jones, presented to the common council on July 23 and referred to the health committee, "suggesting an improvement in the method of obtaining a weekly report of the deaths in this City," an ordinance is passed "for procuring regular Bills of Mortality in the City of New York" (see My 23, 1803).

Its preamble states that "accurate registers of deaths and diseases are necessary to ascertain the causes which are fatal to human existence, furnish means for various important calculations, and form authentic records to enable posterity to prove the disease of their ancestors, relatives and Connections;" and that "the Bills of Mortality heretofore published in this City have been attended with beneficial consequences towards allaying false apprehensions of pestilential sickness.

The principal feature of this ordinance is the death certificate required of the attending physician. Every sexton or other person in charge of a cemetery shall make no burial without receiving a note in writing signed by the physician or a member of the family giving name and apparent age of the deceased, cause of death, etc. Each sexton shall keep a weekly register of the persons buried; and shall make out a weekly return to an inspector in a certain form, a draught of which is contained in the ordinance; and the inspector shall cause these returns to be published in the newspapers. Heavy penalties are prescribed for failure to perform the requirements of the ordinance.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), 575, 576-78.

"The board also orders that "the Inspector" shall devise such plan as he may judge most expedient for obtaining accurate lists of births and marriages within this City and county and report an ordinance in conformity thereto." The stated reason for ordering this is that "a Register of Births and Marriages within this City is essentially necessary towards ascertaining the augmentation of Population, the State of Society and other important purposes."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 576. Such ordinance was reported and passed on Aug. 6 (q.e.).

The city executed a deed to Dr. Housack for the land of his "Botanic Garden" (see Je 13, 1802).—M. C. C. (1784-1813) III: 583. For this land Housack paid $4,807.56 in money and an annual quit rent of 16 bushels of wheat.—Brown, The Elgin Botanic Garden, etc., 6, citing record in comptroller's office. See F 9, 1805.

Upon the recommendation of the health committee, the common council resolves "that in every street where there are public wells the employes of the street's workers shall be directed under the direction of the Street Commissioner and Inspector who shall visit the streets three days in every week, as long as it shall be judged expedient, pump a sufficient quantity of water in order to cleanse the kinsels, and where it may be necessary to conduct the water across the Streets, canvas hose, or wooden leaders shall be provided for the purpose. Such inhabitants, as are provided with pumps in the yards of their buildings are employed in each ward and paid the time when the public pumps are employed as aforesaid and to cause the kinsels before their respective houses to be scourcd during Such operation. And all families are moreover directed to cause the foot walks before their several houses to be swept and watered every morning and evening during the remainder of the summer season." The board also appoints a committee "to devise an effectual plan for furnishing this City with a more abundant supply of water for public exigencies."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 585-86, 594-95. See, further, S 10 and 17, O 22 and 29.

The common council resolves "that meteorological observations of the State of the Atmosphere be made at the Alms house every day at three different times and be published weekly with the bills of mortality and the weather tables which are kept by the Physician of the alm house who shall receive a yearly compensation of 52 dollars for his trouble and that he be authorized to purchase suitable instruments for that purpose at the expense of this board."

It is also ordered "that the salary of the Physician of the Alms house be increased to $500 per annum from the first day of March."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 586.


Street Com's Jos. Browne reports to the common council that part of the contract has been executed for filling in and regulating Art St. at the intersection of Broadway (see Je 4 and 23), that there is a lack of earth in the vicinity to complete it, and that it cannot be finished until the purpose is executed first "to extend Broadway to Bowery road near the Elm Tree" (see My 28). He recommends, and the board decides, "that he be authorized, with the consent of the owners of the ground for the Street so intended to be run from such of the proprietors as are willing to cede the same, and that the Attorney of the Board may be directed to pursue the legal measures for obtaining the ground for this Street from such of the proprietors as are not willing to accede to this measure."

(See the protest of Splinger and others of June 25.)—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 584-85. See also a petition, of Aug. 27, of Alexander Ross and others against "the regulations lately made in the upper part of Broadway" (ibid, III: 594); their heavy expenses to conform to the regulation were, however, met by payments from the city by order of Oct. 22 (ibid, III: 619, 620). See, further, F 18, 1805.

On Aug. 20, a payment of $300 was made to Hulbert & Stagg (see Je 21) toward "filling in the intersection of Broadway & Art Street."—Ibid, III: 593.

The common council passes an ordinance "for providing a Register of Births and Marriages in the City of New York" (see Ji 30). Physicians and midwives are required to report their names and residences at the city inspector's office. Each is to keep a record of births that occur under his or her care, and to furnish it to the inspector. The Inspector is to keep the register, and this shall be open during office hours for the inspection of the public. He shall also keep the register of marriages, in the manner specified in the ordinance, for which purpose he shall apply to the clergy, who are enjoined to keep accurate records of them. In January, annually, the inspector shall exhibit to the common council a return of the whole number of births and marriages that have
occurred in the city during the preceding year.—**M. C. G.** (1784-
1813), III: 586-87.

The common council orders that the city inspector report the condition of the Oswego and Exchange Markets with his opinion whether they should be wholly or partly taken down.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 579, 597, 606. On Aug. 20, the board ordered that the Oswego Market be demolished.—*Ibid.*: 592, 595, 606; **De Voe**, *Market Book*, 345. See *S 17.*

Trinity parish from the Expense of erecting a Stage in front of Trinity Church, and Mr Collister’s Account for tolling the Bells for the Funeral of the late Gen’l Hamilton . . . be paid . . .—*Trin. Min.* (MS).

It also appoints a committee to “have a Tomb Stone erected over the Grave of the late Gen’l Hamilton, with a suitable Inscription.”—*Ibid.* See *O 16, 1806.*

“BM Bayard from the Expense of erecting a Stage in front of Trinity Church, and Mr Collister’s Account for tolling the Bells for the Funeral of the late Gen’l Hamilton . . . be paid . . .”—*Trin. Min.* (MS).

The common council appoints a committee to “prepare a report for the Osage Indians now in this City” to be given on Aug. 11.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 591. One “collation to the Osage Ind.” cost $1,675.53 (*Ibid.*: III, 602); another, $323-43 (*Ibid.*: III, 603).

James C. Lawrence, who “drew the plan of St. Paul’s Church Steeple in this city [see *O 3, 1795*], and superintended the building,” dies at Brooklyn.—**N. T. Ev. Post**, Ag 10, 1804.

The common council authorizes the contractor to receive from the Manhattan Co. the piers of the bridge at the corner of which are now a foot above the level of the street, “in consideration of the money due to the public streets by laying the conduit pipes of the said Company.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 591.

“Green vegetation” now “mantes the surface of the Collect.”—*Com. Adv., Ag 24, 1805.*

On this day and Sept. 17, the mayor issued warrants totalling $185,640 to John Pittard for the “expense of exploring the source of the River Bronx.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 597, 606. See also *O 29.*

The common council orders that the Bowery Lane be continued of the breadth of One hundred feet from the corner of Lovells house to the middle road agreeably to the map presented by the Street Commissioners . . .—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 597, 619.

A piece of ground at the intersection of Duane and Hudson Sts. having been ceded to the city by Trinity corporation (see *Je 20, 1797*), for the purpose of having it fenced, sodded, and ornamented with trees “as promotive of health and recreation,” the common council grants a petition that it be so treated, and adopts a recommendation that “the old fence which lies in the yard and which has lately been removed from the place where the City Hall is building,” be appropriated to fence the place “provided the Inhabitants in the vicinity if it, will raise a sufficient fund to complete the inclosure and the Ornaments intended.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 596. On Dec. 24, the fence having been previously “inadvertently sold,” the board orders that, instead, $100 be presented to G. V. Ladd to be used toward ornamenting the lots.—*Ibid.*: III, 655. This became the present Duane St. Park (L. M. R. K., III: 969), not St. John’s Park, as indicated in *ibid.*, III: 97.

The common council orders “that the Committee appointed to explore the source of the Bronx and other rivers in Westchester County [see *Ag 27*] be authorized to employ a Surveyor to assist them.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 602.

The common council orders that the Exchange Market, as well as the Oswego Market be taken down.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III, 594, 606. The Oswego Market was not demolished until 1811 (q. e., *My* 6 and 20).—*L. M. R. K.*, III: 959. Regarding, the Exchange Market, see *O* 8.

At this time, referred to the flagstaff there: “The standard of the city, which, like a common candle, is reserved during the days of gala, hung motionless on the flag staff, which forms the handle to a gigantic chime.”—*The Knickerbocker Hist.* (1809), I: 159-61.

The common council orders “that the resolution for taking down the Exchange market [see *S 17*] be rescinded and that the said market be removed as nearly as possible to the Slip opposite to Trinity Church, and at a very easy rate by gradually widening and straightening it when the present buildings shall be removed.” He recommends, and the board decides, that “when any of the buildings in this Street shall be taken down those thereafter erected shall be built front on the dotted line as designated in the diagram,” and “that the ground so to be taken to widen the said Street shall be appraised and paid for according to the Act of the Legislature on such case made and provided.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 614.

The common council resolves “that the Council of this Board be requested to make a case between this Corporation and the Manhattan Company relative to the damages done to the Streets by the lateral pipes for conducting water to the houses in this City and the claim of the Corporation to be maintained by the Supreme Court to Conformity to the agreement of submission.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 619.

The American Hotel, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich Sts., is opened.—*Cor. Adv., O 22, 1804.*

The Philharmonic Society meets in the City Hotel on Broadway.—**Daily Adv., O 27, 1804.* The first monthly concert of the season was advertised in November.—*Ibid.*, N 8, 1804.

The street com’r refers to the common council “a Map of the north side of the City from the Battery to the State Prison, conformably to a resolution of the Common Council on which the blocks between Washington and West Streets from Murray Street to the State Prisons are made of uniform depth of One hundred and ninety feet.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 611. The original MS. report of the street commissioner is preserved in metal file No. 25, city clerk’s record-room. The map, dated Oct. 23, is filed in the topographical bureau, borough president’s office, as Map No. 117.

Upon the recommendation of the inspector, the common council agrees that its members will “view the situation of the River Bronx and Rye Pond in Westchester County to enable them the better to decide upon the practicability of conveying the water to this city by public uses.”—*Ibid.* (1784-1813), III: 619. The payment of $84 was made to John Pittard for “expenses of visiting the Bronx.”—*Ibid.*, III: 626. See also *Ag 27, N 10.*

**Aaron Burr** now in Washington, writes to his son-in-law, Joseph Alston: “My house [Richmond Hill] and furniture have been sold for about twenty-five thousand dollars. Seven or eight thousand dollars of debts remain unpaid. My agents have not collected any of my debts, nor sold any of the detached lots. The library and the wine remain. They will, I think, become your property.”—*Davis, Memoirs of Aaron Burr*, II: 349.

The common council refers to the chief engineer a communication from Mr. Banch “respecting a proper method of ringing the Bells so as to distinguish from their sound the place in which a fire happens.”—**M. C. G.** (1784-1813), III: 623. See also *Ag 14, 1804.*

Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, Democratic Republicans, are elected president and vice-president over the Federalist candidates, Chas. C. Pinckney and Rufus King.—*McKeen, National Conventions and Plaforms*, 10-12.

The city’s meteorological observatory (see *Ag 6*) was situated at this period in the garden of the almshouse, where the wind, temperature, and rainfall were noted and reported to the press.—*N. Y. Herald*, N 7, 1804.

Joseph Browne writes to Wyant Van Zandt, chairman of the committee for supplying the city with water, his observations regarding the Bronx River as a source of supply, and the proposed mode of conducting the water to the city, and the probable cost. The geography of the region, and measurements of the ponds which supply the river; the engineering works (dams, gates, aqueducts,
1804. iron pipes, reservoirs, etc.) all are explained, with estimates of the expense of each of these, totalling $269,820. —From the original letter in the New-York Post, No. 22, city clerk's record-office.

14. "The act for incorporating the district of land hitherto known as Powells Hook, and erecting the same into a city, by the name and distinction of the City of Jersey, has passed both houses of the legislature of that state." —Com. Adv., N 14, 1804. On Dec. 10, trustees of "the Associates of the Jersey Company" were elected.

16. Jonathan Mason of Massachusetts, member of congress and United States senator, on a trip from Boston to Savannah, stops in New York, and writes in his journal his impressions of the city and an account of the social attentions accorded him. He is much impressed by the growing improvement of the city, stating: "The progress of this city is, as usual, beyond all calculation—seven hundred buildings erected the last twelve months; and Broadway, beyond all dispute, is the best street for length, width, position and buildings in America. . . . The people are rich, lively, and fashionable, by no means handsome, mostly of Dutch extraction. Their mode of business and their talents by comparison with other cities, in my opinion, suffer. They have not so much information so generally diffused as the New England States have and their present paucity of characters to fill their offices shows it."


18. Rufus King, in behalf of the directors of the "American Academy of Arts," presents a petition to the common council, asking for quarters in the upper part of the city hall.—Wyant Van Zandt Papers (MS.) is in N. Y. Hist. Soc. M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 629. On Nov. 29, the common council resolved that "the wigwam or the Hall shall be completed a part of the upper floor ought to be assigned to the use of the Academy of Arts."—Ibid., III: 633.

The collections of this "Academy" were kept on the second floor of the old custom-house until 1816, when they were removed to the Eastern End of the "N. Y. Institution," back of the city hall.—Blunt's guide (1817), 97-98. It is interesting to note, however, that, since 1819, the present art commission has occupied the entire upper floor of the city hall.

20. The New York Historical Society is organized by eleven men, who meet in the "Picture Room of the City Hall" in Wall St. and resolve to form themselves into a society, "the principal design of which should be to collect and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil or ecclesiastical History of the United States in general and of this State in particular." The plan of the organization originated with John Pintard. The other founders included Egbert Benson, De Witt Clinton, Dr. David Hosack, and Peter G. Stuyvesant.—Kelby, The N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1804-1804, 1-2.

On Dec. 10, the constitution and the present name of the institution were agreed upon. Officers were elected on Jan. 14, 1805.—Ibid., 2-3. The society was incorporated on Jan. 10, 1809 (p. 1). At the beginning of its library, see Ap 13, 1807. Regarding the foundation of the society, see also John Pintard, founder of the N. Y. H. S., an address by Gen. Jas. Grant Wilson, Dec. 3, 1901 (printed for the soc. 1902), 25.

At the annual city election on this and the following day, the Republicans for the first time get control of the common council. N. Y. Ev. Post, Dec. 22 and Dec. 29, 1804. The editor of the Post offers the following comment: "Such is the first chapter of Democracy in the history of our charter, the Common Council having been always Federal till this election. And no person will deny that it would probably always have remained so, had those who now feel power seen fit to make repeated inroads upon the charter for the express purpose of producing the present result. As the business of the common council is principally conversant with the property, and not the persons of the citizens, the charter had, with perfect propriety, vested the right of electing that body in the freeholders only; but though this might be good sense and justice, it was not pure democracy. The claims of liberty and equality are not to be satisfied short of universal empire. Therefore the police of our city is henceforth to be managed by such good patriots as shall be elected by all such "unfit" fugitives from distress arriving in this land as by any means can rent a tenant of the yearly value of $25;" by such of our 'Indian neighbours' as may chance to come to reside among us; and lastly their elections will in no small degree depend on that class of people "who secure less by the kindness and more by the glands of the skin, which gives them a strong and disagreeable colour" . . . The truth is, Democracy and Jeffersonianism reign triumphant through the land, and men of character, of sense, and of property, have nothing left but to sit down quietly and let the torrent rage. Perhaps the time is not far distant when a sense of common danger shall come suddenly upon those who have resigned themselves to a stupid indifference, & shall stimulate them to rise in their might, as one man; till then it seems useless for a few individuals, more patriotic than the rest, to be making constant and fruitless efforts at mock elections, to stem the tide.

And now, since the party opposed to us have got all power and influence into their hands and have nothing to do but to make a fair division of the leaves and fishes among themselves, may we not at least indulge the hope that 'Revenge and malice will at length grow weary.' —Ibid., N 22, 1804. For the division of "the leaves and fishes," see D 24.

"I see not many handsome ladies in this city, most of them comely; but the inhabitants generally cannot be said to be handsome. They live well and are hospitable. They are wealthy; they feel conscious of all their advantages, and they rate them full high. There are a great many young men in the city, but not disposed to matrimony."—"Diary of the Hon. Jonathan Mason," in Mass. Hist. Soc. Proc., 2d ser., II: 10.

The common council appoints a committee "to wait on Colonel Trumbull and employ him in behalf of this Board and at their expense to paint a full length likeness of the late General Hamilton and a half length of the Chief Magistrates of this City since the Revolution."—Wyant Van Zandt Papers (MS.) is M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 676. On Jan. 28, 1805, $500 was paid to Trumbull on account.—Ibid., III: 680. On April 22, 1805, $700 was paid him as "balance of his account for paintings."—Ibid., III: 736. The Trumbull portrait of Hamilton, now in the city hall, was delivered in 1805—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y.

The common council authorizes the mayor to vote on behalf of the board at the next election for twelve directors of the Manhattan Co., thus representing the stock in the company owned by the city.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 645.

The common council orders that the city chamberlain be directed to keep an account of the debts of the Manhattan Co.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 646. Cf. Ja 16.

The common council resolves that the Morning Chronicle be discontinued as one of the advertising mediums of the board, and that the American Citizen be substituted in its place.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 648.

The common council appoints a committee "to report a plan and to determine the most eligible spot for building a Vault and erecting a monumental stone over the remains of the unfortunate men who perished on board the Jersey and other prison ships in the Harbour of New York during our Revolutionary War."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 649-50. There appears to be no report of this committee. The subject was revived by the Tammany Society in 1808 (p. 8, F 1).

The mayor issues his warrant to pay $25 to Fenwick Lyle, "for a Coffin for the late General Hamilton."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 650. The original voucher for this is filed in the record-room of the comptroller's office, Hall of Records. See also Ag 20.

Lipseur's brewery in Greenwich St. is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Herald, D 12, 1804.

The common council appoints a committee to report "a suitable petition to the Legislature praying for a lease in perpetuity of the Government House and Ground in the rear thereunto appertaining" (see F 6).—M. C. G. (1784-1811), III: 652. On Jan. 14, 1805, the board authorised this committee "to have a survey thereof made at the expense of the Board."—Ibid., III: 660. On Feb. 4, the petition was ready to receive the city seal and be
transmitted to the legislature.—Ibid., III: 681. See, further, F, 7, 13 and 25, 1805.

The common council orders that a stove be provided for the common council chamber; also that the city inspector "procure proper Curtains to preserve the paintings of General Washington and Governor Clinton from Injury."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 663.

18

A fire, starting at No. 104 Front St., consumes 17 buildings in Front St., 11 in Wall St., 4 on Jones Wharf, and 8 three-story brick buildings in Water St. The "Old Coffee House" (the Merchants), at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts., owned by the widow of Gen. Douglass, and occupied by Edward Borden, is destroyed.—See N. T. Herald, D 19, which gives a list of the owners of the buildings. The territory covered by the fire was from the first side of Coffee House Slip, on Water St., to Governor's Lane, down East River, and, crossing Wall St., including the houses on the east side of the slip. The loss was $2,000,000. Most of the buildings were of wood. In their places, "fire-proof" brick buildings were afterwards erected.—Aurora (Philad.), D 20, 1804; Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 467; Costello, Our Firemen (1879), 64, 207.

The floating engine, introduced by Mr. Howell, was operated successfully in extinguishing this fire. On account of the low tide, a scanty supply of water was obtained from the pumps and cisterns in the neighborhood; and the Manhattan plugs were covered with ice and snow, and "could not be found." The Howell machine was brought to the end of the adjacent wharf, and "afforded a copious, unintermittent and instantaneous stream of water within four hundred yards." The newspaper report of the event gives an account of Mr. Howell's trip to Europe to obtain the engines, on a pledge from "the late Mr. Governor" to start a subscription to compensate him; but on Howell's return Mr. Governor "was no more," and, after repeated trials, the three engines were bought by the city at cost. The engines were then laid aside as useless, "till one of them was "brought up to the State-Prison fire," which it "extinguished as by a miracle." . . .—N. T. Herald, D 19, 1804; and see ibid., D 22 and 26, 1804. See also 1797. For city expenses connected with the fire, and proposed improvements in the fire department, see M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 665, 576, 576.

This day is set apart as one of thanksgiving for the preservation of the city "from the ravages of Pestilence," and for other blessings.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 645, 651.

24

The Republican majority in the common council (see N 20) begins to displace its political foes with political friends. The officers of superintendent of scavengers, superintendent of repairs, overeer of roads, attorney of the corporation, and captains of the night watch are declared "rendered useless by the incumbrances and debts of the city."—Griffen, of Line, of Coal, of Chimneys, and Boards, Weighmasters, Gaugers, and Inspectors of Wood are ordered "to return their respective Commissions . . . on or before the first Monday of January next."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 675-58. Valentine says this meeting was preceded by the first Republican caucus ever held in this city, at which Mayor Clinton presided, and he gives the minutes as they were recorded by J. Wartman, secretary. With unanimity they agreed upon the removal of all office holders except the keepers of the city hall, the city prison, and the almshouse. A committee was named "to prepare a list of offices and officers under the Corporation, with the salary," also a committee "to receive and report applications for offices."—Man Com. Coun. (1853), 451-52. See Ja 14. Later (see D 14, 1807), a "Committee on Applications for Offices" became a regular "Standing Committee" of the common council.

On report of the chief engineer, the common council orders that the engine-houses be furnished with stoves.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 653.

The common council authorizes the mayor to issue a proclamation "proposing a reward of $500 "for the discovery of any Conspiracy to set fire to the City," and a like reward "for the discovery of any persons who may have wilfully perpetrated the fire on the 18 instant," and also a like reward "for the discovery of any person who may have set fire to buildings since that period," to be paid on the conviction of the offenders.

The increase in the city watch, directed by the mayor, is ordered to be continued. Captains of the watch in the first district are ordered to be "particularly attentive to the neighbourhood of Bur- ing Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 673-74. See also Ja 15, 1805.

The president and directors of the Manhattan Company appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the common council "on the subject of transferring the Water Works of the Company to the said Corporation."—Wyant Van Zandt Papers (MS). Nothing, however, came of this. The project was revived in 1806, (p. 29, D 25). See also O 15, 1806.

In this year there were 2,125 deaths in the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 600-2.

Warrants on the city treasury during 1804 show the following payments for dirt carted into the Collect: Jan. 30, $1,000; Feb. 18, $1,000; Feb. 25, $1,000; Mar. 1, $500; Apr. 19, $1,000; Ap. 25, $1,000; May 21, $500; May 28, $1,000; June 11, $1,000 and $674 (bal. on Ruckel contract); July 2, $1,000; July 30, $1,000; Aug. 20, $1,000; Oct. 3, $1,000; Oct. 14, $750; Dec. 13, $754. M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 457, 466, 472, 471, 478, 486, 501, 524, 525, 542 (518), 563, 581, 593, 616.

1805

Jones's New York Mercantile and General Directory, for the 39th Year of American Independence, and of our Lord, 1805-6, made its first and only appearance this year. The author was John F. Jones. It contained also an almanac for 1805 by Abraham Shoemaker, with a separate title.

Longworth's Am. Almanach, N. T. Register, and City Directory (1805), 73-78, contains a lengthy description of the city in this year.

At about this time, a traveller, writing home, describes his visit to New York, in part as follows: "... We find the inhabitants polite, gay, and hospitable, but not so dissipated as those at Charleston. Entertainments are frequent among them; and, as strangers, we were always invited. The furniture and apartments of the genteel houses, as well as the style of the table, are in the English fashion. . . . There are no grand public buildings, . . . There are three market places; but, except a more plentiful supply of fish, they are inferior, in every respect, to those of Philadelphia.

The inhabitants are very h convivial, as appears from the number of well-regulated charitable establishments; particularly the hospital and dispensary. The prison is a modern building, adapted to the security and health of its unfortunate inmates.

"The slaves are treated with great mildness; but still they are slaves, and their masters have not sufficient generosity to give them their liberty. . . ."—Wakefield, Excursions in N. Am. Described in Letters from a Gentleman and his young Companion to their Friends in Eng. (London, 1806), 170-71.

In this year, Col. Jonathan Williams surveyed New York Harbor under the direction of the secretary of war.—Picture of N. T. (1807), 5. See also D, 1807.

About this time, Wm. Satchwell Leney, an English engraver, settled in New York, and soon flourished as an engraver of portraits. About 1812 he was associated with Wm. Rollinson in engraving bank-notes.—Stauder, Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel, I: 61-62. See also Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 382-83. Leney was the engraver of Pl. 88, Vol. III.

In this year, interments ceased in the Jewish (Shearith Israel) burial-ground at New Bowery near Oliver St. See 1784.

In this year, a Jewish cemetery, 50 x 100 ft., was consecrated on Milligan St., Greenwich Village. In 1829, this street became 11th St.—Pub. of the Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, 172.

The third site of this cemetery, in 1830, was in 31st St., where, west of Sixth Ave., a portion of it can still be seen.—L. M. R. K., III: 927. See also Petersen, Landmarks of N. T. (1923), 66.

In this year, Broadway was permanently regulated between Canal and Prince Sts., and in the following year between Prince and Great Jones St. In the course of 1807, the regulation extended to Astor Place.—For an account of these and other improvements along Broadway, see Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 612 passim.

The original reports of the health committee for 1805 are preserved in metal file No. 29, city clerk's record-room.

In this year, John Contoit opened the "New York Garden," on Broadway near Park Place, having previously been proprietor of Montagüe's Garden (see 1802).—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 548. See also 1806.

Affairs of the city hall in 1805, began with an order,
on Jan. 7, that the building committee for the hall be authorized —
for the reception of a larger number of patients, and also for
the better accommodation of maniacs." —*Assemb. Jour. (1804-5),
100.

Several extensive flour mills" at Red Hook are mentioned
in a description of New York harbour. On the east end of
Staten Island, near the Narrows, are "Signal Poles, erected upon
the seite of an ancient fort," at the expense of the city of New
York, "to give information of vessels arriving from sea, ships of
war, (distinguishing friends from foes) and vessels eastward." Around
these are "a great number of private poles, erected by merchants
at their individual expense [see My 21, 1802], to convey intelli-

The common council grants a petition of John Lemaire "to
be employed in making and Gilding Frames to the paintings
by Colonel Trumbull," and orders that it be done under
Trumbull's direction. —*M. C. G. (1784-831), III: 66s.
On April 15, he was paid $297 "for Picture frames." —*Ibld.,
IIII: 732. Regarding these Trumbull paintings, see JI 10, and N 29,
1804.

The committee of the common council reports recommenda-
tions to improve the fire department service and equipment. These:
1. That one more floating engine be procured of the same
power as that now in use, and that "two other engines of like power,
to go on wheels, be constructed," because "at some seasons the
Ice or other causes may wholly prevent the floating Engines from
moving." 2. That certain engines be sold at auction and replaced
by new ones, "of equal power with the largest now in use, except
that there are no others that are sufficient to do the work going
powerful in the service." 3. That there be but two sizes of
leaders (to connect the engine with the water supply), and that
the size of connecting screws be standardized. 4. Immediate repairs
when needed. 5. "That the Committee of Repairs procure for
each member of this Board [the common council], a Staff, at least
seven feet long, with a large golden handle at the top, and also
for each member a convenient Speaking trumpet, which shall be
the badge of Office to be borne at fires, that the same shall remain
the property of the Board, and when any change in office takes
place, the badges used by any member shall be handed to his immediate
successor in Office . . ." The recommendations are adopted. —*M. C. G.
(1784-831), III: 60s-64. An ordinance to that end was passed on Jan. 17. —*Ibld., III: 672.

For more than a month following this date the city advanced
large sums at frequent intervals for the relief of the poor. —*M. C. G.
(1784-831), III: 66s, 672, 676, 68s, 68s, 688, 698, 701.
In a report to the legislature, John M. Leean, commissary of
14 military stores, says: "Great inconvenience is experienced for
want of a small magazine in the vicinity of New York. The
one that belongs of the City, at the Island of Liberty, is the common
repository of the powder of private merchants and the United
States, with which that of the state often gets intermixed. A con-
venient lot for this purpose was granted by the corporation near
Old Potter's field, which will revert unless one is erected on it." —

The common council resolves that "a Bell of 60 or 60 lb.
weight, and about the tone of C in the scale of vocal music, be
erected and hung on the top of the North-western extremity of the
Hudson market; and another of the like weight and tone on the
eastern end of the market in Brannon [Spring] Street [see JI 22
and O 27, 1800]; and that the said Bells be protected from the violence of the Weather and other casualties, by small
and neat but temporary Cupulae." —*M. C. G. (1784-831), III:
652, 667.

The common council resolves that "the Street Commissioner
be instructed to report an estimate of the expense of making a
map of the Island of New York, exhibiting a distinct view of the
real property therein belonging to this Corporation, and of the
roads thereof." —*M. C. G. (1784-831), III: 66s. Cf. JI 3
and M 18, 1801; **F 13, 1805; Ja 20 and F 2, 1806.

The common council orders that the street commissioner
"be instructed to cause maps of this City to be struck from the
plate belonging to the Board on good paper, and to deliver one
such map to each member of the Board." —*M. C. G. (1784-831),
III: 668.

The common council orders "that the sale of all Lands the
property of the Corporation, and all Leases of the same be by
THE K., The iron 51st report line and ferry the, *'The law. 303. 307. The (1784-1831), III: 668. On March 25, Mangin was paid $73 for surveying—ibid., III: 711. See also Ja 39, 1804.

The Republican majority in the common council continues (see D 24, 1804) to divide political spoils among its friends; among the officers displaced are the comptroller and the street commissioner.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 699-700.

The common council grants an application of J. B. Delacoste for permission to use the library room in the city hall for "the exhibition of his Cabinet of Natural History." The com'ry of public repairs is authorized "to dispose of such Old Furniture and Lumber in the Library room as is useless."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 681. See F 16.

The common council orders that the city clerk and the city attorney draft a petition and a bill, to be presented to the legislature, "authorizing persons who shall hereafter erect three story Brick Dwelling houses and stores in the City of New York to place one half of the foundations thereof on the adjacent Lots, and directing that the owners of such adjacent Lots, shall pay one half of the value thereof whenever they shall propose to use the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 682. On Feb. 13, the board postponed consideration of a report on the subject.—Ibid., III: 686. No law relating to this subject was passed by the legislature in 1805 or 1806.

A broadside, "Printed by G. & R. Waite, No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden-Lane," entitled "Prices Of Work agreed upon by the Society of Master Blacksmiths of the City and County of New-York," shows their charges for making various kinds of iron fixtures for houses and mills. It is on file with "Sundry Papers" in the City Clerk's office, called "Building Accounts to 1806," in the record-room, dept of finance, Hall of Records. A committee of the assembly suggests that, in order to raise a permanent fund for the support of professors at Union College, "the government house, and the house lately occupied by the secretary of state, situated in the city of New-York, belonging to the people of this state, be sold by the Commissioners of the land-office, subject to the payment of the act passed on the 16th of March, 1790 [q.v.], at the best price that can be obtained for the same, and upon such terms as they shall judge best. 8 "Your committee have been induced to report in favor of disposing of the buildings in New-York, in consequence of information, that the houses are rapidly decaying, and much out of repair; and learning that the corporation of the city of New-York were inclined to purchase the government-house, they suppose it may be sold for a fair price."—Assemb. Jour., 28th sess., 32-34.

However, the law relative to Union College, passed on March 39, provided that the money should be raised by lotteries.—Laws of N. Y. (1805).

Dr. Hosack has a valuable Botanic establishment in the vicinity of the city [see Je 23, 1804] which honors to us and will be of real utility to the Country. It is the only institution of the kind in the United States."—De Witt Clinton Letter-Books (MS.), I: 312. Hosack's botanic garden extended along the present 5th Ave. from 47th to 51st St. L. M. R. K., III: 946.

"A petition from the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, praying for a lease in perpetuity of the building and ground thereunto appertaining, commonly called the government-house, situate in the said city," is read in assembly and referred to a committee.—Assemb. Jour., 28th sess., 95. On Feb. 21, the assembly resolved to refer the petition to a joint committee of both houses—ibid., 28th sess., 139. The senate concurred in this resolution on Feb. 22.—Senate Jour., 28th sess., 64. Thereafter during the session there is no mention of the subject. See Mr 17, 1806.

The common council appoints a committee to report what improvements and alterations "are proper to be made on the Battery, and also their ideas relative to extending, docking, out, and filling in on the ground under water adjoining to the same, so as to render the whole a commodious military passed from a public walk, and that the said Committee be authorized to employ a surveyor."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 684. See F 28.

The street commissioner and one or more of the city surveyors are directed "to ascertain, from time to time, by actual survey or otherwise, the true Angles and corners of the several Streets of this City, and their relative positions to adjacent buildings known to be correctly situated, and report to this Board, with a Map, Plan, Diagram, or description of the same; which being agreed to by this Board, shall be entered as matter of record, for the general government of the surveyors, and Inhabitants of this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 686-87. No such map has been found. It is possible that the Commissioners of Map of 1811 eventually mapped this proposed survey.—See Ja 30, P 3, Je 2 and 30, O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 5, 1807.

The common council adopts a recommendation of the street com'y that a committee of city surveyors be appointed "to ascertain the best method of fixing a standard to correct the measure of the Chains, Rods, and Cords, used in surveying, as well as the best method of fixing up or determining upon certain Objects by a true North and South Line."—Ibid., III: 681.

Trinity vestry directs the trustees (see Ja 23) to present plans and estimates for a church to be built "on the Ground lately purchased for that Purpose in the Broadway."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). Trinity bought land from the Lutheran congregation for
1803—16,000—Jour. of the Lutheran Church (1796-1821), 113. The Second Lutheran Church had formerly stood there; Grace Church was erected on this site.—L. M. K. III: 929. See Ap 11 and Fe 1.

Because the purchasers of lots on Hudson Square will want the streets regulated, the vestry also decides to cede to the city part of Hudson, Beach, and Varick Sts.—Trin. Min. (M3); descrip. of Pl. 106-4, III: 608.

The Provident Society, Mutual Benefit Society, Benevolent Society, and Albion Benevolent Society, are incorporated by the same act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 91. Picture of N. Y. (1807), 104.

Delacoste, the proprietor of the "Cabinet of Natural History" (see F 4), announces that his collection will soon be transferred to the old library room in the city hall, as he has conveyed it to the mayor and to Dr. David Hosack, as trustees for the subscribers to a loan to be raised to extend the collection.—Am. Cit. F 16, 1805. A catalogue of this collection, issued by Delacoste in 1805, is in N. Y. P. L.

The city clerk and city attorney report to the common council the draft of an act "for the better government of this City." The text of it is not entered in the minutes. A motion is lost "to appoint a part of the front section thereof as direct that Commission, Stock exchange, and Insurance Brokers, shall hereafter be appointed and licensed by the Common Council." The board orders "that the said Bill, together with the memorial, praying, that the same may be passed, be properly authenticated, and transmitted to the Legislature."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 689-90. On Feb. 25, a motion of the common council to amend the fourth section of the bill "by striking out the words Commission, Stock, Exchange and Insurance Brokers," and again it was lost.—Ibid., III: 696.

The common council resolves "that in future it shall not be lawful for the Keeper of the City Prison to demand or receive fees from persons confined in his Custody." He shall hereafter receive an annual salary of $750, in lieu of all fees.

The board makes it unlawful for the "keeper to receive any slave or keep such slave in Custody upon the application of the Master or Mistress, without the order of a Magistrate or competent tribunal given in due course of Law." The committee to revise the laws is instructed to embody these amendments.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 691.

The common council orders that the city clerk be instructed "to cause 300 copies of the Charter of this City to be printed, and also to collect such acts, and sections of acts, of the Legislature, as have either altered the said charter, or vested additional powers in the Common Council, to be printed with the same or as an appendix thereto."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 691.

The street com'r reports upon the propriety of procuring to repairs of the upper part of the Broadway (see J 2 and Ag 6, 1804). The common council orders "that he be authorized to receive the necessary Cessions for that purpose, And to take measures to have the Street opened."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 691. See, further, Ap 22, 1805.

The common council resolves "that the Street Commissioner be directed to report to this Board at the next meeting thereof a list of the owners of the land in the direction of the Canal or Tunnel intended by the survey of Charles Loss in February 1803; together with the quantity of Land they are willing to cede to the Corporation, in order to carry the design of effectually drawing that part of the City, into effect."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 691-92. On Feb. 25, he reported on the subject, but consideration thereof was postponed.—Ibid., III: 697; descrip. of Pl. 84-b, III: 561. See Mr 18.

Recent acts of the legislature for the encouragement of schools having been in 1795 and 1801, "The Society for establishing a Free School in the City of New York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society," is organized at the house of John Murray. De Witt Clinton is elected president. The society was incorporated April 9, 1805 (q. v.). From this time until 1853, the public schools of New York were under its care. The society's corporate name was changed in 1808 (q. v., Ap 1) to "The Free School Society of New York," and in 1846 to "The Public School Society."—Our Common Schools: Their Rise and Progress (1886).

The Park Theatre closes temporarily, and William Dunlap retires as manager. The performers, under the direction of Messrs. Johnson and Tylers, reopen on March 4 (q. v.).

Dunlap, Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1832), 326.

Nearly 200 of the inhabitants and freeholders of the 25 Ward petition the common council for a market at the foot of Duane St. Their memorial states "That the Corporation of Trinity Church, having some years [ago] ceded to your Honorable Board certain lots of ground, with a view that a public market shall be erected at the lower end of Duane Street, that when it should cease to be used for that purpose, it should revert to the donors. The petitioners have for some time past been in the expectation of seeing some measures adopted towards the accomplishment of that object, but have been disappointed. That the population of this part of the city having of late years greatly increased and still continuing to increase with great rapidity, your Honorable Board do not doubt the necessity of procuring to the inhabitants of this district an equal facility of procuring the necessaries of life as their fellow-citizens enjoy in the other wards. They beg leave to state that this vacant space remains entirely unoccupied, and they can conceivably apply it to no purpose to which it can be applied with equal propriety as to that of a public market." The petition is referred to a committee.—De Voe, Market Book, 390; M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 693. For the committee's report, see My 13.

Judge Robt. Troup gives further opinion "respecting the Jurisdictional rights of the Corporation on the Jersey shore." His opinion of May 19 (see May 21), 1804, stated that the city had a right of jurisdiction, at least as far as low-water mark, over the land appertaining to the city, and that it had been made in the name of the corporation by the old owners of the ground. The question which he now answers is: "Are charters have been erected within those limits, without the permission of the Corporation, and as their Jurisdictional rights are in other respects called in question," what is "the most eligible mode of asserting and vindicating those rights," and, for that purpose, will it be indispensable to obtain a grant of the soil?" He states the legal remedies, and explains to them in a judicial opinion, which is entered in full in the minutes.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 695-99, 712-13, 714-15, 716.

The common council orders that the mayor be requested to go to Albany and endeavour to secure the passage of bills agreed to by this board.

He is also empowered "to purchase or lease the Government house and ground adjoining thereto for the use of this City."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 696. See F 13, 1805, and Mr 17, 1806.

The common council orders "that the grass grounds appertaining to the Parks and Battery, be manured . . . ."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), III: 696. This is an early, if not the first, order for the care of the Battery grounds.

An editorial on the Battery states: "It is contemplated to enlarge this handsome spot very considerably, and to render it more suitable for a parade-ground and promenade, as well as to do away [with] the danger to vessels arising from the rocks which lie in every direction in front of it. Boats were yesterday employed in taking soundings to the distance of at least 150 feet from the edge, and probably the work of enlarging will soon commence."—Daily Adv., F 28, 1805. See Mr 25.

There are to be sold at auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, six lots belonging to Trinity corporation, lying on the west side of Hudson Sq. between Hubert and Laight Sts. They are each 29 feet front by 175 feet in depth. The lease is to run for 99 years, at a rental of $15 per annum.—Daily Adv., F 27, 1805.

On or about this date, John Lemaire made the following undated application for the position of sculptor of stone and wood carvings for the new city hall:

To the Honorable the building committee of the Corporation of the City of New York. The Petition of John Lemaire Respectfully Sheweth

That your petitioner is informed that considerable carving in wood and Marble, will be wanted for the City Hall, that is now erecting. As he has from his infancy, been brought up to that business, & has worked in several of the principal cities of Europe, viz in Paris, Bordeaux, Nantz, & severall[?l] years in London, and has been eleven years in this City, where much of his work is to be seen; he therefore considers himself every way qualified to undertake the conducting & execution of the carving which may be
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wanted & upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Should you honor your honorable Body think proper to appoint him the Master of the said building it will be a favor for which your petitioner will be ever grateful.

"We the Subscribers being well acquainted with Mr John Lemaire and knowing him to be an honest, sober & industrious Citizen and a perfect Master of the Carving business we recommend him & beg your houseable body to grant the petition

The legislature passes an act "to continue the Provision for the Public Hospital in the City of New York." By this, the appropriation made in the act of March 20, 1801 (ch. v.) is continued for the next five years—Laws of N. Y. (1803), chap. 21.

The common council ordered, on Feb. 18, that, on March 4, the day for re-inaugurating President Jefferson, "it be recommended to the Owners and masters of Vessels in this Harbour to display their colours during the day, that a national salute be fired at the Battery at noon, that the Bells of the respective Churches in this City be rung for one hour, commencing at noon, and that the Common Council will make provision for payment of the expenses, attending the same."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 699; McMaster, III: 198.

The attention of the Patrons of the Drama, is respectfully solicited to the present state of the New-York Theatre.

The Performers, having suffered inconvenience from the interruption of the business of the Theatre [see F 22], destroying not only the reasonable expectations from their respective contracts, but also the customary remuneration from the public at the close of the Season, will open the Theatre under the management of Messrs. Johnson and Tyler. A programme is announced for this evening.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 4, 1805. See Ap 22.

A petition of Dr. David Hosack of New York City praying for a loan of a sum of money, to enable him to maintain a botanical garden near the said city, is read in the state senate and referred to a committee.—Senate Jour., 28th sess., 83. On March 15, the committee reported favourably and a bill was introduced "for the support of a botanical garden within the city and county of New York." The senate adjourned, however, before the bill was passed, 26th sess., 95, 97, 102, March 25, 1806.

The common council directs the ferry committee to memorialize a memorial of Abraham Cannon "for leave to establish a ferry from Grand Street, to Morrell's point."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 700.

See, further, Mr 25.

The common council refers to a committee a petition of Henry Rutgers and others "that measures may be adopted to prevent the evils arising from the too great number of Taverns in the City."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 701.

The common council orders "that the Inspector be directed to have maps of the City put on rollers, for the use of the members,..."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 703.

The common council directs the street commissioner and city inspector "to survey Water Street and Front Street, between the old Slip and the Coffee-house Slip, where buildings were destroyed by the late fire, with a view to ascertain whether any improvements can be made in the Streets."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 703-4.

The street commissioner reports an ordinance "for making the side walks in the Bowery, between Bullock and Art Streets."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 704.

The common council adopts new regulations for leasing the ferries.—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 704-5.

The common council grants an application, made by Rufus King in behalf of the Academy of Arts, "for liberty to deposit Statues belonging to the Society, in a vacant place in the City Hall."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 707.

The minute upon the subject of the Tunnel presents a report in favour of an open canal, to pass through a street of 100 ft. in breadth, and the council resolves "that a Street of 100 feet in Breadth be accordingly laid out; that the Street Commissioner be authorized to receive Cessions for that purpose, from the proprietors who are willing to cede, and that legal measures be taken to procure any deficiency of Ground which may be necessary for that purpose; and that a Canal of [blank] feet in breadth, [and blank] feet in depth be constructed of Brick or stone, under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 708; Reference to Canal for Ap 15.

The common council orders that the street con't be requested, "at the expense of the applicants for a new ferry, from Grand Street to Bushwick, to direct a survey to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the distances across the river, the course of the tides, and eddies, and the situation of points and reefs, in order to enable the Board to determine with accuracy, which is the most proper place for a Ferry, across the East river, from Collaers hout."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 713. See My 27.

The city ordinance regulating sales at auction is amended.

The sheriff and other officers are permitted "to sell goods taken on Execution, at the Horse market, near the new Watch house, at the Exchange market, at the house of — Burgois, in Greenwich Street, near Vesey Street, at the corner of the Park, near Saint Pauls church, and at no other place, Excepting, nevertheless, that they be respectively permitted to sell Lumber, which may be taken in Execution, at, or near the place, where the same shall be seized..."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 714.

The common council resolves "that the exterior walk round the Battery, be raised, at least, Six inches above the present height, and the whole covered with gravel; and that the remainder of the Timber, and materials of which the batteries were constructed, be removed—and that the Superintendent of repairs carry the same into effect."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 714. See Je 17.

The common council appoints a committee "to examine the situation of the Collective Fund, for the purpose of removing nuisances occasioned thereby."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), III: 714. For the committee's report, see Ap 1.

The Merchants' Bank (see Ap 7, 1803) is incorporated by act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 43. For a discussion of the struggle of the bank to secure this charter, see Hubert, The Merchants' National Bank, 1803-1893, 52-74.

The following orders signed by Solomon Van Rensselaer, adjutant-general, are issued from headquarters at Albany: "The commander in chief conceiving an organization of the Artillery, Tending to introduce an uniformity of discipline, and to excite emulation, by affording the same means of promotion to the officers attached to that service that exists in the infantry to be an essential ingredient in the military establishment, orders and directs, that the various artillery corps throughout the state may be consolidated into one division, to be commanded by Major-General Ebenezer Stevens—That said division be divided into the brigades, to be denominated the first, second and third brigades of artillery. That the first brigade be commanded by Brigadier General Jacob Morton, and consists of the first and second regiments of artillery in the city of New York, and the battalion to be commanded by Major John Ten Eyck; that the regiment of artillery commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Curtenius, in the city of New York, be denominated the first regiment of artillery, and consists of two battalions, the first to be commanded by Major John C. Ludlow, as first major of said regiment, and the second by Major James Manning, as second major of said regiment." Much detailed information follows regarding various state military bodies.—Com. Adv., Ap 16, 1805.

The duties paid at the port of New York during four years commencing April 1, 1801, and ending March 31, 1805, amounted to $12,682,010.14. Philadelphia in the same period produced $77,779,914. Boston, $40,608,400.25; Baltimore, $3,601,961.03; and Charleston, $2,601,961.54. This shows the comparative trade of the five largest commercial towns in America.—Jasen, C. W., The Stranger in Am. (1807), 92.

I was informed, that a piece of ground in the park, which, seven years ago, was not worth fifty dollars, had been recently disposed of, for the purpose of building upon, for five hundred pounds, currency of the state, which is eight shillings to the dollar.—Ibid, 93.

The petition of Abraham Shoemaker "for liberty to conduct the Ap
1805 Water of the late Tea Water Pump into Orange Street "is referred Apr. to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 715. On May 6, the petition "during the pleasure of the Common Council" provided Shoemaker "construct his works under the direction of the Street Commissioner."—Ibid., III: 746.

The street commissioner having recently received an offer of several thousand loads of dirt if taken away immediately, the common council revives a resolution of May 12, 1803 (q. v.), authorising him to buy dirt for filling in the Collet at five cents a cubic yard.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 718.

"The Committee to whom it was referred to examine into the state of the collect" reports that it is "filled with the bodies of dead animals, and dangerous to the health of the Citizens in its vicinity." The board orders that the superintendents of scavengers "cause the carcasses of dead animals and other substances liable to putrefaction to be removed and buried," and that the street commissioner "cause the sewer or sewers to be made and pass through the dam to carry off the water; and that he cause the head of the collect to be filled in with good and wholesome Earth."—Ibid., III: 719, 727; Com. Adv., Ap 6, 1805; Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 295. See also the board's contract with a Mr. Crumb, who undertakes to remove dirt into the collect.—Ibid., p. 31.

2 The legislature passes "An Act to raise a Fund for the Encouragement of Common Schools." This provides that the net proceeds from the sale of the next 500,000 acres of vacant state land shall be appropriated as a permanent fund for this purpose. The comptroller is authorised to lend this money at six per cent. until the annual interest arising from the fund amounts to $50,000, after which time the interest "shall be distributed and applied for the support of common schools in such manner as the legislature shall direct."—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 66.

A petition is being circulated for signatures, asking the common council "to cut a road from the corner of old Potter's-field across the swamp near the Powder-house, and to extend to the new Harlem road on the hill." This objection is made to it by a citizen because of no benefit, an expense which the city cannot afford, and unjust to the private owners of the property.—Daily Adv., Ap 2, 1805.

The "Swift-Sure Stage, A New Line, Running between New-York and Philadelphia" (c.f. 5, 29, 1804), is inaugurated. "Fare ... through 5 Dollars—Way passengers, 6 cents per mile—150 wt. of baggage the same as a passenger, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis. All goods and baggage, at the risk of the owners, unless insured and receipted for by the clerk of said stage. Baggage insured in this Stage for one cent. . . . S. Pierson, Woolley & Co."—N. Y. Gen. & Mag. Adv., Ap 51 and Com. Adv., Ap 30, 1805. See also 1805. Accompanying the ads. of this stage-line, is a small wood-cut view of a stage-coach, differing in design from the "Mail Pilot," first noticed in this part of the paper. —Ibid., Feb. 19, 1804 (q. v.). Edward Bardin, now at 44 Pine St., became one of the New York ticket-agents.—See a second ad. of this stage-line in ibid., Aug 8, 1805.


9 The legislature directs the secretary of state "to cause such of the records in his office which are written in the Dutch language, and which shall be designated by the person administering the government of this state, to be translated into English, and to be transcribed in proper books to be provided for that purpose, which translations when so transcribed, shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of this state as part of the records thereof."—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 96. James Van Ingen of Albany was appointed to make the translations.—N. Y. Ev. Pvt, Ap 24, 1805. In April and November of this year, Van Ingen gave receipts for certain of the Dutch records, but though these remained in his hands for a number of years, no translations were made.—Van Leer, The Translation and Publication of the M.S. Dutch Rec. of N. Neth. with an Account of previous Attemps at Translation (1910), 10. The matter was taken up again in 1813 (q. v., Ap. 6).

10 The legislature incorporates "The Society for establishing a free school in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to or are not provided for by any religious society."—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 108. The society was organized on Feb. 19 (q. v.).

"The Society of Tontine or Columbian order, in the city of New-York" is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 110; Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, appendix 12. See 11 Jl. 15.

11 Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to obtain proper Estimates of the Expenditure that will attend the building a Church upon the Plan furnished by Mr. West."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). The cornerstone of the church (Grace) was laid at Broadway and Rector St. on March 18, 1806 (q. v.), and the building consecrated on Dec. 21, 1808 (q. v.).


The street commissioner is ordered to "cause the line of Canal Street to be run," and to "give notice to the proprietors, not to build in such a manner as to interfere with the regulation of that Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 730. For the commissioner's notice, see My 4.

The ferries are leased to the highest bidders as follows: Fly Market ferry, to Josiah Bowrere, $3,050; Catharine Slip ferry, to Dick Amerman, $4,475; Old Whawk ferry, to Garret Neede, $50; Bulls ferry, to Garret Neede, $50; Houghen ferry, to Peter Voors, $50; New Whawk ferry, to Charles Early, $50.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 731. For the last-named ferry, see L. M. R. X, III: 942-43.

The common council orders that the street com'yr examine and report the best places "for laying out three roads between the two and seven mile stones, running from the East to Hudson River, and for laying out a road as nearly as possible at right Angles."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 731. See Ap 29.

The corner-stone of a new coffee-house is laid by Edw. Bardin on the site of the Merchant's Coffee House, which was destroyed by fire on Dec. 4 last (q. v.). Bardin names it "the Phoenix Coffee-house," because it rose from the flames and ashes of the old house.—N. Y. Gen. & Mag. Adv., Ap 20, 1805; L. M. R. X, III: 982. See further, D 20.

Delaclorah publishes a notice that "the Garden, lately known by the name of Vauhall" (on the old Bayard place), "is at present open, and will continue to be so for the whole of this season."

"The New Vauhall [see Ja 30, 1804], facing the Bowery and Broadway, will be ready for the reception of company in the course of the next month, and will be opened by a grand gala, in the style of London Vauhall."—N. Y. Gen. & Mag. Adv., Ap 20, 1805. See further, Je 5.


The street commissioner's reports to the common council that "he has obtained the consent of all the proprietors of ground thereon, which it is expected will be effectual," is first noticed in this part of the paper. —Ibid., Feb. 19, 1804 (q. v.), the Tulip tree to cede to the Corporation their proportion of the ground for said street, except David Dunham & Thomas & Samuel Burling & those occupying as tenants under them. M. Springle however will not cede (see also Je 24 and Ag 6, 1804) unless he is exonerated from all further costs, as Broadway will run lengthways through his ground & leave him a gare on the Bowery road."

The street commissioner believes it will be necessary for the sheriff's jury to determine the compensation to be granted for the desired land. The board orders that measures be taken accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 734.

On receiving a report of the road committee, the common council orders, among other things, that the Abingdon Road "be continued through by Bishop Moore to the North river," that "Main Cross Roads, at Lincolnburgh, from River to river to be made," and the name "at Harsons."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), III: 736-37.

Henry A. Coster purchases the property at the north-west corner of 30th St. and First Ave., originally part of the Kip's Bay Farm. Shortly after this, he erected the well-known Coster mansion there.—Libr. Deeds, LXXII: 141; L. M. R. X, III: 949. The house is shown on Pl. 124-c, Vol. III. In 1855 (q. v.), it was sold to Anson G. Phelps, in whose possession the property extended from Third Ave. to the East River, and from 29th to half way between 33rd and 34th Sts. First Ave. and the side streets were not opened in this neighbourhood until about 1852.—Stokes Records, I: 13, et seq.

In this month, the stockholders of the Tontine Coffee House My—
 appointed a committee to inspect its accounts. The committee's report (MS), reviewing the financial affairs of the establishment from 1805, is now preserved in a volume lettered "New York Tonnic

A menage of living Animals and Birds is forming in this city, for public exhibition. . . . They are to be seen at the upper end of Broadway road, near the Fire Engine, and a little beyond Dr. Livingstone's home."—N. Y. Com. Ad., My 17, 1805.

John S. Hunn, street commissioner, issues the following notice:

"The Corporation of the City of New-York having declared Canal Street to be one hundred feet wide [see Mr. 18] from Hudson's River to Rynder-street, near the Collect Pond, and the same being now staked out and prepared for building on or improving any part of the said street, on pain of having their buildings removed without compensation, and incurring the fines for infringing on the laws which will in all cases be rigorously enforced."—Am. Cit., My 9, 1805. See D 30.

The New England Society is organized and holds its first public meeting at the City Hotel. Subsequent meetings, for some years, were held at Ross's Hotel (Broad St.), the Tontine Coffee House (Wall St.), Gardin's Long Room (Broad St.), and Benjamin Butler's (Wall St.). In 1812, the Society settled at Niblo's Bank Coffee House.—Mag. Am. Hist. (1854), XI: 33-37. See D 21.

The common council grants a petition of Abraham Shoemaker "to erect his Waterworks in such manner as to convey the water into the earth. . . . He formerly "took the water from Slip Street."—M. C. C. (1794-1811), III: 746.

The committee to which was referred the petition for a market at the foot of Duane St. (see F 25) reports favorably, saying that "Trinity Church having declared and reserved this place for a market, the present proprietors of the property around it purchased at an advanced price in consequence, and the improvements in the neighborhood will warrant a market to be erected." The report, however, is recommitted and the committee ordered to inform the board regarding "the expense of the said market, and of extending the wharf."—De Voe, Market Book, 399-411; M. C. C. (1784-1811), III: 749. The market was not built until 1807 (p. v., Apr 27).

The Corporation of the Presbyterian Church having requested that the engine house standing on their ground in Nassau Street may be removed," the common council orders "that the engine house in the City Hall yard [on Wall St.] be extended, so as to admit the deposit [there] of the engine [which is now] on the said ground belonging to the Presbyterian Church."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 749.

The common council orders that "the assessors in the respective wards of this City when making their assessments be requested to add a separate column to their Books, and to insert therein a list of the houses which have been built during the preceding year, and are now building, in order to discover and ascertain the progress of improvement in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 751.

The common council reports concerning a petition of Jemmasiah Ackerly and others for a new fish market at Catharine Slip that "the request of the petitioners ought to be granted, and that by driving about half a dozen piles in the Slip on the Easterly side thereof and by raising the Market about 18 inches from the present plates on the Slip and to 30 feet on Water Street and 18 feet on the Slip, and would be no inconvenience to the Ferry, and by Strode Charles Slip from the Water Market Boats could sail lay under the market and by having a stairs under one end of the market would be a great convenience to the Fishermen and Market Boats, and we are of opinion that the expense would not exceed $500 Dollars." The report is confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 759; IV: 3. A fish market at Catharine Slip had been suggested as early as 1803.—Ibid., III: 247.

Charles Willson sets out for the best direction for a new road along the North or Hudson River. This shows the shore as far east as the Bloomingdale Road, including the original buildings and farms, several of which are in perspective, notably the little church at Harsen's Island. See original in the old office of engineer of street openings (now bureau of topography, borough president's office).

The board of health passes the following resolution: "That all vessels which may have arrived at this port, from any port or place in the West-Indies, in the 18th of May before, be ordered forthwith to leave the harbors, and haul out into the stream, to the distance of at least three hundred yards from that part of the island, which lies southward of a line drawn from the house owned and occupied by William Bayard, on the north river, and Stuyvesant's dock upon the east river, and that the same regulation shall be observed, with respect to all vessels which may hereafter arrive from the West Indies, under the penalty of being prosecuted according to law."—Hardie, Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of N. Y. during the Autumn of 1805, 22-23. See J 11.

The street commissioner reports on a survey which he directed to be made "across the East River at Corleara hook with the intention of ascertaining the distance, situation, course of the tides and eddies and other circumstances in order to determine the place most proper for a permanent ferry" (see Mr. 25). Loss and Stillwell have made the survey, the map or plan of which the commissioner submits, with Mr. Loss's report, which states that "The distance from the foot of Grand Street to Morrells Island is 3000 feet, while the distance from Bullock Street to Woodbills is 3500 feet." The tides, eddies, reefs, etc. are also described. From all of which the commissioner believes that "the foot of Grand Street would be the most convenient and eligible place for a public ferry. It is not only the widest street in that part of the City but it also receives the greatest number of intersecting Streets and affords the readiest communication with other parts of the town. A public basin is reserved at the foot of Grand Street in the East River, and in all probability whenever a Market is erected, it will be built at that place," and it appears probable to the commissioner "from the reservation of a basin that it must have been the original intention of the Corporation to establish the ferry there." The board appointed a committee to pass upon several applications for ferry rights, in view of this report.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 8-9. The committee's long report, on July 4, sustained the findings of the commissioner, with full recommendations respecting the adjustment of grants to ferry lessees.—Ibid., IV: 26-36. See J 29.

The common council orders that Spring St., from Brannon St. to Broadway, be increased in width from 50 to 61 feet.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 9. On July 23, Charles Loss and others petitioned that Brannon Street may be continued of the breadth of sixty-five feet according to the Cession thereof.—Ibid., IV: 47. Brannon St. was the same as Spring St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 994.

The common council orders that the committee of repairs be directed "to build a machine for the purpose of driving Piles."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 10.

On July 11, the City Vestry passes a resolution that "the Lease of the Lot of Ground, in the Rear of the Land lately belonging to the Lutherans [see F 14], be bought . . . and conveyed in Fee to the Trustees to whom the said adjoining Land has been conveyed."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). This was the site of Grace Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 933. Also see Fl. 81-b, Vol. III.


"A private letter from Paris, states that his majesty the Emperor Napoleon has presented to Mr. Livingston, late minister from the United States to the French Court, on behalf of the Academy of Arts [see Je 7, 1803], established in this city, and of which his majesty is an honorary member, a very valuable Collection, estimated at fifty thousand livres, 10,000 dollars."—N. T. Com. Adv. Je 5, 1805; N. Y. H. S. Quarterly Bull., July, 1921.

The common council resolves that the street comm. 's "lay before the board a plan for opening Beekman Street in continuation to Water Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 15.

The common council resolves that "all future meetings of this Board be held with open doors."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 16. A motion was lost, however, "that the future meetings of this Board be held in some large and convenient room sufficient to accommodate such Citizens as may choose to attend to hear the proceedings."—Ibid. On Jan. 12, 1807, the board decided to meet in "the front Court room in the City Hall."—Ibid., 337. Before Dec. 17, 1799 (p. v.), the custom was to close doors.
The temporary committee to erect a temporary shed around the flag staff on the Battery and an awning above the Stone work Surrounding the same to be continued during the pleasure of the Common Council.

—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 16-17. See also ibid., IV: 116, 156, 345. This is the earliest record of the presumable use of the flag staff as a refreshment stand.—Description of Pl. 59, In 455i L. M. R. K. P. 926.

On appointing a committee of arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, the common council directs it “to report a permanent system for the celebration of that day.”


The common council pays David Longworth $188.68 “for City Maps.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 18.

It pays James Hardie $50 “for no making indexes.”—Ibid.

The common council orders that Broadway along the Park be paved.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 20.

The common council resolves “that in all cases when assessments are made for the repairing any pavement or the repairing of any street the pavement of which has been injured by the Manhattan Water Works that a proportion of the money received by this board from the said Company on account of damages to the pavements be allowed to the persons on whom the assessment shall be laid.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 20.

A committee report states that “there is no dock near the village of Harlem.” The common council adopts a recommendation that Beijl Vredenburgh be permitted to erect one according to his specifications, and that it be laid at $75 per annum until a permanent regulation be made respecting docks and slips at Harlem.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 22.

“Opening of the New Vaux hall, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. J. Delacroix informs his Friends and the Public that his new Garden in the Bowery will be opened on the above Evening: The labor and expense of this establishment has exceeded that of any similar endeavor in the United States, and this arrangements it is hoped cannot but prove satisfactory; he has at a very considerable risk and expense, procured from Europe a choice selection of Statues and Busts, mostly from the first models of Antiquity, and worthy the attention of Amateurs. The walls are ornamented with Pillars, Arches, Pedestals, Figures, &c. the whole of which when illuminated, cannot fail to create pleasure. A large and elevated Orchestra is erected for the Concerts, which will be in the best style, and composed of the best performers the City can produce. Nothing has been spared which could contribute to render it a genteel and entertaining place of resort, and the proprietor hopes, that the encouragement he has every reason to expect, will be exemplified on the evening of its consecration to the pleasure of the citizens.”

“The Busts and Statues are dispersed throughout the Garden, each having its name in gilt letters fixed upon the Pedestals, viz.

Geo. Washington,
Gen. Hamilton,
Addison
Cicero
Demosithenes,
Antinous
Apollo, E.
Cleopatra
Plenty,
Heracles,
Norse
time, Pumpey
Ceres,
Hebe,
Pope
Venus,
Hebe,
Anapo de Medecos.—Thalia, Comus, Hero, Statues, 5 feet high each. The evening’s Amusements to be divided into three Parts, and commence with Act 1st of a Grand Concert, under the direction of Mr. Hewitt . . . . Here he gives the list of musical numbers to be sung or played, and the names of the musicians; followed by the subjects of a large variety of fireworks, and the second part of the "Grand Concert." “The Garden will be illuminated with 2000 Lamps and the audience 40—Doors open at 6 o’clock.”—Daily Advert. Jue 25, 1805. See further, Jue 4.

Jacob Harsen having erected a small wooden building for a house of worship on his land about five miles from the city hall, near the North River, it is consecrated on this day.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 33. The church stood on the west side of the Bloomingdale Road, between the present 69th and 70th Sts., now (1908) the site of the Nevada apartment-house. It was a small frame building painted white, and had a cupola shaped like an umbrella.—New York in 1906, p. 169.

The church organization was formed on Sept. 9 of the same year, taking the name of “The Harsenville Church.” This later became known as the Bloomingdale Dutch Church. The house of worship was conveyed to this organization by Mr. Harsen. The first pastor, Rev. Alex. Guna, was called on May 21, 1808. A new church was erected in 1814-16, at Broadway and 68th St. The old church was consumed by fire in 1817, Greenleaf, Mott, and Liber Deeds, LXXIV: 178. See also Pl. 157-3, Vol. III, and its description, I11: 777.

The market committee makes the following report to the common council: “I that the ground on which Hudson market now stands is too valuable to be appropriated for a market, and is situated in a Street too close.”

“II That the said Market is in a state of Decay will be useless in two or three Years. It being built upon a construction that is inconvenient to the public out productive of such a revenue as a new one upon an approved plan will undoubtedly be

“III That the Corporation Ship is at present a Nuisance, it being so Shallow, that a considerable part of the bottom lays bare at Low Water which renders it dangerous to the health of the Citizens in that part of the City, that the dock around it is rotten and has part of it already given way. The Committee therefore, are of opinion it will be for the public advantage to run a New bulkhead across the Slip in the manner laid down in a map now presented drawn by Mr. Mangin, and proceed to fill up the same, and to Erect a substantial and commodious market, on the ground that be spilled up. C. G. Brick, Engineer.”

—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 24-25, 40. The report was not carried out at this time, however, “in consequence of leases of several of the lots, which they proposed to use or sell, not having expired.”

—De Voe, Market Books, 324, 326. See also Jue 1, 1812.

A committee report recommends, and the common council passes, the following supplement to the ordinance to regulate the sale of alcohol: “It shall be unlawful for the auctioneers to sell House hold furniture and articles of Lamar of the place assigned as a Horse market, near the New Watch house—and that it shall be lawful for the Sheriff and his Deputies, Constables, Marshalls or other officers, to sell Goods &c in Execution at or in front of the house of Joseph Burgois in Vesey Street and at the Corner of East George and Lombard Streets in addition to the places now assigned by Law.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 37-38.

The common council holds a "superb Dinner" in the old city hall. The room is "beautifully ornamented with upwards of fifty orange and lemon trees, from the Flower garden of Mr. Grant Thorburn."—Com. Adv., Jue 1, 1805. At the Columbia Garden, near North End, the new form of entertainment with spectacular "wheels," operated by hydraulic machinery. He described these at length in his announcement in ibid., Jue 2, 1805. His rival, Delacroix, likewise, presents an elaborate "fete" at his New Vauxhall (see Jue 25), described in a column-long ad. in ibid., Jue 4, 1805.


—Early Newspapers, II: 427.

The common council orders that the superintendent of repairs place benches on the Battery.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 41.

The board of health issues an address to the citizens of New York calling attention to “the measures, which are now in operation for the purpose of providing against malignant and pestilential diseases.” The regulations include the examination of incoming vessels at the quarantine ground, a prohibition against ships from the West Indies or South America coming up to the city between June 1 and Oct. 1 (see My 23), the removal of sick persons, regular cleansing of streets, ban on burial south of Pump and Nicholas Sts. of people who die of the fever, etc. Between June 1 and Nov. 1, all hides, foreign cotton, and damaged coffee are sealed. All goods from the city, and no pickled or salted beef may be deposited to the southward of Ligendard’s Meadow and Grand St; between June 1 and Sept. 10, no oysters are allowed in the city.—Hardie, Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of N. Y. during the Autumn of 1805, 28-34.

In behalf of the common council, Mayor Clinton acknowledges the receipt, from the "Directors of the Phoenix Fire Office" of London, of "a fire engine constructed to serve upon Water St."
The common council adopts a committee report relative to "the New road intended to be cut through to Harlem Common from improvements made by Mr. Smith at Kissing Bridge."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 56–67. For this bridge, see L. R. K., III: 926.

The common council orders that the collector, under the mayor's direction, negotiate a loan of $50,000 from the Manhattan Co.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 56.

Delacroix presents another programme (cf. J. 4) of fireworks, etc., of surpassing merit. This is "the first attempt in this city of adding Theatrical Scenery to an Exhibition of Fire Works."—"The subject of this display is "the Naval Exploits of the American Squadron in the Mediterranean."—*N. T. Com. Advo.*, Ag 8, 1805. See, further, My 2, 1806.

The common council orders that the road committee "cause a profile of the middle road to be made with a view to regulate the same in a permanent manner."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 59–63.

The common council refers to the street com'r a petition of Trinity Church "for a foot of ground along the fence of the yard of St. Paul's Church."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 60: A lease for 63 yrs. is granted.—*Ibid.*, IV: 67.

At the same meeting, the street com'r reported that Mr. Barrow, representing Trinity, had applied to him "for permission to set their intended Brick Wall on the North side of St. Paul's Church one foot further in Vesey Street, to preserve a row of valuable trees unfortunately placed too near the present fence.

"Vesey Street is about 64 feet wide, These trees are large and beautiful; and it would be a pity to cut them down. No inconvenience would result from granting the request, as the walks on that side of the Street will be unincumbered with stoops or cellar doors."

"... they will leave out an equal number of Square feet in Church Street, if this application is granted." The board votes to grant it.—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 62–63.

The comptroller and street com'r have conferred with owners of the land along Leonard St. between Broadway and Elm St., desired by the city to widen Leonard St. The lowest price they will take is that paid to Mr. Quackenbos (which was at the rate of $4,300 for about 160 ft.). This would exceed $5,000, and as this is deemed too high, the board adopts the recommendation that the 10 ft. strip "be taken by the usual mode."—*M. C. C.* (1784–1831), IV: 63.

The board of health informs the public that "Ten cases of Malignant Fever have occurred since Monday last; five cases of a doubtful nature, some of which have been removed into the country or Marine Hospital, and four deaths." The board adds: "The part of the city which, at present, appears to be the principal seat of the disease, is Water and Freet-streets, between the Fly-Market and Old-slip."—*Hardie, Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City of New York during the month of Aug., 1805*.

The city inspector's office is removed from Federal Hall to the office of the board of health at the corner of Broadway and Chambers St., because of the disease in the city. "About this time also, the Banks, the Custom House, the Post-Office, and the printers of the Daily News-papers, in general, moved their respective offices to the village of Greenwich, to which place also, a number of our most respectable merchants and others resorted."—*Hardie, op. cit.,* 91–92.

Bellevue Hospital is opened for the reception of poor people who are suffering from yellow fever. It was closed on Oct. 28.—*Hardie, op. cit.,* 112–13. See O 25, N 12 and 13.

Theodorus Bailey, the postmaster (see J. 2 1804), publishes a notice that: "The Post Office is removed to Greenwich nearly opposite to the State Prison." A single letter-box "for the reception of letters to be forwarded by the mail," was left at the City Hotel in Broadway. Collections were made at this letter-box twice daily, when the letters deposited there were taken "to the Post Office."—*Com. Advo.*, S 10, 1805. This temporary removal was due to the epidemic.

The following notice is issued: "The Board of Health have made a considerable augmentation of the watch in the exposed parts of the city, and will not fail to make further arrangements from time to time as the public exigencies may require."

"They have also given special directions for the preservation of the city against fire. They, therefore, trust, that their fellow-citizens will feel perfectly satisfied, that every possible precaution
has been adopted for the public security. The great amount of
property, at present in the village of Greenwich stored in wooden
huts, has been deemed so considerable as to call for some
incidental protection against fire.

"The fire wardens of the eighth ward are especially enjoined
to use every precautionary measure, with the utmost promptitude
and vigilance and report to the board."—Hardie, op. cit., 94.

The number of cases of the malignant fever is very much in-
creased. The disease is very fatal. About 30,000 persons, all that
could afford to leave the city, have left it. From the principal part
of those who remain are "Poor Mechanics, Small Grocers, Draymen
and Blacks." Tents have been erected from Greenwich across
to Broadway, "forming a street for the reception of persons and
goods." These tents are nearly all occupied, by about 10,000
people. Sixty wagons and most of the drays from the city are
employed in moving goods, and the roads are crowded with men,
women and children, mostly on foot. From the city, some
cases of the fever followed the fugitives to Greenwich. The "rich
and middling people conducted towards the poor with a liberality
and benevolence honorable to humanity." The situation, however,
was "distressing beyond description."—New England Palladium
(Boston), S 17, 1805.

The demand for houses at Greenwich "is scarcely greater than
the publicity with which they are raised." On a spot "where every-
day you saw nothing but a green turf, to-morrow you behold a
store. . . By night as well as by day, the saw is heard and the
hammer resounds, and the consequence is that the village begins
to assume the appearance of a town."—Repertory (Boston), S 20,
1805.

The board of health announces that it has formed a "decided
opinion" that the principal seat of the prevailing disease is between
Burling Slip and Old Slip as far west as Pearl St. "It is matter
of extreme regret, that the repeated admonitions of the board,
to remove from this quarter have been disregarded by a number of
individuals. . . To obviate every plea of necessity, and to
discharge the duties they owe to humanity, the board have erected
buildings for the reception and accommodation of the indigent,
at Bellevue place, where they will be supplied with provisions by
the Commissioners of the Alms-House. Such as are able to
remove without assistance, are enjoined to go into the country, and
not into the healthy parts of the city. . . All persons who do not
comply forthwith, with this advice of the board, to remove from
the above described part of the city, which is deemed the principal
seat of the disease, and which does not contain more than 35 acres,
will be considered guilty of a wanton exposure of their lives, and
will justify the board in resorting to compulsory measures."—
Hardie, Account of the Malignant Fever which prevailed in the City
of N. Y. during the Autumn of 1805, 95-96. About 150 men, women,
and children were taken care of in the buildings at Bellevue gate.

"Ibid., 96.

The death of John Hyde, proprietor of the Tontine Coffee
House, following that of his wife, closes this hotel.—N. Y. Com.
Adv., S 7, 9, 14, 1805. See, further, N 12.

During the sickly season, Jacob Lorillard advertises that he
sells hides and leather at his tan-yard, corner of Magazine and

Oct. 18.

Petrus Stuyvesant dies at his home in the Bowery.—Com. Adv,
O 7, 1805.

John S. Hunn, the street commissioner, receives $767.31 from
the treasurer of the board of health in payment of an account
"for Disbursements and Accounts assumed for erecting Buildings
for the Accommodation of the Poor, at Bellevue Gate."—From
the original receipted bill, in metal file No. 26, city clerk's record-room.

Jacob De la Montagne, treasurer of the board of health, pays
another bill of $1,674.99, on Acct. of the Asylum at Bellevue gate.—"Ibid. Other hills for the same object are preserved in
the same file.

John Jay writes to John Murray, Jr. about the "African free
school" in New York City. He says: "It is in my opinion a char-a-
table and useful institution, and well entitled to encouragement
and support from your account of its present embarrassments.
I am induced to think that, in order to its being and remaining
on a respectable and permanent footing, some vigorous and well
devised measures should be taken to obtain adequate and durable
funds. The uncertain donations occasionally solicited and ex-
pected from charitable but scattered and unconnected individuals
will probably be always incompetent, and must obviously be too
precious to afford ground for reasonably calculating the prudence
and extent of expenditure."—From the existing bills, it would
doubtless be paid; indeed, they cannot be paid too soon, and it is desirable that new ones be not
contracted . . .

"Be pleased to inform me whether any particular attention is
paid by the superintendents to the children after they have left it,
and whether it is part of the plan to endeavour to have them
bound out into trades or to service in decent families. To me it
appears important that they be not left entirely either to their
parents or to themselves, it being difficult to give them good
moral, manners, or habits in any other way than by placing them
under the care and direction of persons better qualified for those
purposes than their parents generally are."—Corres. and Pub.
Papers of John Jay, IV, 302-4.

Robert Sutcliff (see JI 25, 1804) returns to New York. He
writes: "As the yellow fever had for some time prevailed at
New York, I was desirous of being put on shore at Brooklyn, on Long
Island; but, the night being dark with wind and rain, I could not
sit upon the Captain of the ship. But I was not able to obtain a boat of any kind to take me over. I was therefore under
the necessity of going to New York, where all was silent and
solitary, and what used to be the busiest parts, were now without
an inhabitant to be seen.

"Having landed at Quince's wharf, I went along Water-street
to the Fly-market Wharf, and then down to meet with the people;
but here likewise all was silence and solitude. I then went through
the whole length of Fly-market, which had the appearance of
having been untenured for weeks past; the light of some lamps
shewing the boarded floor to be as clean as that of a parlour.
From the Fly-market, I crossed Pearl-street, into Maiden-lane,
and went on to Broad-way, to the City Hotel, a large spacious
inn; where I was the only guest. When I was here last, the house
was crowded with company; so much had this awful visitation
varied the scene in every part of this busy city. Some of its in-
habitants, with whom I had been well acquainted, had been sud-
denly taken away by the ravages of that dreadful disease.
I passed through Greenwich, a village to which the business of
New York, together with the banks and public offices, were
removed on account of the yellow fever. The bustling and confu-
sion occasioned thereby is not easily conceived. For the accommoda-
tion of the merchants, many temporary wooden buildings were
erected."—Sutcliff, Travels in some parts of N. Am. in the years
1804, 1805, & 1806 (Phila., 1812), 113-15.

In one of a series of letters to the press concerning the general
health of New York City, "A Householder" discusses on this date
the "natural situation, &c. of New York, which seems to make the alternations made in it by art." He says in part: "In the south western part of the island a hill or ridge of ground began where the new City Hall is now building, and extended to the place where fort George formerly stood, and which now is occupied by the govern-
ment house. From this ridge the descent was generally rather steep
and rugged on the right towards the North river, the former shore
of which was then beneath a high bank, and is now for a consider-
able distance occupied by Greenwich-street. Towards the south
and south-east the descent was somewhat more gradual, and the
distance longer to the East river. Several small streams took
their origin in the south eastern side of the ridge, and ran to the
East river, shaping the ground in their course into little valleys,
and leaving corresponding heights and ridges of ground between
them. Broad-street, Maiden-lane, Ferry-street, and Roosevelt-
street, are formed by the buildings which would be naturally
placed along the opposite sides of such creeks. Wall, Pine, John,
Beekman and the upper part of Pearl-streets, show the direction
of the high grounds between Pearl-street, which is less winding
than the natural shore of the East river, was a part of its distance
first formed by buildings on the upper side only facing the water,
and leaving a road between them and the shore. This road was
first directed as the convenience of travelling required, sometimes
passing over a point of land, as at Hanover square and Beekman-
street, and at others meeting from the shore to avoid a marsh as at
the site where Fly-market now stands, and which was a marsh or
salt meadow made by the mouth of the small creek coming
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The tide must have flowed up this creek to the foot of Liberty-street. Eastward of the upper part of Pearl-street, the ground suddenly sunk into a spacious level, a part of which was a swamp within the memory of living persons.

"On the north side of the hill first mentioned, the ground descends to the Collect which was a pond of many acres about equally distant from the two rivers. Its outlet, which is to the west, is in a low and extensive low grounds in the neighborhood of Mr. Linnard's. The head of this pond and of the creek that ran through Roosevelt-street, are separated only by a low barrier of earth which might easily be cut through, and thus unite the two rivers. The ground west of the Bowery, as far north as Bunker's Hill, descend[s] towards the Collect, which thus receives the surplus water of several hundred acres of land.

"This Collect is now filling up with earth and is to be sold and built upon.

"A part of the low end of Pearl-street and of some streets crossing it, all of Water, Front, and South-streets, are built where the water once flowed, on ground made by constructing wharves which have always been composed of logs, loose stones, and earth. The tract of land thus made, reckoning only from the Battery to the beginning of Cherry-street, may contain about ninety acres. Those docks next the shore were built first, and built without any expectation that others were to be extended beyond them. They were at first raised no higher than was then deemed necessary to defend them from being overflowed.

"The bulk of buildings, the operation of water which is known to penetrate thorough the decay of these docks and aid of time, that moulders all perishable substances, do, as I believe, gradually sink and press down all the ground thus made. The oldest sink first and most. Thus there is a perpetual tendency in all these grounds to assume a form descending inwards, that is, from the river and towards Pearl-street. The lower part of Pine-street afforded till lately an example to prove the justice of this remark.


"A Householder," continuing his discussion of the general health of the city, now takes up "the means in our power to remedy the bad qualities of the city air, and first of Canals." He says:

"The first measure I propose is that canals be opened in the following directions, viz:—One through the Fly-market, Maiden Lane, and Courtland-street, connecting two rivers: one thro' the Collect, and its outlet, and through Roosevelt-street, connecting the two rivers also; and one through Water-street to Peck-slip, or even to Corlear's Hook if necessary.

"From the present appearance we may conclude, that the vile formerly began near the foot of Liberty-street, and extended in oblique direction to the intervening squares, and would, if present, have extended to the hill of John-street; on the other hand it extended but little further west than Maiden-lane now runs; I have never been informed how far it reached in front to the water—the difference between a marsh and a wharf is not worth noticing.

"Thus the whole of Maiden-lane, from Liberty-street downwards and all Pearl street, from the Fly-market to Burling-slip (except a few houses on the upper side) are built upon a swamp.

"Maiden-lane is now itself a common sewer, or a receptacle of filth for a very extensive and crowded part of the city, reaching with few exceptions from John to Pine street, and from Broadway to the East river. It may be questioned whether this district is not more thickly inhabited than any other in the city of equal extent. Its neighbourhood has often been a place of which would that would make a sewer, and the system always will be unhealthy. I repeat, that the waters of the marsh are not drained, the filth on the surface of it is not washed away. It stagnates, ferments, putrids, and is finally decomposed upon the spot. If there is no poison in the exhalations which arise from this and from the marsh below, our ideas are all wrong, but when all the animals, the inhabitants, work, eat, sleep, and move in the midst of it.

"The canal I propose through Maiden-lane is obviously a remedy for all these evils. It will immediately receive the water and all substances it bears along, as it comes rapidly down the descending streets and sewers. It will afford an opportunity to drain every neighbouring cell and sinken place to a point as low as the tide-water will permit; and the drain will not be circuitous, but direct; there will be another place for the filth to be deposited as soon as it is filled."

"The Board of Health have the satisfaction to announce to their fellow-citizens, that, in their opinion, every reasonable cause of danger from malignant fever has ceased, and that they may return to their respective homes with every probability of perfect safety. The Board recommend, however, that precautionary measures be taken to ventilate their dwellings."—Harde, op. cit., 99.

"The common council orders "that the Society of Arts be permitted to deposit Pictures, Statues, and other Articles belonging to said society, in the Room lately occupied by Mr. Dela Coste, as (see F 16).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 87.

"A householder" would be writing to his friends and city public about the cleaning of the city. "The general idea of estimating beforehand the real expense of a great public work being undertaken by a public body. Some have imagined that after the most liberal estimate made by the architects it would approach probably to triple of fourfold the amount of their computation. Thus if the expense was estimated at 160,000 dollars (as I think I have heard that of the new City hall was) such persons have imagined that 450,000 or 640,000 might be assumed as giving some idea of the true amount. Such methods and all others that I have ever heard of are fallacious. Be the building a Palace, Cathedral, or a Capitol, it usually exhausts after some years the patience and finances of the King, Church or Republic that undertakes it. The obvious reason is that there is no limit to the fancy of architects or the claims of contractors, and that public bodies can exercise little control over the expenditure. Hence such buildings are either never finished, or are only resumed at long intervals when new men rise up, who have not before exhausted their strength against mountains of marble. The temples of Egypt that outdate all history were left unfinished. The greatest palaces of Europe are unfinished. There are Cathedrals that have been 600 years in building. The Capitol at Washington, and I believe that at Richmond, also are unfinished. Our City hall will long remain in the same situation. Like the buildings usually undertaken by public men or bodies it is an object far beyond our resources. If the State of Virginia has already employed twenty years upon her Capitol, and the power and resources of the United States have been able in twelve years to raise but one wing of theirs, when does the single City of New York expect to finish a work so much more disproportionate to its means than those buildings were to the resources of the nation and state that undertook them? Public buildings are the bottomless pit of finance."


"In still another letter to the press, "A Householder" states: I have left to describe in different words the leading feature (not the only one) in which the canals I propose differ in their effect from all others. It is this—a canal from the land to the river must in its whole course be higher than the tide water in order to give a sufficient descent. It must be for the most part of its length, much higher, unless it is intended to be always choked with filth. It can therefore drain no grounds so low as the river-march. A canal on the contrary from river to river is level; the floor is always below the ebb tide and therefore it may drain the grounds and cellars through its whole extent with the greatest possible descent to a point as low, as the rivers themselves; and may receive the wash of the adjoining streets with the same advantage. The application of this to the canal through the Collect is very remarkable. Of all the level and low grounds throughout, I believe there are none towards the east or north rivers which can be drained without it, or which cannot be perfectly drained with it. Let it be added that these grounds, if not made uninhabitable, will one day compose a very populous part of the city.

"There is no much to add on the...importance of the canal through Water-street. It is the exception of the fate of the whole city. On the made ground in front of Pearl-street there are usually contained perhaps 20,000 people, including those whose daily occupations bring them there from other parts of the town. If fever is epidemic, on that ground only, the evil is enough to break up the city—If contagious, its ravages will be the more extensive. If the canal through Water-street was open, the streets and drains of this vast mass of inhabitants might be regulated with an ample descent every way to the water. The
place would not be a deposit for filth of the rest of the town, and the inhabitants might with absolute certainty keep their streets clean, their drains and sewers pure and their grounds dry down to the level of tide water. This can be done in no other way. . .

"It has been shown from premises which cannot be greatly erroneous that the expense of such a canal as I propose through Maiden Lane & Courtland-street would be not more than $5,000 dollars for about half a mile. . ."—Repub. Watch Tower, N 6, 1805.

13 John Quincy, travelling from Massachusetts to Washington, D. C., stops in New York and records in his diary under this date: "Went with Dr. Hinsack to view his botanic garden and greenhouse. It is only the second year since its commencement, consequently the institution is but in an infant state. The greenhouse is twenty feet high and broad, sixty-three feet long. The whole number of acres destined for the establishment, twenty acres. His collection of shrubbery is magnificent; the time, numerous and various in species."—Life of Josiah Quincy, by his son, S. J.

Josiah Quincy, continuing his diary, writes: "Dined with Mr. Gracie, at his country-seat, about eight miles from New York. Gracie is a merchant of eminence. . . His seat is upon the East River, opposite the famous pass called Hell Gate. The scene is beautiful beyond description. A deep, broad, rapid stream glances with every arrow's reach by the shore, hurrying along every species of vessel which the extensive commerce of the country aflords. The water, broken by the rocks which lie in the midst of the current, presents a continual scene of turbulent waves, dashing, foaming, and spending their force upon the rocks. The various courses every vessel has to shape, in order to escape from the dangers of the pass, present a constant range of a novel and enchanting scene. The shores of Long Island, full of cultivated prospects, and interspersed with elegant country-seats, bound the distant view. The mansion-house is elegant, in the modern style, and the grounds laid out with taste in gardens."—Life of Josiah Quincy, by his son, S. J., 1825.

14 The common council refers to a committee a petition from the inhabitants of Detroit "respecting Donations to relieve the sufferers of their Town, which was consumed by fire."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 91.

Clifford after John Hyde's death on Sept. 14 (9 v.), the Ton- tine Coffee House was to be reopened on this day by Thos. Vaughan. His notice adds: "The ordinary table d'hôte as usual, at half past 2 o'clock."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., N 5, 1805. See, further, My 1, 1805.

15 John Pintard, city inspector, in a report to the board of health concerning the cases treated at Bellevue during the fever epidemic, says: "The Buildings called Hospitals erected at Bellevue appear to have been set upon the spur of the occasion, and on the presumption that the fever would never recur again. Fatal experience has proved otherwise, and points to the conclusion that we may expect arrivals were evidently depressed by the surrounding scenes of malady, and the groans and shrieks of unnerved and dying subjects. The senses were evidently offended, and the atmosphere rendered impure in consequence of the wards being so overcrowded. More extensive accommodation is absolutely necessary against another season. . ."

16 To render this establishment . . . extensively useful, and to relieve such persons as may be in circumstances to pay for comfortable accommodation, a Pay Hospital with suitable distinct apartments might be advantageously erected. . .

"Perhaps in regarding the proposed improvements at Bellevue Hospital, it might be of moment to consider whether a change of the establishment to some other ground, appertaining to the Corporation, would not be eligible. The site at Bellevue might in all probability, be sold for a sum adequate to very extensive improvements."—Hardie, op. cit., 112-17. See N 13.

17 The board of health issues an address to the public reviewing its activities during the late epidemic. The announcement states that 600 cases of fever were reported to the board, and 262 deaths oc- curred. Of the 64 patients sent to the Marine Hospital, 28 died; and of the 149 taken care of at Bellevue, 52 died.—Hardie, op. cit., 100.

18 Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Russia and Austria at Austerlitz.—Sloane, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, II: 385 et seq.

The common council passes an ordinance for the appointment of a board of health. The mayor, recorder, commissioners of the health office, city inspector, and five aldermen are appointed to constitute such board.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 107.

The treasurer lays before the trustees a schedule of the real and personal property of Columbia College. The real property consists of the grant made by Trinity Church on May 13, 1755 (g. v.), and the water lots granted by the city on Aug. 16, 1770 (g. v.). The personal property is in bonds.—Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1754- 1804), 84-85.

The common council approves a petition to congress asking that the port and harbour of New York be placed "in a State of proper and sufficient defence," and orders that it be transmitted.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 108, 112. Though the memorial is not printed in the minutes, it is probably the one which is among the De Witt Clinton papers in Columbia Univ. Library. This is dated merely 1805, and read on Oct. 26. "It is well known that we can be approached by hostile vessels in two ways—that frigates of force can proceed thro' the sound totally uninterrupted by any fortifications—that ships of the line can, by the way of Sandy Hook, and with a favorable wind, arrive here in a few hours from the ocean—and that there is nothing to oppose their progress but a few works on Governor's and Ellis Island which are too insignificant to serve for the defense of this entrance. The means to prevent the advances of any enemy . . .

"It is equally well known that this City in relation to the internal and external commerce & the revenues of the Country is very important to the Union—and that it is in a Situation the most defensible of any must be universally acknowledged. . ."

At the beginning of the revolutionary war this place was among the first attacked by the enemy and it is highly probable that on the commencement of hostilities with a maritime power, the first blow will be aimed at it. Invited by its proximity to the ocean—by its unprotected Situation—by its extensive commerce & great wealth—and by the distressing consequences which would result to the revenue & general prosperity of the Country, an enemy would have every inducement to make it the earliest and principal object of attack."—De Witt Clinton Letter-Books (MS.), II: 225-26.

The petition was read in congress on Dec. 29 and referred.—Annals of Cong., 9th cong., 1st sess., 302. See also Mr 15, 1806.

The common council lays out streets in the section near the two-mile stone, encompassed by Broadway, Art St., The Bowery, and Bleecker St., according to a plan proposed by David Jones. Jones St. and Bond St. are the new streets introduced here into the city plan. An, that part of the Common land by the street called Mulberry (or Catherine Street) is continued "to Art Street and parallel to Broadway." The direction of Bleecker St. is altered to "run from the Bowery more northerly until it comes out in Broadway at a point opposite to the Mouth of David Street," whereby "there will be an almost a straight communication from the East River to the State Prison." Another street 50 or 60 ft. wide, is to be opened from Broadway to the Bowery between Bleecker and Prince Sts. (This later became Houston St.)—M. C. G. (1784- 1831), IV: 113-14. For the opening of Houston St., see L. M. R. K., III: 1006, under "North St."

This day is set aside by the clergy and common council of the city as a day of thanksgiving for "the late dispensation of Divine Providence towards this City."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 109. See Dec. 25.

The Phoenix Coffee House, on the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts. (see Ap 18), is nearly completed, and will soon be opened. "We believe no pains or expense has been spared in raising this magnificent five story building, and rendering it replete with every ornament and convenience. From Mr. Bardin's long established reputation as a landlord, we have every reason to believe the Phoenix Coffee House will become the resort of men of pleasure, of the Merchants and strangers of distinction."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., D 20, 1805. See 1821.

The members of the New England Society (see My 6) residing in New York celebrate the 18th anniversary of the landing of their forefathers at Plymouth, Mass.—Daily Adv., D 24, 1805.
The common council consisted of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen. The mayor appointed the city marshals, and granted licenses to cartmen, porters, pawnbrokers, and liquor-sellers. He was presiding officer of the court of sessions.

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On July 28, Le Maire was authorized to employ "an additional Apprentice."—Ibid., IV: 254.

On Aug. 7, McComb noted that Mayor Clinton, asked to see the plans; "it was the first time I ever heard that he expressed a wish to know what was going on, or what kind of a building it was to be."—McComb's Diary. On Nov. 28, Jas. Fairlie, chairman of the building committee (appointed Dec. 5, 1805), reported to the committee the formal statement of the condition of the city hall contract in its then state of progress.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 197-4. On Dec. 15, McComb stated that a new building committee was appointed, consisting of Van Zandt (chairman), Selah Strong, Miller, Toribert, LeRoy, Mott, and Morris.—Ibid.

During 1806, the board issued warrants in favour of the building committees, as follows: Ja 20, $5,000; F 20, $5,000; Mr 17, $1,500; Ja 16, $5,000; Fe 17, $5,000; O 10, $1,000; O 27, $1,000; D 8, $1,000; D 15, $5,000; total, $28,400.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 128, 143, 164, 184, 232, 243, 253, 264, 279, 284, 286, 314, 320.

In this year, Thomas Sully, of Richmond, came to New York to continue his career as a painter. For an account of his later work, see Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), II: 234-5.

John Trumbull informs Alderman Van Zandt that he "has finished portraits of Mr. Duane, & Mr. E. Livingston which compleats the Commission with which he was charged on the part of the Corporation." He requests "an Order on the City Treasurer for the Amount, say Two Hundred Dollars."—W. Y. Van Zandt Papers (M.S.). Trumbull was paid $200 on Jan. 6.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 123.

About 1,300 Catholics of New York City address a petition to the legislature stating that "the form of oath prescribed to be taken previously on entering on any office, civil or military, in this State, by subjecting them to a religious test, to which their consciences are opposed, operates on them as an absolute disqualification." They ask that "the omission of the law" be repealed.—Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 37-39. The petition was granted by the passage, on Feb. 6, of "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act concerning oaths.'"—Laws of N. T. (1806), chap. 3.

The common council orders "that the Lamp Committee be directed to try the Experiment of reflecting Lamps suspended in the middle of Streets, and also to examine the practicality of lighting the City by Furnaces."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 122. See Ap 21.

The common council orders "that the Mayor be authorized to cloathe and pay the expenses of certain Southern Indians now in this City and to defray the expense of their passage home."—M. C. C. (1805), IV: 124. On Jan. 27, the board voted a gift of $30 for them.—Ibid., IV: 131.

The common council appoints a committee "to draft and report a petition to the Legislature to raise the sum of $500,000 by a lottery or lotteries to defray the extraordinary expenses of this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 125. Their draft of such petition was adopted on Jan. 20, and the board ordered that it be transmitted under seal.—Ibid., IV: 126. On Feb. 17, the legislature passed an act enabling New York City "to raise monies by tax."—Laws of N. T. (1806), chap. 15.

The committee of the board of health, recommends:

1. That the introduction of a copious supply of pure and wholesome water as well for domestic use, as for the purpose of sprinkling the streets and cleansing the kennels, during the summer season, is essentially necessary. . . . The experience of all old and large cities proves, that water procured from any source within their limits, or in their neighbourhood, is impure and unwholesome . . . All schemes therefore, for procuring potable and culinary water from any source within the city, or in the neighborhood, ought to be rejected, and some arrangement devised as soon as possible, for whatever expense, to bring it in sufficient quantity, and of the greatest purity, from some river or stream, that arises at a distance . . .

2. That common sewers ought to be constructed in such streets of this city as are of sufficient descent to the river, in order to drain cellars and low grounds, and to discharge kitchen and backwater under ground as much as possible . . .

3. That the line of wharves along our shores ought to be faced with solid stone masonry, constructed in such manner as to be impervious to water . . .

4. That the interment of dead bodies within the city ought to be prohibited . . .

5. That the planting of trees and other healthy vegetables ought to be encouraged . . .

6. That a scientific and skilful engineer should be employed to assist in precipitation and executing the several objects embraced in this report . . .

7. That all cellars subject to the influence of tides or backwater, should be filled up level with the streets, and that all lots should be regulated in such manner as to discharge the water freely into the streets . . .

8. And whereas various houses, in different parts of the city, have on the roof the remains of every malignant fever, proved to be the principal seats of disease, and the graves of their tenants, the committee suggest the propriety of prohibiting the same to be let or occupied as dwelling houses, that they be converted into warehouses, and that any injury sustained by the proprietors be defrayed by the public . . .

9. That no further encroachment be made into Hudson river . . .

10. That more extensive accommodations ought to be provided at Bellevue Hospital for the reception of sick patients; and that a pay hospital be erected for the accommodation of such persons whose circumstances do not afford the expense . . .

The committee also recommends more stringent quarantine measures.—Miller, Report on The Malignant Disease which prevailed in the City of N.Y. in the Autumn of 1805, 89-96.

The Committee appointed by the Society of Cincinnati, for erecting a Statue of the late General Washington, in this city [see D 15, 1802], have received proposals from a celebrated artist in Europe, for executing the work, in such a manner, which they believe will be acceptable to the subscribers. But they have postponed a definite arrangement, until they have collected sufficient funds to justify their entering into a positive contract for the purpose. They, therefore, earnestly request that the money already subscribed [see D 15, 1802] and unpaid may be immediately paid to the Branch Bank; and further subscriptions are solicited to enable them to meet the necessary expenses.

The proposed Statue will not only be a monument of veneration for that great and good man, but will also be highly ornamental to this opulent city.—N. T. Com. Adv., Ja 20, 1806; N. Y. H. S. Quarterly Bull., July, 1821. See Ja 27.

The common council resolves "that it is highly important that a correct Survey and map be made of the Island of New York, including all the streets and avenues, and all the buildings, both those called the Corporation property, and also the heighta, valleys, roads, and wharves." The resolution is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 128. See F 3, Je 2 and 30, O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 3, 1807.

We are happy to learn that arrangements are making, for erecting in the city of New York, a statue of Washington [see 110]. This most laudable undertaking, has suffered a temporary suspension, but is now revived . . . The corporation of the city have assigned a conspicuous place in the Park . . . One of the most eminent artists of the age has been consulted, and nothing is now wanting to the completion of the enterprise, but an adequate subscription . . ."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ja 27, 1806. This attempt, like the first (see D 15, 1802), failed. The matter was suggested again in 1811 (p. 69, D 7).

The committee of the U. S. senate to which was referred the memorial of the New York merchants (see D 26, 1802) makes a report on that part of the memorial which refers to the "defenceless situation of the port of New York." The report states in part: "Early in the history of North America, the harbor of New York was discovered by the Dutch to be a convenient place of resort for ships. Subsequent experience has proved the judgment of the Hollanders to have been good. The place where the North river forms a junction with Long Island Sound, is as well, if not better, adapted to navigation and trade, than any which the Atlantic coast affords.

The city, at the head of the harbor, is about twenty seven miles from the ocean. The ebb and flow of the tide is about six
1806 foot. The saltness of the water is not much inferior to that of the neighboring sea.

. . . Governor's Island has been already much improved by military works, and is the spot on which Fort Jay, and the principal other fortifications, have been erected. Bedlow Island, though very small has also been considered proper for defensive operations, and in some degree prepared to annoy an enemy. On Monday, May 16, where the city of New York stands, there was once a fort and battery. These have been demolished of late years, under a conviction of their unfitness, as have likewise some more recent breast-works and parapets, which though constructed but eight or nine years ago, were, within a twelvemonth, destroyed by the people who made them.

To the saltness, depth, and swiftness of the current, is to be ascribed the appearance of the harbor of New York during the winter. In 1780, its surface was covered by a thick, strong, covering of ice. The like has never happened since . . . and it is remarkable, that, while the Delaware, Patapsco, and Potomac, are frozen, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Alexandria, are secured, thereby from the fleets of the invader, the bay of New York, though situated further to the northward, possesses, commonly, no such protection, but is accessible from the ocean with but trifling impediment. . . . The committee further proves the insecurity of New York by reviewing the ease with which it was captured by the Dutch in 1673 and by the British in 1776. In consideration of all these facts it commends a moderate appropriation for "further military improvements on the sites already purchased, and the State purchased and surrendered; in full confidence at the same time, that a due proportion of the heavy artillery, armed ships, and gun-boats of the nation, will be stationed at the harbor of New York." The report is ordered "to lie for consideration."—Annals of Cong., 9th cong., 1st sess., 76–78. See also N. Y. Com. Adu. F, 1, 1806. For the action of congress, see Ap 21.

On June 3rd, the committee to the legislature at the opening of the session, says: "Application was made to the legislature at their last session, by a gentleman of the city of New-York, for aid in the support of a Botanic Garden [see Mr 6, 1805] which he had recently established. At the request of some of the members, I, in the course of last summer, paid it two visits, and am satisfied with the plan and arrangement, that I cannot but believe, if not permitted to languish, it will be productive of great general utility. The objects of the proprietor are, a collection of the indigenous, and the introduction of exotic plants, shrubs, &c. and by an intercourse with similar establishments, which are arising in the eastern and southern states, to insure the useful and ornamental products of southern to, and of northern to, this country; which article of science requires a collection of one hundred and fifty different kinds. A portion of the ground is allotted to agricultural experiments, which cannot but be beneficial to an agricultural people. . . . a country young as ours, the experimental sciences cannot be expected to arrive at any degree of excellence without the patronage and bounty of government; for individual fortune is not adequate to the task."—Senate Jour., 29th sess., 8. A bill was passed in the senate for giving Dr. Hosack an annual allowance to help him defray the expenses of the garden, but it was killed in the assembly.—Ibid., 29th sess., 11, 21, 35, 40, 41; Assemb. Jour., 29th sess., 102, 104 et seq.

Dyde's London Hotel. Facing the Park, near the Theatre is advertised and healthful situation on Feb. 1. It "will be conducted in the true Old English Style, the principles of which are clarity, cleanliness, comfort and good cheer. . . . A Public Dinner will be set on Table every day precisely a quarter before 5 o'clock—A Supper at half past 9. . . . This house has an elegant hall room, that will accommodate about one hundred and twenty persons. . . . It stands unequally by any other in the city, for its pleasant situation and the efficacy of the large windows. . . . On April 10, Dyde published a priced menu. The hotel "stands on high ground, is itself a lofty building, and from facing the Park, enjoys every advantage of ventilation, coolness and pure air." This notice gives the address as "Park Street" (the later Park Row).—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ap 10, 1806. See, further, My 10.

Feb. 1

The bridge over the Delaware at Trenton is formally opened, and passage between Philadelphia and New York can now be made by stage all the way, instead of by stage and boat.—Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Phila., I: 524.

The "Miranda Expedition" puts to sea on the armed trader "Leander," which, after being laden at New York with war materials, and by deception passing the customs official; and after dropping down to Staten Island, where she received Gen. Francisco de Miranda and troops on board, proceeded towards South America. The object of the expedition was to free Caracas from Spanish oppression. In due time the vessel arrived at Jacmel, and was joined by two others. These two were attacked and captured by the Spanish, but the "Leander" escaped with Miranda. Some of the men of this expedition were recruited at New York "for service in the United States," to form a cavalry company by the name of "President's Guards," whose duty was to guard the president while traveling, and to guard New Orleans. Sixty prisoners, captured by the Spanish were tried for piracy, and their officers executed. Efforts were made by those imprisoned to secure the interposition of the government of the United States for their parole.—De Voe, Market Book, 215–16. Other particulars of this abortive enterprise were disclosed in the trials of Col. Wm. Smith and Samuel G. Ogden, of New York.—Am. Citizen, Jl 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, and Ag 1, 1806. Some of the earlier history of Miranda was related by Thomas Paine.—Ibid., Mr 29, 1806. The names of those deluded by Miranda were published in the N. Y. Ev. Post, F 20, 1808. See also Trials of Wm. S. Smith & Samuel G. Ogden, for misdemeanors had in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the N.Y. District in July, 1806 (N. Y., 1809), by B. and M. Sherman, A General Account of Miranda's Expedition (N. Y., 1808).

The committee on the proposed survey and map of Manhattan Island (see Ja 20) reports the draught of an act for the appointment of commissioners "to regulate and lay out Streets in this City beyond certain limits." The bill was referred to a new committee.—M. G. C. (1784–1813), IV: 133–34. See, further, Ja 2.

The legislature passes an act to incorporate "the Trustees of the Marine Hospital, called the Sailor's Snug Harbor, in the City of New-York" (see Je 1, 1807).—Laws of N. Y. (1806), chap. 4.

The common council pays Thomas Burling $2,575, "for ground taken to continue Broadway."—M. G. C. (1784–1813), IV: 139.

The common council appoints a committee to examine and report on the present state of the Collect.—M. G. C. (1784–1813), IV: 138.

Joseph Tyler (see D 22, 1801) advertises for sale the 8-years' unexpired lease of the place he occupies, now called "Washington Gardens," containing nearly two acres of ground, with stables, green houses, etc., which, he says, is a "well known and profitable stand for business."—Am. Cit., F 11, 1806. Soon after, he resigned the place to the Ev. Post, My 12.

The comptroller, Benj. Romaine, presents to the common council the following facts and observations on the subject of water-rights: "By the charter, the corporation hold the land in fee, from high to low water mark around the whole island, and from high to low water mark on Nassau Island from the East side of the Wallabout, to the West side of Red Hook;—They also hold by the same charter the fee right of 400 feet into the water, beyond low water mark, from a certain point beginning at Bestaver's Killitee (or creek) on the North river, from thence around the point of the Battery up the East river to a point considerably above Willet's dock. It has been the general custom of the Board to grant their soil under the water to individuals who held the marginal uplands. Previous to this, all the water rights were thought of little, and in many situations of no value, in consequence of the cheapness of the land already formed by nature, compared with the expense of docking into the river. . . . It is however daily increasing in value. . . . A recent sale of lands at public auction by the corporation of Trinity Church near the State Prison, proves the correctness of the former observation. Eighty acres of land on the river (some a very short distance from Greenwich-street to high water mark) were sold for $7,500 each on an average $2,211 each.—And I am informed that the purchaser was induced to give this price, because, by getting the water grant from the corporation of New York, he could make 88 lots—at, by no means an adequate price, paid for the upland. . . . The first grant was given in the year 1716, reserving a quit rent of 15, 6d per foot in front, on the river. Other grants have been given on the
North river, from the Battery to Chamber street from high to Feb. low water mark, and from thence 200 feet into the river; the rents reserved on these grants are from three-pence to one shilling per foot. These grants were all made previous to the year 1765, excepting one, which was made to the Episcopal Church in 1773. . . . The Corporation of the Trinity Church have obtained a promise of a grant, for all the soil under the water, lying between Church street and Wall-street, on the North river. The late Frederick Rhinelander procured the promise from the Corporation of Trinity Church of this water, and also a promise from the Corporation of New-York of the same, for 42 years without any quit rent at all: after this time to pay a quit of one shilling per foot forever after; only for obligating himself to keep Greenwich-street or road, passable for carriages of pleasure and burthens to a certain distance.

The common council pays Jos. F. Mangin $24 "for a Suit of colours."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), IV: 143.

The common council appoints assessors to assess the expense of opening Broadway in continuation above Art Street."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 144.

It refers to the alderman and assistant of the Eighth Ward, a report of the street commissioner "relative to the laying out Streets in the upper part of Broadway."—Ibid., IV: 145.

The common council orders the purchase of "the improvements of Mr. Smith at Horns hooks ferry . . ., the buildings and improvements at $750 and the Scows and boats at $250."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 145.

The common council orders that Mr. Varick St. be opened from Brannon (Spring) to Rudy Van Dam St.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 145.

The common council passes a resolution to instruct the superintendent of repairs, under the direction of the alderman and assistant of the First Ward, to "cause the Battery to be manured and to provide Lombardy Poplars to replace such trees as may be deficient, and to cause the trees now on the same to be trimmed in such a manner as may benefit them."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 148.

The common council orders that the lamp committee "cause an experiment to be made by putting reflectors in such number of small Lamps as they may think proper."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 148.

The common council having appointed a committee "to aid the Street Commissioner in projecting two streets on the west side of Broadway between Art and Bleeker Street," makes the recommendation which the board confirms "that a street be run from Broadway to Bastaven Killitie . . . opposite the South lines of Jones Street, to be called Amity Street, in lieu of Amity Street which lay diagonal to the South of it and which they recommend to be shut up."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 149, 162.

The common council resolves that Whitman, Walker, and Sugar Leaf (Franklin) Sts. "be run straight from Church Street to Elm Street and be respectively fifty feet in breadth and that Elm Street be continued straight from Leonard Street to Pitt Street and be of the breadth of Sixty feet."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 149.

The common council refutes to compensate Peter Schermher- horn for damages which he alleges he sustained by the filling in of the Collect.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 150-51.

The board also passes ordinances "to compel Mr Lynch, Mar. the representatives of Edward Livingston and others to fill in their ground adjoining the Collect."—Ibid., VI: 151.

On report of the street commissioner, the common council orders that "precepts issue" for opening Orchard, North, Arundel, and Stanton Sts.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 151.

The comptroller reports to the common council that "the house at the Corner of Wall & Broad Streets" was "sold" at auction on March 1,—that is, was leased for five years, at $250 a year, the lessee to keep the property in repair and pay all taxes and assessments.—From the original report (MS.) in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room. This was the old watch-house, at the south-east corner.—L. M. R. K., III: 975.

On report of the common council, "to regulate the measure of Coals," by making the city's standard the same as that used by the U. S. government at the custom-house.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 153.

The common council appropriates $20,000 "towards the expenses of building the New City Hall, for a year" beginning on this day, and resolves that this shall include "all debts and contracts incurred by reason of the said building."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 153. This appropriation appears to have been increased, on March 17, to $22,250. For other facts relating to the construction of the city hall, see items under several dates in 1800 to 1803 inclusive, and at the beginning of each year thereafter.

The common council appoints a committee to entertain the Orage Indians.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 154.

The common council passes an ordinance "to confer with a Committee of the Merchants relative to petitioning for fortifying the port and Harbour of this City." The board also agrees to the draft of a memorial to congress and to the legislature to fortify the harbour.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 157. See also D 16, 1805.

The common council determines that the city's lots at "Enkle- bord and on the Bloomingdale Road shall be sold "in perpetuity subject to an annual rent of twenty bushels of good Merchandable Winter Wheat on each Lot."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 159-60.

The legislature passes an act for the "better and more permanent Support of the Hospital in the City of New-York," which provides: First—that the treasurer pay to the society of the hospital an annual sum of $12,500 until the year 1857; 2nd—that the act passed on March 2, 1805 (p. 6), be repealed; 3rd—that the governors of the hospital make an annual report of the state of that institution to the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1805), chap. 54.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts is incorporated. 1779—Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Phila., I: 521.

The common council orders that "the Building in the Alma house yard for which was another contract for encryptors engaged at the New City Hall, may be used by the Military Companies for a Drill room."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 162.

The common council resolves that "the Bloomingdale Road from its junction with the Albany Post road to Stefluben Street be of the Width of 80 feet and that the same be made as straight as the circumstances will admit by taking in and leaving out parts of the present Road . . ."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 164.

The common council refers to the committee of finance a report from the attorney regarding the opening of Canal St.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 165.

The common council authorizes the mayor "to purchase the Government house and grounds thereunto appertaining in fee simple absolute provided that the same can be procured without any condition in relation to its tenure."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 165. See J S 16, 1807.

The foundation-stone of Grace Church, on Broadway, at the south-west corner of Rector St., is laid.—From inscription on the original stone, preserved in the present Grace Church; N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Mr 19, 1806. The church was consecrated on Dec. 21, 1808 (p. 2). See also descript. of Pl. 102, III: 598. Not all the citizens resolved that Whitman, Walker, and Sugar Leaf (Franklin) Sts. were "run straight from Church Street to Elm Street and be respectively fifty feet in breadth and that Elm Street be continued straight from Leonard Street to Pitt Street and be of the breadth of Sixty feet."—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 149.

The common council refutes to compensate Peter Schermher- horn for damages which he alleges he sustained by the filling in of the Collect.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 150-51.
The common council resolves "that it be particularly recommended to the inhabitants of the Bowery Line, and all others residing in Streets not less than 40 feet in Width to plant trees in front of their respective houses and lots, not more than twelve feet apart . . ."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 175; Am. Cit., Ap 9, 1806.

The common council orders that a new fire-engine house be erected on the ground of the Old Dutch Church in Liberty Street,—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 176.

"The death of Maj.-Gen. Horatio Gates occurs. His funeral is to be held on April 11 from No. 59 Broadway.—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ap 10, 1806. He was 78 years of age. For sketch of his life, see Merit, Adv., Ap 11 and 17, 1806.

The common council appropriates $600 for the erection of a cup-house.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 178. See also Ibid., IV: 211, 240.

The common council appoints a committee to direct the work of running out and marking "the line of partition as settled by the Commissioners of 1774 between New York and Harlem.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 178. In its report, on April 21, the committee described landmarks encountered in making a survey, following the course marked by the commissioners, and recommended "that at least four square stones be set in this line and noted as the division line by writing the words New York on one side & the word Harlem on the other." Confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 187–88.

Congress appropriates $15,000 for fortifying the harbours of the United States and $150,000 for building gun-boats.—Laws of U. S., 9th cong., ch. 47; Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 876.

The common council refers to a committee an application of John Hills, which states "he is in possession of a military plan to prevent this City from attack."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 181. This may have been the same John Hills who drew a map in 1785 from surveys made in 1782, which plan is now deposited in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. "It was reproduced in the Man. Com. Coun. for 1848 and 1857.

The common council changes the name of Bullock St., in the Seventh Ward, to Broome St. after the Lieutenant-governor.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 183–84.

The common council orders that an account of the Manhattan Co. for water furnished to the city "be referred to arbitration;" that John Macom (McComb) be appointed arbitrator on behalf of the board, and "that the arbitrators be authorized to appoint an umpire."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 181. The comptroller reports that there is enough money in the treasury to "discharge 60,000 of the debt due the Manhattan Company," with interest, and the board orders payment.—Ibid., IV: 182.

The common council refers to a committee an account presented by the comptroller for filling in the Collect.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 183.

"The Theatre in this city has been purchased by Messrs. John K. Beckman and John Jacob Astor, for the sum of 50,000 dollars. These gentlemen intend to enlarge the audience-part of the house and finish the building in a handsome manner. Mr. [Thomas] Cooper is engaged as manager."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ap 23, 1806. See Ap 28, 1807.

The British ship "Leander" (of 60 guns) fires upon the American sloop "Richard" a quarter of a mile off Sandy Hook, killing "Capt. Pearce," the brother of the master of the sloop.—Adv., Ap 26 and 28, 1806; N. Y. Spectator, My 3, 1806. With the "Leander" were the "Cumbrian" (38 guns) and "Driver," "bringing to and overhauling every vessel which passed."—Boston Gaz., My 1, 1806.

"As soon as the death of Mr. Peirce [sic] was known, volunteers chartered and went on board a pilot boat, and brought back the vessel that was on her way with the provisions for the ships of war, and sent the provisions to the Poor-house amidst the buzzas of all classes. Other gentlemen armed themselves in the afternoon and sailed in the Patriot Pilot Boat, in pursuit of the vessels that have been captured, and ordered for Halifax. The fullest meeting ever known in this city, at the Tontine Coffee-House, have expressed their opinion on this occasion in the most spirited manner."

"The Resolutions, voted at this meeting, are the following—Resolved, That the citizens of the United States are of right,
and according to the constitution and laws of the land entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; that it is the primary and most important duty of government to defend, preserve, and protect the same.

Resolved, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintenance of national rights.

Resolved, That the repeated attacks and insults committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors, merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

Resolved, That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and disarms its naval force, instead of encouraging and preserving it for the defence of our ports and common property, endangers the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

Resolved, That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of government, and that an Administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

Resolved, That the body of Merchants who foresee the impending danger, and petitioned Congress and the State Legislature to afford protection to this city and its lawful commerce, have merited the approbation of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the Memorials of the Merchants and Citizens to Congress, have been neglected, and that we perceived on the part of this house of the Senators from New York, where such exertions and zeal as were expected of them to engage the interest and influence of the State Legislature with Congress for the protection of our defenseless city.

Resolved, That so long as the British ships of war which have assumed a station at the entrance of this port are suffered to remain there, it is earnestly recommended that no supplies, provisions, or succours of any kind, should be afforded them from our markets, nor any intercourse held with them in any shape whatever, and that our pilot-boats should abstain from visiting them.

Resolved, That the murder of John Pearce, one of our fellow-citizens by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbour, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and extend our condolences to the ship in the harbour to display the customary signs of mourning.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the conduct of those persons who intercepted the supplies which were sent from this city to those vessels who now blockade our harbour, and who have murdered our fellow-citizen, John Pearce.—From N. Y. news in ibid., My 1, 1806. See also memoranda from the diary of John Piatt, regarding the Pearce (or Pierce) case, in Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 620-24. See, further, Ap 26.

The mayor lays before the common council affidavits “respecting the atrocious conduct of the British, in murdering John Pierce [see Ap 24] one of our fellow Citizens, while on board the Sloop Richard one of our Coasting Vessels, near Sandy Hook, and also in violating the jurisdictional Rights of the United States.” The board resolves that Pierce “be interred with the assent of his relations at the public expense on Monday next at 12 O’Clock;” also that it “will attend the funeral in a body;” “that all the Captains of American Vessels in the harbor be requested to hoist their colors half mast on that day;” and “that our fellow Citizens generally be invited to unite with us in this melancholy occasion.”

The board resolves that the mayor “be directed” to “obtain such further information as may be practicable respecting illegal Captures, impressments and detentions off our port by the said Ship and to transmit the same to the national executive in full confidence that proper measures will be adopted for the vindication of our national honour and interest.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 185. See Ap 28. The funeral expenses, paid on May 12, were $41,83—1 Ibid., IV: 105.

The common council agrees to the draft of a memorial to be sent to the president, “praying that a naval force to consist of three or more frigates may be immediately sent to the protection of our port and harbour.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 186.

J. & J. C. Delacroix announce that “Vauxhall Garden, in the Borough” (see Ja 59, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, JH 4, and Ap 8, 1805) is now open for the season; admits two shillings, to each, entitles the purchaser to its value in any refreshments.” “A Summer Theatre is erecting here which will be opened in July.—N. T. Ev. Post, My 2, 1806; L. M. K. K., III: 981; Brown, Hist. of the N. T. Stage, I: 171; M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 184.

The common council resolves “that an entire new road to be called Hudson Avenue be laid out and Opened from Bank Street at Greenwich, 80 ft. wide, along a route defined in the resolution, and extending northward until it intersects the Cross Road commonly called Harrisen Road and that it be continued . . . until it comes into the old Bloomingdale road;” also “that the cross Road Aforesaid be opened to the North River.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 197. This “entire new road” never was made. Evidently “Hudson Avenue” was the same as Hudson Street, which is an 80 foot street. For history of this street see L. M. K. K., III: 1002-3. When the Commissioner’s Plan went into effect, and after Hudson St. was extended as far as Ninth Ave., that avenue became its logical continuation. Apropos of Hudson St., the opening and benefit and damage maps of that important thoroughfare are not now to be found; on that account, the survey department of the city has been often at a loss for needed data in preparing titles on Hudson St.

Harsen’s Road never was extended to the North River. It reached the Bloomingdale Road between 71st and 72d Sts. The cutting through of the numbered streets as proposed by the Commissioners’ Plan superseded all such earlier plans.

Two dromedaries from Arabia, “the first of the species ever imported into this country,” are exhibited in Chatham St. near the arsenal.—N. T. Ev. Post, My 8, 1806.

Ja Mayor De Witt Clinton has occupied “the Public Pew” in the Wall St. (Presbyterian) Church; since May, 1806, without charge for rent; a yearly rental of $40 now is determined upon.—Proc. of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II.

Mount Pitt, which is about “a mile and a half from the Park, and stands at the east end of Grand-street, which leads from the Bowery, overlooking the Belvidere House, commanding a fine view of the Narrows, Hellgate Sound, and Wharfs of New York; is opened in a new style, for the reception of company.”—Com. Adv., My 10; N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 12; Spectator, My 14, 1806.

The advertisements of “Mount Pitt” (also called “Ranelagh Gardens”) show that this resort and Dyde’s Hotel are in some way associated. Whetford (or Wheatcroft) says that his boarders will have “the advantage of dining at Dyde’s Hotel, in the Park [see Ja 26] if they wish,” while the ad. of Dyde’s Hotel, which began to appear in the issue of June 23, states that its dining-room had “a full view of the Park,” and that a balloon will ascend “from Ranelagh Gardens, late Mount Pitt, on Saturday next, the 28th inst. at 6 o’clock in the afternoon. . . .”—N. T. Ev. Post, Je 23, 1806. For Mount Pitt, see also My 2, 1807.

The Trustees of the Society for establishing a Free School in the city of New-York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to, or are not provided for by any religious Society, having engaged a Teacher, and procured a School House for the accommodation of a School, have now the pleasure of announcing that it is proposed to receive scholars of the description alluded to without delay.—N. T. Com. Adv., My 14, 1806. See My 19.

The British Parliament for establishing a Free School in the 16th coast of Europe from the Elbe to Brest, thus excluding American commerce, although the ports are not invested by British fleets.—Anderson, Const. & Dut., 1384.

The common council orders that “the Street lately opened from Bowery Road to the Broad Way by Samuel Jones” be called “Great Jones Street;” also that “the Street opened by Doctor [Gardner] Jones at Greenwich” be called “agreeably to its original
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The common council orders that the street commissioner take immediate measures for: 1. Finishing "the regulation of the Middle Road, from the South side of the Bridge near the powder house to John Murray's gate, agreeably to the profile," following directions recorded in the minutes. (This Middle Road was the present Fifth Ave.)

2. Erecting a substantial Stone Bridge across the road above mentioned in place of the present Bridge with Walls on each side about ten feet high in the Centre, and one hundred and fifty feet long; besides a parapet wall three feet high and two feet thick above the surface of the Road. The arch must be seven feet high, five feet wide, and fifty feet long, and be laid with good Masons Work. The side Walls are to be put up dry, faced on each side, battered, and sufficiently thick to resist the pressure of the earth which will be filled in between them.

3. Erecting "a substantial arched Bridge of Stone on the Middle Road, over the stream South of Mr. Post's in lieu of the present Bridge. The arch is to be eight feet high, five feet broad, and sixty feet in length across the road, and laid in lime and sand. The side Walls are to be put up dry, battered as aforesaid, and to be about twelve feet high, besides three feet parapet, two feet thick, and two hundred feet in length, on each side..."

4. Regulating Hudson St., from Brannon St. to Hetty St. (see also Je 2).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 209-10. On Nov. 17, payment of $500 was made to Wm. Matthews "on contract for bridge in Middle road," and $500 to Abraham Bouker "on contract for bridge of Manhattan avenue."—Ibid., IV: 295.

The street commissioner delivers to the common council a map of the ground between Greenwich Lane and the Bowery Road, which he has prepared. The board adopts it, and directs him to cause the streets, portrayed thereon, "to be surveyed & staked out at the several Corners, to enable the proprietors to ascertain with precision the quantity of Ground that will be taken from them for that purpose."

The board also directs that "the Street leading from the intersection of Hammond Street & Greenwich Lane to the mouth of the lane between Samuel Burling & Thomas Burlinga land on the Bowery be opened of the breadth of sixty feet."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 209-10, 216.

The common council grants permission to Abraham Cannon and others "at their own expense to erect a Market by the name of Grand Street Market, at the foot of Grand Street under the direction of the Alderman and assistant of the Ward and at such place as they may appoint upon condition that the same shall be the property of this Board and in all respects subject to its control."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 207. This Market was commonly called the "Dyers Hook Market."—De Voc. Market Book, 87-88. See also L. M. R. K., III: 959. The market was demolished in 1819 (q. v. Aug 23 and S. 6).

In an ad. for the sale of ice at his Columbia Garden (see Ap 1), Joseph Corre says that "of latter years the water in the Collect has been in a putrid state, to make the Ice unfit to be made use of in liquors," and that he "has, at a very great expense, procured Ice from a fresh spring above three miles from the city." He offers this ice at Columbia Garden by subscription, at $1.50, "each subscriber to be allowed eight pounds of Ice per day, to be delivered from seven o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon; to be continued until the 20th day of September next. Ice at that rate will cost no more than a penny and a half per pound."—Am. Cit., My 19, 1811. This is the earliest mention found of a business of this kind in New York.

The common council directs the street commissioner to open "the outlet of Bestaver's Killiathe Village Street to the Hudson River," for which purpose the owners and occupants of the lots benefitted are to be assessed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 208.

For Bestaver's Killiath, see Mr 23, 1790.

The common council refers to the superintendent of scavengers a proposal of Enos Tompkins "to furnish dirt Carts" (bell carts).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 209. On June 16, July 7, 14, and 21, the board made payments, from $22 to $56, to him "for bell carts."—Ibid., IV: 232, 243, 245, 251. Thereafter, each week, payment was made to him, usually $56, "for work with bell carts."—Ibid., IV: 255, 257, 259, 265, 264, 260, 271, 274, 276, etc. (Probably bells were used on the carts or by the drivers.)

The common council appoints William Bridges a city surveyor. May 9

A school of 42 children is opened in a small room on Bancker (now Madison) St., near Pearl St., under the auspices of "The Society for establishing a Free School." (See F 19, 1805.) This was the beginning of the common school system of New York City. — Bourne, Hist. of the Pub. School Society (1870), 9-12; The N. Y. Pub. School, by A. Emerson Palmar, 44.

The common council orders "that the Committee on that subject [see F 3] be authorized to write to Mr Hasler and defray his expenses to this City and back again to Philadelphia in order that he may be able to treat with board relative to making a proper survey of this Island."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 220, 233.

See Je 10.

The common council refers to the committee on wharves, slips and piers a resolution "that a pier and L. be constructed to the South side of the one constructed last year, so as to complete the intended basin at the North River between the lower end of Partion Street and Vezey Street."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 220. See Je 9.

The common council adopts an ordinance "to make Washington Street from Marketfield Street to Beaver lane." It confirms assessments reported by the street commissioner for Ehn, Leonard, Hudson, Hetty, Orange, Mott and Spring Sts., and appoints collectors.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 219.

The common council orders that the superintendent of repairs be directed "to construct two additional gates to Communicate between Marketfield Street and the Battery."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 218.

The common council refuses to permit auctioneers to have "Cryers or Bellmen" at their public sales.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 217-18.

The common council resolves "that all the records minutes and public papers and documents of this Board be kept in the Office designated for that purpose at City Hall," and that they be "kept open by the Clerk or his deputy on all usual days and hours of business."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 224.

The common council orders "that immediate measures be taken for Completing the Corporation basin at the North River by erecting a pier and L. at the South side thereof" (cf. Je 2).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 224-25.

Trinity corporation cedes to the city such part of its land as is necessary for streets at Hudson Square, and the square itself is given over to the owners of residences about it. On Jan. 12, 1809, the corporation resolved to pay its proportion of the expense of fencing the square.—Trin. Min. (MS); descrip. of Pl. 106-3, III: 608.

The total eclipse of the sun is observed at Albany by De Witt and at Kinderhook by a Spanish astronomer, Don Joaquin de Ferrer.—Todd, Total Eclipses of the Sun, 115-16.

The common council refers to the street commissioner an offer from the daughters of the late Peter Stuyvesant "to cede certain Streets to the public, provided the Board will defray the expenses of opening and regulating the same."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 226.

The common council orders that "the Cross Street running from Magazine to Anthony Street" be made a specified width.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 226. "The Cross Street" was the present Park St. As it appears with the name Cross St. on Pl. 64, Vol. I, it must have been laid out prior to 1797. Magazine St. was the name of the present Pearl St., and Anthony that of Worth St. —L. M. R. K., III: 992 (Anthony), 997 (Cross), 1025 (Magazine), 1028 (Worth).

The common council adopts a programme of events for celebrating the thirtieth anniversary of the independence of the United States. One feature is "That the Brass Ordinance taken from the enemy during the revolutionary war, be removed from the Arsenal to the Battery on the afternoon of the 4th of July and be returned to the Arsenal on the afternoon of the 5th."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), IV: 234. This ordinance was afterwards kept in the new arsenal on Fifth Ave., opposite 64th St.—See N 15, 1848; Je 9, 1857.

William Walton died. His funeral took place on the following day "from his house, No. 326 Pearl-street."—N. Y. Etc. Post, Je 28, 1806.

The committee on the proposed survey of "the Island of 30
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

July 21, 1806.

New York—(see Je 2) reports "that the obtaining a correct Map of this Island is a matter of very great importance to the public, and that the person associated with興 the answering of this request be- 4 mended as possessing the Talents requisite for making such survey and Map. The Committee therefore recommend that they be employed for three months beginning at such time in the ensuing month as may be agreeable to them and in such place or places and in such manner as may be directed by the Committee who will examine their Work and furnish them from time to time with such advice & directions as will render the same on the Score of accuracy & dispatch most to the advantage of the Corporation." The report also contains an estimate of expense beyond which it cannot go,—namely, $5 a day for Mr. Hassler's services, and $4 a day for his associate's, t hey to find their own instruments, and be allowed $1 a day for their subsistence. Allowance is also to be made for the employment of four chain-bearers and flagmen.—M. C. C. (1784-1815), IV: 238-39. A warrant for the payment of $80 to the chairman of the committee, James Fairlie, reimbursed him for advances made to Hassler & Co. for their visit to New York.—Ibid, IV: 239, 240. See Ja 14 and F 13, 1805; Ja 20, F 3, Je 2 and O 20, 1806; Ja 26, F 16, Mr 4 and Ap 3, 1807, et seq.

The common council orders "that the present occupants surrender the buildings taken to improve Canal Street by the 26th August next, and that the said buildings be sold at Auction and delivered to the purchasers on the 1 September and be removed from the premises on the 1 May."—M. C. C. (1784-1815), IV: 239. See Ag 25.

"Deklyne's Tavern," on Hammond St., Greenwich, is mention- 3 ed in an advertisement for the sale of adjoining lots.—Spec- ictor, Jul 2, 1806. In 1806, Deklyn had established a ferry from his wharf at Hammond St. (W. 11th St.) to New Jersey, known as "Greenwich Ferry."—L. M. R. K., III: 942.

3 The synagogue lot, after the last purchase was made, July 3, 1806, was an irregular oblong, 84.6 feet front on the present South William street line, and running through to a narrower front on the present Beaver street line. The second synagogue was built on the site of the 'first,' at the south-western corner of the plot, near the Mill street front and the Alexander line. It was in the form of an oblong like the original synagogue, but running east and west, while the synagogue of 1795 ran north and south, with an entrance on its western side. Entrance to the new building was at the western end, the door being close to the line of the lot. East of the synagogue on the Mill street front, at the present No. 18 South William street, was the parsonage. North of the synagogue was the woman's building, with a space between the two where the ceremonies of the Feast of Tabernacles were held. Bridging this space was a closed passageway affording access to the synagogue galleries from the second story of the woman's building. The woman's building and the parsonage, was the house occupied by the sexton. Back of this, at No. 42 Beaver street, at the point where the old line of Princess street took a deep jog to the south, was the home of Moses Seixas. The rest of the synagogue plot was an open court or yard through which the people passed and repassed to and from the synagogue. The Mill street front was closed by a high fence which extended beyond the synagogue to the parsonage yard and the public entrance to the lot was through Beaver street, then much narrower than at present. The present site of the entrance could be found by measuring out into Beaver street, opposite the line between numbers 38 and 40, a distance of fifteen feet. If the exact spot is sought where the synagogue of 1795 stood, it can be found by measuring westly along the north line of South William street from the southwest corner of the Peter Godet building, a distance of fifty feet. The old line of Mill street ran out into South William street here three or four feet, so that a stake driven at this point close to the line of the buildings at Nos. 22-24 South William street would stand within the quadrangle formed by the foundations of the synagogue and near its southeast corner.—Pubs., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., III: 53-54.

4 In an advertisement, a "splendid fête," to be held at Vauxhall Garden, in the Bowery, is described. There is to be shown "an accurate representation of the Grand Procession Which was given by the Citizens of New-York in honor of the adoption of the Constitution; the whole executed in Paintings, the figures, horses, &c. &c. as large as life, and will move before the spectators by machinery, in the same order as in the original procession; the description and order taken from a gazette of the year 1788."—New York Press, Je 30, 1806. Reference is made in this announcement to "an account of the procession published by Messrs. Waite." This was a 6-cent pamphlet, first advertised on June 23 by G. & R. Waite, who kept a book-store and lottery office at No. 38 Maiden Lane.—Ibid, Je 23, 1806. It is unknown to Evans. See, further, Ag 6, 1806; Je 6, 1807.

The common council directs the comptroller to negotiate a loan from the Manhattan Co. for $10,000.00. M. C. C. (1784-1815), IV: 242. On Aug. 18, another of $10,000 was ordered.—Ibid, IV: 261. Again, on Sept. 1, a further loan of $15,000 was sought.—Ibid, IV: 265.

Manhattanville is "now forming in the Ninth Ward of this city, on the Bloomingdale road, in front of Haselen Cove on the North river." The Corporation of New York has "opened a road, or avenue, thro' the same from the North to the East river." The proprietors of the soil are now laying out the streets, which are to be wide and open, to the Hudson-river, where vessels of 200 tons may lie in safety. A handsome Academy has just been built on the main street."—Speculator, Mr 5, 1806; description of Fl. 172, III: 616. See also L. M. R. K., III: 987, and Commissioners' Map, Fl 79, Vol. I. Three maps, on file in the Bureau of topogra- phy, dept of public works, without date, but evidently of this period, show this locality. Map No. 171 shows "Manhattanville as surveyed and laid out by Adolphus Loss, and divided among the proprietors, sold and leased." Map No. 172 shows the new streets there; and Map No. 175 shows the streets and dimensions. Advertisements for the sale of property there were published in Feb. 4 and June 22, 1806. The legislature passed an act to settle the plan of Manhattanville.

Trinity vestry grants the petition of William Juaccey and others for "Aid towards building a Church at Bloomingdale." This aid is to be given "When the Church is completed."—Trin. Min. (MS). Reference is made here, doubtless, to St. Michael's P. E. Church, the corner-stone of which was laid on a lot of land, 150 feet front by 200 feet, just north of the spot, and east, in the rear of the Bloomingdale Road. The church was completed the following year, and consecrated on July 27, 1807—Annals of St. Michael's, § 1, 91 Greenwich, Hist. of the Churches, 74.

Napoleon establishes the Confederation of the Rhine.—Andor- 12 son, Constitutions and Documents, France, 1789-1807, 397-99. See Ag 6.

Watchmen, at this time, wore "caps" that were "painted and numbered."—M. C. C. (1784-1815), IV: 246.

By a vote of 11 to 4, the common council directs the market committee to assign free of charge to 14 Republican butchers, stalls in that part of the Fly Market called the Fish Market—M. C. C. (1784-1815), IV: 253. This favouritism caused much comment.—Des. Critic, Mr 12, 1806.

The market committee reports to the common council regarding 28 the order for butchers' stands in the Fish Market (see Je 21), "That they have deliberately Considered the nature of the duty enjoined on them (and with all due deference to the Judgment of this Board) do give it as their opinion that it would be improper and unjust to give away these stalls to any Individual whatsoever in any such an offer has been made for one of those middle Stalls at the rate of $120 Dollars per Annum and numbers of Butchers stand ready to give the same amount Yearly for the remainder of them (and more money if required) they are clearly of an opinion that a considerable revenue may be derived to the Corporation funds by Leasing the said Stalls for 1, 3, 5 or 7 Years to give away these Stalls in the manner Contemplated by the Resolution of last monday [Ja 21] will Certainly cause a very great Clamor and discontent by the Citizens (with an exception only of those who are immediately Interested therein) Besides they are further of an Opinion that there is no immediate necessity of such a measure going into Effect at this time for until the Slip is filled up settled and completed there will be evidently a want of Room for the Country People bringing into Market their Supplies of every kind, and a deficiency for the use of the Fishermen's Stalls &c." The board, thereupon, by a vote of ten to seven, resolves that execution of the order of July 21 be postponed until "proper accommodations are made for the Fish market." A motion to rescind the order is lost. The market committee is directed to present "at the next meeting a plan for a Fish Market to be erected at the East end of
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the present Fish market.”—M. G. C. (1784–1814), IV, 252-54.

See D. [The description of New York City is written by “a resident of Philadelphia”: it is, in part, as follows: “After tea, I walked through a part of the City, and fairly lost myself. It has, at least some parts of it, a very brilliant appearance in the evening, particularly Broadway. The shops are mostly open and very handsomely lighted, which gives them [sic] an air of great splendour. They appear to be in many instances walks here, at least they appear so at night. Opposite to my lodgings stand two houses which were built towards the conclusion of the Seventeenth Century, as I am informed by the iron dates annexed to the wall. They are certainly uncouth enough, and are built with the gable ends fronting the street; from that part of it where the roof commences, a man might descend through the wall to the several parts of the house, the reason having kindly built it so as to form steps of about ten inches in height. They were probably once thought handsome, but tastes are strangely altered, and the taste in which they were built was probably the taste of a Dutchman. [For types of Dutch houses in New York, see Man. Com. Conn. (1847), 346, 371; (1848), 284; (1852), 422, 443; (1853), 22, 378; (1858), 526; (1862), 541; (1866), 553.]

[The writer here describes the kilns and factories of stone-ware pottery on the East River.]

"I am still perplexed to find my way through the crooked streets of this city, nor do I think I could obtain a tolerable knowledge of them in a month. The houses appear to me to be huddled together without regularity, like trees in a forest; and when I think of I am traversing, I road I wish to frequently find myself in one which runs in a contrary direction.

.. [He describes an evening visit, by hackney-coach, to Vauxhall gardens; but refers to them again, infra.]

... I have not seen a waggon, car, or dray, since my arrival! Those things which I have seen most resembling carts, are built, lightly, like those of Philadelphia, without front, side, or tail boards. They have posts at the corners with two other pieces annexed to the front ones, running longitudinally, to support the load. I have seen something like a dray, except that it is shorter, lighter, and [the] tail of it is about one and a half, or two feet from the ground; these have likewise supporters at the corners, where they carry any thing that requires packing, as bottles, &c. It is done by placing a bed on the car. I have seen no teams of horses, nor covered waggons, like those frequently seen at Phila-delphia; and all the carmen wear long coarse linen frocks.

"... he that visits New York, during the summer season, will probably see many sweating beneath a wooden yoke of labour. These are the venders of milk: instead of awkwardly travelling along, with a heavy bucket of milk in each hand, and with pails which, I call a yoke, about two feet long, is made to fit around the back of the neck, and rest upon the shoulders. To each end is affixed a chain, with a hook at the end. This chain is of such length as to enable them, the carriers, by stooping a little, to hook the handles of two large milk vessels, made of tin, resembling a grocer's tea-canister; containing three or four gallons of milk. One of these is thus carried on each side, to the houses of their customers...

"There are no whares here where fire-wood is regularly landed for sale; nor is it lawful to land it. It must be carried from the vessel to the car, and from thence to the house of the purchaser. It is said to be very dear. Pumps, of a large size, with long, clumsy, wooden handles, are found in the middle of many of the streets. Their resistance to gradually taking place, and it is expected they will soon be succeeded by some less clumsy and unsightly; they do not, however, furnish the inhabitants with all the water they use, the greater part being let through the streets and into the houses from the water-works of the Manhattan Company.

"There are few or no gentel Taverns in this city; or, if there are, I have seen none. There are, indeed, many of a superior kind, such as the Phoenix and Tontine Coffee-houses, hotels, &c, and a great number of what Philadelphians would call 'Sailor's lodging-houses.' Some of the Coffee-houses are very large, and have a fine appearance; here, public sales of various articles of merchandise are frequently held.

"The yards of the houses of this city are not so large and commodious generally, as those of Philadelphia. ..

"Many of the whares are large and convenient, and have extensive ranges of excellent brick stores erected on them; many are very narrow, and inconvenient in the extremities, and make a poor appearance.

"I have visited New Federal Hall [the present city hall], or rather that part of it which is erected. When completed, it will be the largest and most elegant building I have seen. The lower story, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, the foundation, is built of a fine brown stone, which is brought from some part of New Jersey; what is called the back front of the edifice is of the same material...

"Old Federal Hall is not a building to my taste; it has an old, but, to me, not a venerable appearance. ..

Trinity Church, in Broadway, is a dark colored stone building, ornamented with a steeply pointed gable, and many arches and it; are of the Gothic kind, having pointed arches, and apparently leaden sashes, and small glasses, such as were sometime since to be found in old buildings in Philadelphia. [This was the second Trinity Church, preceding the present edifice.—See Pis. 54-5, 64-5, Vol. I.]

The Park is a handsome walk, but cannot be compared without disadvantage to the Centre Square at Philadelphia. It is, nevertheless, a very agreeable place, in which one may be sheltered from the noontide heats, and enjoy the cool breeze of evening. As it is situated at or near the intersection of several fine streets, and commands a view of several public buildings, these circumstances may make it, in the opinion of some, superior to the one above mentioned, yet, as a walk, or as a garden, it must certainly yield to it; it has also the additional misfortune of being unfaithful in the performances of its duties.

"Many of the houses of this City are large and elegant, particularly those in part of Greenwich-street, Broadway, and a few others. They are generally covered with slate, or tile of various colours; they mostly have the projecting eave and richly decorated mouldings, cornices, &c., which do contribute to give a building a grand and imposing appearance; like the houses of Philadelphia, they are built of various materials; the principal part are of bricks, few or none of marble; some white marble fascia and window heads in the Pennsylvania taste; these are few in number, and very many have no fascia at all, having the front wall plain, from the ground to the roof, which gives them a naked appearance; to me amusing, perhaps because I am unaccustomed to see them so.

"This morning I accompanied 'mine host' to the Fly-market, which is the principal one in this City... It consists of three separate ranges, in one continued line, commencing at Pearl-street and ending near East-river, the whole forming a line perhaps as long as one and the ranges so of the Philadelphia Hall and.. It generally resembles them also of wood; differing in particulars. The floors are of wood, which in wet weather makes them slippery and inconvenient. I do not find here that great plenty and variety of provisions in general, as at Philadelphia, nor are they quite so cheap. Fish, however, form an exception to this rule; they may be had in greater plenty, variety, and freshness...

"I expected to be enabled to give you a more correct account of Vauxhall-gardens [on the Astor property—see Jl 4], and, therefore, visited them in the day-time; but when I arrived, found the gate shut; nor could all the noise I was able to make, by beating against it, induce those on the inside to admit me. The players were rehearsing... [He describes the resort, nevertheless. The enclosed space is said to be "three acres." Admission to the "Summer Theatre," which stands "at the front of the grotto [whether on the Broadway or Bowery side is not stated], is 50 cents for Box, Pit, or Gallery "—those being "one and the same thing, for the spectators sit in the open air." See, further, Jl 6, 1807.]

"During my stay at New York, I visited the Shakespeare Gallery, opposite the Park, which contains a large number of principal scenes in Shakespeare... There are likewise some good paintings; a full length picture of the venerable Washington, a bust portrait of Mr. Jay, one of David Garrick, to be seen, and several others...—Man. Com. Conn. (1868), 838-40.

John Meish, a Scotchman who has traveled extensively, arrives at New York; the following are some of his remarks about the city: "I heard but little politics among those with whom I associated, but I observed a good deal in the newspapers, and two of
them were very coarse and scurrilous. They were on different sides of the political question, of course, and substituted abusive language and invective for information.

"Party politics is here, as well as in Britain, a noisy subject; and the question between the parties not being well defined it is difficult to understand it. From the best account of it which I could procure, the schism seems to have taken place about the time of the adoption of the federal constitution, which gave rise to very animated discussions in both parties; and those in favour of it were styled federalists and those opposed to it antifederalists. It now receives the approbation of the whole community, but the distinction of parties continues, under the names of federalists and democrats. They equally lay claim to the title of republicans, and are often styled federal republicans and democratic republicans. It was in vain that I looked for a satisfactory account of the matter in the New York papers which I had an opportunity of seeing; but I observed, in one of them, that the federalists were styled the disciples of Washington, and the democrats the supporters of Jefferson. I thought I would discover the difference in the declared opinions of these two eminent characters. I accordingly turned to general Washington's Farewell Address, and Mr. Jefferson's Inaugural Speech, but the sentiments inculcated in these two papers appeared to me to be precisely the same. The one recognizes popular government, and recommends union, obedience to the laws, religion and morality, and to keep party spirit within bounds. The other declares, that the will of the majority, legally expressed, is the law of the land; and recommends harmony and affection, with the free exercise of reason, of religion, and of the press. Preferring to act under these sentiments, it is somewhat singular to find those who should be a difference at all but, to use the words of one of the characters above alluded to, "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle, and the political question may be considered as essentially different from what it is in Britain. In Britain, the question between whig and tory is, whether the controul power shall be vested in the people or in the crown. In America, it is whether it shall be vested in this or that set of men."

"On the 20th of August, I was introduced to that celebrated character, Thomas Paine. He was confined in New York by a?.. Unted States of America, in the years 1806 & 1807, and 1809, 1810, 1811; including an account of passages between America and Britain, and Travels through various parts of Great Britain, Ireland and Upper Canada, by John Melish. (Phila., 1812); I: 55-68. Melish returned to New York in 1810 (p. v., Je 30).

Francis II, by abdication as emperor, terminates the Holy Roman Empire because of the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine (see Jl 12).—Anderson, Constitutions and Documents, France, 1799-1807, 405-416.

The common council refers to the committee on wharves, slips, and piers a copy of a presentment of the grand jury "against the Fly Market Slip as a public nuisance."—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 258. See Jl 27, 1807.

A survey of the harbour, bay, and Narrows of New York has been made, pursuant to an order of Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war, by Col. Jonathan Williams, of the corps of engineers, and a chart of the survey has been drawn by Capt. Alexander Macomb. It appears that the distance from the ferry at "Powle's" Hook to Governor's Island is 3,720 yds. The passage between Governor's Island and Long Island, sometimes called Buttermilk Channel, and within memory both narrow and shallow, is now 8 fathoms deep. The distance from Whitehall Slip to the wharf on Governor's Island is 390 yds.—Report, Ag 22, 1806, Citing Nat. Intel. 25

An assessment is levied for laying out and regulating Canal St.—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 256, 426. This was rescinded May 18, 1807 (p. v.).

The Eve Post having made charges of favouritism, injustice, and fraud by reason of the grant of a water lot to comptroller Benj. Romaine, and partisans of the Federal party having made an attempt to create prejudice against the committee, the Am. Citizen publishes in full the comptroller's long report on the subject of the city's water rights, dated Feb. 17 (p. v.).—Am. Cit., Ag 26, 1806. It is the subject of extended editorial comment.—Ibid., Ag 27, 28, 1806. See D 15.

Probably on this day, John Swaine began to publish weekly the Brooklyn Republican. No issue of this paper has been located.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 355-356. The Daily Advertiser was discontinued with the issue of this date. It was succeeded by The People's Friend (see S 1).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 287. Cf. Early Newspapers, II: 417. See Ag 4, 1807.

The city makes five payments for ground in Canal St., aggregating 52,000$—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 266.

The People's Friend & Daily Advertiser is established as a successor to The Daily Advertiser (see Ag 30).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 479.

M. Delile, a noted savant who is visiting America, writes from New York to a correspondent in Paris: "I have the honour to send you a catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Elgin, one league distant from the city of New-York."—Hosack begins his establishment in 1807; he will soon have it in his power to transmit to you the fruits of it in return for the numerous contributions he has received from M. M. Fleuriot and Decfontaines, from the Botanic Garden of Paris.

"Independent of exotic plants, M. Hosack has collected in his garden, the greater part of the useful plants and trees which grow in the United States."—Columbia, N. 3, 1810.

The city's accounts, which until this time have been kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, are closed; and hereafter they are kept in dollars and cents.—Journals of the City Chamberlain, B: 342.

The common council orders that "the public lamps intended as beacons on the batteries, and at or near the ferries, and on the New and east rivers, be lighted every night."—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 276.

The common council confirms an assessment for regulating Broadway from Prince to Great Jones Street, reported by the street com'r, and appoints a collector.—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 265, 278.

The common council grants a request of the Humane Society that "their soup house may be supplied with Indian meal and potatoes at the expense of said Society by the Commissioners of the Alms house," and orders that these commissioners open an account with the society and supply it at the same rate they purchase for the almshouse.—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 251. This society had its meeting-place in the old city hall.—Ibid., 261.

Napoleon defeats the Prussians and Saxons at Jena.—Sloane, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, II: 429-34.

From the "Water Office 15 Upper Chamber-street," John Fellows, superintendent of the "Manhattan Water Works" issues this notice: "Every part of the city where the aqueduct extends, has an ample supply of water; if there is a deficiency in a single house, it is the fault of the lateral pipe, which it is the duty of the proprietor or occupant to repair, or give notice thereof to the Water Office. Both the steam engines have lately undergone a thorough repair, and a constant and full supply in future may be confidently depended on. The aqueducts in various parts of the city have been opened and the sediment collected, discharged. The water is now clear and good."—To prevent misunderstanding in future, "the regulations respecting the distribution of the water" are republished. These are practically the same as those printed on Nov. 17, 1799 (p. v.).—Am. Cit., O 15, 1806. See also ibid., Jl 11, 1807. See D 28, 1807.

The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected over the grave of Hamilton, in Trinity Church yard, a beautiful Monument of White Marble, composed of a Pyramid resting on an elevated base of pedestal, surrounded with four elegant urns, and rising to the height of about twelve feet. The following is the inscription: To the memory of Alexander Hamilton, The Corporation of Trinity Church has erected this Monument in testimony of their respect, for the patriot of incorruptible integrity, The Soldier of approved valor, The Statesman of consummate wisdom; whose virtues and talents will be admired By Grateful Posteriority Long after this marble shall have mouldered into dust. He died July 11, 1791. Gen. & Gen. Adm., O 16, 1806.

A project, devised by Archibald Robertson, for fortifying The Narrows, between Long Island and Staten Island, has been forwarded to Gen. Dearborn, the secretary of war. "The mode proposed is by a chain and boom, anchored at a salient angle between Signal Hill and the Shoal opposite Denise's: the chain to be defended by batteries and gun-boats."—Am. Citizen, O 18, 1806
1806. This plan, having received the favourable notice of Col. (Jonathan) Williams, was later submitted by Mayor De Witt Clinton, stating that sickness had prevented him from making a survey of this island pursuant to his engagement." The board orders that the city inspector inform him "that it is too late in the season to commence it at present."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 283; See J 2 and 30. See further, Ja 26, 1807.

2 The common council receives a communication from Mr. Hasbrouck, stating that sickness had prevented him from making a survey of this island pursuant to his engagement." The board orders that the city inspector inform him "that it is too late in the season to commence it at present."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 283; See J 2 and 30. See further, Ja 26, 1807.

21 N. Y. Exc. Post, N 20, 21, 1806. Valentine, writing in 1814, A.D., states, 'the establishment of a branch of the New York Coffee-House, has been favorably received by the public. It is a place of refreshment, where one may have a good cup of coffee, and a decent plate of victuals, at a reasonable price.'—N. Y. Exc. Post, N 20, 21, 1806. Valentine, writing in 1814, A.D., states, 'the establishment of a branch of the New York Coffee-House, has been favorably received by the public. It is a place of refreshment, where one may have a good cup of coffee, and a decent plate of victuals, at a reasonable price.'—N. Y. Exc. Post, N 20, 21, 1806.

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1806

Dec.

the melancholy pleasure arising from an attempt to give permanent expression to their feelings. . . .

"The Monument is in the form of an obelisk, on a pedestal 4 feet square, and nearly 3 feet above the base. The obelisk itself is composed of four pieces of white marble, 8 feet in length and is surmounted by a flaming urn; the elevation of the whole structure fourteen, enclosed with a neat iron railing, the ground having been generously ceded to the St. Andrew's Society by Captain James Deas, one of its members [at Weehawken, on an eminence overlooking the river]. [See, however, Je 3, 1851]."

The site of the Monument commands a view of the city of New-York, and of the west side of the Island, and an extensive water prospect reaching from a point several miles above it in the North River, across the Bay, through the Narrows, to a point several miles below them. So that every inhabitant of the city, and every stranger who approaches our port, may see, at once, the Monument, and nearly forty feet above the city, and see the rest of the American country. What America has sustained in the death of her most distinguished citizen. The front of the Pedestal bears the following inscription: 'On this spot Fell, July 11, 1804, Major-General Alexander Hamilton. As an expression of their affectionate regard to his Memory, and of their deep regret for his loss, The St. Andrew's Society of the state of New-York, have erected This Monument.' On the Reverse: "Incurnpta Eides, undaque veritas, Quando ullem inverrentiorem? Multis ille quidem felibris occidit. Hor."

—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ady., D 2, 1806. See also A. Pl. 20-3, Vol. III.

The common council resolves "that a large treble lamp be erected on the end of the Corporation pier lately built at the South end of the bar, and that the same lamp on the battery are."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 304.

The common council proposes to the churches that Dec. 25 be made a day of special thanksgiving and prayer, by reason of the city's "usual exemption," during the past season, "from the Epidemic disease, which has proved so distressing in former years, An exemption which has extended, in a remarkable degree, to the other cities and towns of the United States."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 308.

Jacob McKee reports to the common council "that his contract for the road [Horn's Hook ferry road] near Helligate is completed," and that $600 is due him thereon; referred to the road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 310.

The common council orders "that Pitt Street upon the ground of the late Alderman Bayard be hereafter called and known by the name of Elm Street, so that Elm Street he continued and known by that name from Reed to Spring Streets." The board adopts an ordinance for regulating Elm St., and appoints assessors.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 311.

Elm St. (see L. M. R. E., III: 998-99) is now Lafayette St. [ibid., III: 1004].

The council recovers from the common council of Philadelphia a set of the laws of Pennsylvania, and authorises the city inspector "to purchase a complete edition of the laws of this State and transmit the same to the common council of Philadelphia."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 312.

The common council passes a resolution, the preamble of which avers: "Whereas the weak and defenceless Condition of the City and Port of New York and the Danger to which they must necessarily be exposed in case of an attack by an Enemy have Justly excited the most serious apprehension in the minds of the Citizens; and whereas it is the duty of the Common Council to cooperate with them in their Earnest Endeavours to obtain an adequate defence for this City and Port . . . on which most important national interests must depend; . . . Congress being by the Constitution vested with the power are charged with the duty of providing for the Common defence, . . ." The board therefore appoints a committee to prepare a memorial to congress "Soliciting that Effectual means may be provided without delay to afford them that Security and protection their peculiar Situation and their Importance to the Union Eminently require."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 317-18.

On March 29, the board adopted the petition, and ordered that it be transmitted to congress.—Ibid., IV: 326.

Benj. Romaine, the comptroller, is removed from office.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 319.

The board appoints a committee to enquire and report "by what means Richard Varick, Benjamin Romaine and Joshua Dec. Barker obtained Water Grants while trustees of the Corporate property of this City," and refers the report to the committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 320.

The common council requires that, hereafter, certain city officials shall give the following security before entering upon their duties: the comptroller, the sum of $10,000; the street com'rs, $4,000; supt. of the almshouse, $10,000; supt. of public repairs, $2,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 318.

The common council refers to the canal committee a petition of John Jay and others "relative to raising the grounds near the Collect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 315.

The common council amends the law for the regulation of the city prison and bridewell by a new provision which requires that "there shall be two Turnkeys or Deputy Keepers," for their "better and safe keeping."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 316.

John Pintard, the city inspector, reports his opinion to the common council that "it would essentially conduce to the dispatch of Business and Especially to the Correctness of the work if the Job printing of the Public Offices under the Corporation were Executed by Book Printers, whose materials are generally more Suitable and whose time and attention are less Subject to interruption and delay than can possibly be the case with the Printers of daily News papers." The board of Aldermen, orders that it lie on the table.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 317.

The common council rescinds its resolution of July 21 (p.c.) granting stands in the Fish Market to 14 butchers, and resolves that "a number of Butchers be removed from the upper to the lower [Fly] market and that in future all Poultry, Small meats etc. be sold in the upper market near Pearl Street. That all stands erected in the lower market and other good situations pay a yearly rent and that a Sufficient Fish Market be built close by the water."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 313, 318-19.

From the committee's report of this date, on Miss Vaillant's petition for "further compensation for embroidering the two stands of colours presented by the Corporation to the Brigade of Artillery" (see N 245), it appears that $400 has already been paid to Mr. M. for work done, and also for "drafting the designs or patterns," also that Geo. Morton advanced $18 "towards the purchasing silk for the Standards" (which remains unpaid). The committee recommends, and the board approves, that $50 be allowed to Gen. Morton, with request that he pay the surplus of $21 to Miss Vaillant in full satisfaction of her claim.—From original report (MS.), in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room.

A riot occurs on this Christmas night in Augustus St. Two 25 watchmen are killed, and two companies are ordered out to restore order.—Conn. Courant (Hartford), D 31, 1806.

The common council appoints a committee "to report upon the propriety of appropriating public Ground for the purpose of Erecting a building to Cover a Park of Heavy Artillery to be placed hereabout and also to receive from the common council of Philadelphia a set of the laws of Pennsylvania, and authorises the city inspector "to purchase a complete edition of the laws of this State and transmit the same to the Common Council of Philadelphia."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 312.

The common council passes a resolution, the preamble of which avers: "Whereas the weak and defenceless Condition of the City and Port of New York and the Danger to which they must necessarily be exposed in case of an attack by an Enemy have Justly excited the most serious apprehension in the minds of the Citizens; and whereas it is the duty of the Common Council to cooperate with them in their Earnest Endeavours to obtain an adequate defence for this City and Port . . . on which most important national interests must depend, . . . Congress being by the Constitution vested with the power are charged with the duty of providing for the Common defence, . . ." The board therefore appoints a committee to prepare a memorial to congress "Soliciting that Effectual means may be provided without delay to afford them that Security and protection their peculiar Situation and their Importance to the Union Eminently require."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 317-18.

On March 29, the board adopted the petition, and ordered that it be transmitted to congress.—Ibid., IV: 326.

Benj. Romaine, the comptroller, is removed from office.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 319.

The board appoints a committee to enquire and report "by
large proportions. Lottery offices might aptly be compared to the stock brokerage houses of the present day. Managers had adopted the method of appointing agents in bulk to the lottery offices."—Ross, "The History of Lotteries in New York," in Mag. of Hist., 19, 220.

In this year, John Griscom, LL.D., opened a private school for boys and girls at 172 Pearl St., next to the Friends meeting-house, and received a salary of $2,250 for the first year, from five friends whose children he undertook to educate under his care. The following year he leased a lot on Little Green St.—a portion of the graveyard attached to the Friends meeting-house in Liberty St.; and, after the bodies were removed, he erected a substantial brick building, 30 by 40 feet, two stories high, with an arched ceiling and a small observatory on top. This served for both school and lecture-hall.—Memorials of John Griscom, by John H. Griscom (1859). The house of refuge, the Bank for Savings, etc., were due largely to John Griscom.

The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Garden St. (on the site of No. 41-51 Exchange Pl.), called since 1731 the South Church, is taken down (not burned, as stated in Corwin's Manual, 1903, p. 996).—De Witt's Discourse, 44. It was at once rebuilt. The new church was a stone building, 66 & 50 ft. —Greenleaf, Hist. of Churches of N. Y., 23; Hist. Sketch of the South Church (1789), was formed.—Chas. S. Clark, in Daily Post, F, 26, 1816.

Assessment was made for regulating Spring St.—Index to Assessment Roll, Vol. I (in comptroller's office).

By this year, the books of the Society Library, largely acquired by purchase since 1784, numbered 10,000 volumes.—Picture of N. T. (1807), 147-44.

A summary of city hall records for 1807 is as follows: On Jan. 5, 1807, in response to a communication from McClumb, the common council ordered that an account of $2,000 be made to Johnson & Stevens on their contract for marble, on their giving security.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 328.

On March 9, the common council "Resolved that the building Committee progress with building the New City Hall," and that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for that purpose—ibid., IV: 375. Appointments from these annual appropriations, at the beginning of each year, that warrants were subsequently issued during the year in favour of the building committee.

McClumb's record-book, entitled Orders for Marble (now in N. Y. Hist. Soc.), closes with an entry of July 10, 1807, showing a total, in orders for marble since Nov. 3, 1803, of 32,039¹⁰, and in deliveries, 33,274¹⁰. His financial account with Johnson & Stevens shows payments for the marble delivered, at $1.66 per foot, amounting to $15,275.31.

By Nov. 25, 1807, the walls were up to the sills of the second storey windows.—McClumb's Diary. On Dec. 1, the building committee (appointed Dec. 8, 1806) reported that the hall had been under way for about four years and a half and had cost $207,000, the annual expense being about $37,500 for the last two years.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 647-48.

The warrants issued by the common council during 1807 in favour of the building committee were: Ja 5, $1,000; Ja 19, $500; F 9, $1,000; F 18, $1,000; Mr 9, $1,000; Ap 6, $1,000 (on marble contract); Ap 6, $1,000; My 11, $5,000; My 18, $5,000; Je 25, $5,000; Ji 20, $5,000; Aug 17, $5,000; S 24, $1,000; O 5, $1,000; O 12, $1,700; N 9, $5,000; N 16, $5,000; D 1, $7,842.99; D 14, $1,000; total, $37,042.99.—Ibid., IV: 334, 341, 351, 376, 382, 394, 414, 432, 486, 502, 539, 552, 560, 561, 576, 586, 594, 617, 616, 653, 672.

The committee appointed on Dec. 29 (p. 7) reports to the common council "respecting the Cession of ground to the General Government for a Building to Cover a Park of Heavy Artillery," the substance of which is as follows: A communication from the secretary of war to the mayor had been referred to this committee expressing the desire of the War Department to erect a suitable and convenient building thereon, and the cost to be $45,000. The committee referred to the War Department the proposition of permitting a suitable site for a building to cover a Heavy Park of Artillery mounted on travelling Carriages; also certain parts of the intended projection of the Battery for the purpose of Constructing Batteries thereon for the protection of the City, and also a suitable site on each side of the northern part of the City for Erecting large wharves on which Batteries can be built for annoyance of any Vessels of War that may pass the other Batteries & attempt to cannonade the City." The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved that this Board will cheerfully appropriate and make over to the United States so much ground in a Central part of the City formerly the Collect [now filled in] and now marked A for Erecting sloops; but there may be necessary for buildings to Cover a Heavy Park of Artillery together with all the Carriages and apparatus suitable for the same, or if the Secretary of War shall prefer a place more distant from the populous part of the City for that purpose that he may be at liberty to Select a sufficient quantity of ground at the Old Potters Field [see L. M. R. K., III: 924] about three miles from the City and also so much of the intended projection of the Battery being ground at present under Water & marked B as shall in the judgment of an Engineer to be appointed on the part of the United States be proper for works of defence to the whole extent of the Corporation right viz about four hundred feet into the water;"—Also a suitable Site for Erecting a Battery & wharf on the North River near Rhindalver & marked C including as much Land & ground under water as shall be necessary for those objects,—all this being "on condition that the necessary measures be forthwith taken & continued on the part of the United States for carrying the contemplated Objects of fortifications & defence into complete Effect." Finally, "Resolved that the Mayor be requested to transmit without delay a Copy of the preceding report & resolutions to the Secretary of War." The report is signed by Nicholas Fish, chairman; W. Van Zandt, Jr., and J. D. Miller. It is confirmed by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 331-32. See Ji 13.

The common council directs the street commissioner and comptroller "to report the most Economical way of filling in the Collect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 332.

Jacob Frank & Co, establish a daily paper called The Public Advertiser. Some time during the month they started a tri-weekly edition called the New York Aurora. In 1809 (p. 7, Je 10), the Aurora was succeeded by The New York Journal.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 539-83, 483; Early Newspapers, II: 427.

Great Britain issues orders in council declaring all neutral ships entering at French ports to be treated as British & their owners & heirs, or firmware are excluded from participation in the prize courts.—Anderson, Const. & Civi., 387-89; Annals of N. Am., 500. The orders were issued because of Napoleon's Berlin decree (see N 21, 1806).
belonging thereto in the possession and under the direction of the Jan.
Corporation of this City," they "learnt with great pleasure the en-
26 deavours which were made by your Honorable body at the last
session of the Legislature to procure those grounds from the state
—Your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to call your attention
at this time to the subject and confiding in your zeal for the public
good they trust you will at the ensuing session of the Legislature
again use your exertions to accomplish an object in which the
Health, comfort, and convenience of your citizens and this place
so uninterestedly concerned, and your Memorialists would farther sug-
gest the propriety of your having a survey taken of the said prop-
erty to accompany your application to the Legislature for the infor-
mation of the country members." The petition bears 84 signatures
among which are those of Archibald Gracie, Robert Morris, Jr.,
Peter R. Livingston, and other prominent New Yorkers.
The memorial is referred to a committee—Hon. Van Dorn adopts a petition and the draft of a bill,
to be presented to the legislature, permitting the city to pay an
annual salary of not less than $5,000 the mayor instead of fees,
etc. as formerly (see F. 9); and that all the "Wages Rewards fees
perquisites and Profits" now "claimed required demanded Accepted
taken held and enjoyed" by the mayor may be collected by him
and paid into the city treasury.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), IV: 335-34.

Aaron Burr is arrested on a charge of treason, having arranged
with Blennerhasset and others for an invasion of Mexico, the
detachment of the western and southern states from the union, and
the formation of an independent western empire. Burr was tried
during the summer and autumn, but was acquitted.—McMaster,
Hist. of People of U. S., II: 118-38.

Phillip Milledoler and Bartholomew Ward are authorized by
the legislature to build a free bridge from the land of the former
in Harlem, across the Harlem River, to Great Barn Island (Wards
Island), lying in the river and belonging to Ward.—Laws of N. Y.,
(1807), chap. 14. Such bridge was erected.—See advertisement,
for sale of land on this island, in the Pub. Advs., 2, 1808.

The sale of 24 Trinity Church lots is announced to take place
at auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, on March 3. They are
"on the west side of Greenwich St., beginning at the south corner
of Gen. Jacob Morton's board fences, and adjoining the lots lately
sold to John J. Astor, Esq., North of the same and through Mr.
Morton's ground to high-water mark." The announcement states
that "The city corporation having altered the present range of
Greenwich-street, by giving it a more easterly direction, beginning
at the last brick house on the east side of Greenwich-street, through
Williamson's Nursery, in a direct line, passing the East front of
Mr. Bayard's house, near three miles in length, and 66 feet wide,
makes the situation of these lots particularly interesting."—N. Y.

Samuel Latham Mitchell presents to the senate a petition of
the inhabitants of New York City "stating the exposed and
defenceless situation of their city, and praying that their harbor
may be placed in a state of permanent and adequate defence.
This is referred to a committee.—Annals of Cong., 9th cong.
and sess., 89.

The state gives $4,000 to the Free School Society (see F. 29
1807) for building a school-house, and $1,000 annually to promote
its purposes.—Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 20. See Mr 4 and Ap
12.

John Stevens presents a petition to the state senate "stating
that he has invented a plan of floating bridges over waters which
do not admit of structures upon foundations resting upon the earth,
which bridges could not be influenced by the agitation of waters,
and praying that the legislature may grant him such encourage-
ment and assistance as he may appear to deserve." This is referred
to a committee.—Senate Jour., 30th sess., 62, 75. For the com-
mittee's report, see Mr 6.

Congress prohibits the slave-trade after Jan. 1, 1808.—Laws of Mar.
U. S., 9th cong. chap. 67. See also Winsor, VII: 292, 325. See 2
D. P. A. 1

John M. Lean, commissioner of military stores, writes to Andrew
Mc Cord, speaker of the assembly: "I understand there is a peti-
tion to your honorable body by the corporation of New-York,
relative to the purchasing from the state the government house and
ordnance yard, contiguous thereto [see F 13]. I deem it my duty
to inform your honorable body, of the situation of that part of the

and in particular to promote the health of the City." Any regula-
tion which the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty might adopt,
it is begged, might "be disregarded or annulled by their suc-
cessors." It is explained that "The diversity of sentiments and
opinions which has heretofore existed and probably will always
exist among the members of the Common Council, the incessant
remonstrances of proprietors against plans however well devised
or beneficial, wherein their individual interests do not concur,
and the possibility of completing those plans but by a tedious and
expensive course or law, are obstacles of a serious and perplexing
nature. . . . As these evils are continually accumulating by
means of our increasing population, and the rise of frequent sub-
divisions of property, your Memorialists find it necessary to appeal
to the wisdom of the Legislature, for relief."—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), IV: 335-34.
said property lying between the government house and ordinance yard, which was, in 1806, appraised to law, for the term of seven years, the duration of said term are yet unexpired from the first day of May next; this property was leased to James W. Lent and Burton Rayon. On the said premises are three public stores, in which are deposited carriages for garrisons and field, and implements, cannon, &c. there is also in the ordinance yard all the heavy artillery, which was removed from the different garrisons, besides a large quantity of shot and shell, supposed to be, in the lowest estimate, about nine hundred tons.—The removal of these would be attended with a great expense, besides the expense of procuring another deposit for them. If, however, the petition extends to the purchasing the government house and land only, as far as the line to James W. Lent's building, there will be no inconvenience arise to the public property. I would further inform your honorable body, that there is a great deal of necessary and of public utility in the vicinity of the magazine, and others about the suburbs of the city, requesting the removal of the said magazine from the present place, as that part of the city on which it now stands, is encroaching and thereby becoming dangerous, by having so much powder deposited therein."—*Assemb. Jour.*, 30th sess., 282. See Mr 13.

Congress makes a further appropriation of $150,000 (see Ap 21, 1826) for fortifying the harbours of the United States.—*Laws of U. S., 9th cong., chap. 82.*

The common council directs the recorder to "instruct" the corporation counsel, now in Albany, to recommend the following persons to the council of appointment: Simeon De Witt, Gouverneur Morris, and John Rutherford, "as fit and proper persons to be appointed from the Board of Streets of the City of New York," should the bill "Relative to improvements touching the laying out Streets and Roads in the City of New York," as petitioned for by this board (see F 16) become a law.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 368. See Ap 3.

The common council adopts the draft of a petition to the legislature which recites that the board has received various representations regarding the exposed and dangerous Situation of the Powder Magazine belonging to the City near the fresh Water Pond in the Ninth Ward," where "the Powder belonging to the State is kept." The members, having "assented to the keeping of the public Stores therein," do not think themselves "authorized to remove the same without the Concurrence of the Legislature."

The situation of this "magnificent" was not improper, . . . when it was first established [see 1728], yet at present it is surrounded on all sides by Inhabitants at short distances. In "Seasons of general Sickness great numbers of the Poor are quartered near it by the City Corporation." When improvements are being made in that part of the city, necessitating "the blowing of Rocks," the magazine is endangered. "Causes of Alarm will probably increase with the improvements" made against the public Stores. The common council therefore asks "that the Legislature will be pleased to cause a Building to be provided for the keeping of the Powder belonging to the State in the Vicinity of Spuyten Duyvel or in some other place less dangerous to the public and more secure for the Military Stores . . . .", and "that the said Powder may be removed to such other place."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 364. See also L. M. R. K. (5): 943. See, further, Ap 3.

The common council approves the draft of a petition to be sent to the legislature for the suppression of offices "for the Insurance of Lottery Tickets." It recites the following facts: "Many persons are thereby induced to venture small Sums in consideration of the large Amount to be returned in proportion without considering that the chances allowing for the disparity of nearly twenty five per Cent in favor of the Insurer. Success or ill fortune lead to the same consequences, the former increases the desire of gain, and lessens the appreciation of loss, the former [latter] incites to a continuation of the adventure, by the Anxiety to retrieve what has been lost a spirit of gambling is thus introduced in the Community and operates most on that part of it who have the least chance to lose."

"The pernicious influence of these offices is extended even to Children, whose morals are thereby corrupted in the very bud, as well by the example of those more advanced in years, as by the facility with which they find the means of participating in the practice."

"At these Offices are to be found not only labouring poor, but even Mendicants, children and Servants who do not scruple to make a Crime the Instrument to enable them to become Adventurers."

"Whatever Motives of policy may justify the resort to Lotteries for supplies Your Memorialists believe that in their most unexceptionable form they produce Evils and your Honorable body will see how far those Evils must be increased by the means of the insurance System."

The petition further recites the fact that these conditions were regulated by the "Grand Improviser" at the "Court of 35 Grand and Terminus;" and asks that the legislature will correct the evil. A copy of the grand jury presentment is added to the petition.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 368-70. The law was passed by the legislature on April 7.—*Ibid.*, IV: 64.

The committee on "Grant of Lands," appointed February 16 reports as follows: "That . . . it appears that by a Law of the State certain Officers of the Government are the "Court of 35 Grand and Terminers of the Land Office to make Grants of the Land under the Waters of navigable Rivers. It is also stated that the Legislature have since that Law was pass'd, by Grant authorized the Corporation to extend Wharves into the East River beyond the Line of the old Water Grant. Whether a gratuitous Grant is expected now or a Grant upon Valuable Consideration or what will be expected by the Legislature or the Commissioners of the Land Office in case of an Application to either or both is a matter upon which your Committee have not had the Opinion of any gentleman and consider the whole Subject as a matter of great importance to the City. . . ." The common council refers the report to the same committee to draft and report a memorial to the legislature.—M. C. (6): 137-8. See Mr 9.

The common council votes to the trustees of the free school (see F 19, 1805, and 1806), the sum of $500 and the use of the workshop on Broadway. The trustees prefer this arrangement to the gift of the piece of ground between the health-office and workshop, which was offered on Feb. 2.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 357-58, 563, 570; see also IV: 394-99. The petition of the trustees for an Exercise Lotteries report (ML) in N. Y. P. L. The school opened on May 1 (p. v.)

The committee on the petition of John Stevens (see F 28) reports as follows: "That they have conversed with the petitioner, who has shewn them the model of his proposed bridges, explaining the principles by which they are supported, which in the opinion of the committee, may be applied to purposes highly beneficial to the public; that the petitioner is desirous of an act of incorporation to enable him and his associates to erect a floating bridge across the Hudson River from New-York to the opposite shore, and also one from the said city across the East River or Sound to Long Island, with drawbridges for vessels to pass; but as this project involves considerations of the highest importance, and as objections have been made against the propriety of the same, the committee are of opinion, that the further consideration of the said petition be postponed; but that if the said petitioner shall deem it expedient to prefer a petition to the legislature at their next session, for an incorporation for the purpose of erecting the said bridges, it will be proper for him to publish in three of the newspapers printed in the city of New York . . . . and two of the newspapers printed in the city of Albany . . . . a copy of such petition and this report, for two months next preceding the second Tuesday of the next meeting of the legislature." The report is approved.—*Senate Jour.*, 30th sess., 75. See D 5.

The committee of March 4 (p. v.) on a desired grant of land to the holders of the lottery reports, and the common council approves the draft of a petition to the legislature, which recites the following facts: "That for the purpose of enabling the Corporation of the City of New York from time to time to improve the Docks, Wharves, Keys and Slips, to be erected, or made, in & upon or contiguous to the Margin of the said City, or Manhattans Island, and to render said Improvements more uniform and convenient, and the Use of them more equal and beneficial to the Citizens and to the Public in general, and for the better accommodation of Trade & Commerce . . . . Your Petitioners pray that a Grant may be made to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, of the Lands covered with Water, of the perpendicular breadth & to comprehend four hundred Feet, along the Easterly Shore of the North or Hudson River, contiguous to and adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty at and from Low
1807 Water Mark into the said River, from Bestavlers Killette, or rivulet, to Spyt den Duyvel Creek—And the Lands covered with Water and a perpendicular breadth and to comprehend four hundred feet along the Westerly Shore of the East River or Sound contiguous to and adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty, at and from Low Water Mark, into the said River or Sound, from the North Side of Corlies Hook, at the Northerly boundary of the Lands covered with Water, Whereof the said Mayor Aldermen & Commonalty are now seized, and warrant, den Duyvel Creek aforesaid, and one fourth part in breadth of the Land covered with Water by said Creek, adjoining the Lands of the said Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty, the whole length of the same Creek, from the East River or Sound aforesaid, to the North or Hudsons River aforesaid. . . .—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 379-81. A law authorising the grant was passed by the legislature on April 3, —Gerard, *City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate*, 77.**

The street commissioner reports an ordinance for filling Beek- man Slip; confirmed.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 374. In 1817, a pier was built at Beekman's Slip.—**Ibid.,** VI: 593. On modern maps, the old Beekman's Slip is entirely covered by Fulton St., from Pearl St. to the East River. Beekman Slip still exists. See Jl 16, 1793, Jl 7, 1772; L. M. R. K., III: 988, Pl. 174.

The common council orders that Wm. Bridges be paid his bill for $100 "on acct of the Survey of Canal Street."—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 376.


An advertisement, addressed "To Gentlemen Sportsmen of New York," announces a fox-hunt which will occur at Bloomingdale on March 17, in which it is expected, "eighteen couple" of hounds will be engaged. John S. Taylor of that place has a "large full grown Wild Fox for the chase."—**Merc. Adv., Mr 12, 1807.**

An assembly committee on the government house (see Ja 26) reports to the assembly that it would be for the public interest "to dispose of the land prayed for and the government house thereon to the corporation of the city of New York for a sum not less than sixty thousand dollars, restricting in the sale thereof the said corporation to the application of said premises to public purposes only, and that the money arising from the sale of the same ought to be applied towards establishing a manufactory of small arms in this state for the use of the militia." In accordance with this report a bill "for granting and conveying certain public lands in the city of New-York to the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the said city" is introduced, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house.—**Assem. Jour., 30th sess.,** 78, 93, 120. On March 26, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, but on the 27th it was recommitted. On March 27, also, the assembly received John M'Lean's letter of March 2 (p. 9) on the subject, and referred it to the committee of the whole. Thereafter, during the session, there is no reference to the bill.—**Ibid.,** 30th sess., 280, 281, 282. See Mr 14, 1808.

Marquis Willett takes the oaths as mayor of New York, succeeding De Witt Clinton (see O 29, 1807).—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 376-77. Willett held the office for only one year (see F 22, 1808).

The common council appoints a committee to report "their Opinions with regard to the Propriety of disposing of the Dove Lotts & of a Plan therefore."—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 381. See Mr 30.

The common council passes a resolution "that while this Board is transacting business no smoking be permitted." The vote stood eight to six.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 381.

An argument in favour of gun-boats, for the defence of New York, is published, in reply to the representatives debating the subject in congress.—**N. Y. *Ext. Post*, Mr 19, 1807. The proposal was made as early as July 24, 1798 (p. 8).**

By an act of the legislature, the governor, the lieutenant-governor, the chancellor, the chief-justice of the supreme court, and the mayor of New York City, are appointed commissioners with power to vest in the U. S. for fortifications such land on Staten and Long Islands as they shall judge the safety and defence of the city and port of New York to require."—**Laws of N. Y.** (1807), Mar chap. 51.

Mr. Fulton, writing from Philadelphia to Secretary of War Dearborn, says: "I have now Ship Builders, Blacksmiths and Carpenters occupied at New York in building and executing the machinery of my Steam Boat, And I must return to that City in ten days to direct the work till finished, which probably will require 4 months. . . . Like every enthusiast I have no doubt of success. I therefore work with ardor, and when adjusting the parts of the machine, I cannot leave the men for a day. I am also preparing the engines for the experiment of blowing up a Vessel in the harbour of New York this Spring. The machines for this purpose are in great forwardness and I hope to convince the rational part of the inhabitants of our cities, that vessels of War shall never enter our harbours or approach our Coast but by our consent. . . ."—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the "Glenarm," 228-9. The original letter was sold with other Fulton MSS. and document at Anderson's, April 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. Sutcliffe. The torpedo experiments took place on July 20 (p. v.); the steamboat was tried out on Aug. 9 (p. v.).

The following abstract of the *Laws & Ordinances* relating to signs and incumbrances is published by the street com'r; probably as a result of the common council's decreeing on March 9 (M. C. G., 1784-1831, IV: 370) that it would be "rigorously enforced";

"No cellar light is to extend more than one fifteenth part of the width of the street."

"No canopy, awning, shed, porch, portico, cellar door, platform, stoop or step is to extend more than one tenth part of the width of the street."

"No shop or platform is to be placed or suffered to remain in the street, except for the mere purpose of a passage into the house; and those are to have open backs or railings.

"No post is to be erected in any street.

"No cart or wheel-barrow is to be driven or wheeled along the walls.

"No wood is to be sawed, nor any coal or other thing piled on the walk.

"No goods, wares or merchandise are to be hung or placed a greater distance in the street than sixteen inches.

"No window or sign is to project more than one foot into the street.

"No carriages, timber, boards, casks, goods, wares, merchandise, or other thing, are to encumber the street or walk for more than one hour.

"No building is to be erected fronting a street, unless the lot is first surveyed.

"The inattention heretofore paid to the laws and ordinances of the Corporation, respecting incumbrances and encroachments on the streets, renders it necessary to inform the public that, after the fifteenth day of this month, penalties for the non-observance of them will be rigorously inflicted, without respect of persons."—**N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv.,** Mr 20, 1807.

It is expected that the number of new buildings erected this year will exceed those erected annually during the last few years.

Considerable preparations are making, especially in the suburbs, for private buildings. Three new churches will likewise be commenced, a Dutch church on the site of the Old Dutch church in Garden-street [see 1807]; a Presbyterian church in Cedar-street; and a Roman Catholic church on a site reserved for the purpose in their burial ground at the corner of Prince and Mulberry streets, on Bayard's ground. The New City Hall will also be elevated to the base of the second story windows. All these buildings, public and private, together with various other improvements, such as constructing wharves, paving and repairing streets, &c., &c. will not only afford ample employment to mechanics of every class, and to industrious labourers in this city, but create an extensive demand for building materials, and circulate large sums of money throughout the community."—*People's Friend*, Mr 21, 1807.

A new assessment for the opening of Broadway from Art St. to the Bowery (above the 14th St.), is presented to the common council by the street com'. The board orders that it be published in the newspapers and by handbills put up in the neighbourhood.—**M. C. G.** (1784-1831), IV: 384; **N. Y. Ext. Post**, Mr 28, 1807.

The ship "Galloway," of about 350 tons burden, and considered "by scientific men" to be "the handsomest modelled ship ever built in this country," is launched from the yard of Christian
The committee are further of Opinion that the Lots thus laid out should be sold at Public Auction . . . in see Simple . . . the Sale to take place on the Eighth day of April next . . . at the Tontine Coffee house, and subject to certain conditions as to the erection of buildings on the lots, etc. The common council confirms the report and orders that a reservation of 15 feet square shall remain for the use of lots of City Church and Academy, and 15 feet for a carway, back of lot No. 15, leading from the street to lot No. 17. —M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 388–89.

The description in the sales advertisement in The People's Friend, Apr 3, 1807. See also Je 29.

The common council asks the corporation council to deliver an opinion as to "whether . . . the Ground called Stuyvesant Street is or is not a public Street." —M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 391. See Ap 15.

The city inspector reports that it is unnecessary to employ any one "to take care of the Park," and the common council agrees. —M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 391. See, however, Je 8.

Commissioners are appointed by the legislature to lay out streets and avenues throughout the upper part of the island. —Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 95. Previous legislation leading to the drafting of the plan on which the modern city of New York has been built (pl. 79, Vol. 1) began with the following acts of the legislature: Laws of N. Y. (1787), chaps. 61 and 88; ibid. (1795), chap. 42; ibid. (1795), chap. 89; ibid. (1801), chap. 129. These gave full powers to lay out and regulate the buildings, streets, wharves, and slips of the city. On Jan. 14, 1805 (q.v.), the corporation made an estimate of the expense of making a map of the Island of New York, exhibiting a distinct view of the real property belonging to the Corporation, and of its roads; and on Feb. 13, 1805 (q.v.), this commissioner, with one or more of the city surveyors, was directed "to ascertain from time to time, by actual survey or otherwise, the true angles and corners of the several streets of this City, and their relative positions to adjacent buildings known to be correctly situated, and to report to the Board, with a map, plan, diagram or description of the same, which, being agreed to by this Board, shall be entered as matter of record for the general government of the surveyors and inhabitants of the City." In conformity with this need, the board resolved, on June 30, 1806 (q.v.), to employ Mr. Hasler to make a survey and "Map of this island." Although Mr. Hasler undertook the employment, he was prevented by sickness from carrying it out (see O 20, 1806).

The difficulties which the city and private owners still found in conveying their land in conformity with any definite regulation of streets were expressed in a memorial to the legislature, recorded in the minutes of Feb. 16, 1807 (q.v.).

The plan was obtained with the passage of the act of April 3, 1807, "relative to Improvements, touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New York, and for other purposes." —Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 95. See also Bridges' book accompanying his map (1811). This act appoints three commissioners, Governor Morris, Simon De Witt (the surveyor-general), and John Rutherford, whose duty and powers should be, in the course of four years, to lay out "the leading streets and great avenues, of a width not less than 60 feet, and in general to lay out said streets, roads and public squares of such ample width as they may deem sufficient to secure a free and abundant circulation of air among said streets and public squares when the same shall be built upon." These streets, avenues, and squares were to be laid out within the part of the city "North of a line commencing at George Clinton's wharf on the Hudson River, thence through the Fishway road, Greenwich and, Art Street; thence through North street in its then direction to the East River." (The wharf referred to was on North river at the foot of the present Gansevoort St. —Gerard, Treatise on the Title of the Corporation to the Streets, etc., 97.) The act requires that the commissioners "cause three similar maps of such streets and roads so to be laid out by them, and of the shores bounding the lands by them surveyed, to be made and published in an extensive scale, accompanied with such explanatory remarks as the nature of the subject may require; which maps, accompanied by such field-notes and remarks shall be attested to by the said Commissioners, or any two of them, before any person authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and conveyances and be filed,—one in the office of the Secretary of State, to remain of record, one other to be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, to remain of record, and the other of said maps to belong to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York; and that the said Commissioners shall erect suitable and durable monuments at the most conspicuous angles, or those which shall be the most eligible for that purpose, and upon the shores of the North and East Rivers, to be noted in the said Commissioners' plats. . . . This may be the elevations of the several intersections or squares above high-water mark within boundaries aforesaid, or so many of them as they may think sufficient, and shall delineate them, together with all such hills, valleys, inlets, and streams as may be necessary on the said maps, so to render the same explicit and intelligible." The commissioners' plans and surveys were to be "final and conclusive."

The commissioner was to receive not more than four dollars (besides all reasonable expenses for maps, field-notes, monuments, chain-bearers, and assistants) for each day employed, such expenses to be met by the mayor, aldermen and commonly from well-defined assessments. —Ibid. On June 27, 1807, the commissioners qualified before the mayor. —N. Y. Exec. Proc. Je 27, 1807.

The map was finished and filed on April 1, 1811 (q.v.). The powers of the commissioners under the act of 1807 being limited to that part of the city north of the line of Gansevoort St., Green-wich Ave., Houston St., and Astor Pl., the power to lay out streets, etc., below that region still remained in the mayor, aldermen, etc. The powers of the latter have been modified or diverted, however, to other bodies by later laws.—Gerard's Treatise, 104. See also Hist. N. Y. and Je 29.

New York State appoints five commissioners to meet the five representatives of New Jersey (see N 2, 1866) and settle the boundaries between the two states. —Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 113. See O 12.

As the common council of New York City has represented "that the powder magazine belonging to the said city, near the fresh water-pond, in the ninth ward, has, from the increased settlement in that neighbourhood, become dangerous to the inhabitants thereof" (see Mr 4), the state legislature appropriates $5,000 for the erection of a new magazine in another part of the city. —Laws of N. Y. (1807), chap. 118. See Ja 26 and Mr 11, 1858.

The common council permits Geo. Waite and Rob. N. Waite "to dig sw part of a Hill near to the powder House and to remove the Earth from the same to their own Grounds." —M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 391.

The corporation of Trinity Church grants $500 towards finishing and covering the tower of St. Mark's Church. —Trin. Min. (MS.).

By resolution of the board of trustees of the "Society for establishing a free school in the city of New York, for the education of such poor children as do not belong to, or are not provided for by, any religious society," acknowledgment is made of "the receipt from Col. Harry Rutgers, of a deed of a valuable lot of ground, situated in Henry-street, and which has been generally bestowed as a site [sic] for a School-house." —N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advs. Ap 13, 1807. The corner-stone of the school was laid on Oct. 22, 1810 (p. 5).

John Putard, the recording secretary, informs the New York
Historical Soc. (see N 20, 1804) that he has in his possession a consider-able number of books relating to the history of America, 13 which he is willing to dispose of at the original cost. The following resolution is thereupon adopted: "Resolved, That the standing committee be authorized to purchase said books for the use of the Society."—Kelby, The N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1804-1904, 17. The collection thus purchased formed the nucleus of the society's library. The liberal donations subsequently made, together with other purchases, soon formed a creditable library in the department of American history.—"Ibid. See S 9, 1809; and D 13, 1813.

The corporation counsel (see Mr 36) delivers an opinion against Stuyvesant Street being a public street. After reviewing city ordinances, acts of the legislature, maps, etc. which have a bearing on the question, he says that "the Corporation may if they deem it proper, petition the Street to be shut up, provided that act was passed at the last Session of the Legislature which may deprive them of that Right."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 397-401.

An advertisement of a "New Mode of Painting" appears in one of the newspapers. It reads: "Mr. Savage, No. 160 Greenwich-street, has prevailed on Miss Sally Rogers to remain until the first of May at his house, for the purpose of gratifying visitors, by her singular mode of using a pair of scissors in cutting paper, cloth, &c. &c. by her manner of writing, and above all, from her very extraordinary form of Painting. The circumstance of her effecting all this with her Mouth Alone, being deprived of the use of both hands, is pretty generally known, and needs but this remark, that Mr. Savage pledges his reputation as an artist, he has seen her dress, and press of design, taste, and execution, which astonished him, and will bear minute criticism. "She is here, as in Boston and other places, visited by people of rank and information, who have found her person and features interesting and agreeable.

"Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to see her works, may be gratified every day, from 9 in the morning till 11 at night.—April 25."—Savage, 1809, 4.

"N. B. A specimen of her work may be seen at David Longworth's, Shakespeare Gallery."—N. T. Com. Adv., Apr 15, 1807.

The comptroller reports to the corporation counsel the sale of Dove Lots Nos. 1 to 28. The prices secured range from $25 to $1,650 per lot, and total $20,935. The buyers' names are recorded. The record also shows "Lessor" of five parcels of "Corporation Lots for 42 Years sold 15. April 1807." These are 4, 5, and 6 acres each, except one of a half-acre. The annual rental of these parcels is from $20 to $68.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 406.


Hugh Gaine dies at the age of 81. His funeral occurred on the 27th "from No. 2 in the College."—Am. Cit., Apr 23, 1807.

The Duane St. Market is about to be erected on the west side of Washington St., between Duane and Reade Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 410. Regarding this market, see also ibid., IV: 474; 478, 576; 586, 615. See, further, O 12.

Wm. Bridges is paid $128, and Adolphus Loss $195, for surveying Canal St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 410.

May

The corner-stone of a New Presbyterian church is laid on the north side of Cedar St. between William and Nassau Sts.—Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers, 171. It was opened on Nov. 6, 1808 (p. v.). See My 4; L. M. R. K., III: 930.

A school of the Free School Society opens in the workshop adjoining the almshouse, the society having agreed to receive and educate 50 children from that institution.—N. T. Com. Adv., D 16, 1809. See My 4.

The Picture of New-York; or, The Traveller's Guide through the Commercial Empties of the United States. By a Gentleman Residing in this City (Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell) is published by L. Riley & Co., and is for sale by Brihan and Brannon, City Hotel, Broadway.—Spectator, My 2, 1807. The following are some of the more important facts relating to New York, contained in this first of the city's guide-books: Boatmen apply the whimsical names of the Pot, the Frying-Pan, and the Grid-Iron to sunken rocks at Hell-Gate; the other

reeds there are Hog's Back, Hallet's Point Reef, Mill-Rock, Middle-Reef, and South-Reef.—"Ibid., 19.

Mechanic Hall, at the (north-west) corner of Broadway and Robison St, is "one of the most genteel Hotels in the city."—"Ibid., 109.

The trustees of the dispensary have the management of the "Kine Pock Institution," which is situated "adjoining the Presbyterian Church Yard, near the Park."—"Ibid., 109, 121; and on the left the stable, wood-house, and other offices." A separate building for the reception of lunatics is "now erecting."

The almshouse, on the north side of the Park "immediately behind the new city-hall," is "surrounded by open courts and gardens."—"Ibid., 121.

The Humane Society has been given a lot of ground by the common council "adjoining the almshouse, and in the rear of the dector's goal."—Ibid., 124.

There are 12 or more Masonic lodges and chapters in the city, many of which hold their meetings in St. John's Hall in Frankfort St.—Ibid., 124.

The city is amply supplied with newspapers. There are 8 daily, 5 semi-weeklies, and 6 weeklies.—Ibid., 138-39.

The arts of printing, book-binding, and paper-making have been encouraged by the literary fairs held alternately at New York and Philadelphia for several years.—Ibid., 140.

The exterior of the theatre (the Park Theatre on the "south-east side of the park") is "rather in an unfinished condition; but the interior is "well finished and decorated." It accommodates 1,400 spectators. The boxes are excellently well adapted to the display of beauty and fashion" (see Pi. 91, Vol. III). It is "the most complete" theatre in the United States.—"Ibid., 151-52.

The Park, in front of the new city hall, is planted "with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas, and the surrounding footwalk is encompassed with rows of poplars." It is "a beautiful grove," although the trees are "but young, and of few years growth."—"Ibid., 155.

The "house and garden" named Rensselaer, "situated about the junction of Grand-street with Divisiouo-street, near Colesr's hook," has generally been known by the name of "Mount Pitt" (see My 10, 1806). From the front of this "hotel" there is a view of the city and the East River. "At a short distance in front, are the ancient ruins of the Castle of Bayard, erected about the year 1687. After the castle was razed to the ground, it stood on the hill behind Belvidere." Behind Rensselaer, "are considerable remains of that entrenchment made by the enemy in 1781, across the island from Colesr's hook by Bayard's Hill to Lippensard's Brewery, to defend the city and Garrison against the American army." The treaty of peace was concluded before the entrenchments were completed, and they remained in an unfinished condition.—"Ibid., 155-56.

Vauxhall is a "fashionable place of resort,"—a garden, two miles from the city hall, on the Bowery Road. At the centre is a large equestrian statue of Washington; and trees, shrubs, gravel walks, and statuary are features of the place. There is an "orchestra built among the trees." The "large apparatus for fire-works, the artificial mound of earth to view them from, the numerous booths and boxes for the accommodation of company, refreshments of every kind, and above all, the buildings and scenery for public entertainment during the suspension of dramatic exercises in the great theatre at the park"—are provided by Delacroix, the proprietor.—"Ibid., 156. The Vauxhall of Delacroix here described is the one on the Astor property (see Jan. 30, 1804; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, 1805, etc.); although the Washington statue was first erected at his Vauxhall on the Bowery property (see Ap 8, 1805). See further, Je 6.

On a tour to Kingsbridge, starting up the Bowery Road, one sees, beyond the Sailor's Snug Harbour, "the new building of the Manhattan company" on the right (see under "Banks" in L. M. R. K., Vol. III). "This is intended to accommodate all those who do business with the bank, in case sickness should cause the inhabitants to quit the lower wards of the city."—"Ibid., 153-54. The rest of the tour to Kingsbridge is thus described:
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"... A small distance beyond, on the main post road, on the left is a powder house, and on the right, appears Roselle, the residence of the late General Gates; at the northern approach of which are some wooden buildings erected by the common council for the temporary accommodation of the poor inhabitants during the endemic distemper of 1804 and 1805. By pursuing the road to the right, about a quarter of a mile, you reach Belleruce, a beautiful spot, which has been purchased for the reception of such sick inhabitants as are removed from their dwellings, in seasons of a prevailing endemic fever in the lower and more compact parts of the town. On the right, and by the water side a little to the northward, is a small cove called Kip's bay, around which are some handsome buildings. Returning to the main road and proceeding onward, you rise a moderate ascent called Iceberg-berg, on the summit of which are several beautiful villas. The road for more than a league is not above one quarter of a mile from the margin of the east river, and the space between them is improved in an exquisite style, by the more wealthy inhabitants. The entrances to their country seats, frequently attract the attention of the passenger.

A little beyond Smith’s tavern there is a road to the ferry at Hellgate. — From the landing on this side, you may pass to Hallett’s cove, within the limits of Newtown on Long-island. In crossing, you leave the narrow and rocky spit of land, called Blackwell’s island, a very short distance to the southward; and Hellegate, with its rocks, whirlpools, and currents, appears close to the northward and eastward. An excellent view of this picturesque and romantic spot may be obtained from the adjoining grounds of Mr. Archibald Gracie. His superb house and gardens, stand upon the very spot called the hill upon which a fort was erected by the Americans in 1776, stood till about the year 1794; when the present proprietor caused the remains of the military works to be leveled at great expense, and erected on their rocky base, his present elegant mansion and appurtenances. ... It is by no means uncommon to see ships and even sloops laying bldg on the reefs, notwithstanding all the care and skill of the navigators. It is computed that during the mild season of the year, between five and six hundred sail of vessels go through this passage weekly. And they are not merely coasting craft, but brigs and ships of large size. A British frigate of 50 guns, coming from the eastward, was carried safe through Hellegate in 1776, to the city. ... Porpoises are often seen sporting among the foam and eddies. And formerly, lobsters were taken in considerable numbers, in hoop-nets.

"Leaving this place, where you are surrounded with elegant villas, you return to the main road and pursue your ride to Har-lem village. Here you see the river of the same name, which separates the counties of New-York and Westchester. At this place the two counties are connected by a noble toll-bridge, erected, by legislative permission, by John B. Cole, esq. In this neighborhood is the head of the great river, called the Harlem, one of the most advanced reaches of the Hudson. In the year 1783, Mr. Henry Gracie erected a handsome residence near the bridge; and Mr. Jacob Astor, from his extensive commerce, has builded a large house, which is one of the most elegant mansions in the city. A little to the left of this road, where the city labourers under local and endemic fevers. By a removal or two, or three miles, they find themselves safe from harm. This place the bank of New-York, and the Branch bank have buildings ready to receive their officers and ministers in cases of alarm and distress. And many of the citizens have houses and places of business, to serve turn, while the sickness lasts. And as this is the main road of the city, on which the public retrench of the inhabitants, when the city labourers under local and endemic fevers.

"You return from the survey of Fort Washington and King’s bridge to the place where the Bloomingdale road appears. You then take that course to town, and pass by the numerous villas with which Bloomingdale is adorned. This brings you back to the main road near Roselle. Thence you take the right hand opening called Abingdon road, and pursue your ride to Greenwich. This village is near the Hudson on the west side of the island. It is the principal retreat of the inhabitants, when the city labourers under local and endemic fevers.

May 3

"Having surveyed this thriving settlement, you may return to town by the Greenwich road, which will conduct you straight forward by Richmond hill, St. John’s Church, the old Air Furiance, the Bare market, and the Albany bason, to the Battery; or you may proceed by the route of the public cemetery, or Peter’s field, to the upper end of Broadway, where you will pass John’s Church, the new Sugar-house, the New-York Hospital, the College, &c. on the right; and Bayard’s hill, the Collect, the Manhattan waterworks, the County Prison for criminals, the new City-hall, the Park, Theatre, &c. on the left." — Ibd., 183–90.

This guide-book prompted Washington Irving to write his Knickerbocker History of New York (1809).

The common council, on receiving a certified copy of the act of the legislature "restraining the Clerk of the City and County of New York from acting as Clerk of the Common Council and enabling them to appoint their own Clerk" (see Mr 27), now appoints John Fintard to the office. He took the oath of office at the next meeting (May 11). — M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 413–14, 415, Man. Com. Coun. (1860), see J. 1, p. 4, 1809.

In an annual report of the concerns of the institution, the trustees of the "Society for establishing a free school" etc., state that they have received contributions of "money, cloth, stockings, shoes and hats," as well as a deed from Col. Rutgers of a lot in Henry St. (see Ap 12). They mention the appropriation of the legislature (see P 27) and add: "The seminary is established on a plan which will educate five hundred children, with the facility that one tenth of that number are taught in the ordinary way: And it is confidently believed, not only from our experiment, but from that of a very celebrated institution, consisting of one thousand scholars, established by Joseph Lancaster, on a similar plan in London; that no mode hitherto adopted, so decidedly combines the two advantages of economy in expense, and rapidity in improvement.

"The number of children owing to a want of a larger room, has not exceeded sixty-seven: the house furnished by the corporation, and now occupied by the school (see My 1) will accommodate two hundred, and this number, including the fifty from the almshouse, is expected, will be very soon obtained."— Am. Cit., May 6, 1807.

The common council directs the commissioner of repairs to remove the two Pumps in Broadway, to the side of the Street in the usual mode, one between Courtland & Liberty Street the other opposite Cedar Street." — M. G. C. (1784–1831), IV: 413. Cf. Vol. I, p. 472.

The common council refers to the comptroller a letter from John Jacob Astor requesting that a grant may be made him of the land under water fronting his property on Hudson Street, between Bastavser Kieltje and Hetty Street." — M. C. C. (1784–1831), IV: 415. His property in this locality extended along the Hudson from a point fifty two feet south of King Street to Leroy street, being three entire blocks of two hundred feet each, with the commission of fifty feet owning by Mr Bruce." He had recently purchased the property on the west side of Greenwich street, between Brannon St. and the state prison. The water lots were granted to him on Nov. 2 from high-water mark to West St., with certain reservations for public basins.— Ibid., IV: 612–13, 629.

The common council passes a resolution "that his Honour the Mayor be desired to request the favour of His Excellency Governor Lewis to permit Col. Trumbull to take his portrait for the use of the Corporation of this City." — M. G. C. (1784–1831), IV: 417.

John H. Raub announces "that he has opened his house at the sign of the square and compass, between Maccener’s and Harlem-bridge." He calls it the "Harlem Coffee-House." His stables have accommodations for more than 30 horses.— N. Y. Eve. Post, My 11, 1807.

Horse-racing is the sport of the period at Harlem (People’s Friend, My 12, S, 29, 1807); in the Bowery from the two-mile stone down to the watch-house (Com. Adv., Je 8, 9, 1807); and at the “New Market” course on Long Island (Columbian Genius, O 17, 1807).

A committee report to the vestry of Trinity Church recommend that St. John’s Church (see S, 8, 1807) "be opened for public Worship with as little Delay as may be."— Trin. Min. (MS.).

The church was opened on June 7 (q.v.).

While the work of the commissioners of 1807 was under way, 18 perplexing problems arose regarding the surveys and maps of the city whenever grants of land were to be made or buildings erected. On May 15, 1807, the common council resolved to make no further grants of land under water (water lots), "North of the South Bac
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May 18

or bounds of that part of the city to be laid out by the Commissioners latey appointed by law, until after the survey of the said Corporation to "effect the permanent surveys, and to do justice to interested proprietors," and recommended that the board's attorney draft a bill for this purpose, introducing in it a clause directing the justices of the supreme court to appoint three persons, one of whom ought to be a surveyor, "to adjudge and finally determine upon the lines and monuments of any block or square laid out by direction of the Common Council, by virtue of the said Bill, in case a majority of the proprietors of the said property should object to the mensuration."

The communication further stated that "Similar authority has been given by the Legislature to 'the Justices to nominate disinterested persons' in the Law latey appointing 'Commissioners of Streets and Roads.'" This communication was referred to a committee of seven members (ibid.; V: 56).

While their report was pending, the comptroller, on May 20, addressed the following recommendation to the board and the board confirmed it: "That the Street Commissioner and the Comptroller be authorized to procure suitable registers or Field books wherein to insert Maps and descriptions of all lands, plots of ground, Wharves, Docks and Slipps and Ferries belonging to the Corporation, whether under lease or otherwise, designating the boundaries and such other circumstances attending them, as may give a full view of all the Corporate estate."—Ibid., V: 149-50.

On Feb. 13, 1809, the street commissioner again communicated with the council, making reference to his communication of Mar. 14, 1808, and stating that the committee then appointed had been prevented from acting before the adjournment of the last legislature. He explained that the proposed survey "would only be made, as they now are, at the request of persons about to build, and that the charges would be borne by the persons requiring it."

The bill which the committee proposed to send to the legislature, he said, had been re-drafted with alterations.—Ibid., V: 432-33.

The act of March 24, 1809, followed immediately, amending the acts of 1801 and 1807.—Laws of N.Y. 7 (1809), chap. 1075; see also Bridges' report, 1811. It provided remedies for complaints about cutting trees by surveyors, taking land for streets, and making assessments. See, further, Jc 29.

The street commissioner presents to the common council "a plan of Streets through the property of the Corporation of Trinity Church, between Brannon [Spring] and Christopher Streets, which the board is desire of to extend into the direction of the last legislature."

He explained that the proposed survey would "only be made, as they now are, at the request of persons about to build, and that the charges would be borne by the persons requiring it."

The bill which the committee proposed to send to the legislature, he said, had been re-drafted with alterations.—Ibid., V: 432-33.

The act of March 24, 1809, followed immediately, amending the acts of 1801 and 1807.—Laws of N.Y. 7 (1809), chap. 1075; see also Bridges' report, 1811. It provided remedies for complaints about cutting trees by surveyors, taking land for streets, and making assessments. See, further, Jc 29.

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CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1807

June 4

by the cultivation of those plants useful in diseases, by the introduction of foreign grasses, and by the cultivation of the best vegetables for the table; our citizens are now informed that they may be supplied with medicinal Herbs and Plants, and a large assortment of green and Hot House Plants etc. — N. Y. Com. Adv., Je 4, 1807.

An editorial says of Vauhall Garden (which was opened for the season on May 9 — N. Y. Ev. Post, My 9): "This elegant place of public amusement . . . may be justly said to rival in point of elegance and beauty any place of the same kind in the European world. . . . In the United States it is without a parallel, and in this City there is no place of public resort that offers so great an attraction to the gay, the fashionable, and the pleasure-taking world. . . ." — People's Friend, Je 6, 1807. Cf. My 5; and see, further, JI.

The first services in St. John's Chapel were to be held on this day. — N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 4, 1807. According to a report made on Jan. 12, 1809, it cost $172,853.64 to build the church. — Trin. Min. (M.S.). See D 1, 1809. It is shown on Pl. 106-a, Vol. III, and is described in Onderdonk's Hist. of the Prot. Epic. Churches in the City of N. Y., Part IV: 61-64; and in the N. Y. Mirror, Ap 11, 1829.

The street commissioner presents to the common council "a map of a number of Streets through grounds belonging to Anthony L. Bleeker which he proposes to cede to the Corporation as public streets, under the same principles Mr. Jay has consented to cede Canal Street. . . . The consideration that their grants . . . now be accepted for opening Streets through the surrounding premises. . . . This principle, he reported, might operate to the disadvantage of the Board who a very small donation of this kind was prof ered. But it is very different where a large grant of streets are made, the proper widths and in the direction desired by the Corporation. On the commissioner's recommendation, the board accepts the proposed terms. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 455.

Manhattanville (see F 4) is further described as follows: "This flourishing little town, pleasantly situated near the banks of the Hudson, about eight miles from the City-Hall, to the eyes of the . . . tourist, appears well worthy of observation. It was first projected and laid out into streets, about twelve months ago, by Mr. Schieffelin and others, since which, an Academy has been erected. . . . A very excellent public house has been built and opened, together with many private houses, and a ferry established to the opposite shore of the North River, there communicating with a road leading to the English Neighbourhood Hackinson, etc., and a market is contemplated to be finished in the course of the present summer. . . . indeed such is the pleasantness of the town plot, situated in the beautiful valley called Bloomingdale . . . It has been made a subject of general consequence. . . . The Lots . . . have very considerably advanced in price, but at this time are offered on such terms, as cannot fail being advantageous to the purchaser. A Stage is to run daily between the city and town, the rates of which are to be very low, and boats will ply constantly between the two places. There can be no doubt of a rise in the value of these lots, even should the city remain free from the epidemic, but in case it should again be visited by that dreadful scourge, a great advance in the value of these situations is certain and from the circumstances of its being in a degree under the patronage of the Corporation of the City of New York, facilitates its improvement, and is another inducement to the settler. . . ." — Pub. Adv., Je 5, 1807. See also L M. R. K., III: 497.

The common council refers to a committee a communication "from a Committee of the Highland Turnpike Company on the propriety of building a new bridge across Harlem river near Spuyten-dvil, to correspond with the projected Turnpike road, commencing at Mr Alexander Macomb's in Westchester County." — M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 448, 470.

Mr. Francis Cobbs petitions the common council to be appointed "keeper of the Park." The petition is referred to the supt. of the almshouse with directions "to employ some suitable person, at the expense of this Board, to take charge of the Park." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 449. Cf. Mr 30.

The common council refers to the committee of repairs a memorial from the Hudson Horse, requesting that some accommodation may be provided to separate male and female debtors confined in the goal of this city and county." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 449-50.

In straightening the line of the south side of Cortlandt St. between Greenwich and Washington Sta., city land is added to the lots adjacent. The minutes of the common council record the amounts which the several owners are to pay for these additions to their land; also a map of the ground. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 450-52. On June 29, a revision of the award, and a new map, were recorded. — Ibid., IV: 460-82, 487.

The common council provides for four additional watchmen in Greenwich Village. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 452.

It is ordered by Trinity vestry "that the present fence [in front of] Trinity churchyard] be repaired, and a similar one made along Rector Street." — Trin. Min. (M.S.)

The common council resolves "that the Governor be requested to cause the public grounds of the house known as the Marble Stone, Manhattan Avenue, to be removed," and that the mayor confer with him "respecting a proper place or places to which the same may be removed." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 457. See Je 29, and N 16, 1807.

Lazarus Beach discontinues the Morning Chronicle with the issue of this date. — Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 463; Early Newspapers, III: 422.

Street Commissioner John S. Hunn advertises for proposals for regulating Elm St. from Catharine St. to Mr. Jay's ground, near Canal St., "Broadway from Great Jones to Art St., Mulberry St. from Grand to Broome St., Orange St. from Hester to Grand St., and Sugar Loaf (Franklin) St. from Broadway to Chapel St.; for rebuilding Oak St. from Roosevelt to James St.; for paving Water St. from Mrs. McCrea's to Corlear Hook, and bricking the walks on the North side only" paving Rivington St. from the Bowery to Norfolk St., and repaving Pine St. from Broadway to William St. The gutters of the last named street "are to be formed with hard blue stone, not less than 3 feet long, 4 inches thick and 8 inches deep, instead of common brick." — From original broadside in N. Y. H. S.

The British warship "Leopard" attacks the American frigate "Chesapeake" off Hampton Roads, disables her, and carries off four sailors claimed as deserters. Three Americans are killed and eighteen wounded during the engagement. — McMaster, Hist. of People of C, S., III: 255-64. For the diplomatic correspondence between Great Britain and the United States over the "Chesapeake affair," see State Papers, 1806-8 (Boston, 1815), 289-378.


The common council plans for a "Pier to be run out forming an L so as to complete the Corporation Basin at the foot of Partition Street on the North river and also one Pier with an L so as to complete the Basin already begun near Diane Street. . . ." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 471.

The board also provides for piers at Burling Slip, Beekman Slip, and Flymarket Slip. — Ibid., IV: 471-72.

The common council grants a petition of Thomas Dunning, butcher, to build a market at Harlem. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 496, 477.

The following facetious account of "A Tour in Broadway," 27 is issued by Washington Irving, William Irving, and James K. Paulding: "Battery—flag-Staff kept by Louis Keaffee—Keaffee maintains two spy-glasses by subscriptions—merchants pay two shillings a year to look through them at the signal poles on Staten Island, . . . Young seniors go down to the flag-Staff to buy peanuts, and beer after the fatigue of their morning studies, and some to play at ball, or some other innocent amusement—battery a very pleasant place to walk on a Sunday evening—not quite genteel though—every body walks there, and a pleasure, however genuine, is spoiled by general participation—the fashionable ladies of New York, turn up their noses if you ask them to walk on the battery on Sunday. . . .

Greenhouse—origin of dinners; merchandise this place much frequented by merchants. . . . Custom house partly used as a lodging house for the pictures belonging to the academy of arts — couldn't afford the statues house room, most of them in the cellor of the City hall. . . .

Bowling green—fine place for pasturing cows—a perquisite of the late corporation—formerly ornamented with a statue of the god—people pulled the gin in the war to make bullets—the city, as it might have been given to the academy—it would have been a cellor as well as any other. — The pedestal still
remains, because, there was no use in pulling that down, as it would not cost the corporation money, and not sell for anything—if the pedestal must remain, I would recommend that a statute of somebody, or something be placed on it, for, truly it looks quite melancholy and forlorn. . . . Broadway—great difference in the gentility of streets—a man who resides in Pearl street, or Chatham-row, derives no kind of dignity from his domicile, but place him in a certain street in any way—anywhere between the battery and Wall-street, and he straightway becomes entitled to figure in the bemonde, and strut as a person of predigous consequence!—New York brick church.—what a pity it is the corporation of Trinity church are so poor—if they could not afford to build a better place of worship, why did they not go about with a subscription!—even I would have given them a few shillings rather than our city should have been despised in the eyes of the public; a pitiful spectacle—Wall-street.—City-hall, famous place for catch-poles, deputy sheriffs, and young lawyers, which last attend the courts, not because they have business there, but because they have no business anywhere else. . . . Oswego-Market—looks very much like a triumphal arch.—Hogg's porter house . . . Hogg's a capital place for hearing the stories, the same jokes and the same songs every night in the year . . . some of the longest and thickest heads in the city come there to settle the nation. —Salmagundi or the Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Exq. and others (1807), II: 239–48.

29 On being applied to by the commissioners for laying out streets and roads on this island (see Ap 3), the common council orders that such maps as are in the several city departments, relating to the duties of the commissioners, may be placed at their disposal, and that such copies as are required may be furnished. A warrant for $500 is issued in favour of the commissioners, their expenditures to be reported to the comptroller.—M. C. C. (1784–1815), IV: 480. See 59.

"By order of the common council, the conditions of sale of the "Dove lots" (see Mr 30) are entered in full in the minutes.—M. C. C. (1784–1815), IV: 483–84.

29 The common council authorizes the comptroller to employ four watchmen for the protection of the magazine (powder-house), near the three-mile stone, and to cause the lightning-rods there to be repaired.—M. C. C. (1784–1815), IV: 479.

The city pays $25 yearly subscription to the N. Y. dispensary.—M. C. C. (1784–1815), IV: 478.

July

A general meeting is held in the Park at which De Witt Clinton is chosen chairman and Gen. Jacob Morton secretary, and the following resolutions are adopted:

"Having received with the most lively indignation, authentic information, that on the 22d ultimo an attack, unwarranted by the known usages of nations, and in violation of our national rights, was made by the armed forces of the United States against the American States of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, of the United States, the inhabitants of the said States, assembled in general meeting, deem it to be their duty to express their opinions on this fresh outrage offered to our national sovereignty by the Navy of Great Britain—Therefore, "Resolved, That it is and has been the policy of our government and the wish, because it is the interest of our citizens, to be at peace with all the world. "Resolved, That although we cherish peace with the greatest sincerity, yet that we hold ourselves ready, at the call of our government, to resist all infringements on our national rights, and violations of our national honor. "Resolved, That we consider the dastardly and unpardonable attack made on the U. States armed ship the Chesapeake, by his Britannic Majesty's ship Leopard, by his Britannic Majesty's ship Leopard, to be a violation of our national rights as atrocious as it is unprecedented. "Resolved, That we are determined to maintain the rights and dignity of our country with our lives and fortunes, and that we will support our government in whatever measures it may deem necessary to avert the present crisis of affairs. "Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may exist among us on our merely local concerns, yet that we love our country and will cordially unite in resisting the attempts of any nation to invade our rights or tarnish our national honour. "Resolved, That the offending ships at Hampton Roads have wantonly violated the laws of and forfeited their title to national hospitality. 

"Resolved, That we highly approve of the spirited and patriotic conduct of our fellow-citizens at Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton. "Resolved, That we deeply lament the death of those of our fellow-citizens who fell, and sincerely sympathize with those who were wound on board the Chesapeake."—Am. Cit., Jul 2, 1807.

Because of the "Chesapeake Affair" (see Je 22) President Jefferson issued a proclamation calling all American ships to leave American waters and forbidding all intercourse with them.—State Papers, 1806–8 (Boston, 1815), 249–52. See 1.

Robt. Doby changes the name of his "London Hotel" (see Ja 29, 1806) to "Washington Hotel." It is situated next to the theatre on "Park Street" (Park-Row).—Am. Cit., Jul 3, 1807. The Philharmonic Society made this their meeting-place in December of this year. A part of the money was raised to meet there for the trial of Brig.-Gen. Morton (N. T. Com. Adv., F 26, 1808), and in the same month a public ball was given there. See further, Ap 11, 1808. In 1809, it was called the Mercantile Coffee House, and also the Commercial Coffee House, but those names did not cling to it long.—Bayses, Old Taverns of N. Y. 397.

The expenses paid by the city in celebrating the day indicate its character: $8.79 for "Banned for Cartridges," $38.67 for "Transporting Brass Ordinance to & from Arsenal;" $97 for "attending d on battery;" $24 for "ringing bells;" and $727.44 for a "public entertainment."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), IV: 499.

The Society of Cincinnati holds its annual dinner at the house of Joseph Baker, No. 4 Wall-street, comer of New St.—Bayses, Old Taverns of N. Y. 367. This is the first of several St.'s Tables, and also one of the "Ugly Club," a group of talented young men of the city, including Fitz-Greene Halleck. —Ibid. It was called "Baker's Porter House" in 1815, when the Federal Republican electors of the First Ward met there.—Com. Adv., My 11, 1815.

Another "splendid and allegorical fete" (cf. Jr 4, 1806) is held at Vauhall Garden, consisting of fireworks, illuminations, music, and painting, on a stage of 60 ft., representing a view of New York and the bay during the British evacuation of the city on Nov. 25, 1783.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 2, 1807. See, further, Jl 15. Columbia Garden is "handsomely illuminated, and decorated with a variety of Transparent Paintings, representing Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Green, Montgomery, Warren and Putnam, with the admired Hydraulic Works, with improvements, to be accompanied with illuminations of Fire Works."—Ibid., Jl 1, 1807. See also An Essay on Transparent Prints and on Transparencies in General, by Edw. Orme (London, 1807), in N. Y. Pub. Library.

The common council refers to a committee a communication of the comptroller regarding "objections raised by some of the purchasers of Inchlend lots against paying for the same until certain streets were opened."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), IV: 490. To it is appended a letter from Dan'l D. Tompkins to permit Col. Trumbull "to take his portrait for the use of this Corporation."—M. C. C. (1784–1813), IV: 490. The governor consented.—Ibid., IV: 491–92.

The common council orders that the Comptroller and Clerk provide a copy of a Chart of the Port and Harbour of New York, made by Captain Isaac Chauncey and Charles Loss in the year 1761.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), IV: 490.

The common council orders that the assessment for opening Broadway in the Bowery be confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), IV: 490.

The Peace of Tilsit is signed by France and Russia. Prussia agreed to it on July 9. France thus broke up the fourth coalition, leaving herself at peace save with England. —Anderson, Constitutions and Documents, France, 1789–1807, 404–16.

The corner-stone of an orphan asylum is laid in Bank St., between the United States and Merchants' Banks.—N. T. Spectator, Jl 11, 1807. The Orphan Asylum Society had been incorporated on April 7 of this year.—Laws of N. T. (1807), chapt. 179. In the announcement of the opening of St. John's Church (June 7), it was stated that the collection made for the benefit of this asylum.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 4, 1807. In 1836 (q. v., Je 9), the asylum began to build at Bloomingdale.

"In consequence of the recent unpardonable conduct of the British, in attempting to tarnish our national character" (see Je 22), a meeting of the Tammany Society is held, and a committee is appointed "to report a plan to organize the society into a war band." The plan suggested was that the main body should consist
of 314 warriors and hunters, exclusive of officers, there being 156 warriors and 76 hunters. When this body was divided into 13 war parties, General Tompkins would have 12 warriors and 6 hunters in each party. —Am. Cit., Jl 22; *People's Friend*, Jl 25, 1807. See 9 18.

Gov. Tompkins calls on the common council and communicates the wishes of Gen. Dearborn, secretary of war, now in New York, respecting “a cession of ground at the Battery and Duane Street Basin for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defence of the town and harbour.” The board passes the following resolution: “Resolved that this Board will cheerfully Board the United States such parts of the public grounds at the Battery and at the Basin at Duane Street, or elsewhere, within their jurisdiction, with their right of soil under water, or elsewhere within their jurisdiction, as the Secretary at War may deem necessary for erecting fortifications for the defence of this city.” A committee is appointed to carry the resolution into effect. —M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 497. See Ag 30; and, for change of basis, see O 26.

A volunteer company of young men, called “The Sons of Seventy-six,” is formed at the Union Hotel. They were required to meet on July 17 at the New York Hotel, 42 Broad St., equipped for exercise. —N. T. Evoc. Post, Jl 16, 1807.

The city pays Hugh Brice & Co. $1864.54 “for carting earth to fill Collect,” and $51.75 to Thomas A. Jones, for “removing pinnace and leveling ground.” The common council orders that the city inspector be authorised to contract for the delivery of 3,000 more loads of earth at 5 cents a load. —M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 494.

For the annual expense of filling the Collect, see Chronology near the end of each year, beginning 1803. The “tickets” referred to were those given to cartmen. Packages of these are preserved with the city’s “cartman’s office.” —Ibid., Jl 22, 1807.

The common council agrees to make an advance to the contractor “for digging out Broadway from Great Jones Street 350 feet towards Art Street.” —M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 494.

The city inspector represents to the common council “that the Watch boxes in the Streets were obnoxious, during the Summer season, to the inhabitants of their vicinity.” The board orders that the Watch box, from which the houses were removed to the Bridewell yard. —M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 494.

Col. W. S. Smith, aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, criticises the proposals of the common council for the city’s defence by batteries on the wharves and islands of the harbour. He argues in favour of preventing the enemy’s entering the harbour. —People’s Friend, Jl 20, 1807. Col. Smith wrote a second letter on the subject, on July 23, from which it appears that his opinion met with “no respect from the Secretary of War;” but an editorial view was that “it is high time the people of New York were roused to a sense of their situation.” —N. T. Evoc. Post, Jl 25, 1807.

Robert Fulton writes to Maturin Livingston that he has arranged with the secretary of war to commence experiments with his submarine Torpedoes, on July 18th. He will then exhibit his “invention of Torpedoes,” and the various vessels in which vessels may be assailed and destroyed while at anchor or under sail. A 200-ton brig, anchored between Governor’s and Ellis Islands, will be attacked and blown up on July 20th, to show how an enemy’s vessel may be annihilated on entering port. Fulton extends an invitation, through Livingston, to the governor, mayor, members of corporation, and such other persons as he may think proper, to meet at Governor’s Island at 10 a. m., that he may “exhibit to them the machinery before the engines are put on the water.” —N. T. Com. Adv., Jl 16, 1807. The exhibition took place, as planned, on July 15. —Am. Cit., Jl 20, 1807. See, however, Jl 20.

The summer theatre at Vauxhall, “fitted up as originally intended, with Elevated Seats, etc.,” is opened for the season with a comedy and a musical play. —People’s Friend, Jl 13, 1807. See Ag 17.


20 July

Am. Cit. makes two unsuccessful attempts to sink the 200-ton brig (see Jl 15) with his torpedoes; but he succeeds on the third attempt, when, however, not 500 persons, out of the 15,000 or 20,000 persons who had first assembled, remain to see the explosion. As to the utility of the invention, it is stated editorially that “No machinery like this which requires the manager to proceed in full view, within 30 or 50 yards of the vessel to be destroyed, can ever in any degree succeed. A thousand of them, with the managers and their boats, could be blown from the surface of the water, before they could approach so near as to do the least injury (see a hostile fleet).” —Am. Cit.; Jl 22; and, People’s Friend, Jl 22, 1807. His engines were described in ibid., Jl 25, 1807.

Morgan Lewis, writing from Staatsburg, coincides in the opinion of Col. Smith (see Jl 14) “that an attempt to protect the city by Batteries on the wharves will be an useless expenditure of public money.” He explains this view at length and in detail. He prefers “moveable Batteries of cannon to form embankments” near such timber as our country affords. The way in which he would use the cotton is “to have it well pressed into cases of raw-rice of the size of an ordinary gabion, well painted or tarred, and to send the contents against fire.” With these, he explains, and with heavy artillery on field-carriages, “a Battery might always be opposed to a ship in the course of a few minutes after she should be moored.” In the efficacy of “Booms and submarine explosions” as a principal means of defence, he has no confidence, because of the “feeblessness of" the former and the “difficulty of applying” the latter; but as auxiliaries he has no objection to them. —N. T. Evoc. Post, Ag 1, 1807.

The editor of another paper calls Lewis’s theories “fruity,” saying that “The Drum is all important in the day of battle.” —Am. Cit., Ag 5, 1807.

Another writer commenting on Lewis’s letter states that “The Cheveux de frize which he proposes are the least expensive & most efficient obstructions, that booms are of little utility and that his observations on the necessity of a long line of fire ... are just to the utmost extent.” The writer declares, however, “that the opinion of this contributor’s officemates are not in agreement with Lewis’s recommendation of “Stone Parapets and embrasures in preference to those of earth and en barbette.” —N. Y. Evoc. Post, Ag 15, 1807.

Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States treasury, submits to Pres. Jefferson a general view of measures for defence and attack that he thinks should be considered at this time with a war with Great Britain impending. He gives a list of the reports that in his opinion should be specially fortified. Concerning New York he writes: “The plan of defending the approaches of New York by narrowing the channel at the most convenient place may require the immediate attention and countenance of the Executive, as under their auspices, it might be at once commenced by the city. I think it the only plan which will give real security. Its practicability and expense must be examined.” —Adams, Writings of Albert Gallatin (1875), Jl 343. See Ag 26. In the same letter he also outlines in detail plans for offensive operations to be directed against Canada and other British provinces to the north and the islands of Bermuda and New Providence to the south.—Ibid., I: 343-53.

27 July

Lord Holland sails in the House of Lords whether it is “the intention of his majesty’s ministers to make any communication to parliament on a circumstance which was at present the subject of much conversation, he meant the report of hostilities having actually commenced between this country and the United States of America.’ He would rejoice to hear that the report was untrue; but if so great a calamity had really taken place, he trusted that his majesty’s ministers would lose no time in laying before parliament the grounds of the dispute between the two countries.” Lord Hawkebury answered that he had no authority to make any communication on the subject at present, but he assured the lords that “every thing had been done on the part of his majesty’s ministers to avoid so unfortunate a result as hostilities between this country and the United States of America.” —Parl. Debates, IX: 926-27.

The common council resolves that Col. Jonathan Williamson is requested “to furnish with all possible despatch, a plan for fortifying the Narrows, with an estimate of the probable expense.” —M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 504. Col. Williams complied on July 29 (9:1).

A visitor to the city thus describes and comments upon a bull-baiting he attended on this day, possibly at the Corlear’s Hook circus (see Jl 4, 1808): “As soon as the entrance was thrown open a female who received our money and dealt out admissions, within the constant and disorderly howlings, which issued from every side, by Dogs, chained and impatient for action, recalled to the imagination the fabled regions of Pluto. "In the inner inclosure stood the harmless animal. . . . two
or three Bull dogs were brought in, impatient from the restraint of July chains, and their vengeance directed by their mercenary masters 27 to be sport upon the Bull.

"The poor animal defended himself to the utmost, and made great exertions of those noble faculties of courage and power with which he is so eminently endowed;—after beating one set of dogs, others more furious were let loose upon him in succession, until he appeared almost exhausted by heat, fatigue & pain; at this time a fresh set of dogs were about to be let loose, when it appeared to me the feelings of humanity were no longer to be disregarded, and I presumed to observe to the keeper that the bull was sufficiently beaten, and the spectators I believed satisfied. In this however I was deceived, for as the wounded beast was driven to his stall some old sportman cried out that he had not been pinned. The Bear and Wolf next fought with the dogs in succession, but as these combats were not so destructive to the animals on either side, they appeared not to excite so much interest with the spectators, and in a little time I was astonished to see the poor bull again introduced.—The wretched brute with his head lacerated & bloody, and a horn broken off exposing the delicate and susceptible inferior to the air, and external objects, was doomed to have another engagement with a new set of dogs.—A severe conflict again ensued, until the powerful animal was so worn down by fatigue and torture that he seemed no longer capable of defence, but patiently to submit to his torture.

"After considering life no longer worth defending he was taken away with his head covered in blood—his ears torn—and his tongue bitten in pieces—probably to be preserved & recruited for torture amusement.

"Some of the most valable dogs whose courage and constancy excited admiration, and whose fidelity should have enhanced them to their masters, were tossed in the air and bruised by falling; or, their bones broken by being trodden under foot.

"In conclusion Sir, that an amusement so absurd, and tending to such debasement of taste and manners should prevail or be tolerated among a civilised people and particularly in a respectable City. . . .

"It is singular too that this institution is permitted to remain in the vicinity of a very respectable House of public worship, and as one might suppose from its situation on the very grounds of the Church.

"The common council directs the watch committee "to station a Watchman at the door of His Excellency Governor Tompkins, during his stay in this city."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 503.

"The common council orders the completion of carting fresh earth "to cover Flymarket Slip lately filled in."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 503. See Aug 11, 1806.

"In compliance with the request of the common council of July 27 (p. v.), Col. Jonathan Williams sends the corporation, through Selah Strong, chairman of the committee of defence, a plan "for fortifying the Narrows between Long Island and Staten Island." The following extracts give its principal features, and are quoted thus at length because of their topographical character on the important subject of New York City's coast defences:

"The propriety of a defence at the Narrows in conjunction with an interior force, is in a striking manner indicated, by the introductory words of my orders. 'It being the intention of the general government so to fortify the harbour of New York, as will, with the aid of gunboats, afford a reasonable defence to the citizens and their property against Ships of War, unaccompanied with any formidable armament, such as can only be opposed by a superior army; the following system has been deemed most expedient: at present, with such additions hereafter, as may be thought advisable, farther to advance.'

"The Narrows offer a passage of more than twelve hundred yards in width for any ship that could come over the bar at Sandy Hook; now, every Sailor knows that a dozen ships of the line could, upon an emergency, sail abreast through that passage. . . .

"In looking around, it was perceived that the prominent rocks on Governor's island, the point of the Bastion of the old City Battery, and Ellis's island, forming nearly an equilateral triangle; and that the centre of this, offering an intersecting point, which, at the greatest distance from each, would only be about one thousand yards, while it would be difficult to go into either the North or East river, without passing within point blank shot, or between four or five hundred yards, of some one of them. It was also seen that former administrations before, and since the revolution, so highly valued these points, that fortifications have been erected upon or near every one, although time, . . . has obliterated some of them. It was further considered that the modern improvements of marine batteries, which give double the number of guns on the same horizontal base, and by multiplying the tiers may give six times the number of the heaviest metal with a bomb-proof security above, rendered the question of combat, a question of floating wooden walls, against impregnable stone walls on shore, with equal power as to celerity of action, number of guns within the same space, and weight of metal.

"It is not a very bold assertion to say that no ship that sails on the Ocean would engage on such terms.

". . . Fifty gun boats scattered along the flats on each side of the channel, would all of them attack an advancing ship forward the fore chains, . . . [Details of the method of attack are given.] But the certainty of passage is the great objection, for it seems to be in the opinion of the world almost a settled axiom, that ships will pass batteries in spite of all their force. Why would they pass them? There must surely be a strong motive to encounter such danger? Doubtless to attack more vulnerable points. And this is precisely the reason they would pass the Narrows to attack the defenseless city of New York; as Admiral Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, and certainly if there had been no interior defence, the capital of the Sublime Port would have been reduced.

"But merely passing the city cannot be an important object, for to put it under contribution, ships must lie there, . . . now that, when the proposed batteries shall be completed, cannot be done, and we do not find that it is generally thought advantageous to run the gauntlet for the purpose of running it back again."

"Excuse me Sir, that an amusement so absurd, and tending to such debasement of taste and manners should prevail or be tolerated among a civilised people and particularly in a respectable City. . . .

"The best plan for permanent obstructions, in my estimation, is that which in the course of a conversation at the Mayor's was intimated by yourself, and . . . I may be allowed to state it in detail.

"Suppose numerous blocks were to be sunk in the Narrows at certain distances from each other, which though sufficient for a ship to pass between them, yet should she go but a little on either side of the middle, would insure her destruction; as the depth of water varies in the space before mentioned from ten to sixteen fathoms. . . . If these blocks were placed at sixty feet distance from each other, and were armed with chevaux de frise, as they might be, so as to reduce the spaces to the width of a ship, it is self evident that no ship could pass, for if she were but one foot on either side of the middle, one of the projecting points would check her progress, when she would immediately round to, and lay her broadside against all the others. . . ."

"This calculation goes to filling up of the whole space, but it is evident that a channel should be left for our own vessels, this at the worst would oblige an enemy to advance singly, and every block under the guns of the batteries to be erected on either side, while every block so sunk would completely cover a gun boat that might be anchored upon, or behind it, without danger, owing to their small draft of water. Besides these considerations, it is evident that the blocks must aid every other mode of obstruction, and, after the experiment we have witnessed, there can be no doubt, but the work could be applied to let our Torpedoes could be advantageously used."

"The most essential as well as the most costly battery should be erected at the edge of Hendrick's reef. Until I can have time to cause the plan and elevation of such a battery to be made, I sub-
mit to your consideration the plan and elevation of one designed for a point, not dissimilar as to position in the harbour of Charleston, which I have often heard it said that, could the defence at the Narrows, like the one described be procured, the inhabitants of New York would not think a million of dollars too great an expense. . . .”—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 511–18 (where the date is given erroneously as July 20); Am. Cit. Ag 4, 1847. Col. Williams’s original report (MS), bearing date of July 29, is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk’s record-room. It was printed on July 31 in pamphlet form. One of these printed copies is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., with various papers and plans relating to the defence of the city, presented by Dr. Saml. Mitchell (U. S. senator) to the society in 1810. The report came before the common council on Aug. 4 (p. 7).

The Kip’s Bay Farm, or “Quarry Lot,” is to be sold on this day at public vendue, at the Tontine Coffee House. “A road by the name of Susan street, 60 feet in width, leading along the southerly side of the lot from the highway to the river, forms one of the several avenues from the premises to the public road.”—Am. Cit., Je 29, 1807. See also descrip. of Pl. 107, III: 610.

Col. Williams’s plan for the defence of the Narrows (see Jl 29) is read in common council and the committee is directed “to request his plan of batteries, forts, &c., and to request you to return.”

The committee appointed to call on the governor “for information respecting the State of the Ordinance and Military Stores in this City and to offer him the aid of the Corporation in putting such incompact repair,” reports to the common council. The report is entered in full in the minutes.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 510–11.

“A Petition of Abraham Childs and others, praying that certain monies paid by them on account of the Assessment for opening Canal Street which has been set aside [see My 18], may be refunded,” is referred to the street commissioner.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 506. On Aug. 17, the report of the street commissioner on this petition, recommending the Collector for Canal Street to render an Account of the monies collected by him, in order to enable the Board to refund the same to the petitioners,” was confirmed.—Ibid., IV: 527. On Dec. 14, it was ordered “that a warrant be issued in favour of the Street Commissioner for $586.50 to refund the monies collected on said assessment to the several persons who have paid the same.”—Ibid., IV: 669.

The common council provides for the accommodation of the revenue barges of the custom-house on the east side, at the head of the southerly pier at the Battery.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 480, 507.

Payment of $250 is made to Stagg & Anson “on account of their engagement to dig out 330 feet of Broadway above Jones Street.”—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 509, 519. See, further, Ag 17.

Payment of $50 is made to Henry White for “making Index to Com. Coun. minutes.”—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IV: 505. See N. 2.

James A. and Samuel Bayard establish The Daily Advertiser as a successor to The People’s Friend & Daily Advertiser (see 8, 1806). The semi-weekly edition of the paper retains the title of The People’s Friend.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 402, 479. A bonspiel is held on Dec. 21.

The editor of the American Citizen criticizes Col. Williams’s plan for the defence of the Narrows (see Jl 29) on the grounds that it would be very expensive, that it would take too long to complete, and “that there is no safety in the defence proposed.” He suggests that the water between Robin’s Reef and Mud Flats be shallowed to 20 feet “by throwing in loose stone, or by sinking them in the way of docking.” This would not cost more than $75,000, might be completed in a few weeks, and would thus save the small ships carrying more than 30 guns. The smaller ships that could pass could be taken care of by the batteries and gunboats in the inner harbour. A diagram of the harbour “from the chart of Capt. Chauncy and Mr. Loss, City Surveyor, drawn from actual survey and soundings,” is included to illustrate the plan.

Commenting on the plan of defence published in the Am. Citizen of Aug. 5 (p. v.), “A.B.” says that it differs in nothing from a part of Mr. Lewis’s [see Jl 22], except as to the extent of the obstruction, and its position—. The editor ought to have given his reasons for removing the obstruction from the place Mr. Lewis had assigned it to Robin’s Reef. I can see but one, and that is that Robin’s Reef is beyond Bomb range from the City. This certainly is an object of magnitude, and could the same protection be given to the obstruction there, as at the Reef, I should prefer it. But this cannot be done. Gun-boats cannot give an equal protection with Batteries, nor are they alone a sufficient protection. All the gun-boats in our service would not prevent the removal of the obstruction under the cover of two line of battleships.

“The objection to its being within Bomb-range of the city, through a strong one, will be more than counterbalanced by the superior protection it will receive. Nor will this objection be found on due consideration to be as formidable as would at first sight appear. Hostile ships would be obliged to take positions where they would be annoyed by our batteries, and those batteries would be honored with their first attentions—not until these were silenced, would they think of paying their respect to the city. Another advantage would be, the ability of our batteries to afford assistance to your flotilla, in case of disaster, when in the neighborhood of the city—with respect to width of passage, and depth of water, there is no essential difference between the two places.

“Understanding the government intends a strong bomb battery on Ellis’s Island, I should prefer removing the obstruction to a position still nearer that Island. If a total obstruction of the harbour should at any time be deemed necessary, it certainly may be effected by frizzes in the Butter-Milk Channel, with much more facility than at Robin’s reef.

“The plan which I understand to be adopted by the government of fortifying strongly, Ellis’s Island, the south-west point of the battery, extended into the north river, and the rocks on the west end of Governor’s Island, will certainly go far towards a defence, but will not be sufficient alone. . . . An obstruction, therefore, in aid of these batteries becomes necessary, and may be effected, of sixteen feet base, ten capital and forty perpendicular for $109,000—a work I hope the corporation will undertake.”—N. T. Ext. Pet. Ag 6, 1807.

“The American Citizen of the day before yesterday [see Ag 5] suggested a plan for securing the city and harbour of New-York by obstruction, and gave it as an original idea. The plan which is republished this evening, appeared in the Evening Post more than a year ago, and was handed me by an eminent merchant; an examination of it will shew at once to whom credit is due.” The reprinted plan is the one which appeared on April 1, 1806 (p. iv.).

A scheme for the defence of the city, proposed by John Stevens, of “Hobuck,” is published. The editor comments upon it as “delusive,” believing it would “lead to the destruction of this city.”—Am. Cit., Ag 8, 1807. Stevens modified his plan by partially embracing the plan to place obstructions at the Narrows, as proposed by this editor on Aug. 5—Ibid., Ag 15, 1807. Explaining his plan on Aug. 20, Mr. Stevens said it was “simply to moor a compact line of floating batteries across the channel, from Staten Island to Hendrick’s Reef;” that this line “be formed of fourteen distinct batteries, of about 100 yds. long and 60 or 70 feet wide, moored in such a manner, with anchors and cables, as that by means of capstans, they may be placed at any angle.” The plan for interior and exterior defence is to be exhibited on the 22d at the Tontine Coffee House.—Ibid., Ag 21, 1807. See Aug 15.

The preliminary trial of Robert Fulton’s steamboat takes place. Fulton thus describes the occasion in a letter written to Chancellor Livingston on Aug. 10:

“Yesterday about 12 o’clock I put the steamboat in motion first with a paddle 8 inches broad 3 feet long, with which I ran about one mile up the East River against a tide of about one mile an hour, it...
being nearly high water. I then anchored and put on another paddle 8 inches wide 3 feet long, started again and then, according to my best observations, I went 3 miles an hour, that is two against a tide of one: another board of 8 inches was wanting, which had not been prepared, I therefore turned the boat and ran down with the tide—and turned her around neatly into the berth from which I parted. She answers the helm equal to any thing that ever was built, and I turned her twice in three times her own length. Much has been proved by this experiment. First that she will, when in complete order, run up to my full calculations. Second, that my axles, I believe, will be sufficiently strong to run the engine to her full power. Third, that she steers well, and can be turned with ease, . . . . I beat all the slopes that were endeavoring to stem tide, and in a breeze which they had; had I hoisted my sails I consequently should have had all their means added to my own. Whatever may be the fate of steamboats for the Hudson, everything is completely proved for the Mississippi, and the object is immense . . . .—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,' 199-201.

Rembrandt Peale, writing on Jan. 13, 1848, to a member of the Penn. Hist. Soc., said that in 1807 he visited Fulton in New York and found him much disturbed because many people "almost made him crazy" in their efforts to persuade him to abandon his projects of steam navigation. Fulton invited Peale to "to a ship-yard on the East River to witness the first experimental demonstration in America" (probably this preliminary trial on Aug. 9), and Peale then adds his experience: "When we entered the yard, to which only his intimate friends were invited, I perceived, some distance up the river, a common flat-bottomed scow, with a number of persons on board, in the act of being turned round to return. When it began to move, and advanced on the calm water, against the tide, at the rate of four miles an hour, it seemed like a huge tortoise paddling onwards with its four feet, and produced in me the most lively sensations. As the scow touched the wharf, I jumped on a broad plank which crossed it midway, where Fulton stood alone, and, seizing his hand, congratulated him on his success. The letter goes on to state that Fulton, glancing across the small, half-submerged wheels of his boat, suddenly exclaimed: "Yes, now I have it! They [meaning the wheels] must be of large diameter and but little sunk in the water." Mr. Peale quotes this as showing that, while small water-wheels, instead of paddles, had been considered by Fulton, Fitch, and other experimenters, "this was the moment when the conviction flashed on his mind that all that was necessary for the application of steam power to navigation, was to employ wheels of large diameter and but little submerged."—Penn. Hist. Soc. Collections, 1: 35.

The boat was built at the ship-yards of Charles Browne at Corlear's Hook.—Hist. Mag., 1st ser., III: 21; Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 215-16. Dickinson says that she was not christened when launched, but was known merely as the "Steam Boat." When she was registered in 1808 after being greatly altered, she went under the name of the "North River Steamboat of Clermont" and was called the "North River" for short. It was not until 1810 that she was designated as the "Clermont."—Ibid., 216, 282-30.

The boat was thus described by Fulton: "My first steamboat on the Hudson's River was 150 feet long 15 feet wide, drawing 2½ feet, of water, bow and stern 60 degrees: she displaced 36.40 cubic feet, equal 100 tons of water; her bow presented 26 ft. to the water, plus and minus the resistance of 1 ft. running 4 miles an hour."—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 215. Another authority adds: "The bottom-planks of the boat was formed of yellow pine planks 1½ in. thick, tongued and grooved, and set together with white lead. This bottom or platform was laid in a transverse platform and molded out with batten and nails. The shape of the bottom being thus formed, the floors of oak and spruce were placed across the bottom; the sprung floors being 4×8 inches and a foot apart. The oak floors were reserved for the ends, and were both sided and molded 8 inches. Her top timbers (which were of spruce and extended from a log that formed the bridge to the deck) were sided 6 inches and 4 inches at the head. She had no guards when first built and was steered by a tiller. Her draft of water was 2½ inches."—Ibid., 191-93 (footnote), citing Nautical Gazette. See also W. 17 and S. 2.

The boat was virtually rebuilt in the winter of 1807-8 (see N. 20, 1807, and Aug. 25, 1808) and was under the Hudson for several years. Her final whereabouts remains a mystery. Mrs. Sutcliffe says: "It has been asserted that she was finally transported as The Henrietta to the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, where Fulton himself as early as 1813 had suggested the formation of a steam-navigation company. Another authority, Mr. J. Seymour Bullock, states that the boat was broken up, when further important improvements rendered her antiquated shape and construction unequal to the increased it, 1826-28. The boat is shown on Fl. 78, Vol. I. Her first public trial took place on Aug. 17 (q.v.)."

A map representing the shore along the Hudson River from the State Prison to the north boundary of the property of Devie Bethune (Bethune St.) bears this date.—See the original (map No. 127), in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

The common council receives a report of James Hardie to the city inspector on the offensive condition of the buried vault of the African Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. "This Society has no burying ground, but inter all their dead in a vault under the church." In the last five years, 750 bodies have been interred there. The board passes an ordinance to stop the practice.—M. C. C. (1874-75), IV: 522. On Aug. 17, the society asked the common council to grant them a piece of ground for a cemetery, and the board ordered "the supt. of the almhouse... set apart a portion of Potters field, about Fifty feet square, for the use of said society."—Ibid., IV: 525.

On the night of Aug. 11 or early morning of the 12th, the first attempted bank burglary in the city's annals occurred. On Aug. 17, the cashier of the U. S. Branch Bank, Mr. Burlar, informed the common council by letter "that an attempt had been made to break into said Bank on the night of the 11th and 12th inst., and charging the Watchman on duty with neglect." The board referred the communication to Aldermen Leroy and Strong, and Mr. Bogardus "to examine into the facts relating to said attempt and to enquire into the conduct of the Watchman on duty."—M. C. C. (1874-75), IV: 535.

The objection is made to "obstructing the Narrows by sinking immense masses of stone," because it would make "a permanent bar of rocks."—N. T. Eve. Post, Aug. 15, 1807.

"Union Garden" is the name now given to Delacroix's former "Vauxhall," at 122 Broadway (see Jl 24, 1805), which has been re-opened by a "Madame Mill." Her ad. states there is an "avenue" to the garden "at No. 27 Cedar-street."—N. T. Eve. Post, Aug. 19, 1807.

In accordance with the common council's request of Aug. 4 (q.v.), Col. Jonathan Williams writes from Fort Columbus (see 1806) to Selah Strong, chairman of the fortifications committee, his opinion whether the Narrows, under all circumstances, be the most eligible place for the obstruction and erection of batteries, in addition to those determined on by the United States, for the protection of the city and harbour of New York. Because of its topo-graphical information, and its value as a public document on the subject of New York's early coast defence, Col. Williams's report is here given practically in full:

"There are people now living who remember when the channel between Governor's island and Long island was fordable, and I have the best authority for saying that about fifty years ago, the water was fordable. The bottom was sand. The bottom was without a paddle, by merely a push with his foot at setting out. By an English chart published in 1776, it appeared that the shallowest water in this passage was at that time three fathoms; by a Chart made by Captain Chauncey and M. Foss, the depth in the same place was in 1795, increased to five fathoms, and there are now seven fathoms of water at low tide. The cause of this is universally, and I believe truly, ascribed to the cast given to the East river ebb tide, by the docking out on that side of the city."

"If this be the effect of a partial obstruction occasioned by the new docks, it may be asked what would be the effect of our general obstruction across the channel between flats of deep and soft mud?"—it is not unreasonable to suppose that a new channel would in such a case, be soon opened on either side. Mr. H. [He describes soundings near Red Hook and Yellow Hook at the Narrows.]
1807

"Buttermilk Channel may doubtless be rendered impassable by chains well protected from the shores of Red Hook and Governor's Island; and the South side of the latter would be a very commanding point for a battery, which would rake the channel just described, to the whole length of cannon shot. The southern point of Gowan's Cove, called Yellow Hook, lies about due east from Robins reef, and nearly at right angles with the channel. After this representation, the Corporation will not think it necessary for me to give any opinion as to the practicability, expediency, cost or effect of obstructions in this place: their own judgments will decide these questions. It must be remembered, however, that in obstructing the channel in this place, there is nothing to prevent the enemy from possessing the Kill's channel, and totally blockading Newark Bay and the sound, thus cutting off all communication with Jersey below Paulus Hook, while the whole anchorage at the quarantine ground is left open, where a fleet of any number or size may ride unmolested and obtain coercively every supply it might want. It will also be matter worthy of consideration, how far this fine harbour may or may not be injured by obstructing the present and opening other channels.

"While upon this business, I thought best to suggest the advisability of extending the reef of the Narrows with more accuracy than could be done by trigonometrical observations, owing to the unstable position of the buoy or boat, which I was obliged to make the apex of the triangle; . . . . [He gives measurements and soundings.]

He discusses the strength of the current, and concludes "that if blocks were to be sunk in the Narrows two sides might be vertical, and if the ends were to be made like the sterlings of a bridge, with a batter or talus of three inches in one foot, their strength would resist the currents and every sort of agitation of the sea from any ordinary cause whatever." Discussing the size and construction of the blocks, he says that the cubical contents of each block would be $134,000$ ft., and by extending the chevaux de frise fifteen feet each way, obstructions of one hundred and ten feet wide might be made to extend from side to side at such distances as to leave ample passage for the water between them.

"Twenty eight of these obstructions, with intervals of eighty feet, would, at the ends of the chevaux de frise, leave intervals of but fifty feet, and form a line quite across the channel . . . . allto' each line of blocks might be half the width of the Narrows, the exact distance being determined by the line of the current, this would be always a safe uninterrupted passage for our shipping, when not closed by a chain, and when closed would float along the current at both flood and ebb, and thereby meet with no resistance laterally, and as the floats would ride each in the rear of the other, the longitudinal resistance would be small. An enemy might attempt to force the chain, would be obliged to clear his way, and consequently his propelling force, by turning at right angles with the wind and tide, and should the tide resist one effect, he would be immediately thrown, by both wind and tide, with its broad side to the line of blocks, and remain at the mercy of the batteries. Now the whole of this defence, even at five cents the cubic foot, would be but three hundred and twenty thousand six hundred dollars, and the chain of batteries would answer for this purpose, is now lying in good order, at West Point. The channel near Robins' reef has on each side an immense expanse of water, and below it a body of soft mud. The channel in the Narrows, has on each side, hard rocks and high grounds, with a bottom that is worn down to its utmost depth, and there is probably nothing but rock remaining. [He develops further the plan, measurements, etc.]

"I do not mean in this new statement, to abandon the position I took in my former communication, relative to Mr. Fulton's torpedoes [see J1 29]. This gentleman, in the several communications I have had with him, appears to be fully possessed of the subject of his invention, upon principles which are all of them reducible to mathematical and experimental demonstration; and seeing, as I have seen, the effect of his Torpedoes, I cannot hesitate to recommending these engines as a very powerful auxiliary. A question of humanity has been raised relative to the use of these machines, which in its effect has rather an inhuman tendency. Let us, if we can, blow up a few marauding invaders, and the immorality and inhumanity of attacking defenceless towns, for the sake of plunder, would be checked, while human miseries would be lessened by rendering such attacks less frequent. Wars have in effect been less sanguinary since the invention of gunpowder; yet when it was first use[d] it must have had a tremendous effect.

He explains the meaning of his first communication (see J1 4 and Aug. 4) in which he said that ships would always pass batteries, adding: "If we were to have batteries without gunboats and obstructions an enemy might pass. If we were to have obstructions without force to protect them, the enemy would leisurely remove the dangerous parts and go between the others. . . . although a reliance upon any one mode might be illusory, the whole combined would certainly protect the Narrows, and insure security and tranquillity to this opulent city."

". . . there must be a sufficiency of time, money, with a very good stock of patience, or their works will never do any good to the public, nor credit to themselves. If this harbour and bay were in possession of any of the belligerent powers of Europe, their Engineers would pronounce it to be perfectly defensible, but they would require a good fund of the three requisites before mentioned, money, time, and patience.

"What then are we to do in case of a sudden unexpected attack? I answer that we must make use of the means we can, on short notice. Extend in front with guns the line of the Narrows; I would征集 of torpedoes to be placed in proper positions, put a gun or two on board each of the North river Sloops, and go down upon the enemy like a swarm of bees. I would recommend however that these auxiliary slopes should keep so far in the rear of the advanced guard, as not to impede their operations. Desperate cases must have desperate remedies; and this bold advance, with our whatsover lined with cannon, might save the city. But this kind of defence should never be relied on, as a sure protection. By frequent repetition, it would be in effect more expensive than permanent batteries; and at every requisition the money so suddenly expended would be all lost; to say nothing of the less occasioned by diverting our citizens from the daily pursuit of their business, and employment of their vessels. The enemy too, might perilously harass us by false alarms till tired of preparations, without using them, we should be caught, when we thought ourselves the most secure."

"As the Corporation have not directed my attention to any particular point, I was desirous of extending my examination down to Sandy Hook, but a violent storm drove me back, under the shelter of Coney island. I had here an opportunity of observing a fine land locked bay, called Gravesend bay, where the water was smooth, and where the largest ship ever crossed the ocean could ride with perfect safety in four or five fathoms of water, only a superior naval force could annoy it.

"Between the Narrows and the Hook there does not appear one single point above water except Coney island, from which a ship could be touched, and this is so much exposed to be attacked with success, or to be startled out that it cannot be thought a proper place for a garrison. It is merely a sand bank without vegetation and without fresh water, and even if it were formible, ships could keep at too great a distance to suffer from its shot, whatever might be their number or power. Although I could not visit Sandy Hook, I have a tolerable knowledge of that point, having passed it, and examined very accurate charts. From my experience in the rivers, inlets, etc., on the coast of North and South Carolina, I am confident that no obstructions could be permanently placed on these moving sandbars at the margin of the ocean. Such ideas should in my opinion be abandoned as soon as conceived, and although I have seen a very elegant plan for fortifying this Hook at the expense of four millions of dollars, and a perpetual garrison of eight thousand men, I cannot hesitate to say, that if the plan were executed it would not in my opinion prevent an enemy's fleet from passing by, and occupying Gravesend Bay with very little injury."

The common council, to whom the letter is presented on this day, orders "that the Report of Col. Williams be printed for the use of the Board."—M. C. G. (1784-1812), IV. 531-36.

The original (MS.) report is preserved in metal file No. 74, city clerk's record-room. See Aug. 18.
The first public trial of Robert Fulton's steamboat is made; it sails from New York to Albany with about forty guests. Only one newspaper gives notice of this important happening. It says: "Mr. Fulton's ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, sails to-day from the North River, near the State Prison to Albany. The velocity of the Steam Boat is calculated at four miles an hour; it is expected that it will make a progress of two against the current of the Mississippi; and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the Western States."—Am. Cit., Aug 17, 1807.

Fulton thus described his departure in a letter to an unidentified friend: "The moment arrived in which the word was to be given for the boat to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was a hush of excitement with fear among them. They were silent, sad and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given and the boat moved on a short distance and then stopped and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitation, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated—"I told you it was so; it is a foolish scheme; I wish we were well out of it."

"I elevated myself upon a platform and addressed the assembly. I stated that I knew not what was the matter, but if they would be quiet and indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on or abandon the voyage for that time. This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below and examined the machinery. I discovered that the cause was a slight maladjustment of some of the work. In a short time it was obviated. The boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were still incredulous. None seemed willing to trust the evidences of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the Highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores—and then, every time, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment."

"Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted if it could be done again, or if done, it was doubted if it could be made of any great value."—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,' 202-4. Fulton gave additional information in his letter to Joel Barlow on Aug. 22 (p. 127).

H. Freeland, who viewed the boat from the shore, wrote in 1876: "It was in the early autumn of the year 1807, that a knot of villagers was gathered on a high bluff just opposite Poughkeepsie, on the west bank of the Hudson, attracted by the appearance of a strange dark-looking craft, which was slowly making its way up the river...."

"The strange-looking craft was the 'Clermont' on her trial trip to Albany. I well remember the scene, so well fitted to impress a lasting picture upon the mind of a child accustomed to watch the vessels that passed up and down the river."

"On her return trip, the curiosity she excited was scarcely less intense—the whole country talked of nothing but the sea-monster, belching forth fire and smoke. The fishermen became terrified, and rowed homewards, and they saw nothing but destruction devastating their fishing-groves; whilst the wreaths of black vapour, and rushing noise of paddle-wheels, foaming with the stirred-up waters, produced great excitement amongst the boaters."

"—Reigart, Life of Robert Fulton, 175-77.

M. Michaux, a distinguished French botanist who accompanied Livingston and Fulton on the return trip from Albany, wrote of it: "We had been three days at Albany when the arrival from New York of a vessel propelled by steam was announced. This boat, which was decked, was about 25 metres (82 feet) [evidently an error; the length was 150 feet] long and was commanded by the inventor, Mr. Robert Fulton. Many of the inhabitants of the city and strangers who were there at the time went to visit it. Every one made his remarks upon the advantages consequent upon the arts of navigation, but also upon the serious accidents which might result from the explosion of the boiler. The vessel was lying alongside the wharf; a placard announced its return to New York for the next day but one, the 20th of August, and that it would take passengers at the same price as the sailing vessels—three dollars."

"So great was the fear of the explosion of the boiler that no one, except my companion and myself, dared to take passage in it for New York. We quitted Albany on the 20th of August in the presence of a great number of spectators. Chancellor Livingston, whom we supposed to be one of the promoters of this way of navigating rivers, was the only stranger with us; he quitted the boat in the afternoon to go to his country residence which was upon the left bank of the river. From every point on the river whence the boat announced by the smoke of its chimney, could be seen, we saw the inhabitants collect; they waved their handkerchiefs and hurried for Fulton, whose passage they had probably noticed as he ascended the river."

"We arrived the next day between one and two o'clock at New York. We separated from Mr. Fulton after paying him the price of our passage. The day after our departure from Albany, and a few minutes after Chancellor Livingston had quitted us, Mr. Fulton exhibited that notwithstanding the number of persons who were going to New York, only two Frenchmen had the courage to embark with him."

"—Sutcliffe, op. cit., 228-29.

Fulton sent the "log" of his trip to the one paper which had announced his departure, and the editor, after printing it, remarked: "We congratulate Mr. Fulton and the country on his success in the Steam Boat, which cannot fail of being of very advantageous. We understand that not the smallest inconvenience is felt in the boat either from heat or smoke."—Am. Cit., Aug 22, 1807. The boat had to be repaired and refitted before it was started as a packet (see Aug 29 and S. 2).

Broadway, "the principal avenue of our City," is complained of being "an object of regret and ruin" that no one can "drive through it after dark, but at the hazard of limbs and life," and "after a heavy rain the water is up to the horse's girth which renders it impossible to see where to guide," etc.—N. Y. Ecc. Post, Aug 17, 1807.

Stagg & Anson having completed their contract for regulating part of Broadway above Jones Street, the common council ordered payment of the balance due them, $250.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), IV: 528, 539. See also Aug 4.

On this evening will be presented at the Vauxhall Theatre "a new grand allegorical pantomimic spectacle, interspersed with song, recitative and dancing, called Cinderella; Or, The Little Glass Slipper. Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, upwards of one hundred nights the last season, to overflowing houses, and at the Theatres of Philadelphia and Charleston, with unbounded applause...."—Daily Advr. Aug 17, 1807. See further, Jl 11, 1808.

"A Friend of Commerce" writes a letter of protest against Col. Williams' plan of obstructing the Narrows. He fears the proposed permanent obstructions will increase the bar already existing between the point of Sandy Hook and Long Island. The projected works will ruin the harbour of New York. Williams would destroy the blockus and Chevaux de frize in a few years, the stoves would remain an everlasting monument of the folly of the projector.—N. T. Ecc. Post, Aug 19, 1807. See also Aug 24.

Col. Jonathan Williams writes to Selah Strong an account of soundings he has made of the Channel from the southern point of Red Hook west and south.—From the original letter filed with the papers and plans presented by Dr. Mitchell in 1810 to the N. Y. H. S. The letter is printed in M. G. C. (1784-1811), IV: 544-45. In republishing an essay from Salmagundi entitled "Plans for Defending our Harbour, By William Wizard, Esq.," the editor of the Evening Post says: "The following hits off admirably some of the late philosophical, economical plans which our philosophical and economical administration seem to be so intent on adopting for the defence of our harbour," and adds that the author is "one who is a legitimate descendant from Rabelais, and a true member of the Butler, Swift, and Stereae family.

"William Wizard" begins: "Surely never was a town more subject to mid-summer fancies and dog-day whim-whams than this most excellent of cities.... This summer every body has had full employment in planning fortifications for their harbour. Not a cobbler or tailor in the city but has left his awl and his thimble, become an engineer outright, and aspir'd most magnanimously to the building of forts and destruction of navies!" He gives a humorous description of the torpedo experiments (see Jl 20), re-marking that all that is needed for their success is that the ships must come to anchor in a convenient place—watch must be asleep, or so complacent as not to disturb any boats paddling about them.
—fair wind and tide—no moon-light—machines well-directed," and suggesting that the same would be more certain if the projector be so effectual in the project "so that if the machine did not come to the ship, the ship would go to the machine." After detailing a discussion on this subject at Hogg's Tavern, he adds: "By this time all the quid nones of the room had gathered around us, each pregnant with some mighty scheme for the salvation of his country. One pathetically lamented that we had no such men among us as the famous Tom Thumb or Conor Begley, when the celebrated Captain Tranchemont made war against the city of Kalacabalaba, utterly discomfited the great Bigstaff, and blew up his whole army by sneezing. Another imparted a sage idea which seems to have occupied more heads than one—that, that the best way of fortifying the harbour was to ruin it at once; choke the channel with rocks and blocks; strew it with chains, defiles and unfortified forts, the whole raised on half the mountain, full of men-traps and spring-guns. No vessel would then have the temerity to enter our harbour—we should not even dare to navigate it ourselves. Or if no cheaper way could be devised, Governor's Island might be raised by levers and pulleys—floated with empty casks, &c. towed down to the Narrows, and dropped plump in the very mouth of the harbour!"

"A shrewd old gentleman who stood listening by with a mischievously equivocal look observed that the most effectual mode of repulsing a fleet from our ports would be to administer them a proclamation from time to time, till it operated."

"Unwilling to leave the company without demonstrating my patriotism and ingenuity I communicated a plan of defence, which I have since suggested long since by that illustrious Mustapha. ... He thought the most effectual mode would be to assemble all the slang-whangers, great and small, from all parts of the state, and march them at the battery, where they should be exposed, point blank, to the enemy, and form a tremendous body of sacking infantry. ... They should be exhorted to fire away without pity or remorse, in sheets, half-sheets, columns, handbills or squibs—great cannon, little cannon, picas, german text, stereo-type—and to run their enemies through and through with sharp pointed italics. ... If, continued Mustapha, you wish men to fight well and valiantly, they must be allowed those weapons that they have been used to handle. Your countrymen are notoriously adroit in the management of the tongue and pen, and conduct their battles by speeches or newspapers.

"The sly old gentleman, I have before mentioned, was highly delighted with this plan, and proposed, as an improvement, that mortars should be placed on the battery, which instead of throwing shells and such trifles, might be charged with newspapers, Tammany addresses, &c. by way of red-hot shot, which would undoubtedly be very potent in blowing up any powder magazine thereby coming in contact with them."

"These are but two or three specimens of the naivety and efficacy of the innumerable plans with which this city abounds. Every body seems charged to the muzzle with gun-power; every eye flashes fire-works and torpedoes, and every corner is occupied by knots of inflammatory projectors, not one of whom but has some preposterous mode of destruction which he has proposed to be inoffensive by a previous experiment in a tube of water. ..."


Robert Fulton writes from New York to Joel Barlow of Philadelphia: "My Steam Boat voyage to Albany and back has turned out as well as I expected. I have calculated. The distance from New-York to Albany is 150 miles. I ran it up in 24 hours and down in 16 hours. The latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails; and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam engine. ... The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New-York I lie under anchor at the pier where the theatre is situated, and believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour or be of the least utility. And while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks: "Having employed much time and money and zeal in accomplishing this work, it goes me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so fully answer my expectations. ... And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel infinitely more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention. However, I still not admit that it will not do for the system of defence and attack; for out of this will grow the liberty of the seas. ... But thousands of witnesses have now seen the steam boat in rapid movement, and they believe—but they have not seen a ship of war destroyed by a torpedo, and they do not believe— ... But in case we have war, and the enemy's ships come into our waters, if the government will give me reasonable means of action, I will soon convince the world that we have faster and cheaper modes of defence than they are aware of."—Republican Watch Tower, S 4, 1807.

The Weekly Inspeotor (see Ag 30, 1806) is discontinued with the issue of this date. —Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 504.

The common council hears the following report of the committee on the subject of fortifying the harbour of New York:... orders that it be printed for the use of the board: "The Committee that was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions of the Corporation dated the 13th of July last, offering to cede to the United States such part of the public ground as the Secretary at War may require for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defense of this city—and also the resolution, dated the 4th of August, offering the aid of this Board to the Executive of this Body, to enable him more effectually to put in proper condition, for immediate service, the arms and ordnance belonging to the State, and to procure such military stores as the present exigencies may require—also to devise such other means of defence as may be in the power of this Board to execute: Report: \"The Secretary at War, with the other Commissioners of the United States, have determined, not only to enlarge and make durable, the works on Governor's island but are now about erecting a very strong and powerful marine battery, on the North-west point of that island, to extend on the reef, beyond low water mark, into the river. The works on Ellis island are to be extended, and the number of guns and weight of metal greatly increased. It is also determined by the general government to erect a strong fort, with two or three tiers of guns, to extend beyond the present battery, in front of the flag staff; also to build a block in the North river, at the foot of Duane Street, of 100 feet square, and to erect a battery thereon. When these works are completed, it is understood they will be able to bring 120 guns to bear upon any point in the bay, between Bedloe's island and the city. The Commissioners have also fixed upon the old Potter's field, as a proper place to erect laboratories and arsenals for depositing and repairing arms and military stores. \""

The details of the system of blocks and chevaux de frise, as proposed by Col. Williams (see JI 29 and Ag 17), are given and explained. The use of a chain or boom as part of this system of obstructions is one of its primary features. The objections to this plan of defending New York by submarine obstructions (see e. g. Ag 18 and 24) are severally answered.

A calculation of the expense of making the obstructions and near-by forts is given, and suggestions are offered for raising the funds.

The closing paragraph of the report is significant of existing conditions of unpreparedness: "This is a work of great magnitude, and will take more than one year to complete it. The materials are not to be had in sufficient quantities at present, but we ought to make a beginning this year with what materials can be procured, and the works may probably be finished in the course of the next summer. If we should unfortunately be involved in a war, in consequence of the present dispute with England, it will most probably take place before any effectual system of defence can be completed, and we must submit to our unhappy situation. But if the storm should blow over, we ought not to desist from our determinations, to put the city in a state of defence; we cannot always promise ourselves an exemption from the calamities of war: on the 30th of June last, the country felt as secure and as confident of the continuance of peace, as on the 3rd of May, the first day of the events that have recently taken place, it is seen upon what an uncertain tenure the peace of nations depends. The advice of our immortal Washington ought therefore to be inforced: 'that to preserve peace we ought always to be prepared for war.'" (Signed) "Selah Strong Jacob Mott John D. Miller."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 545-51. On Aug. 27, the report was again read, debated and adopted.—Ibid., IV: 552. The original report (MS.)
Thomas Paine is another objector to Col. Williams’s plan of obstructing the Narrows (see Ag 17 and 18). He says in a published letter: “...The plan of obstruction now proposed for New-York is by blocks, that is, solid bodies of stone or earth in the manner of wharves. This was first suggested by Selah Strong, chairman of the committee of the corporation, and is a plan published by Mr. Stevens of Hobuck, which contains many just observations on ships and batteries, he adopts the same unfortunate idea of obstructing by blocks. ... And the editor of the New-York American Citizen, in introducing Mr. Smith’s piece in his paper of Saturday last, says, why not to make assurance doubly sure, to give us in fact protection, carry the obstruction of blocks or otherwise enough of a distance, up to the Reefs of Blackwell Island. This, most certainly, would prevent hostile ships coming to the city, and it is equally as certain it would prevent the tide coming up and lay the wharves at New York dry, and be the ruin of all the towns of the North River that depend for commerce on tide water. ... If Selah Strong’s project is adopted, New York is ruined, for the obstruction by blocks cannot afterwards he removed. ... In projecting obstructions two things are absolutely necessary to be taken into view.—The one is, the least possible obstruction to the water up or down; the other is, that the obstruction be such as can be moved afterwards. Neither of these entered the mind of the projector of blocks. ... If the channel between Robin’s Reef and Mud Flat is not more than about 36 feet, it can be obstructed as the Delaware, and the obstructions can be defended by gun-boats and batteries, and the militia can defend the shore at the back of the people of Norfolk have done; but for men to be always employing themselves on imaginary fortifications or sculling behind, or within obstructions like a turtle within his shell, lest the crowds should pick him, has a very cowardly appearance. It is not the spirit of the times that tried men’s souls.”—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ag 24, 1807, citing the Public Ad.

A report of the committee of repairs “on the dilapidated state of Oswego Market, ... recommending that the eastern end of said Market be taken down,” is read in common council and approved.—M. C. (1784-1831), IV: 541.

The subject of further fortifying the harbour of New York is still under consideration, and Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury, who is in the city, writes under this date to Pres. Jefferson: “There is such variety of opinions here on the subject of fortifications and those so much influenced by Federalism and local politics that it is difficult to unite even our friends in favor of one rational plan. I think, however, that I have succeeded in defeating the extravagant and inefficient plan of defending the Narrows which the corporation (this year Federal) intended to promote, either at the bottom or partially. But as the enemy may come against government. Colonel Williams was unfortunately drawn in to favor the plan for which engineers, fond of displaying their talents have some predilections.”—Adams, Writings of Albert Gallatin, I: 354. See Ji 25. (Marion Willett was mayor at this time.)

The interior of the Park Theatre having been completely taken to pieces except the walls and the stage, and rebuilt under the direction of the architect, John Joseph Holland, the building is now called the “New Theatre.” One newspaper thus described it: “New-York may now boast of a Theatre which unites more of taste, grandeur, room, convenience and elegance than any one in the United States; several foreigners who have examined it have pronounced it superior to any one in Europe. We speak of the interior only, for its outside remains just as it was, a standing libel on the taste of the town.—The whole audience part of the house from the pit to the dome, has been pulled down; a new pit has been erected both wide & deep, and so well constructed, as to afford every person an uninterrupted view of the whole stage. The avenues to it are commodious, and it has a bar room and supper room annexed. The new tiers of boxes take the place of the former for the upper tiers. The seats are covered with crimson, and between each box is to hang a festoon drapery of the same colour. Each of the dress boxes near the stage is to have a large oval mirror, disposed in such a manner as to reflect a view of the audience. There are four private boxes next the stage communicating with small private rooms, handsomely furnished. The boxes are supposed to contain 252 seats; the lower tier 392, the second and third 180 and 186. The pit is supposed to contain about 500 and the gallery 600; total 2572. The massy columns which stood, on each side, between the audience and the stage have been removed and their place is now occupied by two fluted pilasters of complete Corinthian order with an inscription of Gaolith Seaton on the architrave. The architecture it is said, has been modelled after the celebrated front of the temple of Jupiter at Athens. The entrances to the Scala, and the Stairs to the Music Hall, are entirely new, and the whole is well lighted at the back of which, and in the front of the house, are two large, finished rooms, one over the other; the lower of which is to be handsomely furnished and is intended as a tea, coffee, confectionary and fruit room for ladies and the upper as a sort of bar room for gentlemen. ... It is a structure that cannot fail to reflect immense credit on its architect, the celebrated Mr. Holland, from London.”—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ag 23, 1807.

Dunlap says: “As the Park theatre was originally constructed, and as it remained until the proscenium was remodelled by Mr. Holland, there were no pillars as props to the upper boxes: they were supported by timbers projecting from the walls, and appeared, with their tendons, self-balanced. Of course, there were no obstructions in front of the boxes as is now the common practice; each box, or box, and each obstrummental pillar is placed to be, that they impede the view of the spectator, and prevent his seeing more or less of the stage, is undeniable.

“Another peculiarity belonged to the boxes of this theatre, as first erected. There was a large box occupying the front of the second tier, and directly placed in front of the stage, capable of containing between two and three hundred persons, which was called ‘The Shakespeare,’ and was the resort of the critics, as the pit of the English theatres has been in former times.

“The remodelled building had none of the above peculiarities. It was a more splendid and more commodious theatre than that which it superseded.”—Dunlap, Hist. of the Am. Theatre (1852), 345-44. The alterations were completed “in the short space of three months.”—Ibid., 342. See also N. Y. Com. Adv., S. 1, 1807. See S 9.

Robert Fulton writes to Chancellor Livingston: “On Saturday 29 I wrote you that I arrived here on Friday at four o’clock, which made my voyage from Albany exactly thirty hours. We had a little wind on Friday morning, but no waves which produced any effect. I have been making every exertion to get off on Monday morning, but much to our disgust, in order to raise the wind on the sides, decking over the boiler and works, finishing each cabin with twelve berths to make them comfortable, and strengthening many parts of the iron work. So much to do, and the rain, which delays the caulkers will, I fear, not let me off till Wednesday morning. Then, however, the boat will be as complete as she can be made—all strong and in good order and the men well organized, and I hope, nothing to do but to run her for six weeks or two months. The first week, that is if she starts on Wednesday, she will make one trip to Albany and back. Every succeeding week she will run three trips—that is, to two Albany and one to New York, or two to New York and one to Albany, always having Sunday and four nights rest to the crew. By carrying for the usual price there can be no doubt but the steamboat will have a much greater share of the certainty and agreeable movements. I have seen the captain of the fine sloop from Hudson. He says the average of his passages have been forty-eight hours. For the steamboat it would have been thirty certain. The persons who came down with me were so much pleased that they said they were established to run periodically they would never go in any thing else. I will have her register when it starts at the preference because it looks well and I have no doubt will be very productive.”—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the ‘Clermont,’ 256-58. See S 2.

On or about this day in August, Col. Williams wrote from Fort Columbus to Selah Strong, chairman of the committee on fortifying New York, saying that “the difficulty of fixing determinate lines on a watery surface” had delayed his application to Alderman Strong “for certain cessions of submarine and other territory to
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have furnished themselves with a good substantial Stage, excellent horses, and a very careful driver, and intend to run a Stage on this route every day in the week, (Sundays excepted). The Stage will start from Marrener's Inn, at Harlem, every morning at 8 o'clock, for New-York; and from Baker's Porter-House, Wall-street, New-York, for Harlem, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This Stage will take the Harlem road one day and Bloomingdale the next.

The Fare for each Passenger to or from Harlem FIFTY CENTS.

SEATS in this Stage may be taken at the Bar of either of the above Houses.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 5.
the United States in conformity to the resolution of the Corporation of the 17th of July" (5, 2). He added his proposals by measurement of water lots desired at the Battery, "with a right of ingress and regress to and across the Battery to the main street." He also defined the grant desired near Rhinelander's wharf (on the North River). Here, "The Corporation may further restrict, if they please, that the Bridge to be made to connect the Fort with the shore shall have a draw in it sufficient for vessels to pass and return built should not be exposed to any buildings near them on either side on account of the danger of Fire. I should therefore think it proper for the line to extend to the road on each side and so wide as to admit a large yard to be inclosed which may also serve for a deposit for various purposes. The metes and bounds of this may be ascertained by the City surveyor and I will attend him."

The extracts from the letter from Gov. Tompkins, referred to, which is dated "New York. 25th July, 1807," are (1) "The land around the Bastion of the old Battery belongs to the Corporation of New York, together with the land on the Battery which will be necessary to answer the purposes of fortification."

(2) "The land at Potterfield originally belonged to the Corporation, as a piece of land to the west of an Arsenal, but as it has not been applied to that use by the State, and as by an act of the Legislature a lease which the Surveyor General had given of it was directed to be assigned to the Corporation and the rent which had been received in the mean time was ordered to be refunded to them, it is presumed the right of the State was relinquished and that the property revested in the Corporation. At any rate I think their title will be deemed adequate, and that you will have nothing to apprehend from any interference with you by the Agents of the State."

(3) "The resolution of the Corporation of the 15th inst. [g.v.] embraces the whole property belonging to them. It will therefore be necessary for you only to furnish them with the precise limits and boundaries of the land required to answer your objects and a conveyance will be forthwith executed therefor."—M. C. C. (1784-1812), IV: 569-68. See further, S 14.

Roger Strong, alderman of the Fifth Ward, produces a commission, approved by the governor, as deputy-mayor, and takes the oath of office.—M. C. C. (1784-1812), IV: 553.

The common council passes the following resolutions: "Received the report of the commissioners in the matter of the Oyster reef without delay. The First pier to be sunk Six hundred feet from said Reef and the other piers alternately three hundred feet distant from each other. That immediate notice be given in the public papers, that contracts will be received at the Comptroller's office until the 3d of September, the contracts to specify the number of Piers each contractor will engage to sink and the price per cubic foot."

The resolution also provides for the city's borrowing $200,000 of the "Banks," but only $250,000 at one time; that it be deposited in the city treasury, and the treasurer be directed "to open an account under the head of Fortifications, and that the money so loaned be used solely for the purpose of fortifying this city."—M. C. C. (1784-1812), IV: 557-58. See, however, S 7 and 28. In its issue of Sept. 1, the editor of the Ev. Post commented unfavourably on the resolution.

The common council resolves "that the Freedom of this City and the thanks of this Board be presented to Colonel Jonathan Williams for his prompt and judicious services rendered on the subject of protecting and fortifying the Port and Harbour of New York." The clerk of the board is directed to furnish him with a copy of the said resolution. M. C. C. (1784-1812), IV: 557, 559.

The common council refers to the committee on fortifications a letter from John Stevens of Hoboken, "respecting the protection of the Harbour of New York by means of Chevaux de frise."—M. C. C. (1784-1812), IV: 554.

About this time, there was made a pen-and-ink drawing of a "Plan and Sections of a Chevaux de Frise for protecting a navigable channel against the entrance of ships of war." It is in three parts: "Transverse section," "Plan," and "Section in the direction of the current." It is preserved with "Filed Papers, 1804-1808," in city clerk's record-room.

The common council receives, and orders to be filed, a letter, dated Aug. 8, from Edward Telfair, chairman of the citizens of Savannah, Ga., to Mayor Willett, enclosing a copy of their resolutions and proceedings "relative to the late insult and daring outrage on the United States Frigate the Chesapeake by a British Ship of war in sight of our coast."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 554. The original letter with its enclosure (a printed broadside) is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

The common council receives a letter from the supt. of the almshouse to the mayor, "stating the services and merits of Thomas Piers, contractor of the public works, who has formally received a compensation for his services." The board orders "that he be allowed at the rate of Fifty Dollars a year, commencing from the 1st of January last."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 554.

The common council suspends the operation of the section of the public health law which prohibits the introduction of oysters into the city from June 1 to Sept. 30.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IV: 557.

The British frigate "Jason," having anchored inside Sandy Hook, sends a boat ashore there to ask for a pilot to take the frigate to New York. The published details of what followed show that all pilots avoided the frigate. One pilot-boat, the "Thorn," was followed by the frigate's small-boat. The lieutenant in charge of the latter on coming up to the former demanded an explanation, and said the captain had dispatches to deliver. The pilot replied that the dispatches might be taken by the Steamboat, or an officer might be sent down from New York to get them. The lieutenant then ordered his men to take possession of the "Thorn," and "one of his men actually took hold of the helm, but Mr. Mitchell [the pilot] knocked the man away from the helm, and declared his determination to oppose what force he had to any outrageous attempt to take possession of his vessel." After some abusive language from the British officer, he left the "Thorn" and proceeded to another pilot-boat, the "Ranger," at anchor near the frigate.—Am. Cit., S 25; Aurora, S 8, citing N. Y. Pub. Adv., S 5, 1807.

Some correspondence having taken place between the commander of the frigate and the surveyor of the port, the frigate dropped down to Sandy Hook from the quarantine ground on Sept. 2, with a pilot on board.—Am. Cit., S 41; Aurora, S 9, 1807. This was after the collector had published at the custom-house the following notice, dated Sept. 5:

"The President's Proclamation [of July 2, p. 1] having intercepted all communication and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the ships of war of his Britannic majesty, all persons are hereby notified that the penalties incurred by a breach of said proclamation will be rigidly enforced. David Gelston, Collector."—Aurora, S 9, 1807.

The first advertisement of Fulton's steamboat as a packet appears. It reads: "The North River Steam Boat Will leave Pauler's Hook Ferry on Friday the 4th of September, at 6 in the morning, and arrive at Albany, on Saturday, at 6 in the afternoon.

Provisions, good berths and accommodations are provided.

The charge to each passenger is as follows:"

| To Newburgh | $3     |
| To Poughkeepsie | 4      |
| To Esopus | 4 1/2  |
| To Hudson | 5      |
| To Albany | 6      |

For places, apply to Wm. Vandervoort, No. 48 Courtland-street on the corner of Greenwich-street ...

"—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 2, 1807.

Judge John Q. Wilson, one of the passengers on the first packet trip, wrote the following account in 1856: "The writer of this article resided in New York, and was often in the shipyard when Mr. Fulton was building his first boat. She was a queer looking craft and like every thing new, excited much attention, and not a little ridicule. When she was launched, and the steam engine placed in her that also was looked upon as a piece with the boat to float it. In those days the operations of the steam engine were but little known. A few had seen the one for raising the Manhattan water, but to the people at large the thing was a hidden mystery. Curiosity was now greatly excited. When it was announced in New York that the boat would start from the foot of Courtlandt street at 63

Aug. 31

Sept. 1

Sept. 30
1807 Sept. 2

o'clock on Friday morning, the 4th of September, and take passengers to Albany, there was a broad smile on every face as the inquiry they right there. A friend of the writer of this article, hearing he intended to venture, accosted him in the street: "John, will you risk thy life in such a concern? I tell thee she is the most fearful wild fowl living, and thy father ought to restrain thee."

"When Friday morning came the wharves, piers, housestops, and every spot from which a sight of the vessel could be obtained, were filled with spectators. There were twenty berths, and every one was taken. The fare was $7. All the machinery of the boat was fully exposed to view; the water and balance wheels were entirely uncovered. The peripheries were of cast-iron, some four inches or more square, and ran just clear of the water. The weight of both the water and balance-wheels was sustained by the shafts, which projected on the sides of the vessel. There were no outside guards. The forward part of the boat was covered by a deck, which afforded shelter for the men employed in navigating the boat. The after part was fitted up in a rough manner for passengers; the entrance into the cabin was from the stern, in front of the steerer, who worked a tiller, the same as in an ordinary sloop. Thick, black smoke issued from the chimney—steam hissed from every ill-fat ed valve and crevice of the engine, but Fulton himself was there in his remarkably clear and sharp voice was heard above the hum of the multitude and noise of the engine. All his actions were confident and decided, unheed- ing the fearfulness of some and the doubts and sarcasms of others.

The time for the departure of the boat arrived; some of the machinery still required to be adjusted; there was a delay. Some of the passengers said, in Fulton's hearing, they feared the voyage would prove disastrous. He replied:

"Gentlemen, you need not be uneasy; you shall be in Albany before twelve o'clock to-morrow."

"When everything was ready, the engine was started, and the boat moved steadily but slowly from the wharf. As she turned up the river and was fairly underway there arose such a huzza as ten thousand throats never gave in her before. The passengers returned the cheer, but Fulton stood erect upon the deck, his eye flashing with an unearthly brilliancy as he surveyed the crowd. It was agreed that a kind of log-book should be kept. Gerrit H. Van Wagenen was designated to give the time, and the writer of this article to set it down. As we passed West Point the whole garrison was out and cheered us. At Newburgh it seemed as if all Orange County had collected theretoe the whole side-hill city seemed animated with life. Every sail-boat and water craft was out; the ferry-boat from Fishkill was filled with ladies. Fulton was engaged in seeing a passenger landed, and did not observe the boat until she bore up alongside. The clipping of the sail arrested his attention, and as he turned, the waving of so many handkerchiefs and the smiles of bright and happy faces, struck him with surprise. He returned, and exclaimed, "That's my man! That's my man! Union yet."—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,' 246-52. The "log-book," signed by the passengers, was printed in the Am. Cits., S 11, 1807. See S 3.

"Mercator" contributes to one of the newspapers a plan for the defence of New York harbour. This is accompanied by diagrams and includes suggestions for blocks, batteries, chevaux-de-frises, etc. The expenses were estimated at $1,000—S 7, 1807. "Mercator" was G. W. Chapman, as appears from a copy of the paper sent with letters to Dr. Mitchell by Chapman, and presented by Dr. Mitchell in 1810 to the N. Y. H. S.

One of our gunboats, coming into port, is fired upon within Sandy Hook by the British armed brig "Columbine," now within our waters in violation of the president's proclamation of July 2 (p. 9.).—Am. Cits., S 7, 1807.

The custom-house barge and a pilot-boat in the service of the custom-house go down to Sandy Hook "to watch the motions of the interdicted ships" (see S 1).—Am. Cits., S 5, 1807.

A boat with a lieutenant and six men is sent from the British brig "Jason," with dispatches for Col. Barclay, the British Consul at New York. "As soon as the boat had reached the shore to the six armed men and were pursued by the Lieutenant, who took out his pistols and threatened to fire on them if they did not stop and return to their duty. A mob immediately assembled, protected the men, abused the Lieutenant, and handled him very roughly; and something serious would have happened, if Captain Chauncey, of the U. S. Navy, had not been present, who by very great exertions protected him from their fury. The Lieutenant made a formal demand of the men. Whether they were given in or not does not appear.—Columbia Centinel, S 13, 1807.

The common council discharges the committee, appointed on July 13 (p. 5.), "on the subject of protecting and fortifying the harbour of New York," and appoints Aldermen Mott, Ritter, and Miller, and Messrs. Bogardus and Depeyster a committee to devise ways and means, by way of a loan from individuals or the Banks for the purpose of working into effect the Resolution of this Board adopted the 23d Ult* [see Ag 24] to protect and fortify the harbour of New York, and to report thereon."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 560. See, however, S 28.

The common council authorizes the street commissioner to accept proposals to deliver earth to the Collect Pond at $5 cents per load.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 560.

The 7th of August 1807 will be opened this Evening for the first time, with a prelude written for the occasion, in which an appropriate address will be delivered by Mr. Cooper; the pleasing comedy of the Country Girl, with the popular and splendid after-piece of Paul and Virginia. The new house is commodious beyond the wish of accommodation, and is reconstructed and fitted up within, in a style . . . .honourable to the intelligence of medical managers, the arrangements of Mr. Hoard, the architect, and the task of Mr. Cygier, the upholsterer. . . .—Republican Watch Tower, S 11, 1807.

The common council hears a reading communication from John S. Hunn, the street com'rs, who reports that "he has this morning attended with Colonel Williams at Duane Street Basin to ascertain the party and position of the steamboat, and wishes the Corpora- tion to convey to the United States for fortifications at that place." He presents to the board Col. Williams's letter of "August" (see Ag 30), defining the grant desired. He continues:

"In order to preserve the wharves and basin as much as prac- ticable the subscriber has pointed out the grounds to be occupied by the United States as portrayed on the sketch herewith pre- sented [reproduced in the minutes with the report]. To this area Colonel Williams has given his consent giving him free egress and regress over the pier to a draw bridge leading to the works." He then describes the grounds with reference to the sketch or map, and asks whether he shall "direct the survey and maps for the cession to the United States to be made in conformity therewith." The board orders "that the Comptroller prepare a deed in con- formity, on condition that the premises be applied by the United States for the sole purpose of erecting a Fortification for the defence of this city to be commenced forthwith."

The board also resolves "that the Street Commissioner cause the survey of the shores of this city, lately ordered to be made, to be completed and a plan thereof presented to this Board at its next meeting."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 564-568. The original report (MS.) is contained in the last night file of 24th, 1807. See N 23. On Oct. 26 (p. 2.), the proposed site at Duane St. was changed to the foot of Hubert St.

Joan Humbert issues the following notice: "The Volunteers of the Tammany War Band [see I 13] No. I, who are already enrolled, and all others (members of Tammany Society) who intend and have not yet signed the roll, are requested to attend at Head Quarters, Market St. This Meeting at 7 o'clock, on business relative to the band.—Am. Cits., S 18, 1807."

In a communication to the common council, John S. Hunn, the street com're, says "that he has been at the Old Potter's field with Colonel Williams to point out, more particularly, the ground intended to be ceded to the United States, and mentioned to him that a Street lying at right angles from Bloomingsdale road to Albany Avenue cutting off an angle from the rear of the public buildings, was long since intended to be opened by conversations with General Bailey upon that subject, who owns the grounds adjoining thereto. Colonel Williams approved of the arrangement as the public ground would then be surrounded by spacious streets and the property in the vicinity be more protected from the ex- plosion of a magazine in case such an accident should happen. And he requested the Street Commissioner to obtain from General Bailey his determination, and if possible to settle the streets previous to the cession."

He says further that Gen. Bailey is willing to make a fair exchange of ground which will be cut by the aforesaid street," the choice of ground and valuation to be determined by referees. The
21 position of the proposed street is shown on a map or sketch which is reproduced in the minutes. This later became the site of Madison Square.

“The Street Commissioner also submits to the Board whether it would not be better to straighten, or make straighter, the north side of the old post road along the public grounds by bringing out the line as marked on said map. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 1517-1518.

18 Isaac Riley publishes “a correct and elegantly engraved plan of the City of New York, with the recent and intended improvements—Drawn from official survey, by William Bridges, City Surveyor.” It is for sale by Braban & Brannon, “in sheets, mounted on rollers, or in cases for the pocket.” — N. Y. Ev. Post, Sep 22, 1806. This plan is the basis of the well-known Bridges Map of 1811. See description of Pl. 50-C, III: 543.

23 The common council resolves the resolution of Aug. 31, “providing for the sinking of eight piers in the channel opposite Oyster reef,” and that of Sept. 7, “appointing a Committee of Ways and means for protecting and fortifying the harbour of New York.” — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 577.

The city pays John Spence, to defray expenses attending surveying the harbour. $2,546.7. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 578.


Oct. 14

26 M. Fultons new invented Steam Boat which is fitted up in a neat steil for passengers, and is intended to run from New-York to Albany as a Packet [see S 2 and 21], left here this morning with nineteen passengers, against a strong head wind. Notwithstanding which it was judged she moved through the water at the rate of six miles an hour. Yesterday she came in with Albany in 28 hours and 60 passengers. Queere would it not be well if she could contract with the Post-Master General to carry the mail from this city to Albany? — N. Y. Ev. Post, O 2, 1807. See also ibid., O 10 and N 19, 1807.

The common council adopts a plan and ordinance for regulating Art. St., and appoints assessors. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 582, 583.

A so-called “Fireproof Warehouse” is the subject of an application of Robert Kinder & Co. to the common council, seeking permission to deposit hemp there. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 579.

16 The committee appoints M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 593-181.

The street committee report to the common council that William Ray, the contractor, has completed the road at Manhattan Ville, from Bloomingdale to Hudson river. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 597. The board pays $150 balance due on this contract (see Ag. 4).

The committee of defence also reports: “That the Committee have procured a Copy of the Map or Chart of the Harbour of New York made by Capt Chauncey and M’C. Loss and have caused to be delineated thereon the system of defence contemplated in the Report of the Committee of this Board of the 24th of August last (¢ 17-18), and have also drafted a memorial to Congress, and a letter to the Secretary at War to accompany said Map or Chart, in pursuance of the Resolution of the 15th instant.” The original minutes (MS.) of the committee of defence, in the archives of the N. Y. H. S. cover these transactions under date of Oct. 22. The original (MS) report of Oct. 26 is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk’s record-room.

The draft of the memorial to congress is entered in full in the minutes.
1807 minutes. It asks that "ample appropriations" may be made, and such "efficacious measures" taken for the protection and defence of the city and harbour.

The draft of a letter to Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, to be sent by the mayor, is also entered in full. It is to be accompanied by certain maps, reports, and other papers of the common council on the subject of fortifications and defence (see Jl 29, Ag 17 and 24), including "An Estimate of the expenses necessary to complete the system of Defence contemplated in said Report" (of Aug. 24, p. v.); and "A Map or Chart of the harbour of New York together with a profile or section of said plan." The secretary of war is requested in the letter to present the documents to the president, "to be disposed of by him as he may judge proper.

The board orders that the memorial be engrossed and the city seal affixed to it, and that the mayor be directed to forward it to congress. The draft of the letter to the secretary of war is confirmed, after a "division."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 606–615. The petition was read in the house of representatives on Nov. 9 (p. v.), and referred. —Annals of Cong., 10th cong., 1st sess., 817.

For Dearborn's reply to the common council, see N 16.

"The common council passes a resolution that the street commissioner ascertain and report "the expediency of continuing the square called 'Hamiton Square' to the middle road, to be laid out when the lease of the ground expires."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 608. For later references to the subject, see ibid., IV: 621, 647, 658; V: 45, 110, which show that the plan was approved on certain conditions of exchange of property held by private owners. See also L. M. R. K., III: 970; and Mr 29, 1867.

6 Another article appears on "Defence by Obstruction," closing with the statement that "It should not at this moment be forgotten that England has a large naval force on our coast."—Ed. Crit., Oct. 8, 1807.

Nov. The street commissioner informs the board "that during last summer be attended several surveys with Mr Bridges and Mr A. Loss to ascertain the line of Broadway from the North of Leonard Street to the houses built by Mr Hattrick and Mr Thompson and after having consulted Mr Stillwell & Mr Charles Loss on the subject, it was agreed that the line on the West side of Broadway should be straight from the two points above mentioned and an accurate survey, under his inspection, was made accordingly, particularly designated [sic] the position of Buildings on that side of the Street." The regulation is ordered accordingly. It fixes "the true corner of Spring street."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 610–11.

Fire hydrants are successfully tried. "The Committee of the Fire apparatus called on whose application Mr Zandt, treasurer of the Free School Society, the common council pays him $4,000, "the amount of the Excise money appropriated by the Legislature for the benefit of that Corporation."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 603.

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beams and deck, new windows and cabins altered, that she perhaps must be sheathed, her boiler taken out and a new one put in, her axel forged and iron work strengthened with all this work the saving of the present hull is little consequence particularly as many of her Knees Bolts timbers and planks could enter into the construction of a new boat, my present opinion therefore is that we should build a new hull her knees and floor timbers to be of oak her bottom planks of 2 inch oak her side planks two inch oak for 3 feet high She to be 16 feet wide 150 feet long this will make her near twice as stiff as at present and enable us to carry a much greater quantity of sail. . . .

—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont,' 259-64, citing original letter in N. Y. H. S. It was finally determined to lengthen and alter the original hull, and the work was completed by April 25, 1808 (p. 24).

The Hon. John Lambert, an English visitor, arrives in New York. He gives the following interesting description of the city: "About ten o'clock at night we arrived at New York; it was very dark, and as we sailed by the town, lighted lamps and windows sparkled everywhere, amidst the houses, in the streets, and along the water-side. The wharfs were crowded with shipping, whose tall masts mingled with the buildings, and together with the spires and cupolas of the churches, gave the city an appearance of magnificence, which the gloomy obscurity of the night served to increase. . . ."

The next morning we left the slop, and took up our abode with a Quaker lady in Maiden-lane, to whom we were introduced by Mr. Lyman. Her boarders consisted mostly of young merchants of her own family, which was very respectable, and nearly related to some of the principal people in New York. The weather, being frosty, in the beginning of November, was the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops at the peace of 1815. The militia, or rather the volunteer corps, assembled from different parts of the city on the grand battery by the water-side, so called from a fort having been formerly built on the spot, though at present it is nothing more than a lawn for the recreation of the inhabitants, and for the purpose of military parade. The troops did not amount to 600, and were mostly dressed in a variety of uniforms, every ward in the city having a different one some of them with helmets appeared better suited to the theatre than the field. The general of the militia and his staff were dressed in the national uniform of blue, with buff facings. They also wore large gold epaulets and feathers, which altogether had a very showy appearance. Some gunboats were stationed off the battery, and fired several salutes in honour of the day, and the troops paraded through the streets leading to the water-side; but the crowd being very great, I did not think the ceremony worth the trouble of following them, and therefore returned home. I was afterwards told that they went through the forms practiced on taking possession of the city, manouvuring and firing feu de joie, &c. as the British troops did on the evacuation of New York: One of the corps consisted wholly of Irishmen, dressed in light green jackets, white pantaloons, and helmets.

"New York is the first city of the United States for wealth, commerce, and population; as it is also the finest and most agreeable for its situation and buildings. It has neither the narrow and confined irregularity of Boston, nor the monotonous regularity of Philadelphia, but a happy medium between both. When the intended improvements are completed, it will be a very elegant and commodious town, and worthy of becoming the capital of the United States, for it seems that Washington is by no means calculated for a metropolitan city. New York has rapidly improved within the last twenty years; and land which then sold in that city for ten shillings an acre is now sold for ten pounds. . . ."

"The Broadway and Bowery Road are the two finest avenues in the city, and nearly of the same width as Oxford street in London. . . . It [Broadway] is upwards of two miles in length, though the pavement does not extend above a mile and a quarter; the remainder of the road consists of straggling houses, which are the commencement of new streets already planned out. The Bowery Road commences dull from Chatham-street, which branches off from the Broadway to the right, by the side of the Park. After proceeding about a mile and a half it joins the Broadway, and terminates the plan which is intended to be carried into effect for the enlargement of the city. Much of the intermediate spaces between these large streets, and from thence to the Hudson and East rivers, is yet unbuilt upon, or consists only of unfinished streets and detached buildings. [See Ap 3, 1807; 1808; Ap 1, 1811.]

"The houses in the Broadway are lofty and well built. They are constructed in the English style, and differ little from those of London at the west end of the town; except that they are generally built of red brick. In the vicinity of the Battery, and for some distance up the Broadway, they are nearly all private houses, and occupied by the principal merchants and gentry of New York; after which the Broadway is lined with large commodious shops of every description, well stocked with European and India goods, and exhibiting as splendid and varied a show in their windows as can be met with in London. There are several extensive book stores, print-shops, music shops, jewellers, and silversmiths; hatters, linen-drapers, milliners, pastry-cooks, coach-makers, hotels, and coffee-houses. The street is well paved, and the foot-paths are chiefly brickied. In Robinson-street the pavement before one of the houses, and the steps of the door, are composed entirely of marble."

"The City Hotel is the most extensive building of that description in New York; and nearly resembles, in size and style of architecture, the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The ground-floor of the hotel at New York is, however, converted into shops, which have a very handsome appearance in the Broadway. Mechanic Hall is another large hotel at the corner of Robinson-street, in the Broadway. It was erected by the society of mechanics and tradesmen, who associated themselves for charitable purposes, under an act of the legislature in 1792. There are three churches in the Broadway; one of them called Grace Church, is a plain brick building, recently erected; the other two are St. Paul's and Trinity; both handsome structures, built with an intermixtire of white and red stone. The adjoining church-yards, which occupy some space of ground, railed in from the street, and crowded with tombstones, are far from being agreeable scenes in such a populous city. At the commencement of the Broadway, near the battery, stands the old Government-house, now converted into offices for the customs. Before it is a small lawn railed in, and in the centre is a stone pedestal, upon which formerly stood a leader statue of George the Third. In the revolutionary war it was pulled down by the populace, and made into bullets."

"The City Hall, where the courts of justice are held, is situated in Wall-street, leading from the coffee-house slip by the water side into the Broadway. It is an old heavy building, and very inadequate to the present population and wealth of New York. A Court-house on a larger scale, and more worthy of the improved state of the city, is now building at the end of the Park, between the Broadway and Chatham-street, in a style of magnificence unequaled in many of the larger cities of Europe. The exterior consists wholly of fine marble, ornamented in a very neat and elegant style of architecture; and the whole is to be surmounted by a beautiful dome, which, when finished, will form a noble ornament to that part of the town, to which the courts are also situated in the Broadway. Mechanic Theatre, Mechanic Hall, and the best private houses in New York. The Park, though not remarkable for its size, is, however, of service, by displaying the surrounding buildings to greater advantage; and is also a relief to the confined appearance of the streets in general. It consists of about four acres planted with elms, planes, willows, and catalpas; and the surrounding foot-walk is encompassed by rows of poplars: the whole is inclosed by a wooden paling. Neither the Park nor the Battery is very much resorted to by the fashionable citizens of New York, as they have become too common. The genteel lounge is in the Broadway, from eleven to three o'clock, during which time it is as much crowded as the Bond-street of London: and the carriages, though not so numerous, are driven to and fro with as much regularity and style, as in any of the best private houses in London. The foot paths are planted with perennials, and afford an agreeable shade from the sun in summer."

"The Theatre is on the south-east side of the Park, and is a large commodious building. The outside is in an unfinished state; but the interior is handsomely decorated, and fitted up in a most elegant manner as the London theatres, upon a scale suitable to the population of the city. It contains a large coffee-room, and good sized bobbies, and is reckoned to hold about 1,200 persons. The scenes are well painted and numerous; and the machinery, dresses, and decorations, are elegant, and appropriate to the performances, which consist of all the new pieces that come out on the London boards, and several of Shakespeare's best plays. The only fault is, that they are too much curtailed, by which they often lose their effect; and the performances are sometimes over by half past ten, though they do not begin at an earlier hour than in London. . . . The
1807 Nov.

Theatre has been built about ten years, and of course embraces every modern improvement.

"New York has its Vauxhall and Ranelagh; but they are poor imitations of those near London. They are, however, pleasant places of recreation for the inhabitants. The Vauxhall garden is situated in the Bowery Road about two miles from the City Hall. It is a vast plantation, with gravel walks adorned with shrubs, trees, busts, and statues. In the center is a large equestrian statue of General Washington. Light musical pieces, interludes, &c. are performed in a small theatre situated in one corner of the gardens; the audience sit in what are called the pit and boxes, in the open air. The orchestra is built among the trees, and a large apparatus is constructed for the display of fireworks. The theatrical corps of New York is chiefly engaged at Vauxhall during summer. The Ranelagh is a large hotel and garden, generally known by the name of Mount Pitt, situated by the water side, and commanding some extensive and beautiful views of the city and its environs."

"A great portion of the city, between the Broadway and the East river is very irregularly built; being the oldest part of the town, and of course less capable of those improvements which distinguish the more recent buildings. Nevertheless, it is the chief seat of business, and contains several spacious streets crowded with shops, stores, and warehouses of every description. The water side is lined with shipping; it is along the wharfs or in the small docks called slips, of which there are upwards of twelve towards the East river, besides numerous piers. The wharfs are large and commodious, and the warehouses, which are nearly all new buildings, are lofty and substantial. The merchants, ship-brokers, &c. have their offices in front on the ground floor of these warehouses. These ranges of buildings extend from the Battery, on the west side of the town, up the Hudson and East rivers, and encompass the houses with shipping, whose forest of masts gives a stranger a lively idea of the immense trade which this city carries on with every part of the globe. New York appears to him the Tyre of the New World."

"When I arrived at New York in November, the port was filled with shipping and the wharfs were crowded with commodities of every description. Bales of cotton, wool, and merchandise; barrows of pot-ash, rice, flour, and salt provisions; hogheads of sugar, chests of tea, puncheons of rum, and pipes of wine; boxes, cases, packs and packages of all sizes and denominations, were strewed upon the wharfs and landing-places, or upon the decks of the shipping. All was noise and bustle. The carriages were driving in every direction; and the sailors and labourers upon the wharfs, and on board the vessels, were moving their ponderous burthens from place to place. The merchants and their clerks were busily engaged in their counting-houses, or upon the piers. The Teutonic coffee-house was filled with underwriters, brokers, merchants, traders, and politicians; selling, purchasing, trafficking, or insuring some reading, others eagerly inquiring the news. The steps and balcony of the Exchange were crowded with the several auctioneers, who had elevated themselves upon a hog's head of sugar, a puncheon of rum, or a bale of cotton. The coffee-house slip, and the corners of Wall and Pearl-streets, were jammed up with carts, drays, and wheel-barrowes; horses and men were huddled promiscuously together, leaving little or no room for passengers to pass. Such was the appearance of this part of the town when I arrived. Everything was in motion; all was life, bustle and activity. The people were scampering in all directions to trade with each other, and to ship off their purchases for the European, Indian, African, and West Indian markets. Every thought, word, look, and action of the multitude seemed to be absorbed by commerce; the wellin' ran with its busy hum, and all were eager in the pursuit of its riches."

"But on my return to New York the following April [1808], what a contrast was presented to my view! and how shall I describe the melancholy dejection that was painted upon the countenances of the people, who seemed to have taken leave of all their former gaiety and cheerfulness? The coffee-house slip, the wharfs and quays along South-street, presented no longer the bustle and activity which prevailed there five months before. The port, indeed, was full of shipping; but they were dismantled and laid up. Their decks were cleared, their hatchets fastened down, and scarcely a sailor was to be found on board. Not a box, bale, cask, barrel, or package, was to be seen upon the wharfs. Many of the counting houses were shut up, or advertised to be let; and the few solitary merchants, clerks, porters, and labourers, that were to be seen, were walking about with their hands in their pockets. Instead of sixty or a hundred carts that used to stand in the street for hire, scarcely a dozen appeared, and they were unemployed; a few coming sloops, and schooners, which were clearing out for some of the ports in the United States, were all that remained of that immense business which was carried on a few months before. The coffee-house was almost empty... In fact, every thing presented a melancholy appearance. The streets near the water-side were almost deserted, the grass had begun to grow upon the wharfs, and the minds of the people were tortured by the vague and idle rumors that were set afloat upon the arrival of every letter from England or from the seat of government..."
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1807
Unites Fratrum, First Protestant Episcopal Charity School, St. George's Society, St. Patrick's Society, St. Andrew's Society, the New England Society, the Cincinnati. Most of these institutions are mere benefit societies, resembling those which are so numerous in England.

There are upwards of twenty newspapers published in New York, nearly half of which are daily papers; besides several weekly and monthly magazines or essays. The booksellers and printers of New York are numerous, and in general men of property. Some of them have published very splendid editions of the Bible; and it was not a little gratifying to the American patriot to be told, that the paper, printing, engraving, and binding, were all of American manufacture. For several years past a literary fair has been held alternately at New York and Philadelphia. This annual meeting of booksellers has tended greatly to facilitate intercourse with each other, to circulate books throughout the United States, and to encourage and support the arts of printing and paper-making.

"A public library is established at New York, which consists of about ten thousand volumes, many of them rare and valuable books. The building which contains them is situated in Nassau-street, and the trustees are incorporated by an act of the legislature. There are also three or four public reading-rooms, and circulating libraries, which are supported by some of the principal booksellers, from the free subscriptions of the inhabitants. There is a number of natural curiosities in New York, but it contains nothing worthy of particular notice.

"It does not appear that the malignant or yellow fever made very great ravages among the inhabitants in 1804, the last time of its appearance in New York; for the deaths very little exceeded the preceding and subsequent years.

"1804 the deaths were 2,064
1805 2,352
1806 2,325

"Of the above number fifty-one were suicides; and according to the statement of Dr. Mitchell upwards of one-third of the deaths are occasioned by consumption and debility."

The malignant or yellow fever generally commences in the confined parts of the town, near the water-side, in the month of August or September. As soon as this dreadful scourge makes its appearance in New York, the inhabitants shut up their shops, and fly from their houses into the country. Those who cannot go far, on account of business, remove to Greenwich, a small village situation on the border of the Hudson river, about two or three miles from town. Here the merchants and others have their offices open in company with the danger from the fever, which does not seem to be contagious beyond a certain distance. The banks and other public offices also remove their business to this place, and markets are regularly established for the supply of the inhabitants. Very few are left in the confined parts of the town except the poorer classes, and the negroes. The latter not being allowed to carry on the large service at the Council House.

Upwards of 26,000 people removed from the interior parts of the city, and from the streets near the water side, in 1805.

"...it appears that the population of New York has, in a period of twenty years from 1786 to 1805, more than tripled itself.

At this day it is equal to the whole number of inhabitants in the State of New York fifty years ago.

"If an estimate can be formed of the salubrity of the climate, and the healthiness of the inhabitants of a town, by the number of deaths, London must be reckoned to have the advantage of New York in these respects. The amount of deaths in the former city is about a fiftieth part of its population, while in New York it is at least one thirtieth; the number of deaths ranging between 2,500 and 3,000 per annum. I am, however, more inclined to attribute this great mortality to improper diet and mode of living than the insalubrity of the climate. The church-yards and vaults are also situates in the heart of the town, and crowded with the dead. If they are not prejudicial to the health of the people, they are at least very unsightly exhibitions. One would think there was a scarcity of land in America, by seeing such large pieces of ground in one of the finest streets of New York occupied by the dead. But even if no noxious effluvia were to arise...still the continual view of such a crowd of white and brown tomb-stones and monuments which is exhibited in the Broadway, must at the sickly season of the year tend very much to depress the spirits, when they should rather be cheered and enlivened. There is a large burying-ground a short distance out of town; but the cemeteries in the city are still used at certain periods of the year.

"They bury their dead within twenty-four hours; a custom probably induced by the heat of the climate during the summer months.

"Funerals at New York...are attended by a numerous assemblage of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, who are invited by advertisements in the newspapers to attend their departed friend to the grave. On such occasions I have seen upwards of five hundred people, and the larger the number the more pleased is supposed to be respected and valued. The people attend for the most part to their ordinary dress, the clergyman, physician, and chief mourners, wear white scarfs, which it is also the custom to wear on the following Sunday.

"The Society of New York consists of three distinct classes. The first is composed of the constituted authorities and government officers, divines, lawyers, and physicians; the principal merchants and people of independent property. The second comprises the small merchants, retail dealers, clerks, subordinate officers of the government, and members of the three professions. The third consists of the inferior orders of the people. The first of these associate together in a style of elegance and splendid little inferior to Europeans. Their houses are furnished with everything that is useful, comfortable, or ornamental; and many of the rooms are fitted up in the tasteful magnificence of modern style. The dress of the gentlemen is plain, elegant, and fashionable, and corresponds in every respect with the English costume. The ladies in general seem more partial to the light, various, and dashing drapery of the Parian belles, than to the elegant and becoming attire of our London beauties, who improve upon the French fashions.

"The young ladies of New York are in general handsome, and almost universally fine fitted figures. Fair complexions, regular features, and fine forms, seem to be the prevailing characteristics of the American fair sex.

"Much has...been said of the deficiency of the polite and liberal accomplishments among both sexes in the United States. Whatever truth there may have formerly been in this statement, I do not think there is any foundation for it at present, at least in New York, where there appears to be a great thirst after knowledge. The riches that have flowed into that city, for the last twenty years, have brought with them a taste for the refinements of polished society, and though the inhabitants cannot yet boast of having reached the standard of European perfection, yet, they are not wanting in that solid and rational parts of education; nor many of those accomplishments which ornament and embellish private life. It has become the fashion in New York to attend lectures on moral philosophy, chemistry, mineralogy, botany, mechanics, &c; and the ladies in particular have made considerable progress in those departments of late years. The majority of the merchants, however, still continue more partial to the rule of three, than a dissertation upon oxygen or metaphysics. A grammar-school has recently been instituted at New York, for the instruction of youth, upon a similar plan to the great public schools in England.

"Many of the young men...whose minds have not been wholly absorbed by pounds, shillings, and pence, have shown that they possess literary qualifications and talents, that would, if their time and fortune permitted, rank them among some of the distinguished authors of Europe. The most prominent of their late productions is the Salmoniad, published in monthly essays at New York. This little work has been deservedly a great favourite with the public, and bids fair to be handed down with honour to posterity.

"Dancing is an amusement that the New York Ladies are passionately fond of, and they are said to excel those of every other city in the Union. I visited the City Assembly, which is held at the City Hotel in the Broadway, and considered as the best in New York. It was the first night of the season, and there were not more than one hundred and fifty persons present. The subscription is two dollars and a half for each night, and includes tea, coffee, and a cold collation. None but the first class of society can become subscribers to this assembly. Another has, however, been recently established, in which the gentler part of the second class are admitted, who were shot out from the City Assembly.
"The style of living in New York is fashionable and splendid; many of the principal merchants and people of property have elegant equipages, and those who have none of their own may be accommodated with handsome carriages and horses at the livery stables; for there are no coach stands. The winter is passed in a round of entertainments and amusements; at the theatre, public assemblies, philosophical and experimental lectures, concerts, balls, tea-parties, carrie excursions out of town, &c. Parties to dinner and dances are frequently made in the winter season when the snow is on the ground. They proceed in carriages a few miles out of town to some hotel or tavern, where the entertainment is kept up to a late hour, and the parties return home by torch-light. Marriages are conducted in the most splendid style, and form an important part of the winter's entertainments.

"The inhabitants of New York are not remarkable for early rising, and little business seems to be done before nine or ten o'clock. Most of the merchants and people in business dine about two o'clock; others who are less engaged, about three: but four o'clock is usually the fashionable hour for dining. The gentlemen are partial to the bottle, but not to excess. The servants are mostly negroes or mulattos, some free, and others slaves: but there are many white servants of both sexes; and they who expect to see a pure republican equality existing in America will find themselves greatly deceived.

"The embargo had a considerable effect upon the amusements of the people, and rendered the town gloomy and melancholy. The parades with religious processions and various denominations; but the episcopalians and presbyterians seem to be the most numerous, at least they have more places of worship than any of the others. The quakers form but a small community in this city, and even that is decreasing; for the young people do not appear much inclined to follow up the strict ceremonial of their parents in point of dress and manners. . . .

"There are several rich and respectable families of Jews in New York; and as they have equal rights with every other citizen in the United States, they suffer under no invidious distinctions. . . .

"There are about 4,000 negroes and people of colour in New York, 1,700 of whom are slaves. These people are mostly of the Methodist persuasion, and have a chapel or two of their own with preachers of their colour. . . .

"Christmas-day and other festivals are observed much in the same manner as in England; but in consequence of there being no established form of worship, as with us, the religious observance of those days is only recommended to the people, by a number of the clergy of different denominations, who assemble together and communicate their wishes to the common council, who make them known to the public.

"New Year's Day is the most important of the whole year. . . . Many of the shops are shut up; and the presbyterians, and a few other religious dissenters, attend public worship. The mayor of the city, and others of the constituted authorities, advertize, two or three days before, that they will reciprocate the compliments of the season with the inhabitants at their house on New Year's Day. In consequence of this invitation, I accompanied a gentleman to the mayor's house in Water-street. . . . The room was crowded, and the gentlemen were coming in, going out, and taking refreshments at a large table spread out with cakes, wine, and punch. Having paid our respects to his worship, wished him the compliments of the season, a happy new year, and drank a glass of excellent punch, we took our leave. Like the other large cities of the union, it is a prey to the violent spirit of the two parties, who are known under the titles of federalists and democrats. . . . It was the violent spirit of party that occasioned the duel between General Hamilton and Colonel Burr. Hamilton fell regretted by all parties, and was particularly deplored by the citizens of New York, among whom he resided. Burr escapes only to become odious in the sight of the whole nation.

-Colonel Williams writes from Fort Columbus to Gov. Tompkins: "Sir, Previously to my quitting the works at this post for the Winter season, I conceived it to be my duty to lay before Your Excellency the necessary information relative to my operations in this harbour generally, in order that the requested legislative cessions may be fully commensurate with the objects proposed.

"By the enclosed copy of my instructions, No. 1, you will perceive that my duties have been directed to the following points: 1st. Governor's Island, and Bedloe's Island, 3rd. Ellis's Island, 4th. A place of deposit for military stores, near the battery of N. York, 5th. Positions on the north river at the battery, & near Rhine-landers, 6th A Magazine, laboratory, &c. at Potter's field. The jurisdiction of the three first named points have been already ceded to the United States by the State of New York, under an act of the legislature passed 15th Feb. 1800 [g.v.]. . . . It is not necessary therefore to trouble you with any observations relative to them as far as relates to jurisdiction.

"Ellis's island is private property, in part possessed by the United States, and in part by the heirs of the late Mr. Ellis; but even the site of the old battery has not been regularly ceded by the proprietor, although fully agreed to by him: the deed was prepared by consent of parties, but Mr. Ellis died before it was executed; the possession therefore is not legally confirmed. It seems that Mr. Ellis's property in this island did not extend below high water mark, since I find by the minutes of the corporation that the land between low and high water mark has been ceded by that body to the state.

"The island above high water mark is doubtless the private property of the heirs of Mr. Ellis's estate; and I should, according to my instructions, have purchased it at any reasonable rate, if it had been properly secured to obtain a legal title.

"I have purchased of Mr. James W. Lent, (the lessee of the lot in the rear of the mansion, now used as a Custom House) the buildings which have been erected by him, and a transfer of his lease has been made with your approbation. . . .

"It being the intention of the government to build a case-mated tower battery, with several tiers of heavy metal at the point of the old battery, beyond the present flag staff, and the construction of this battery leaving only space for the military stores in actual service, it became necessary to have a deposit as near to it as possible, for this reason the purchase of Mr. Lent's building was made. . . .

"The positions on the North river near the battery and near Laight Street (the latter being taken in lieu of the one proposed at Rhinelander's [which is granted by the corporation to the extent of their rights [see N 17]: . . .

"The grant of Potter's-field has also been made by the corporation, and nothing remains for the State to do, except the cession of jurisdiction, which will doubtless be so formed as to place all the points in question, in one and the same predicament with these already ceded to the United States.

"Hitherto I have confined myself to the plan of interior defence; but as my orders imply an intention to make additions 'farther in advance,' I have thought it might be agreeable to you, to have copies of my original report to the Secretary at War, when I surveyed part of this harbor in 1805. . . .

"I hope it will not be thought improper in me, to remark, that, as a defence, farther in advance, is evidently contemplated, it might much accelerate such objects, if the commissioners, to be appointed, were empowered to make other cessions on Staten and Long Island, and in the bed of the harbour between them, as the nature of the case may require."—Hasting, Pubs. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 23-50; N. Y. Com. Adv., F 13, 1808.

John Pintard, city inspector, reports, in a tabulated statement, a census of the electors of the city and county of New York, and of the total number of inhabitants, which is 83,550, both free and slave, male and female. The Seventh Ward has the largest population, 19,487. The report includes the following table of population at different periods:

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<th>Periods</th>
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<td>1687</td>
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<td>1709</td>
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<td>1805</td>
<td>. . . . . . 75,770</td>
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<td>1807</td>
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The following comments are added: 'By which it appears,
1807

Dec. 1

that our population has more than tripled from 1786 to 1805, a period of twenty years.

"Should the progress of increase continue at the rate of five per cent. per annum, the population of this city in 1835 will amount to 759,650, a rate exceeding the doubling of our number every twenty years, during the period of a century."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 663.

It is in accordance with the Senate resolution of March 6 (q.v.), John Stevens begins to publish in the newspapers a copy of the Senate proceedings and the petition he intends to present to the next legislature (see F 2, 1808). The petition declares that Stevens "hath for some years past bestowed much attention on the subject of constructing bridges across the North and East rivers, that the parties constructing private bridges had laid it on the Senate during the last sitting of the legislature, was predicated upon a presumption that permanent bridges across these rivers would require an expenditure of money far beyond any prospect of gain, at least for some years to come. . . . That your petitioner is now well satisfied that permanent bridges across said rivers may be so constructed as to admit of free passage for vessels of any burthen under the arches of the same. And that the capital necessary for erecting them will be so moderate as that the tolls to be collected thereon will probably net to the stockholders seven or eight per cent. per annum at this present time. Your petitioner therefore respectfully prays that the legislature of this state will be pleased to grant him leave to present a bill for incorporating a company for carrying on the same, and laying down the subject above stated."—Am. Cit., D 5, 1807; Pub. Adv., D 7, 1807. Stevens's project met with much adverse criticism (see Ja. 16, 27, 28, and F 6).

Marble has been discovered at Sing Sing.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D 5, 1807. Stone from Sing Sing, cut by the convicts, was afterwards used in building construction in New York.

The common council of the Senate has a new committee of defence for the ensuing year, with Alderman Nicholas Fish, chairman.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 662.

The mayor presents to the common council a letter of Dec. 7 received from U.S. Senator Samuel L. Mitchell, enclosing "a further Report [dated D 3, and printed] of the Committee of the Senate relating to the Defence of the Sea ports and harbours of the United States." It is referred to committee of defence, and the report directed to be published.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 666. The original letter and printed report are in memorial file No. 34, city clerk's record-room.

There is referred to the same committee a letter, addressed to the mayor, "dated Philad. the 7th inst. signed a Pilgrim, and inclosed a pamphlet under the same signature on "an immoral mode of Defence against the Buccaneers of the Ocean.""—Ibid., IV: 666.

The common council resolves "that the Road Committee be instructed to wait on the Commissioners appointed to lay out the city (see Ap 3), and represent the great necessity of opening a Street on the East river leading to Bellevue."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 671. Governor Morris, one of the commissioners, informed the committee on Dec. 28 that, when the surveys were completed, by May or June next, one of the first objects of the commissioners would be "to open a more direct communication from the East part of the town to Bellevue."—Ibid., IV: 683. See S 19, 1808.

A petition to the common council, Peter Williams, chairman of a committee of arrangements, "in behalf of the Africans and descendants of Africans," says: "With pleasure we learn, that by an act of the congress of the United States [see Mr 2], on the first day of January Next, the Importation of slaves, within the jurisdiction of the same, will be Totally suspended. It has been the impetuous and insensate monster, By the gratification of whose insatiable appetite incalculable numbers Of our fellow men have been the unhappy victims. We therefore, The people of colour, conceive it an indispensable duty, compatible too With the distaste of humiliation and gratitude to return to the Almighty Dispenser of all things, & to our worthy benefactors our sincere acknowledgement, and consider it the most expressive method of commemorating the Day with general thanksgiving. Purposing to preserve in all our conduct the starting decorum and veneration for the laws of the land, we Humbly solicit your protection from the probable annoyances of a tumultuous multitude, by granting us the privilege of employing a sufficient Number of officers for the preservation of peace."—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. Granted.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 663. See D 23.

The common council refers to a committee a memorial of Stephen Stillwell, "respecting the discovery of a Coal mine, a System of which was exhibited on the Fire in the Common Council Chamber, on his land situated on the south side of the river, on the Hydrogen of Ulster in this State, requesting the patronage of the Corporation to enable him to explore the same."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 663-64. The committee report, on Dec. 21, contemplated the practicality of the city's taking shares in the enterprise of developing the mine. The report closes thus: It is certainly an object of the highest consequence and a duty imposed on this Board to encourage every plausible plan that may tend to produce a supply of an Article so essentially necessary for the comfort and existence of the citizens of this rapidly increasing metropolis, as mineral Coal; especially when the resource can be found within the bosom of our own State, whereby our citizens will be relieved from the uncertain dependence on foreign supplies.

"The Augmentation of our population exceeds, annually, the growth of Forests for Fuel, and unless additional resources be explored, this essential article of existence must bear extremely oppressive, as indeed it does at present, on the poorer classes of Society. The Board ordered that the report lie over for future consideration.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 675-76.

Assessors for regulating Art St. report, among other things, that they are informed that "Bleecker Street was dug out at the expense of the public for the same purpose as Art Street to give vent to the water from Broadway." In the matter of cession of land for streets, and assessment for opening, the two streets differ. This the street commissioner explains.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 666-68. Regarding assessments for digging out Art St., see, further, ibid., IV: 684, 707-8.

A memorial of the Tammany Society "proposing to lease in perpetuity or on such other terms as may appear suitable, the ground of adjoining the Arsenal, and lying between Chatham Street and the Street proposed to be laid out thro' the ground as a continuation of Cross street" is referred to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 664.

The common council receives and refers to the "Committee on Applications for Offices" numerous applications and petitions for offices in the city government.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 665-66, 675. For the creation of this standing committee, see ibid., IV: 665 cf. D 24, 1804.

The following British orders of Nov. 11 (q.v.), Napoleon issues his Milan decree declaring British dominions blockaded in all parts of the world.—Anderson, Const. & Doct., 392-94.

Gurdon S. Mumford wrote from the house of representatives to Alderman Van Zandt on Dec. 23, that, on "Monday night [Dec. 21] about half past 11 o'clock After we had the most animated Debate I ever experienced, the Question for a general Embargo was taken 81 for, 44 against it, in my opinion we had no other alternative left, the Hostility of the Land & Sea Leviathan are much alike, let us see what effect this measure will have upon them, if they are determined we shall not remain in Peace, the American People will see we have done every thing in our power with honor to preserve it, and being thus convinced, they no doubt will display their wonted Patriotism in Defence of their Country's vital rights in case it should become necessary."—Quoted Van Zandt Papers (MS). The Embargo Act was passed on Dec. 23 (q.v.).

The common council resolves "that the Street now called Brannon Street, beginning at Thompson Street be known and be hereafter called Spring Street, and the Market now standing in said Street be known and be hereafter called Spring Street Market."

—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 672.

Congress passes the "Emargo Act" forbidding clearances to foreign ports and limiting the coasting-trade in the United States. —Laws of U. S., 10th cong., chap. 5. This was supplemented by other acts on Jan. 8 and March 12, 1808—Ibid., 10th cong., chap. 8 and 33. See also Winsor, VII: 340.

One of the newspapers publishes a plan for the defence of New York City, which was drawn up by the late Baron Steuben. In this, Steuben states that any attempt to defend the city by batteries on Governor's Island, Powles Hook, and Manhattan Island, is fruit
less, and only serves to expose the city, in case of attack to inevitable ruin. Fortifications should be erected so as to prevent an enemy from entering and getting possession of the harbour. To this end he suggests that the bay from Sandy Hook to the Narrows be defended by floating batteries, frigates, and gun-boats, and that batteries and redoubts be concentrated on both sides of the Narrows, garnished with 1000 men and supported by a camp on each side of 3000 militia. Also, a cone surmounted by a battery and connected to the other fortifications by chains might be sunk in the middle of the channel for additional safety.—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 22, 1807.

The common council unites with the clergy of the city in setting apart this day as one for "public and special thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for his merciful dispensations of mercy to this city."—M. C. G. (1784-1814), IV: 673-74.

The common council refers to the committee of finance a communication from Maj.-Gen. Stevens "on the subject of the Artillery and Military Stores in this city, together with an Estimate by Brigadier General Morton of the expense of Camp equipment for the equipment of 1000 Men."—M. C. G. (1784-1814), IV: 681. The original letter (MS) is preserved in metal file No. 34, city clerk’s record-room.

The common council receives a communication from a committee "appointed by the Africans and descendants of Africans in this city, ‘to make arrangements for celebrating the period which puts a stop to the commerce of the Human Species,’ retaining their actual property to the Corporation for the grant of Officers to preserve good order on the occasion [whom they asked for on Dec. 14, q.v.], and Soliciting the members to accept tickets of admission to the Oration which is to be delivered by an African descendant at the African Church in Church Street, corner of Leonard Street on Friday the 1st day of Jan. next at 10 o’clock. A. M."—M. C. G. (1784-1814), IV: 682.

After Curtis, the mayor’s first marshal, having informed the common council that the 60 constables and marshals of the city are "unfurnished with Staves of Office," the board orders that the superintendent of repairs "provide Staves to be painted and numbered; and to be delivered to the several Constables and Marshals correspondent with their respective numbers, who shall be responsible for the same and be individually subject to a penalty of One Dollar, if they appear with or use any other Staff than such as corresponds with their number."—M. C. G. (1784-1814), IV: 682.

The street commissioner presents to the common council a profile of Broadway from Art Street to the Bowery road for their inspection and consideration; also the draft of an ordinance "to regulate the Street in a temporary manner." These are referred to the road committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1815), IV: 682-85. On Jan. 4, the Board decided to begin at once on opening this part of Broadway, in accordance with the profile, in order to give employment to workmen at this “inclement season” and “to alleviate the evils which must result from a suspension of the ordinary avocations of the laborious part of the Community.”—ibid., IV: 695-96.

In a memorial to the common council, De Witt Clinton, president of the board of trustees of the N. Y. Public Free School, says that "they have in contemplation the erection of a building which may be adequate to the accommodation of 300 Scholars.” They ask the board’s co-operation to enable them to provide for the children of the almshouse. The board appoints a committee to confer with a committee of the trustees on the subject.—M. C. G. (1784-1815), IV: 692-91. See Jan 18, 1808.

The common council appoints a committee "to confer with a Committee of the Manhattan Company respecting the expediency of an arrangement for the disposal of the waterworks to this Corporation."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), IV: 686. See Ja 18, 1808.

The Daily Advertiser (see Ag 4) is discontinued with the issue of this date, having been published by John J. Negein who established L’Oréole and Daily Advertiser in its stead. The People’s Friend, the semi-weekly edition of The Daily Advertiser is also discontinued.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 402, 473.

Deaths numbering 2,312 occurred in the city in this year.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 498-502.

In this year, diplomatic relations between Spain and the U. S. were suspended because of internal troubles in Spain and disputes over the crown. They were resumed in 1815 (q.v.).—McMaster, 1888 Hist. of People of U. S., IV: 373.

John Randel, Jr., author of the well-known Randel Survey (PL 79, Vol. 1,) in 1864 wrote the following description of Manhattan Island, north of Canal St., as he remembered it during the period from 1808 to 1821:

"In the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, whilst acting as Secretary and Surveyor to the ‘Commissioners of Streets and Roads in the City of New York,’ and also as their Chief Engineer, superintending and aiding in the surveys and maps of the assistants employed by them, I went almost daily from the city to our office, then in the country, at the northeast corner of Christopher and Herring streets, previous to performing field work with them in the suburbs of the city, and on distant parts of the island; at what times, and subsequently, I obtained the following information.

"In going from the city to our office in 1808 and 1809, I generally crossed a ditch cut through Lispenard’s salt meadow (now a culvert under Canal street) on a plank laid across it for a crossing-place, about midway between a stone bridge on Broadway, with a narrow embankment at each end, connecting it with the upland, and an excavation then being made at, and said to be for, the foundation of the present St. John’s Church, on Varick Street.

"From this crossing-place I followed a well-beaten path, leading from the city to the then village of Greenwich, passing over open and partly fenced lots and fields, not at that time under culti-
'On Broadway, north of Lispensard's salt meadow (now Canal street) to 'Sailors' Snug Harbor,' a handsome brick building, called by that name, erected in 1805, and thence thence to the present 10th street, and formerly the residence of Captain Randall, who bequeathed it to the Trustees of 'Sailors' Snug Harbor' together with his adjoining grounds, opposite to and south of Grace Church to Art street and Greenwich lane; and from the Bowery road, westward, to Manetta water, there were only a few scattered buildings, except country residences which were built back from Broadway, with court yards and lawns of trees and shrubs in front of them. [The location of the Randell residence is shown on the Poppleton map of 1817, reproduced as a folded map in Howell's Reminiscences.]

Between Sailors' Snug Harbor (now 10th street) and Love lane (now 21st street) was a narrow causeway and perhaps from 6 to 8 frame dwellings down this part of the present Broadway was at that time the 'Bloomingleague Road.' . . .

'The Bowery was at that time (1809) the principal road leading out of the city to Harlem and Manhattanville, and thence to Boston and Albany, and was settled, in part, to near North (now Houston) street. At this street the Commissioners' Plan for the streets and avenues commenced; north of it we encountered in our surveys extensive ancient and neglected hawthorn hedges, then grown into saplings, extending along the east side of the Bowery, in front of the Stuyvesant estate, that were impassable without the aid of an axe; a short distance beyond which the Bowery road and the (then) Bloomingleague road formed a junction at the Commissioners' 16th street (now a point in Union Square, about 110 yards southwest of The Everett House), and formed an acute angle at that place, which, as it was intersected by the streets crossing it, left so small an amount of ground for building purposes, that the Commissioners instructed me to lay out the ground, at the union of those streets and roads, for a public square, which, from that circumstance, they named Union Place.

'From this angle at 16th street, the Bloomingleague road (more recently called Bowdruart) continued northwest, through Greenwood, to the near the gate of the country residence of Dr. Samuel Bradhurst (now near 147th street at 9th avenue), where it formed a junction with the Kingsbridge road, passing in its route from 16th street along the westerly side of the United States Magazine, opposite 25th street and 6th avenue, across 'The Parade' which the Commissioners set apart for military exercise, and also to assemble, in case of need, the force destined to defend the city.

'This road thence crossed 57th street, 120 yards east of Bloomingleague Square, which extended from 53d to 57th street, and from 8th to 9th avenue . . . it thence passed through Harrison, from 68th to 72nd street, at 10th avenue, and crossed 79th street 167 yards west of 40th avenue, and 500 yards west of Manhattan Square, which extended from 77th to 81st street, and from 8th to 9th avenue. The gratifications on Bensoni's road, were 60th street, and east of Striker's Bay, on Hudson River; thence crossed 117th street, 111 yards west of 11th avenue, and 200 yards west of the New York Hospital and Bloomingleague Asylum for the Insane, and thence passed through the Barrier Gate, built across this road at the Manhattanville Pass during the war of 1812, at 123d street, 33 yards west of 11th avenue; the road then passed through Manhat- tanville, at 146th street, 11th avenue to 137th street, 120 yards east of 11th avenue . . . thence passed 100 yards north of the country residence of Col. Alexander Hamilton, at 143d street, 80 yards east of 10th avenue; and thence to the junction of this road with the Kingsbridge road, 10 yards east of 9th avenue, between 146th and 147th streets.

'The Eastern Post Road' diverged northeast from the Bloomingleague Road, at 23d street and 6th avenue, and run by a circuitous route through the village of Harlem, from 118th to 121st street, west of 3d avenue to 'the Harlem Bridge' built over Harlem River, near 130th street and 3d avenue.

'This road, in its route from the Bloomingleague road at 23d street and 5th avenue, passed south of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (25th street and 'The Old Potter's Field') at 26th street, which crossed 4th avenue at the Middle road, near 29th street, and passed through the village of Kip's Bay, from 32d to 38th street, west of 3d avenue; it thence passed the 'Cross Road' to 'Burn's Corner' (on the Middle road, opposite the present Croton Reservoir), at 41st street, and the road to Turtle Bay on the East River, between 47th and 48th streets; thence crossed the 2d avenue at 52d street, and recrossing it it reached 62d and 63d streets, and thence thence here upon the present 3d avenue, passing Har- sen's Cross-road at 71st street, and east of Smith's Tavern, opposite 'Kissing Bridge' at 77th street, where the Commissioners held their office in 1809 and 1810. It crossed the division line between New York and Harlem Common between 23rd and 3d streets, and continued along 3d avenue near 83d street. At this place several branch roads diverged from it eastwardly to the following places on the East River near Hell Gate, to wit: Commodore Chauncey's, on the south side of 8th street; Hell Gate Ferry, at the foot of 36th street, opposite the north end of Blackwell's island; John Jacob Astor's, on the south side of 83d street; Oliver Gracie's, on the north side of 83d street;—Prim, on the north side of 8th street, and William Rhinelander, on the north side of 91st street. The three last named country seats were nearly opposite the following rocks at the entrance of Hell Gate, to wit: Hancock's Rock, 3 Gridiron Rocks, 4 Middle Reef Rocks, 2 Flood Rocks, and Mill Rock. The Pot Rock, in the middle of Hell Gate, was about 700 yards east of Mill Rock, and was 80 yards south of the Mill Rock, and north of it was The Frying Pan, and Holmes' Rocks, and 3 Hogback Rocks. During the war of 1812, a block house was built on Mill Rock, and opposite to it, at Hallett's Point, on Long Island shore, Fort Stevens was built; and on the high ground southeast of it a tower was erected, called Castle Bogardus. These fortifications were built to command Hell Gate Pass.

'The 3d avenue, near 83d street, this Eastern Post road diverged westerly, and crossed and recrossed the division line between New York and Harlem commons, and crossed 4th avenue near 85th street; thence passed over the southwestern corner of Observatory Place, and intersected the Middle Road at 90th street. This Observatory Place, or square for Reservoir, was laid out . . . from 90th to 94th street, and from 6th to 8th avenue. From 90th street, this Eastern Post road continued along the Middle road to 92d street, and there diverged westerly, and passed between 5th and 6th avenues (where it was also called the 'Kingsbridge road'), through the Barrier gate, built across it during the war of 1812, at McGowan's Pass, at 107th street, about 116 yards east of 6th avenue; thence crossing a small bridge over the head of Benson's tide mill pond, near 109th street and 5th avenue, passed through the village of Harlem, at 116th to 125th street, near west and Third avenue, to Harlem Bridge.

'During the war of 1812, the Barrier gate at McGowan's pass was connected with the Barrier gate at Manhattanville pass by the following military defences, which were extended across the Island, from Harlem River to Hudson River, to wit: No. 1, 3d avenue and 106th street; Fort Clinton, between 106th and 107th streets, and about 170 yards east of 6th avenue; Fort Fish, between 106th and 107th streets, and about 10 yards east of 6th avenue; a stone tower, between 14 yards south of 109th street and 7 yards west of 7th avenue; a stone tower, between 118th and 114th streets, and between 5th and 10th avenues; a stone tower, on the south side of 121st street, and about 110 yards east of 10th avenue; a stone tower, on the south side of 123d street, and about 54 yards east of 10th avenue; Fort Haight, at Manhattanville pass, about 10 yards north of 124th street, and 120 yards east of 11th avenue.

'The Middle Road' diverged northward from 'the Eastern Post Road,' near 39th street and 4th avenue, and then intersected 'Ildingburgh Hill' (now Murray's Hill), and connected with Manhat- tan (now 5th avenue), at the present Croton Reservoir on 42d street, and continued along that avenue to its intersection with 'the Eastern Post Road' at 90th street; and thence continued on a straight line, along a (then) new road, called the 'The Middle' or 'Harlem Bridge Road,' to Harlem Bridge, at 130th street and 3d avenue.

'This road passed in its route from the Croton Reservoir at 42d street the following places, viz: along the east side of Dr. Hosack's 'Elgin (Botanic) Garden,' from 47th to 51st street; about 210 yards east of the Powder House, between 64th and 65th streets; along the west end of Hamilton Square, from 5th to 3d avenue and from 66th to 68th street; crossed 'the Harlem Cross Road' at 71st street; crossed the division line between New York and Harlem.
common at 87th street; reached the southwest corner of Observatory place at 89th street, and crossed that square to 94th street; thence "Harlem Marsh" square, which was laid out from 106th to 109th street, and from 5th avenue eastward to Harlem at "Benson's Point"; and thence passed through Harlem village from 116th to 125th street.

"The Kingsbridge Road" commenced at the crossing of the Middle road by the Eastern Post road, at 90th to 92d street; and continued along the Eastern Post road through the Barrier gate, at McCowan's pass, to "Harlem lane," near 108th street, where it diverged eastward to Harlem; it thence continued along that lane over Harlem flat to Myer's corner, about 67 yards west of 8th avenue at 131st street—passing in its route along "Harlem lane," the residence of Valentine Nutter, in 6th avenue, between 109th and 110th streets; and thence passed 73 yards west of the southwest corner of "Harlem square," which was laid out from 117th to 121st street, and from 6th to 7th avenue . . . ; crossed the road leading from Manhattanville to Harlem at 125th street, between 8th and 9th avenues, and east of the Manhattanville Academy at 126th street and 10th avenue. From Myer's corner the Kingsbridge road continued northward, between 8th and 9th avenues, to its intersection with the Bloomingdale road at 9th avenue between 146th and 147th streets; passing in its route from Myer's corner west of the country residence of Cadwallader D. Colden—who was Mayor of the city in the years 1818, 1819, and 1820—standing in 7th avenue, between 139th and 140th streets; passing Bussing's Point road 133 yards west of 8th avenue, between 132d and 144th streets; thence ascended Bradhurst hill west of a Revolutionary redoubt at 145th street, and connected with the Bloomingdale road by 100 yards east of 9th and 14th streets; this Kingsbridge road thence passed the 10-mile stone . . . ; thence passed 120 yards west of the residence of Madame Jumel, the widow of Stephen Jumel, and afterwards the widow of Col. Aaron Burr, standing 150 yards east of 10th avenue, between 160th and 161st streets. At 161st street the road passed east of and opposite to Mount Washington spring, at 11th avenue, and redoubt of 1808, from 109th to 111th street; the road to the south of this street passed 67 yards east of 12th avenue, and 900 yards east of a fort and redoubts on a point of rocks on Hudson's River, about 30 yards south of 176th street, and 200 yards west of 14th avenue . . .

At 189th street the road was 43 yards east of 12th avenue, and 343 yards east of Fort Washington, on 13th avenue. At 192d street the road was 135 yards west of Fort George. At 196th street the road was 132 yards east of 12th avenue, and 233 yards east of Fort Tryon. At 206th street the road crossed the west side of 12th avenue, and was 730 yards east of Tuffy Hook Point, on Hudson's River . . .

Between 205th and 209th streets this road was opposite the residence of Jacobus Dyckman, and 150 yards west of 11th avenue. From 211th street to the 216th street, the road passed along the route of the eastern slope of marble quarries. At 216th street the road was 33 yards west of 10th avenue, and 1,070 yards east of Cock Hill Fort, on high ground, between Spuyten Duyvel (Spitting Devil) creek and Hudson's River. At 222d street the road crossed the Canal cut across New York Island from Harlem River to Spuyten Duyvel creek. At 226th street the road was 150 yards east of Fort Prince Charles, on 106th avenue, near the southeastern side of that street. At 228th street and 106th avenue, where the most northerly monument on New York Island was placed by me, Kingsbridge road was about 34 yards east of that avenue; and McCorn's mill, built over Harlem River, along the west side of Kingsbridge, was about 17 yards north of that most northerly monument.

"The Harlem Road" passed from the village of Harlem over the Harlem Plats, north of "Snake Hill," on 7th avenue, from 121st to 123d street (now Mount Morris Square), and formed a junction with the Kingsbridge road at Myer's corner.

"The Bussing's Point road diverged eastwardly from the Kingsbridge road, between 143d and 144th streets, and intersected the 8th avenue at 145th street, and continued along it to near 149th street, and thence diverged northeastward, on a straight line, to McCowan's Pass and Dan across Harlem River, at 155th street, 20 yards west of 7th avenue. . . .

All the redoubts and forts from Bussing's Point road to Kingsbridge were built during the Revolutionary War, and consisted of embankments of earth, some of which remained standing, from 6 to 8 feet in height, and the outlines of the ruins of others remained pretty well defined upon the ground, when I surveyed them in the years 1818—1820. I obtained the names of those fortifications from Jacobus Dyckman, on the Kingsbridge road, and other old gentlemen in that neighborhood—some of whom informed me that they lived there when those fortifications were being built, during the Revolutionary War.

The streets and avenues herein mentioned, although reported on the Plan filed by the Commissioners in 1811, for streets as far north as 157th street, and for 10th avenue thence to Harlem River near Kingsbridge, and all the streets and avenues north of 155th street were extended across the Island, and northward to Harlem River, on maps subsequently made by me and filed in the Street Commissioner's office. Yet many of the streets and avenues on New York Island were not defined upon the ground by monumental stones and iron bolts till as late as about the year 1816, and none of them were placed by me north of 155th street, except on 10th avenue to 228th street, near Kingsbridge; and the distances herein stated in yards were obtained from measurements made on those maps.—Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 847-56. See also Hist. Mag., and ser., II: 27.

In this year, William Cullen Bryant, when only 13 years of age, published at Boston his first book entitled The Evergreen, or Sketches of the Times; A Satire, one of the first books by an American writer to achieve more than local fame.

In this year, John Trumbull (see 1804) left New York for Europe, but returned in 1816 (p. 94).

In about this year, Father Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., organized a Catholic college in a rented house in Mulberry St., opposite the Parochial School of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The school was known as "The New York Literary Institution."—U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., Hist. Records and Studies, II: 432-33; The College of St. Francis Xavier, 3. The college later moved to Broadway, and finally was established opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden on Fifth Ave. (see Mr. 1816). On part of this property the present St. Patrick's Cathedral was built—see Ag 15, 1858.

Some time betw. 1816-1817, William Bridges made a survey of the Somerindgyck farm. The original survey is preserved in tube No. 166 in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

For view of the Baptist Church on Oliver (formerly Fayette) St., showing the buildings extending to Chatham St., 1808, see Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 275.

Continuing the record of official transactions and building operations in connection with the construction of the new city hall, the following events transpired in 1808; they have been summarized and, for convenient reference, placed in the Chronology at the beginning of the year, as was done under 1804 et seq.

On April 11, 1808, McCombs wrote to Alderman Mott, chairman of the Common Council, that the building, at the expense of a reduced scale, $25,300, which would enable them to raise the walls above the heads of the second storey windows, so that the building might be roofed the following season.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V 8. On April 11, also, the build. comm. was directed by the common council to confer with the "Masters and Mechanics" regard to reducing wages for the ensuing season.—Ibid., V 94. On May 23, the stone-cutters asked an increase, and were allowed $1.25 a day.—Ibid., V 116. Johnson & Stevens having informed the common council on May 16 that they were bankrupt, the build. comm. reported on June 27 that they found these contractors had had "no previous experience in estimating the expense of the work," and they recommended further purchases of marble at $1 per cubic foot to enable them to continue, with an advance payment of $1,000 on such security as was satisfactory to McCombs—Ibid., V 121, 128. On Dec. 5, the building committee reported that the hall had cost to date $247,161.38. "About two thirds of the walls have been carried up to the underside of the entablature, or within 3 feet 6 inches of the height to receive the roof on the wings."—Ibid., V 358-60.

As in previous years (see supra), a list of warrants can be made showing the several advances made by the common council for the use of the building committee. Valentine has made a summary of the building costs in Man. Com. Coun. (1852), 470.
Under the act of congress of March 2, 1807 (p. 57.), the slave trade was to cease after this date. See D 14 and 25, 1807.

Congress makes a further appropriation of $1,000,000 for building and repairing harbor fortifications.—Laws of U. S., 10th cong., chap. 6. For description of the fortifications, later in the year, see Man. Com. Coun. (1808), 879.

A special meeting of the common council is called by Mayor Willett, to inform the members that he has done so "in consequence of a Notice published in the Daily Advertiser of this morning, inviting the Seamen in the vicinity of this city to assemble in the Park tomorrow at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of enquiring of him what they are to do for their subsistence during the Winter." He desires to consult with the board "on the measures that might be provided to prevent any unpleasant consequences." The board thereupon requests the mayor "to publish the following Notice in all the Daily papers and to circulate the same in Hand Bills."

"The Mayor decidedly disapproves the mode of application recommended in a Morning paper, to be pursued by the Sailors of this port for subsistence during the winter."

He informs the public that the Corporation will, on the present emergency, as they have done on former occasions, provide for the wants of every person, without distinction, who may be considered proper objects of relief.

"The Mayor cannot conclude this Notice, without exhorting all classes of Citizens to refrain from assembling in the mode as prescribed, and hastily dispersing themselves in the Park."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 699-700. The meeting was held, nevertheless. For the resolutions drawn up, see Ja 9, and for the board's further action, see Ja 11.

The following memorial is presented to Mayor Willett by seamen who assembled in the Park on this Saturday morning:

"Our situation is not only distressing, but truly alarming. The Embargo lately levied upon our shipping [see D 22, 1807] has not only destroyed all employment by Sea, but rendered it impossible to gain a subsistence by our labor on shore. Our humble petition, to you Sir, is to know how we are to act in this case, and to beg of you to provide some means for our subsistence during the winter, should not the embargo be immediately taken off. What has America to boast of but her Agriculture and Commerce? The destruction of one, will be the ruin of the other.

"The greatest part of the wages due us from our last voyages is already expended, and more, we are already indebted for our boarding. By what means shall we discharge these debts? Should we plunder, thief or rob, the State prison will be our certain doom.

"In a hillside, this morning, You tried to dissuade us from our purpose, mentioning that provision was made for objects of pity. We are not objects of pity yet, but shall soon be, if there is not some method taken for our support. We are the most part hale, robust, hearty men, and would choose some kind of employment rather than the poor house for a livelihood. We humbly beg therefore, you will provide some means for our subsistence, or the consequences may not only prove fatal to ourselves, but ruinous to the flourishing Commerce of America, as we shall be necessitated to go on board foreign vessels.

"Saturday Jan' 10th 1808.

The sailors "quietly dispersed on being assured by his Honour that the Corporation would take their case into consideration." On Jan. 11, the mayor presented the memorial, as a report of his proceeding, to the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 700-1.

Alderman John Bingham, chairman of the ways and means committee, reports to the common council: "That in order to provide for the Subsistence of the Seamen of this port, thrown out of employment in consequence of the existing embargo [see Ja 9], they have conferred with Capt. Chauncey of the U. S. Navy who has consented to receive the Sailors in the Navy Yard, on condition of signing the Articles of the U. S. States Navy, to continue in service, during their own pleasure, and perform duty according to their orders, the Corporation agreeing to pay the amount of their maintenance, at the rate of twenty cents per ration for twenty four hours, which includes victuals, drink, fuel, candles and accommodation for washing, to be at an additional charge.

"The Committee recommend this arrangement to the Common Council, as thereby every Sailor in distress will be comfortably sup-

ported, and being removed from town, and subject to the orders and discipline of the Navy, no ill consequences can result to the peace of the city, from their tumultuous associations. This meritorious class of citizens, it is confidently presumed, will be perfectly satisfied with this plan for their immediate support. Whenever they can do better they will be at perfect liberty to leave the navy yard and seek for themselves.

"Should the Common Council approve the measure, the Committee will arrange the details with Capt. Chauncey for the admission of the Seamen and charge of the rations.

"To provide for this class of citizens, who are capable of labouring and who are destitute of occupation, the Committee have directed the Street Commissioner to examine how many Carmen and hands to load carts can be honestly employed to fill the collect, and the means of providing earth for the purpose; and to report Ordinances to compel proprietors of low grounds in the vicinity to co-operate with the Corporation.

"The Committee likewise contemplate the expediency of reducing Inclenberg hill on the Boston road, provided the frost shall not oppose insuperable obstacles.

"They will likewise direct the Street Commissioner to examine the situation of Streets and lots that may require to be regulated and raised in the vicinity of Corlaers Hook, and, if practicable and not too oppressive to the proprietors, to report ordinances for regulating and filling the same.

"These various objects may employ a considerable number of industrious persons at moderate wages, which may enable them to support their families without becoming a public burden.

"For the maintenance of that class of citizens for whom labour cannot be provided and who are incapable of labouring, the Committee propose to issue rations of Soup and meat, four times a week, in proportion to the number of their respective families, agreeably to the accompanying plan.

"To conduct this measure, with the greatest possible economy, the Committee are providing a Soup House in the Alms House, which will be completed by Thursday next; in the mean time partial supplies are provided, adequate, it is presumed, to the present demand."

On the committee's recommendation, the board passes a resolution empowering the committee of ways and means "to adopt such measures for the support of the Seamen and labouring class of the community, thrown out of employment in consequence of the existing embargo, and of the indigent poor, by furnishing labour or means of subsistence, as in their judgment may appear most expedient; And that the said Committee keep a regular account of all expenses incurred by them in fulfilling their engagements, and report, weekly, progress of their proceedings to this Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 702-4, 713-15, 728, 737, 751.

The common council refers to the committee of defence "A Letter from General Stevens to the Mayor, inclosing a plan of a Radeau or Floating battery, calculated for the defence of this harbour."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 702. The original letter is preserved in metal file No. 36, city clerk's record-room. The original drawing, in ink, dated Jan. 1, 1808, and endorsed "Plan of a Radeau by General Stevens, Refd to Comm. of Defence," is preserved in metal file lettered "Filed Papers, 1804-1808," city clerk's record-room. Without credit to Gen. Stevens, this drawing is reproduced in Men. Com. Coun. (1860), 590, appended to an account of Monsieur Du Buc's plan of defence (see Ap 25, My 16, 1808).

The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed from the Corporation of Trinity Church to this Corporation for sundry Streets through their grounds between North Moore and Christopher Streets, comprising

"1st Washington Street from Christopher Street southerly to Hudson river.

"2d Greenwich Street, from Brannon Street northerly to the extremity of their lands.

"3d Hudson Street, from North Moore Street to the northerly side of Vestry Street 87, feet 6 inches in width.

"4th Hudson Street, from the North side of Vestry Street, on both sides of Lispenards lands, as far as their land extends 65 feet in width.

"5th Varick Street from North Moore Street to Vestry Street, 62 4 feet in width.

"6th Varick Street from Vestry Street on both sides of Lispenards
grounds, as far as their land extends, 65 feet wide, reserving as much as shall be covered by the steps of the Portico in front of St. John's Church.

11th Street, from Hudson Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

10th Street, from Greenwich Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

6th Street, from Greenwich Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

25th Street, from Hudson Street to the eastern boundary of their land.

The proposal the (1784-1831), grounds, receive I confirmed as 1 postponed the 1 unfortunately reduction and 'selves, between 10^ several leases now in existence, the rents therefrom and the premises so leased and warrant only against themselves and such persons as may derive title under them, subsequent to the date of their said deed."

The street commissioner recommends that this deed ofcession "be referred to the Committee appointed for the revision of Laws for their opinion of its legal construction. The board refers it to the "the Attorney of the Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1818), IV: 709-10, 531-34.

"The common council orders that Mr. Lemaire prepare frames for the portraits of Governors Lewis and Tompkins and of the present Mayor."—M. C. C. (1784-1818), IV: 111. On June 6, 1808, Lemaire was paid $225 "for frames for public pictures."—Ibid., V: 165.

"Morgan's Patent Ways are in full operation, at Mr. John Stevens's wharf, Hobuck, and ready to receive vessels under one hundred and fifty tons."—Am. Cit., Ja 13, 1808. See F 6.

"Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "Among the number of plans proposed to obstruct the navigation, and ruin the harbour of New York, I have seen none that appears to me likely to be more ruinous in its consequences to this city than that of erecting bridges across the North and East rivers [see D 5, 1807]. This has been the topic for some time past, and many exertions have been made to gain it popularity. I hope, however, that a plan of such moment to the public, will be studiously considered by the citizens at large, before they tender their support to a proposal which threaten so serious damage to this city."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ja 16, 1808. See F 2.

18. The building committee (see My 26, 1807) makes the following report to the common council: "That they have reduced the daily pay of the Journeymen Stone cutters at work at the New City Hall, from 125 cents to One Dollar, and have now Twenty-five Journeymen employed in that business for the same sum, that they before paid Twenty.

During the present exigency [see Ja 9 and 11], the Committee are of opinion, that the interests of the City would be promoted by employing an additional number of Journeymen Stone cutters at this reduced price. The workshops where they are employed can conveniently accommodate a larger number, and are made very comfortable by the means of stoves, and the Superintendants of the Building assure us, that they can do as great a days work as in the summer season. Should the Board sanction this measure, the Committee will only employ such additional Journeymen who have families, and from the present scarcity of employment, would become pensioners on the bounty of the Corporation. Thus a two-fold good would result, the employment of our citizens who are in distress, and their labour obtained at a reduction of 20 per cent from the usual rate of wages." The report is confirmed by the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1818), IV: 719.

The committee, appointed to confer with a committee of the Free School (see D 28, 1807), reports "That the present buildings occupied by the State as an Arsenal is ill adapted for that purpose, not being sufficiently extensive to accommodate the Artillery and military implements belonging to the State.

"That it is therefore expedient to assign to the State other lands for that purpose either in or as the State shall elect: and that in such case the present building shall revert to the Corporation.

"That if the state shall assent to this arrangement, it will be expedient to grant the new building and suitable adjacent ground to the Trustees of the Free School, to be occupied as long as they use the same for the purposes of their Institution; and on the express condition that the said Trustees shall educate the children of the Alms House gratuitously.

"The Committee can confidently recommend this plan. It will accommodate the State in a more public and spacious Arsenal. It will recompense the Corporation in the education of their poor children. It will accommodate the Trustees of the Free School with a convenient place for education; and it will redound to the honour of the Corporation and the general good of the Community, in the means it will afford for the diffusion of the blessings of knowledge among the necessitous: an object of the first importance, and which has hitherto been neglected in this city, particularly as it respects the poor children under the care of the Corporation." The board confirms the report, and orders that the same committee "report a proper site for an Arsenal, together with a map of the premises."—M. C. C. (1784-1818), IV: 717. See F 8.

The committee on the subject of purchasing the Manhattan water works (see D 25, 1807) makes a report to the common council in the they state "that they have conferred with a Committee of the Company, and found a proper disposition on their part to promote the views of the Corporation, but that no alienation of the said water works can take place without the sanction of the Legislature.

"It has been generally understood and believed, that the right of supplying this city with pure and wholesome water, ought to be vested in the Corporation, as the proprietors of the property. Previous to the institution of the Manhattan Company, this measure was recommended to the Corporation by a respectable and enlightened Committee, and although it unfortunately failed, yet it has commanded the attention of subsequent Boards, and there has been no diversity of opinion on the general expediency of being invested with the exclusive power; altho' there may have been at different periods variances in sentiment with regard to the mode and extent of executing it, and altho' obstacles from various sources have hitherto interfered to prevent the accomplishment of this desirable object, when your Committee consider the importance of this power, in supplying the citizens with good water for domestic purposes, in guarding against the ravages of fire and disease, in purifying the Streets, and in accommodating their public buildings, they can not but earnestly recommend to the Corporation, the most prompt and efficient measures for obtaining it.

"In 1804 [p. 7, No. 6, 25, and 0 29], the year after the prevalence of Yellow fever, the attention of the Corporation was pointedly drawn to this subject, with a view of preserving the public health, and it was at that period generally conceded that the Island of New York did not yield a supply sufficiently commensurate with the public exigencies, but that recourse must be had to the river Bronx or the Sawmill river in the county of Westchester, and that the water works of the Manhattan Company, and their right of supplying the city with water, ought to be procured in order to aid and promote this great object. The best mode of proceeding at present in the opinion of your Committee is, by an application to the Legislature for permission to purchase all the rights of the Manhattan Company in this respect and for power to pass all necessary Ordinances to protect and guard the rights vested in the Corporation in consequence of such purpose.

"The question, as to a suitable compensation to the Company will be open for future treaty and adjustment, and if they are unreasonably in their demands, the Corporation will not be bound to accede to them." Consideration of this report is postponed until the next meeting (see Ja 25), and it is resolved that the committee "examine and report to this Board at their next meeting, whether the said water works produce any and what annual revenue or any and what annual loss."—M. C. C. (1784-1818), IV: 715-16. For report on the Company's revenues, see Ja 25.
The common council resolves "that John Pantang, now City Inspector and Clerk to the Common Council, be dismissed from his situation, held by him, and he is hereby dismissed;" also "that Jacob Morton, now Comptroller," and "Richard Furman, now Superintendent of the Arms House," be dismissed from their respective offices, and that they are "herby dismissed."

The resolution is to lie over for consideration at the next meeting.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 725. On Feb. 15, the board voted to dismiss Morton and Furman.—Ibid., VI: 10, 11. On Feb. 22, the board voted to dismiss Pintard.—Ibid., V: 10, 21. Garrit N. Bleeker and William Mooney were chosen in the places of Morton and Furman, and Pintard was requested to retain his position until his successor was appointed.—Ibid., VI: 10-11, 22, 24. The dismissals were the result of the Republicans gaining a majority in the common council (see N 17, 1807).

In conclusion, it must be said that it shall not be lawful for any person to plant any tree in any Street of this City, which is less than forty feet wide, to the southward and westward of Catherine Street and Fresh Water Pond...—"Laws of City of N. Y. (1808), 27.

By order of the common council, a warrant for $600 is issued in favor of Col. John Trumbull, on account, "for the portraits exercising by him, for the Corporation."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 712. Trumbull's original petition (MS.), for an advance of $500 or $600, is preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. The portraits were delivered on or about April 25 (q. v.).

Secretary of War Dearborn sends to Vice-Adm. Clinton "a sketch of part of the harbor, and of the blocks, chains and chevaux-de-frise, proposed as an additional defence against the approach of hostile ships to the city of New York." He adds: "By this mode of defence the objection to the contemplated line of blocks is obviated, viz.—such an obstruction to the course of the tide as might effect the navigation of the river. This system will not occupy more than from one fifth to one fourth of the bed of the harbour between Bedloe's Island and Long Island, and consequently cannot have any sensible effect on the course of the tide." Measurements and locations of the blocks and a description of the chevaux de frise are included. On Jan. 21, Clinton sent the sketch and description to Gov. Tompkins, saying: "There is nothing new in the project of chains. They have been long in use, and have been considered one of the best obstructions against the passage of ships, where protected by efficient batteries. The proposed chevaux-de-frise, is, as far as I know, on a new construction..."—Hastings, Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 28-29.

The committee appointed to investigate the revenue from the Manhattan water works (see Ja 18) reports to the common council that "the Capital Stock expended, including real estate, (first Cost of $3,000,000) is $4,324,278; and the net revenue from May 1, 1807 to May 1, 1808 will be $10,961, equal to $42 per annum." A motion, therefore, to apply to the legislature for permission to purchase the water works is negatived by the casting vote of Mayor Willett.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IV: 712-33. See, however, F 22. Commenting on this action, one of the newspapers says: "This proceeding has been represented in the Evening Post as originating from the Manhattan Company, for the advancement of the stock. This is not the case; and to the detriment of honesty, it is to free the Bank as well as the Common Council from motives and conduct so unworthy, that this paper is written. Two years ago, the Common Council, unsolicited and of its own sheer motion, appointed a committee to apply to the Manhattan Company, to ascertain whether they would dispose of the water works, and if so upon what terms. The Bank appointed a committee to confer with that of the Manhattan Company, on two occasions, without coming to any decision. Since that time till recently the business has slept. The committee of the Corporation, again unsolicited by and unknown to the Bank, as I am well informed and believe was lately renewed—applied to the Bank, for a statement of the income of the water works, with which they were furnished; and upon this statement the motion was made in the Common Council on Monday last. There has been no solicitude on the part of the Bank to transfer their right. The Manhattan Company has discovered nothing like avarice in their dealings with the Corporation. At all times, the city has had the benefit of the corporation out making the least compensation. The Bank has permitted the Corporation to erect three hydrants gratis. Instead of demanding of the Common Council $5000 dollars per ann. for the use of the water, which a respectable member of a late board declared they deserved, the Bank has neither claimed nor been paid a cent. And it has been denied to the Corporation one hundred thousand dollars at six per cent. while it has been paying to the board a dividend of nine upon that amount of stock. So that the Bank in fact gratuitously bestows on the board an annuity of $5000, besides extending to the city all the advantages of their expensive water works. Surely for so many benefits the Manhattan Company deserves something better than misrepresentations of their motives and conduct..."—Am. Civic., 4, 1808.

In an address to the legislature Gov. Tompkins says in part...—"the late unprovoked and unprecedented attack upon the frigate Chesapeake by a British vessel [see Je 22, 1807], the unwarrantable pretensions of Great Britain to arrest and bear away seamen from our ships upon the ocean, to intercept and destroy our lawful commerce with nations with whom she is at war, and the glaring infringements of the established principles of the law of nations, avowed and practised both by France and Great Britain, have seriously impaired the rights, wounded the honour and assailed the independence of our country. The events have diminished the hope of maintaining peace... and have produced the necessity of resorting to energetic measures..."—Being thus circumstanced, it becomes our duty to be assiduous in providing for the welfare and security of the persons and property of the Citizens of this state. The appeal to the general government for an efficient and permanent fortification of the city of New York, has not failed to excite their serious attention to that subject. The plan which has been undertaken, the degree to which it has progressed, the operations contemplated to be pursued, and the measures to which your sanction is desired, will be communicated to you without delay.

Although our anxiety is alive to the protection and safety of the city of N. York, and although our exertions to obtain complete security for that important capital should continue ardent and unceasing, we ought not, at the same time, to be unmindful of the exposed situation of our brethren upon the northern and western frontiers of our state... The sum of three thousand dollars, granted for the purpose of erecting a powder magazine near the city of New-York [see Ap 3, 1807], has not been expended. The act contemplated a different site from that on which the old magazine is situated, and the sum appropriated proved inadequate to the purchase of another eligible tract and the erection of a building..."—Assem. Jour., 31st sess., 6-9.

The legislature authorizes the common council of New York City "to reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of said city, from the east side of Counties' slip to the west side of Whitehall slip, for the sole accommodation of sloops and other marines, near vessels using the trade of the said city from the 20th of March until the 20th of December in each and every year; and that during the time aforesaid, no register or sea vessel shall be suffered to use the slips or wharves within the above described limits, without special permission."—Laws of N. Y. (1808) chap. 1.

"A Merchant" enters the controversy over the advantages and practicability of building bridges over the North River. He says: "The scheme of building on the North River I conceive to be entirely chimerical, and, if attempted, it would be proper that the constituted authorities should enquire whether it is not a plan of foreign projection, to aid in injuring the welfare of the city, by obstructing the navigation at a certain period. But the East River project being more practicable, and as the passage of vessels of importance will be bridged over the North, there is little to investigate. The advantages will be small in comparison with the various disasters which will consequently happen. Two thirds of the provisions, &c. which New York is supplied, is brought from the Hudson and through the Sound. The supply from Long Island is generally conveyed in boats from the various inlets, and the small proportion which is brought through the Narrows, is easily transported by means of the Ferries. When then the necessity of

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A petition of John Stevens (see D 5, 1807) "praying for leave to present a bill for incorporating a company, for the purpose of erecting bridges across the North and East rivers, opposite the city of New York," is read in the state senate and referred to a committee.

"Senate Jour., 31st sess., 26. The report being approved, a bill was introduced "to incorporate the New-York bridge company."—Ibid., 31st sess., 33-34. On Feb. 12, the committee of the whole, to whom the bill had been referred, "reported progress, and asked and obtained leave to sit again."—Ibid., 31st sess., 49. Thereafter, there is apparently no report on the bill. For further criticism of the plan, see F 6.

Another citizen writes to the press in opposition to John Stevens's plan for building bridges at New York (see D 5, 1807 and F 2, 1808). He says: "The erection of Bridges across the North and East Rivers having excited considerable interest among almost all classes of citizens, both in town and country, and as the hitherto unrivalled and prominent means of communication to the unobstructed situation of the harbor a great portion of deep reflection and deliberate enquiry should be exercised prior to commencing an undertaking, which would, in any way, injure the navigation, unless resorted to for the purpose of preventing the approach of an hostile force... The navy-yard is established at the Wallabout. Our navy will be soon increased, both in size and number. Large vessels cannot, without danger, come through the Sound, and the main channel is through the Narrows. According to the intended plan, the bridge over the East river will be built on or near the spot where the last tacksings are generally made to gain the navy-yard... In fine, in a political, commercial, and general consideration, the consequences will be serious. Passed fellow-citizens, and reflect before it is too late..."—Pab. Adm., F 6, 1808.

"Morgan's Patent Ways" (see J 13), a device for "heaving up and repairing vessels of any size under 150 tons," now stationed at Hoboken "opposite the State Prison," are advertised with an engraving of the invention.—Am. Cit., F 6, 1808.

The common council approves a memorial to the legislature stating that the arsenal in the city (see J 15) is "far from being suitable for the purpose, as it is not sufficiently extensive to contain the military stores and implements which belong to them," and asking permission to grant the building to the "Trustees of the Free School" on condition that they educate the children in the almshouse. The board offers the state a corporation lot 210 ft. square, bounded by White, Elm, Sugar Loaf, and Collect Sts.,
Washington, March 20th, 1847

Sirs:

I am now enclosing you my letter of the 12th inst. after all expedients and delays we have been constrained to pursue, in the expected application and at the people we are not able to bring, but continue to you in all arguments, and cases, unless in numbers. I think on the whole that one whole should be comprised within from 5000 to 6000 dollars in a year perhaps more and that another boat perhaps just one mile will cost 1000 dollars and also produce as much in 10 or 20 dollars a year. Then we are entirely on the new method which I have been gaining 500 to 600 per cent. on, and now by my present determination not to depend on any property for support on the Ninth, but I will sell as much of my lands as will pay my part of rendering this boat complete and for establishing another which we will expect from Albany and one from New Jersey every three days to carry all the passengers. It is now money to consider how to put our first boat in a complete state for 5 or 10 years, and when I find that the present one is so much that it must have an ironed keel and timbers, new side timbers, and heads and decks, new cowboys and iron, and that the people must be the best that can be had, then I am in my present state of greater powers and strength with all this work, the work of the present, half in of other consequence, particularly as many of the new boats coming to be sold into
for the erection of a new arsenal, or the choice of two other lots between Elm and Collect Sts. The memorial is accompanied by a map of the three lots, with an estimate of about $15,000, which shows the three lots——M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 725-754. *Assembly, July, 31st sess., 23rd-14. See Mr 19 and My 7.

The common council refers to the committee of defence "A Plan for fortifying the Narrows," by William Bridges, city surveyor, which has been laid before the board.—M. C. (1784-1811), IV: 746. 11.

In accordance with its report of Feb. 1 (q.v.), the Wallabout committee of the Tammany Society issues a circular relative to the projected interment of the remains of the Jersey Prison Ship victims. It says in part: "Various attempts have been made to accomplish this important and interesting object [see, e.g., Ja 31, 1803, and D 10, 1804]. But individual exertions have hitherto proved inconsiderate; and the public sensibility, too much occupied by other considerations, has not as yet been sufficiently excited by the appeals that have been made to it..."

"The Society by which this Committee is appointed are encouraged to think... that their exertions to rescue from oblivion, and place on an imperishable basis, the memory of a large portion [Footnote: The number of American Prisoners who perished on the Jersey Prison Ship is supposed to be about 11,400, of those who perished in the revolutionary contest will meet with suitable countenance and support.]

They have accordingly appointed this Committee, and invested them with powers to form a plan for the interment of that portion of the Remains of our Countrymen now lying on the shore. The committee consists of William Jackson, Esq., on whose farm they were deposited, and where they now lie, a Deed of a piece of ground, conspicuously and advantageously situated, being near the head of the Navy Yard, which will not be affected by any regulations that may hereafter take place. He has already planted some trees of an appropriate description on the spot selected, and has given to the Society permission to inter the bodies in such manner, and with such solemnities as they may think proper..."

"... the relatives and friends of those unfortunate persons, and also our fellow-citizens at large, are requested to forward immediately, either to Benjamin Romain, Esq. Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, John Jackson, Esq. or the Chairman of the Committee [Jacob Van Devoort], by mail, or other safe conveyance, such information as may be in their possession or knowledge of the Names, Places of Birth, Age, Rank and Families of those persons; together with such circumstances respecting each as may be interesting, and particularly such as relate to their situation and suffering on board the said ship."

A procession will take place composed of different Societies, Publick Bodies, and the Citizens at large, and Military Honors will be paid to the remains of those who are to be interred. The interment may be performed by the interment by the Society or by the assemblage by a suitable character, due notice of which will be given to the public." As it is desirable that the monument contemplated to be erected, should exhibit a finished specimen of American taste and patriotism, and will consequently be expensive in its materials and workmanship, contributions are solicited to defray the cost, which is estimated at about $20,000. From original (which was inserted in a letter to Pres. Jefferson) in Bixby Jefferson Collection. A printed copy of the letter was sent to the recorder on Feb. 24, and is now preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. It came before the common council on March 7 (q.v.). The "American Academy of the Arts" is incorporated by act of the legislature.— Laws of N. Y. T. (1808), chap. 6. The society had been organized in 1802 (g. v, Je 30, O 27, and D 3) at the N. Y. Academy of Fine Arts.

A report is submitted by the street commissioner concerning the "Proprietors of ground required for Canal Street" (see F 1). John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, and Dominick Lynch, who own all the ground "through which Canal Street will run on the East side of Broadway," offer to cede as much of their property as is needed for a roadway, as well as for Etno and Crosby Sts., on condition that they are released from all charge for opening Canal St. west of Broadway.

John Cameron owns a "two Story frame house and one lot of ground in Broadway at the corner of and upon the grounds required for Canal Street," the lot being 25 ft. on Broadway and 100 ft. along Canal St. For these premises he asks $8,500.

Thomas Duggan, for his plot bounded upon Broadway and running 100 ft. west, containing about 5,000 sq. ft., asks $2,500, and for the plots west, containing about 7,500 sq. ft., he asks $2,250 additional. Other owners of property west of Broadway were Walter Bowne, Trinity Church, heirs of Anthony Lepsiard, etc. The report is ordered to lie for consideration.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 5-8. See also descript. of Pl 83-b, III: 561. See, further, Mr 7.

The common council is informed that the "Laborers employed in taking Mud out of the Collect have, in the course of the last week, been totally discharged." The expenses for three weeks' work amounted to $767.55 besides the daily rations issued at the almshouse. On the same day, John Meghan is paid $54.24 for "carrying mud to Collect St;" and John Bingham is given $500 to pay Carmen employed at the Collect.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 11. See also Ibid, V: 407.

The First Troop of Flying Artillery, will meet To-morrow Evening, the 20th inst. at the Riding House in Magazine-street, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., mounted in Undress Uniform, with Caps and Sabres. Members, whose horses are not in Town, and cannot procure such, will attend on Foot. —N. T. Com. Adv., F 19, 1808.

De Witt Clinton is sworn in as mayor. He replaces Marinos Willett (see Mr 16, 1807).—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 12. Clinton had been mayor from 1805 to 1807 (see O 29, 1805). He was succeeded by Jacob Radcliff in 1810 (g. v, Mr 5).

The common council approves a report of Street Commissioner Hunn which recommends that, before the grounds north of Canal and north of Varick St. be reserved for public purposes, the boundaries of such Park be regulated, profiles be made of the streets lately ceded by Trinity Church corporation north of Spring St. "otherwise errors may occur in fixing the lines for the course of the water, which it may be difficult afterwards to correct." Hunn adds that the "great extent of the low grounds, north-west of the dwelling house of Col. Burr [Richmond Hill], which is intersected by Varick St., will be necessary to very particular with respect to the surveys in that vicinity, especially as it will be impracticable to convey the water the whole distance from the Bridge in Art Street, without the aid of a Subterraneous passage, or Canal," and advises that stones be placed, "designating the present as well as the intended heights." He also recommends that Clarkson St. be opened, as it will facilitate the communication to the south side of Greenwich.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 18-20.

By a vote of 11 to 5, the common council adopts a petition of the legislature stating that "various plans have been suggested at different times to furnish the said City with an abundant supply of water for the preservation of the public health and the prevention of fires. That in the adoption of proper measures to obtain this important object, it may be advisable to obtain a transfer of the right of way for the Aqueduct from that portion of Spring St. to Canal," and advises that stones be placed, "designating the present as well as the intended heights." He also recommends that Clarkson St. be opened, as it will facilitate the communication to the south side of Greenwich.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 22-24.

The law was passed on March 25 (g. v).

There is laid before the common council a report of "the implements, Small arms and Ammunition for the defence of the State of New York." This includes warlike stores in hand and those required. It is referred to the committee of defence.—From the original list (M.S.) in metal file No. 34, city clerk's record-room. See also M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 45.

The common council resolves "that this Board, confiding in the solicitude of the Honourable the Legislature of this State to obtain sufficient protection for the port and city of New York, submit their wishes and discretion the propriety of making such concessions to the United States both of Soil and Jurisdiction as may be necessary to carry into effect this important object."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), V: 45.

The road committee is authorised to cause as much earth to be removed from Art St. "between Broadway and the Bridge" (the bridge in Art St. see F 22) as may be necessary to open the road to a width sufficient to allow two carriages to pass in safety.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 35.

The street commissioner reports to the common council that "
of part of the publicground attached to the government House for the purpose of extending Bridge Street from Whitehall Street to the Battery” is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 50. See Mr. 21.

By act of the legislature, the Seventh Ward is divided into two parts, one of the parts to be hereafter designated as the Tenth Ward. The preamble states that the voting population of the Seventh Ward “greatly exceeds the number of electors of any of the other wards;” and it has been “found impracticable to count the votes . . . for representatives in the legislature of this state, or for members of the common council . . . within the periods for such purposes allowed by the law.” The act further provides that in future elections the polls shall remain open “for the period of three days.”—Laws of N. Y. (1808), chap. 49. See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 33: 35: 76.

The other state having already been authorised by the legislature to deed to the United States certain parcels of land on Staten Island and Long Island for fortifications (Laws of N. Y. 1807, chap. 51), the act is now extended to the lands covered by water, between Long and Staten Islands and below the south bounds of the city and county of New York; also to certain lands in the city and county of New York, and to lands covered by water therein; and the law authorises that Ellis or Oyster Island may be purchased or taken by law.—Ibid. (1808), chap. 51.

On April 27, the sheriff of New York County published a notice that he was commanded by the court of chancery to inquire what loss would be sustained by the owners and tenants of Ellis or Oyster Island by taking this island for fortifications, and that he would execute the warrant on May 14 next by taking possession.—Public Advs., Ap 28, 1808. See also Gerard, City Water Rights, Streets, and Real Estate, 45. See My 16 and N 4.

The legislature passes an act empowering the governor to choose one of the three lots offered by the city for a new arsenal (see F 8), and appropriating $13,000 for the erection and equipment of the building.—Laws of N. Y. (1808), chap. 61. See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 76: 160: 161: 193.

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that “no bill may be passed by which the insurance of Lottery Tickets shall receive the sanction of law.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 64. See also Mr. 4, 1807.

The road committee gives orders for finishing the ends of the bridges on Manhattan Ave., near the powder house, and for reducing Lincoln Hill on Boston Road.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 61. See also ibid., V: 96.

The committee on the petition for the extension of Bridge St. (see Mr. 14) reports to the common council that “this arrangement will considerably improve the southern district of the city by adding to its beauty, convenience and health, and that as the Legislature are now about making a donation to the United States of the land through which this street must pass, a proper season presents to make the application.” The committee urges, however, “that no considerations ought to interfere with the views or plans of the United States, and that the application for a reservation sufficient for this object should be made on condition only that a Sufficiently of ground will still remain for the United States, and that it will not interfere with the design or plan of the Chief Engineer.” The report is referred to the counsel and attorney of the board with directions to prepare a draft of a memorial to the legislature.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), V: 60: 61. See Mr. 28.

The legislature authorises the president and directors of the Manhattan Co. to lease or sell their water-works to the city, and to retain their other rights and privileges for 50 years.—Laws of N. Y. (1808), chap. 88. See also Gen. Advs., Mr. 32, 1808, and L'Oréal, Mr. 30, 1808. The water-works, however, were not purchased by the city.—See Mr. 28.

As Henry Remsen, Samuel M. Thomson, and others have represented that they and their associates “have become proprietors of the bridge built across Harlem river from Harlem to Morrisania, and of the lot of ground and dwelling house adjoining thereto,” the legislature incorporates them in the “Harlem Bridge Company.”—Laws of N. Y. (1808), chap. 71. The bridge referred to was the Coles Bridge erected in 1796 (see Mr. 24 and N 24, 1795). It was the first bridge built across the Harlem River at Third Ave.


The senate and assembly pass the following joint resolutions:

“That the senators and representatives of this state, in the co-
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gress of the United States, be requested to represent in the most earnest manner to the national government, the exposed situation of the port of New-York, and the urgent necessity, in the present menacing state of our exterior relations, of making and applying such appropriations of money as may be fully adequate to the protection of that important part of the state; and that they be further requested to represent the destitute condition of our seamen, the danger of their migratory foreign countries for employment, and the imminent considerations of justice, humanity and policy which combine in favor of ameliorating the situation of that meritorious description of citizens, and of securing their services in defence of their country."—*Senate Jour.,* 31st sess., 207; *Assemb. Jour.,* 31st sess., 331.

28 The committee to which was referred the communication regarding the state of the relics of the Jersey Prison ship martyrs (see Mr. 7) reports to the common council "that they have taken the subject of that communication into consideration and while it brings to their recollection an event which must awaken the sensibility of every American citizen, still it seems to have been reserved for the Tammany Society alone to have rescued from oblivion and place on an imperishable basis the memory of a large portion of our unfortunate but much lamented fellow citizens who perished defending the precious rights of our liberty and independence.

"Your Committee are therefore of an opinion that the interment of the bones of our unfortunate countrymen in the manner as proposed will be the means of transmitting to posterity an event which will be deeply engraved on the hearts of every American citizen."

"This view of the importance of this measure is the more important as the communication [we] do highly approve of the laudable and patriotic measures adopted by Tammany Society, and do recommend that we give to an undertaking of this nature every encouragement that may be consistent with the duties of the Common Council." The board thereupon resolves that it does "highly approve of the patriotic measures taken by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order for interring the remains of the American Seamen, soldiers and Citizens who perished on board the Jersey Prison Ship during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and that we will cheerfully cooperate with the said Society by all proper means in carrying the same into effect." A committee is appointed "for the purpose of conferring with the Tammany Society and forming general arrangements."—*M. C. C. (1784-1811),* V: 70-71. See My 16.

"In accordance with the report of March 21 (p. 71), the common council adopts a petition to the legislature asking for a grant of land to enable it to continue Bridge St. "through the ground adjacent to the . . . Government House to the Battery." A draft of a bill for this purpose is also approved.—*M. C. C. (1784-1811),* V: 71-72. The desired law was passed on April 8 (q. v.).

32 De Witt Clinton writes to Henry Remsen, president of the Manhattan Co.: "I trust you will think it would be prudent to purchase real property in New York at present. I am inclined to believe that our foreign relations will render all property in that place insecure."—From original in N. Y. P. L.

"The street commissioner reports to the common council "that the walks in every part of the city have become so much broken, and in many places so dangerous to passengers, that very repeated applications are made to him to cause them to be repaired; he is unable to do, but in a very limited manner, as he has no person under him at present to perform that duty." Two men are transferred from the city inspector's to the street commissioner's department to perform the duties mentioned.—*M. C. C. (1784-1811),* V: 73-74.

33 For an account of conditions in New York at this time, due to the embargo, see Lamberti's description under Nov. 24, 1807.

34 An act is passed by the legislature changing the name of "The Society for establishing a Free School in the City of New York" (see F 19, 1805) to the "Free School Society of New York."—*Laws of N. Y. (1808),* chap. 99.

35 Street Commissioner Humm reports to the common council "that a very large walk has lately been discovered in Barley Street near Broadway in a dangerous situation which has been covered up some time in consequence of its being on the line of the Street and that an old building covers the north side of the Wall of the Well, to which it answers as part of the foundation.

"That there are no Wells within a reasonable distance of this place, and it would be much to the convenience of the neighbourhood if it was made useful: in order to do which it would be only necessary for the Superintendent of repairs to lead it to the Corb in the usual way." The board thereupon directs the Superintendant to "open said Well and fix a Pump."—*M. C. C. (1784-1811),* V: 85-84.

Dr. Hosack presents a memorial to the legislature asking it to purchase his botanic garden and to give him in payment some of the public lands. This is referred to a committee.—*Assemb. Jour.,* 31st sess., 393. On April 7, the committee reported that it was too late in the session to give the matter "that deliberate attention which its importance justly merits," and recommended that Dr. Hosack resubmit his petition next session.—*Ibid.,* 31st sess., 414. See Mr. 1, 1809.

The state appropriates $100,000 "to aid and expedite the defence of the city and port of New-York."—*Laws of N. Y. (1808),* chap. 171.

36 The cornerstone of the vault which is to contain the relics of the American prisoners who perished on board the Jersey prison-ship (see F 11) is laid on this day. A procession, consisting of U. S. marines, private citizens, committees of different societies, the Tammany Grand Sachem, "the Father of the Council," the orator of the day, the Wallabout committee, and a detachment of artillery, march from the old ferry at Brooklyn to the ground chosen. The stone bears the following inscription: "In the name of the spirits of the departed free—Sacred to the memory of that portion of American Seamen, Soldiers, and Citizens who perished on board the Prison Ships of the British at the Wallabout during the revolution.

"This is the corner stone of the vault erected by the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, which is to contain their remains. The ground for which was bestowed by John Jackson—Nassau Island, Seasho of blossoms. Year of the discovery the 316th of the institution the 19th, and of American Independence the 72d." An etching is delivered by Joseph D. Fay.—*Am. Chs.,* Ap 5 and 12, 1808. See also Account of the Internment of 11,500 American Seamen, Soldiers, and Citizens, who fell victim of the cruelties of the British, on board their Prison Ships at the Wallabout during the Am. Rev., etc. (1808), 49-60, where the date is erroneously given as April 13.

Pope Pius VII creates a suffragan See at New York. This new diocese comprised the state of New York and the eastern part of New Jersey.—*Farey, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral,* 49. See also *Catholic Encyc.,* XII: 21 et seq.

The legislature grants to the common council "so much of the public ground adjacent to the government house in the city of New-York, as shall be necessary to open and extend Bridge-street in continuation from its present limits to the battery," provided the extension of the street does not interfere with the plans of the federal government for defensive preparations.—*Laws of N. Y. (1808),* chap. 168. See Mr. 14, 23, and 28, and My 2.

"This afternoon at 4 o'clock will be launched from the Ship Yards at Hoboken, a beautiful Steam Boat, built by Mr. John Floyd for Col. John Stevens. . . . Boats will be in readiness to convey passengers across from the Hoboken Ferry-House, No. 76 Vesey street. . . ."—*Am. Chs.,* Ap 9, 1808.

The legislature passes "an Act for the further encouragement of Steam-Boats, on the Waters of this State," which extends the Fulton & Livingston monopoly of steam navigation on the Hudson five years for every additional boat they shall establish, provided the whole term of their privileges shall not exceed 30 years.—*Laws of N. Y. (1808),* chap. 225.

The legislature authorizes the comptroller to reserve the upper rooms of the government house for the use of the American Academy of Arts (see F 12).—*Laws of N. Y. (1808),* chap. 240 (§ 44).

The apartments of the Academy in the government house were opened to visitors on Jan. 10, 1809 (q. v.)

The legislature authorizes the surveyor-general to sell 1,000 acres of state lands two years after the passage of this act, and to appropriate the money "for the increase of the interest at the Wallabout.

"Laws of N. Y. (1808)," chap. 225.

The common council orders a public stocks put up in the brickyard.—*M. C. C. (1784-1811),* V: 94.

A petition of Lois Keeler, "present keeper of the Flagstaff at . . ."
the Battery," is presented to the common council, asking that
she be "continued in her station, and offering, if required, an
annual rent of $200 for the privilege." The petition is referred to
the finance committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 87. See
also ibid., IV: 675; V: 77. On May 16, the common council
granted the request, on condition that she pay $255 per annum,
quarterly, for one year from May 1.—Ibid., V: 127. See Ag 8.

Under the heading "Removal,"—Mr. Dyde announces
that he will in a short time open for Public entertainment,
under the name of "Mount Vernon Hotel," the "eatable, spacious
elegant and healthy situation House on the Banks of the
Hudson, near the 5 mile stone, on the Harlem Road, built by Col.
Smith, and now the residence of Mr. Robertson."—Am. Hist.,
Ap 11, 1808.

On June 27, Dyde advertised that the house was opened
for guests. He made a feature of dinner parties. "Not exceeding
three hundred, can be accommodated." "Gentlemen who wish to
Board out of the city during the summer will find this a most
delightful situation; there is fine fishing, shooting, salt water
bathing, excellent stabling, and grass for their horses.

"The distance by water is not more than four miles. The docks
are opposite the centre of Blackwell's island; boats can be easily
procured at Fly-market, or New Ferry stairs. . . . . Mr. Dyde
is determined . . . to make use of no extortion, he earnestly
entreats the public to give him encouragement . . . ."

A quantity of fine Green Turtle of all sizes constantly on
hand, fatting in a Craw made for that purpose in the East River . . .
Turtle Soup, every day during the season.

"Gentlemen arriving at this port for the benefit of their health
are invited to a view of this beautiful situation."—Pub.

Trially vestry orders that a proper Deed be executed, ceding
to the Portion of the Canal Street" belonging to the city, on
condition that the church will not be assessed for any further
ground needed for the street, or for the removal of any buildings
or obstructions therein.—Trin. Min. (MS).

The Northwest Reformed Dutch Church on Sugar Loaf (Franklin)
St. near West Broadway is dedicated.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen.
Adv., Ap 13, 1808. It remained there until 1814, when the
congregation removed to 351 St. between 6th and 7th Aves.—Cor-
win's Manual, 1804. On May 23, 1870, the corner-stone of a new
church was laid at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and
57th St. This church was dedicated on Oc 22, 1871.—Exercises
at Laying of Corner-Stone, 1870; Program of Dedication, 1871.
See also L. M. R. K., III: 916.

The common council orders a schoolmaster appointed for the
almshouse.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 99. No record of such
appointment has been found, and no payments to an almshouse
schoolmaster appear in the minutes. The arrangements made
by the city with the Free School Society (see Ja 18, F 8, Ag 8, 1808,
and D 11, 1809) probably obviated the necessity of the appoint-
ment. Interest in the spiritual needs of the inmates of the alms-
house is manifest at this same time. Rev. John Stanford, a clergy-
man of the Baptist persuasion who never presided over a parish in
the city, preaches for the first time at the almshouse by invita-
tion.—Somers, Memoir of John Stanford (1835), 111. In June,
1813 (q. v.), he became chaplain of the city's humane and charitable
institutions, and for nearly two decades thereafter served those
institutions most advantageously.

The common council orders the comptroller to "prepare a
grant to the State of New York of the soil under water in front
of the ground belonging to the State Prison."—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), V: 99.

"Mr. [Edward] Savage, proprietor of the Museum, we under-
stand, is setting up at a considerable expense the large building
at the corner of Warren-street and Broadway, originally built
for the Military Academy; where he intends to exhibit Philosophical,
Astronomical, and Optical Experiments. It is probable he will
remove the Museum to the same building. . . ."—Merc. Adv.,
Ap 20, 1808. The building was named the "Lyceum."—Ibid.,
My 14 and 19, 1808. See also My 26.

Fulton's steamboat (see N 20, 1807) leaves New York for
Albany. "Since the last season, this boat has been lengthened
20 feet, her machinery renewed, and strengthened and her accom-
mmodations made not only elegant, but extremely comfortable.
. . . this boat as she now stands, has cost the proprietors $8,000
Richard Varick De Witt, in 1825, thus described the altered vessel:
"The old North River, as it was familiarly called, was an en-
largement and reconstruction of the Clermont, the experimental
vessel first built by Mr. Fulton.

"The hull of the new vessel was 265 feet long and 32 wide
about 150 feet long and 18 wide and about 8 feet deep from the bow for 116 feet. Thence for 24
feet the stern was elevated above the main deck about three feet forming a quarter deck which covered the Ladies Cabin and the
lobby between that cabin and the main or dining cabin. The
decent into this lobby was by 3 or 4 steps in the centre of the vessel. The starboard corner of the lobby formed the captain’s
office, the larboard corner the passage into the dining cabin. In
front of the Engine Room which occupied the waist of the Vessel,
was a small front cabin, and between that and the bow a fore-
castle for the crew. The engine occupied the centre of the room
leaving space on one side for a kitchen and on the other for a
pantry and bar.

"The boat was rigged with a small mast passing up through
the quarter deck carrying a boom and gaff main sail and a larger
mast and top mast forward of the engine, carrying a fore-guage
and square sail, over which was set a flying top sail. On a fire
stay extending to a short bow-sprit, was a jib, and studding sails
were at times carried from the yard, having booms projecting
from the gunwale of the boat. The forecastle was separated
between square topsail and sail on a fore topsail which rose from the keel to 6 feet above the
deck, and the mast was pivoted between them so as to be lowered
down upon the boswipet during head winds.

"A pair of yaws, for the landing of passengers were hung on
iron cranes on each side of the main deck aft, and the space
where the wheel guards finish ast to the hull were shaped into
steps, to facilitate the passage into and from the boats when in the water.

"The boiler was between the engine and main cabin, its top
being covered with a slightly elevated deck. [Machinery described.]

"The steering was done by a wheel placed between the gallows
frame and the smoke pipe . . . ."

"In the Clermont the fly wheels were hung outside of the hull
and just in front of the water wheels . . . ."—Sutcliffe’s, Robert
Fulton and the Clermont, 34-45, citing original in N. Y. H. S.
See also N. Y. Eve. Post, J1, 3, 1808.

The mayor lays before the common council a communication
from a M. Du Buc de Marentille "on the subject of protecting
this harbour on principles entirely new, and which are applicable
to the defence of any other port or harbour, for the disclosure
of which he demands a compensation of $50,000 in case his plan
should be adopted, otherwise he will not publish it." This is
the referred to the committee of defence.—M. C. C. (1874-1831),
V: 102. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 94. For the
committee’s report, see My 16.

A committee of the common council reports that, from Jan. 15
to April 16, the sum of $5,701 has been expended for improve-
ments at the Collect.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 94. 103. See
Je 6.

Because of the "want of a sufficient Basin at the Corporation
Dock, on the Hudson river," the common council orders that a
pier be sunk from Richard Varick’s wharf opposite Partition St,
326 feet into the river, which, with an L running northerly, as
portrayed on the Map herewith presented, will make a spacious
and desirable accommodation for Vessels using the trade of the

John Trumbull writes to Mayor Clinton that he "has finished
and placed in the room formerly the Library in the old City hall,
the pictures which He was directed to paint, of Governor Lewis,
& Governor Tomkins [i.e., (whole lengths at $500 each), & Govt.
Stuyvesant and the late Mayor, (heads at $300 each) amounting
to $2,800. He rec’d on account in January last [see Ja 18] $600." He asks that the balance of $600 "be paid to
him at this time."—From the original letter in metal file No. 33,
city clerk’s record-room. A warrant for $600 is accordingly issued.

M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 102. The portraits are now in the
present city hall.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 6-8.

The city establishes a public pound adjoining the corner of
the Bowery and Gerard St., near the two-mile stone, which is
enclosed by a fence.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 102-3.
In a petition to the common council, several inhabitants of Harlem state that the board "agreed and laid out a Road in the years 1807 and 1808 from the Hudson City to the hamlet of Manhattanville to the Boston Post Road through Harlem," and that, "in consequence of the New Bridge now building from Harlem to Millers or Great Barn Island in the East river," the petitioners cannot be supplied with fuel, etc., without great expense. As "the Proprietors of the ground through which this road is to run are willing to have it opened and ceded to the ground to the Corporation," they ask that the road be opened "from Kingsbridge road to Harlem" and be made "passable."—From original petition (MS.) in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. It is referred to the road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 116.

On May 16, the petitioners were given leave to withdraw the petition, because the common council cannot interfere with arrangements now under the authority of the commissioners for laying out roads beyond North St. (see Ap 3, 1807.)—Ibid., V: 127.

Gov. Tompkins, in a letter to Secretary of War Dearborn, says: "The fund appropriated for aiding in defence of the City and port of New York [see Ap 6] will be cheerfully expended in measures supplementary to those already commenced by the United States.

"Supposing that the next position to which General Government will proceed after the works already commenced are completed, will be the narrows at and between Signal Hill and Hendrick's reef, I have addressed to Colonel Williams a letter on that subject which he will probably communicate to you. Should the commencement of any particular plan of operations at that place be completed by the General Government, or should a plan now be proposed which it would be acceptable to them to carry on after the State appropriation is exhausted thereon, I feel confident that in addition to the One hundred Thousand Dollars the citizens in the vicinity will render voluntary services of considerable value."—Hastings, Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 163.

"The fortifications at Governor's Island progress very rapidly. Between 4 and 500 men are kept constantly employed on the works. The genius of Col. Williams, united with the superior mechanical abilities of Mr. Hillard and Snyder, has rendered this fortification, in point of strength and elegance, equal to any in the world. They are at present employed in the erection of a circular tower, which, from its situation, will be of great advantage, in case of attack, being placed on a point of the island, from whence it can command the Narrows, and in fact, the whole of the Channel. It will be completed in about three months. At Bedlow's Island, also, they have commenced the erection of a Star, which will be of great service, and the chains are forging, which is to be applied to the blocks to be sunk in the Channel. While the works are all completed, the general idea of our harbour is defenceless, will, we hope, cease, as whatever nature and art can furnish will be applied; it will be placed in a posture of defence superior to any in the United States."—Columbian Centinel, My 18, 1808.

Gov. Tompkins informs Secretary of War Dearborn that a sheriff and jury have fixed the value of Ellis Island (see Mr 18) at $10,000.—Hastings, Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 85-86.

The committee on the communication of M. Du Buc de Marenville (see Ap 25) makes the following report: "That they have had an interview with Mons' Du Buc, and from a long conference with him are of opinion, that he is a man of education, talents and military experience: That he possesses to have had several objects of defence which are not in use, and are at present unknown to any person but himself and one confidential friend, to whom he has imparted his discovery, and which, if adopted, would render this harbour completely secure against naval attack. That in addition to the advantage of affording complete security to the city, which his plan possesses over all other plans of defence which have been proposed, there would be an immense saving of time and money; insomuch that the defence and security of the city may be rendered complete and effectual by the 1st day of November next: and the expense attending the same would not amount to one fourth part of the sum which would be required to complete either of the systems contemplated by the Corporation.

"He further proposes to make a full disclosure of his plan and means of defence to the Corporation allowing them fourteen days
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16
for considering and examining the same, and then to decide,
whether they approve of any of the said means and determine
in what form or modification the same shall be received, to
make use of, or them, in any form or manner that the Board
shall, in the opinion of the Board, be pleased to direct,
and in addition to the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars.

"Although the Committee are unable to form any precise
opinion on the merits of a plan, the particulars of which have
not been made known to them, yet they are impressed with a
belief that the disclosure of the means contemplated by Mr. Du Buc
for the defence of this and other harbours of the United States,
might be a public benefit, and perhaps of essential importance
to the defence and security of this City, in case of War with any
maritime nation. They do not however feel themselves authorized
to advise the assumption by this Board, of so high responsibility
as the payment of the sum in question, without indemnification
from the Government of the United States, to whom it of right
belong, to direct and manage all measures relative to the public
defence."
The committee recommends and the common council adopts
a resolution requesting Mayor Clinton to inform the
federal government of the proposals and to express the city's
willingness to enter into arrangements with Du Buc providing
the United States will defray any expenses which may occur.—

The committee appointed on March 28 (q. s.) reports "That
Wednesday the 23th inst. [q.s.] have been selected for the purpose
of depositing the remains of our unfortunate Countrymen,
who perished on board the Jersey prison ship during the revolutionary
war with Great Britain, in the Vault lately built for that purpose
near the Wallabout, by that Society [Tammany]." Upon
the recommendation of the committee it is resolved that "the Bells in
the City shall be tolled on Wednesday the 25th inst. from sunrise
o'clock P. M.," and that "the Comptroller furnish as much powder
as will be necessary for the military on that day."

An ordinance passes to pave Robinson St. between Church St.
and the college yard, which has never been paved or properly
dug out, and which has been built upon throughout, fenced in,
and occupied as a cow yard and stabling sty. On June 27, John
Delamater and others remonstrated against the improvement,
stating that the piece of ground situate in Chapel St. between
Barclay and Murray Sts. was not a part of Robinson St., but was
the property of the corporation of Columbia College.—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), V: 131, 150.

The committee of ways and means reports that it expended
$41,282.82 in relieving the wants of indigent and necessitous
citizens in the course of the last winter.—M.C.C. (1784-1831),
V: 123, 124.

One "Mrs. Carney" opens a "Punch & Tea House," having
the sign of the "Free Mason's Arms." It is "adjoining the premises

In a petition to the building committee for the spread of
Cherry Stages, the petitioners state that "their wages have been formerly 10s.
per day during the winter, and 12s. per day during the summer; but during the last winter,
their wages were reduced to 8s. per day. Owing to "the pressure and difficulty of the times," they "cheerfully submitted to this reduc-
tion of their wages; but as they do not apprehend that the same cause
now exists, they are of opinion that they ought to be raised
to their former standard." They now receive 9s. per day, "though the price of provisions is now fully as high as they were,
about this time, last year." They plead the insufficiency of this sum
to support their families. Masons employed by the committee
"have now 10s. per day," although "the wages of Stone Cutters
were formerly higher than the wages of the Masons." The "wages
allowed the different cutters in the different shops in this city are
now 12s. per day." From the original petition (MS.), in metal file
No. 27, city clerk's record-room.

Secretary of War Dearborn writes to De Witt Clinton: "Mr. Du
Buc [see Ap 25 and My 16] has made communication to the Presi-
dent of the United States and to this department relative to a
system of defence: &c. The conditions on which Mr. Du Buc
proposed his secret system of defense which he is to be permitted
as well as I am able to recollect that he was to receive $50,000 with
such additional sum as Congress might afterwards be pleased to
grant; being of so unusual and extraordinary a nature, as to bar
any further correspondence with him on the subject.

If Mr. Du Buc will state explicitly what his system of defence
is, it can then be judged of, and if not approved, or if not con-
sidered of so much importance as to entitle him to such a sum as a
rewards or modification demanded, I will agree on the part of the
government of the United States, that no use shall be made of his
proposed system or any communication relative thereto made
public without his consent. The president of the United States
could not consider himself authorized to enter into any agreement
that would or might involve a payment of fifty or sixty thousand
dollars, without being specially authorized by Congress." When
this was read in common council on May 23, it was referred to the
committee of defence.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 133-34.

Upon the recommendation of the committee appointed to
confer with the Tammany Society (see Mr 28 and My 16), the
common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved
that this Board do recommend that the citizens do observe the
same day [May 25, q. s.] in as remembrances a manner as may
be consistent with their avocations, and that as far as may be con-
venient, they do unite in setting the same apart, to the com-
memoration of our brave but unfortunate countrymen, who
perished on board of the British prison ships during the revolu-
tionary war, and the interment of their remains."

Resolved that it be recommended that the different Church
bells and the bells on board the Ships in the harbour, be tolled
seventeen minutes to commence at Sunrise on said day and also
during the procession.

Resolved that it be recommended that the colors of the
different vessels in the port be hoisted, halfmasted, during the said
day.

Resolved that this Board will attend the procession which is
to take place on the said day.

Resolved that the lessee of the public wharves and Slips and the
Ferry Masters be and are hereby requested to cause all boats
and vessels of every description, except ferry boats, to be removed
from the Slips at the end of the Flymarket and Catherine Market.

The committee is directed to "provide suitable accommodations
for the passage of the Members of this Board to Brooklyn, on
the day of the procession." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 137.

Eight revolutionary soldiers arrive in New York from Con-
necticut "for the purpose of attending the interment of the
remains of the martyrs at the Wallabout. They had themselves
suffered the loathsome imprisonment and are among the suffering
who escaped the horrors of the British buks." —Pub. Ad!, My
24, 1808. See My 24.

David Jolin, "acting as Marshal for the preservation of the
public peace on the Battery," addresses a memorial to the common
council, "setting forth that many persons were in the practice
of turning Cows upon the Battery, and dusting Carpets and drying
clothes thereon, to the great annoyance of the public convenience;
whereupon it is resolved that "the persons entrusted with the care
of the Battery", and the Board of Police, and the Police, do by
proper measures to prevent Cows and other Animals from being in the same:
and also that they prevent the spreading of clothes and dusting of
Carpets therein, and that they immediately remove from those
grounds any persons or Animals, intruding contrary thereto;
and generally that they immediately remove any objects or persons
which injure said grounds or are offensive to public order and
memorial is in metal file No. 17, city clerk's record-room.

The common council directs the street commissioner to open
"a Street Sixty feet in width parallel to and one hundred
and seventy feet south of Spring Street, from Varick Street to Sullivan
Street, through the grounds belonging to the Corporation of
Trinity Church, and the grounds belonging to Anthony Bowrown-

The common council allows John J. Schuyler "to establish a
Butchers stand at Greenwich in the vicinity of the State Prison."


Arrangements for the "Grand and Solemn Funeral Procession,
which is to take place on Wednesday the 25th instant, at the
interruption of the remaining Elephants and Five Hundred
American Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who suffered martyrdom
on board the Jersey and other British Prison-Ships, in the harbour
of New-York, during the American Revolution," are published.
The programme includes the following:

"1st. At break of day, a morning gun to be fired from the
Battery—The Park—Fort Columbus—the Battery, and at the
Wallabout. The Revelle will be beat at all the military posts, and every preparation necessary to carry the grand design into complete effect, will commence, under the direction and superintendence of proper officers previously appointed.

"At sunrise, the flags of all nations to be hoisted half mast, (except the British) on all public places, all military posts, all ships and other vessels, public and private, and wherever they can be seen to advantage, to be fired from the top of the posts, &c. &c. during which time all the bells in the city and on board the ships, will join in solemn toll for seventeen minutes.

"At eight o'clock, the citizens, the military and public bodies of all descriptions and orders, will assemble in the Park and view the process in order, (the whole being under the direction of Gen. Morton and Steddford) the citizens and societies, under the control and direction of Garret Sickles, the Grand Marshal of the day, and 12 sub. do. all distinguished by blue sashes and feathers, except the Grand Marshal, whose sash will be blue relieved with crimson and black.'"

In the procession are to march a trumpeter, heralds, cavalry, artillery, bands of music, Cincinnati, clergy, Wallabout committee, Tammany Society with 13 coffins containing the bones, sailors, civil officers of Brooklyn, Kings County, and New York City, the governor, lieutenant-governor, members of Congress and of the state legislature, diplomatic representatives, the Mechanic Society, "Ship-writers," the Hibernian Provident Society, cooperers, masters, tailors, hatters, Surgeons, members of the Freemasons, the Grand Lodge and sections of the state. These are to be accompanied by banners and floats. The line of march, it is said, will be "from the Park down Broadway to Beaver-street—down Beaver-street to Broad-street—up Broad-street to Wall-street—down Wall-street to Pearl-street—and up Pearl-street to the place of embarkation."—Am. Cit., My 24, 1808. See My 25.


"Because of unfavourable weather the burial of the prison ship martyrs is postponed until May 26 (q.e.v.)—Pub. Adv., My 25, 1808; L'Orac., My 26, 1808.

The remains of the prison ship martyrs are interred at the Wallabout "with a grandeur superior to any thing witnessed in this city since the national rejoicings on the adoption of the federal constitution." One of the newspapers says: "The day was one of devotion. Business was suspended."—The Procession, formed at the Park, agreeably to arrangements previously published [see My 24], moved through the streets to the places of embarkation. The concourse of spectators in the streets, the houses and upon the house tops, was immense. It seemed as if every man, woman and child in the city, was anxious to view this scene of national piety. The wharves and places of embarkation were so thronged as seemingly to menace personal safety, and yet in the passage to and from Brooklyn of many thousand persons, no accident happened—so admirably were the arrangements made and executed. At Brooklyn, twenty Ladies dressed in white with black crapes vails joined the procession and added interest to the scene. Arrived at the tomb, the Rev. Mr. Williston delivered an appropriate Prayer in a strain of unusual eloquence. He was followed by Dr. De Witt, the Orator of the day, in an address finely composed and delivered amid an enthusiastic and fervent round of spectators. When the sepulchral rites were performed, the procession returned to the Park in this city, where it was dismissed."—Am. Cit., My 25, 1808. See also Pub. Adv., My 27 and 28, 1808; An Account of the Interment of the Remains of 11,500 American Seamen, Soldiers and Citizens, who fell victims to the cruelties of the British on board their prison ships at the Wallabout, during the war. Thirteen minutes guns will be fired from each of these vessels in the vault. See Ja 9, 1823.

A "curious exhibition of natural and pleasing Philosophy, Deference and Morality" is to be held this evening at the "Lyceum, Corner of Broadway and Warren-street" (see Ap 20). The performance will conclude with "the celebrated Spectrology," and the "mysterious" models of boxes which British evacuation of New York will be shown.—Am. Cit., My 26, 1808.

The building on Broadway and Warren St. was at this period also called the "Warren street Theatre" and the "Lyceum Theatre."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Jl 19, 1808; L'Orac., Jl 26, 1808. See also Ja 16, 1809.

As the "dispersed situation of the property belonging to the Corporation, and the very imperfect information... of the sites and boundaries thereof, have caused frequent incoherences," the common council authorises the street commissioner "to procure a Map and description of all the property bounded by water within the Line of this Board, South of the line of the Commissioners designating such parts as are now occupied by docks or wharves, and for which no grant has been obtained."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 149-50.

A committee of the common council sells to the governor lots 102 and 103, of the Common Lands, bounded on Manhattan Ave., to be used by the state for a powder-magazine.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 144; see also Goerck's Map of the Common Lands, 1796, in real estate bureau of the comptroller's office, and another in the bureau of topography, borough president's office. See Je 15.

An application of Joseph Maginn, late City Surveyor, to be appointed to the Surveyors for the island, is referred to the committee on applications for office.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 143. There is no report by this committee recorded. Maginn's name does not appear in the City Directory as a city surveyor from 1805 to 1809, inclusive, but from 1810 to 1815 it again appears so designated.

The street commissioner is directed to open Hudson St. from Charleston (formerly Hetty) St. to Christopher St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 147, 213.

Pepin & Breschard open a circus, for the display of horsemanship and other performances, at the corner of Broadway and Magazine (now Pearl) St.—L'Orac., My 28, 29, 31, and Je 2, 1808. For full account of the performers and their enterprise, see Greenwood, The Circus (1909), 105-6.

The location was immediately changed to the corner of Broadway and Anthony (now Worth) St., one block above, where the first performance was advertised to take place on June 2.—Com. Adv., Je 1, 1808. These first performances were held in the open air, but, on July 1, the proprietors advertised that they had "erected a covering for the Circus, and that the performances will in future take place in the evenings by illumination."—L'Orac., Jl 1, 1808.

Greenwood describes this circus as "a new wooden octagonal building," occupying five lots, "on the northerly side of Catharine, or Anthony, street, just west of Broadway."—The Circus (1909), 105. It was previously on the east side of Broadway.—Ibid. See also L'Orac., Jl 4; Daily Adv., O 11, 1808; and see, further, Ag 11, 1809.

The committee on the filling of the Collect is directed "to discontinue, until the further direction of this Board, the filling of the same from and after the 11th instant."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 162. See also ibid., V: 179. See, further, Je 27.

Robert Fulton writes to Charles Wilson Peale: "My steam boat is now in complete operation [see Ap 25], and works much to my satisfaction, making the voyages from or to New York or Albany, 180 miles, on an average in 35 hours. She has three excellent Cabins, or rather rooms, containing 54 births, with kitchen, larder, pantry, Bar, and steward's room. Passengers have been encouraging..."—Sutcliffe, Robert Fulton and the 'Clermont', 686-89. See also N. T. Evr. Post, Je 2, 1808.

A model of Wadsworth's steamboat, a new invention, is on exhibition at the Phoenix Coffee House. The engine is 4-horse power, weighs 3 tons, and costs $2,500. The boat will go six miles an hour against the wind and the ordinary current of the North River. It is stated that Fulton's boat, with a 21-horse-power engine, of 15 to 20 tons, and costing $4,500, will only go two miles an hour.—N. T. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Je 11, 1808.

The common council passes a resolution directing the street commissioner to cause a "life-preserver" to be fitted on the pier to the part of Marketfield Street which leads from the intersection of Broadway to the Gate of the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 172.
The cornerstone of the state arsenal (see My. 7) is laid.—


An organ of "domestic manufacture," made by John Geib & Son, organ-builders, of New York, and costing $5,000, is in St. George's Chapel. It has three "acts of Keys." A writer explains the superiority of this firm's products over organs from London.—Repertory, July 17, 1808.

Upon a report of the committee of defence, the common council requests Mayor Clinton to inform the secretary of war that the board, "anxious to obtain security and protection for the City against the hostile attacks of any maritime power, are disposed to assist your council in such discoveries of improvement that art or science of fortifications as may tend to ensure that object.

The corporation also resolves to guarantee to M. Du Bu de Marenville "the sum demanded by him, viz., $60,000, on condition that he make known to them or such agent or Committee as shall be appointed for that purpose, the particulars of his proposed plan of defence for the harbour of New York, consisting of means of defence not in use, with liberty to publish the same; and on condition that the same be adopted and put in force by the Government of the United States for this city and harbour, with the consent of the Common Council, within the term of Five Years."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 167-69, 174. Secretary Dearborn answered the mayor's letter on June 29.—Ibid., July 19-34. Regarding De Marenville's plan, see further N. 7.


Abraham Alstyn informs the common council "that the soil taken out of the Collect is a species of Turf or peat and capable of being converted into fuel."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 180. On July 18, the board ordered its committee to prepare the soil for use, Vol. 211. See also N. 3.

"A Memorial of Garrick H. Van Wagenen and others setting forth that the proprietors of the Lutheran burial ground were about enclosing the same whereby the communication from Carmine Street, through Clarkson Street to Greenwich Street would be interrupted" is referred by the common council to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 181.

"The Royal Tiger Nero," at the Corlear's Hook Circus, is to be let loose "to a large Wild Bull, and immediately after a large Wild Bear."—Am. Crisis, July 11, 1808. See also L'OraZo, July 2, 1808.

The scarcity of water in the Manhattan Company's pipes is the subject of a complaint in one of the newspapers.—Com. Adv., July 5, 1808. See also Adv., July 25, 1808; and My. 9, 1809.

The summer theatre, at Vaushall is advertised to open on this day with a comedy and a farce. "The Boxes being now under tight covering, and the Pit partly enclosed with canvass, the performances will not be put off on any account whatever."—N. Y. Com. Adv., July 11, 1808; and see the Pub. Adv., July 17, 1808. See, further, My. 30.

Street Commissioner Huong brings to the attention of the common council "several growing evils now in full practice in the city, in opposition to the direct orders of the Corporation." These include the obstruction of the streets by the erection of posts for awnings, the uneven raising of gutters and the consequent interruption to the flow of water, and the extension of steps farther into the streets than the law allows.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 208-10.

The Corporation are respectfully informed that the persons employed in digging the foundation of the Magazine in the Old Potter's Field, daily dig up coffins and dead bodies which are disposed of in the most indecent and disrespectful manner. Those who have friends interred there sensibly feel the indignity and request that they may be buried in a more suitable way.—L'OraZo, July 25, 1808.

The common council makes arrangements with the N. Y. Hospital for the reception into that institution of the maniacs and lunatics now in the almshouse.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 211, 216.

The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church appoint a committee to prepare and present to the common council a memorial stating that the church possesses "Deeds which convey to them a lot of ground bounded in Wall Street & running from King's Hotel to the Federal Hall," 24 ft. and 2 in., front and rear, and 100 ft. deep.—Proceedings of the Trustees (M.S.), Vol. II. The memorial was presented to the common council on Aug. 8. See N. 14.

J. C. Tompkins makes a report to Secretary of War Dearborn concerning soundings that have been taken in upper New York Bay.—Hastings, Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 102-4.

The arsenal at the corner of Chatham St. and Tryon Row, erected in 1798, is conveyed by the city to the Free School Society.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 106, 111, 200-2, 227-28; City Grants, Lib. E: 498. The arsenal was demolished, and the first school building erected by the Free School Society was built on its foundation (see Aug 28 and D 11, 1809). The Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 604, is in error in referring to this as Free School No. 2.

The common council receives a petition from Lois Keefe (see Ap. 11), "lessee of the Flagstaff at the Battery, setting forth her distressed situation and praying an abatement or modification of the terms." The petition is referred to the finance committee with the report that it has been referred to the Flagstaff to Ms. Keefe for $255, they had done so because she was a widow, although they had received offers of $250 a year and upwards; that, as they were informed at the time that with attention $800 or $1,000 yearly could be made, they therefore recommended that her petition be refused.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 225, 226. See also description of Pl. 59, p. 425.

There are 238 wells and pumps in the city exclusive of the cistern pumps in the almshouse, jail, and city hall.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), Vol. 232-33. On Feb. 15, 1809, the number of pumps had increased to 249.—Ibid., Feb. 433.

A "most superb Poll, ornamented with a very elegant cap, dedicated to American Liberty," is to be erected by the Republicans on this day "near the upper end of Crosby street, in the Eighth Ward of this city."—Pub. Adv., Aug 20, 1808.

The soap and candle factory and the dwelling of Edward Watkeys in Nassau St. are destroyed by fire, his wife, daughter, and three black children being burned to death. The fire also consumes "Thorburn's Seed and Plant House; Mr. Brook's large Paint Shop, the second floor occupied as a School Room by the Rev. Mr. Barry; the Brick School House, belonging to the Presbyterian Church; a School House lately occupied by G. Baron, and several other buildings. The roof of the City [Society] Library was several times on fire."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Aug 26, 1808; Am. Citizen, Aug 26, 1808; Proc. of Trustees of First Presby. Ch. (M.S.), Vol. II. Another paper commenting on the fire said: "Every exertion was used by the firemen and citizens to check the fury of the flames, but their efforts were for a considerable time of no avail, owing to the scarcity of water. In fact, until a supply was procured from the floating engine at the Fly Market slip, there could not be said to be any thing done. The pitiful nature of the Manhattan [Company]'s regulations has been lately glaringly displayed. It is a public abuse which calls loudly for redress, and we hope, the late alarming circumstances and the injustice sustained by our fellow citizens on such occasions will induce the Corporation of the City to adopt measures to remedy the evil."—L'OraZo, Aug 26, 1808. Donations were later solicited throughout the wards of the city, and more than $4,500 was raised for Edward Watkeys and the other sufferers by the fire.—Ibid., Aug 27, 29, 29, S. 3, 17, and O 15, 1808.

Fire destroys the distillery and other buildings at Delacroix's Wharf. The Board of Police in the Box, Aug 11, 1808; Pub. Adv., Aug 1, 1808. A notice was published on Sept. 3 that this fire, having deprived the Merch Delacroix "of almost every article necessary to a continuance of his business," the garden would "be reopened one night only for the benefit of the proprietors," on Sept. 5.—Pub. Adv., Sept 3 and 5, 1808. Delacroix's spectacular exhibitions were revived here on July 4, 1809 (Am. Crit., July 3, 1809),
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1808 and again 1 year later. A more extensive fire destroyed the entire prison on Dec. 27, 1813 (p. n.).

The "Republican Greens" are to parade at Bunker Hill (the Bayard place).—Pub. Adv., Aug. 31, 1808.

The common council directs the superintendents of repairs to "cause the high ground in Pottersfield to be drawn into the valley and levelled in such manner as to render the same more suitable for the purposes of a Cemetery."—V. 255. Oct. 3, 1814. The common council agrees that a ferry be established between Manhattanville and New Jersey, and that it be leased to Thomas Magrath for 10 years, the rent to be $20 per annum for the first half of the term and $20 per annum for the residue.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), V. 134, 151.

"The Street Commissioners deem it expedient to inform the public that there are now on the streets the only regular sewers of this city, and that no other proprietors or persons are authorized to give the lines of streets for the purposes of building; or to take any other surveys whatever. Samuel Stillwell, Bowery, near the Bull's Head, Charles Loss, Hudson street, near the corner of Charlton street, Amos Farning, Greenwich street, near Hubert street. Benjamin Taylor, New Bath, near Battery. Evert Bancher, Hudson street, facing Duane street park. The street commissioner ex-officio, at his office City Hall. The public are further informed that no building can be erected, fronting on any street of this city, unless the lot shall have been first surveyed, by one of the persons above mentioned under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offence.—That no lot will be considered as surveyed agreeably to the law, until a certificate thereof, from one of the said surveyors, is presented in this office, as evidence of such survey."—Pub. Adv., S 8, 1808.

"The Managers anxious to merit a continuance of the extraordinary patronage with which the Theatre was honored during the last season, have spared no pains and expense to re-establish the internal part of the Theatre. . . . The whole has been repainted. . . . The custom of standing on the seats in the Pit is highly deprecable, and the managers earnestly request that it may not be renewed. . . ."—N. Y. Com. Adv., S 10, 1808. This was the Park Theatre. The "Audience part of the Theatre" was also "entirely newly painted and decorated" in 1809.—Ibld., Aug. 15, 1809.

"The Street Commissioner being directed by the Board to enquire of the proprietors of ground required for opening Canal Street, whether they would wait five years for such sum as might be awarded to them by a jury to be impaneled for that purpose," reports what various owners reply. John Jay, Peter Jay Munro, Dominick Lynch, and Trinity Church have already consented to cede the street on condition that they will not be taxed for opening any part of it, and the board has agreed to this. "Walter Bowne, Thomas F. MacCormack, and James Warner's Heirs of Anthony Lysenard are the only persons having claims against said Street which remain to be adjusted; the former awards taking in all the other proprietors." The commissioner reports the reply of each of these.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V. 212, 261, 273. See D 12.

"Under the heading "Mount Vernon Races," Robt. Dyde, proprietor of the Mount Vernon Hotel (see Ap 11), says, in a published announcement, that "having made round his Hotel a race course of an exact mile, which is allowed by judges to be excellent, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that the races will commence on Wednesday the 21st of the present month, and the two following days—the winning horse on each day to be entitled to a handsome purse." A list of the races and rules follows.—Pub. Adv., S 13, 1808. Races were again held in October.—Am. Cit., O 17, 21, 1808.

Dyde also announces "that Major Warner's squadron of Cavalry, attended by the Flying Artillery, will be reviewed in his specious meadow, in front of the Hotel, on Monday next, 19th instant, when refreshments of every kind can be furnished, and prizes awarded to according with dinners, &c. —Pub. Adv., S 13, 1808. Some time prior to Nov. 29, a review was held there by Gen. Morton. On this occasion, Dyde was subject to severe criticism for serving poor food.—Am. Cit., D 1 and 2, 1808; Boston Gaz., D 10, 1808.

De Voe's newspaper index (at N. Y. H. S.) makes no reference to Dyde or the hotel in 1809 or 1810. In 1811, a notice of a box hunt refers to (what is probably the same place) "Bellevue, late Dyde's Hotel."—Columb. F. 5, 1811. Cf. Jl 18, 1811. For a much later reference, see Mr., 1821.

The Republicans of New York City hold a meeting at Martling's tavern and adopt the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this meeting continues to reprove full confidence in the patriotism and wisdom of the President and of the Republican Majority in both houses of the Congress of the United States."—M. C. C. (1784-1814), V. 151, 1813.

"Resolved, That in our opinion the Embargo is a prudent, just, and politic measure . . . that a repeal of the same, under existing circumstances, would probably involve us in the calamities of War; and, that it is therefore the duty of every faithful citizen to afford the Administration his firm and decided support.

"Resolved, That the present opposition to the Measures of the Administration, merits the severest reproach of every true friend to the National Independence and Commercial Rights of the United States; particularly as such opposition may encourage foreigners to persist in withholding from us our just rights, and stimulate them to acts of future hostility and aggression.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a respectful Address to our Republican fellow-citizens of the United States.

"Resolved, That this meeting do approve of the Nomination made by a majority of our Republican Representatives in Congress, of James Madison as a candidate for the office of President, and Geo. Clinton for the office of Vice President of the United States."

"Resolved, That a general meeting of our republican fellow citizens, be convened at this place on Tuesday evening next, the 20th inst. [g. 2]—Address of the Republicans of N. Y. to their Republican Fellow-citizens of the U. S. (N. Y., 1808), 3-4.


The common council passes the following resolutions:

"Resolved that whenever the Commissioners for laying out Streets &c. [see Ap 3, 1807] find that in making any survey they shall be obliged to cut trees or to do any other damage more than which is the mere necessary consequence of entering and surveying on the lands, they be requested to confer with the owners of such lands and to have the lines run by amicable arrangements in the presence of such owner or of some persons appointed to assess the damage if any, or otherwise to have such damages amicably assessed the said Commissioners, in their discretion, first reporting the case to the Board; which shall apprize the damages will be considered, and in all cases reporting the assessments of damages as soon as made.

"Resolved that in all such cases of damages amicably assessed this Board will provide for the payment thereof till further order he taken thereon.

"Resolved that in all cases where the owners shall refuse at all to suffer the necessary obstructions to be cleared away the Commissioners be requested to report the nature and circumstances of the case with the probable amount of the damage to this Board."

"M. C. C. (1784-1814), V. 270. See O 10.

"The common council authorises the payment of $80 to James Harlde "for his services in transcribing the Manuscript laws of the Corporation, reading the twenty eight volumes of short and making an Index to the last edition of the laws."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V. 270.

In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 15 (q. v.), a meeting of Republicans is held at Martling's and an address to the Republicans of the United States is adopted. This reviews the history of the war in Europe, the various decrees interfering with American commerce, and the attacks upon American ships, including the "Hornoke Affair." It urges support of the administration, stating that "upon the preservation of the general republican party, under Providence, the liberties and happiness of these United States depend."—Address of Republicans of N. Y. to their Republican Fellow-citizens of the U. S. (N. Y., 1805).

"John Marras, Painter of Portraits in Miniature . . . has the honour of inviting the Lovers of the Fine Arts to come and see his collection of Paintings in Miniature, copied by himself from
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1808

the most famous paintings in Italy. The advertiser lives in Broad-
way No. 159."—Weekly Museum, O 1, 1808.

26

Turtle soup was one of the famous viands of the time in New
York. It was advertised on this day by Edw. Bardin, for example,
to "be cooked to-morrow at the Phoenix Coffee House."—Pub.
Adv., S 26, 1808.

Various published notices of meetings, business transactions,
etc., which occurred at this tavern, and at the Merchants' Coffee
House which preceded it on the same site, were copied from con-
temporary newspapers by John Austin Stevens in two octavo handbooks (MS.), now preserved in the N. Y. H. S.

U. S. Senator Sam'l L. Mitchell writes to Judge Ambrose Spence
cer a description of the fortifications undertaken by the war
department for the defence of New York. "In the beginning of
April last a sentiment was expressed in an answer to the con-
current resolutions of our state legislature, by myself and my
colleague, Gen. Smith, that out of the money appropriated by
congress for the general defence, New York should largely par-
"t. Gen. Dearborn has directed a great deal of work to be
done. A foundation is laid for much more. . . . The chief
engineer, who planned these fortifications, and who actually
superintends their construction, is Col. [Jonathan] Williams, . . .
director of the military academy at West Point, and president of
Army Military Philosophical Society. His talents "in projecting the works, have been very ably seconded by capt.
Wheily in carrying them into operation. . . ." John McComb
was said to be one of the architects of Castle Garden.—See My
25, 1853. The plan of this battery has also been attributed to
Lieut. Jos. G. Totten.—Guerracy, N. Y. City & Vicinity during
the War of 1812-15, I: 68-69. Dr. Mitchell continues: "I shall
describe . . . as they appeared on my last visit to them a few days . . .

I. Governor's Island.

"1. Fort Washington is now finished excepting one barrack
just ready to be covered, and the opening in the covert way opposite
the gate, purposely left for the conveyance of materials. It con-
sists of four tiers of three curvatures and an attached casemate
ravelin, with two retired flanks, the whole capable of mounting
97 guns, and might without inconvenience bring half its force
at one instant against any passing ship, while it completely com-
mands the East river . . .

"2. At a point of the island extending westward to the very
ear edge of the channel a permanent foundation of solid masonry
has been placed on a bed of rocks, which till now much endangered
the navigation at the entrance of the East river as this point
was totally submerged except at very low water; on this founda-
tion is erecting a castle, being 3-6 of a circle of 400 feet in diameter,
which is designed to be casemated with bomb proof arches, and
to cover two tier of heavy metal . . ." This account of "the
Castle" closes with the statement that "within its walls is an
intersection of three casemates, with which all the shipping
of New York might be watered with ease."

II. Bedloe's Island.

"The front wall of the mortar battery which commands all
the channel and anchoring ground to the full distance that a shell
may be sent, is nearly up to the intended height; the form given
to this front is irregular, on account of the position of the island,
and the irregular shape of its bank. . . . This battery will be on
the level of the ditch of a star front in its rear, which not only
will command it, but will command and protect Ellis's island. The
excavations for this work are made, and the mason work
will be carried on at the opening of the spring, in the mean time
the work will go on until the severity of the winter puts a stop to it.

III. Ellis's or Oyster Island.

"The old wooden parapet is taken down at Ellis's island, and
the platform for a gun battery is completed, there only remains
to wall up the parapet, when it will be ready to receive its cannon.

IV. City of New York.

"1. A foundation is preparing by encompassing with a polygon
of blocks a space of two hundred feet diameter in a S. W. direction
of the flag staff of the old battery, the blocks will form seven sides
of an octagon, the two sides on the town side being made into one, the
blocks are nearly all sunk, and they will be worked up above high
water mark before winter, so as to be perfectly safe from the
ice; within the space that will be enclosed, a foundation will be
laid, and castle erected similar to that of Governor's island already

The common council resolves that a committee be appointed
"to confer with the Commissioners for laying out Streets &c [see
Ap 3, 1807] on laying out the bounds of the lots on the Middle

The common council orders that a block 50 feet square with
an L 90 feet long and 15 feet broad at the top "he sunk forty five
feet from the north end of the Pier at the lower end of Van
Street, and that a Bridge he built Forty five feet long and Thirty
feet wide to connect with said Pier and Block and be built solid
in the centre down to what is generally computed below the lowest
tide of low water mark, M. C. 1496, V: 286, 278-79. On Oct. 13,
the street commissioner advertised for proposals for doing the work.—Pub.
Adv., O 14, 1808. The proposal of Halsey and Westervelt was accepted by
the common council on Oct. 17.—M. C. (1784-1811), V: 290. See N 14,
Assessments for paving at the Fly Market, South St. from Wall St. to Burying Slip, Catherine St. from Bedlow to Cherry,
and Rynder St. in the intersection of Hester are confirmed by the
common council and commissioners appointed.—M. C. (1784-
1811), V: 281.

The common council passes an ordinance for laying the curb
and paving the carriage-way of Jay St. from Greenwich to Wash-
ington.—M. C. (1784-1811), V: 283. The assessment was approved
on May 5, 1809.—Ibid., V: 538. See also ibid., V: 572-71, 607, 645, 657.

John Pintard is directed "to provide Indexes for such of the
Minutes of the Common Council as have not heretofore been

As the names of the members of the several fire engine com-
panies are by law to be reported to the common council in Novem-
ber, the City Inspector Pintard was requested to produce the
Imblancs and furnished to the companies so that the returns may be
uniform. He has made a "rough Register of the whole Fire depart-
ment," and proposes "that a Book be provided to record the same,
whereby ready access can at all times be had as well to ascertain
the members of the respective Companies, as to furnish certificates
in evidence that such persons are exempted, agreeably to Law
from serving in the Militia or on Juries." The report is confirmed.


John Murray, at the age of 70, dies "at his seat, at Murray
Hill."—Daily Adv., O 12, 1808.

New York is "gain disgraced by the public whipping of five

culprits. The disgusting scene was attended by a large number of
both sexes . . ."—Daily Adv., O 15, 1808.

The trustees of Columbia College direct their clerk "to insert
in one or more of the daily Papers printed in this City the following
Advertisement: The Board of Trustees of Columbia College
finding it to be commonly reported and believed that Students
may be admitted into the College with less qualifications than are
prescribed by the Statutes; and wishing to arrest the progress of
an opinion injurious to the Reputation of the Seminary, and of
which, the effects may be fatal to the solid education of many
Youths; do hereby inform the Public that no part of the said
Qualifications can be dispensed with, and that no Student will
hereafter be admitted who shall not be well prepared in all the
parts thereto."—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 57.
By a vote of 8 to 7, the common council resolves that a committee be appointed with power to settle ... by compromise or reference all demands made in consequence of damage, not wantonly or unnecessarily committed by the Surveyors or others employed under the Commissioners now surveying this island; and that the same Committee be instructed to report amendments to be proposed to the Honorable Legislature of this State to the Law under which the said Commissioners act. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 290. See O 24.

27. The common council receives an invitation from Capt. John McLean, commissary of military stores, "to attend the ceremonial of depositing the State Artillery and Military Stores in the New Arsenal tomorrow at 11 o'clock A.M." — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 288. See O 37.

28. John Stevens issues proposals for commencing a line of steamboats from New York to New Brunswick, and from Trenton to Philadelphia. He says: "The application of steam to propelling vessels has been the favourite object of the subscriber for upwards of twenty years past. ... That the public may feel proper confidence in the competency of the subscriber to carry into effect the objects embraced in these proposals, he begs leave to state the performance of a Steam Boat he has built with a view to the navigation of the North River, in a voyage he made to Perth Amboy. ... Were his individual funds adequate to the completion of the object of the proposals, it would ... be his interest to retain the whole in his hands. But he is induced by another consideration to make the following proposals. He wishes to engage as many of his fellow citizens as possible in the undertaking; in order that they may feel a warm interest in the promotion of an object of so great public utility." Stevens engages to build, before May 1, 1809, "a vessel of 100 feet keel, and 15 feet beam, of the best materials, which shall possess every convenience and accommodation requisite for a passage boat between New York and New Brunswick, on board of which he will place a steam engine, which shall give her a velocity of at least five miles an hour, but probably much more." There are to be 1,000 shares in the enterprise at $75 each and Stevens "will warrant the payment of $8 per cent per annum in half yearly payments to any and every subscriber who will release to him one half of the nett revenue on each share exceeding $8 per cent per annum." — N. Y. Eve. Post, O 20, 1808. See O 27.


30. Simeon De Witt reports to the common council that the commissioners for laying out streets, etc. (see Ap 3, 1807) have finished their work for this season, and requests a warrant for $191.27 to discharge the accounts of persons employed by them and for incidental expenses. The warrant is immediately issued. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 292. See O 19, 1809.

31. The common council asents to Gov. Tompkins' petition for selling a gore of land at the Battery, bounded by Pearl, Bridge, and State Sts. and by Mr. Gracie's land on the south; and of another gore of land fronting on Whitehall St. and running to a point on the south side of Bridge St. By the cession of ground near the Battery to the United States for an arsenal, and to the city for the extension of Bridge St., these gores had been isolated from the rest of the public land. The proceeds from the sale are to help pay for the arsenal. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 292-93.

32. The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed of cession from Anthony L. Bleecker and Mary, his wife, for the land running through their property on the west side of Broadway, namely, Bleecker, Houston, Mercer, Wooster, Green, Lawrence, Thompson, and Sullivan Sts. The only condition of the grant is the regulating of part of Bleecker St., which is already accomplished and paid for by the city. The deed is referred to the council for his approval. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 298. It was accepted by Oct. 31, and ordered to be filed in the comptroller's office. — Ibid., V: 292.

33. Assessments for filling Varick St. from Provost to North Moore St. and for paving Provost St. from Hudson to Chapel are confirmed by the common council and a collector appointed. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 298.

34. "We understand that the Subscription for one hundred shares in Mr. Stevens' New York and New Brunswick Steam Boat," [see O 19] was opened in New Brunswick on Tuesday last [Oct. 27], and that upwards of fifty shares were subscribed for during the course of the day. The remaining shares, it is expected, have, before this time, been subscribed for. The subscription for one hundred and fifty shares will, apparently to proposals, open at 12 o'clock tomorrow, at the Tontine Coffee House. ... — N. Y. Eve. Post, O 27, 1808. See N 1.

35. "A Friend to useful Institutions and Justice" addresses to John Stevens through the press a series of questions regarding his proposal to establish steamboats to New Brunswick and Philadelphia (see O 19). These include queries regarding his patents, the probable conflict with the privileges granted to Livingston and Fulton, the possibility of navigation by night, etc. — Am. Cit., O 27, 1808. Stevens answered on Oct. 28, that he had obtained a patent for the boiler he intended to use, that his boat "will in no wise interfere with Mr. Fulton's or Livingston's inventions," that "Gentlemen of the highest respectability at New Brunswick will give it as their opinion, that the boat may be run at any time backward and forward that necessity may require," etc. — Ibid., O 28, 1808. See N 1.

An assessment for filling sunken lots in Broadway between Broome and Spring Sts. is approved by the common council and a collector appointed. — M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 394.

36. "Mr. Fulton has commenced a second Boat for passengers to and from New York and Albany; she is on a larger scale than the one in operation, and is to start in May next, so that one will leave New-York and one Albany every third day. Under Mr. Fulton's patent Mr. John R. Livingston is building a Steam Boat to run between New-York and New-Brunswick, to start in April. Two are in contemplation under Mr. Fulton's patent, to act as ferries between N. Y. and Paulus Hook. They are to be constructed so that carriages, horses, etc. etc. can drive in at one end and out at the other with the facility they enter on a bridge. ... By Mr. Stevens' proposals [see O 19] he has in contemplation a line of Steam Boats from New-York to New-Brunswick, and from Trenton to Philadelphia, in which he calculates profit of 33 1/2 per cent, and offers in warrant 8 per cent—but how can he do this with Mr. John R. Livingston's boat for a rival, which will carry at least half the passengers? There is also a rumor about that Mr. Stevens' boat is only near an imitation of Mr. Fulton's leading principles as to encroach materially on his patent; and he will contest Mr. Fulton's right to use such principles. Indeed it is somewhat curious that Mr. Stevens should give his attention to Steam-Boats for 20 years and never produce anything which could give a clear view of success, until near two years after Mr. Fulton's boat had been running as a public packet, and her mechanism had been exposed to every artist who chose to examine it. We sincerely wish an honest success to every useful enterprise; but there is no property more sacred than that produced by the minds and none of which our laws should guard with greater care." — Am. Cit., N 1, 1809. See D 2.

In a message to the senate Gov. Tompkins says: "The title of Elliss's or Oyster Island, in the Bay of New-York, has been obtained by a course of proceedings in the Court of Chancery [see Mr 18 and My 16] ... and a conveyance of the tide of the people of this State to the United States, was thereupon executed. ... The accounts of disbursements under the act for the defence of the Northern and Western frontiers, and also under the act for erecting a State Arsenal in the city of New York [see Mr 19], are also hereto annexed. Two of the blocks or lots of ground offered by the Corporation in exchange for the old Arsenal [see F 5] have been obtained; the building erected is calculated to accommodate all the ordnance arms and Military stores in the city of New York ... to erect the workshops and gun houses, &c., I beg leave to recommend the sale of two small gardens of land belonging to the state, in the vicinity of the government house, in the city of New York. In consequence of a cessation ... of a part of the public ground within the city of New York, and of another part to the Corporation of New-York, for the extension of Bridge Street [see Ap 8], those two gardens have been separated from the land of the State, connected with the government house, and are almost useless for public purposes.

"The quantity of ground to be procured for a powder magazine, was limited to an half acre [see Mr 19]. Upon enquiry, and after earnest endeavors to ascertain the requisite quantity, it was ascertained that individuals to whom the purpose to which
1808 the ground was intended to be applied, was disclosed, would not
4 dispose of that quantity without an extravagant consideration.

An application was therefore made to the Corporation of New York, who were so liberal as to enable me to purchase the leasehold estate, and their reversionary interest in a lot of land, con- 
taining, by estimation, ten acres, inclusive of streets, for two thousand five hundred dollars. The lot is nearly square, and is bounded on the sides by streets opened, and to be opened.—

Senate Jour., 32nd sess., 14.

6 The Cedar Presbyterian Church is opened for worship.—
N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., N. 7, 1808. The cost of the ground and the edifice was between $40,000 and $50,000. By the sale of pews, this amount was raised in a few hours, completely relieving the church of debt—the first instance of the kind in New York.—Ibid.; Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers, 271, 419; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y., 230. The building was demolished in 1834 (q. c., J3 8). See also L. M. F. K., III, 390.

7 The committee of defence reports that M. Du Buc de Maren- 
taille (see My 20) has offered to allow the city one year within which to vaccinate the efficacy of his plan for securing New York from naval attack, on condition that if the plan is adopted for the city he is to receive $120,000, and if it is adopted for any port other than New York, he shall have $60,000. The common council orders that the report "be considered."—M. C. C. (1784- 
1813), V; 309-10. See My 8, 1809.

8 The common council directs the street commissioner to open Greenwch St. from Carlton to Christopher St., agreeable to the cession made by Trinity Church.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 304-5, 310. See Je 19, 1809.

9 Jacob Wilkins is granted permission to build a pier in the center of his property on the Hudson River at Cortlandt St.—
M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 508. See also Ibid., V; 332-33, 342. 
Mr 27, 1809.

10 An L has been made at the end of the Jay St. pier.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 313.

James Madison and George Clinton, candidates of the Demo- 
crats, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Cha. C. Pinckney and Rufus King, Federalists.—McKean, National Conventions and Platforms, 12-14.

10 Upon reading a petition from Ezra Weeks and others, desirous to establish a fire company in the vicinity of St. John's Church, Trinity vestry orders "that a Corner of the Cemetery [sic] of that Church be appropriated for an Engine House."—Trinity Min.

12 There is a circus at Coles' Hook; here "the wonderful exploits of The Learned Bear" are shown.—Pub. Adv., N 12, 1808.

13 The corporation of the First Presbyterian Church, on Aug. 8 (see JI 26), presented a memorial to the common council setting forth a claim to the whole of Nassau St. between the old city hall and the property of Charles Gardiner in Wall St., occupied by David King, and to part of the ground on which the west end of the city hall stands. The corporation counsel and street commis- 
sioner to whom the memorial was referred now submit a report, following descriptive passages from deeds, on which the memorialists found their claim. The counsel and street commissioner indicate an error in a map by Adolphus Loss, one of the present city surveyors, which the memorialists exhibit; and they present a plan of the ground which they believe correct, as it is drawn from the Lyne Survey of "about 1775," and from the Marshall's Survey of 1755. They also state "that in a map of the City made by Bernard Ratzen in 1767, and dedicated by him to Sir Henry Moore, then Governor of the Colony of New York (and supposed to be the most correct plan ever published), Nassau Street and the City Hall are laid down agreeably to Marshall's Plan, and the ground claimed by the memorialists clearly marked out and dis- 
tinguished from the existing streets." They also show, by a deed conveying one of these lots in 1746, that Nassau St., under the name of Kip St., existed through to Wall St., "as at least back as the year 1718, when the division of those lots took place" (be- 
tween Abraham Depeyster and Samuel Bayard).

In this report, the counsel and street commissioner also review the history of both the city hall on Wall St., and that at Cityt Smart Slip, to ascertain the time when each was founded (for which, see Chronology); and they add: "The site of the Hall [on Wall St.] as originally built evidently comprehended the extent of its present Front in Wall Street, and the addition for the accommoda-

Nov. tion of Congress in 1789, was made in the rear, as is plainly visible and easily distinguished from the east and west walls of the old work." The report is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 324, 325-31; see further, Ibid.; V; 369-70.

The original report (M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 358) with the map attached, showing city hall site and surrounding ground to the north and west, is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room (wrapped with the committee's report of Je 5, 1809, at which time the subject came before the common council and was laid over).

The business of "making turf at the Collect" (for fuel), by order of the common council, is completed. Payments on this account amount to $531-97.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 238, 242, 247, 275, 316, 334. It was begun in July.—See Je 27.

The street commissioner reports that the "Contractors for sinking the Block and Bridge at the foot of Vesey Street [see O 10], have sunk the Blocks and are entitled to the payment of their first installment, amounting to $540." A warrant for the amount is issued.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 371. The second installment was paid on Dec. 12.—Ibid., V; 366. The third was paid on Jan. 16, 1809.—Ibid., V; 399. On March 13, when all the work was "nearly completed," they received $500 more.—Ibid., V; 475.

The common council directs the street commissioner to see that the contractors complete without delay the digging out and opening of Mulberry St. to Grand St. and from Hall to Grand.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 316. Cf. Ja 16, 1809.

The paviours in the almshouse number 841.—M. C. C. (1784-
1813), V; 316. 

The common council appoints a committee "to enquire and report whether it would not be more conducive to the public interest to farm out the Streets and Manure in this city than to continue the present system under a Superintendant."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 358. On Nov. 28, the committee reported that a greater revenue would be obtained by farming out.—Ibid., V; 342-43. See also Ibid., V; 428.

Mayor Clinton presents to the common council a letter from Archibald McIntyre, state comptroller, enclosing the following statement of quit rents due from the city:

12 Years on Charter granted to the City of N York 27. April 1686, at One Beaver Skin (16/P an ) $24.00

12 Years 6. Months on royal Charter granted 15th Jan' 1703 @ 30/. p' an $46.87

12 Years 9. Months on Patent granted to the City of N York for land on Nassau Island 19th April 1708 @ 5/ p' An $70.87

"Commutation, First mentioned grant . $24.00
Second . $45.00
Third . $70.00

The statement is referred to the city comptroller.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 339-40. As the commutation proposed "will (if paid) be a discharge from future demands," Comptroller Bleeker recommended, on Dec. 13, that a warrant be issued for the full amount, which was approved.—Ibid., V; 367. See also Ibid., V; 425-27. The original report of the comptroller is in metal file No. 27, city clerk's record-room.

The street commissioner is directed to take immediate measures for opening Collect St. from Magazine to Anthony St., for con- 

Dec. 

veying the water of Magazine St. through Collect St. to the Collect, and for opening a ditch from Little Water St. "so as to prevent any stagnant water lying in the vicinity."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V; 342. On Feb. 23, 1809, he reported that he had obtained a deed of session for Brooks St. which thus became a part of Collect St.—Ibid., V; 439. See also Ibid., V; 554.

John Stevens, in a letter addressed "To the Public," criticizes the attempt being made by Livingston and Fulton to secure a monopoly of the navigation by steam of the Delaware (see N 1) in addition to their monopoly of the Hudson. He declares that last winter they told him his plans for steam navigation would interfere with their "claim under a patent from the United States," but that the superintendent of the patent office has informed him that Fulton has no patent. Stevens then continues: "I purpose employing my present boat as early in the spring as the season will admit (probably by the middle of February) as a passage boat between New York and Brunswick, and, if she performs well (of which

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1808

Dec.

2

there cannot be a doubt I shall immediately begin a boat to ply between Trenton and Philadelphia, and also one to ply between Philadelphia and Newcastle. . . . The public will certainly acquit me of the charge of being an interloper, when it can be proved indisputably that I have been 20 years engaged in this pursuit—that 17 years ago I obtained a patent for a steam-boat—that my time and attention has been ever since almost exclusively occupied by this subject—that my present patent for a boiler was obtained four years previous to the state law granting to R. L. and R. F. an exclusive right of navigating its waters by Steam Boats—that for five or six years past I have every season had one or more steam-boats moving on the Hudson river, whereas these gentlemen commenced their operation only last year. All I can say, at present, against the heavy charge of plagiarism is, that the whole of the machinery of my steam engine is totally different from theirs, and is manifestly a great improvement, being much more simple; comprized in much less than half the space, and not more than half the weight, although its power will probably be more than double that of their engines. . . .—Am. Crit., D. 3, 1808. For other remarks on the controversy between Stevens and Fulton & Livingston, see ibid., D. 7, 13, and 15, 1808.

5

Having met on Dec. 2 and 3 to consider a contested election in the Sixth Ward, the common council, by a vote of 11 to 6, decides that the canvass of the votes is illegal and void, because the inspectors canvassed the greater part of them separately "and not jointly as by law required," they permitted the interference of persons not inspectors and "the Estimation of Votes, was in point of fact, incorrect." A new election is ordered. Thus, Addis Emmet was counsel for the plaintiffs and Tunis Wortman for the defendants.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 342, 345-57, 361.

12

As "the pressure of the times, added to the approaching inclination of the season, occasions such numerous applications for relief as to put it out of the power of the almshouse Commissioners to afford the supplies required," the commissioners suggest to the common council "the propriety of opening a house to issue donations." The matter is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 364.

A memorial from E. Ny de Neville "on the subject of a contemplated establishment as an Asylum for aged and infirm French Emigrants in this city" is referred to the commissioners of the almshouse.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 364.

John Jay and "numerous other proprietors of lots fronting upon Canal Street and in the vicinity thereof," present a memorial to the common council "setting forth that there are upwards of three thousand lots fronting upon said Street and in the vicinity thereof which cannot now be improved or used owing to the present state of the elections of a Common Council," ask that the commissioners have water in them, some of which have been filled with earth, and that some of the cellars of houses in Canal Street are also rendered useless in consequence of being overflowed with water. That the various plans for regulating Canal Street have proved very prejudicial to the petitioners: and that any one plan however imperfect would prove less prejudicial than the frequent fluctuations that have hitherto taken place in relation to this and the adjacent Streets." The petitioners ask that the common council apply to the legislature "to appoint Commissioners to lay out, regulate and open Canal Street and that the plan and regulation of such Commissioners may be declared conclusive and permanent." The memorial, "together with an application of Thomas Diggan that the remainder of Canal Street may be opened," is referred to the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 364.

The expenses in 1808 for filling up the Collect Pond amounted to $6,814.04.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 24, 48, 58, 66, 75, 86, 94, 114, 120, 141, 155, 161, 186, 371.

19

Trinity Church having offered to cede to the city a street 50 feet in width called Clark St., in preference to a continuation of Dominick St. through the land of Anthony Bowhowson, the common council "take under consideration and orders that the resolution of May 23 (p. 9) for the opening of the other street be rescinded.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 356-37, 376.

The common council directs the street commissioner to "take immediate steps to obtain a cession of all the Streets in the Village of Greenwich of the persons whose right it is to grant the same, Provided such persons accept the cession and orders that the resolution of May 23 (p. 9) for the opening of the other street be rescinded.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 356.

21

Grace Church (see Mr 18, 1806), at the south-west corner of Broadway and Rector St., is consecrated.—Daily Adv., D. 24, 1808. For a contemporary description and view of the edifice, see Dir., Hist. of Trinity Parish, II. 323; Churchman's Mag., Jan., and Feb., 1809. See also Pls. 81-b and 101-a, Vol. III, and L. M. R. K., III. 933.

The commissioners of fortifications, Col. Williams, and other officials lay the foundation-stone of "a formidable work on the Beach near Signal Hill, at South Amboy," weighing about thirty heavy cannon." A salute of 17 guns is fired, and the work is named Fort Richmond "in compliment to the county in which it is situated."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D. 31, 1809; Pub. Adv., D. 31, 1809.

There were 2,014 deaths in New York in this year.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 408-902.

The annual revenue of the city in 1808 amounted to $7,830,652.—M. C. C. (1784-1811.), V. 405-7.

1809

During 1808-1812, while there was great dissatisfaction in the north because of the embargo and non-intercourse acts, the British government, acting through Lord Liverpool and Sir James H. Craig, attempted to lure New England from its fealty to the U. A.

A New England combination was first suggested by Harrison Gray Otis in 1808.—Wissor, VII: 320-21, and authorities there cited.

St. Paul's Chapel as it appeared at about this time, with its immediate surroundings, is shown in Vol. III, A. Pl. 12-a.

For view of buildings in the Park in 1809, showing the city hall, bridewell, engine-house, and school, see Man. Com. Com. (1860), 480.

In this year, a public house stood on the corner of Broadway and Grand St., conducted by Abraham Davis. It was afterwards called the Broadway House; and, in 1844, was the headquarters of the Whigs.—See descrip. of Pl. 140, III: 708; also 1850; and Cat. Soc. of Iconophiles (1908), 65, 66.

In this year, Charles Loss surveyed the corporation lots in the vicinity of East Broadway. The original is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as Map No. 155.

In this year, assessments were made for opening Walker St. from Broadway to Beach St., and filling in lots on Spring St., between Broadway and Greenwich St.—Index to Asses. Rolls, Vol. I.

In this year, the first volume of the Collections of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. was published.

The original reports of the board of health for 1809 are now preserved in metal file 29, city clerk's record-room.

Early in this year, the "chain bridge" over the Schuykill was finished.—Schuy. & Westph. City, 514.

On Feb. 6, 1809, McComb estimated that $68,000 would be needed to carry on the work to Dec. 1 (M. C. C., 1784-1811, V. 414); and on Feb. 20, a committee of the common council was appointed to consider the propriety of applying to the legislature to grant a lottery for the purpose of raising money towards completing the building, and to report the draft of a memorial and bill on the subject.—Ibid., V. 440. On Feb. 27, this memorial was recorded in the minutes, stating the desire to cover and enclose the city hall during the ensuing season, "but owing to the pressure of the times and the embarrassed state of their finances, as well as from the great expense of the said building and other causes, they are seriously apprehensive that they will find themselves under the necessity of stopping the progress of the said building, and they therefore asked the authority to raise $100,000 by lotteries.—Ibid., V. 445-46. The memorial was read in the assembly on March 10 and referred to a committee. On March 20, the committee reported favorably and a bill for the purpose was introduced. This was committed to the whole house on March 21, after which there is no further reference to it in the minutes of the session.—Assembly Jour., 312 sess., 289, 312, 355-432. See also De Witt Clinton's letter reproduced in M. C. C. (1784-1811), V. opp. p. 444.

On Aug. 28, John H. Sickle, treas. of the com., reported that the contract of Johnson & Stevens for the delivery of marble was fulfilled.—Ibid., V. 649. On Dec. 4, McComb reported: "The walls of the wings have been ready these three months to receive the Roof, nearly all the stairs of the principal storeys are laid and the remainder complete to lay—the Stone Cutters will be able to finish the cornice and to prepare part of the stone for
the Attic Story this winter, the Stone for the inside over the — grand Stairs and for the Balustrade may be got ready in the course of the Season and laid so that we may indulge the pleasing idea of seeing nearly the whole of the outside work Completed the next season. — " Ibid., V.: 796–97. By Dec. 9, the committee reported that $20,000 would be required to complete the roof and cover it with copper. — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 792.

Jan.

The Lancaster or monitorial system of education is intro-
duced in the school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church (see M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 792. By Dec. 9, the committee reported that $20,000 would be required to complete the roof and cover it with copper. — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 792.

The election inspectors having petitioned for compensation, the common council resolves that "the honour of the appointment was a full equivalent for the time occupied, and that every good citizen ought, when required, to execute so important and respectable a trust, cheerfully and gratuitously." — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 336, 365, 395.

The common council resolves that the footwalks in Greenwich St. south of Beaver Lane be paved. — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 382, 391.

Pres. Jefferson, in a message to the house of representatives, says: "Fort-Jay, on Governor's Island, with the whole of its buildings, was demolished in 1806, except the walled counters-carp, the gate, tallie-ports, magazine and two barracks; all the rest was removed as rubbish, to give place for a work composed of durable materials. On the site of the old fort; a new one, (Fort Columbus) has been erected, of the same shape on three of its sides as the former, with the addition of fourteen feet on each side; on the north side a ravelin has been added, with two retired casemated flanks; the new fort, with two new brick barracks, is now nearly Completed, and has fifty cannon mounted.

"On the point of rocks, at the western extremity of Governor's Island, a circular Castle, of durable mason work, to be connected with Fort Columbus, by a zig zag covered defile, has been commencing and completed to the second floor, and is now ready to receive its first tier of guns, which are mounted and ready to be placed.

"On Bedell's Island, a mortar battery, commanding all the anchoring ground between Red Hook and the quarantine, and affording a protection to Ellis's Island, has been commenced, and the front wall carried up to the intended height. . . .

"On Ellis, or Oyster Island, advantageously situated for defending the entrance of the North River, an open barbette battery for heavy ordnance, on one platform, had been ordered to be erected, and is now nearly completed. The platform is ready for the carriage, and the carriages mostly finished: the barracks within the old fort on this island, have, by some alterations, been made habitable. In addition to the works already described, a battery in North River, two hundred feet without the permanent line of the city, off Hubert-street, has been commenced. The foundation is of stone, and has been carried up to high water mark, in which situation it will remain till spring—this battery is connected with Hubert-street, by a bridge 200 feet long and 50 wide.

"Preparations have also been made for erecting a heavy battery, on a stone foundation, with a superstructure of solid mason work, at the south west point of the city. The point selected has a complete command, from the whole range of North River on one side, to the complete width of East River on the other. . . . [See also O. 9, 1806.]

"Connected with the plan of defence for the harbor and city of New York, the United States have purchased a house and yard in the rear of the Custom House for the deposit and safe keeping of heavy artillery, on travelling carriages, and all kinds of military stores, except powder. Since the purchase a brick wall of nine feet in height has been erected round the yard.

States have also obtained, at about two miles distance from the city, a site, containing nearly two acres, which has been enclosed with a wall nine feet high, and on which have been erected an arsenal, laboratory and large powder magazine, from which the smaller deposits in the batteries can be supplied with ammunition.

"At Sag Harbour, on Long Island, a small battery with a magazine and barracks, has been ordered to be erected . . . but from the want of a sufficient number of engineers to superintend the numerous works contemplated for the defence of our ports and harbours, nothing more has been done than to survey this harbor, and select a proper site for the battery." — N. T. Assemb. Jour., 32nd sess., 44–45.

Congress passes an act "to enforce and make more effectual" the embargo act (see D. 22, 1807). This is called "the Enforcing Act." — Laws of U. S., 16th cong., chap. 72; Annals of N. Am., 506. See Ja 11.

A news item reads: "The New Embargo [see Ja 8]—although this oppressive and odious law has not yet reached us, yet it is understood that Orders grounded upon it have been received at the Custom house, and that measures pursuant to those orders have this morning commenced their operation. Several seizures of boats with produce which were crossing the North River, have been made. The Ferry Boats have been prohibited from taking sailors, or any kind of provisions, even a piece of beef, over to the City of Jersey—and several boats with armed men are stationed in the North River to intercept the communication between the two shores.—Nor is this all. It is also stated that the keys of a suspended store, the present seat of the Governor of our city, have already been demanded. Such, we are informed, are the iron-handed measures already pursued under the 'new order of things.'" — N. T. Com. Adv., Ja 11, 1809.

There are 1,050 paupers in the almshouse. — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 396.

The "Amateur Theatre" is to be opened this evening at the Lyceum, corner of Broadway and Warren St. (see M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 396. See also Pub. Adv., Ja 26, 1809. On March 25, the "Theatre of Arts" was here.—N. T. Com. Adv., Mr. 25, 1809. See S. 19.

A petition of Stuart Ludlam "to be appointed to regulate and affix numbers on tin plates to the several houses throughout this city, at the rate of nine pence each house," is referred to the committee of repairs.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 399–400.

The committee of defence is directed to prepare memorials to congress and the state legislature "representing the insufficient state of the Defence of this City and harbour, and requesting further appropriations towards this object." — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 400–7.

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking permission to raise $150,000 by tax to defray the expenses of the city and county for the ensuing year.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 399–400.

The committee of defence is directed to prepare memorials to congress and the state legislature "representing the insufficient state of the Defence of his City and harbour, and requesting further appropriations towards this object." — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 400–7.

The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that commissioners be appointed for laying out and regulating Canal St. (see D. 12, 1808), and that the act of April 3, 1807 (q. v.) regarding streets and roads, and the act of April 6, 1807 (q. v.) regarding buildings, wharves, and slips be amended. Drafts of the desired laws are also approved and ordered to be forwarded to Mayor Clinton, now at Albany.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 402–3. The law relating to Canal St. was passed on March 24 (q. v.).

The city lawyer is ordered to present to the board a map of all the corporation grounds at the Collect.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 411. On Aug. 14, the finance committee was directed by the board to report a plan to sell the corporation's lots adjacent to the Collect. — Ibid., V.: 671.

The common council approves the draft of a bill to be presented to the legislature "authorising the employment of certain convicts in this city and county." — M. C. C. (1784–1831), V.: 404. The law was passed by the state on Feb.—Ibid., V.: 405–6.


The citizens of the Third and Eighth Wards present memorials to congress complaining about the "Enforcing Act." — Annals of Cong., 10th cong., 2nd sess., 1375. The petition from the Third Ward declares that the parties have been disappointed in the above specified counts, and adds: "The city of New York receives its supplies of provisions and necessaries by boats and water craft. By this act, those vessels must have a general or special permission, which the col-
lectors may refuse, for certain reasons, and the President may direct them to refuse without any reason whatever. We presume New York is the only city on earth, where, according to a public and formal law, the people may be starved at the mere will of a single individual.

As soon as from the seat of the General Government, we well know that Congress and the Executive have been assailed and deceived by interested individuals and intriguers for office. Such persons are seeking a momentary profit in measures which may ruin their country. . . . It cannot long be concealed, that, in this and the neighboring States, the act has excited a spirit which is rapidly uniting all real friends of the country in a common sentiment of disapprobation. . . . We solemnly warn our Government of the dangers which may ensue from an attempt to array its powers against the rights of the citizens or to enforce an act which can never be executed against the will of a free people.

An immediate repeal is requested.—Ibid, 10th cong, 2nd sess., 1777-80.

Capt. Whately, commandant at Fort Columbus, having reported to the common council "that the convicts sentenced to hard labour on the Fortifications were destitute of shoes and pantaloons and consequently incapable, at this inclement season, of performing any service on the public works, and requesting that said Articles may be immediately supplied," the board directs the almshouse commissioners to comply with the requisition.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 413-14.

There are in the city 15 fire-engine companies, one floating-engine company, and two hook-and-ladder companies. The men in the fire department, including engineers, fire wardens, fire-engine men, and hook-and-ladder men, number 927, so increase of 76 during the year.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 421-22.

The New York Historical Society is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1808), chap. 26. The act of incorporation was renewed on Feb. 10, 1826.—Ibid. (1826), chap. 41. The society had been organized in 1804 (q. v., N. 19).

Robert Fulton receives a patent from the U. S. government for his discoveries and inventions in connection with steamboats. Fulton's specification and drawings of various parts of the machinery were published in Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 289-312.

The proprietors of Hamilton Square petition the common council "that the ground reserved at that place, may be appropriated for the purpose of erecting an Episcopal Church." This is referred to the comptroller and the street commissioner.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 425. See 116-6.

A large number of citizens having petitioned the common council to raise a special tax for the purpose of relieving "the poor and labouring classes of the community," and to appoint a number of citizens to distribute the money, the board resolves that it is inexpedient to take such measures, as "the public distress at the present moment is greatly mitigated by the formation of a number of hospitals and almshouses," and that appointment of impartial citizens "is superseded by the praiseworthy attention of the Commissioners of the Alms House, whose exertions at this period merit the highest thanks of this Board, and of the Citizens at large."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 411-14, 429-30.

The common council receives a presentation from "the grand inquest of the city and county" complaining that "the great number of Pawno brokers and the unrestrained manner in which they conduct themselves, have become a source of serious and alarming mischief." The insurance of lottery tickets is also considered "a source of great and incalculable depravity . . . inasmuch as it introduces a system of the most pernicious and extensive gambling." The presentation is ordered to be published.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 427.

The common council accepts an invitation from Thos. Pole to "view a model of his patent Bridge."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 425. See also Jc 26.

John Hardcastle begins to issue an anti-Jeffersonian weekly called Spirit of '76. The only issue located is that of March 28, 1809.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 498.

"The city council passes an act authorizing the First Presbyterian Church in New York City to separate into "two or more distinct and separate corporations," and to divide its property among the corporations thus formed.—Laws of N. Y. (1809), chap. 39. This resulted in the separation, on April 12, of the Wall St. and Brick churches.—22nd Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), Feb. 17.

The annual report of the governors of the New York Hospital estimates the cost of the asylum for lunatics (see F. 3, 1807) at $56,300. The building is thus described: "It is ninety feet long, sixty-five feet wide at the windows, and forty feet wide . . . there are four stories, including the basement and sub-basement . . . There are sixty-one cells and apartments, of different dimensions, in which about seventy patients may be accommodated according to their various conditions and circumstances in life. The asylum was opened for the reception of patients on the fifteenth of July (1809), "Senate Jour., Am. S. Proc., 1st sess., 1st part, Pl. 88, III: 571. The appropriation made in the act of March 23, 1810 (p. 6), was probably intended to help defray the expense of this building. Another addition to the hospital was made much later (see F. 2, 1841).

A weekly paper of octavo size, printed on Sunday and called The Observer, is begun. The first few issues were without imprint, but with the issue of March 19, 1809, the name of William Elliot appeared as editor. The paper was suspended with the issue of Aug. 6, 1809 (p. v.).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 472. Cf. Early Newspapers, II: 426.

The governor, with the advice of the council, having appointed De Witt Clinton as mayor, his commission is read and published with the usual formalities.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 435.

In a report of munitions kept in different parts of the state, John MeLean, commissary of military stores says in part: "The magazine [see N 4, 1808] is completed, with the exception of copper locks and hinges for the inner doors, and the same is enclosed in a wall of masonry ten feet in height. A dwelling house for the keeper, a well of excellent water, and a convenient stone and gravel road from the public street to the magazine, are also finished."—Assemb. Jour., 32d sess., 2221; L. M. R. K., III: 923.

The common council directs Mayor Clinton to present to the state "the Brass Standard Yard Measure belonging to this Board," in order that it may be made the legal state standard.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 435-36. The measure, together with a complete set of weights, was imported from England in 1805.—Ibid., V: 445-51.

John Howard Payne (later the author of "Home Sweet Home")—see My 8, 1821, at the age of 16, makes his first appearance as an actor in New York, at the Park Theatre. He plays Young Norval in Douglas.—Kobbe, Famous Am. Songs, 11-12; Hanson, Early Life of John Howard Payne, 121.

Ald. Mesier presents to the common council a letter from Robert Fulton to John R. Livingston proposing "as a means of defence for this harbour, that this Corporation should provide 20 Torpedoes, for the purpose of blowing up Ships of War, together with 2 Boats and crews for exercising them." The expense is estimated at $2,600. Each boat is to have "6 oars, 1 Harpoonman, 1 Cabinman," 6 men to each boat, total 16 men, who shall be active intelligent young men, all of whom would be taught the harpoon and use of the torpedoes, and in case of service, could command a boat and direct her attack." The communication is referred to the committee of defence.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 443-44. The original Fulton letter is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room.

The common council resolves "that the Superintendent of repairs under the direction of the Committee of repairs, cause the several Houses in this City to be accurately numbered, and that he be authorized, by and with the consent of said Committee, to employ such Assistance, at the expense of this Board, as may be requisite to discharge said duty."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 452.

The street commissioner is directed to prepare "A Map of all the vacant ground belonging to the Corporation, on Broadway, Elm Street, and the Streets adjacent to the Collect, and on Chatham Street adjoining the Arsenal."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 453.

A memorial of David Hosack "praying the legislature to purchase his botanical garden, near the said city, on the terms therein mentioned," is read in the assembly and referred to the "the committee on agriculture and manufactures."—Assemb. Jour., 32d sess., 236. On March 2, the committee reported "That the memorialist about eight years ago being professor of botany in Columbia college, purchased twenty acres of land, and established a botanical garden, in the vicinity of New-York at his own expense; and with a laudable view of afford-

CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812 1501
1809 ing to the students under his charge an ample opportunity of
improvement by the inspection of various medicinal and other
plants, a knowledge of which is intimately connected with the science
of medicine. He has, at great expense, imported from different parts of the world, a great variety of plants; for the preservation of those coming from a milder climate, he has been under the necessity of erecting, on a large and extensive scale, both green
and hot houses, and to employ several persons of skill in attending to
their cultivation; he has likewise collected a variety of plants from
different parts of the United States, useful in agriculture, as well as medicine, so arranged as to afford an opportunity of
making many useful experiments; the whole is in good order;
the ground well selected and valuable. The Medical Society of
the city and county of New York, the College of Physicians and
Surgeons, the Faculty of Physic in Columbia college, and the
Governors of the New-York Hospital all approve of the establish-
ment, express their opinion of its importance and public utility,
and recommend its purchase by the state, as the only means of
protecting and supporting it, as it is too extensive and expensive
to be supported from the funds of any individual.

The legislature of this state, with a spirit and zeal worthy
an enlightened and patriotic people, have on many occasions
fostered, encouraged and protected the education of our youth;
and certainly no branch of learning is more important, and
more peculiarly entitled to national patronage, than the science of
preserving life and health. Your committee state, with pleasure,
that this is the first establishment of the kind ever attempted in
the United States, but that unless patronized by the government,
its utility to the state will be entirely lost.

Your committee conceive that the terms of sale are liberal,
and that no material loss can be sustained, but that the land
will probably increase in value equal to the interest of the purchase
money: and your committee are therefore of opinion that the
prayer of the memorialist ought to be granted. The report
being approved, a bill was introduced "for promoting medical
science in the state of New-York."—Ibid., 32d sess., 144-45.

The whole number of lamps in the city, public and private, 13
is reported as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>Public Lamps</th>
<th>Private Lamps</th>
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<tr>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>54</td>
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<tr>
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<td>176</td>
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<td>8th</td>
<td>161</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th</td>
<td>173</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total 1,585

M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 476. On March 20, the total number was given as 1,670.—Ibid., V: 483. On March 13, also, a
committee reported to the common council that the poor light given
by the public lamps "is owing to the Oil being mired, half summer
and half winter, and the coldness of the night." Jacob Cholwell,
who had charge of the lamps, acknowledged that this was the case
because "he did not use half Winter and half Summer Oil, he
must be ruined, as he cannot light the Lamps at the contract
price without sustaining a great loss."—Ibid., V: 477-72.

The common council orders "that the Stage and post for
whipping Criminals be removed from the Front of the Bridewell
to the Yard thereof remote from Broadway, and that on the days,
and between the hours appointed for whipping, the Yard gate of
the Bridewell be opened for the admission of persons willing to be
presented."—M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 476-77.

The common council orders the streets known as Duane,
Barley, and Colden Sts. to be called Duane St. from Rose St. to
Hudson River, and that the streets distinguished as Bayard and
Fisher Sts. be called Bayard from Division St. westward.
The superintendent of repairs is directed to number the houses in these
streets.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 479.

It is recommended by the street commissioner, in the common
council, that the bridge over Bestaver’s Killetje at Greenwich St.
being a nuisance should be removed.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), V:
483, 490. The original MS. is in metal file No. 36, city clerk’s
record-room. No immediate action was taken but this small stone
arch seems to have been removed soon afterward. The stream
which the bridge crossed was a branch of the Minetta Water. The
bridge was built sometime early in the nineteenth century and is shown
on one of Bancker’s surveys, entitled "New Course of Greenwich
On this map appears the "continuation of Greenwich Street," and
"Skinner Road" (the later Christopher St.). It was "Surveyed &
Deel. March 24th & 25th [probably 1809]. T. Taylor." T. Taylor also
made, in 1795, a map of Sir Peter Warren’s land. See also L. M. R. K.,
925, and Pl. 17, Vol. III (block 59b, landmark No. 1).

The common council passes "An Ordinance to provide for the
Sweeping and cleaning of the Streets in the City of New York."—
M. C. G. (1784-1813), V: 483-84.

By a vote of 26 to one, the state senate adopts a complimentary
address to the President, for his "voluntary retirement to the
shades of private life," expressing its respect for his "exalted char-
ter," its gratitude for his public services, and its best wishes for
his personal happiness. "Like your great predecessor, the immortal
Washington," the address continues, "you have evinced to the
world, by the whole tenor of your political life, and more especially
by your magnanimous determination to retire from office, after hav- 98

ing faithfully served the republic, that your only ambition was to 1809

promote the principles of our republican institutions. Examples of 27

disinterested and distinguished patriotism are rarely found in the 1810

life of any man. They called the Continent of the American riv- 29

er and character. —Zenith Jour., 32d sess., 186-89. The assembly 29

gathered to the address on the same day by a vote of 33 to 40.— 30


Simeon De Witt, Governor Morris, and John Rutherford are 29

appointed commissioners for laying out Canal St., "which shall run 29

from the place commonly called the Conservatory of Hudson's river, 29

and shall be of such width and so laid out as that the same may con- 30

tain a canal for the reception and discharge of the waste water 30

of the adjacent parts of said city." The powers and duties given 30

to the commissioners are to be discharged within two years.—Laws 30

of N. Y. (1809), chap. 103. All three commissioners resigned, and 30

others had to be appointed (see Je 26, Jl 24, and Ag 14). The work 30

was completed in 1810 (9, 11, J 23). See also descrip. of Pl. 30

83-b, III. 562-63.

The legislature passes a law authorizing the Cedar Street Pres- 18

byterian Church and Grace Church respectively to hold real and 29

personal estate of an annual value or income not exceeding $5,000. 30

—Laws of N. Y. (1809), chap. 97.

27 An act of the legislature authorizes the governor to procure a 29

new seal, to be denominated "the great seal of the state of New 29

York," the description of which, in writing, shall be deposited and 29

recorded in the office of the secretary of state.—Laws of N. Y. 29

(1809), chap. 141. It is reproduced and described by Wilde in The 29

Civil Ancestry of N. Y., City and State, Pl. 24, and p. 62.

29 Jacob Wilkins petitions the common council for permission 29

to build a pier in Hudson river, and to lay the pier into his property 29

on West Street, South of Cortland Slip, for the accommodation of 29

Messrs. Livingston & Fulton's North river Steam Boat." The subject 29

is referred to the comptroller and the street commissioner.—M. C. C. 29

(1784-1811), V: 485. On April 3, they made the following report:

"That the principal inducement for Mr. Wilkins to make this 29

application at this time arises from the solicitation of Messrs. 29

Livingston & Fulton who are desirous of obtaining a more 29

favorable situation for their Steam boat which is to ply from this 29

City to Albany.

"That from the construction of the Steam Boat the undersigned 29

are persuaded she would suffer considerable injury and frequently 29

be rendered unfit for service if she was obliged in common with 29

other Vessels, to be interfered with in coming in or going out 29

and that therefore it is of the utmost importance to the Success 29

of the proprietors of that invention, to prepare a special place for 29

herimonials.

"The undersigned are informed that Mr. Edward Bardin who 29

owns the water right adjoining Mr. Wilkins on the South, has con- 29

sented that the pier petitioned for by Mr. Wilkins shall be erected 29

in such manner, as not to impede the navigation of the pier shall be 29

also declared to be the property of the same, and consequently that 29

the Basin to be formed by these Two Piers, will be of sufficient extent, 29

being about 50 feet, to accommodate other vessels in case the Steam 29

Boat should cease to use it.

"The undersigned further report that they are informed, that 29

by the present practice of the Harbour Master, any Wharf or pier 29

being unoccupied, is liable to be filled by vessels desirous of mooring 29

therein in which case it would be defeating the object of the pro- 29

prietors of the Steam boat, who wish an exclusive right to use the 29

waters between the two aforesaid piers. How far the Board are 29

authorized to grant such privilege, is for themselves to judge; 29

But the undersigned are of opinion that if any arrangement 29

can be made with the Harbour Master to prevent an encroachment 29

of the privilege in this particular case, and the Board should 29

permit Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Bardin to carry out the pier, that it 29

will tend much to the advantage of the Corporation, inasmuch as 29

it will increase the trade near their ferry at Cortland Street, and 29

render a facility of communication from thence to the seat of the 29

government of this State, never before equalled; and thereby also 29

perform a useful service to the commerce of this City.

"The Comptroller and Street Commissioner are therefore of 29

opinion that the Board ought to grant the petition of Mr. Wilkins, 29

upon the condition however that the said pier be carried out 30

feet wide and upon the line as aforesaid, and upon the further 29

condition that Mr. Wilkins forthwith enter into a written agreement 29

with the Street Commissioners and Comptroller for the completion 29

of the previous pier within one Year, as heretofore directed by the 29

Board and which he confesses his willingness to do." The report 29

is confirmed.—Ibid: V: 496-98. The original MS. report is in re- 29

corded No. 36, city clerk's records.

It is resolved by the common council to open Hudson St. from 29

the grounds of John Jacob Astor to Christopher St.—M. C. C. 29

(1784-1811), V: 489, 490. The resolution was repassed on May 29.—Ibid., V: 564.

The legislature passes an act to organize the militia of this 29

state.—Laws of N. Y. (1809), chap. 163.

The state comptroller is appointed to lease the government 29

house for a term not exceeding five years.—Laws of N. Y. (1809), 29

chap. 164 (§ 43).

The city is given letters patent, signed by Gov. Tompkins on 29

Dec. 26, 1809, from the commissioners of the land office of the 29

state, conveying to it the lands covered by water along the easterly 29

shore of the Hudson River within the city, from low-water mark 29

and running 400 ft. into the river from Bowaters Killette or river 29

to the distance of four miles to the north; also the same along 29

the westerly side of East River from the north side of Corlears Hook, 29

to a distance of two miles northward.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), V: 29

491-92.

"The commissioners of the almshouse and bridewell report 29

to the common council that, between Jan. 6 and March 31, they issued 29

76,019 rations and 1,799 lbs. of wood to "the Old Stone poor," 29

expending for these, for the relief of the sick, and for assistants, 29

the sum of $1,273.50. They add: "In submitting this Report, 29

the Commissioners cannot omit the opportunity it affords of calling 29

attention of the Board and their Fellow Citizens to an imposing 29

scene, which, it is believed, will fill the hearts of all with a sentiment 29

of common concern, and which, if not regarded with due respect, 29

will forever remain a reproach to the community."

"The Common Council resolves “that a Public pound be erected 29

in the Town of Harlem,” and appoints George C. Duryee as keeper. 29

—M. C. C. (1784-1811), V: 496.

It is ordered in common council that the street now called 29

Lombard St. be called Lombardy St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), 29

V: 494. This later became Monroe St.—L. M. R. K., III: 1904.

The common council orders that Little Water St. be named 29

"Anthony St., and regarded as a continuation of said Anthony 29

St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), V: 494. Later, its name was restored to 29

it, but it was subsequently called Mission Place. See My 16, 29

1855; 1867.

Stephen Judlam and Caspar Krafft are appointed city surveyors.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), V: 507.

Thomas Hodgkinson's patronage outgrows his Shakespeare 50

Tavern, at No. 17 Fair (Fulton) St. (see Ap 5, 1806), and he moves 50

into the larger house at the southwest corner of Fair (Fulton) 50

and Nassau Sts., nearly opposite his old establishment.—Pub. 50

Adv, Ap 6, 1809. Thereafter, the Shakespeare Tavern at this new 50

address was a centre of club and social life for many years, and the 50

scene of many notable events.—See N 24, 1799, L. M. R. K., III: 980; Bayes' Old Taverns of N. Y., 50

428-31; and see, further, Ag 25, 1824, and 1836.

Up to this time, three of the four Presbyterian churches,— 50

the Old First Church on Wall St., the Brick Church on Beekman 50

St., and the Rutgers St. Church, were a collegiate charge, united 50

under one board of trustees and one bench of elders. Each minister 50

was equally connected with all the congregations. The formation 50

of the Cedar St. Church, in 1808 (q. v., N 6), as an independent 50

pastoral charge led to the separation of the three united ones at 50

this time.—Miller, Memoir of Rev. John Rodgers, 272-73. On May 50

2, the trustees ordered that deeds be made out to the separate 50

churches.
The ordered, boards the (1784-1831), shall the declaration of intercourse to the west. The committee presented its report to the common council that ‘he has caused the soundings in Hudson river to be taken opposite Marketfield Street, to determine upon the distance the West line of West Street, called the permanent line, ought to be extended into the river.’ The board passes a resolution providing that it shall run a straight line from a point 70 ft. west of the north-west corner of the brick house of Jacob Wilkins, at the south-west corner of Cortlandt and West Sts., to a point 250 ft. westerly from the south-west corner of the brick store of John Keasney, at the corner of Marketfield and Washington Sts. It is ordered that West St. be surveyed and marked out accordingly; as a greater extension into the river would interfere with the range of the guns of the intended Crown Battery opposite the flagstaff. A bill of the shore, prepared by Mr. Mangin, accompanies the street commissioner’s report on this subject. —M. C. C. (1784-1831) V: 510-11.

The street commissioner proposes a plan of regulating the streets around Hudson Square, including Hudson, Laight, Beach, and Varick Sts., and this is approved by the common council—From the original MS. in metal file No. 36, city clerk’s record-room (1784-1831), V: 511-12.

“A Well Wisher to the Community at large” having written to Mayor Clinton, “representing No. 5 Murray Street, a place of public entertainment, as most infamous conducted and tending, by means of its abandoned allurements, to seduce and ruin the Youth of this city,” the common council orders that the communication be referred to the grand jury.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 515-6.

William Bridges is re-appointed a city surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 596, 513. See Mr 7, 1808.

The blocks and bridges for the ferry stairs at Vesey St. have been completed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 512.

A memorial from sundry inhabitants stating that a number of Houses are kept for the purpose of receiving Rope Iron & other articles thereby encouraging children, apprentices, and others to bring stolen property, highly injurious to the Morals of the community, is presented to the common council and ordered “to lie for further consideration.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 515-16.

The common council passes an ordinance that Bowery Lane be paved from Grand to North St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 479, 517.

As the British minister has signified that the orders in council will be withdrawn as respects the United States on June 10, Pres. Madison by proclamation announces the cessation after that day of the non-intercourse act with Great Britain and her dependencies (see Mr i)—N. Y. Com. Ado., Ap 22, 1809. See Ap 22 and 24.

This is “a day of rejoicing with the friends of peace and free trade with England throughout our city.” The colors in the harbour are displayed, bells are rung, and salutes are fired by the forts, the frigate “Constitution,” the British packets, etc. “Mutual felicitation were exchanged among our patriotic citizens, and the joys of the heart lighted up a smile on every countenance.” At noon the Federal Republicans met at “the Circus, in Anthony Street,” and adopted resolutions congratulating their fellow citizens on the defeat of the “ ruinous policy of the administration” and ascribing it to the “distinguished exertions of the minority in Congress and to the manly and independent conduct of the people of the Northern and Eastern States.” In the evening the city was illuminated.—N. Y. Com. Ado., Ap 24, 1809; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ado., Ap 24 and 25, 1809; N. Y. Spectator, Ap 24, 1809; Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.) in N. Y. H. S.; broadside, Emmit Coll., item No. 11336; Columbia Genl. (Boston), Ap 29, 1809.

The common council directs the committee for proposals for lighting the public lamps for one year. The contractor is to keep the lamps clean and in good repair and to see that they are “regularly lighted every night at or before sunset and ... kept clearly burning till sunrise next morning excepting the nights of the full moon, and three night next & immediately preceding from the 15th of November to the 1st April with the addition of one night after the full moon from the first of April to the first of November.” The “Signal Lamps,” also, are to be lighted “every night from Sunset to daylight,” and the contractor is to furnish the lamp oil for the almshouse, bridewell, jail, public watch houses, and the lamps at Brooklyn Ferry. The board also orders that the superintendent of repairs “have without delay all the Public Lamps numbered in progressive order, each ward to be kept distinct,” and that the captains of the watch report any which are not kept burning during the night.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 522-25. On May 8, the contract for the lamp lighting was granted to Isaac Auld, who agreed to do it for $5.20 per lamp.—Ibid., V: 540.

Dr. Nicholas Romaine, president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, presents the common council “that Doctor Mingo may be present if the present Lecturer might be permitted to read his Lectures in some room in the City Hall until the House of the said College could be prepared for that purpose,” and the request is granted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 522.

The common council directs that a road, “sufficient for the passage of carriages of burthen,” be opened through the ground between Hamilton Place and Manhattan Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 525-26.

The open space or gore formed by the intersection of George (Market), Cheapside (Hamilton), and Lombard Sts., is reserved forever for a park for the use of the public.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 526-27. See also Ibid., V: 691-692, 592. This became Lombardy Park or New Park.—M. R. K., III: 970. The board’s action was the result of a petition from residents of the neighborhood, “remonstrating against the erection of a Brew House, at the intersection of George & Lombard Streets,” and “praying the interference of the Board to prevent the evil apprehended, by purchasing the said ground for Public use.” Preparations were already under way, by authority of Col. Henry Rutgers, to erect the brewery “in the triangular space formed by the intersection of George, Cheapside, and Lombard Streets.”—M. C. C. (supra).

Following a report of the street commissioner, the common council appoints a committee “to make such regulations as they shall judge proper for the ornament of the [Hudson] square and the convenience of the public.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 528-29.

The street commissioner presents to the common council a draft of a resolution of the renewal of intercourse with Great Britain (see Ap 19) having been received at New York, the general committee of Federal Republicans holds a meeting and recommends “to all Ship owners and masters of vessels to display their colours on Monday next [April 24, 9 o’clock in honor of the late signal Triumph of Federal Policy. . . .”

“All persons having charge of the bells in the different churches, are requested to cause them to be rung from 12 to 1 o’clock in the same day.

“And it is ordered, that a committee wait upon the Commandant of Artillery, and request that he will cause a federal salute to be fired at sun-rise, noon, and sunset, on the same glorious occasion.”—N. Y. Com. Ado., Ap 22 and 24, 1809.

This is “a day of rejoicing with the friends of peace and free trade with England throughout our city,” The colours in the harbour are displayed, bells are rung, and salutes are fired by the forts, the frigate “Constitution,” the British packets, etc. “Mutual felicitation were exchanged among our patriotic citizens, and the joys of the heart lighted up a smile on every countenance. At noon the Federal Republicans met at “the Circus, in Anthony Street,” and adopted resolutions congratulating their fellow citizens on the defeat of the “ ruinous policy of the administration” and ascribing it to the “distinguished exertions of the minority in Congress and to the manly and independent conduct of the people of the Northern and Eastern States.” In the evening the city was illuminated.—N. Y. Com. Ado., Ap 24, 1809; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ado., Ap 24 and 25, 1809; N. Y. Spectator, Ap 24, 1809; Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.) in N. Y. H. S.; broadside, Emmit Coll., item No. 11336; Columbia Genl. (Boston), Ap 29, 1809.
The common council agrees that a "Company of Hook & Ladder men," consisting of 10 men, one large and one small ladder, and one large and one small hook, be established in Greenwich Village. -M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 560. The members of the council were present on May 15.—Ibid., V: 547.

The common council directs the street commissioner to have Cross St. opened between Water St. and Magazine St. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 540.

"A Citizen" writes to one of the papers: "The Manhattan Water Works, which was originally intended as one of the greatest advantages of the city, has now become one of its greatest vexations. It is a general complaint, at the lower part of the town at least, that they can get no water, and indeed not without cause, for, as for myself, I have applied almost daily for four months past, without being rewarded with a single drop. The company's clerk, however, is punctual in calling for their fees, at the moment they are due. . . . but I am not very well satisfied at paying $10 a year for a thing of no value . . . and if a remedy is not soon found, I shall have my pipe cut off . . . and he obliged once more to rely upon our pumps, and I am confident my neighbors will all follow my example." In printing this letter, the editor of the paper says: "We publish the following communication on this subject, and add our own protest against the evil of which the writer here complains. The complaint is indeed universal. We know of no family which is regularly supplied with Manhattan water . . . the Manhattan Company are a gross imposition, a flagrant fraud, upon the inhabitants of New York. . . . Were it not for the fraudulent trick of the intriguing Burr, the City would have erected works which would have afforded a constant and sufficient supply of water to the inhabitants. But, by the most dishonorable management, the monopoly of this indispensable article was thrown into the hands of a private company: and our citizens are compelled to pay exorbitantly, and are still left to suffer for the want of 'pure and wholesome water.' Let the company fulfill their contract in supplying us with such water, or let them relinquish the Charter of their institution, which, by this neglect, they have long since justly forfeited." —N. Y. Com. Adm., My 9, 1809. See My 9.

A fire, commencing in a cluster of wooden buildings in Chatham St., between Tryon Row and Duane St., destroys between 20 and 30 wooden buildings, nearly the entire block.—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 9, 1809.

Trinity vests itself into Consideration the Petition relative to a Church upon Hamilton Square" and resolves to "grant [aid] for that Purpose." (St. James Church.) —Trin. Min. (M.S.), My 9, 1809. See Je 5.

The common council grants the Brick Church permission to extend vaults under the sidewalks around the church.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 532, 544. See Je 16.

The superintendent of the almshouse reports that there are 82 superannuates, including 35 "infirmities in Maniac Asylum New York Hospital," and 190 "Children at Nurse out of the House," making a total of 1,117.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 548.

The common council resolves that the street commissioner "proceeds a survey of that part of the Village of Greenwich which is not already procured and fix on the necessary elevations that the same may be regulated and also that be Report a profile of Hammond Street for the regulation thereof." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 549.

The common council resolves that "the Basin erected at the end of Coenties Slip be hereafter known and distinguished by the name of the Old Albaty Basin."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 549.

The expenses in 1809 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $409.00.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 477, 571, 559.

The common council orders the "immediate removal of a Watch Box from the Corner of Pearl & Pine Streets as it was much complained of by the neighborhood," and also directs the superintendent of repairs to remove "all the Watch Boxes to their usual place of Deposits for the Summer season as soon as convenient."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 552.

The common council passes an ordinance for paving Broadway from Marketfield to Beaver St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 553.

On June 5, the street commissioner represented that the contemplated improvement in Broadway opposite the government house could not be effected under this ordinance, as one of the assessor was an interested party; he therefore presented a substitue.—Ibid., V: 571.

The common council agrees to lay the walk in Broadway with flagstones. On June 5, it was ordered that the curbstone of Broadway be laid, and the sidewalk be filled with gravel from the point where the pavement is already laid northward to Art St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 553, 566, 757-76.

The common council authorises the superintendent of repairs to "purchase a Horse for his use when attending to the duties of his office."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 555.

John Fellows, superintendent of the Manhattan water works, announces that "A partial temporary embargo having involuntarily been laid upon the Manhattan water, I am happy in stating to the public that the causes are discovered, and partly removed. . . . Many of the lateral pipes leading to the houses, and perhaps some of the main conduits, were closed by the inclemency of last winter; at the return of mild weather it was expected the frequent opening of fire plugs would have removed all obstructions. But it is found expedient to take up some of the conduits which will be done as soon as possible. A considerable stoppage has already been removed. . . . An improvement will also be made which will convey an unusual quantity of water into the south east part of the city, where the complaints chiefly exist. . . . The repairs of lateral pipes has for some time past been intrusted to one person. . . .; but sickness and other causes have occasioned neglect in this branch. Four plumbers are now engaged in this business and will in a few days answer all demands already made . . . ." —N. Y. Com. Adm., My 22, 1809. See My 31.

Sundry debtors "confined on the Limits in this City" petition the common council that said limits may be extended "to include the said market, the Brick Church, the Pier at the bottom of Murray Street." The petition is referred to a committee. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 557. It was granted on June 12—Ibid., V: 576-77.

The common council orders that a pier be run out on the east side of Old Slip 250 feet into the river, that two piers be sunk at Pearl Slip, "one on the South or West side, the other on the East side with the bulk head on the East side" to extend 250 feet into the river, "and that two piers be also built between Fly Market and Burling Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 577-78. See also ibid., V: 567, 579, 580, 582-85, 618.

The common council gives to the First Presbyterian Church "the Engine House now standing on their burial ground." The board also permits the church "to extend their line of Vaults under the street in Wall Street from their present Easterly line to the Lot of Charles Gardner." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 578.

The common council approves an agreement with Jacob Williams "for a Pier at Courtlandt Street." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 580.

The common council agrees that Sugar Loaf (Franklin) St. be extended to Provoit St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 560-61.

John Fellows, superintendent of the Manhattan water works, announces: "The pump beam of the Water Works, unfortunately broke yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as possible; but several days are unavoidably requisite for that purpose."—N. Y. Com. Adm., My 31, 1809. See Je 16.

The committee appointed on March 6 (p. n.) to decide upon the ground for an Episcopal church and academy at Hamilton Square reports that all parties concerned have agreed "that a plot of one hundred feet on Hoffman Street by one hundred and twenty five feet along Hamilton avenue should be set off for the church with the exception of a five foot alley round the intended academy as portrayed upon the annexed plan and that the residue of the ground should be used for the said academy." The members of the committee also report that they went with the street commissioner and Charles Loss, city surveyor, and "staked out the ground for the Church at the Corner of Hoffman Street & Hamilton Avenue." The common council approves the report.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 677. The original report, and accompanying map, are preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room.

John's house was erected on this property, which was on the site of the present w. c. corner of Lexington Ave. and 66th St. —L. M. R. K., III: 933. See 1870.

The common council passes an ordinance providing for the employment of the convicts of the city prison at work on the public highways and authorising the committee of roads to
The Phoenix, the first steamboat to ply upon the ocean, left New York on this date, and arrived at Philadelphia on June 17. An oil painting of this steamboat is in "Stevens Castle" at Hoboken, N. J.—Bullock, in *Jour. of Amer. Hist.* (1907), Vol. XX, No. 2, second quarter, 1907. The "Stevens Castle" was built by John Cox Stevens of Hoboken in 1806, and was "intended to ply as a passenger boat between New Brunswick and New York. But the monopoly held by Fulton and Livingston prevented the vessel entering the waters subject to the jurisdiction of New York State, and Stevens, sending her by sea to the Delaware, ran her between Philadelphia and Trenton."—McMaster, *Hist. of People of U. S.* III, 401, citing U. S. Gen., JI 6, 1809.

Thomas Paine died in New York City.—*Pub. Adv.,* Je 9, 1809. He was buried at New Rochelle on June 9.—*Republican Watch-Tower,* Je 13, 1809. See also *Cem. Adv.*, Je 20, 1809. In 1806, John Randel, Jr., at the request of David T. Valentine, prepared a series of three maps, showing the situation of Paine's residence,—namely, that in which he boarded until May, 1809, on the east side of Herring (later called Bleeker) St., between Burrows (Grove) and Raisin (Barrow) Sts., and that in which he died, on the north side of Burrows (No. 59 Grove) St., mid-way between Herring (Bleecker) and 4th St. The third map shows the alterations in streets which caused the removal of the house in which he died. Accompanying the maps is a letter to Valentine explaining the reason of Mr. and Mrs. Paine. See reproductions of these in *Mon. Cem. Cen.* (1806), 841-46.

"A Friend to order and improvement" addresses an open letter to the city corporation complaining about the "abused abuses which are committed by throwing dirt, stones and all kinds of rubbish into the streets." He says in part: "Masons and Carpenters act as though they were proprietors of the streets; they are not content to put their time, mortar, stone, bricks and scailing, in the smallest possible space, but they occupy the whole width of this street [Greenwich] except barely sufficient for one carriage to pass. . . . Livery stable keepers, Coach makers stock, and carmen's carts are so numerous in many streets that it is at times impossible to pass. . . . I have been informed that the dirt of this city is sold for 6000 dollars a year; . . . There is a barbarous argument frequently urged that hogs are good scavengers and should be suffered to range the streets. What would we say of a dirty housekeeper who kept a hog in the kitchen to eat up the filth? . . . The streets are public property; no individual should be permitted to exhibit any of his goods or wares projecting more than one foot from the front of his house. Everyone should keep a dirt box or barrel, to be emptied in the streets; the streets, not the streets. . . . All hogs found in the streets should be driven to the poor house."—*Republican Watch-Tower,* Je 13, 1809.


The old powder house, which is to be appropriated as a dwelling for convicts sentenced to hard labor, has a copy of a map made by Charles Lous of the property of Edward Livingst, dated 1805, by red lines and numbers, and that said map be filed and dated this day. It is also resolved that Mulberry St. be opened in the aforesaid direction to Great Jones St. without delay, and that the street commissioner apply to the several proprietors for a deed of cession.—*Cem. Adv.*, Je 5, 1807, V: 531.

The corner-stone of the first St. Patrick's Cathedral (the first Catholic church in the U. S. dedicated to Ireland's patron saint) is laid on Mott St. between Broadway and the Bowery Rd.—*Cem. Adv.*, Je 9, 1809. The building was finished and dedicated May 4, 1815, the architect being Joseph F. Margan.—*Proc. Post,* My 8, 1815. Shortly thereafter the original building, 120 ft. long and 85 ft. wide, was extended 36 ft. more in length, so that it reached from Mott to Mulberry St.—Greenleaf, 332-36; *Cedars, Records,* III: 1452. It burned on Oct. 6, 1866, being at the time the oldest Catholic church in the city. (The parish of St. Peter's was older [1785], but its second St. Peter's church—the present one—was not built until 1835.) St. Patrick's was rebuilt and was ready for dedication May 6, 1868.—*St. Patrick's Cathedral, 53, 62, 101. See also Shea, *Hist. of the Catholic Ch. in U. S.* (1886) L. M. R. K., III: 936; and descript. of PL 75, I: 467.

The common council grants the petition of Isaac Clason and others which asked "that Charlotte Slip might be completed, & for that purpose that work might be put in hand without impediments to contend with but the poplar roots, which insinuate themselves into the joints of the logs, and in some instances completely impede the course of the water. This difficulty will receive every possible attention."—*Pub. Adv.,* Je 16, 1809. See Je 30.

The common council agrees that Chambers St. be extended to Chatham St.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 593. See, however, O 30.

The common council directs the street commissioner to "take immediate measures for opening Greenwich Street from the present pavement to Christopher Street."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 596. See JI 24.

The common council resolves that "in future no permission be granted to build any vault for interment of the Dead under any of the Streets of this City."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 597. Such permission was last given on May 15 (q. v.).

The common council agrees that the intersection of Beach, Walker, and Chapel (West Broadway) Sts. be converted to a Park."—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 590. This became Beach Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 968, 996.

A letter from Thos. Pope (see F 13) "requesting the Board to visit a Model of a Bridge which he had constructed consisting of an arch only & which might be thrown over the wide rivers," is referred to the city inspector.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 590. See also 1811.

Bridge St. is ordered opened from Whitehall St. to State St.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), V: 592-93. See 1658, 1693; F 11, and My 2, 1808.

John Beele advertises that he "has opened a large and convenient house (situated in Greenwich, between Hammond and Bank streets) as a Tavern and Boarding House," which he calls the "Greenwich Hotel." The Greenwich stage runs from the city hall to this house five times a day.—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.,* Je 28, 1809.

Independence Day is celebrated by about 2500 members of the Washington Benevolent Society, who parade from the "College green" to the south-east corner of Reade St. and Broadway, where the president lays the corner-stone of Washington Hall, "under a salute of thirteen guns, and music from the bands." They then proceeded to the "North Church," and listened to the Declaration of Independence and an oration by Mr. Verplanck, after which they marched "to the Rope Walks, beyond Orchard street, where they sat down to a plentifully provided dinner."—*Columbian Centinel* (Briarcliff), JI 8, 1809. See also JI 7.

The architect of Washington Hall was John McComb.—See his original designs in the N. Y. H. S. It became the headquarters of the Federal Party, and later a hotel.—*Man. Cem. Cen.* (1865), 638-71. It was finished in 1812, (q. v., D 28). See also L. M. R. K.,
The common council accepts an invitation from the president and professors of Columbia to "join the procession from the College Green to the North Dutch Church & to attend the Annual Commencement to be held on Wednesday the 2d of August next."

It is ordered that a chain be strung across the streets adjacent to the North Church during the commencement exercises to prevent the passage of carts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 642.

A petition is received "from persons residing on, and near Manhattan Island, stating the unhealthiness of the Marsh, & praying that said Marsh & Lots adjoining North Street might be filled up." It is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Tenth Ward, and the street commissioner.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 622. Regarding the "Manhattan Island" here referred to, see L. M. R. K., III: 966. Thos. F. De Vor, writing as late as 1862, said he remembered this piece of land, or knoll, between Houston and 3d Sts. Lewis St. ran about through the centre of it.—Market Book, 524. See also Pupin's Plan of 1817.

The common council appoints a committee "to devise a mode of impounding Cart that trespass on the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 645.

As the board of health has represented that "a pestilential or infectious disease doth prevail in the village of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings," Mayor Clinton by proclamation prohibits all intercourse between New York and Brooklyn, and orders that no person who, within 48 hours, shall enter this city.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 4, 1809. A copy of this proclamation was sold with the library of the late Geo. H. Moore, by Bangs & Co., N. Y., May 10, 1893.

Publication of The Observer (see p 17) is suspended with the issue of this date. More than a year later the paper was revived under the same title, but of a different size.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1817), 472; Early Newspapers, II: 426.

Thomas Brown, chief engineer, on behalf of the engineers and firemen, publicly thanks John F. Randolph, "proprietor of the old Tea Water pump (revived) for the ready and prompt assistance he has afforded them in the several late fires in Chatham-street." Brown says that "but for the aid furnished from his pump, the progress of the flames must have been more considerable."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 3, 1809.

A number of citizens meet at the North Dutch Church and organize the "Anti-Dwelling Association of New York." They promise not to vote for anyone who has ever sent, accepted, or carried a challenge to fight a duel, and adopt an address to the "Electors of the State of New York" setting forth the objects of their organization and urging others to join.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 15, 1809.

Pres. Madison recalls his proclamation of April 19 (q.v.) because Great Britain has refused to ratify the agreement made by the British minister that the orders in council would be withdrawn on June 10.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 12, 1809; Annals of N. Am., 507.

The trustees of the Free School Society petition the common council for some assistance "towards completing the School House now erecting." This is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 626. For the committee's report, see Ag 25.

A law is passed by the common council to erect a pound in the almshouse yard.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 628.

As the sum of $6,179 has been granted for taking property for opening Collect St., the common council orders that the amount be assessed upon those benefited.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 630-40.

The common council designates the almshouse "as an Asylum for lost children, where it is requested they may be immediately sent, that parents & guardians may know where to apply for information."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 641.

James Fairlie (see Jl 24) and John Rutherford (see My 24) resign as commissioners for laying out Canal St., and William H. Ireland and Daniel J. Ebbets are appointed instead.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), V: 640.

A map of part of the Bowery Road, pointing out precisely the 15 places for the true lines of said road according to a former survey made in 1793, bears this date.—See the original (map No. 146), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

John Pintard, secretary of the N. Y. Hist. Soc, invites the common council to be present at the "Second Centenary Anniversary of the discovery of this part of America by Henry Hudson,"
and requests the use of the front court-room for the meeting of the society on this occasion. The invitation is accepted, and the request granted. The date of the event is given as Sept. 4, 1809 [q.v.]. Rev. Samuel Miller is expected to deliver an oration.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 644.

The common council directs the street commissioner "to have the Street in front of the Albany Basin commonly called Swartwout's Basin immediately paved according to the original design." —M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 647. The paving was finished by Nov. 27.—Ibid., V: 761.

The common council resolves "that the Watch Committee be directed to place a Watchman at the door of the House in which the Governor resides when in this City."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 647.

There are 120 children in the African Free School.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 649.

An ordinance is passed in common council to regulate Fourth St. from Division to Pump Canal St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 651. Fourth St. here mentioned is the present Allen St. See 1817 L. M. R. K., III: 1000; Pl. 175, Vol. III.

The committee on the petition of the Free School Society (see Ag 14) makes the following report: "That a considerable sum of money has been expended by the memorialists in repairing & fitting up the Old Arsenal [see Ag 1808] for the reception & accommodation of the school; that in the appropriation of their funds to this object, every attention appears to have been paid to economy & a faithful application of their means, consistent with due regard to beauty of architecture and convenient distribution of apartments: that their resources are now exhausted and the building unfinished; that they are reduced to the necessity of paying rent to the Government, that in a short time they are likely to be unable to sustain their present employment and expenses: that the sum of $1100 would enable them to complete the building and the rent of the lower part of the House added to the annual allowance of the Legislature will defray all future expenses of the school.

"Under these circumstances, the Committee impressed with a high sense of the usefulness of the free school institution, & fearing that the same results from the appointment of a poor & unprotected to extend its patronage so far as to enable the Memorialists to complete their building, recommend that they be authorized to borrow the sum of $1100, for the purpose of completing the School House, & that this Board will guarantee the payment of said sum, within Seven Years, with legal interest annually." The report is confirmed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 649-50. The new school was opened on D 11 (q.v.).

The common council passes ordinances "for laying Walks & Curb Stone on Water Street on the north side of Cherry Street from Montgomery Street to Cleraun Hook & for laying Walks & Curb on the north side of Cherry Street from Rutgers to Gouverneurs Street," also for carrying out a pier on the east side of Beekman Slip.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 652.

The council resolves "that no person be allowed to keep a Lime House in any of the Public Streets of this City longer than three months—and that no lime house be permitted to remain in any Street between the first day of November and the first day of April in any year under the penalty of Twenty five Dollars for every twenty four hours it shall so remain."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 654.

The first railroad tracks ever laid down in America were placed at this time in a large yard in Philadelphia by Thos. Leiper, the projector, and satisfactory experiments were made.—Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Philadelphia, I: 544. Cf. an article entitled "Finding our oldest railroad," in N. Y. Times, F 22, 1925.

The bi-centenary of "the discovery of this part of America by Captain Henry Hudson" is celebrated by the New York Historical Society (see Ag 21). Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller delivers a commemorative address to the society, the governor, mayor, city corporation, etc., at the city hall: At 4 o'clock a dinner is given at the City Hotel.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 6, 1809; Kelby, Hist. of the N. Y. H. S., 18. Dr. Miller's address is printed in N. Y. H. S. Collections (1809), 17-40.

The common council orders that the owners of water lots on the East River between Peck Slip and the pier belonging to Peter Schenckeroen and Ebenezer Stevens shall sink a "good & substantial" bulkhead on the south line of South St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 656-57.

The common council appoints a committee "to procure from Augustus Van Cortlandt Esq.' a Cession of his right to the ground between Broadway & the Collect where the old water work was formerly stood."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 657.

The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas Andrew I. McLaughlin has been at considerable expense in making [in July] a Pavilion at the Flag Staff on the Battery for the accommodation of the Public Resolved therefore that the said Andrew I. McLaughlin shall be permitted to use & occupy the same for the term of three years free of expense unless the same shall be previously required by the United States for the purposes of Fortifications." On the same day, the superintendent of repairs reports that the flagstaff is "in a decayed state & dangerous to the inhabitants," and the corporation orders him to take measures "for repairing the same, or for erecting a new one as he shall judge most advisable."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 623, 674, 656; description of Pl. 59, I: 435. See S 11.

Lieut. (later Commodore) Thomas MacDonough leaves the frigate "Essex" in New York harbour, detached by the government for other service.—R. Macdonough, Life of Commodore Thomas Macdonough, 91-92.

The Academy of Arts invites the Historical Society to occupy a room in the government house. The invitation was promptly accepted, and on Sept. 15 the first meeting there was held. The north-west room in the second story of the building was appropriated to the use of the society, and the books, which had previously been kept in the city library, were removed to the same place.—Kelby, The N. Y. Hist. Soc., 1804-1804, 22.

The superintendent of repairs informs the board that he understands "that the Ground at present occupied by the Flag Staff at the Battery would probably be used by the United States on the completion of the works now erecting near that place." This representation is referred to a committee "with authority for them to select a site whereon to erect a Flag Staff on the Battery."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 661. The federal government was at this time erecting Castle Clinton, and the "flagstaff" was directly in line with the causeway.—Descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 435. See S 18.

The common council directs the Council as Guardsman, as Guardsman, to the common council, releasing to the city the land "situate lying & being in the sixth Ward of the said City of New York being bounded & described as follows viz On the West by Broadway on the North by Ground belonging to John Jay Esq" on the East by ground formerly belonging to the Widow Barclay and Southernly by ground formerly belonging to me the said Augustus Van Courtlandt containing one acre and three quarters." The board ordered that they be "acknowledged & recorded."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 663-64.

The common council receives a petition from the trustees of the African Free School, "requesting that as the School House now occupied by the New York Free School will soon be vacant that it might be applied to the use of the School." The petition is referred to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 661. On Oct. the trustees of the "Economical School" also petitioned for the use of the school-house—Ibid., V: 679. For the board's answer, see ibid., V: 697. See, further, N 27.

The common council directs the street commissioner to prepare an ordinance for regulating Hudson Square and laying the curb stone "around the fence."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 662-63.

The common council orders that Washington St. be opened from Provost to North Moore St. and from Provost to Jay St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), V: 664.

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. publishes an "Address" to the public in the form of a handbook, soliciting donations of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other records to form the basis of the society's collections. A descriptive list of such historical materials is included in the statement. This circular, signed by John Pinard, recording secretary, is reproduced in Jan. Grant Wilson's address on John Pinard, delivered before the society Dec. 3, 1901, and reprinted in 1903. It contains the following inscription: "The cause of truth is interesting to all men, and those who possess the means, however small, of preventing error, or of elucidating obscure facts, will confer a benefit on mankind by communicating them to the world." The society was organised on Nov. 20, 1804 (q.v.).
John Pintard informs the common council that, agreeably to their order (see Oct. 10, 1808), he has indexed volumes 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the council minutes. A committee is appointed to determine his compensation.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 667. See N 30.

The referred the Committee petition the the floor of the House of Repairs & also suggesting the propriety of prohibiting the passing of carriages by churches on the Sabbath during the time of divine service" is referred to a committee. A letter from Robert Fulton "on the subject of supplying the City with a sufficient quantity of pure Water & also on the enforcing of the laws for keeping the Streets clean & free from obstruction" is referred to the same committee—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 673. Oct. 2, it reported that that part of Pintard's communication respecting the cross-walks deserved the particular attention of the board and that a resolution ought to be passed accordingly, but that "the Corporation have no power to take any measures" regarding the other suggestion. The report was confirmed.—Ibid, V: 680.

On Dec. 4, the committee reported that "entertaining the highest respect for the talents & information of Mr. Fulton, they consider him entitled to the gratitude of the Public for the offer of his services without compensation in the improvement of our Police," and they suggested that "this Board ought not to neglect the opportunity of availing itself of services which may be so beneficial to the City." The report was ordered to lie for consideration.—Ibid, V: 765.

The board agrees to lend the Historical Society "such tables as shall not be immediately required by the Com: Council." It also directs the superintendent of repairs to make "an inventory of such furniture as is now in the [City] Hall & not in use & Report the same."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 674. See O 9.

A ferry is established from the fort of Walnut across the East River to Jackson St. on Long Island.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 675. See also L. M. R. K., III: 945.

The Medical Society of New York decides to address a circular letter to the county societies throughout the state urging them to unite in a petition to the legislature that Dr. Hosack's "Botanic Garden" be purchased "for the benefit of the Medical Schools of this City."—N. Y. Com. Adv., N 11, 1809. See J 15, 1810.

The common council adopts regulations for the sale of the Collect lots, the sale to begin on Nov. 1 (q. v.) at the city hall. The committee on the sale is directed to "select such of the Lots as are as reserved and which they shall judge suitable for the Economical and the African Schools" (see S 11).—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 689–90. On Nov. 20, Mary Jones was paid $13 for "printing 1,000 Handbills & 200 conditions of sale of Collect Lots."—Ibid., V: 753. See N 6.

Jacob P. Roome, superintendent of repairs, reports to the common council "That agreeably to the order . . . of Sept 25, 1809 [q. v.] he has examined the old furniture which was in the dark room of the City Hall and found eleven old circular mahogany tables, six of the best are removed to the Governor's house by John Pintard Esq for the use of the Historical Society until wanted by the Corporation. "The following is the furniture now in the Hall & not fit for use. "Five circular tables broken, twenty eight mahogany chairs broken, five pair of brass andirons broken two old Grates one Comping House Desk & frame three old franklin Stoves, thirty four Stone Cutters hammers, one lot of old iron. "The Superintendent recommends the above old articles to be disposed of in some way so as to clear the rooms of the inoccupancies." The board thereupon orders that the furniture be sold at public auction.—M. C. C. (1784–1811), V: 697.

The original report (MS.) is preserved in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room.

The committee on the petition of Andrew I. McLaughlin recommends to the common council "that the new Flag Staff be erected on the site proposed by the former Committee [see S 18]; that it be constructed in the same . . . manner as the former flagstaff except that the Columns be new & turned & somewhat higher than they were before. C. C. ordered that it be of Walnut such as was recommended as to the height of two steps So that if the Common Council should at a future period think it necessary to have it floored it may be done. "The committee also suggests that "so much of the old materials as can be used to advantage be applied to the construction of the new flag staff," and that the superintendent of
repaired to be directed "to proceed in this business without delay."

Oct. A plan of the "intended flag staff" accompanies the report. By a vote of 11 to 4 the report is approved.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 398. The new flagstaff was begun on Oct. 23 (p. 2).

The common council passes an ordinance for regulating the streets around Hudson Square.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 701-2.

The common council passes an ordinance to prevent the running at large of hogs, pigs, etc. without rings in their noses.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 694.

The common council passes an ordinance to prevent the subscribers to the Star Glasses, as every accommodation that they could wish, will be erected."—N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adm., O. 23, 1809. The new flagstaff appears on the Commissioners' Map of 1811 (Pl. 79, Vol. I). See also, of particular, Pl. 59, I, 435, and L. M. R. K., III: 962. This was the second flagstaff erected on the Battery; the first had been built about 1790 (q.v.). See also Halsey, Pictures of Early New York on Dark Blue Stafforshire Paper (pp. 139-50).

Conti's "New York Garden," on Broadway, next to the corner of Robinson Street, and directly opposite the Park, containing in length about 219 feet, and in front and rear 37\(\frac{1}{2}\) feet, is advertised for sale.—N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adm., O. 26, 1809; cf. Bayles, Old Taverns, 453. See Ap 18, 1810.

John Jay and Peter Jay Munro, on the one part, and the city of New York on the other part, sign an agreement "that the Alley already laid out through the Ground of Messrs. White Morris & others between Sugar Loaf [Franklin] Street and White Street parallel with Broadway and twenty five feet wide shall be continued through the land of the said Corporation and of the said John Jay & Peter Jay Munro to Canal Street, and further that no dwelling Houses shall ever be built fronting upon the said Alley, and that no new Street or Street in the said Alley be ever accepted by the said Corporation." The agreement was approved by the common council on Oct. 30.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 707. This is Cortlandt Alley.—See Pl. 175, Vol. III.

A committee of the common council reports that in investigating the accounts of Wm. Mooney, late superintendent of the almshouse, "an alarming increase has been discovered in the late expenses of the Alms House Establishment." The expenses for the year ending July 31, 1809, greatly exceeded those of any other year and were nearly double those of 1804, and the progressive increase in expenditure "in most cases greatly exceeds the ratio of the number of Paupers." Comparing the articles consumed in 1804 and 1809, the committee observes "with regret, that the greatest increase taken place in the consumption of those articles which are used as the gratifications of luxury or intemperance; whilst the use of some articles which might contribute to the comfort of the sick or feeble has been diminished or discontinued.

"The quantity of Rum consumed in the latter year is more than double that in the former, that of Gin is six times & of Brandy five times as much as in the former year." . . .

The committee also submits a "Statement of the number of Paupers & the expense of the Alms House from the Year 1803 to July 31st, 1809," and a "Comparative Statement of Articles consumed." The common council orders "that the said Report be entered at length on the Minutes and that it lay for further consideration.'—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 714-27. See also ibid., V. 722, 723.

A committee reports to the common council "That in opening Greenwich Street thro' the Nursery nothing farther has been done than cutting down the trees, & that unless the numerous small stumps are grubbed or ploughed out, and the rubbish removed it will be impossible for Carriages to pass in safety." The board thereupon orders that this work be done.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 711.

The street commissioner reports to the common council that A. L. Bleeker has consented to cede Bleeker St. from Broadway to the Bowery Road to the city, gratis, "reserving to himself the right of compensation for any other streets that the Corporation may direct to be run through his gound subject to the usual assessment." The matter is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 708. See N 6.

Because of the enormous expense involved, the common council resolves "that it is inexpedient to extend Chambers Street in Chatham Street" (see Je 19).—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 709-10.

The common council orders that Lispenard St. be extended to Broadway, agreeably to a map submitted by a committee.—M.C.G. 1784-1811, V. 712.

The common council passes an ordinance "for regulating that part of Bridge Street lately opened between Whitehall & State streets."—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 712.

The common council directs the street commissioner to take immediate measures for opening Crosby St. to Bleecker St. and "for causing the Waters to be conveyed or drained off from the Bowery road between North 5th & Romaine Street."—M. C. C. 1784-1811, V. 727.

An English merchant visiting New York writes in his diary: "At six we went to the theater, in the boxes, and saw the play of 'The Merchant of Venice' and 'The Children in the Wood.' The house is nearly the size of Haymarket, very neatly fitted up. There are three tiers of boxes, but only one gallery. It is observable that no female is ever seen in the pit here, for what reason I could not learn. The house was tolerable full. There are separate porters, men, women, and children. The coffee rooms, and other accommodations, are very neat and comfortable. The latter is carpeted and fitted with sofas and every requisite accommodation. The scenery is tolerable good, and pretty well managed; and as far as I can judge the acting is not to be found fault with. A Mr. Twacts and a Mrs. Mason are the leading characters here at present, and we had two or three songs from a Mra. Poe, which in my mind was middling. The performance was over about eleven o'clock." — "Extracts from the Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1803," in Munsey's Mag., XL: 203-4.

The so-called "Collect lots" are offered for sale. "Conditions of sale of the Lots of Ground belonging to the Corporation of the City of New York, fronting on Broadway, Elm, Collect, White, Sugar Loaf, Leonard and Anthony-Streets, in the Sixth Ward of the City. The public will be offered the said Lots at the Court House at the City of New York, on Wednesday the First of November 1809, at 12 o'clock," are printed as a circular or broadside, one of which is now preserved in metal file labelled "Filed Papers, 1804-1808," in city clerk's record-room. See also O 9 and N 6.


"The streets of New York are spacious, tolerably paved and lighted. The footpaths are chiefly paved with brick, though some are flagged. The principal streets—Broadway, Greenwich, etc.—are upward of a mile long. Indeed, the town is planned out near nine miles, and the buildings are increasing very fast. The houses which are chiefly of brick, are lofty and very neatly built, the one is ornamented with the bricks, which gives them a very lively appearance. There are also some very neat, and indeed handsome, houses belonging to the citizens a short distance out of town. There are very few public buildings that attract the attention of a traveller, with the exception of one now erected on apparently a large scale, of brick, but faced and with all the ornaments, pillars, etc., to be composed of white Marble. It is, I believe, intended for State offices [the present city hall]."

The old federal hall "is now appropriated for a court of justice. The Hall of Congress is now the Court of Chancery. . . . In Beckman Street is a small Episcopal chapel, at present remarkable for bearing as a vase the crown and sceptre, said to be the only remains of royalty in the State. [St. George's Chapel]."

"The custom of planting trees—in general, Lombardly poplars, on each side of the streets adds very much to their appearance, and is universally practised. Some few years since, the magistrates, during the continuance of a pestilential fever, ordered them to be cut down, but were but partially obeyed. It is now considered that they add to the health of the place by the waving of their branches creating an air during the extreme heat of the summer months."

"In the center of a small area [Bolwing Green], before the custom-house—formerly the government house . . .—still stands a stone pedestal on which there was once a statue of his
present majesty, cut in lead, which during the Revolutionary War was taken down and converted into bullets."—"Extracts from the Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1809," in "Munsey's Mag., XL: 204-5.

6 Dr. David Hosack presents a petition to the common council "stating that he intended to make an application to the Legislature at the next session soliciting them to purchase the Botanic Garden in order that the same may be connected with the Medical Schools of this City. That Previous to this application he was desirous of freeing the Ground from the Quit Rent which is now paid to the Corporation. That having been necessarily led to very great and unnecessary expense in the improvement of those Grounds and being for purposes of Public utility he hoped the Board would freely relinquish to him the Quit Rent, but if they supposed a pecuniary compensation from him was proper, he begged they would ascertain what that should be." The petition is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 732-33, 766.

The common council receives a petition from David French stating that he has made "great improvement in the construction and use of Steam Engines," for which improvement he has obtained a patent, that "the improvement may be applied to Boats for the purposes of ferrying across rivers and upon a Plan infinitely cheaper than any yet in use," that his machinery is "nearly ready for Exhibition and Experiment," and that when it is completed he will address the Board and request the Board to defer granting a lease for that ferry. At the same meeting a petition is also received from Elisha Morrill and Levi Kendall stating that they have obtained a patent for an invention which they believe "more powerful in its application to the working of any kind of machinery than any hitherto discovered," and that they understand a lease is to be given for the establishment of steamboats on the Paulus Hook Ferry, and believe their invention to be "Superior to all other discoveries." They ask the board to make an investigation. Both petitions are referred to the committee which is considering the application of Elias Boudinot and others on the same subject (see § 22).—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 731. See D 11.

The finance committee reports that, in accordance with resolutions of the board (see O 9 and N 1), 21 lots of ground "on Broad Way, White Street and Elm Street in the vicinity of the Collect" have been sold for $25,520.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 733-34. On Dec. 26, deeds for some of these Collect lots were ordered to be sealed and delivered.—Ib., V: 795.

The common council agrees to accept A. L. Bleeker's ecession of Bleeker St. (see O 30) and directs the street commissioner to treat with the owners of Lots C 53 and Mott Sts. to Bleeker St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 734-35.

The common council agrees to a report of a committee for establishing a watch in Greenwich Village without additional expense to the city, except for a foreman, a room, and fuel.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 735.

The common council authorizes the watch committee to "purchase the House at the corner of Beach Street & Chappa St. lately owned by William J Waldron to be applied to the purpose of a Watch House."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 739.

The common council accepts the offer of Samuel Burling to furnish as many poplar trees of a suitable size as may be necessary to line Broadway from Leonard to Art St. on both sides, provided the corporation will remove them at their own expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 735-39; Man. Com. Coun., (1805), 615.

The common council receives a conveyance from Peter Godet "for his Rights on the Easterly side of the Pier on the West side of the Exchange Slip," and orders that it be filed in the comptrol- ler's office.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 737.

The English merchant who is visiting New York (see N 1 and 2), takes a trip with a friend to the state prison. This is "about two miles out of town ... at Greenwich." He observes: "The punishment of death in this State, as each State is governed by its own laws, is never inflicted but in case of murder. "We were very much gratified with this place, as the greatest order, cleanliness, and regularity is observed throughout. Every prisoner, if a mechanic, is obliged to work a daily task allotted him and if he is found further inappropiate to himself. Those who have not been bred to any trade are permitted to make choice of one, or otherwise are set to pick oakum. There is at present a German count employed in this way for forgery. There are separate workshops for each craft, among which are blacksmiths and nail-makers, shoemakers, tailors, coopers, weavers, turners, spinning, toy-makers, etc. The building is of brick, and apparently well arranged to promote the health of its inhabitants, of whom there is at present about eight hundred. It is surrounded with a wall, on which, at proper distances, are placed sentinels. "There are very few females, whose employ is to wash and mend the linen. One of the keepers attends strangers through the different workshops, and is not permitted to take any fee. No one is allowed to converse with a prisoner without having first obtained the consent of the head keeper."—Extracts from the Diary of an English Merchant who visited America in 1809," in "Munsey's Mag., XL: 205.

"A Spectator" writes to one of the papers: "Having lately heard much conversation ... about certain bridges which they propose to build over Harlem River ... it may not be amiss to turn public attention a little that way, so that when the Legislature meet, there be no lack of information. ... One question, shall not, by me at least, be meddling with: viz. whether the rights of those who own the present bridge, extend by construction up and down the river, beyond the limits specified in the grant under which they hold. ... If they do it would be a cruel tyranny to deprive them of their property.—By the by, if they have the privilege of constructing a bridge there, it is to be wished that they would extend their right down to Hell-Gate, and cause a grievous nuisance to be removed, which in the form of a bridge, over which, very few do pass, and under which, scarce any one can pass. ... Before it was erected large ships of war could come up almost to Haerlem Church, and vessels of twenty feet draught, could come up and lie safely before that will. At present a common river sloop cannot get through the bridge, even if the draw were attended, which it is not. Indeed some say it cannot be raised. ... ". if the proprietors above mentioned, have no reasonable objection, that a bridge should be erected at the expense of this city, at Devoe's Point, the cost will, if properly done, be little. ... The reasons why a bridge at this place would be useful, are these:-first, the road to the Navy Yard is a much better road and better than the present road by King's Bridge ... ; secondly, the distance to this bridge not being more than 9 miles and a half, and the distance from thence to Williams's Bridge over the Brooks, not being more than 4 miles and a half, if a fair allowance be made for some few windings, ... the distance from this city to the last mentioned bridge, will not exceed ... 14 miles and a half. Lastly, the people of the town of Westchester must reach Devoe's Point, by a direct road from Lydig's Mills. ... a great cry will be raised against the present proposal, ... it is directly against the interests of several rich and great men, who live along the sound, and who will see with no small concern, a shorter and better communication opened with the eastern States that at present exists.—Further, it is not a shame that hay should be selling at from seven to ten shillings per hundred, when by opening a short and easy communication to the heart of West-Chester County it would, he reduced to five or six, thereby alleviating the expense of cartage, stable, carriage hire, and the like in the city, and putting cash into the pockets of many middling farmers in that County, who might then enter into competition with those who, under present circumstances, have a kind of monopoly."—N. Y. Com. Adm., N 7, 1809. See N 30.

"The Grand Panorama, exhibiting a view of the city of New York and the adjacent country is opened every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the evening." It is at the corner of Broadway and Leonard St.—N. Y. Com. Adm., N 8, 1809. For detailed description of the panorama, see Ap 21 and My 29, 1810.

A committee reports to the common council that they have examined, "with considerable satisfaction and pleasure," the index made by John Pintard to volumes 8, 9, 10, and 11 of the council minutes (see § 18), and that they "approve of the style and manner of his performance as admirably calculated to render a reference to the subject, they contain easy and perspicuous." A payment of $228, "being at the moderate rate of 3 Dollars p' day," is recommended. The committee also observes "that from the changeable character of the Board a want of knowledge
The inhabitants of the "upper end of Broad Way," in a petition to the common council, state that "by the late attempt to regulate that part of the City they were put to extreme inconvenience and peril and praying that they might be permitted to fill up the trenches dug for laying down and fixing for that the Board would take some measure to relieve them." Measures for relief are ordered.


The laying of curb-stones in the Bowery to the two-mile stone is finished. Gosman & McComb are paid $600 for the work.

M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 759, 762.

The street commissioner presents to the common council a deed from Richard Tuttill and wife "for the Streets running through his property near the State Prison, which is presented gratis but upon the condition that the old building he has now erected the Corner of which will be in Greenwich Street shall not be removed by any act of the Corporation for the ensuing five Years." The board agrees to accept the cession and directs the commissioner to survey the streets and place the necessary curb-stones. The road committee is also ordered "to consider of the propriety of opening Hudson Street through the Grounds of Richard Amos."

M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 760.


Another Spectator" replies as follows to the communication of Nov. 57 (p. 5): "The law, under authority of which the Harlem Bridge was built, passed March 1790. Indeed, it is in the words following, to wit 'that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons whatsoever, to erect or cause to be erected, any other bridge over or across the said Harlem River to Morrisanice.' The North boundary line of the Morrisanian patent, runs down to the Harlem river at Crab island, about three quarters of a mile north of Devoe Point, and therefore, according to the sound of East River. — Although the law authorizing this bridge to be built, passed 1790, the public did not reap any benefit from it, until 1796, when the right was assigned to John B. Coles [see Mr 24 and N 24, 1792], who built it in that year. The same law made it incumbent upon the towns of Westchester and Eastchester, to make a road from the bridge when erected, to Eastchester, and that it be of a width of eight miles, but this duty those towns totally omitted to perform; thus was the owner of the bridge, betrayed into the awkward situation, of having a toll bridge without a road to come to it . . . 'A Spectator,' the writer who has called forth these remarks, seems to think, that it would be of great importance to this city, that a Bridge should be erected by the Corporation at Devoe’s Point . . . — all the saving that can possibly arise to honest citizens and farmers upon this road, will be 1 cent per pound weight . . . and finally, that at this time the public convenience does not require any other bridge across Harlem river to the Southward of Crab Island, and that if their convenience should at any time require such, they ought not to be erected, until the right of the Harlem Bridge Company was purchased at a fair price." — N. Y. Com. Adv., N 30, 1809. See F 14, 1810.

A Spectator editorial, "A New-York Spectator," published in the "History" appears. It is advertised thus: "This day is published by Inskipp and Bradford, 128 Broadway, A History of New-York, In 2 vols. duodecimo, price 3 dollars; containing an account of its discovery and settlements, with its internal policy, manners, customs, wars, &c. while under the Dutch government, furnishing many curious and interesting particulars never before published, and which are verified from a mass of authentic and commodious public documents, the whole being interspersed with philosophical speculations and moral precepts."

"This work was found in the Chamber of Mr. Deidrich Knickerbocker, the old gentleman whose sudden and mysterious disappearance has been noticed. It is published in order to discharge certain debts he has left behind."


In 1843, Irving wrote, from Sunnyside, an "apology" for his history, explaining that he and his brother Peter had commenced it as a parody on Dr. Mitchell’s Picture of N. Y., but that after Peter went to Europe, he had altered it to a comic-history of the
Dutch period and had not felt he was committing "any grievous historical sin in helping out the few facts I could collect in this remote and forgotten region with figures of my own brain, or in giving chorographical attributions to the few names connected to the several Acts of Incorporation," he added: "... my presumptuous trespasses into this sacred, though neglected, region of history have met with deserved rebuke from men of soberer minds. It is too late, however, to recall the shaft thus rashly launched..."

"I will say this in further apology for my work: that if it has taken an unaccountable liberty with our early provincial history, it has at least turned attention to that history and provoked research. It is only since this work appeared that the forgotten archives of the province have been rummaged, and the facts and personas of the old time rescued from the dust of oblivion and elevated into whatever importance they may actually possess..."—Irving's Hist. N.Y., 27, (1849), 311-314. The original MS. of the "Apology" is in the MSS. Div. of the N. Y. Pub. Lib.

The common council accepts a deed from Wm. Gilbert and Betsey, his wife, for Cozine and Gilbert Sts. and orders it to be recorded and filed.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 765.

The common council directs that Peck Slip be filled up to the south line of Front St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 766.

The common council amends the act to offer a reward of $500 for information concerning the persons who, on Nov. 30, attempted to set fire to "the range of wooden buildings in front Street between Crane Wharf and Beekman Slip."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 766.

The common council appoints a committee "to enquire into and make a Statement of all the monies owing by this Board, and the interest due thereon, the person respectively to whom the same are owing, and also show the amount which will become due in consequence of Contracts already made. Also showing the interest due for the several debts due by the Board were contracted and the amount due on the first Monday of December in each year." The committee is also to "enquire into and State the amount due to the Board for the revenue of this Board for the year and the Amount of Public property disposed of and that the inquiry of the Committee relate back seven years from this day, and that they be authorized to examine the necessary papers and documents belonging to this Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 772-73. See also ibid., V: 786.

The annual report of the building committee, now published, shows that the new city hall has already cost $727,916. "Perhaps in two years from the present time, this elegant and stately Hall will be entirely completed."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D 9, 1809.

Free School No. 1, erected at Chatham St. and Tryon Row on the site of the old arsenal, is opened, and the children are removed to the new building, the first erected by the Free School Society. The resolution of the Common Council (see Jan. 1, 1807), the change in the name of the society (see Apr. 1, 1808), and the gift of land by Col. Henry Rutgers (see Apr. 12, 1807). Regarding the new building, he says: "The Corporation also presented the ground of this edifice, on which was an arsenal [see Aug. 8, 1808], to the Society, on condition of their educating the children of the Alms House gratuitously; and also the sum of fifteen hundred dollars to aid in the completion of the building" (see Aug. 28, 1809).—Cam. Adv., D 16, 1809; L. M. R. K., III: 940. In their fifth annual report in May, 1810, the trustees of the society described the new school as "a brick edifice, 120 feet in length by 40 in breadth."—Ibid., My 9, 1810.

John Stevens informs the common council that "he has been for a considerable time engaged in endeavors to apply the force of Steam to Navigation and claims to be the first in this country whose attempts have reached that desirable end." As he is also "the proprietary of the right of Ferrying from Hoboken to New York," he remonstrates against the petitions of the persons who have applied for the exclusive right of steam ferryage to the Jersey shore and asks the board to consider "his rights and claims to that privilege." This and all other memorials on the subject are referred to Aldermen Bingham, Meier, and Carpenter.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 776. See also N. Y. Times, F 22, 1825. See, further, My 17, 1810.

The street commissioner is directed "to deposit in the office of his Department all Maps, Charts, Books, Plans, Diagrams, Profiles, Contracts, Accounts, papers and vouchers atturining to Streets Roads Wharves Piers & Slip or in any way relating to this City and County and file an account thereof with the Clerk of this Board," and to present at the next meeting "a full and accurate statement of the Concerns of his Office specifying particularly the Ordinances passed and not yet acted upon, the various jobs on hand, the Contracts finished and not settled for, the sums due on the several assessments with a Statement of the accounts of the several Collectors, the Bonds issued in relation to Streets with the time when and object for which they were given together with such other information in his possession as may he necessary to a distinct and accurate information of the Situation of the concerns of his Department." A committee is also appointed "to examine and consider the State and condition of the Department of Street Commissioner."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 779-80. The street commissioner's report was presented on Dec. 18 and referred to a committee.—Ibid., V: 781.

On the common council report that a Counsel to this Board is not required and that the office of Counsellor be and is hereby abolished.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 780.

The corporation of Trinity Church grants to the corporation of the city that part of Canal St. belonging to Trinity Church.—Trin. Min. (M. S.). On Jan. 11, 1810, a notice relating to land wasted for public use for a canal was read, and "Mr. Harison requested to attend to the Business."

Trinity vestry appoints a committee "to provide a Bell and Clock for St. John's Church in this City."—Trin. Min. (M. S.). On Aug. 8, 1811, the bell and clock, procured by Wm. Bayard, were ordered paid for.—Ibid.

The common council passes "A Law For appointing Commissioners of the Alms House and B醫ewell and vesting them with sufficient powers for the better governing and regulating these Institutions," and appoints three commissioners.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 786-87. The ordinance was amended on Jan. 29, 1810.—Ibid., VI: 53.

The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved, that for the future it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of this Board, immediately after the Minutes are read of the last Meeting to deliver to the President a paper exhibiting "1st. the Balance of Money in the Treasury.

"2nd. A List of all the accounts &c. audited by him stating to whom due or by whom asked for, amount of each demand and for what services &c. the demands are made. In order that the Warrants may issue to the Board think proper be issued accordingly.

"3rd. A List of places for money shall come from them the Comptroller's office in order that the same may be laid before the Board for their consideration."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 785-86.

A committee of the Humane Society makes a report on the results of its inquiries into the number of tavern licenses, the manner of granting them, their effect upon the community, "and the other sources of vice and misery in this city;" also regarding its visit to the bêdewell. To correct the evils complained of, the committee suggests "the propriety of applying to the Legislature for an act, so to enhance the expense of obtaining licenses, to retail spirituous liquors in the city of New-York, as to diminish the number of applicants for them.

On Dec. 27, the society addressed an appeal to the charitable societies of the city severally to appoint committees to meet each other at the N. Y. Free School on Jan. 10 next, to consider the evils and devise a system to remedy them. The report of the committee and the call for this meeting were published in a pamphlet (1810). See one of these in the N. Y. P. L.

There are 35 engine companies with 247 engine-men, one floating engine, three hook-and-ladder companies with 46 men, seven engineers, and 55 fire-wardsens in the city of New-York.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 791-92. See also ibid., VII: 234.

The piers between Burling Slip and Fly Market are finished.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), V: 794.

The common council resolves "that the Complice employed..."
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1810

In the beginning of this year, Robert Fulton published at New York a pamphlet entitled Torpedo War, and Submarine Explosions. In this, he reviewed his torpedo experiments in England and at New York (see Jl. 15 and 20, 1807), and pointed out the advantages and practicability of this mode of warfare as a means of defence for the harbours of the United States. The work included six plates, accompanied by detailed descriptions, showing different kinds of torpedoes and various methods of attack. Fulton estimated that the six "most important and vulnerable Ports" (New York being one) could be fitted out with a sufficient number of torpedoes for $531,000. —See copy of pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

The whole of Torpedo War was republished in the Aurora Gen. Ado. (Phila.), F 7, 9, 22, 14, 17, 23, 24, and 27, 1810, and the plates and descriptions appeared in the Pub. Ado., Mr. 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, and 28, 1810. On Feb. 9, Fulton sent several copies of his pamphlet to the members of the House of representatives, and offered to lecture before them upon the subject; but, according to a private letter from Washington, the Federal party opposed this, and "The house, contrary to every reasonable expectation decided against hearing Mr. Fulton, which decision is one of the most unprincipled that ever took place in any enlightened body." —Aurora Gen. Ado., Mr. 6 and 9, 1810. Fulton, however, did deliver a public lecture on torpedoes at Long's Hotel, Washington.

—Ibid., F 28 and Mr. 3, 1810.

In this year, the population of Manhattan Island was 96,173. —15th U. S. Census Bulletin (1910). See also the Repertory, D 7, 1810. According to a census taken by order of the common council, there were only 94,760 people in the city and county. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 701-2.

Between 1810 and 1812, Poppleton and Bridges made a series of 17 maps showing the shore of the Hudson River from the Battery to 73rd St., and during 1810-14 they surveyed the shore of the East River from the Battery to 26th St. The original maps are filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office. See also pl. of 86, III: 595.

In this year, a plan of the lots on the west side of Broadway between Vesey and Barclay Sts. was made, showing those belonging to Rutherford, Astell, Rufus King, Roosevelt, and Harrison. —From original in Bancker Coll. (book B-F, folder "Broadway"), N. Y. P. L.

In this year, the heirs of Capt. Archibald Kennedy conveyed the house at No. 1 Broadway to Nathaniel Prime. —L. M. R. K., III: 905; dep. of Pl. 98, III: 590. It subsequently became the Washington Hotel (see 1848). Assessments are made for regulating Hudson St. and Hudson Sq.; Lombardy Park; Spring St. and paving it from Broadway to Bowery; Morton St. from Washington St. to Trinity Church grounds; and Greenwich St. from Charlton St. to Great Kilk Road; also opening Walker St. from Varick St. to Chapel St., and Bridge St. from Whitehall to State St. (and the following year for paving it). —Comptroller's Index to Assessment Rolls, Vol. I.

In this year, a park at Bloomingdale was developed. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 312, 356.

The Old Circus, formerly called the Olympic Theatre, and later the Tannhaus, at 442 Broadway, dates from this year. —Man. Com. Curr. (1863), 655.

The annual reports of the board of health for 1810-1812 are now preserved in metal file No. 29, city clerk's record-room.

In this year, Bogart's Artillery, New York, was organized. —Chas. S. Clark in the N. Y. Ev. Post, F 26, 1916.

In this year, Thomas Gimbrelde was engraving some excellent 1810 portraits in the stipple manner for the New York publishers, James and William Durell. In 1816, he had offices at 301 Broadway.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper & Steel, I: 190. See 1814.

In this year, the so-called "Economical School" was incorporated for the education of the children of French emigrants resident in this city. In 1825, its income was inadequate for its support, and the school was closed. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 359-55. See further, Jl. 16.

In a letter to "Mr. Macomb," dated Sept. 10, 1810, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell suggested that the following inscription be placed upon the city hall: "Jos. Libertasque," In publishing the letter on Sept. 20, the editor of the Com. Ado. proposed an amendment, as follows: "Jos et Libertas," or "Justitia et Libertas," or "Justitia Libertatis Pares et Conservatrix." —Dr. Mitchell gave his reasons for his choice of the Latin words.

On Sept. 17, 1810, the building committee, in response to an order from the board, presented "a report on the subject of the City Hall, accompanied with a detailed statement from Mr. John McComb junr the architect, of the progress and present state of that building, of the sums annually expended thereon from its foundation in 1803 and an estimate of the additional sum, that will be requisite for the current year," and the common council resolved to raise money on its bonds to meet the present season's expenses for the hall. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 345, 359, 341. But the comptroller reported, on Sept. 24, that he was unable to borrow $25,000 on application to several banks and insurance companies.—Ibid., VI: 344. The money was eventually secured from Mr. M. Stauffer, Phila. —Ibid. There were two elaborate plans presented for the building. The plan, conforming with the board's order on Nov. 12, that the copper for the roof had arrived, its cost being $24,451,191; but, the season being so far advanced, the committee proposed leaving the building this winter with "a good shingle covering," and "lay the copper in the spring." The committee is happy to find, that after giving directions to the architect, to go on, in finishing off a Common Council room, a room for the Mayor's office, clerk's office, and the comptroller's office, which are all progressing, the amount of monies received [sic] does not materially exceed the sum of $50,000 appropriated to put the new City Hall under cover with copper." —Ibid., VI: 389.

The finance committee and comptroller were directed to "purchase bills of exchange for payment of the same." —Ibid., VI: 389.

Congress approves the conduct of Pres. Madison in refusing to receive any further communications from Frances J. Jackson, the British minister, because of his "insolent and affronting" expressions regarding the United States government.—Law of U. S., 11th cong., 2nd sess., 508-9.

The street commissioner informs the board that the sum of $444.74 has been expended in "obtaining the triangular piece of ground, at the intersection of the line of property of Mr. Monroe and Cheapside [Hampton] Streets." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 7. The site, developed in this year (Ibid., 147, 212, 319, 349), later became Lombardy or Bellow Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 970.

The common council decides to borrow $3,570.34 at six per cent, in order to pay Daniel Woolsey and Walter Allen for making piles between Fly Market Slip and Bowing Slip. The piles have been completed in "a workmanlike manner." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 5-6.

The common council pays Thomas Scott $553.10 for paving the Albany Basin.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 6.

E. Sargeant, corner of Wall street and Broadway, has for sale The Picture of New York; Or the Traveler's Guide through the commercial Metropolis of the United States—Not by Mr. Knickerbocker, but by a gentleman now residing in this city. Price one dollar." —N. Y. Spectator, Ja. 3, 1810.

Mayor Clinton informs the common council that he has seen a publication in the News papers by Robt Dyde, Yonkooner, stating that there would be a masked ball at Mount Vernon hotel, on the night of the 26th instant, that he had directed the first March of the City to write to Robert Dyde & inform him, that the intended ball was viewed by the Magistracy, as calculated to promote disorder and licentiousness; that said letter was delivered, and that Mr. Dyde's reply was, that it was his intention to hold the hall as advertised. The matter is referred to the committee on laws and ordinances. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 16. See Ja. 15.
The trustees of the City Dispensary ask the common council to increase its subscription to the institution because their funds are "in a low state." The petition is referred to the committee of charity.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 10. On Jan. 29, the board agreed to subscribe $125 a year in future instead of $85— Ibid.—V: 51.

The common council passes "A Law for establishing the assize and regulating the Inspection of Bread." This provides that all bread shall bear the baker's initials and be made from "good & wholesome flour or meal," according to the assize published weekly in the newspapers. The city is to be divided into three districts, and an inspector for each district is to be appointed, at an annual salary of $400, who shall daily inspect and weigh the bread baked in his district to see whether it conforms to the regulations. Penalties are provided for infringements of the law.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 11-15.

A news item, headed "The Tortoise. Defence of our Harbor and City," reads: "Of all the plans suggested for this great end, one which has not yet been published seems deserving of particular attention. It is the invention of counsellor Sampson. . . . It is nothing more than a large scow, which may be made of the commonest materials, and is to carry a battery of 20 or 30 cannon of 42 lbs. caliber. It is so flat that the troops who embark in it can march on board, and prepared with a man-of-war will be in two hours its destination. It is so low that the shot from a ship of war can seldom . . . strike it. It may occasionally use sails, but at all times be put in motion by paddles or wheels inserted in a groove in a central line from stem to stern, which can be worked by the hands employed to fight the enemy. It is in form of a tortoise-shell . . . it is . . . shot proof. Each time a shot strikes it, if it is lowered, the weight falls on a platform, owing to the height of her sides. . . . It can move in silence and unperceived in the night. . . . The comparative expense will be much as a single button is to a suit of clothes."—Columbian, JA 10, 1820.

The apartments of the "Academy of Arts" in the government house are opened to visitors (see Ap 11, 1828).—Columbian, JA 10, 1820.

The common council passes "A Law for the further regulation of Taverns & Boarding Houses, in the City of New York." This prohibits, under penalty, all masked balls in taverns and boarding houses, as they are "of immoral and pernicious tendency, subversive of all just and honourable discrimination of character, and calculated to encourage the profligate, seduce the youth of both sexes and promote licentiousness & disorder." All persons "found masked or otherwise disguised" are to be brought before the magistrates and fined. On the same day, Robert Dyke informed the board that the masquerade planned to be held at his house (see JA 9) would not take place.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 23-25.

A deputation from the Medical Society (see O 2, 1809) appears before the common council with a request. Fulton proposes and Commissioner Tompkins "soliciting them to purchase the Botanic garden of Dr. David Hosack, that the same may be annexed to the medical institutions of the state; in which application the society requested the concurrence of this Board." By a vote of 15 to 1, the corporation resolves "that the Common Council fully coinciding with the medical society of this city in their opinion of the important benefits, resulting to the medical profession in particular and to the cause of science in general from the Botanical establishment of Dr. Hosack & being persuaded, that the patronage of the legislature will redound to the public advantage & the honour of the state, do most cordially and most respectfully unite with the medical Society in their application on that subject."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 25. See F 8.

The canal committee presents to the common council an account of the money expended and owed by the board in connection with Canal St. and which is to be assessed upon the persons benefited. It amounts to $5,405.22.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 29-30.

"The Street Commissioner presented an assessment for the regulating and partially paving Broadway from Leonard Street to the Bowery, which was confirmed & Lewis Angiveau appointed Collector."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 29.

The city inspector presents to the common council a "Comparative Statement of the number of deaths in this city for the years 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808 and 1809, with their ages, diseases &c." A comparison of this with the mortality statistics of foreign countries shows that "the city of New York is not only more healthy than any of the great & even moderately sized cities of Europe, but that it may also vie in this respect with several of the States & kingdoms of a much greater degree of perfection & country together." The inspector concludes: " Bills of mortality, in this city are as yet only in their infancy. Some important deductions may, however, be drawn from them even in their present state; and if the Common Council should continue to enforce accurate returns of deaths, they will, no doubt, in the course of some years, acquire a much greater degree of perfection & may become incalculably useful not only to medical professors; but also for various other useful purposes."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 11-15.

The comptroller presents to the common council the account of Thomas Smith "for a new vain to the new flag Staff amounting to 102-94" and a warrant is issued for the payment thereof.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 28.

The watch committee is directed to station some watchmen "at Potter's Field."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 31.

Col. Williams sends Gov. Tompkins a description of "the present state of the defence of this harbor." He says:

1. "The battery off Laight and Hubert Street is ready to receive its guns, and is capable of mounting 16 guns of the heaviest metal."
2. "Fort Columbus on Governor's Island is finished, and capable of mounting one hundred and four guns, of which upwards of fifty are already on the ramparts. This is a regularly enclosed work of masonry, with ditch, counterscarp, cover-tory and glacis, capable of resisting a large siege."
3. "Two tier of platforms in the castle at west point of Governor's Island are finished, each being capable of receiving 26 guns, on a lower platform, eleven French 36 pounders, are already mounted. . . . The whole force of this castle when completed may be stated at 100 Guns, including the terrace on the top."
4. "At Ellis's island there are eight 32 pounders, and the platform is capable of mounting twenty."
5. "At Bellows's island the mortar battery may be ready to receive eight or ten mortars as soon as they can be mounted, but the main work, which is calculated to mount forty guns, is about one half done; it will be completed in the course of the next summer."
6. "Also in the course of next summer the first tier of a castle off the old Battery will be completed, and mount thirty of the heaviest pieces."
7. "There are in the arsenal, between State and Wall Streets 24 pieces of heavy artillery ready mounted on travelling carriages."
8. "For a description of the works at the Narrows, I beg leave to refer to the annexed copy of a letter I wrote to the commissioners on fortifications by their request. . . ."—Hastings, Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 2:35-52.

Three members are added to the committee on the fire department "for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency & propriety of procuring the several fire insurance companies of this city to bear a proportion of the expenses of the fire department."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 44.

The common council directs the street commissioner "to cause a survey of the ground belonging to the Board called the Collect, to ascertain the quantity of earth requisite to fill it up and to report the same at the next meeting."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 54. See F 7.

John R. Murray and others petition the common council "that the line within which buildings of stone or brick are to be erected may be extended so as to include Broadway, Greenwich & Washington Streets and the streets running from Broadway to Hudson river, viz Vesey, Bowery, Robinson, Murray, Warren, Chamber, Reed & Duane Streets." The committee to whom the petition was referred reported on Feb. 5 that "for the present, a further extension of the fire line for building ought not to be taken place," and the report was approved.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 47, 56.

Jacob Morton is paid $350 "for deeds & maps for Hamilton Square."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 55.

At a meeting of several persons claiming a right in the Harlem
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Commons, at the house of John Doughty, at Manhattan Ville, a petition to the legislature and the draft of a bill are adopted. The petition states in part: "That the Harlem Common be a piece of ground of two hundred acres, and lies wholly unoccupied and waste, in consequence of doubts existing whether a division thereof can be made without an act of the legislature."

"And whereas we the subscribers are convinced that a partition of the said commons, by authority of the legislature, so as to vest in each proprietor his first and equal share, to hold the same in severalty, will greatly promote the interest of all those said proprietors, and be of essential advantage to the public, . . .

We do, respectfully pray, that the legislature will be pleased to pass the bill which we beg leave to submit with this our petition. . . ." —Columbian, 8, 1810. See Mr 19.

The committee on laws and ordinances, having been directed on Jan. 29 "to enquire into the necessity and expediency of an application to the legislature respecting the compensation to the Mayor of this city for his official services," reports to the common council that "they are satisfied that the revenues and emoluments of the Mayorship have become so great as to make the compensation of the Mayor already extravagant; and when they consider, that these revenues & emoluments are principally derived from the fees & profits of the Mayor as the Clerk of the Market and from the grants of licences and other sources, which must increase with the population of the city and that the said office of Clerk of the Market is held by the Mayor under the charter and that other part of his revenue are received under the charter or under Laws of the State. They are satisfied also of the propriety of an application to the Legislature on the subject." The board thereupon adopted a resolution and a draft of a letter granting all the licenses which the mayor has herefore been entitled, except those received as "Judge of the Court of Common Pleas called the Mayor's Court," to the city and allowing the mayor, instead, a salary not more than $7,000 nor less than $5,500, the exact amount to be determined from time to time by the common council. The petition and bill are ordered to be engrossed, sealed, and forwarded to the Senate, M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 45-46, 54, 60-64. The law was passed by the legislature on March 14.—Ibid., VI: 118. See also ibid., VI: 144-46.

Matthew Clarkson and William Few, in behalf of unfrivous charitable societies, recommend that the prison for solitary confinement authorised by the legislature in 1802 (p. 41, Mr 30) be built, because the promiscuous confinement of suspected and convicted criminals is "highly unfriendly to the morals of those, who were not already depraved." They also consider the great increase of tavern licences "a great evil" and suggest that the mode of granting such licences be revised.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 55.

The common council adopts a petition to the legislature and the draft of a law permitting the city to raise, by tax, the sum of $15,000 for defraying the expenses for the current year.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 57-60. The law was passed on March 10.—Ibid., VI: 118.

The street commissioner reports to the common council that he has "caused a survey to be made and the soundings taken of the Collect[see Ja 29], in order to ascertain the quantity yet to be filled, a sketch whereof and the calculation is herewith presented. The soundings were made as deep as a red pole could be made to penetrate, and the calculation made to a horizontal line, one foot, above the present surface of the ice." The calculation shows that 26,400 loads of earth are needed. The commissioner is thereupon directed "to report generally on the expediency and propriety of filling up the Collect."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 61. See F 12.

The common council grants to the trustees of the African Free School two lots on William St. (Nos. 107 and 161), on condition that a school building be erected within a limited time, and that the property never be appropriated to any other use.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 47-48, 66-67. See Ap 5.

A committee reports to the common council that the only thing in the way of opening North St. from First to Orchard St. is a rope that was in the possession of Burnell Brown, and it recommends that the street be opened "across the said rope walk & the incumbrances removed." The report is confirmed.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 68-69.

The title of "President of Common Council" is affixed to the name of the mayor, in the minutes.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 67.

"The memorial of the medical society of the city of New-York, Feb. 10, praying that provision may be made for the purchase of the botanical garden of Dr. David Hosack [see O 5, 1809, and Ja 15, 1811], together with the residences and communality of the city of New-York; the governors of the New-York hospital, the medical society of the state of New York, and the certificate of Brockholst Livingston, Benjamin Moore, and others, inhabitants of the state; and the memorial and petition of Deols White, and others, students attending the medical school in the city of New-York to the same effect," were read in the state senate and referred to a committee.—Senate Jour., 33d sess., 32. The committee reported favourably on Feb. 12.—See printed broadside in metal file No. 38, city clerk's record-room. An act for the purpose was passed by the legislature on March 12 (p. 6.).

Daniel French, (see N 6, 1809) petitions the common council for a lease of Powels Hook ferry, where he would employ boats moved by steam, on a plan of his own invention." The petition is referred to the committee which is considering the other steam-boat petitions.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 70-71. See F 26.

The street commissioner reports that he has "taken a general view of the Collect [see F 7] & found, that the mud has risen near to the surface of the water." He is therefore inclined to believe it would not be expedient to make a contract for filling the same. At the same time he believes, it ought to be filled as soon as practicable." The common council thereupon directs him to contract for 10,000 loads of earth.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 75. On March 12, he reported that the 10,000 loads "had been carted into the Collect," and recommended "that the like number of other loads be filled into it," which was confirmed.—Ibid., VI: 109. See Ap 4.

"Five several petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the counties of New-York and Westchester, praying that a law may be passed authorising certain inhabitants at their own expense, to erect a free bridge over Haerlem river at Devoe's point" (see N 7 and 30, 1809), are read in the assembly and referred to the attorney-general. The bridge is to extend from Devoe's Point in Westchester to Bussing's Point "on the Island of New-York." The petitioners state that it will facilitate the intercourse from Westchester with the city of New-York, by a more convenient and shorter route, than any now in use."—Assem. Jour., 33d sess., 81, 180. On Feb. 23, Robert Bogardus and others, "freeholders of property adjoining the Haerlem river, in the ninth ward of the city of New-York," remonstrated against "the passing of an act authorising the erection of a bridge at or near Devoe's point," because they were "apprehensive that the navigation of the said Haerlem river will be injured and their private property below Devoe's point deteriorated by the erection of the proposed bridge at that point." This, too, was referred to the attorney-general. —Ibid., 33d sess., 125, 180. The directors of the Harlem Bridge Company, on Feb. 28, also remonstrated against the proposed bridge, and stated the original petitions, stating that the new bridge would interfere with their rights. They asked "that a declaratory act may be passed prohibiting any other bridge being built across the said river within two miles" of their bridge. This also was submitted to the attorney-general.—Ibid., 33d sess., 152, 180. For the attorney-general's report on the subject, see Mr 7.

The city acquires from Wm. L. Waldron the land now comprised in Beach St. Park, at West Broadway and Beach St.—Pendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), cit., Liber Deeds, LXXXVI: 169. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968.


The governor, on the occasion of Washington's birthday, "the National flag be displayed at the Battery & a salute be fired at sun rise, at noon & at sun sett."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 84, 250.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Washingtonian Society, Peter Augustus Jay delivers the oration. Writing to his
father, John Jay, on the following day, the younger man describes the celebration as being the occasion of much exultation among the federalists. He adds: "The Society walked in procession and amounted to more than two thousand. Many Gentlemen kept aloft, but it was one of the most respectable assemblages of people to church that had been seen for a long time. It consisted of Shop keepers, Mechanics, of Men of the middling Class, and of a considerable Number of old Revolutionary officers and Soldiers. Almost all of them possess Influence and can bring to the poll other votes besides their own."—Corresp. and Pap. Papers of John Jay, IV: 326.

The First Presbyterian Church, on Wall St., advertised for proposals to be submitted by masons and carpenters, "for erecting a church and parsonage building . . . one . . ."—Pub. Adv., F 22, 1810. See further, Mr 21.

Because "many difficulties attend the upholding of the Lutheran religion among us," and "inasmuch as the Doctrine and Government of the Episcopal Church is so nearly allied to the Lutheran, and also on account of the present embarrassment of the finances," the congregation of the English Lutheran Church on the corner of Mott and Park Sts. resolves that "its present form of worship and Government be dissolved after Tuesday, the 13th day of March next, and that this Church do from that day forward become a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church."—Hist. of Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 11. On March 13, the congregation elected wardens and vestrymen, and incorporated the church as "the Rev. William Ward, Warden, and Vestrymen of Zion Church in the City of New York."—Ibid., 12-15. See Mr 22.

In a letter to Judge Peters, John Jay says: "Our political sky still continues to grow more and more dark and threatening. Whether the clouds will quickly disperse and disappear, or whether they portend a storm, is uncertain. The present tempestuous state of the world does not encourage a long series of uninterrupted fair weather. If peace has been and is in our power, it would be mortifying to be involved in war unnecessarily."—Corresp. and Pap. Papers of John Jay, IV: 328.

The committee on the fire department reports to the common council regarding "Aquidneck Coal," that they have "given it as fair a trial as their conveniences would admit, and do find, that in a cabin store (or what is called a large crate Franklin Stove) which will hold near half a bushel of coals, and may be kindled with two quarts of Virginia or Scotch Coal, the Rhode Island or Aquidneck coal to be put on, when the other is well on fire will burn five hours and, if mended and one half peck added, will warm a room 16 or 20 feet square the whole day, and at night, one third of the coal will remain unburnt." The committee recom- mends that the Almoners of the City be authorized to be prepared for burning said coal, as they think it will be a saving to the public," and the report is confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 90.

A committee, chosen by the owners and occupants of the houses and lots in the vicinity of Canal St. at a meeting held at "Liberty Hall in the fifth ward" on Feb. 17, complains to the common coun- cil that their water is "deep and dark," and that the heavy assessment that must be proportioned and levied on them, according to the limited Principles under which the Com- missioners . . . deem themselves bound to Act." The committee has been appointed to confer with the board "in order to point out the most eligible mode for an application to the Legislature, so as to extend the powers of the Commissioners . . . that they may be enabled to assess a proportion of this heavy and burdensome assessment on the Citizens at large, still calculating upon the greatest part to be apportioned, as nearly as may be, upon the Proprietors intended to be benefited thereby, according to the advantage which each shall be deemed to acquire."

The petitioners remind the board that their "Proceedings for years past, with respect to this Collect or Fresh Water Pond and contemplated Canal and Tunnel," have "been directed to the completion of the whole Plan, and must therefore have viewed the same as a matter in which the whole City were materially interested, and of course bound to subscribe to." The petitioners also point out that "many of the Inhabitants in that neighbour- hood have every interest to guard; it consists of substantial Shop keepers as would unavoidably fall upon them according to the present system of the Commissioners." Lastly, they observe that it would be very unjust to compel them "to pay for the purchase of the soil through which this street at present passes," because "the

Proprietors of the property readily offered tocede the land, if the Canal had been allowed to pass through the streets already laid out," but, as it was deemed that "a straight and wide street would be more ornamental and dignified to the City at large, as well as it would tend more to the general health from the state of the low and mucky grounds; it certainly is therefore but reason- able that the Citizens at large should have the charge of the expense for this very desirable object, and more especially as the Situation of these grounds have required uncommonly extensive operations. . . ."—From the original petition in metal file No. 40, city clerk's record-room. The petition is referred to the canal committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 87. On March 12, the committee reported favorably and suggested that the proposi- tion he made for a lottery, "the proceeds of which to be applied towards defraying part of the expense of Causal Street, and thereby mitigate the assessment aforesaid." The report was confirmed.—

Ibid., VI: 107. See also, Ibid., VI: 190-93. See My 28.

Benjamin Waldron petitions for "permission to run out Fice [sic] nets at Bellevue Dock."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 86. On March 12, the common council resolved it was inexpedient to grant the petition because "the right of the Corporation to make said grant is by no means clear," as "the navigation of the East river would necessarily be somewhat obstructed thereby and lastly because the consideration proposed by the petitioner is too insignificant to induce the interference of this Board in the present case."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 104-5.

Daniel French (see F 12) invites the common council "to attend to morrow at 2 o'clock to see the operation of his Steam Boat to Courtlandt Street wharf."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 89.

Sundry inhabitants of the Eighth Ward petition the common council that "a bridge might be erected over a Brook, at the corner of David & Henry Street, and that a lamp might be placed there." The matter is referred to the alderman and assistant of the ward "with authority to comply with the prayer of the petition."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 86.

Christian E. Zoeller and John M. Cooper are appointed city surveyors.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 86.

Mar. 26

Father Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., buys the land now bounded by Fourth and Fifth Aves., 50th and 51st Sts., directly opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden, for the Catholic college (see 1808). The school was closed in 1813-14.—Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 61, 111. See My 1. For Father Kohl- mann's description of the college, see S 14; also 1814.

The attorney-general makes a report regarding the proposed bridge across Harlem River at Devoe's Point (see F 14). He states that it "does not interfere with the legal rights vested in the Haerlem bridge company," but adds that "as a road from the proposed bridge at Devoe's point, to New York, will be indis- pensable to render the said bridge useful; and as by the charter of the corporation of New-York the expense of laying out, opening, making and keeping in repair such road, and probably the expense of sustaining the proposed bridges, will devolve on the said cor- poration (common council, it is worthy of the consideration of the honorable the legislature, whether it would be reasonable to impose those burdens on the said corporation, without their consent." This report and the various petitions are referred to a "select committee."—Assemb. Jour., 33d sess., 180-81. On March 12, the committee advised that the petition for the bridge at Devoe's Point, and the petition of the Harlem Bridge Co. for a declaratory act (see F 14), ought to be rejected, and this report was approved by the assembly.—Ibid., 33d sess., 237.

Jacob Radcliff enters upon his duties as mayor, in the place of De Witt Clinton (see F 22, 1808).—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 93.

The common council directs the street commissioner to have "the Public ground fronting on Chatham Street between the building occupied by the New York Free School and the Jail," and "the ground near the New arsenal and Albany Avenue be- longing to this Corporation" surveyed and apportioned into lots.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 96.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Peck Slip "that said slip may be filled up, so that Front Street may be carried across it, and two remonstrances of the same petition are referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 94.

The committee on the flagstaff and Battery make the follow- ing report: "That they consider the proper keeping of so elegant and public a walk among the first objects of attention and are
persuaded that every care and expense bestowed in this respect will, with the highest approbation, be noticed by the Citizens.

Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Flag Staff be rented to some discreet and proper person for such sum and under such conditions as to protect the walks, grass and trees from injury and to remove thereto every nuisance as may seem meet. The report is approved.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 100-1.

Permission is given to carry the Manhattan water pipes "through the public grounds at the Battery to the Fort erecting at that place by the United States."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 96.

The common council passes a new ordinance for opening Walker St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 100.

Trinity vestry orders that the committee of leases "dispose at public auction of the Lots of Ground near the State Prison belonging to this corporation, supposed to be nine in Number."—Trin. Min. (M.S.).


The name of the "Society of the Hospital in the City of New York, in America" is changed to "The Society of the New-York Hospitals."—N. Y. L. (1810), ch. 12.

The legislature passes "An Act for promoting Medical Science in the state of New York," which provides for the purchase by the state of Dr. Hosack's Botanic Garden. The commissioners of the land office are to appraise the garden, exclusive of the plants and shrubs, and the attorney-general is to search Hosack's title and secure from him a deed for the whole property. If both the appraisement and the deed are satisfactory, five commissioners named in the act are authorised to raise the money by lottery provided that the lottery shall not start before all others heretofore authorised shall have been drawn. The garden is to be under the supervision of the Regents and to be maintained, without future charge to the state, "for the benefit of the Medical schools of this state."—Laws of N. Y. T. (1810), chap. 50. For the report of the apptees, see J. 5.

Henry Aldworth having found, as he believes, "a mine, on his land, at Newton Long Island, containing Coal," but being prevented from digging "by the water in the Pitt," petitions the common council for the use of one of the fire-engines for a few days. The board authorises the committee on the fire department to consider the request.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 102.

Uziel W. Freeman is appointed a city Surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1819), VI: 110.

John McComb, Jr., opens an account-book of mason work done at the Lower Battery.—See the original MS. vol. at the N. Y. H. S.

The corporation and overseers of Harvard College accept an amendment to the charter of the college admitting laymen to the board of overseers.—Ritchel, in Harv. Hist., 133-36, by Wm. Roscoe Thayer, in Universities and Their Sons (1898), 78-79.

Two petitions from the proprietors of Harlem commons asking for the partition thereof (see F 3) are read in the state senate. A bill for the purpose is introduced, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole.—Senate Jour., 33d sess., 111. The bill was passed in the senate on March 23.—Ibid., 33d sess., 121. On the same day, it was read in the assembly.—Assemb. Jour., 33d sess., 291. It was read a second time and committed to the whole house on March 25.—Ibid., 33d sess., 295. On March 26, certain "fireholders and inhabitants of the township of Haerlem" asked that the Commons be not partitioned.—Ibid., 33d sess., 313. For the final action of the assembly on the subject, see Ap. 5.

"This some improvement in lighting this populous city is of great importance, to the public," the common council authorises Alexander Andrews to import 900 newly invented burners and reflectors with which to make trial on the city lamps.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 115-16.

The corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church in Wall St. is laid.—N. Y. T. Spectator, Mar 24, 1810. The building was opened for worship on Aug. 11, 1811 (q.v.). The new edifice was built on the site of the first one, which was erected in 1719 (q.v.), and enlarged in 1748 (q.v.). It was of brown stone, having the front ornamented with columns of the same stone, in "demi-relief," and with Corinthian capitals. The spire was ornamented with columns to correspond, and was surmounted by a cupola and gilt vane. There were private vaults in the ground surrounding it, and the yard was enclosed with a handsome iron railing.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1853), 240; Greenleaf, 174. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951; and PL 104 and 111, Vol. III. The building stood until 1854 (q.v., S 15), when it was destroyed by fire. For an interesting history of the First Presbyterian Church, see Dr. Hall's article in 2and Ann. Report, Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 657-667.

John Scudder, proprietor, informs the public that "the New American Museum, No. 21, Chatham-street, is now open .

and will continue open every day in the week."—Columbia, Mr 21, 1810. See also ibid., Je 12 and Ji 11, 1810, and descrip., of PL 93-5, III: 584. See also My 5.

Zion Church (see F 23) is consecrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Hist. of Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 16. See also L. M. R. K., III: 334.

In retaliation for the act of March 1, 1809 (q.v.), Napoleon issues the Rambouillet decree, declaring that "all vessels navigating under the flag of the United States, or possessed in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of that power, which, dating from May 20, 1809, may have entered or shall enter into the ports of our Empire, our colonies or the countries occupied by our armies, shall be seized, and the products of the sales shall be deposited in the surplus fund."—Anderson, Const. & Docs., etc., 396-97.

"An Act for the further support of the New-York Hospital," passed by the legislature, provides that "there shall be paid to the treasurer of the New-York Hospital ... out of the monies arising from the duties on goods sold at auction in the city of New-York," $3,500 a year.—Laws of N. Y. T. (1810), chap. 88. This provision was repealed by the fifth section of "An Act respecting navigable communications, between the great Western and Northern Lakes, and the Atlantic Ocean," passed April 15, 1817.—Account of N. Y. Hospital (1820), 59-51.

The common council orders "that for the preservation of the granite in the park, the Commons of Harlem, by whom the same was given in charge, be requested to prevent the assembling of the military in the park until the further orders of the Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 170.

The common council resolves that Washington St. be opened from Jay to Hubert St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 123-24.

Edmund Harris requests the common council for permission "to have an outer stand in front of the City Hall," but the board orders that "the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 120.

In their annual report to the legislature, the Regents say: 28 "The college of physicians and surgeons, considering its infancy, is in a highly respectable condition, ... A house, with a lot of ground, in Magazine-street, has been purchased, and suitable lettings for it are made for the college..." —Assemb. Jour., 33d sess., 332-33. See 1813.

The legislature grants $4,000 to the Free School Society for 30 the erection of "suitable accommodations for the instruction of poor children."—Laws of N. Y. T. (1810), chap. 110. See also Com. Adv., My 9, 1810.


The common council passes a new "Law for the due observance of the Lord's Day called Sunday."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 133-36. On April 16, Hector Scott and Divie Bethune remonstrated against the indecent practice of persons bathing in the day time, in the river near their dwellings," and suggested that this law be amended "so that no person shall bathe within a line commencing at and including the dock built by John Townsend on the Hudson River." The request was agreed to.—Ibid., VI: 167. The address of Townsend, a merchant, was 47 Warren St.—City Direc.

The common council leases to Gilbert Dean "the building at the Fire Staff on the Battery" for one year beginning April 1, 1810, at an annual rent of $500. In the agreement signed by him Dean promises that he will "take the charge of and well & faithfully attend to the grounds and premises South and West of State
The assembly passes a resolution granting permission to the proprietors of Harlem Commons (see F. 3 and Mr. 19) to present a bill for the said commons, and the legislature at their next session; provided such proprietors shall give public notice of their intention to present such bill, in two of the public newspapers, printed in the city of New York, six weeks successively, prior to the presenting of such bill.

"Assem. Jour., 333 sess., 196-97. The senate concurs in the resolution on the same day.—Senate Jour., 333 sess., 18."

The legislature grants $1,500 to the trustees of the African Free School for the erection of a school building.—Laws of N. Y. (1810), chap. 192. See F. 7.

An example of "Expeditious Travelling" at this time is that of a man who left New York at 5 A.M. on this day and arrived in Philadelphia at 7 P.M. "We are arriving to a style and celerity of travelling which brings, as it were, the two cities of Philadelphia and New York very near to each other."—Com. Adv., Ap 11, 1810.

The common council passes an ordinance providing for the better cleansing of the streets. The city is divided into two districts for the purpose, and two superintendents are chosen whose duty it is to hire scavengers to clean the public grounds and cart away all dirt in the streets. Householders and the persons in charge of churches, schools, etc., are required to have their premises cleansed at stated times, and offenders are fined for the same.

"We. . . . The common council director of repairs to place bells on the Duane Street, Catharine Street, and Corners Hook markets.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), VI: 175, 179."

John H. Conlont announces that he has "removed the New York Gardes to that pleasant part of Broadway, No. 355, between Leonard and Sugar Loaf [Franklin]-streets," on the west side of Broadway. He serves all kinds of ice-cream and other refreshments.—Merc. Adv., Ap 18, 1810; Merc. Com. Coun. (1815), 144, 600. For earlier locations, see Oct 26, 1809.

"The Panorama of the city of New-York [see N 8, 1809], which has so much excited the attention and approbation of the public, will this evening, for the first time, be exhibited by Candle Light, and so continue during the summer season. This painting forms an entire circle. The spectator standing in the centre, views it from an eminence of 166 feet above the level of Broadway, near St Paul's Church. It is 25 feet in height, and 156 feet in circumference, and is on a larger scale than has ever been seen in the United States, and equal to any now exhibiting in Europe."—N. T. Com. Adv., Ap 21, 1810. Cf. the description of May 29.

The common council agrees that Morton St. be opened, because "it would be a public convenience, particularly to the inhabitants of the village of Greenwich."—M. C. G. (1874-1875), VI: 176.

An advertisement reads: "To commence on Tuesday next [May 1], Steam Boat Ratiron, will sail every morning at 6 o'clock precisely from the north side of the battery for Elizabethtown Point, Perth and South Amboy, (By thursday excepted) and return again the same evening, leaving South Amboy at one, Perth Amboy, (Brighton) at two, and Elizabethtown Point at or about five o'clock on the days of her sailing. Stages are furnished to meet Passengers for Philadelphia at each of the above places. . . . Breakfast, Dinner, and Tea, on board as usual."—N. T. Even. Post, Ap 27, 1810. See Jl 26.

Congress passes "An Act to establish Post Roads." These roads, throughout all the states, are described in the act. Those in and near N. Y. City are:

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1810
From New York city, by Brooklyn, Jamaica, Hemstead, Apr.
Merrick, South Oyster Bay, South Huntington, Islip, Patchogue,
Fireplace, Moriches, Westhampton, Southampton and Bridge-
hampton, to Sag Harbor.

From New York, by Kingsbridge, Yunkers, Greensburg,
Mount-pleasant, Hampton, Philadelphia, 
Youshtown or Niagara.


May
Congress excludes French and English war-ships from American
waters.—Laws of U. S., 11th cong., chap. 56.

Congress passes an act appropriating $666.66, with interest
from March 1, 1792, to compensate P. C. L’Enfant “for his ser-
vice in laying out the plan of the city of Washington.”—Acts
of Cong., 1st sess. of 11th cong., chap. 62.

The “New-York Literary Institution, opposite to the Botanic
Gardens [see Mr], is now opened.”—Com. Adv., My 1, 1810.

See, further, S. 14.

A Visitor” writes to one of the newspapers concerning the
“American Museum,” saying: “This recent establishment in
Chatham-Street, opposite the New-York Free-School, promises
to become an honour to this City. The selection, preservation
and arrangement of the various subjects of Natural History, do
infinite credit to the taste, skill and judgment, of Mr. Scudder,
the proprietor. Most of the subjects are secured in elegant
glass cases, the appropriate arrangement of which, together with
the extreme neatness and propriety of the apartment, greatly
enrich the education of the spectator.

The object which most attracts our notice is a white Arctic
Bear, in the highest preservation, a sight of which, alone, is worth
more than the whole charge, (a quarter of a dollar) of admission.

Parents will find this Museum an instructive school to
teach their children to behold and admire the marvelous works
of creation. — Com. Adv., My 5, 1810. See also ibid., O
15, 1810, and My 15, 1812.

Dr. Hosack petitions the common council to release him from
the payment of his quit rent of 16 bushels of wheat per annum
on his botanic garden so that he may convey it to the state free
from all incumbrances.—Hosack, Statement of Facts relative to the
Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden (1811), 41-42;
M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 186. On My 21, the board decided that his
request be granted on condition that he pay the city $255.71,
the value of the wheat.—Ibid., VI: 207;

The common council passes an ordinance imposing a $5 fine
upon any one who shall wilfully cut down, break, remove, destroy,
or in any way damage any tree in the public streets of the city
without the consent of the alderman and master of the ward.

—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 188.

A reader complains in one of the newspapers of the “gay young
men” who ride and drive through the streets at a reckless
pace and endanger the lives of other citizens. “So great is the
danger of taking an afternoon’s airing in any carriage, that many
invalids are frightened at the hazard they encounter on the

At no period, for a great number of years past, have the
residents of New-York witnessed such numerous and extensive
events of the increase of wealth and prosperity in the city as
the present. At no time within our recollection have we seen
so many improvements in streets and buildings progressing.
Almost every street in the city is lumbered with the rubbish of
cases, which are pulled down, made into male rooms or
edifices of brick. New streets are opened; old streets are extended, paved and ornamented with trees;
churches and other public buildings are erecting; and the whole
face of the city exhibits the appearance of active business and
growing population, riches and great prosperity. Who can con-
sider these circumstances, notwithstanding the backined com-
plaints of hard times, commercial depression, and universal calam-
ity, without feeling a glow of patriotic satisfaction, and grateful
consciousness of the superiority of our situation over that of the
unfortunate and oppressed nations of Europe!” —Columbian,
My 9, 1810. See My 23.

17

About twelve months ago, our citizens were much flattered
with the prospect of having a safe and commodious passage across
the East River, by means of Steam Ferry Boats; a company
of gentlemen actually subscribed to the amount of sixty thousand
dollars, to complete the establishment; but the last elections
for members, of the corporation gave a federal majority, since
which time, delays and embarrassments have been presented to
every advance on the part of the subscribers. finally the
feds . . . rejected the whole plan. Thus are the citizens doomed
for the present to risk their lives and suffer the inconveniences of
one of the worst ferries in the United States.” —Columbian, My
17, 1810.

Street Commissioner Stillwell is granted leave of absence for
21 days in a few days that he may go to Philadelphia and examine
some “hydraulic improvements” there and make “such drafts
as might be useful to this city.” —M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 202.

An Old Man” writes to one of the newspapers: “to in-
dulge in the exercise of walking, induced me two weeks since, in
order to determine to go through every street in this city. I have hobbled
through all the principal streets. As far as I went, my astonish-
ment was continually excited at the great improvements that
were going on—I counted 432 houses and stores that were began
this spring, and now going up; and from inquiries of Master
Carpenters and Masons, who had ascertained nearly the whole
number of new buildings that were now in a state of forward,
I was informed that the number was between six and seven hun-

1810

The buildings upon an average will not cost less than 3000 dollars
each (exclusive of the City and Washington Halls) amounting
to the enormous sum of three millions of dollars besides 3 mill-
ions for the foundation of the ground. Indeed ten or twelve
masons and carpenters are employed on each house, making a
sum of 6000 mechanics, besides labourers, now in employ at these two
branches of business. When I contrast this state of things with
the situation of New York on my arrival, I am almost inclined to
believe that in a truce I have been insensibly thrown upon some other parts of the globe.

It is said that the new City Hall will cost upwards of half
a million, and Washington Hall nearly one hundred thousand
dollars. Beside the above there are several Churches building in

The commissioners for laying out Canal St. inform the com-
mon council that “the amount of the verdicts of the justices for
ground & buildings wanted for Canal Street was $102,901 55/100
which verdicts were confirmed by the court on the 25th day of March
last, excepting the verdict in favour of the heirs of Anthony Lisen-

1828

Panorama, No. 356, and 352, Broadway, Will be elegantly
illuminated every evening in the further two thousand feet
of this street, and every house with the surrounding country for ten miles is
correctly delineated—it is exhibited in a building erected for the
purposes, 186 feet in circumference [cf. Ap 21], and 35 high,
the spectators view the whole city according to scale, 170 feet
above the level of Broadway, at St. Paul’s Church, from which
place when they see at one sight St. Paul’s Church, St. Peter’s do.
College, Windmill at Hoboken, Hoboken Ferry, Hamilton’s
Monument, St. John’s Church, Greenwich do. Hospital, Bredel-
New City Hall, Jail, Ball Alley, Brick Meeting, Mount Pitt,
Third Presbyterian Church, Rhinelander’s Sugar House, Bel-
divere, Navy Yard at the Wallabout, Mr. Odell’s House, St.
George’s Chapel, Brooklyn, North Dutch Church, First Baptist
Church, Greenwich do. Hospital, Brick Church, St. John’s 
Presbyterian Church, Fourth Presbyterian Church, German
Luth. Church, Highlands of Neversink through the Narrows,
Old Dutch Church, Middle Dutch do. French Church St. Espirit,
New Crown Battery, Governor’s Island, Federal Hall, Quarantine
Ground, Staten Island, N. Y. City Library, Custom House, First
Presbyterian Church, Grace Church, Trinity Church, City Hotel,
Giblet Island, Ellis’s Island, Mouth of the Kils, Communi-
pau, Shakespeare’s Gallery, Broadway, Park, Mechanick Hall, Com-
mercial Coffee House, Livingston’s Mill, North River, City of
Jersey, Paules Hook, Bergen Church, Refining Company’s Sugar
House, Lutheran Church Frankfort Street, North and East
River, &c.

This Panorama is 3000 feet longer than the battle of Lodi,
or Annandria, and equal to any [in Europe].” —Com. Adv., My
29, 1810. See also Columbian, O 16, 1810.

The common council passes the following resolution: “Re-
solved, that the ground in front of the United States arsenal be levelled and regulated under the direction of the Road Committee, and that they be authorised to dispose of the old building remaining thereon and to have so much of the ground enclosed from ornamented fence and planted with trees, as they may think proper."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 229.

The common council resolves to present a "regimental colour or standard" to the Third Regt. of Artillery, having already made presentations to the First and Second Regts. The committee recommending the action calls attention to the fact that "the artillery Corps . . . have peculiar claims to the patronage of the Common Council, in as much as their contemplated services are more local and in case of maritime or naval attack, would be more important to the defence and security of the City than any other corps."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 220.

The common council passes a "law to regulate the driving of horses, carts & carriages in the City of New York," house of Grand and Vesey Sts. This provides that no person shall ride or drive a horse "on a canter or gallop" or faster than "a slow trot or pace, not exceeding at any time the rate of five miles per hour;" that horses shall not be driven tandem "otherwise than on a walk;" that all wagons, carriages, etc. shall slow up to a walk in turning corners and while passing churches during services on Sunday; that all carriages shall be numbered, and be driven in an orderly way; and that no timber, planks, or poles, longer than 35 ft., shall be carried in the carts. Fines are to be imposed for infringement of these regulations.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 225-25. See also N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 7, 1810.

The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to cause "a gate to be erected in front of Bridge Street leading to the front to cause the shed on the Battery erected by Andrew M'Laughlin to be worth removed."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 229.

The common council passes a law "to prevent the vending or exposing for sale tin plate ware in any of the public streets or slips in the city of New York."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 226-27.

The appraisers appointed under the act of March 12 (5:9) reported the valuation of the botanic garden belonging to David Hosack, commonly called Elgin, with the appurtenances, situated in the ninth ward of the city of New-York, containing, according to a survey thereof upon oath, nineteen acres, three rods and thirty eight perches. And taking into consideration the delay of payment resulting from the mode adopted by the legislature (which we consider as equivalent, upon an average, to a delay of five years and a half), they estimate the value of the property at $105,137—Hosack, Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prog. of the Elgin Botanic Garden (1811), 42-43. See also the letter of June 6 from Dr. Hosack to Abraham Van Vechter, in Emmet Coll., No. 11180. This estimate was regarded as excessive (see Je 11). See also Je 11, S 24.

The price of the Jamestown fixed at $7,000 per annum.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 236. See F 5.

A "memorial from Elias Boudinot and others proposing to lease the ferry from this city to New Jersey and establishing thereon steam boats" is read in common council and referred to the steamboat and ferry committees.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 231. Another communication from the same people on the same subject was received on July 23—ibid., VII: 239. They also had petitioned in 1809 (9, 5, JI 17).

In a communication to the press Regarding the recent appraise-ment of Dr. Hosack's botanic garden (see Je 5), "T" says: "How the appraisers could estimate the botanic garden at this sum, particularly as the plants, by law, are to form no part of the estimation, is really inexplicable. That it is greatly overrated must be evident to any person at all acquainted with the value of propriety in the vicinage of the garden. And this fact will show it incontestibly, that the public ground on which the powder-house is erected, which is two lots only above Dr. Hosack's, together with the expense of clearing the land, building the magazine, stable, house, and the appendages, which are all surrounded by a high wall, cost the state, when completely finished, $9,500 only and less than a tenth part. . . . If a botanic garden be necessary to the state, one may be established in the neighborhood of the city, which would answer every public purpose, for, at the utmost, one fourth of the above appraisement. . . ." (For purchase and sale, see L. M. R. K., III: 946.)

"One hundred and three thousand dollars would be sufficient to establish six extensive charity schools or to found a university. It would be sufficient to turnpike the whole island of New-York. I would purchase 10,000 stand of arms for the militia, or nearly complete the fortification of our harbour. It is more than the university at Schenectady cost, and is within a trifle of the expense of building the capital at Albany. . . ."—Columbian, Je 11, 1810. See Je 13.

The "New York Museum," at 166 Greenwich St., cor. of Dey St., was one of the attractions of this period.—Columbian, Je 19, 1810.

In answer to various complaints that the appraisement of the botanic garden is excessive, one of the newspapers says: "The valuation of $105,000 payable at the distance of five years and a half will not give more than the value of about 69,000 dollars. This is the circumstance which makes the valuation appear high, when it is not in so fact. The state could not indeed that Doctor Hosack should sell this property at a cash price, wait five years, without interest for the money, and make a present of the plants into the bargain. Money will double itself in about 14 years, it is clear therefore from arithmetic that the amount of the valuation is less than 69,000 dollars, which is a sum no person would deemed excessive. . . ."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 13, 1810. See S 44.

The common council resolves that a census be taken of the persons residing in the city of New York and qualified and of sufficient ability and understanding to serve on juries in the several courts mentioned in the act entitled 'An act for regulating trials of juries and the returning able & sufficient jurors' passed the 31st March 1801; and that two fit and discreet persons be appointed in each ward of the said city to take the census in such ward accordingly." The census is to be completed in 60 days. The last one was taken in 1806.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 240-42. See also ibid., IV: 256.

The common council agrees that piers be built in the Corporation Dock and the Duane Street basin and that a basin be made at the foot of Spring St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 243, 245.

Sunday inhabitants petitioning the common council to extend the payment of Broadway may be continued to the Art Bridge. The matter is referred to the road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 273. Probably the stone-arch bridge is meant.—L. R. K., III: 926.


Inhabitants of the Ninth Ward complain to the board that the hill near Harlem Heights is so steep as to be unsafe for travelers.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 250.

John Pantick informs the common council that he has for-warded "the indexes of their minutes agreeably to the report of their Committee of the 20th November last [9, v.]," and requests payment therefor. He was paid $300 on July 2.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 259, 271.

The common council receives a communication from Samuel Russell, William H. Ireland, and Daniel J. Ebbets, commissioners for laying out Canal St., in which they state that they have "laid out the said Canal Street—beginning at the East side of Col-umnia Street eighty six feet. North and East from where Pump Street is reputed to meet Collect Street and two hundred and seventeen feet, South & West from where Hester Street is reputed to meet Collect Street, and running from thence a straight course, One hundred feet in width, throughout in the direction of North forty two degrees West, until it meets the Hudson River beyond West Street, so that the North East line of said street strikes the centre of Purchase, or the South west corner of Lorton's four thousand two hundred and thirty five feet in length on the North East side and four thousand two hundred & eighty seven feet seven inch and one inch, on the South west side of said street and they have caused monumental stones to be placed at the corner of the principal intersecting streets with the elevations above high water marked on the same, and have likewise, caused maps to be made of said streets in which are marked the distance from one intersecting street to another, with the angles at such intersections with Canal Street, with such explanatory notes, as are deemed necessary, accompanied with profiles of the same, on which are marked the elevations from High Water at the intersecting streets with Canal street, with such field notes and eludcations as the nature of the case was deemed to require and
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The Commissioners have also made and completed according to their best judgment a just and equitable assessment of all the expense for laying out & opening the said Canal Street and have caused copies of the same to be filed of [on] record in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York together with a map and profiles of the said street.

The Commissioners have also in pursuance of the said act, caused notice to be given by advertisement in five of the Public Papers printed in the City of New York and by hand bills to all persons interested in the said assessment to state their complaints or objections in writing to the Commissioners within the period of one calendar month from the date hereof. . . . The common council orders "that the map and profiles be filed with the Comptroller."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 262–63. See also Columbian, Jl 5, 1810.

On Aug. 26, 1810, a law was passed imposing a five dollar fine for bathing "in the waters of the East or Hudson rivers adjacent to any ferry stairs or to the Battery."—Ibid., VI: 236.

The common council passes "A law to prevent disorderly assemblies of persons in the City of New York." It states that "Whereas the constitution & laws of this state, the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession & worship, without discrimination or preference, shall for ever be allowed within this state to all mankind, provided that the liberty of conscience thereby granted shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with peace and good order; And whereas the practice of assembling together persons of all descriptions and characters in the park and other public places of this city has been productive of and calculated to extend, which is inconsistent with the preservation of peace and good order; And tends to licentiousness and to degrade and bring into contempt and ridicule all religious worship; And whereas those places and the public streets of this city are wholly unfit for religious assemblies, and are, by law appropriated to other purposes," the board orders "that no assembly or assemblies of persons shall be permitted, under the pretended public worship in the park on the battery, or in any of the public markets or streets of the said city, or in any other place in the said city laid out and appropriated for the common use and benefit of the citizens. Fines are to be imposed for infringements of the law."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 268–69. The law was amended on Aug. 6.—Ibid., VI: 366–7.

The watch is increased to 8½ cents per night and that of the captains and assistants raised "in the same ratio."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 370.

The Independence Day celebration is "more splendid than any . . . before witnessed in this city." Salutes are fired and bells rung at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and the ships in the harbour display their colours all day. The "uniform corps" assembled on the Battery at 7 o'clock and after a review, paraded through State, Whitehall, Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl, and Beekman Sts., down Broadway, and by way of Partition and Greenwich Sts. back to the Battery where they were dismissed after firing a salute. The Washington Benevolent Society assembled on the "College-Green" at 10 o'clock and at 12 they were joined by the Hamilton Society, and both, accompanied by banners and bands of music moved in elaborate procession through Robinson St. to Broadway, round Bowling Green, through Beaver, Broad, Wall, Pearl, Magazine, and Anthony Sts. to the circus. Here the Declaration was read, music played, and an oration delivered by Joseph Warren Brackett. The procession then marched back to the college green where it disbanded. In the evening several dinners were given. N. Y. Com. Advs., Jl 5 and 6, 1810. Delicate spectators this year, was called "American Independence."—Columbian, Jl 5, and 10, 1810.

John Melish (see Ag 4, 1806), who is again in New York, writes that this "anniversary of independence was celebrated with great splendor, and was equally attended by both the political parties. The federal procession consisted principally of the Washington and Hamilton Societies, in number 700 or 800; that of the Republicans, the Tammany Society, Manhattan Society, and the different trades' societies in the City. All processions were conducted respectively to different churches, where, after prayer, the declaration of independence was read, and an oration delivered; accompanied with several pieces of appropriate vocal and instrumental music.

An outward display of great festivity was exhibited over all the city, by raising guns, ringing bells, with military and other processions; and the evening was spent generally in a social manner, by different societies and private circles. In every party, they had a regular series of 17 toasts, one for each state, and a number of volunteer toasts from the company. These toasts were very sentimental, and may be considered as a very good barometer for discovering the particular political opinions of the party."—Melish, Travels in the United States of America, etc., I: 384.

The corner-stone of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church was to be laid on this day.—Columbian, Jl 5; Pub. Adv., Jl 16, 1810.

Greenleaf erroneously states that the stone was laid in April.—Hist. of the Churches, 142.

The common council agrees that Stone St. at its intersection with the west side of Broad St. be widened.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 285, 290.

The trustees of the "Economical school" petition the common council for the grant of "a lot of ground whereon to erect a school house."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 284. On July 23, the committee on the subject reported that "having attended to the mode of establishing a utilitarian, economical, and by no means expensive improvement of the pupils, they are of opinion, that the institution is admirably calculated to be of extensive utility, and from the circumference of teaching a foreign as well as the language of this country must be beneficial not only to emigrants children; but also to those of our own citizens. The respectable character of the Trustees and the indefatigable philanthropy of Monsieur de Benevolent, which entitles the society to the protection of this city, makes it the interest of all to see that any grant made by this Board will be properly applied and extensively promote the wishes and views of the friends of literature. The legislature at their last session not only incorporated this school; but also evidenced their opinion of its good tendency by a liberal grant of money; and should this Board further aid it with a site for a school room, it will then progress rapidly. By instructing (as is promised) in the higher branches of education, such paupers as may in their course, through our free school, give proof of talents, we will not only extend this branch of the charitable fund, but create an important addition to the charitable institutions of our city." The committee therefore recommended that lots Nos. 24 and 25 on the south-east side of Augustus St. be granted to the trustees, "on condition, that said Board, before the use of said school house, and as soon as they shall cease to be so occupied, they shall revert and become again the property of this Board; And also on the further condition that the trustees of said Economical school shall always receive and educate such paupers from our present free school as may in the opinion of the Trustees thereof be proper objects for the higher branches of education as taught in said economical school." The report of the committee was at first confirmed by the common council, but upon reconsideration it was negatived.—Ibid., VI: 292–94. See also ibid., VI: 296–97. See also 1820, supra.

The common council resolves "that it shall and may be lawful for any of the Auctioneers Using Chatham Square for the sale of all horses and other animals to Canton or Gallop any horse or horses offered for sale at the said place provided that Cantoning or Galloping shall only be within the limits of the Curb-Stone around said Square."—From original MS. in metal file No. 39, city clerk's record-room. This paper is endorsed: "Resolution authorizing Horses to be cantered & at Lombard Park." See also M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 386.

The common council votes to grant a petition of "the inhabitants of Harlem &c. of granting that a fire engine may be established at that place."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), VI: 283. On July 30, the board decided to lend the petitioners "fire engine No. 31 now out of use."—Ibid., VI: 297.

"Now that St. Paul's Church is undergoing repair, a good opportunity is presented of ornamenting the Monument of Mont-
France announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; this is to take effect after Nov. 1.—Annals of N. Am., 5, 509. See N. 2.

The trustees of Columbia College grant as much of the college grounds as will be necessary to make Murray St., opposite the Trust Company, as wide as it is between Church St. and Broadway. The ground is to remain part of the street. The city corporation is to take down the stone wall, which now supports the college ground on Murray St., and after digging the gutter away, is to erect as good a stone wall along the south side of the street, and on it shall erect a new board fence, of the height of the present fence and painted in the same way.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 305-6, 332, 340.

The common council directs that the basin at Canal St., "measuring from what is called Lorton's Dock, he 284 feet, that 30 feet he reserved on the South side for a street on the side of the basin, and that the grantees of the land adjoining shall make and keep in repair the said thirty feet street."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 705.

The funeral of Lieut. Gov. John Broome is held in New York, his place of residence.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 8; N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 9, 1810.

The engineers of the fire department write to the common council regarding the danger "of ringing all the bells at the same time on days of public rejoicing; for should a Fire break out at that time, it would probably make great progress before the alarm could be spread and the Firemen assembled at their different Engines." They explain that, on the Fourth of July last, "while all the Bells were Ringing in the Evening, that the Wood work in front of the Theatre at the Park, whereas the lamps were fixed for Night Illumination, accidentally took fire, and had it been a Wooden Building, the whole must have been envelop'd in flames before any alarm could have been given." They recommend that certain bells he reserved, and not rung at the same time on days of rejoicing, and propose "that the Fire Bell at the City Hall, Goal Bell, Watch House Bells and such Bells on Markets, and other places as are intended for alarm Bells (only) would be more suitable to answer the purpose." The committee to whom this was referred reported on Oct. 5 in favour of the proposal, and advised that an ordinance be passed allowing these bells to be rung only in case of fire; and that the ringing of other bells in the city be regulated on days of rejoicing by commencing at a certain hour and continuing a certain limited time. Consideration of the report was postponed.—From the original memorial and report, in metal file No. 41, city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 310, 365.

The steeple of St. George's Chapel is being improved. It is suggested that the church authorities shall cause "the removal of the British Crown from the top of the same, and in its place substitute some emblem more congenial with the spirit of our city, the nursing of our citizens, and principles of our Government."—Pub. Adv., Ag 14, 1810. It was removed.—Ibid., Ag 18, 1810.

The commissioners for laying out Canal St. write to the common council that, having advertised the assessment for the street (see Jl 2) and considered all objections thereto, they revised and adjusted the assessment and now present to the board a corrected copy. The assessment amounts to $259,267.21, and includes "all damages assessed or payments agreed to be made for lands together with the compensation and expense of the Commissioners and of the persons employed by them and of all . . . costs of legal proceedings . . . and all other expenses incurred." On Aug. 22, the board ordered that the papers be filed.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 343-44.

The superintendent of repairs reports that there are 1,687 public lamps in the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 316.

The common council resolves that the heirs of Anthony Lin- penard be directed "to erect the bulbhead to enclose their ground adjoining the basin at the outlet of Canal Street."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 322.

The committee on the fire department is authorized to have "the house over the floating engine" extended 10 feet if deemed necessary.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 323.

The expenses in 1810 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $1,578.29.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 93, 118, 164, 261, 342.

The common council directs the recorders "to examine the laws..."
passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, to ascertain whether the time of the Commissioners for laying out this island is prolonged, or when the time of their reporting to this Board shall expire."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 356.

14 Rev. Anthony Kohlmann, S. J., writes from New York to a priest in London: "The [Catholic] College is in the centre not of Long Island but of the Island of New York; the most delightful and most healthy spot of the whole island, at a distance of four small miles from the city, and of half a mile from the East and North rivers, both of which are seen from the house; situated between two roads which are very much frequented, opposite to the botanic gardens, which belong to the State. It has adjacent to it a beautiful lawn, garden, orchard, etc. . . . Every one thinks that, if the reputation of the house be kept up, it will in a short time rivalize any college in this country. I expect we shall have thirty boarders for the beginning of next month.

"This city will always be the first city in America on account of its advantageous situation for commerce. From the West Indies parents will send their children to this port in preference to any other. The professors of the State's or Columbia College have sent us these two years past a kind invitation to accompany, at what they call the annual commencement, the procession of students from the college to some or other church, where speeches are delivered and degrees conferred; they had never paid that attention to the Catholic clergy before.

"Be pleased to let me know what a good electrifying machine, a machine pneumatica or air pump, a good telescope, and a machine for surveying, and the most essential instruments for navigation would come to. Such a like apparatus would enable the American people more than any other wise. We have the finest set of globes in America, which cost us $160."—U. S. Cath. Hist. Soc., Hist. Records and Studies, I: 72-73.

15 A petition from John Stevens "for a lease of Hoboken ferry to be conducted by Steam Boats" is referred to the steamboat and ferry committees.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 337. On Oct. 15, Stevens wrote to the board along the terms on which he would take a lease.—Idem., VII: 368. See N. 6.

16 The corporation directs that a block in the form of an L be sunk at the end of the new pier at the Albany basin.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 341.

17 The road committee is directed "to cause a sufficient quantity of manure to be laid upon the Park at the junction of the Bloomingdale & Boston roads & to have the same neatly sodded & ornamented with trees."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 341.

24 The comptroller having reported that the Mechanics Bank is willing to lend the city $20,000 for the work on the city hall, providing an account is opened with the bank, the common council resolves that it is "inexpedient to open an account with the Mechanics Bank for the purpose of procuring a loan therefrom, insomuch as another account opened with the Manhattan Bank, in which last mentioned bank the Corporation is a large stockholder."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 344-45.

25 Upon the request of the commissioners of the land office, the appraisers of Dr. Hosack's botanical garden report that, exclusive of any allowance for the delay of payment (see J 3), they estimate the value at $94,265.75. On Oct. 12, Hosack agreed to accept this sum.—Hosack, Statement of Facts relative to the . . . Elgin Botanic Garden (1811), 46-48. See O 3 and 6.

16 The common council resolves that Roosevelt St. "be continued, opened and regulated from Water Street to Front Street, the full width of the ground purchased for that purpose, and that the same be paved without delay."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 345.

27 "Business along our streets and docks is now unusually brisk, and the warehouses and stores begin to be crowded with European and India Goods. The importations this Season are like to be larger than for many years past, and are arriving in time. No less than five ships arrived here yesterday from the single port of Liverpool; most of them loaded with crates and dry goods, and many more are daily expected; so that country dealers will find no difficulty in supplying them at a profit with every article necessary for their stores on reasonable terms."—Reportory, S 25, 1810.

1810 passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, to ascertain whether the time of the Commissioners for laying out this island is prolonged, or when the time of their reporting to this Board shall expire."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 356.

The following is a letter to a friend in Albany, describes a visit he made to the Hosack Botanic Garden. After expatiating on the splendid place he expected to see because of the valuation put on it by the appraisers, he says: "My sensations were indescribable, tumbled as I was in a moment from the very acme of ardent expectation into the deep Trophonian abyss of disappointment. I do not know whether to vent my exultations, or my laughter. There never was in the world, such a piece of downright imposture as this Botanic Garden, & as it is dignified called Elgin. . . . Take away from it the 'Orangerie' or Green-house, which stands at the remote end of it, and it looks more like one of those large pasture-gounds near Albany, in which the western dravers refresh their cattle. It is a lot of twenty acres, with no other buildings on it but the green-house just mentioned, which has two small wings, and two other buildings of about twelve feet square, fancifully called porter's lodges (because there are no porters in them) one of which is placed at each gate. There is a small culinary garden on the western side, laid out in the common way in Squares; and the east of the grounds are in grass. No fruit whatever is to be found here; no large trees to furnish a retreat from the meridian sun; no little porticos; no knolls; nor in fine is there any thing which tends to embellish or diversify the grounds. Bating the green-house, which is like those generally found in private gardens, the tout ensemble of this celebrated Elgin, has, as already observed, the air of a common pasture ground. . . . we visited the interior of the green-house. There we found orange and lemon trees, geraniums, two or three coffee and pine apple plants, and all those little quelques choses which are usually to be seen in the gardens of private gentlemen, but nothing whatever of national importance. Such, my friend, is what is absurdly called the botanic garden. . . ."—Columbian, O 1, 1810. For a refutation of these statements, see ibid., O 15, 1810. See also O 6.

15 "A Member of the Legislature" writes to Editor Holt: "The letter published in your paper on the subject of the Botanic Garden [see O 3] afforded me infinite gratification . . . I am one of the persons who voted for the law whimsically entitled 'an act for promoting the medical science in the State of New-York,' which ought properly to have been called 'an act for the relief of doctor Hosack,' and know the sentiments of the gentlemen who, like myself, voted the bill. I have, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that the appraisement made by the persons appointed by the last mentioned act, will not change the opinion I entertained of the merits of the autographs of the most zealous friends of the Botanic garden, that so large a sum as that returned by the appraisers should be appropriated to that purpose: And because, the appraisement, such as it is, is not just. There was undoubtedly too much intrigue and management out-doors, at the time this bill was on the teapis. But the very persons who were so active in furthering the success of the garden, to my certain knowledge represented the probable price which the state would have to pay for the garden [at] about $50,000. . . . Every person acquainted with the value of land on this island, must know and feel this truth. . . . Lands in the neighborhood of the garden never have been as high at any one period as they are rated in the appraisement . . . everyone knows that lands on this island have been retrograding in price, and that they can be purchased one third cheaper now than three years ago. But here has been the error of the appraisers. When they were making the valuation, doct. Hosack, as I am credibly informed, sent them a statement of the prices at which lots at the cross-roads, at Murray's-bill and at Hamilton Square, had previously been sold. Now these three places are unquestionably the most eligible spots on the island in every respect whatever. . . . But here is a fact which will put this matter beyond the possibility of a doubt, namely, that the lot directly opposite Hosack's garden, containing twenty-five acres five in fee, and twenty leasehold; together with all the improvements on it, which may safely be valued at twelve thousand dollars, sold last March to Mr. Andrew Morris of that island, but that a capital, or even a large fortune, can be made on it. . . ."—Columbian, O 1, 1810. For a refutation of these statements, see ibid., O 15, 1810. See also O 6.

1810 passed at the last session of the legislature of this state, to ascertain whether the time of the Commissioners for laying out this island is prolonged, or when the time of their reporting to this Board shall expire."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 356.
A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "Several pieces have lately appeared in the Columbian respecting the Botanic Garden. I am ready to believe the Garden to be worth looking after, as the appraisement has been made to the owner, should he be willing to keep it at that price. But as the doctor is ready to part with it for public good, and as there is a great pressure on the public to take it for its true value, there is certainly no hazard in the purchase, especially as it is to be paid for in a lottery to be drawn six years hence. . . ."—Columbian, Oct. 27, 1812.

The common council directs the street commissioner to carry into effect his plan for opening the streets communicating with the lots at Clermont (see O 5), particularly Albany Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 371. Albany Ave. "ran from 24th Street, between 5th and Madison Avenues, northwesterly, crossing 5th Avenue, between 29th and 30th Streets to the corner of 6th Avenue and 42nd Street; then northerly on the present line of the 6th Avenue and 59th Street."—Post, Old Streets, 57.

Wm. Torrey is paid 932.25 "for turnstiles for the Park & Battery k.'"—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 372.

The street commissioner is ordered to have Peck Slip filled in to Front St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 370.

A communication of John Stevens on the subject of the steamboats is referred to the steamboat committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 385. See D 10.

"Hycanthus" addresses the following communication to the press: "The Botanic Garden sticks by the way, the district attorney to whom the matter was by law referred having raised a very silly objection, to wit that Dr. Hosack has not title to the whole of the Garden, the corporation having reserved certain streets of sixty feet width through the same. And, will you believe, gentle reader, that the doctor has presented a petition to the corporation, praying them to give him (not to sell him!) the public streets and highways, in which every citizen has a common estate [see O 212]! And all this 'for promoting medical science in the State of New York, and for other purposes.' . . . The public streets within the enclosure of the Botanic Garden, constitute, by estimation, one fourth of the whole ground, or five acres. The land has been valued by the appraisers, at the rate of 2500 dollars per acre, exclusive of all improvements, Ergo, the value of the streets without improvements is 12500 dollars. Surely the grave and revered fathers of our faithful city of Gotham, will not hesitate to give away 12,500 dollars 'for the promotion of medical science in the State of New York' for the only argument urged in favour of giving to doctor Hosack the streets, is this, that commissioners have been appointed to lay out the city anew. To this it may be answered, that the commissioners may continue the same streets which have been granted by the corporation, and may take into consideration, the fact of honest purchasers having bought and made improvements according to those streets. . . ."—Columbian, N 7, 1810. See N 6 and D 24.

"Motherwort" writes from "Haarlem Heights" to one of the newspapers about Dr. Hosack's petition "praying a gratuitous cession of the streets intersecting the Botanic Garden" (see O 22). He says in part: "Now it appears to me, Mr. Editor, that a compliance with the prayer of that petition, will be neither more nor less than a present to an individual of the above sum [$12,000] to be reimbursed at no distant period, by a tax on the proprietors of adjoining land. For, after the state has been made to pay $12,000 for these streets, it is not to be expected that they will be opened gratis whenever the convenience of the other proprietors of common lands may require. . . . If the corporation are determined at any time to make Doctor Hosack a donation to the above amount, it will be more equitable to make the appropriation directly out of the city Treasury, so that the money given away may be refunded by a general tax, and not by a partial assessment on a particular district. . . ."—Pub. Ady., N 12, 1810. See D 24.

The Republican Whig-Teazer (see Mr 8, 1800) is discontinued.

Oct. 27, 1812.

1810. City, for seventeen thousand dollars only. . . ."—Columbian, O 6, Oct. 1810, See O 17 and 22.

The common council directs the street commissioner to carry into effect his plan for opening the streets communicating with the lots at Clermont (see O 5), particularly Albany Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 371. Albany Ave. "ran from 24th Street, between 5th and Madison Avenues, northwesterly, crossing 5th Avenue, between 29th and 30th Streets to the corner of 6th Avenue and 42nd Street; then northerly on the present line of the 6th Avenue and 59th Street."—Post, Old Streets, 57.

Wm. Torrey is paid 932.25 "for turnstiles for the Park & Battery k.'"—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 372.

The street commissioner is ordered to have Peck Slip filled in to Front St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 370.

A communication of John Stevens on the subject of the steamboats is referred to the steamboat committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 385. See D 10.

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The Republican Whig-Teazer (see Mr 8, 1800) is discontinued.
It was succeeded by the Morning Star on Nov. 27.—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 467, 486.

17. Congratulate the lovers of dramatic representations, on the arrival of the last reinforcements to our theatrical corps. Mr. Cooke the celebrated Covent Garden tragedian and Mssrs. McFarlan, Smalley and Doige comedians, arrived last evening in the Columbia from Liverpool.—"N. Y. Eve. Post, N 17, 1810. See N 21.

With the issue of this date the American Citizen was discontinued. It was succeeded by the New York Morning Post (see N 20).—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 379.

"Whereas James Hardie has, at his leisure moments, indexed the 21st volume of the minutes of this board, and whereas it is desirable to have the residue volumes of minutes indexed," the common council appoints a committee to inspect the work done by Hardie and to report whether the other volumes should be done by him. —M. C. C. (1784-1821), IV: 397.

Garrett C. Tunnison begins to publish the New York Morning Post. Joseph Osborn is editor. This was really a continuation of the American Citizen (see N 19), although having a new title and new volume numbering.—Brigham, A. S. Proc. (1917), 467. See N 27, 1810 and Ag 20, 1812.

George Frederick Cooke (see N 17), the famous English actor, makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre in the character of Richard the Third. The occasion was notable in the theatrical annals of New York. Mr. Cooke writing about it in his personal memoirs said: "My appearance throughout the play and at the conclusion exceeded my utmost expectations. It was said to be the greatest house ever known in America. It was reported of the audience that Drury Lane when Mr. Siddons first appeared there."


An item of New York news reads: "The coal recently brought to this city from the mines of Lewis Hepburn and Adbish Johnson, which were discovered about 2 years since on the banks of the Susquehanna River, is apparently of a superior quality to any of the European coal hitherto imported into this country. The sample of the cargo furnished for the use of the city hotel and for other domestic uses in this city has excited the surprise and admiration of all the gentlemen who have been to see it burn...it can be dug, brought to this city and afforded here for ten or twelve dollars a chaldron."—Aurora Gen. Ado., N 23, 1810. This is probably the first use of domestic coal in New York City. Regarding the coal mines here mentioned, see also ibid., N 26, D 5 and 6, 1810. See also Mag. Am. Hist., V: 453.

An invitation is prepared for the city's celebration on this day. From this date until 1831, similar check-lists of names of persons invited to Corporation functions were prepared, and are now preserved with "Filed Papers, Miscellaneous, 1810 to 1811," by city officials.

Gouverneur Morris writes to Mayor Radcliffe: "I am directed to inform you, that the Commissioners for laying out the Manhattan Island [see Ap 3, 1807] have completed their work so far forth as depends on them; but much is yet to be done on the ground. It would be useless to detail the causes, which have delayed their operations. The unpropitious weather for the last and preceding season is not the least. So much, however, is accomplished, that with tolerable success in the operations now going on, it will be practicable, to make within the time fixed by the Statute a report complying substantially, if not literally with the law, shewing all the streets to be laid out and specially designating those, on which monuments have not been placed. These streets may hereafter, without the superintendence of Commissioners be accurately traced by a skillful, practical man, possessed of suitable instruments. It is, however, proper to remark, that in order to establish points, which have been ascertained by measurements already made, the course of operations commenced this year ought to be continued next year by the surveyor now employed, after which, the work may be conducted in such manner as the corporation may deem most expedient."

"That they may the better be able to form a judgment, I am directed to state, that only one surveyor can be employed in what remains, and that the commissioners have been under the necessity of directing the construction of particular instruments in order, that he might attain to that degree of accuracy, requisite in a work of this sort, where the difference of an inch may afterwards be a source of contention. There are, however, measured points, which are so far extreme precision upwards of five hundred & fifty thousand feet, that is to say, more than two hundred and sixty miles. A work so extensive, although enjoined by the statute was not, perhaps, contemplated, when it was proposed. To place and take the elevation above high water mark of about three thousand five hundred monuments will also require a little time. Yet all this must be done to comply literally with the provision of the statute in relation to so much only of the island, as has been in the opinion of the Commissioners, become part of the city in the course of ages. If the whole were embraced, the labour would of course be increased with a proportionate increase of expense."

"They have directed estimates to be laid before them and find, that to complete the work will require (exclusive of the compensation allowed to them & the expense of making maps) a sum of seventeen thousand dollars, to which must be added six thousand dollars more, if the monuments be made of marble; and it has been found by experience, that those of common free stone are daily defaced by men, who, in cultivating their fields, do not perceive them until the mischief is done. Sixteen hundred dollars are needful now to pay what is done and complete the field operations of this season."

The communication was laid before the common council on Dec. 3 and referred to a committee. A warrant for $1,600 was, however, immediately issued.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 405-6. See D 10.

The common council resolves that Mayor Radcliffe be requested to sit for a portrait to be painted for the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 404. Radcliffe's portrait was painted by Trumbull in 1845, and still hangs in the city hall. —Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to City, 12.

The fort erected on Governor's Island is named "Castle Williams," under a salute of 17 guns. On this occasion Col. Williams, who designed and executed the work, gave a dinner to the mayor and corporation and the city and some of the military and naval officers.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Ado., D 3, 1810. Castle Williams presents eleven massive pieces of ordnance, 6 of which are 44-pounders in the water tier, 26 are 32s on the lower tier, 20 are 18s on the third tier, and 50-pound Columbiads on her upper. —Columbia Cent. (Boston), D 18, 1810; Boston Gen., D 17, 1810.

The salary of superintendents of streets is fixed at $800 a year.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 404.

The Euterpea Society, "proposing to give a benefit for the relief of the Sufferers by the late fire in Charleston South Carolina," sends the common council 50 tickets for disposal, and the board orders that they be deposited with the clerk "for such persons, as may choose to purchase them."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 405.

"This evening...will be open at the Museum, No. 166 Greenwich-street, a Panorama of the City of Rome...The Museum has undergone considerable repairs, with new additions. The main rooms are now exhibited...No machine in the United States traces profiles more correct than the one just added to the Museum..."—Columbia, D 3, 1810.

Cf. Je 25, 1807.

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. celebrates the festival of St. Nicholas in the north court-room in the city hall. An oration is delivered by Hugh Williamson. At 4 o' clock, a dinner was held at the Washington Hotel. —Com. Ado., D 11, 12, 1810; M. C. C. (1784-1811), IV: 398. This was the first celebration of the kind held by this society.

The committee to whom was referred the letter from Gouverneur Morris (see N 29) reports to the common council that they have had a conference with Mr. Randall the principal surveyor of the Commissioner from which together with Mr. Morris's letter it appears that some arrangement and provision on the part of this Board will be necessary to give effect to their plans and operations that although from the above communication the Commissioners entertain the Idea of making their report within the time limited by law yet much will remain to be done on the ground in measuring and delineating the Streets and avenues in placing and taking the elevation above high water mark of many monuments &c.

"The Committee from their present view of the subject are of opinion that a contract for finishing the surveys placing monuments and completing the work marked out by the Commissioners would be proper still however they think it would be advisable before any definitive step be taken by the Corporation to have a
conference with the Commissioners themselves or some one of them to know more precisely their views and opinions on the subject." The report is confirmed, and the same committee is directed to confer with the commissioners.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 453-56. See D 23.

The steamboat committee makes the following report:

"1st we have agreed to lease the Hoboken Ferry to Mr John Stevens with its appurtenances and privileges as now held and enjoyed, from and immediately after the expiration of the present Lease and for and during the Term of Fourteen years for the rent or sum of three hundred and fifty dollars for the first year and to increase annually during the said term in such a ratio as would double the rent of the first year in twenty years

"2d One Steam boat (to be built on such construction as Mr Stevens may judge best but of Capacity and dimensions sufficient to transport Horse Carriages and passengers) must be placed on said Ferry and kept there plying within Two Years from and after the commencement of the said Term under the Penalty of forfeiting the said Lease And to render the ferry still more accommodating it is further agreed that in four years after the commencement of the said Term another Steam Boat of such improved construction and dimensions as experience may dictate and of equal Capacity at least, with the aforesaid Boat, shall be placed on said Ferry and keep there plying as a ferry boat

"The said Committee do consider it may be deemed fit and necessary for the steam Boats on this side of the River shall from time to time be made by the Corporation and in the interim between the commencement of the Term and the readiness of the steam boats the Ferry must be kept on the present establishment or on one equally accommodating . . . The report is confirmed.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 427-28. See, further, Ap 1, 1811.

The common council decides to employ the Columbian as one of the newspapers for printing its laws and ordinances.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 454.

A New York news item states: "We learn with great pleasure, that our city corporation have at length concluded a contract for the permanent employment of Mr Fulton's steam boats at the Elbwes Hook ferry, the contract is now in meta file and advantageous to the public . . . we are informed that provision is made for allowing market waggons to pass at a low toll; and we are told the boats will start every half hour by the clock . . . It is also stated that the boats intended are of such size, and construction, that passengers may remain in their carriages, and drive in and out with perfect safety and convenience; and each boat will receive eight or ten waggons or carriages at a trip. If our informant is correct, we presume that this ferry, so long the terror of travellers and the disgrace of the city, will as soon as the boats can be built, become one of the safest and most expeditious in the union . . . "—Aurora Gen. Adv. (Phil.), D 17, 1810; Boston Gaz., D 17, 1810. On April 15, 1811 (q.v.), the lease of the Paulus Hook Ferry was ordered to be executed. For the following year, the city corporation had purchased a ferryboat and two waggons from the company. The contract provided that the ferry would operate on a fixed schedule, with boats departing every half hour.

On the application of the Free School Soc., Trinity vestry appropriates two lots of ground on the west side of the city, on which to build a school. On Jan. 14, 1811, they appropriated another lot.—Trin. Min. (M.S).

Edward Gillespy begins the publication of a newspaper devoted to Irish interests called The Shamrock or Hibernian Chronicle.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1717), 492; Early Newspapers, II: 428. See Je 3, 1811.

The committee, directed on Dec. 10 (q.v.) to confer with the commissioners for laying out the streets, roads, etc., reports that they have consulted with Gouverneur Morris and John Randel, the surveyor, and are confirmed in their opinion that after the commissioners have made their report, work will still have to be done to complete the work. "The avenue and intersecting lines not having yet been measured and designated by monuments, so as to give a finish and precision to the work, to provide for this, the Commissioners advise, that Mr Randel, the surveyor employed by them, be continued by the Corporation to complete the surveys and measurements already begun in conformity to their plans to place the necessary monuments at the rate of $600,000 for about 500,000 feet still to be measured, and the probable expense will be $13,000. The commissioners also suggest that such parts of the act of April 3, 1807 (q.v.), as may be necessary to protect the surveyors and agents be renewed, and that the common council purchase, at an expense of about $1,000, "certain instruments of peculiar construction" for the use of the surveyor. The "cost of the monuments and the transportation of them to the ground, where they are to be placed, . . . will probably amount to $4000 making a total expense, now to be incurred of about $15,000 or $16,000." The board directs the committee "to contract with Mr Randell for performing and perfecting the surveys and measurements, placing the monuments and all other things necessary in relation to the subject," but the contract is not to go into effect unless "the report of the Commissioners with their maps and field notes be actually filed in the Clerk's office, according to law, prior to the third day of April next."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 435-37. See also Ibid, VI: 446. See, further, D 24 and 31.

A New York merchant writes to a friend at Genesee: "It is with great satisfaction I inform thee, that the commissioners who explored the country from the Hudson to Erie, to ascertain the most proper route for a contemplated canal, will make a favorable report to the legislature at the commencement of their next session; and a more important subject will never be discussed by any deliberative body in the United States, as it respects the internal improvement of our country."—N. Y. Evs. Post, F 1, 1811.

William Bridges addresses the following petition to the common council: "Understanding that it is contemplated by your Hon'ble Body to complete the Survey & Laying out of the Island by having Permanent Mark Stones placed at the Intersections on each of the Principal Avenues upon the Commissioners filing their Map by the time limited "The Subscriber one of Your City Surveyors having been engaged by the said Commissioners for running out a considerable Number of the said Avenues & Cross Lines and likewise of ascertaining the Levels of the same & nearly every other Line that has been run by their direction and having a general local knowledge of the Island together with a permanent residence in the vicinity where the Business is to be done enables him to offer his Services to Your Hon'ble Body to execute the work with accuracy & Dispatch for a Sum not exceeding nine Thousand Dollars & respectfully requests that he may be engaged to perform the same."—From the original petition in metal file at city clerks' record-room. The petition is ordered to lie on the table.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 446-47.

Upon the request of Gouverneur Morris, the common council directs that John Randel "be furnished with any maps deposited in the offices of the Comptroller or Street Commissioner, which may be necessary in his opinion, to finish the map he is now preparing, he giving receipts & rendering himself responsible for replacing them in their respective offices."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VI: 439. See also infra.

Ald. Hardenbrook makes the following motion in common council: "Resolved, that the Committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Commissioners touching the laying out of streets and roads in the city of New York he requested to report to this Board, at their next meeting, how far the Commissioners will have their map completed, and touching all the sections of the law appointing said Commissioners and how far their map will extend over the island, and whether they will or will not give the said elevations generally." No action is taken on the motion.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 446-47. See Mr 22, 1811.

The common council decides to grant to Dr. Hosack (see O 22) the land in his Botanic Garden reserved for streets, on condition that he convey to the city in exchange "lot 84 containing five acres more or less as designated on the map of the Common Lands represented now to be held by the said Dr. Hosack."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 415, 422-24. Hosack agreed to the exchange.—Ibid, VI: 422; Statement of Facts relative to the Estab. and Prop. of the Elgin Botanic Garden (1811), 52.

Supplementing his work on the Commissioners' Map, a contract is entered into between a committee of the corporation and John Randel, Jr., under which he is to measure accurately all the avenues and their continuations across the public places laid out by the commissioners; also the lines at right angles to those avenues, across the island at convenient distances, and to place where practicable at every intersection made by the avenues and streets such monuments as the corporation shall procure, or iron bolts in rocks where the placing of monuments would be impracticable; and also to take the elevation of all the said monuments above high-water mark, and measure the distance of such buildings as may be
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prescribed to him by the corporation from the nearest monument.


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Ranidel was engaged in this survey during the next seven years. By Nov. 12, 1811, he had nearly completed the measurements of all the avenues as far north as 79th St. Then by a special council determined to have him make his report of progress and completion of the work by a map or maps.—Ibid., VII: 297-99. In 1814, the board made an extra allowance to Ranidel, who, it was reported by the committee on surveys, "being more ambitious of accuracy than of profit, was induced (notwithstanding said contract did not require it) at considerable expense of trouble and expense, to set them [the monuments] one foot deeper, and to fix them at the bottom as correct as the top...so that the angular point might be preserved as long as a piece of the monument remained." He also made every effort "to improve his Instruments."—Ibid., VII: 782-83. The work was completed early in 1817.

Ranidel was obliged to measure and re-transit 160,160 feet on account of the displacing of pegs before the monuments were set, and he voluntarily re-measured an extensive section of the ground to prove the accuracy of his work.—Ibid., VIII: 745; IX: 45, 131-32. See, further, Ag 12, 1817.

Joseph Mangin is paid $6.12 for "taking profile of a mud machine."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 448.

1811

In this year, John Jacob Astor founded the American fur trade at Astoria, on the Columbia River, Ore.—Wissow, VII: 558.

In this year, the Literary Miscellany was established.—North, Hist. & Present Condition of the Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117.

In this year, a booklet entitled Description of the View of New York, by the Grand Fountain, at the corner of Broome and Leonard Street appeared. It contained a brief account of all the principal landmarks in the city. The date of the handbook is determined from the description of the unfinished city hall.

Thomas Pope, in a treatise on bridge architecture, published in this year, refers to "the sorrow taste of the unskilled builders of the present day," but mentions several buildings in New York as proof that it is an error to conclude that "we are wholly destitute, in this part of the world, of those specimens, that bespeak a better knowledge and more refined taste in the science of architecture." The first, he states, "that justly claim our notice, is the New-York Free School, which for boldness of feature, and general chasteness of design, may vie with any of the productions of modern times." The Bank of Pennsylvania (in Philadelphia), and the "Gothic part of Trinity Church in this city," are noticed, and he adds: "there are some excellencies in the new Grecian structure called Grace Church." But "The Spire of the Brick Meeting, is, without exception, the greatest ornament of New-York, in the distant view; and make[s] some amends for the too conspicuous and squat phenomena of the Theatre, and other public edifices, which, at a much smaller expense than that which has been lavished upon them, an infinitely greater production, that would have contributed to the elegance and grandeur of our commercial metropolis."—A Treatise on Bridge Architecture, by Thomas Pope (1811), xxvi-xxx:

The book contains a history of various bridges erected in different parts of the world from an early period, a detailed description of the author's "Flying Pendent Lever Bridge," some general remarks on timber and other materials, and a description of the author's "Patent Bar Arch, for buildings." Pope made a model of his Flying Pendent Lever Bridge "to illustrate a Bridge suitable to span the East River at New-York, with a single arc, the chord of which would be 1600 feet, the Altitude or versed sine 223 feet..."—Ibid. The model of Pope's bridge was exhibited in Philadelphia in Feb., 1812.—Aurora Gen. Advs. (Phila.), F 10 and 14, 1812.

About 1811, "All that was romantic in scenery and prepossessing in amiable grounds immediately above Canal Street was quickly doomed. The city was on the march, and every form of hill and dale and pleasant valley must be sacrificed. From the Bayard mansion, on the summit of the high point of land between Broome Street and Broome, the views...embraced a curious variety of suggestive scenes. The valley of Canal Street at its foot had been transformed into a busy thoroughfare...and over the roofs and foliage of the new city the City Hospital could be seen, and then the city itself in outline, its smoke and spires reaching into the sky; to the southwest the handsome 1811 country-seat of Leonard Lispenard was plainly visible, crowning a beautiful eminence near St. John's Church; to the north of the west avenue, above the intersecting streets, the green woods which surrounded Richmond Hill; to the north and north-east a half-dozen villas, including those of the Stuyvans, met the eye in peculiar fellowship with intermediate dwellings of every description scattered along the neighborhood of the Bowery road; while in the distance the Hudson and East Rivers, the magnificent bay, and the shores and heights beyond, completed as far a prospect as could be found on either continent.

"The enemy, with its armor of pickaxes, stood back appalled at the strong, firm, bold front which the Bayard Hill presented. It seemed invincible. But the assay was finally made, the citadel yielded, and the inhabitants fled. As for the real-estate owners, they were solicited by the rise of property. Fortunes grew while dwellings, stables, flower-gardens, fruit-orchards, grassy lawns, summer-houses, lovers' walks, and finely shaded private avenues tumbled promiscuously into the mass of worthless ruins—and posterity was enriched."—Lamb, Hist. of the City of N. Y., II: 569-71.

In this connection, Mrs. Lamb reproduces an "etching by John P. Emmet," through the courtesy of his son, Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, entitled "Corporation Improvements." This humorous sketch, showing the condition of Broadway during the levelling of Bayard's Hill was made, Mrs. Lamb says, "from near the corner of White Street and Broadway, looking toward Canal Street."—Ibid., 570. The original drawing was sold with the Emmet collection on April 13, 1921.

The city records afford picturesque glimpses of the details of this labor. The Broadway street was pushed through a block or two in length one year and allowed to rest the next. Springs and rivulets impeded progress and were finally chocked into subordination to the laws, and buried without ceremony. Litigations arose involving the rights and privileges of citizens, and questioning the vast extent and complexity of powers assumed by the corporation. The investigation of land-titles was troublesome, and the settlement and collection of assessments upon individual property attended with an incalculable amount of hazard and vexation.—Ibid.

In this year was published An account of the New-York Hospital. It contains an engraved frontispiece entitled "View of the New-York Hospital," drawn by John R. Murray and engraved by Lenery; also a ground-plan, from designs of J. H. Eddy, engraved by C. Rollinson. The view is reproduced and described as Pl. 88, Vol. III.

In this year, Dr. John W. Francis was the first graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. For a sketch of his career in his profession and in literature, as well as in the social life of New York, see Lossing's Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 432-34.

In this year, Michael Paff opened, at 248 Broadway, a gallery for London drawings; sale of which might have been conducted to 221 Broadway (later a part of the site of the Astor House) and subsequently made other moves, returning, in 1820, to 221 Broadway, where he remained until 1834.—Howe, Hist. of Met. Museum of Art, 79-80; descrip. of Pl. 105, III: 611. See also Blunt, Stranger's Guide (1817), 173-75.

In this year, John H. Eddy made "A Map of the Country thirty miles round the City of New York." It was engraved by Peter Maverick and issued in 1812. It is reproduced as Pl. 52, Vol. III.

This date is found upon a pen-and-ink elevation of the Murray St. Church, evidently drawn by John McComb, Jr.; it is reproduced in Vol. III, A. Pl. 11-3.

In this year, assessments were made for improving Beach St. with curb and gutter along Hudson Sq. and "Leight" St. with curb and gutter between Varick and Hudson Sts., and for regulating it from Greenwich to Hudson St.; also for regulating and paving Pearl St. between Elm and Chatham Sts.; regulating Grand St. from Goerck St. to Dock St.; regulating and paving Beekman Pearl St.; paving Marketfield St. from Broadway to Greenwich; opening Washington St. between Barclay and Hubert Sts.; and opening Collect St. between Magazine and Anthony Sts.—Index to Assess. Rolls. Vol. I.

The year 1811 saw the city hall occupied, but not finished. On March 18, an application for painting the building was received.
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by the common council from a firm of painters and referred to the
build. comm.—ibid., VI: 531. On July 1, the board agreed to meet
on the Fourth of July at 12 o'clock at the hall (ibid., VI: 649); and,
on July 15, it was resolved that on "the [second] Monday in
[August] next" the common council should meet there for public
business. The chimneystone was to be used until the council chamber
should be completed; and that the comptroller and street commissioner
be directed to move their offices to the buildings intended for them.
The committee on arrangements presented a bill for $375 for the
expenses of a dinner on the Fourth of July, and a warrant was
ordered to issue for the payment of it—ibid., VI: 653-656. The whole
regular meeting was held in the hall, as arranged, on Aug. 12,
at four p. m.—ibid., VI: 672.

On Sept. 2, the board passed a resolution that the build. com.
"be requested to designate the rooms in the New City Hall for the
several offices of the Corporation and of the State" and to make
report (ibid., VI: 693); and on Sept. 30, a committee was ap-
pointed to procure suitable furniture for the common council
chamber (ibid., VI: 711).

On Oct. 14, McComb reported that 126 workmen were
employed—48 carpenters, 16 masons, 50 laborers, 25 stone-cutters,
and 8 stone- and wood-carvers—whose weekly wages were $925;
that the stone balustrade and chimney tops would be finished in a
few days; and that the masons were waiting for the pieces of the
cupola, the other part being nearly done; that all the west wing
with the housekeeper's apartments would be finished in the
fall; and that the interior of the east wing was likely to be
"under scratch coat" before winter set in, so that the carpenters
might put up and complete the woodwork in the course of the
winter. The roof was complete, the window sashes nearly all
done and glazed, and might be put in, and the building secured
from the weather, in about three weeks.—ibid., VI: 731. On
Oct. 24, the chancellor and justices of the supreme court were
to be invited to visit the hall for their opinion "as to the room most
suitable to be finished for the accommodation of that Court."—
ibid., VI: 737. On Nov. 27, the board being informed that a
set of Tapestry" had been recently imported, the committee
appointed to procure the common council chamber be authorized
to buy the set if deemed suitable.—ibid., VI: 767-68.

"Since Steam Boats are no more the rage," and as "going
by steam is out of date," John Puffer advertises the establish-
ment of a new line of stages between New York and Albany along
the east side of the Hudson.—N. Y. Morning Post, Ja 4, 1911.

The following illuminating description of the work on Canal St.
appears in the Times: The drawing and filling up of the marshes
usually called the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows, and the levelling
and regulating the adjacent grounds, has always been a subject of
much speculation and concern. Various plans have at different times
been proposed, and much embarrassment and difficulty have
continually arisen. Finally however, after having abandoned the
idea of the proposed removal of the nuisance, and the erection of
bridges, lowering one street and raising another, then again
crating the former and reducing the latter, until perplexity and
confusion have gained a complete ascendency, it has been deter-
mined as a desperate resort, to make an experiment with a Sewer
or paved channel above ground, extending from the Collect to the
North river. The meadows in the meantime having been filled up,
or rather covered with sand for the purpose of making streets
and building lots, it was natural to imagine, that without a canal,
these new made grounds would not be very eligible situations; and
it no doubt appeared obvious that if a street one hundred feet wide
could be laid out across these meadows so as to afford a spacious
way on each side of this canal, the property would not diminish in
value on that account. . . . The purchase of the ground then
for the street and canal became the first object of attention, and
application was made by the corporation to the Legislature for
power to purchase accordingly, and to impose an assessment in
order to raise the requisite sum. This was accordingly granted,
and authority was given to three commissioners [see Mr 24, 1809] to
procure a valuation of the ground required and then impose an
assessment for the payment, in the words of the act, on all the owners
and occupants of houses, lots and lands intended to be benefitted
by the regulation in proportion to the advantage which they might
respectively be deemed to acquire. The purchase of this ground
for the street was accordingly effected at the expense of about
one hundred and sixty Thousand dollars; and the next question
was, by what rule or standard is the principle contained in the
Act to be applied, in order to apportion this assessment, or in other
words, who are the persons to be benefited by the regulation? To
solve this question, the Commissioners above mentioned, (with
much more motives no doubt, having been appointed for the mayor's office, the old
furniture to be used until the council chamber should be completed;
and that the comptroller and street commissioner be
exposed to carry this rule into operation, persons are employed to make a survey of the neigh-
bouring grounds, and to ascertain the points from which
water may be found to steal its way to these meadows. These
Surveyors, pursuing the sagacious scheme of the late famous Street
Commissioner, whose notable and profound skill in the business of
street making they no doubt much admired, go diligently to work,
and after torturing as it were the surface of the ground, in order
to force the water to take a direction to Canal-street, but which after
all, a great proportion of it will never be able to reach, they furnish
a map, comprehending ground between Chamber street on one
side, and Amity Lane on the other. This map the Commissioners
presuming to be correct, they accordingly adopt, and make the
basis of the assessment, of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars,
which is now so much the subject of just and serious complaint."—
N. Y. Ev. Post, F26, 1811; and, J2, 1812.

At a "sumptuous and respectable meeting" held at the Tontine
Coffee House, a memorial to congress is adopted asking that the
charter of the First Bank of the U. S. be renewed.—N. T. Ev.
Post, Ja 8, 1811. See Ja 24.

Upon the petition of the inhabitants residing in the vicinity
of the U. S. arsenal, the common council agrees to lend them
"engine No. 10 with its leader . . . Provided that they procure
a suitable building to shelter the same and be responsible for its
safe keeping and that they shall return it when desired by the

An editorial reads: "We are informed that Daniel French,
(Machinist and Engineer) of this city, has invented a very useful
improvement in the art of weaving. The machine is very simple
in its construction, and cheap to build, and may be moved with the
hand, water, or any other convenient power. Mr. French has one
of these machines in operation, at his works in the village of
Greenwich. . . . This machine is constructed to weave several
pieces at once of narrow stuffs such as webbing and narrow cloths
of various kinds, and will be a valuable acquisition to our infant
manufactories. We understand some of his machines are already
engaged for the state prison, to be used by the criminals. Would
not this be a valuable acquisition to this city, by being introduced
into the Alms-house or other convenient places, where many of
the infirm and children, would be able to earn a living, and dimin-
ish the burden on community?"—N. T. Ev. Post, Ja 23, 1811.

The charter of the First Bank of the United States is indefinitely postponed in the house of representatives
by a vote of 65 to 54. In the senate it was lost by the casting vote
of Vice-Pres. Clinton on Feb. 20.—Sumner, Hist. of Banking in the
U. S., 48-54. See Mr 4.

A negro and a Dutchman, convicted of murder, are executed
on a gallows erected in the neighbourhood of Richmond Hill.—
N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 25, 1811.

Street Commissioner Stilwell, reporting on the petition of A.
Arden for compensation for damages, "said to have been sustained
by a canal dug by direction of Doctor Browne thro' a lot of ground
belonging to the petitioner on the west side of Elizabeth Street,
between Hester and Grand Streets," thus describes the topography
of that part of the city:

... previous to any regulation of Streets and lots in the
neighbourhood of the lot in question, when the surface of the earth
was in a state of nature, there was a pond of water between Bowery
Road and Elizabeth Street at the foot of Bunker's Hill on the
South side. And when a greater quantity of water ran into the
pond than could be contained therein, it found vent across the
acres of the Westerly direction and obliquely across the lots
and streets to the Collect Meadow, crossing Hester Street near the
intersection of Orange Street. This was the natural state of the
ground as long as the oldest inhabitants can remember.

"In 1803 Bowery road was regulated and dug down about 4
1811 feet at the intersection of Grand Street, which made it lower than the outlet above mentioned and caused the water to pond in the road. The next year, Grand Street was dug out from Bowery to Elizabeth Street, and being not strong enough through the hill, the inhabitants were greatly annoyed by the standing water. To remove as far as possible, the cause of complaint, Doctor Browne ordered a ditch or canal to be dug from Grand Street along Elizabeth Street about 155 feet, which brought to the lowest ground being at the said lot of Miss Arden.

— M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 475-76.

Feb. 18. The common council authorises its clerk "to purchase for the use of this Board and the Statute Laws of the Several States of the Union." — M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 484.

Because of the illness of George III and his inability to exercise the royal authority, George Augustus Frederick, Prince of Wales, is appointed regent by act of parliament. — Robertson, Select Statutes, Cases, and Documents to illustrate Eng. Const. Hist., 171-82. The king died on Jan. 29, 1820 (q.v.).

De Witt Clinton is appointed mayor. He took the oath of office on Feb. 12.— M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 495. Clinton succeeded Jacob Radcliff, who had served since March 5, 1810 (q.v.). He held the office until March 6, 1815 (q.v.).

As "great and serious evils," such as long delays, imprisonment of innocent persons for want of bail, escape of necessary witnesses, etc., are caused by the fact that the court of general sessions is held only six times a year for two weeks at a time, the common council adopts a petition to the legislature with the draft of a bill for the establishment of an "Inferior Court of Sessions of the peace in and for the City and County of New York," which is to consist of three judges, to sit daily, and either with or without a jury "to try and determine according to law upon all informations and informations to be brought before the said court for every petty larceny, assault and battery, unaccompanied with any other charge, and disorderly house keepers committed within the said city." — M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 481-83, 492-93.

A committee of the legislature in reporting on a petition for the incorporation of the City Bank of New York, says: "The city of New-York contains the greatest number of inhabitants of any city in the United States, and is the capital of . . . that the contagion of the New-York is more than double that of Philadelphia, and nearly three to one to that of Baltimore, and that in exports and imports the city of New-York exceeds the above-named places in a greater proportion than in her tonnage; and it may fairly be stated, that New-York pays one third to one fourth of all the imports of the United States, and at the present time, the present annual bank capital of Philadelphia and Baltimore exceeds that of New-York about two million of dollars, which must necessarily give them greater facility in transacting their mercantile business than what is experienced in New-York, and which place, under the above mentioned existing circumstances, is entitled to a larger banking capital than either Philadelphia or Baltimore, both of which are rivals to New-York." — Ibid., VI: 475-76. The bank, however, was not chartered until June 16, 1812 (q.v.).

Henry Brevoort writes a lively letter to Washington Irving describing some of the theatrical events of the season. George Frederick Cooke, the English actor, was most in the public eye then and interest was divided between his stage performances at the Park Theatre and his Bachmaehn performances at the inns, coffee houses, and some less savory resorts of the town. Mr. Brevoort tells that "Old Cooke gave a dinner, at Hodgkinson's, a few days ago to the far ends of the Company . . . The first part of the feast I understand was conducted with great harmony, jocundity &c, but about the time the third bottle ascended their perambulums, the spirit of dire confusion and fierce debate took full possession of them. 'God save the King' was drunk standing by all that would and all that could stand except the Manager, who had not loyalty enough to rise from the chair; straightways all was noise and uproar & the spirit of party raged furiously." Then, so the letter says, all the members of company plunged into an all-around fight, until "at length the Mighty Cooke, began to brandish his potent arm, swearing, that, if this was the way to choose to honour his last, he would '.. make them one among them.'" — Hellman, Letters of Henry Brevoort to Wash ington Irving (N. Y., 1916), I: 11-16.

15 A reading room has lately been established in this city, in front of the City Hotel, by Mr. John Howard Payne, better known perhaps, by the appellation of the American Rouscous. Feb. 15. This reading room as his prospectus informs us, is designed to be, a general depository of Newspapers, Magazines and Pamphlets, and will be open to the public gratis. — Ibid., VI: 513. At a special meeting on March 8, the committee reported that the ground could not be freed from the claims, so "no further proceedings were had upon the subject." — Ibid., VI: 514.

Robert Fulton assures the public that "although the torpedoes experiments have hitherto been very imperfect, in consequence of being limited to 1300 dollars, and not having one man practised to use them," he "will be able to continue the experiments, and, with the rapid progress of this infant art, to a state of important utility. Since the experiments, I have made several improvements on the anchored or permanent torpedoes, and combinations for harbor defence, which has satisfied many gentlemen at Washing-
CHRONOLOGY: THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD: 1783-1812

1783-1812 was a period of rapid expansion and development in New York City. The city was undergoing significant changes due to economic and political factors. This time period saw the establishment of major institutions, the growth of the population, and the expansion of the city's boundaries.

The New York City Council, for example, adopted the resolution of a memorial to the legislature, which expressed the opinion of the New York City Council, in favor of their memorial to the legislature, that the legislature should pass a law to encourage manufacturing. The legislature passes a law to encourage manufacturing. "Any five or more persons who shall be desirous to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing woolen, cotton, or linen goods, or for the purpose of making glass, for the purpose of producing, any bar-iron, anchors, mill-iron, steel, nail-rods, hoop-iron and ironmongery, sheet-copper, sheet-lead, shot, white lead and red lead," may, on filing the proper certificates, be erected into a corporate body for the term of 20 years. A law was also passed, which provided for the distillation and preparation of mineral waters, as well as for the establishment of a hospital for the relief of poor, insane, and indigent persons. The legislature also passed a law to encourage the development of new educational institutions, such as the New York University and the Pratt Institute.

1812-1815 was a time of war and conflict. The War of 1812 had a significant impact on the city, as it was a hub for the production of armaments and supplies for the war effort. The city was also a target for Britishnaval raids, which caused significant damage to the infrastructure of the city.

The construction of the New York City Hall and the completion of the New York City Subway were also significant events during this period. The New York City Hall was completed in 1812 and became the seat of the city's government. The construction of the New York City Subway began in 1823 and was completed in 1847.

The end of the War of 1812 marked a new era of growth and development for New York City. The city continued to grow and expand, with new industries and businesses being established. The period of 1812-1815 was a time of great change and transformation for New York City.
In laying out the streets and avenues the commissioners preserved certain old roads already shown on the Goeckler Map of the Corporation Lands (1796), such an Alhambra Ave. or West Road, Middle Road, and East Road. Thus, West Road was widened 40 ft. on the west side, making it 100 ft. wide, and was named Sixth Ave.; Middle Road which was 100 ft. wide was called Fifth Ave.; East Road was widened 40 ft. on the east side, making it 100 ft. wide, and was called Fourth Ave. and the other avenues were run parallel to these. The streets as laid out by these commissioners superseded the old roads; and the ground of the old roads was later conveyed to private buyers wherever not required for the new streets,—as, for example, the release of several old streets to James Lenox, Sept. 2, 1828 (City Grants, Liber 76, p. 243).—From remarks on Holmes' Map of the Common Lands (1874).

The commissioners’ report, together with the act of April 3, 1811, is the latest list of references to public buildings, churches, etc., was published (with some slight modifications) in 1811, in a 54-page pamphlet accompanying the so-called Bridges Map (see N 16, 1811).—Descrip. of Pl. 79, f. 471-73.

A supplementary act of the legislature was passed on April 9, 1811, "respecting Streets in the City of New York" (Laws of N. Y., 1811, chap. 148), which provided that "it shall and may be lawful for such persons as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York in Common Council convened, to enter upon the lands of private persons and to run out streets and fix the boundaries thereof, and to erect monuments designating such streets and boundaries, according to the maps and plan of the said Commissioners, and generally the said persons shall be invested with power to do all such matters as may be necessary to carry the said plan into execution, upon the premises that the provisions contained in the 17th section of the act entitled "an act respecting streets in the City of New York" shall be and hereby are extended and applied to the proceedings authorized by this section." And about one year after the filing of the Commissioners’ Map, another act was passed, June 16, 1812, "relative to the opening, laying out and forming, and extending, and otherwise improving streets, avenues, squares, and public places in the City of New York" (ibid., 1812, chap. 174), which repealed sections IX, X, XI, of the act of April 3, 1807, and authorized certain debts to be funded. Again, on April 9, 1813, a revised law was passed making provision for street openings (ibid., 1813, chap. 86), and the substance of these acts was incorporated later in the act of 1815 (ibid., 1815, chap. 92), "relative to Public Squares and Places in the City of New York." For the various amendments to the act of April 9, 1813, see Gerard, 135-36.

On Oct. 26, 1812, the common council of the city adopted a resolution thanking Gouverneur Morris and John Rutherford for performing gratuitously "the arduous duties of Commissioners for laying out the Streets of the City," and each of them was presented with a coloured and mounted map of the City (doubtless the Bridges Map).—M. C. G. (1784-1871), VII: 287.

The act of 1807 required that the commissioners should "erect suitable and durable monuments at the most conspicuous angles . . . and upon the shores of the North and East rivers, to be noted on said maps." Their map and report show that they did as required; but on Dec. 31, 1808 (q.v.), John Randel, Jr. was engaged by the common council to erect monuments at the intersections of all the streets and avenues, and in the course of the next seven years he was occupied with this work.

Although the plan of the future city was to be "final and conclusive," many changes have been made in it by authority of the legislature. The principal acts modifying it are listed by Gerard, pp. 99-104. For Randel’s own testimony in regard to his appointment and work, see 1808; Hist. Mag., and see, III: 166 et seq.; and descrip. of Pl. 80-b, III: 498.

"The map and plan of the Commissioners," says James Kent, "laid out the highways on the island upon so magnificent a scale, and with so bold a hand, and with such prophetic views, in respect to the future growth and extension of the city, that it will form an ever-present monument of the stability and wisdom of the measure."

—Kent, Ch. 14, 1844. As a matter of fact it destroyed most of the natural beauty and interest of the island which, but for the commission of 1807, might have possessed the charm and variety of London.

The law passed on April 5, 1810, requiring all deeds of land in the city of New York to be recorded, commences operation.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 26 and 28, 1811.

A lease to John Stevens of "the ferry at Hoboken to be navigated by Steam Boats" is ordered to be executed, and the steamboat company is ordered to report "what alterations are necessary to be made on this side the river to accommodate the Steam Boats."—M. C. G. (1784-1871), VI: 557. See S 18.

Washington Irving writes from Washington to his friend Henry Brewoof his arriving in that city after "a very expeditious journey of fifty-two hours from New York," having been "extremely fortunate in meeting with no delays." He tells us that at the moment of his arrival in Philadelphia "the packet was about starting from Newcastle so that we were in full sail in about twenty minutes . . . The next morning at half-past six we arrived at Baltimore, breakfasted and set off at eight in an extra stage, and reached Washington about half-past four in the afternoon."—Life and Letters of Washington Irving by Pierre M. Irving (1862), p. 276.

During the year ending on this day, three members of the board of directors of the N. Y. Tontine Coffee House Ann. died (Gullan Verplanck, Wm. Laight, and John Broome). This left only two surviving members (John Watts and John Delafield). In conformity with the constitution of the association—that, whenever the trustees, in whom the fee-simple of the Coffee House was vested, should be reduced to less than three, then five others should be elected, and the property conveyed to them—the two survivors now transfer their trust to Richard Varick, Matthew Clarkson, Francis B. Winthrop, John B. Coles, and Guillon Ludow. At this time the Tontine Coffee House was at the height of its commercial activity as a merchants’ exchange. It had operated as such since its opening in 1793 (q.v.), and the demolition of the East River wharves in 1799 (q.v.)—and so continued until the merchants’ exchange was opened on the south side of Wall St. in 1837 (L. M. R. K., III: 924, 925, 981).—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 312-22.

At this time, the operation of the Tontine Coffee House was in the hands of Jas. Bredy, who had leased the house on Jan. 31, 1809. He was followed by Edw. Bard (April 3, 1812), Ebenzer Storer (Feb. 15, 1817), and Bethuel Bunker (May 2, 1823). As usual in these early days, the coffee-house was frequently referred to by the name of its proprietor. The provisions of their leases, in the case of this coffee-house, were about the same. The building was painted inside and out for Bardin, and an "orchesera" erected in "the Long Room on the second floor."—See the original papers in vol. lettered N. Y. Tontine Coffee House, in N. Y. H. S. See also Comm. Ads., My 3, 1817. See further, My 25, 1815.

The legislature passes a law providing that one third of the assessment for Canal St. shall be borne by New York City at large and two thirds by the property benefited.—Laws of N. Y. (1811), chap. 108. See also petition in metal file No. 43. city ch. rec., and other plans and maps of the city (M. C. G. (1784-1871), VI: 692, 728; N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 7, 1811.

The legislature appropriates $34,500 for the support of the state prison, and orders that it be applied to "erecting a building for the female convicts; and to extend the yard of the southwest wing one hundred and six feet towards the Hudson river, and one hundred and nineteen feet along said river, and to erect such cellars and improvements as will be necessary to support the same."—Laws of N. Y. (1811), chap. 173. A southeast view of the state prison, made in 1814, is reproduced in Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 461. See Ap 12, 1820.

"Whereas a communication by means of a canal navigation between the great lakes and Hudson’s river will encourage agriculture, promote commerce and manufactures, facilitate a free and general intercourse between different parts of the United States, and tend to the aggrandizement and prosperity of the country, and consolidate and strengthen the union," Gouverneur Morris, Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, Wm. North, Thos. Eddy, Peter B. Porter, Robert R. Livingston, and Robert Fulton, are appointed commissioners for the consideration of all matters relating to the said canal navigation, and $15,000 is appropriated for the purpose of carrying it into effect.—Laws of N. Y. (1811), chap. 188. See also ibid. (1812), chap. 231, and Man. Com. Coun. (1838), 624-25. See Ap 17, 1816.

Wm. Bridges petition the common council "for the copy right of the map filed by the Commissioners of Streets and roads
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8

Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honorable Body will be pleased to cause the necessary steps to be taken for opening the said street called the Third Avenue from the Bowery road to the four mile stone on the Boston post road. . . . Among the signers are Bert. Peter Cruger, H. M. N. Cruger, Daniel D. Tompkins, Jr. Bayard Winthrop, Samuel Kip, John Y. Van Tuyll, Thomas Buckman, Mangle Cruger, Mr. Kip and Mr. Dixham, Thomas C. Pearsall, George Waite, and John Gilston.—From the original MS., with "Filed Papers, 1810-1814," city clerk's record-room.

On May 4, the board referred the petition to the road committee—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 577. The committee's report, on May 10, 1811, was 578-579.

It says, in part: "That the public convenience, as well as the particular accommodation of the petitioners, make it desirable, that a street or avenue should be opened between the Bowery road and the east river."

"That from an examination of the Map, and a knowledge of the ground, it appears, that the 2d Avenue is preferable to the 3d in many respects, as well as in relation to the public, as to many of the petitioners, some of whom have so expressed themselves."

"The Committee therefore recommend that legal measures be immediately taken for opening the 2d Avenue from its commence-ment at first street to its intersection of the old post road between the New & five mile stones." From the original report, filed with petition. The report was read, and further consideration post-poned.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 586.

On May 20 (q. v.), the report was amended by inserting the words "and 3d Avenue" after the words "and 2d Avenue" in the last paragraph, and was agreed to by the board.—Ibid., VII: 597. The added words were also interlined in the original MS. report.

The common council orders that the Oswego Market be removed in order that Maiden Lane may be widened to 50 feet.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 590. On Oct. 7, an ordinance was passed for widening the street.—Ibid., VII: 753, 732. See My 20.

"It is much to be regretted that some attention is not paid to the repairing the pavements of the sidewalks of our city. Broadway, Wall-street, and a few more excepted, the most shameful neglect prevails in this particular. In some places the roots of the poplars loosen the bricks, and the hogs amuse themselves with snouting them up, in order to devour the roots; which, to be sure, has a very rural and picturesque effect in a populous city. In other places, the bricks are so worn away, that the foot passenger, in the evening, is continually stumbling; and strangers are apt to mutter a curse against our excellent police, for not having these things in better order . . . ."

"There are many obstructions in the side walks, which, if practicable, ought to be removed; such, for instance, as steps and cellar-doors. By contracting these, many of our narrow streets might be much improved, both in appearance and convenience."—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 7, 1811. Another complaint against obstruc-
tions in the street appeared in ibid., My 11, 1811.

The 2d anniversary of the Tammany Society falling on Sun-
day, it is celebrated on Monday, and the corner-stone of the first Tammany Hall or "Great Wigwam" erected by the society is laid on the southeast corner of Nassau and Frankfort Sts. (see L. M. R. K., III: 939). Addresses are made by Clarkson Crollius, grand sachem, and Alphus Sherman. In the afternoon the society had dinner at Martling's Tavern, where they were "hoUSED with the attendance of maj. Paulding, one of the surviving captors of maj. Andre . . . and several other survivors of the revolution." The Manhattan Society also joined in the celebration, and the Tammany men who were confined in the debtor's prison commemorated the day there. Joseph Delacorte held a special exhibition of fireworks at Vanrall's Garden in honour of the occasion.—Columbus, My 10, 16, 17, and 18; N. Y. Eve. Post, My 11; Pub. Adv., My 15 and 18, 1811. Ineffectual attempts to build a Tammany Hall had been made in 1792 (q. v.; Ja 18, 25, and Mr 8) and 1802 (q. v.; D 9), and the success in 1811 was due to Col. Rutgers and others, through whose efforts the sum of $12,000 was subscribed.—Man. Com. Cour. (1805), 869.

The corner-stone of this first Tammany Hall has been pre-
served by the society, and bears the following inscription: "Tam-
many Society or Columbian Order. Founded by William Mooney in 1786 [see Ap 30, 187]. Organized under a Constitution and
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1841 Laws in 1769 [q. v., Mr 9 and Ag 10]. William Mooney 1st Grand May Sachem. New York May 12th 1789."—Kilroe, Saint Tammany, 13. 119. For brief history of the building, see 21st Ann. Rep. Am. 11th & 12th and 14th; and descrip. of Pl. 163, 146. See Ja 6 8 9 and My 1 2 3.

The bridge committee directs its clerk to lend to Wm. Bridges "the map of the Commissioners of Streets & roads [see Ap 1] to enable him to complete the copy of the same" (see Ap 8).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 587.

Proposals are advertised for publishing the Bridges Map—Pub. Ad., My 13: Columbian, My 16, 1811. The map is reproduced and described as Pl. 80 b, Vol. III. See also N. 16.

An engagement takes place off the coast, between the U. S. frigate "President" and H. M. S. "Little Belt," in which the latter is greatly damaged, and 32 Englishmen and one American are hurt. Each commander accused the other of firing first.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S.: III: 405-411. For the diplomatic correspondence regarding the affair, see N. Y. Spectator, N 16 and 20, 1811. See My 23.

On this Sunday morning a fire breaks out in Chatham St., destroying almost 100 wooden buildings in the vicinity. The steeple of the Brick Meeting House and the cupola of the jail catch fire, but both are saved, the former by a sailor and the latter by one of the prisoners. St. Paul's Chapel, St. George's, and the Scotch church steeple are also threatened, but not burned.—Columbian, My 20, 21, and 23; Pub. Ad., My 20 and 21; and N. Y. Evoc. Post, My 21, 1811. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 598; and Wilson, Mem. Hist. N. Y.: III: 208. On Aug. 5, the common council decided to pay $40 to the man who extinguished the fire on the jail.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 679, 676. See also ibid., VII: 591, 595, 596, 603, 610, 618.

The common council resolves "that the market committee be authorized to remove the present Oswego market house [see My 6] into Vesey Street below Washington Street and to erect such part of it there, as they may think proper."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 596. De Voey says: "no doubt the old 'Old Swaga' market's sound bones and ribs were left in the present Washington Market" (see J. 1).—De Voey, Market Book, 340.

The road committee and street commissioner are directed to take necessary steps toward opening Second and Third Aves. from their commencement at First St. to their intersection with the Old Post Road between the fourth and fifth mile-stones.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 597. See Je. 3.

News of the "President"-"Little Belt" engagement (see My 16) reaches New York.—N. Y. Spectator, My 23, 1811.

The fire committee meets at Bellevue and decides upon the site for the new almshouse which is to be erected on the land purchased from the heirs of Samuel Kip (see Ap 20).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 577, 599. On May 27, the plan for the building was adopted.—Ibid., VI: 606. The corner-stone was laid on July 29 (q. v.).

The common council passes a law imposing a tax upon all owners of dogs of three dollars for each dog, and prohibiting the running at large of all dogs.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 596-97, 603-5. The law was amended on June 10.—Ibid., VI: 625.

Sundry inhabitants petition the common council "that a road might be opened from Harrison village to the New River," and the subject is referred to the road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 601. On June 17, the common council agreed to accept a cession of the ground from Jacob Harsen and Wm. S. Cock, (q. v.) and to open the road accordingly.—Ibid., VI: 629.

The corner-stone of the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church is laid in Murray St. in the rear of Columbia College.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Ad., My 30, 1811; N. Y. Spectator, Je 1, 1811. See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 388. The church was completed in 1812, and, as Dr. John M. Mason officiated there until 1821, it became well known as "Dr. Mason's Church." It was this edifice which, in 1842 (q. v.), was taken down and rebuilt on the north side of 8th St. fronting Lafayette Pl.—Greenleaf, 207-9; L. M. R. K., III: 932. The appearance of the "Murray St. Church" (as it was also called), as it was 20 years after its erection, is seen in an engraved view published in the N. Y. Mirror, VII, opp. p. 289. It ceased to be used by the Presbyterians on Sept. 29, 1846.

The common council resolves to extend Hudson St. to meet Eighth Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), 612. On Sept. 16, the committee on the subject presented a map drawn in June by Wm. Bridges, city surveyor, on which was delineated the course which in their opinion the street ought to take. It was resolved that the street be continued in the direction of and agreeable to the dotted line marked on this map, and that the map be filed in the office of the street commissioner.—Ibid., VII: 606.

The common council requests the Bellevue committee "to direct Mr. Randell to run out the lines of the Second & Third Avenues [see My 20] and also such of the Cross Streets, as they shall deem necessary for the convenience of the Public buildings about to be erected at Bellevue." It also appoints a "General Superintending Committee whose duties shall be from time to time "to direct & instruct Mr. Randell in running out the lines & fixing the monuments of the several streets on the island agreeably to the map of the Commissioners of Streets and roads."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 619.

The street commissioner is directed to report "a plan of piers for the accommodation of the Steam Ferry Boats at Paulus hook with an estimate of the probable expense of the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 625. He reported on June 24 a "plan proposed by Mr. Fulton" accompanied by a drawing to illustrate the intended improvements. This was referred to the steam ferry-boat committee.—Ibid., VI: 638-39; original report in metal file No. 44, city clerk's record-room. The essential parts of Fulton's plan were adopted by the common council on July 1.—Original report in same file; M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 647-48.

The common council authorizes the Bellevue committee "to use the huts erected on those grounds for work shops or in any other way they shall judge advisable."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 625.

The common council agrees to extend Chambers St. to Chatham St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 606, 625.

It is resolved by the Trinity Corporation "that from the Circumstances and Situation of the Congregation associated with Trinity Church it has become expedient that the connection between Trinity Church and St. George's & St. Paul's Chapels be dissolved, and that the said Chapels be endowed and Established as separate Churches in like manner as Grace Church has been established."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See N. 4.

A committee appointed to consider what improvements might be made in the fire department reports "That the principal difficulty in extinguishing fires is to procure a sufficient supply of water, at an early period. In the central parts of the city, the pumps and cisterns, which are principally relied on are soon exhausted and before a line composed of engines & leaders can be formed to the fire, the fire may & often do get to a great height." The board therupon agrees to the following resolutions recommended by the committee:

1st Resolved, that two reservoirs of stone sufficient to contain two hundred hosegears each be built & placed at or near each wing of the New City Hall to be supplied from the roof thereof; and that the water be used for no other purpose than the extinguishing of fires.

2d Resolved, that it be recommended to the different religious societies in the city to cause to be built a reservoir for water, at or near their respective places of worship, to be supplied with water from their respective places of worship, and that the water be used only at fires.

3d Resolved, that a new supply engine be built under the direction of the Committee on the fire department.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 631-32.

The British frigate "Melampus" fires upon the pilot boat "Brothers" off Sandy Hook.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, Jl 1, 1811.

The common council directs the street commissioner to contract for 15,000 loads of earth "to be deposited in such parts of the collect where it is most wanted," and resolves that "three temporary bridges be erected over the ditch [in Collect St.], in such places as will be most convenient to the citizens."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 625, 640.

The common council pays Wm. Hoghland $100 "for a plan of New Alms House at Bellevue."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 632-33.

The common council authorizes John Randell, Jr. to "cause the South side of North Street to be surveyed," and to "ascertain and fix the lines of the street, from which the avenues take their direction."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 641. See Ag 10, 1812.
The Commissioners appointed by joint resolutions of the Honorable Senate and Assembly of the State of New York of the 15th and 18th of March 1810 to explore the route of an inland navigation from the Hudson's River to Lake Ontario and Lake Erie beg leave to...

Report

That they have examined the country as critically as time and circumstances would permit, and caused surveys to be made for their better information.

They beg leave to observe on the present navigation by the Hudson, River? West End, Oneida Lake, and the Genesee River, which extends from Schenectady to Lake Ontario (saving only a portion of the falls within twelve miles of Schenectady) that experience has long since exploded in Europe the idea of using the beds of rivers for internal navigation when Canals are practicable. The reasoning on that subject applies with greater force in America. For in the navigation of Rivers, reliance must be laid principally on the labour of Men, whereas along Canals the same employed is generally that of Horses. But the labour of Men is dearer and the subsistence of Horses cheaper in America than in Europe.
Robert Fulton writes to Joel Barlow: "My time is now occupied in building North River and Steam ferry boats, and in an interesting lawsuit to crush 12 Pirates who have cheated their passengers and freight. I have actually started my own inventions in opposition to me by running one trip to Albany: her machinery gave way in the first voyage and she is now repairing, which will detain her I presume until we obtain an Injunction to stop her. A more infamous and outrageous attack upon mental property has not disgraced America."—Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 249-49.

The common council agrees that, "on their adjournment, they would adjourn to meet on the 4th instant at the New City Hall at 12 o'clock."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 649. See Jl 15.

"The Triumph of America" is the title of Delacroix's spectacular display of fireworks, etc., this year at Vauxhall.—Columbian, Jl 3, 1811. It proved to be his last performance.—See Jl 31.

Venona is detectives its independence of Spain.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 28, 1811.

"The inhabitants of the southern part of our city have not had a pitcher of Manhattan water for the last five or six days. The extreme heat of the weather, and the parching drought which at present affects the city, have made this unaccountable deprivation doubly afflicting. We are informed that the northern parts of the town have been amply supplied; how then does it happen that the southern parts are entirely neglected? There must be an unaccountable fault somewhere. The citizens pay a high price for the necessary article of water, and to be deprived of it when it is most wanted is not only extremely vexatious, but it actually endangers the health of the people. . . ."—Com. Adv., Jl 6, 1811. See also Ag 5.

Mr. Palmer, "who directs the Diving Bell, on board the gunboats, now in Hurl-Gate, and who has been for some months past, without avail, endeavouring to obtain a part of the wrecked British frigate Huzza, which sank there during the revolution," (see N 23, 1780), succeeds in getting up her rudder. "The quantity of copper which is in it, together with the chains and bolts, will have considerable value. . . ."—Columbian, Jl 16, 1811. See, further, Jl 18, 1818.

The common council resolves that "on the Second Monday of August next, the Common Council will meet for public business, at the New City Hall in the room intended for the Mayor's office; that the old furniture be used, until the Council Chamber is completed and that the Common Clerk & Street Commissioner be also directed to remove their respective offices to the apartments intended for them."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 655. See Ag 5.

Under the heading "Military Hall," Robt. Dyde "respectfully informs military gentlemen his ground is now well laid out, and is perhaps the best that can be found so near the city for troops to exercise in, and has likewise built a Target Bank for Riflemen to practice at, upon the same plan as those in Hyde Park, London." The ground is "Little more than a mile up the Broadway, on the left-hand side."—N. T. Morn. Post, Jl 18, 1811. There was a sham battle here on Aug. 16.—Ibid., Ag 16; Columbian, Ag 17, 1811. See also Morn. Post, Ag 31, 1811.

The common council appoints a committee "to take into consideration how far it would be expedient to fill up the Collect and whether it would not be expedient to leave some of the Springs of fountain of it open & report thereon to the Board."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VI: 660.

Col. Ireneé Amelot de la Croix, formerly "Chiel de-Brigade in the French service," establishes in New York a school of military instruction and proposes a view to forming a "Battalion of Independent Cadets." His published notice says that "the system introduced by Baron Steuben into this country, and all other systems of the old school, were good in former times, but must now be totally reformed, to enable America to cope, in case of necessity, with the wonderful improvements in the science of war, invented at the close of late years."—N. T. Morn. Post, Jl 26, 1811. His "Military Room" was "contiguous to the Commonhall, upper story, at the Circus, with award of prizes, for the military exercises, fencing, etc., of his pupils."—N. T. Morn. Post, O 17, 1811; see also ibid., O 22, 24, 25, and N 3, 1811.

The corner-stone of the new almshouse (see My 24) is laid under the southeast corner of the chapel wing—Goodrich, Picture of N. T. (1828), 96; Man. Com. Comn. (1859), 577; Address of
common council holds its first regular meeting "in the New City Aug. Hall, in the room designated for the Mayor's office."—M. C. C. 1784-1785.

"The statue of William Pitt (see Jl 16, 1788) is presented to the Academy of Fine Arts by the common council. "Though, at present, in a very mutilated state," it is deemed worthy of preservation, "on account of its excellent workmanship [see Ag 3]."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 675-76. The statue was in the same custody in 1827 (N. T. Daily Adve., Jl 25, 1827), and continued to be probably, until 1841 (q. v.), when the society was dissolved. For the next mention of the statue, see 1841.

"The Managers of the New-York [Park] Theatre have pleasure in announcing to the public, that, during the vacation, the internal part of the Theatre has been painted in a style of splendour and ornament far surpassing what has been before exhibited in this city. They have also been altered so as to present an entirely new appearance, and to afford very considerable comfort and accommodation to the ladies visiting the Theatre. The Managers trust that the arrangements they made for lighting the house, will not only answer the purpose of display, but that the theatre will be kept perfectly clean and free from smoke. The front of the house still retains its unique appearance.

The Theatre will be opened on Monday, September 2d."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 13, 1811. The theatre was again re-decorated in 1816 (q. v., Ag 26 and S 3).

"A French picaroon privater full of men, came into Sandy-Hook last night, and is skulking about in our bays and creeks, no doubt in search of plunder. . . . After the repeated and outrageous robberies that have been committed by these free-booters, against American vessels, and sometimes in our own waters, it behoves defenceless merchants, who are about sailing, to be on their guard."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 14, 1811.

With this issue of the date, the title of the Public Advertiser (daily) is changed to American Patriot, and Public Advertiser.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 485; Early Newspapers, II: 427. See Ap 20, 1812.

As "an old obtrusive building" is removed "from the site at the head of Agustus-street, near the alsms house," and there is thus formed "a beautiful space, which is already decorated with every requisite for a growing park."—Am. Patriot, Ag 19, 1811.

"The common council authorizes the street commissioner and superintendent of repairs "to cause the Old Canal in Canal Street to be kept open, if they judge it proper."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 682. See also ibid., VI: 707.

"Thanks are certainly due to the proprietors who keep the Flag-Staff on the Battery, for their assiduity to render it a pleasant place of innocent amusement during these warm summer evenings. Many thousands of Gentlemen and Ladies resorted to the Battery last evening, and were highly delighted by the performance of an excellent Military Music, accompanied with Fireworks. A number of rockets were set out from the Flag-Staff, and by a gentle breeze from S. E. were carried in a direction across the North River, and produced the most pleasing effect."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 21, 1811. See also Janvier, In Old N. T., 259. See, further, Ap 1, 1812.

The British letter-of-marque "Tottenham" is brought into New York Harbour as a prize by the French privater "Duke of Dantzig."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 28 and 29, 1811.

Sept.

The common council resolves "that the Building Committee be requested to designate the rooms in the New City Hall for the several offices of the Corporation and of the State and report thereon to the Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 696.

The Manhattan Society celebrates its first anniversary. After forming in line in front of their "Great Wigwam" in the Bowery, the society parades down the Bowery and Chatham St. to the Park, around the Park, up Broadway, down Chamer St. and up Green- wich St. to the State Prison. After visiting the prison, the procession moved along Sandy Hill and Stuyvesant St. to "Brandy- muley Point." Here James Elliot delivered an address, and after a short interval, the society dined and drank toasts.—Pub. Adve., S 10, 1811.

Two English frigates (one the "Guerrrière") and a brig are cruising off New York Harbour. "Their declared purpose is to keep a look out for the French privaters which swarm on the American coasts and take shelter and refit in our harbours."—N. T. Eve. Post, S 9, 1811.

"A Watchman" writes to one of the papers: This harbor is intended to be defended by several strong, and I believe well constructed, batteries. The Tottenhams have been nearly completed, and have their guns mounted; and I presume, if manned, would present such a powerful barrier to an enemy approaching the city, as to dispose them to advance with great caution. But alas! the impropriety of our government has never been more clearly discovered, than it has respecting these works. The Water Battery at Staten Island, called Richmond, when all the guns are mounted, is some distance from any dwelling, and is left without any guard; what is then to prevent one of the British frigates, now lying at the Hook, from sending up one or two well armed boats with muffled oars, at night, and spiking all the guns? The same might be done at Castle Williams, and even at the works at the foot of Dnane street. It is astonishing to think that with a government so poorly provided for our present critical situation, whilst our enemy is using every exertion to place her provinces, bordering on us, in the best possible state of defence—her troopers are assembling on our frontiers, and her ships are blockading our harbors. . . . The most important work in the harbor is in the most incomplete state, and might with the greatest ease be possessed by an enemy."—N. T. Eve. Post, S 12, 1811.

Benjamin Waldron advertises that he has erected "a large Target in a field adjoining his garden, situated in Stuyvesant-street, near the two mile stone, Bowery. Any number of gentlemen, civil or military, may have the use of this Field and Target gratis: likewise he can furnish them with Liquors. . . ." Waldron's place is called the "Sign of the Noah's Ark."—Com. Adv., S 11, 1811.

An advertisement reads: "Hoboken Steamboat.—Mr. Godwin respectfully acquaints the citizens of New York and the public at large, that he has commenced running a steamboat on the Hoboken Ferry, of large and convenient size, and capable of affording accommodation in a very extensive degree. The boat moves with uncommon speed and facility, and starts from the usual ferry stairs, at the Corporation wharf, foot of Vesey Street, New York, where passage may be taken at any hour of the day. . . ."—Columbian, S 18, 1811. This was "the first announcement of a steam ferry boat."—Stone, Hist. of N. T. City, 355. On Sept. 30, the common council accepted an invitation from John Stevens to inspect the new steamboat, and on Oct. 14 the members who "crossed the river in the Hoboken Steam ferry boat" expressed "their approbation of the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 714, 723, 721. See also De Vo, Market Book, 194. See Je 7, 1813.

A New Yorker, in a communication to one of the papers, describes an experiment he performed, "in the rear of Mr. Lispenard's house," to illustrate a "new method of blowing rocks with powder."—Repeartory (Boston), O 22, 1811 (in the archives of the Peconic). Lispenard owned the nearby Nineveh.

A New Yorker writes to one of the papers that, although Philadelphia is "allowed to be nearly the same size as New York," it employs only about 40 watchmen who also act as lamplighters and receive about $10,000 a year, whereas New York has 150 men employed as watchmen only, and pays them from $45,000 to $50,000 per annum.—Moc. Adv., S 9, 1811. The common council appointed a committee to "procure suitable furniture for the Common Council Chamber in the New City Hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 721.

The new fort erected on the lower point of Staten Island, Oct. at the Narrows" is opened "under the designation of Fort Hud- son."—Aurora Gen. Adv. (Phil.), O 7, 1811.

Mayor Clinton informs the common council that "a dan- gerous fever" prevails in the bridewell and some of the sick have been sent to the marine hospital on Staten Island. He adds that it is necessary to cleanse and ventilate the bridewell, and the corporation authorizes the board of health to take measures "for remediying the evils complained of and for the preservation of the health of the city."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 722.

The common council appointed a street commissioner to open "the ancient drain through which are called Lispenard's meadows to the Hudson River."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VI: 722.

The deputation of the seven Indian Chiefs of the Ottowa tribe, under the direction of Dr. Le Baron, have arrived here from Washington, having settled a treaty with the United States—they leave this [city] on Wednesday [Oct. 18]. We understand they
will attend the Theatre to night, dressed in their national costume."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 16, 1811.

17 The 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments of Gen. Morton's brigade and the troop of horses, &c., are ready on the orders of Gov. Clinton for Gen. Stevens. "Their fifings and evolutions were performed in a style that reflected the highest honour on both officers and men."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 18, 1811.

28 The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas it has been represented to the Common Council that sundry persons owners & proprietors of Great Barn Island under a pretence of having power from the Legislature of the State of New York to erect a Bridge across Haerlem river & to keep the same in repair, have in part filled up the Channel with Stone and are now actually engaged in extending such nuisance & which it is apprehended will greatly increase the Current of the East river & injure the navigation thereof, for prevention of which Resolved that his Honor the Mayor be authorized & requested to cause such coercive measures to be taken as he may deem proper & sufficient to prevent the Channel of Haerlem river from being further obstructed except so far as may be actually necessary for the purpose of repairing the said Bridge."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 739, 741. See also ibid., VII: 750.

A general committee of surveys is requested to take charge of the stone monuments marking the streets on the island, and see they be not injured.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VI: 741.

The vestry of Trinity Church approves a report which prescribes terms for the separation of the congregation of St. George's Chapel, which will become incorporated as "the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. George's Church in The City of New York."—Trinf. Min. (J.S.). See N. 24.

 Gunnison, of the surveyors of Greenwich Village is complained of.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 743.

"It having been represented to the Board that a very considerable number of the Maps of the City remain unsold," it is referred to the comptroller and clerk of the board "to sell them to the best advantage" that they can.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 744. The Goerck-Margin Map (see E. Post, Vol. I) is in the one referred to.

Amos Comminus, city surveyor, makes a plan of a proposed sewer from Pearl St. through Collect and Canal Sts.—See original (map No. 153), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. Another plan, filed in the same place as map No. 161, shows a sewer in Canal St. between Collect St. and the Hudson River. This is endorsed "Built 1811" and "Canal Street ditch."

Gen. William H. Harrison defeats the Indians at Tippecanoe.—

Winter, VII: 756-76, 454.

Free School No. 5, in Henry St., is opened to pupils. —Com. Adv., My 6, 1812. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

18 William Bridges publishes an engraving of the Randall Survey (or Commissioners' Map), bearing copyright date of Nov. 16, 1811. This is in the most correct style, to the Board it is "of the most important service," and its members endorsed it favorably. The street which led to the making of this map appear in the following brief history of his connection with the city as surveyor. He was appointed city surveyor May 19, 1806 (q. v.). His map-making began at this early period. Four years prior to the publication of the so-called Bridges Map, an advertisement appeared in the Ev. Post of Sept. 22, 1807 (q. v.), announcing: "This day is published by Isaac Riley and for sale by Brishman and Brannan, City Hotel, Broadway, a plan of the City of New York, with the recent and intended improvements.—Drawn from official survey, by William Bridges, City Surveyor. Either in sheets, mounted on rollers, or in cases for the pocket." On March 7, 1808 (q. v.), for reasons not stated in the minutes, he was dismissed from office. One year later, April 10, 1809 (q. v.), he petitioned the common council for reinstatement, and the petition was granted.

On Dec. 24, 1810 (q. v.), Bridges stated in a communication to the board the terms on which he was "willing to fix permanent marked stones," and his letter was ordered to be "lie on the table." On the 31st, however, John Randel, Jr., being the successful one to enter into a contract with the board to do this work of setting up marks and in the intersecting of streets as laid out by the Commissioners' Map (see D 17 and 31, 1810), undertook its execution. Bridges now arranged to act as publisher of the Commissioners' Map. On April 8, 1811 (q. v.), he petitioned the common council for the copyright of the map filed by the commissioners of streets and roads, offering to have it engraved, and to furnish the corporation with free copies. The petition was referred to the committee to whom the Commissioners' Map had been referred: Alderman Fish, Mr. Hardenbrook, and Mr. Jones. This committee, on April 9, reported "agreeably to the request of the common council they have examined the said Map, and are of opinion that they give exclusive permission to Mr. Randel to make a copy of said Map, on condition that he furnish to this Board 50 copies of free of expense, it being understood that he make compensation to Mr. Randel for certain memoranda and explanations respecting said Map," which at the request of the committee Mr. Randel was to furnish. On May 15 (q. v.), Mr. Bridges wrote to the common council requesting the loan of the Commissioners' Map to enable him to complete the copy of it, on which he was now engaged; and it was ordered that the clerk of the board lend it to him. On the same day there appeared in the Public Advertiser an advertisement entitled "Proposals for publishing," which was an announcement of his intention of placing his issue of the map on sale, "with the Figural Notes and remarks, appinted to the said Map."

The Bridges Map was sold by subscription, the list of subscribers being printed at the end of Bridges' book, which accompanied it. This book also contains the laws of April 3, 1807, and of March 24, 1809 (regarding the duties of the commissioners), the commissioners' remarks (which originally accompanied the Commissioners' Map), and a list of references to the public buildings, churches, etc.

A year after the Bridges Map was issued, Mr. Bridges found that his privilege to reproduce the Commissioners' Map was not an exclusive one as he supposed. To use his own words, as stated in the minutes, he believed that the right to publish the map was to be "exclusively his property," for he wrote to the common council, on Nov. 23, 1812, "that at the time the Corporation gave to him the right to print the Map of the City and Island furnished by the Commissioners of Streets and Roads it was understood that the same was to be exclusively his property; that as a consideration therefor he agreed to furnish to the Common Council sixty maps; but that it had been discovered that as the Map was a public record exclusive privilege to publish it could not be given to him."

He asked the common council, therefore, to say what number of maps he ought to furnish under such view of the case; and the subject was referred to the committee of surveys with authority to settle the matter with him as they should consider just and equitable.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 305. The committee reported on Jan. 4, 1813 (q. v.), that on information it was evident "that Mr. Bridges commenced his operations for publishing the Map under an erroneous construction of the resolution of the Board. His impression was that an exclusive right was conveyed to him, by virtue of the resolution, and when too late convinced of his mistake, he was compelled, to prevent competition, so to reduce the price, and they added that, "unless the Corporation grants him some indulgence, he must inevitably be a sufferer."

The committee recommended "that, upon his producing certificates to the Comptroller of having delivered forty Maps completely mounted, and furnished to the subscribers, he be ordered to be paid $20 per Map to Mr. Randel, and the comptroller be directed to pay him therefor as follows: $9 per map for 30 maps, and $15.50 per map for 10 maps, he to be entitled to receive back again all unmounted sheets already delivered. The minutes of Nov. 1 and 29 state that the city gave copies of the map of the city (probably the Bridges Map) to the commissioners and the purveyor of the almshouse and to certain former members of the common council, other copies having been already given out."

John Melish (see Ag 4, 1806 and Je 30, 1810), quoting from "A Brief Topographical and Statistical Manual," which he saw during a tour of New York State, gives a table of statistics about the different counties. This table shows that New York County has a population of 96,773, two post-offices, three town-halls, nine saw-mills, eleven distilleries, fifteen breweries, five hat factories, and two carding-machines.—Travels in the U. S. etc., II: 427.

"Penn" writes to one of the papers in praise of the "New York African Free-School, which is kept in a building in Cliff-street, which, altho' not sufficiently commodious for its object, yet above one hundred children of the African race, are enjoying here, the advantages of education..."—Com. Adv., N 25, 1813.

The first meeting of the vestry of St. George's Church, as a separate corporate body, is held.—Antioch, Hist. of St. George's Church, 54.

The common council approves the draft of a letter from Mayor Clinton to the governor of New Jersey "on the subject of Aliens.
As a "set of Tapestry" has been recently imported into the city "which would be highly ornamental in furnishing some of the apartments in the New City Hall," the common council authorizes the committee on the furnishing of the common council chamber "to purchase the said set of Tapestry for account of this Board if in their opinion suitable."—M. C. C. (1874-1871), VI: 760-62.

Dec.

In this month, Geo. and Robert Waite began to publish a weekly of quarto size called the New York Weekly Messenger. The last issue located is that of Oct. 2, 1813.—Bingham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 506.

A correspondent suggests that a subscription be opened in New York for erecting a statue of Washington.—Columbian, D 8, and earlier attempts had failed (see D 15, 1802, and Ja 20, 1806), and nothing was done at this time. The matter was revived in 1821 (q. v., O 1). See also F 4, 1812.

Five years ago it was considered impracticable to make a useful steam boat, and Livingston and Fulton were universally ridiculed for the attempt, but now there are 13 steamboats in the U. S.—Aurora Gen. Adv. (Phila.), D 9, 1811.

"Aqueduck Rhode Island Coal" is for sale at the "Coal yards of March & Van Tassel, near the bottom of Warren street, and Prince and Waterbury, a few doors above Peck-slip in Water-street."—N. T. Morning Post, D 10, 1811. On Dec. 28, directions were given for setting the coal on fire.—N. T. Eve. Post, D 28, 1811.

Gov. Tompkins writes from Albany to Alderman Peter Mesier: "It is very certain that it will not be advantageous to the state to repair the Government House in New York, and it is equally true that without very extensive repair it will soon be a brothel to the city. The corporation did once, I think, offer the state 50,000 Dollars for it, which was thought, by the Surveyor General and others here, to be an inadequate price, and indeed the amount for which some goes near Mr. Gracie's sold, evinced that the price offered by the corporation was far below the real value of the Government House and Ground. My own opinion is that $35,000 equal to $62,500 would be a proposition to which the Legislature would accede, and in case that offer shall be made I shall use my influence to induce them to accept it. It appears to me the first thing necessary to be done on your part is to have an accurate survey made of the Ground. The next thing will be to procure a Resolution of the corporation 'reciting the ruinous and disreputable appearance of the Buildings and fences.' The provisions of the act which prevents the state from appropriating the ground to any other than public uses [see Mr 16, 1790], and the objects of the corporation in wishing to have it retained for public uses &c., and then resolving that they will give such a price in stock or money for securities for money to be applied to the purchase of Ground and the erecting a Government House at Albany or to such other publick object as the Legislature may direct. Upon my being furnished with an official copy of such Resolution with a survey annexed, I will make it the subject of a special message and doubt not that a bargain will be immediately closed."—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 382-83.

The letter was laid before the common council on Dec. 30 and referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1874-1871), VI: 792. See My 26, 1812.

Peter R. Maverick, the engraver, dies at No. 73 Liberty St.—N. T. Eve. Post, D 13, 1811.

Four or five buildings on Broadway, beginning at the corner of Water-st, are destroyed by fire.—N. T. Spectator, D 18, 1811. "A Citizen" writing on Dec. 16 praised the "activity and zeal displayed by the firemen." He added: "They have brought their system to a great degree of perfection; ••• The leather hose which they now employ have entirely superseded the necessity of the ranks which formerly required the exertions of all the citizens, so that at present few more persons are necessary than immediately connected with the fire companies. •••"—Com. Adv., D 19, 1811.

The completed fortifications at New York are described in a report to congress, made by order of the president. Briefly, these consist of:

Fort Columbus on Governor's Island, consisting of an enclosed work of masonry, comprehending four bastions and a ravelin; a brick magazine; brick barracks; and a furnace for Dec. 17 heating balls red hot.

Castle Williams, a fortress on a projecting point of Governor's Island, with a bomb-proof covering, and two stone magazines; another stone magazine on that island, a brick arsenal, a wooden gun-house, and wooden barracks.

A star fort of masonry on Bedlow's Island, having a stone magazine; with barracks of brick, and a brick arsenal.

A circular battery of masonry on Ellis Island, opposite Fort Columbus, with barracks of stone and wood.

A circular battery of stone at the south-western extremity of the city (the present Castle Garden), having 28 heavy cannon mounted; two magazines and cisterns, and barracks. See L. M. R. K., III: 932.

North Battery, about a mile up the Hudson, a semi-circular work of stone, a stone magazine, and a furnace for heating shot.—See L. M. R. K., III: 924.

A brick arsenal near the custom-house (formerly the government house), and a three-storey brick magazine.—See L. M. R. K., III: 924.

An arsenal near the junction of the Harlem branch (East Post Road) and the Bloomingdale branch of the Bowery Road (see Pls. 175 and 176, Vol. III), together with a magazine, and a laboratory, all of stone and brick, and enclosed with a high wall. See L. M. R. K., III: 924. —Am. State Papers, Docs. of Congress (1832), 190-10; and the same reprinted in Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 882-83.

... The militia of the city and county consist of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying do, and one company of veteran volunteers. The field-pieces are of brass in complete order for service, and well provided with ammunition.

"Exclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces, mounted on traveling carriages, and the small arms and accoutrements, in the arsenal, under commissary M'Lean, are numerous and in perfect readiness, but to what amount we are not precisely informed.

"The fortifications belonging to the United States, exclusive of the forts of the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city, are as follows, and could be strengthened by almost any number of cannon at the shortest notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fort</th>
<th>Cannons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City Battery</td>
<td>28 thirty-two pounders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North do.</td>
<td>16 do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Bedlow's Island</td>
<td>30 twenty-fours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Ellis's do.</td>
<td>14 thirty-twos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At Castle Williams</td>
<td>26 forty-twos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 50 fifties</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Columbus</td>
<td>43 twenty-fours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and 57 eighteen-twos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 290•

—Columbian, D 19, 1811.

"Those citizens who are in the habit of walking or riding out to Corlear's Hook or Manhattan Island, are informed, that now, by order of the corporation, both Broome and Grand-streets are open which make their passage extremely dangerous, particularly at night. Travellers may at least save much trouble, and perhaps life, by keeping the Bowery as far up as Delancy-street, before they cross— or, by keeping Cherry-street; both of which routes are perfectly safe, and but little farther than the dangerous passages above mentioned."—Columbian, D 20, 1811.

The common council pays $8 for "Cartage to bridge in Broadway."—M. C. C. (1874-1871), VI: 795. This probably was the stone bridge at Canal St.; and we may fairly assume that now it was filled in and covered up.—See descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 559, 562. See also Mr 16, Ag 19, and N 4, 1811.

The expenses in 1811 for filling the Collect Pond amounted to $2,191.8—M. C. C. (1874-1871), VI: 479, 534, 552, 565, 599, 745, 795.

1812

In this year, life insurance was introduced in the U. S. by the incorporation of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance upon Lives.—Winsor, Mem. Hist. of Boston, IV: 187. For the first life insurance company in New York City, see Mr 9, 1830.
In this year, Columbus, Ohio, was founded.—Winsor, VII: 547.

In this year, the military company called the "New York Hussars" was organized.—Chas. S. Clark, in Evac. Post, P 26, 1916.

In this year, Asher B. Durand was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, and, in 1817, he became his partner under the firm name of Maverick & Durand. His reputation as an engraver was established by his large plate of Trumbull's "Declaration of Independence," and, according to Stauffer, "his portrait work has never been surpassed by an American engraver." In 1826, he abandoned engraving, and soon became famous as a landscape painter.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 72; Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), III: 60-65.

A water-colour drawing, bearing the inscription "Collect Ground Annual & Stone Bridge Garden Militia Drilling View from the East Side of Orange & Pump St. N.Y. 1812, No. 23. [signed] Wm. Chappel," is one of a set of 29 water-colour drawings of New York street scenes, etc., drawn by Wm. Chappel. It is reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 14-2. The original set consisting of 29 drawings (of which two have been lost) is owned by Edw. W. C. Arnold, Esq.

In this year, the North Battery was referred to as "Fort Nonsense" by the Com. Adv., Jl. 8, 1811; and see ibid, Jl 13 and 16, 1811.

At the beginning of 1812, all the departments of the city government had not yet removed into the new city hall, for on March 23 it was ordered "that the several offices attached to the Corporation be removed to the new City Hall in the first week of April next."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 80. On May 5, it was dedicated by the order of the Board. The building fronting the Park, lately erected for that purpose by the Corporation shall be the City Hall of the City of New York and that this Resolution shall be deemed to take effect from the 4th Inst."—Ibid., VII: 131.

On May 11, the common council ordered that a warrant be issued in favour of the treasurer of the finance committee for $8,000 out of the first moneys received on account of the sale of the old city hall.—Ibid., VII: 141. The old hall on Wall St. was sold May 15 (Com. Adv.), and immediately demolished (M. G. C., 1784-1811, VII: 146-47, 177).

The running expenses of the new hall began with an order on May 23 that Mr. Skatts, the keeper of the building, be directed to provide fuel, and when necessary to have fires made in the common council chamber, and in the several courts and offices,—the supreme court, the oyer and terminer, sessions, mayor's court, mayor's office, street commissioner's office, jury rooms, comptroller's office, and the watch. Persons occupying the building were "requested to see the Fires carefully extinguished before they quit their offices for the day."—Ibid., VII: 155. By June 25, the expenses of the build, com. were retrenched, "so as to accommodate them for as practicable to the sum demanded by the exigencies of the Times keeping at the same time in view the necessity of not depriving too many of the Workmen of employment."—Ibid., VII: 184-85. For a record of carpenter's time in the course of the construction of the building, see My 30, 1807.

McComb's last account-book of his financial transactions, audited by the build. com., runs from July 22, 1812, to May 1, 1815; it is on file in the present Hall of Records, "No. 376." Some of the interesting items of payments are:

1812, Sept. 17—No. 84—"By John Dixey for cutting the figure of Justice $&c $210." (Regarding Dixey's work, see Dunlap's His. of the Arts of Design, Goodspeed ed., 1918, p. 399-91.)

1812, Nov. 2—No. 141—"By Norris & Kain for two marble chimney pieces $500." 1813, Mar. 12.—No. 240—"By Peter Devoe ball full for cutting 8 urs $140."

1813, Apr. 30—No. 266—"By Alec' Macomb for 2 Busts $66."

1815, May—No. 293—"By Paulus Hadell balance in full for Stair Railing $2145.68."

1818, Aug. 2.—No. 356—"By Henry Hadell for five Iron Gates in front, etc. $1606.97."

1815, Aug. 23.—No. 368—"By Wm. Green for three window Blinds for the Governor's Room $128.97."

1813, Aug. 23 (?).—No. 369.—"By Alex' Willey for Lettering $5.50."

The national debt amounts to $45,035,122.70.—Am. State Papers, IX: 23.

We are authorized to state, for the satisfaction of those who frequent the [Park] Theatre, that there are now six doors, which open from the avenue that leads directly from the boxes into the street. Two of those doors have been recently made. These openings are such as to preclude all possibility of the audience being prevented from retiring in case of accident."—N. Y. Evac. Post, Jl 2, 1812. See also Com. Adv., Jl 8, 1812.

A New Yorker writes to a correspondent in Boston: "Business is now brisk here. The late arrivals from England have brought large orders for wheat, flaxseed, ashes, &c. Ashes have taken a start, from 88 to 190 dols. per ton, and the article of logwood has risen from 40 to 80 dols. per ton, bought up for the Russian markets. "Our shipments to France are also very numerous; 40 vessels have gone the last month—we now only need the permission of Congress to import from England, and our Commerce will once more flourish."—N. Y. Evac. Post, Jl 13, 1812.

A motion that the common council adjourn to meet at the old city hall is lost by a vote of 15 to 14, and the board then resolves to hold its next meeting at the almshouse.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VI: 729-99. See Jl 17.

Announcement is made that "Sealed proposals will be received till the 22d inst. for renting for the term of one, or three years, from the first of May next, the whole of the building called Tammany Hall [see My 13, 1811], excepting the offices facing on Nassau-street, and the Lodge Room in the attic story, and reserving to the Society the use of the large room in the second story, on each Monday evening, on the 14th day of May, on the 4th day of July, and on the 24th day of November, in every year. . . ."—Columbian, Jl 6, 1812. See My 12 and Jl 14.

A correspondent, criticizing a pamphlet on the New York police, suggests certain reforms, one being that the city watch instead of sitting in "snug boxes" should be provided with warm caps and coats and keep in constant motion.—N. Y. Mourn. Post, Jl 5, 1812.

"A Copy of the certificate of the Incorporation of St. George's Church in the City of New York is as a separate church is presented and read at a meeting of Trinity vestry.—Trin. Min. (M.S.)."

"An application was presented to the board from the Fire Company belonging to Engine Number 24, asking permission to erect an Engine House in the burial Grounds of Trinity Church. Thereupon ordered that the said Company be permitted, . . . to erect an Engine House . . . at the Corner formed by the Intersection of Broad Way and Reector Street. . . . This was found to be impossible because of the graves, and it was ordered that it be placed in St. Paul's churchyard.—Ibid.

President Madison communicates to congress a letter from the British minister to the secretary of state and the secretary's answer, adding: "The continued evidence afforded by this correspondence of the hostile policy of the British Government against all national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them."—Annals of Cong., 12th cong., 1st sess., 795.

The common council receives a petition from the proprietors of the lots in Hamilton Square, stating that, when they bought these lots (see 1807) they were to be of a certain size, and bounded by certain streets of a certain width, a certain change having been served for the sole and private use of the purchasers and future owners of the lots; that the Commissioners' Map changes this plan, the size and position of their lots in reference to the streets being different, and that a public square is laid out on the premises, instead of a private one. They demand return of the purchase
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1812. Money. The council refers the petition to a committee, together
Jan. with others previously presented to the board (Sept. 2, 1811) on
the subject of ground reserved in the Commissioners' Map for a
"Parade" and a square called Union Place.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII:
2-7. See F. P. 1811, 4. The Common council orders an ordinance drafted for licensing
sweeps and protecting the boys employed by them. The matter
was brought to the attention of the board by the Manumission

The common council votes that when they adjourn it be to
meet at the new city hall.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 6. At the
board meeting in the new city hall, three days later, the danger of
having fires therein, on account of the unfinished condition of
the building and the presence of much combustible material, was
discussed. As a matter of precaution, it was moved that the next
meeting be held in the old city hall, but this was negatived.—Ibid.,
VII: 10-11.

It becomes possible for the common council to allow the number
of fire buckets, which each house must keep, to be reduced, but
it is not considered best to do away with them altogether. Reasons
for the reduction are given in the following extracts from a com-
mittee report:

"That not withstanding great facility in conveying
water for the extinguishing of fires has been experienced
by the application of Leaders from one engine to anot-
er. The opinion of the Committee are of opinion cases may occur still in the interior of
the City, where by a speedy collection of Buckets the fire might be
extinguished ere the line by Engines & leaders could be formed, 
perhaps it would be advisable with a view to relieve the Citizens
of this butthen as far as practicable to permit the number of Buckets 
... to be kept in each house to be reduced not more than one third.

Feb. 4 In a letter to Assemblyman Abraham Van Vechten, Gov. Tomp-
kins writes: "Arsenals have been built at the following places,
New York, Albany, Elizabeth Town Essex County, Plattsburgh,
Rome, Watertown, Onondaga, Canandaigua and one preparing at
Batavia. We have an excellent Powder Magazine on York Island,
a beautiful & substantial Bomb proof Magazine near the Forti-
cfications at the Narrows, and a new and capacious one near this
City." The works at the Narrows have been completed for
one hundred & ten Guns. But there is no provision for manning
the works or for guarding them against injury by mischievous
persons of the neighbourhood or by the most inconsiderable
number of an Enemy or intended enemy. Power ought to be given to apply
the United States to garrison the works, and in case of their
refusal, to place a detachment of Militia, there. Possession of
the Fortifications & Guard appurtenant at the Narrows ought
to be declared to be in the Governor or some other Public Officer,
to simplify the Remedy for the numberless trespasses which are
committed upon it. "—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins,
II: 459-67.

An advertisement reads: "To the admirers of the fine arts, is
offered for exhibition, at No. 190 William-street, specimens of
elegant writings, poetry, and paintings executed on a plan of a
Monument of the Illustrious Washington, the only thing of
the kind ever done in America. The plan represents a marble monu-
ment fifteen feet high, the pedestal is 8 feet, on the front of which
is an appropriate inscription in writing inscribed to the memory of
the American Fabius, by Doctor Isaac Ball, of this city.—The
side consists of the figures of Faith, Fame, and the Goddess of
Liberty, recording the deeds of her hero.—Also, the Genius of
America, weeping over the grave of the departed hero with appro-
riate verses, composed by a lady in this city, much admired for
her poetical productions.

The pyramid consists of a full length portrait of the friend
and father of his country, holding in his hand his farewell address
of the 17th of September, 1796. The whole executed with
the pen, by Mr. George Thresher, professor of penmanship of this
city."—N. Y. Eve. Post, F. 4, 1812.

6 Congress authorizes the president "to accept and organize
certain Volunteer and Military Corps," and appropriates $1,000
towards the expenses thereof.—Annals of Cong., 12th con-
g. 1st sess., 2215-27.

The "very considerable increase of the city of New York"
causes the common council to draft a bill to be presented to the
legislature providing for the extension of the limits within which
"Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, and other buildings are re-
quired to be constructed with Stone or Brick." The new fire
limits are to cover the section "lying to the northward of the
point of the Battery and included between the said point of the
Battery and a line beginning upon the East River opposite Montgomery
Street, thence through Montgomery Street to Cherry Street,
thence down Cherry Street to Roosevelt Street thence to
Roosevelt Street to Chatham Street, thence down Chatham
Street to Chambers Street & thence thro' Chambers Street to
Broadway, thence up Broadway to Canal Street thence com-
 mencing again at Chambers Street & running to Hudson River,
including also the Lots of Ground on the Northerly & Eas terly
sides of the said Streets & including also the lots of ground
fronting on both sides of the Broadway between Chamber Street
& Canal Street."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 24-25. The law
was passed by the legislature on June 1.—Law of N. Y. (1812),
chap. 34.

The common council agrees that Hudson or Bear Market be
demolished and that a new market (Washington) be erected on
the site of the old Corporation Basin. This had been contemplated
as early as July 1, 1805 (q.v.), but was not carried out at that
time because the leases of some of the lots proposed to be used
or sold had a long time to run. These leases, however, will expire
on July 1, 1814, and the legislature, VII: 29-31. For the exact
location of the new market see J. 1.

The committee appointed to consider the proposal to reduce
the size of some of the public squares, as laid down on the
Commissioners' Map, reports as follows: 1. "Grand Parade," which
contains 270 to 280 acres, may be reduced to one-half of its present
size or less and still be large enough for a parade ground. 2. "Union
Place," which is at the angle formed by the junction of the Bowery,
and Broadway, should be "discontinued," and it is argued
that this will render the continuance of Broadway beyond "Union
Place," as laid down in the said map, altogether unnecessary;
whereas it would be necessary (should Broadway be extended
in the manner laid down upon the map) to take a very considerable
quantity of valuable ground, and several expensive buildings;
and the discontinuance of the Bowery Place would relieve the corpora-
tion from "very heavy and unnecessary expense."—"Hamilton
Square," having been settled and agreed upon by the corporation
before the act for the appointment of the commissioners was
passed (see Mr 50, 1807), it is recommended t at in other respects
the original plan be carried out and that, to remove all doubts,
application be made to the legislature for confirmation of the
plan. All of these three provisions were separately passed by
vote of the common council on March 2. It was also voted that
the application to the legislature should embrace an application
for power to reduce or discontinue at the discretion of the cor-
poration the Market Place bounding on the East River, as laid
down by the commissioners.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 40-43,
56, 61, 62, 63-66, 69, 70, 71, 72, 78, 81, and 82.

A petition to the legislature is now hanging about this city
(rather secretly) to obtain for the benefit of a few individuals
and to the injury of the manufacturing interests of the state, an
exclusive privilege of lighting cities and manufactures with Gas
for 14 years . . . it is to be hoped, that the legislature will be
on the alert, and not grant an exclusive right to what has long
been known in Europe, and used with great benefit, in most of
the large establishments for manufactures in England."—Colum-
bian, F. 19, 1812. A gas company was not chartered in New York
until March 26, 1825 (q.v.).

Communications printed in a newspaper of this day, and on
Feb. 1, 26, and March 2, show that inhabitants of Harlem find
Ward's Bridge over the Harlem River (see F. 20, 1807) a nuisance;
they desire its removal by act of the legislature, and if another
one is built that it be one "of arches or piers."—Columbian,
F. 19, 28, 29; Mr. 2, 1812.

John Stevens addresses to the canal commissioners a memoir
recommending that a railway be constructed between Lake Erie
and Albany in place of the Erie Canal. The commissioners reported
adversely on the project, considering it too expensive and too
impossible of publication. In May, Stevens published his book
of communications under the title Documents tending to prove the superior
advantages of Rail-Ways and Steam-Carriages over Canal Navigation
(N. Y., 1812). This was the first book printed in America on the
subject of railways. There is a copy in N. Y. P. L.
The common council agrees to the following resolution: "That the street Commissioner and Comptroller lay before the Board at the next meeting a Map of the Collect Lots belonging to the Corporation. As the by-law suppressing and opening streets is now out into suitable lots agreeably to the new regulation of Streets & Avenues—Likewise of such portions of Common Lands as are not already disposed of; together with a Map of Brooklyn lots near the Old Ferry. And also a description of the lots of ground corner of Pearl & State Streets near the Battery occupied by John S. Delamater, the ground on Chatham Street adjoining the Free School, and the ground at the Old City Hall." It is also ordered that a report be made as to the most suitable time and manner for the sale of above property, together with other scattering lots.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 54-55.

President Madison lays before congress certain documents proving that, "at a recent period, whilst the United States, not-withstanding the wrongs sustained by them, ceased not to observe the laws of peace and neutrality towards Great Britain, and in the midst of amicable professions and negotiations on the part of the British Government, through its public Minister here, a secret agent of that Government was employed in certain States, more especially at the seat of Government in Massachusetts, in fomenting dissatisfaction to the constituted powers of the nation, and in intrigues with the disaffected, for the purpose of bringing about resistance to the laws, and eventually, in concert with a British force, of destroying the Union, and forming the eastern part thereof into a political connexion with Great Britain."—Annals of Cong., 12th cong., 1st sess., 162.

The common council orders that the clerk of the board procure a copy of the resolution of the corporation respecting the Lots of the City.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 58.

At a meeting of Trinity vestry, "Mr. Barrow on behalf of the Committee of leases" presents "a plan of the new burial Ground in Hudson Street, . . ."—Trin. Min. (1821).
At the monthly vestry resolves to supply St. John's Chapel with an organ.—Ibid. In the latter part of 1813, the organ was captured by the British ship "Plantagenet" off Sandy Hook. It was ransomed for $5,000, and was brought up to the city on Dec. 11.—Com. Advo., D 11, 1813. Regarding St. John's, see also 14th Ann. Rep. Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1909), 72-80.

The "Register's Office in and for the City and County of New York" is established by act of the legislature—Laws of N. Y. (1812), chap. 27. See My 1.

A petition to the legislature seeks permission to erect a telegraph on "that part of York Island reserved in the map of the citys . . . as an observatory and grand reservoir." The advantages of the situation are described.—From the original MS., in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The subject is not entered in the Liber of M. C. C.

The common council receives from the corporation counsel "a Deed from Samuel Verplanck for the right of Way to the East side of the Lot at the Old City Hall." The board directs that it be recorded and filed in the comptroller's office.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 68.

In accordance with the report of the committee on amendments to the "Laws for the suppression of Vice and Immorality," the common council orders a bill prepared for presentment to the legislature. Some of the "evil practices" on Sunday referred to for correction are the "Grocery and Fruit Stores, Public Gardens and Taverns, kept open for the reception of Company and Customers: Hackney Coaches, & other carriages; and Horse riding for pleasure, Barbers Shops open, marketing for Fish and Meat, Skating,] Ball playing, and other plays by Boys and Men, and even Horse-racing . . . that an Editor and his Patrons can be found hardy enough to print and support a Sunday Newspaper, is a reflection, at which the mind of morality cannot but recoil." Drunkenness, gambling, cockfighting, shuffle-board, billiards, brothels, houses of seduction, and the popular notion of "odious imprecations and obscene language" are other vices which cry for betterment.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 71-76.

On March 30, an appeal to the public was made when a resolution was agreed to respectfully requesting the clergy of the city, as far as this measure may coincide with their sentiments," to inculcate in their hearers, the propriety and public importance of desisting from and discountenancing the practise of purchasing and selling groceries or other articles on the first day of the Week called Sunday.—And also to solicit parents and others to use their influence to prevent the prevailing vices of the day.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 77.

The report of the committee was also ordered printed in the newspapers employed by the corporation.—Ibid., VII: 93. See Je 8.

Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell sends a communication to the recorder, which is read in the council meeting, urging that the city be placed "in a state of defence," by reason of "the present aspect of public affairs."—Ibid., VII: 80.

The common council decides to sell in fee at auction at the old city hall on Wednesday, the 15th of April at 12 o'clock, the old city hall, lots on which it stands, and the adjoinig lots, upon condition that the building be delivered to the purchaser on the first day of May next, that he cause the same to be removed by the first day of July next, and that possession of the lots be delivered to the purchaser by the first day of July next.

It is also directed that in the conditions of sale of the old city hall a reservation be made of such parts of the building as might be useful in other buildings now being erected by the corporation, if such reservations would not injure the sale of the property.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 80-81.

Advertisements of the intended sale appeared in N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Mr 26; Columbian, M 27; N. Y. Evc., Post, Mr 31, 1812. Because of the proposed widening of Nassau St., the finance committee was authorised, on April 20 (q. v.) to postpone the sale of the ground on the north of city hall stands.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 101. On April 20 (q. v.), the sale of the ground on which the old city hall stood was postponed for a fortnight from the 22nd on account of a bill pending in congress, authorising the purchase of the ground as a site for a custom-house.—Ibid., VII: 117. A further postponement was made May 5, when the old city hall, the lots on which it stood, and those adjacent were offered for sale at auction on the 13th (q. v.), unless proposals for the purchase of the same were made to the finance committee previous to the next meeting of the board.—Ibid., VII: 131-34; Columbian, My 6, 1812.

Gov. Tompkins resorts to the extraordinary expedient of using his constitutional authority to prorogue the legislature rather than allow it to pass, by corrupt means, the bill to charter the Bank of America. The bank was to be in New York City.—N. Y. Spectator, Apr. 4, 1812; Hammond, Hist. of Political Parties in the State of N. Y., I: 509; Wikson, Mem. Hist. N. Y., III: 211-12. See Je 2.

In a letter to (some one not named in the letter itself) Robt. Fulton defines his right to be considered the real inventor of the steamboat. The principal part of the letter reads: "New York, March 28, 1812.

"Dear Sir: . . . I have always informed you that on the discovery of the power, proportions and velocities of the parts of the machinery depended the success of steamboats, and that I was the first who discovered, or what is commonly called, invented them, and proved their truth by practice.

"In developing the laws of nature as connected with steamboats lies the merit of my invention. There is perhaps some merit in making a good combination of machinery and the application of principles, but the man who thinks he has invented steamboats, useful steamboats such as I have built, merely because he has thought of boats, steam engines and wheels, or paddles, or chains, or oars combined, is totally mistaken. He might as well say by writing a poem like the Columbia he knew all the letters and had some thoughts on versification.

"Without first discovering the principles, no man could have made a useful steamboat, one to run 42 or 5 miles an hour, but by chance.

"No one has ever given any rule, no one ever attained 42 or 5 miles an hour, and hence I say no one before me invented steamboats, but all failed.

"And now I have invented them, and driven them by steam six miles an hour.

"Not more than three persons, myself included, know the principles.

"The man who cannot now tell the power necessary to drive a
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Apr. 2

Given boat 10 miles an hour in still water, could not have told the power necessary to drive her 5 miles an hour, until he had seen the powers in my boats, and now that he sees the powers and can copy them, he cannot divide them and tell where they are lost, or well applied, or waste.

"Hence I can prove that before my success there was no experiment, no patent, nothing written or printed which gave any idea of a successful steamboat or hope of success, and for this reason considered impracticable. Any common mechanic, by almost any application of steam, can make a boat go 5 miles an hour; 4 require good works; 45 or 5, a knowledge of principles. Your boat, you say, is 120 feet long, 15 feet beam to draw two feet of water, to which you give a 40 horse power to go 10 miles an hour, to win your bet of Mr. Gwin. You will, I know, be astonished when I tell you that 160 horse power is required to drive her 10 miles an hour. An engine of this power could not be put in the boat. It is therefore impracticable. I tell you this fact because I know the science. You will, of course, not request me to let you into my secret until all acknowledge that in this subject I am first, and my claims to priority be substantiated by law.

"Yours respectfully,

"R. Fulton.

—From printed copy of the letter in The Collector (pub. by Walter R. Benjamin), XXXII: No. 5 (March, 1919). The original is owned by J. A. Brown Palmer, also Cat. of Fulton MSS, and documents sold at Anderson's, April 26-27, 1924, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, items 143, 144, 159, and 165.

"Because "odium" attaches to them as inhabitants of Bedlow Street, "owing to the disorderly Conduct of some of their neighbors," and this has caused a degradation in the value of the property, these inhabitants petition the common council to change the name of the street.—From the original petition (MS.), in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The name is changed to Banket St. accordingly, and the proper change made in the "Direction boards."—M. C. C. (1874-1873), VII: 91. Later, it became Madison St.—L. M. R. K., III: 99, 1005.

"A writer under the signature of "A Citizen," in the Mercantile Advertiser, calls the attention of the public to the Old City Hall, which is advertised to be sold at Auction on the 17th inst. He recommends that it be purchased for the purpose of Converting [it] into an Exchange, for the accommodation of the Merchants, and others. Now we would suggest to this writer the impropriety of the measure.—The Hall is considered in its present situation as a very great nuisance, as it projects about thirty feet into Wall-street, and almost stops up the entrance into Nassau-street. The Corporation would do well in order to remove, as well to beautify the handsomest street in the City. If a company could be formed to purchase the Lots which are to be sold at the same time, for the purpose of building an Exchange, we shall heartily approve of it.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Ap 1, 1812. The old city hall was sold on May 15 (q.v.).

"The Proprietors of the Flag Staff respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city who may visit this delightful and healthy retreat, which for prospect and salubrity air has not its equal in any city of the union, that every exertion has been made by them to provide a choice assortment of fruit and refreshments in order to render the walk a still greater source of comfort and accommodation to the citizens.—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ap 1, 1812. On April 2, they announced that "the subscription Book for the Spy Glass" was ready for signatures.—N. Y. Morn. Post, Ap 2, 1812. See also Janvier, In Old N. Y., 239.

The Tammany Soc. is issuing shares, of $10 each, in a subscription loan, bearing 7 per cent interest from May 1. For fac-simile of one of the certificates, see Man. Com. Coun. (1828), Opp. p. 373.

The "affectionate intelligence" that congress intends to pass another embargo act reaches New York.—N. Y. Spectator, Ap 4, 1812. The act was passed on April 4 (q.v.). On April 7 it was stated: "Since the News of the projected Embargo reached this city... Seventy Vessels have cleared from our Custom House for foreign ports... all of them are beyond the Hook..."

"These vessels probably contain more than twenty thousand tons of American produce."—Ibid., Ap 8, 1812. Another New York paper said that, "had the city been enveloped in flames, property could not have been moved off with greater expedition, from the morning of the 2d of April until the evening of the 4th forty-eight vessels cleared from the port of New York."—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, I: 16.

An embargo for 90 days is laid on all ships and vessels in American ports.—Laws of S. U., 12th cong. chap. 49. See Ap 3.

Gov. Tompkins writes to William Irving: "There are two things which weigh upon my mind in relation to the Southern District. The one is the dread which I entertain of having Federal Senators returned at the next election in consequence of the schisms which appear to prevail about the right of nominations; and the other is my anxiety to have the City of New York regain its Republican character & send a Republican representation to the Assembly. The eyes of our friends in every part of the State are directed to New York, and their universal wish and prayer is that the spirit of discord may be charmed down or be merged in the importance of the present crisis."—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, II: 525-24.

An ordinance presented to the common council for building a bulkhead across and filling in Cortlandt St. slip is passed and assessors are appointed.—M. C. C. (1874-1873), VII: 99.

Arrangements are made by the common council for widening Nassau St. 22 ft. on the east side between Wall and Cedar Sts. The committee recommending this action reports: "The Application for widening Nassau Street presents in the opinion of your Committee a case of the most pressing necessity. Also Cat. of Fulton MSS, and documents sold at Anderson's, April 26-27, 1924, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, items 143, 144, 159, and 165.

A Washington editorial says: "That an important crisis has arrived in the U. States is seen by every one: that it has been unavoidable is equally certain: and that it may be made to terminate with honor and advantage to Republican government, cannot admit of doubt.

The British take the lead in the career of violence and injustice. Every stage of the present war has been marked by some act which evinced the distinguished hostility of her government to this country. She has impressed our seamen from on board our own vessels, and held them in long and oppressive bondage. She has intercepted our lawful trade with nations with whom we were at peace. She has violated our jurisdiction; insulted us on our coast and in our harbors, and finally usurped the absolute dominion of the sea, forbidding our commerce with all nations with whom it does not suit her to allow it, and allowing it to none with whom she is not herself permitted to trade."

"France has exhibited, in her conduct towards neutral powers, the counterpart to this disgusting picture:... If she has done less harm at sea, it was because her means were inferior to those of her rival. She declared the British Islands and all the British dominions in a state of blockade, when she had not a single ship on the ocean:... By her Rambouillet, her Bayonne and other decrees, she has seized and confiscated all the vessels of the U. States and their cargoes that were in port."

"... this crisis... has been forced on us by the voice of the whole American people, who, deeply incensed at these wrongs, have, with one voice, sent a Republican representation to Congress."—Intelligencer (Wash.), Ap 9, 1812. In the next issue, the editor reviews incidents since 1806 leading up to the present crisis.—Ibid., Ap 11, 1812. The Intelligencer also contains current reports
of the transactions of congress and other national affairs in Wash- 1812
ington. For the declaration of war, see June 18.
11 Announcement is made from the Manhattan Water Works that “The supply of Water will be discontinued for fifteen days, on account of fixing a new Engine which will insure a constant supply in future—a proper deduction will be made on the next payment.”—Com. Adv., Ap 11, 1812. See Ap 25.
12 James Bryden advertises that he has leased “that large and
elegant Mansion House at Greenwich, about two miles from the
city on the North River, belonging to William Bayard, esq. . . .
The House will be opened about the middle of May.”—Columbian,
Ap 12, 1812.
13 “More like war.—The Governor of New York (says the Al-
bury Gazette), by an instruction from the President of the United
States, has raised the whole of this state, to garrison our northern and western frontiers. . . .”—National Intel-
ligence, Ap 14, 1812. For current comments on the war, drawn from editorials and the local news reports appearing in news-
papers of other cities throughout the country, see the columns of the Intelligentier from day to day.
14 The frigate “President” and “Essex” leave their anchorage in the North River and proceed to the Watering Place. As they
pass, they fire seven shot at Castle Williams “for the purpose of
trying her strength,” and five balls hit the castle and the other two
strike the foundation. The balls do much less injury than was
anticipated. “The walls of Castle Williams are nine feet thick, and
we may conclude from this experiment upon them while yet in
a green state, that no apprehension need be entertained of their
15 A meeting is called for April 20, at the Tontine Coffee House,
of persons “who have goods or other property in England or her
Colonies, and are desirous to import the same,” the object being
to draw up and present a memorial to congress in relation to the
16 Announcement is made that the “Mayor’s Office is removed
to the South-West Corner Room, on the first floor in the New City-
17 George Clinton, vice-president of the U. S. and first governor
of New York State after the Revolution, dies at Washington.—
18 The “Theatre Pittorese et Mechanique,” nearly opposite the
hospital, burns down.—Columbian, My 1, 1812.
The title of the American Patriot, and Public Advertiser is changed back to Public Advertiser (see Ag 15, 1811). The paper was discontinued with the issue of Feb. 24, 1813.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 483.
19 “It appearing desirable for the Merchants Interest of this City
to have a stock-room in a part more convenient for Business than the present, and it being probable that the corporation will be
willing to dispose of the Site of the Old City Hall for that purpose,
a meeting of the Merchants is invited at the Tontine Coffee House,
this day at 12 o’clock, to consider on the most fair mode of carrying
such a measure into operation. . . .”—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.,
Ap 20, 1812.
A petition to the common council, with the name of John
Jacob Astor heading the subscribers, is prepared, requesting that
body to postpone “for a fortnight” the sale of the old city hall
property. The reason offered is that “a bill is now before Congress
authorizing the purchase of the ground on which the Old City Hall
now stands for the purpose of erecting thereon a Custom House.”—
Original petition in city clerk’s record-room; M. C. C. (1784-
1817), VII. 117. For the sale of the property at auction, see My 13.
Its purchase from private parties after a new building had dis-
placed old “Federal Hall” was finally consummated on D 2, 1816
(q. v.).
The common council agrees to a recommendation that $225 be
granted the “French Committee of Charity” for aid in adminis-
tering their work. They relieve about ninety paupers annually.—
M. C. C. (1784-1821), VII. 117, 118.
Anthony L. Bleecker’s offer to cede Bleecker St. extending from
Broadway to Bowery Lane, on condition that it be left as a public
street, is accepted.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII. 108, 117.
Upon learning of the death of Vice-Pres. George Clinton, the
common council immediately adopts resolutions of sorrow and
appoints a committee “to devise and report a Plan for such public
exhibition of regret and sorrow as in their opinion this late
national bereavement requires.”—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII.
121. The arrangements were agreed to on May 11, ibid., VII.
125-39. The ceremonies took place on May 19 (q. v.).
General orders issued from headquarters in New York City
direct the officers of the militia to “wear cape on the left arm for
the term of thirty days” as a testimony of respect to the late
14 May 25: a newspaper editorial notes “We have received several
communications, complaining bitterly of the want of water; stating
that the Charter of the Manhattan Company ought to be dissolved,
in consequence of the continued violation of the contract for several
years past; and inviting all aggrieved citizens to meet on Monday
Evening next at 8 o’clock at Kent’s Hotel in Broad-street. The
object of the Meeting is to prepare a statement of facts, in the form
of a petition, to be laid before the Legislature at the session in
May.”—Com. Adv., Ap 14 and 25, 1812. See also Ji 6, 1814, and
My 5, 1812.
15 The common council permits the managers of the “State Lot-
tery” to use a room in the old city hall on Wall St. until the build-
ing is sold.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII. 122. This was the last
recorded use to which the building was put; as the city offices had
already been removed to the new city hall.—See Ap 12, 5, 2, et seq,
1811, and summary under My 26, 1805. It was sold on May 13
(q. v.).
The office of “Register of Deeds” (see Mr 11) opens in the
May city hall.—Donegan, Office of the Register. Three Years’ Re-
ports, 1918-20, 46. The fact that the office is shown on Pl. 75, Vol. I,
indicates that the design was added to the plan at a con-
siderably later period than its drawing in 1805.
16 “A Stockholder” writes to one of the papers: “It is high time
that there was some steps taken to compel the Manhattan Company
to supply this city with good and wholesome water. Agreeably to
their charter the Recorder is duly to see that the company does
supply the inhabitants with water.—The water works are farmed
out to a contractor. For five weeks we have received no water, and
the collectors call and insult the inhabitants for not giving them
the money for water which they do not receive. It is abominable
indeed for the city to be thus trifled with and abused by the com-
17 The new city hall is dedicated, and the common council passes
the following resolution: “Resolved and it is hereby declared that
the Building fronting the Park lately erected for that purpose
by the Corporation shall be the City Hall of the City of New York
and that this Resolution shall be deemed to take effect from the 4th
Inst.”—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII. 131. The original draft of the
resolution is in metal file No. 39, city clerk’s record-room. For
items regarding the building of the new city hall, see Mr 24, 1800,
and My 26, 1803 with credits from said city hall.
18 The common council orders that the superfluous furniture of
the old city hall be sold at auction, under the direction of the finance
committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII. 132.
The common council, in response to a petition of April 27,
approves $200 to Charles Gobert to enable him to complete
models of machines which he conceives will be useful for blowing up
ships in the harbor.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII. 140.
19 Instead of that alacrity with which every man in the United
States was to turn out, as a volunteer, to fight Great Britain, as
triumphantly foretold by the administration prints, we hear of
nothing but lamentations and dissatisfaction from every militia
man who has been so fortunate as to draw a prize, as it is called, by
which he becomes liable to be called on any moment to join the
detachment of thirteen thousand men that make up the quota of this
State.”—Hist. Mag. (1864). 147, citing N. Y. Ev. Post, My 12,
1812.
The “new and commodious building erected by the Society
of Tammany, at the corner of Nassau and Frankfort-streets, opposite
the Park” (see My 13, 1811, and Ji 6, 1812), is taken possession
of “in a formal and appropriate manner, by the Society, the 23d of
April, their 23d annual festival in the spacious hall provided for
that purpose in the building. The building committee . . . del-
ivered the keys to the grand sachem, and the insignia and banners
of the order were deposited in their new premises, denominated the
Great Wigwam No. 1. The society formed at the old wigwam and
marched in grand parade round and through the park to their new
quarters. . . .”—Columbian, My 15, 1812. See Ji 16.
20 The old city hall building is sold (see Ap 1 and 20) at auction
13
1812 for $245, and one of the lots on which it stands for $9,500. The sale of the remaining lots is postponed (see J., 18, 1813). The building is in a dilapidated condition.—*Gazette*, My 14; *N. Y. Gaz*., My 14; *Merc. Adv.,* My 15, 1812. The hall was removed by Aug. 10, 1812 (q.v.). The lot sold was purchased by Joel Post and John B. Lawrence.—*Leeds Deter.,* Cl. 410. See also descrip. of Frontispiece I, 111: 539, in which, however, the statement that the lots were sold “on April 15th” is without foundation, and a wrong date of issue of the *Gazette and General Advertiser* is cited—it should be May 14 (as above), not March 26.

G. Douglas begins to publish a weekly of octavo size called *The Western Star, and Heart of Erin.* Although devoted chiefly to Irish interests, it contained a considerable amount of current news. It was discontinued with the issue of May 1, 1813.—*Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917),* 513.

A “Roman Museum” is advertised at the “Commercial Building, No. 28 Park, next door to the Theatre.” It is under the direction of Louis Chiappi, a native of Rome.—*N. Y. Morn. Post*, My 18, 1812. See also *Columbian, J.* 9 and S 10, 1812.

The council orders that a footwalk on the south side of Marketfield St. along the Battery be paved with stone lately taken from the old city hall.—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 146-47.

The use of convict labour at this time is illustrated by the following resolution of the board: “Resolved that M. Hurd be instructed to employ the Convicts in Bridewell in constructing masonry to cover that part of the floor of the Court of Sessions occupied by the Audience & that a Committee be appointed to superintend the making of the same, and that some cheap material be provided as carpeting for that part of the said room which is occupied by the Court & the Gentlemen of the Bar.”—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 147. For earlier employment of the bridewell inmates, see *Hid.,* 1: 16; *Eng.,* 3, 1778.

The common council resolves that the board appoint a street inspector, whose duty it shall be, together with the deputy street commissioners, to see that the ordinance regarding the removal of filth and dirt from the streets be observed as well by the contractors as by the citizens at large. Samuel Green was appointed inspector.—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 149.

In accordance with the plans of the common council (see Ap 24), a public demonstration of respect to the memory of the late George Clinton is held in New York. A procession composed of city, state, and national officials, clergy of all denominations, various societies, foreign consuls, military and naval officers, private citizens, etc. assemblies in the Park and marches to the Presbyterian church, where Governor Morris delivered a funeral discourse. “The bells of the different churches were tolled, and minute-guns fired at Fort Columbus and the battery, while the procession moved ‘its slow length along’ the colors of the different public buildings, the vessels in the harbor, and forts in the vicinity, were hoisted half-mast: the citizens and military bore the usual testimonials of grief, the standards shrouded in crape, and the usual martial instruments and arms in mourning; the stores and shops were closed, and business suspended; and an immense concourse of citizens witnessed the sensibility felt by a bereaved community on the loss of one of its brightest and worthiest pillars and ornaments. An address adapted to the occasion was also delivered at Tammany-Hall, by Mr. Jonas Humbert.”—*Columbian, My 16 and 20, 1812. On June 1, Morris presented to the common council a copy of his oration, and it was accepted with thanks and ordered to be printed. The thanks of the board were also conveyed to Rev. Doctor Roney for “his pious & eloquent discharge of the religious services.”—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 518-59.

The legislature, in the interest of the state’s prison, authorises the appointment of a chaplain who may be allowed annually not exceeding $500 for performing divine service for the benefit and reformation of the “convicts.”—*Laws of N. Y. (1812),* 376. Rev. John Stanford (see Ap 18, 1808) was appointed to this office by the board of inspectors and “continued as the able and indefatigable minister of Christ in that institution until its removal from this city to Sing-Sing in 1828.”—*Sommers, Memoir of John Stanford,* 163. Mr. Stanford was wont to speak of the prisoners in his Greenwich Congregation.—*Stanford, Aged Christian’s Companion, introd., xv. For his connection with the city institutions, see J., 1813.

“We are happy to learn that a society has been established in this city, having for its tutelary patron the immortal George Clinton. . . . We hope this infant institution will prove a gem, which, by its expansion and growth, will assist to counteract, and, in some measure, extinguish the baneful effects of the Washington and Hamilton societies.”—*Columbia, My 21, 1812. See also ibid., My 27 and J. 9, 1812. The “Olympic Theatre,” formerly the “Circus” (corner 22 Broadway and Anthony St.), is opened to the public, by Dwyer and McKenzie, with Sheridan’s “Rivals.”—*Columbian, My 13 and 22, 1812. On Nov. 3, 1813, it reopened as the Commonwealth Theatre.—*Hid.,* N. 2 and 4, 1813. For further history of this theatre or circus, see *Greenwood, The Circus (1909),* 108, and Wilson, *Mem. Hist. of N. Y.,* IV: 477. See also J. 5, 1812. Gov. Tompkins sends a special message to the legislature, saying in part: “The colonel of engineers is authorized to erect an additional battery on the North river, in New-York, to prevent an enemy from anchoring above and under cover of the state-prison, and annoying the north part of the city with shells; and on account of the prominent position of the public wharf at the prison, and the turn in the shore of the river a small distance above, that wharf has been selected as the most eligible site for the proposed battery. Legislative provision will however be requisite to authorise the occupation by the United States of a part of the state-prison wharf for the above purpose. . . .”—*Assemb. Jour. 15th sess.,* 341-42. The present site of the state prison reconstrmed against the building of a battery on the prison wharf, and permission for the U. S. to do so was refused in the assembly on June 2, “by a strong vote.” Gov. Tompkins informed Col. Williams, on June 3, that he would therefore have to choose “some other site for the proposed fortification.”—*Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins,* 1: 155-57.

The common council agrees that whenever the United States shall erect a battery or fortification on Corlears hook for the defense of the harbour it will grant “so much of the water right in front thereof” as the engineer shall deem requisite and “so much of the Streets terminating on said grounds as shall be necessary for the Continuity of said works.”—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 153. The common council orders that Mr. Skats, the Keeper of the City Hall, be directed to provide Fuel and when necessary to have Fires made in the Common Council Chamber and in the following Courts and Offices only.

To the Court of Chancery
The Supreme Court
The Sitteings
The Oyer & Terminer & Sessions
The Mayors Court
The Mayors Office
The Street Commissioners Office
The City Inspectors Office
The Jury Rooms for the above Courts
Fuel for Watch
The Common Council Office

“And that all persons occupying Offices in the City Hall be requested to see the Fires carefully extinguished before they quit their offices for the day.”—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 155. The numbers of the rooms occupied by the various public offices are given in Longworth’s *N. Y. City Directory (1812-13),* 38-39, and some of these here mentioned are shown on Pl. 75, Vol. 1.

The common council resolves that hand belts shall be provided for the deputy clerks of the several markets, who shall “ring the same in the said markets, one quarter of an hour previous to the time directed by the ordinance for the Butchers to leave the Market.” The time for leaving their stalls is fixed at 2 o’clock P.M. each day throughout the years.”—*M. C. (1784-1821),* VII: 155. Between this date and Oct. 26, the common council paid $599.5 for draining the Collect and filling in the ground in that vicinity.—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 157, 199, 217, 238, 265, 287. Further payments were made in 1813 (57, 67).

The legislature authorises the state comptroller to sell (and convey in fee simple) the government house and adjoining grounds to the city, for a sum not less than $90,000, and to receive a 10-years’ bond of the city in payment, with interest at six per cent; provided the city shall not sell the grounds “for the erection of private buildings or other individual purposes.”—*M. C. (1784-1831),* VII: 239; *Trash, Bowling Green (1898),* 58 et seq. See Mr 8, 1813; and L. M. R. K. I. 974.
Mrs. Fulton gives a "splendid entertainment" on board the steamboat "Paragon," at which Col. Barclay and the commander of H. M. S. "Bramble" are guests. "The fineness of the day induced them to take an excursion up the East River as far as the city extends, back through Butter Milk Channel, down to Staten Island and back to the city. . . . When the Paragon was passing the Bramble a salute of 18 guns was fired from the latter. During the excursion, the company was entertained by a band of music, which, with a profusion of good things, rendered the whole truly convivial."—Com. Adv., May 30, 1812. The "Paragon" is shown in Man. Com. Coun. (1832), 438; it is described by Lieut. Hall in his Travels in Canada and the U. S. in 1816 and 1817 (London, 1818), 107.

Charles Redheffer causes much excitement in Philadelphia by announcing that he has invented a machine for perpetual motion. The town council and the state legislature became much interested in the reputed discovery, but the machine was finally proved to be a fraud.—Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Phila., 1: 561-62.

Thomas McKean writes to John Adams from Philadelphia: "Our venerable friend Clinton has gone before us [see Ap 20]. So has the illustrious Washington, eleven years ago. I remain the only surviving member of the first American [Stamp Act] Congress, held in the City of New York in October 1765; but three more, of whom you are one, remain alive of the second, held in this city in September, 1774." The two others were Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Annapolis—Trotby's, The Am. Revolution, Part III, (17 October).

There were four arsenals in the city at this time: (1) the state arsenal, a three-storey brick building, erected in 1808, at the corner of Eln and Franklin Sts.; (2) the U. S. arsenal on Bridge St. back of the government house near South Battery, authorised to be built by the laws of 1808 (chap. 9); (3) the U. S. magazine and arsenal at the foot of West Twelfth St.; and (4) the U. S. arsenal on the Parade (now Madison Sq.), at the junction of the Old Boston Road and the Middle Road.—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Its Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, 66-67; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 254.

Pres. Madison sends a confidential war message to congress, in which he says in part: "British cruisers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highways of nations, and of seizing . . . persons sailing under it . . . ." Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations. British cruisers have been in the practice also of violating the rights and the peace of our coasts. They hover over and harass our entering and departing commerce. To the most insulting pretentions they have added the most lawless proceedings in our very harbors; and have wantonly spilt American blood within the sanctuary of our territorial jurisdiction. . . .

"Under pretended blockades, without the presence of an adequate force, and sometimes without the practicability of applying one, our commerce has been plundered in every sea; the great staples of our country have been cut off from their legitimate markets; and a destructive blow aimed at our agricultural and maritime interests. . . ." Not content with these occasional expedients for laying waste our neutral trade, the Cabinet of Britain resorted, at length, to the suicide of its blockades, under the name of Orders in Council, which has been moulded and managed, as might best suit its political views, its commercial jealousies, or the avidity of British cruisers. . . .

"Anxious to make every experiment short of the last resort of injured nations, the United States have withheld from Great Britain, under successive modifications, the benefits of a free intercourse with her market, the loss of which could not but outweigh the profits accruing from her restrictions of our commerce with other nations. And to entitle these experiments to the more favorable consideration, they were so framed as to enable her to place her adversary under the exclusive operation of them. To these appeals her Government has been equally inattentive. If willing to make sacrifices of every sort, rather than yield to the claims of justice, or renounce the errors of a false pride. . . ." In reviewing the conduct of Great Britain toward the United States our attention is necessarily drawn to the warfare, just renewed by the savages, on one of our extensive frontiers; a warfare which is known to spare neither age nor sex, and to be distinguished by features peculiarly shocking to humanity. It is difficult to account for the activity and combinations which have been for some time developing themselves among tribes in contact, and now with British traders and garrisons, without connecting their hostility with that influence.

"Such is the spectacle of injuries and indignities which have been heaped on our country; and such the crisis which its unexampled forbearance and conciliatory efforts have not been able to avert. . . ." We behold, in fine, on the side of Great Britain, a state of war against the United States; and on the side of the United States, a state of peace towards Great Britain.

"Whether the United States shall continue passive under these progressive usurpations, and these accumulating wrongs, or opposing force to force in defence of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events, avoiding all connexions which might entangle it in the contents or views of other Powers, and preserving a constant readiness to concur in an honorable re-establishment of peace and friendship, is a solemn question, which the Constitution wisely confides to the Legislative Department of the Government. . . ."—Macdonald, Select Disc. illustrative of the Hist. of U. S., 1786-1816, 183-91. The U. S. declared war on Great Britain on June 18 (p. 4).

The common council agrees that the new market which is to take the place of the Hudson Market (see F 10) be erected on the square bounded by Washington, West, Partition, and Vesey Sts. . . .—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 163-64. The new market became Washington Market.—De Voe, Market Book, 327, 407. See also M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 358, 666-67.

The Bank of America is incorporated by act of the legislature. . . .—Laws of N. Y. (1812), chap. 78. "The charter of the Bank of America, in 1812, was an occasion of bribery and corruption. John Martin, a preacher and sub-agent of the bank, was convicted of attempting to bribe members of the Legislature, and was sentenced to confinement in the State prison. There was a Legislative investigation and a great political scandal."—Sumner, Hist. of Banking in U. S., 43. The bank began business in this year at the n. w. corner of Wall and William Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 924. See also Mr 27 and Jn 29.

The "New York Circus," just completed, "on the lot where the Boston Panorama was lately exhibited" (Merc. Adv., My 28, 1812), at the corner of Broadway and White St., nearly opposite 44th Street, gives its first performance—Columbian, Je 2 and 3, 1812. The proprietor are Cayetano, Codet, Mermal & Redon.—Merc. Adv., op. cit. See also Greenwood, The Circus (1899), 106.

"The town is likely to be the spectacle of ingenious rivalships between the managers of the Old Park Theatre and of the New Olympic Theatre [see My 29]. . . . One carries on the war with an 'Elephant at great expense; the other, in addition to its 'real horses,' with a 'whale' that dances a hornpipe. . . ."—Columbian, Je 5, 1812.

The legislature passes an act prohibiting on Sunday all willful disturbance, plays, shows, horse-racing, gambling, and the sale of liquor within one mile of any place of public worship.—Laws of N. Y. (1812), chap. 84.

Brig-Gen. Bloomfield is placed in command of all the troops in the city and harbour of New York.—Com. Adv., Je 24, 1812. This was Brig-Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey.

The legislature authorises the governor to employ a guard of artillery "to guard the fortifications and other public works at the Narrows, near the city of New-York," to establish "a telegraph, observatory and signal poles on the said public ground," as he may deem most conducive to the interests of this state, and to the safety of the city and harbor of New-York; and to equip at state expense "a boat or barge, in the harbor of New-York, for the use of the state." It also appropriates $25,000 for completing the fortifications on Staten Island.—Laws of N. Y. (1812), chap. 39.

While the bill for the declaration of war against Great Britain is being considered by the senate, a petition is presented to that body, signed by most of the large mercantile houses of New York
1812 City and by many of its wealthy and influential citizens, praying June 15 that the embargo, which, on April 4 (q.v.), had been laid for 90 days on American shipping, he continued, and urging that non-

After visiting the bridewell, the jail, and the Collect, the grand jury makes certain suggestions to the common council regarding improvements in sanitation. Two rooms in the bridewell, one containing 61 white females; and one, 26 black females, are too crowded, and more room is recommended.

With regard to the Collect, they "find much to complain of; besides great quantities of stagnant water it seems to be made the common place of deposit for dead animals & filth of all kinds, where they are left to corrupt the air and endanger the health of the City; besides all this, the Cellars in the neighborhood & particularly in the lower end of Orange Street are filled with water, w'th from its appearance has been in them some time, for all which reasons they present the said Collect as a public nuisance to the city."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 168-69.

On June 22, the common council agreed upon recommendations for remedying the evils at the Collect, both in the public and private lots. It was decided that the cellars in Little Water St. and Orange St. should be filled.—*Ibid.*, VII: 178.

The common council requests that a warrant be issued to John Youle for four box stoves for the city hall.—*M. C. C. (1784-1831)*, VII: 175.

The City Bank of New York is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1812), chap. 175. This bank was organized to replace the First Bank of the U. S., whose charter expired in 1811 (q.v., Mr 4).—*N. Y. Times*, Ji 18, 1921. See Je 25.
CHAPTER V

A.—THE WAR OF 1812
1812–1815

B.—PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS
1815–1841
CHAPTER V

A.—THE WAR OF 1812

1812–1815

FOLLOWING his war message of June 1 (q.v.), and subsequent discussion in congress (see Je 15), President Madison signs an act "declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories"—Laws of U. S., 1812, cong. chap. 102. The war was caused chiefly by Great Britain's impressment of American seamen, her orders in council, and her paper blockades. On June 19, Madison issued a proclamation announcing the declaration of war.—Winsor, VII: 376, 379, 420, 482; VIII: 143, 179, 444. News of the proclamation reached New York on June 20 (q.v.).

"The literature on the War of 1812 is very considerable. A descriptive bibliography of a large part of this material, published prior to 1889, is found in Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, VII: 420–37, and (works by Canadian writers), VIII: 179. The subject is treated topographically by Lossing in his Field Book of the War of 1812."

A brief summary of the principal events of the War of 1812, and important local history connected with the completion of the Commissioners' Map of the city on March 22, 1811 (q.v., as well as the expansion of the city and general progress which followed these events, is contained in Chapter V, Vol. III, of the Iconography.

The legislature appoints Cornelius Howard, of Baltimore, Eli Whitney, of New Haven, and Robert Fulton, of New York City, to be commissioners "to ascertain the best method of conveying off the Waters from the Collect and Lispenard's Meadow, in the City of New York."—Laws of N. Y., 1812, chap. 214; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. Cornelius Howard resigned as commissioner on Sept. 12, and Thomas Poppleton, of Baltimore, was appointed in his place.—M. G. C. (1784–1811), VII: 238. Poppleton's journal and other manuscripts relating to the work of the commissioners are in N. Y. City MSS., box K-L. For extracts in the Chronology, see O 7, 15, N 25, and D 3. The report of their work was drawn up on Feb. 15, 1813 (q.v.).

Governor Morris makes a trip from New York to Albany in one of the new steamboats of Robert Fulton, and describes his experiences. He says that, embarking in the steamboat on June 19 a few minutes before five in the afternoon, he reached Albany at midnight on the following day. The return trip was made on June 22 and 23, with some delay from engine trouble. He was pleased with the journey, writing: "Thus in five days and an hour I have dined in New York, gone to Albany, spent two complete days there, and returned. . . . The price of a passenger is $2.50 a servant half as much."—Diary and Letters of Governor Morris (N. Y., 1888), II: 513–34.


A midshipman on board the U. S. sloop-of-war "Hornet," in the port of New York, writes in his diary: "This morning the declaration of war by the United States against Great Britain was read. . . . At ten o'clock A. M. Commodore Rodgers hove out the signal to weigh; never was anchor to the cathead sooner, nor topsail sheeted to the mainmast with more dispatch, than upon the present occasion. The smallest boy on board seemed anxious to meet what is now looked upon as the common tyran of the ocean, for they had heard the wodul tales of the older tars. . . . When the ship was under way, Capt. Lawrence had the crew called to their quarters, and told them if there were any amongst them who were disaffected, or one that had not rather sink than surrender to the enemy, with gun for gun, that he should be, immediately and unimjured, landed and sent back in the pilot boat. The reply was, fore and aft, 'Not one.'—Guernsey, N. T. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812–15, I: 3–4. The fleet which sailed from New York on this day under the command of Commodore Rodgers consisted of the "President," the "United States," the "Congress," the "Argus," and the "Hornet."—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 79; Chauncey, Letter-Book (1809–1812), 200, in N. Y. H. S. Guernsey, op. cit., I: 4, says the departure of these ships "was the first 'letting slip the dogs of war' against Great Britain in the war of 1812."

About 80 of the "finest recruits yet received at this rendezvous," enlisted at Hudson, arrive at Governor's Island.—Com. Adv., Je 24, 1812.

The common council refers to the committee of defence the "General Orders of Gen. Bloomfield, dated June 20 (q.v.), announcing that war is declared by the United States against Great Britain. The orders were forwarded to the council by Maj. Gen. Ebenezer Stevens.—M. G. C. (1784–1811), VII: 179–80.

One hundred men from the detached artillery of the city take charge of the "north fort (near Duane street) with orders to exercise the cannon &c. for one month."—N. Y. Spectator, Je 24, 1812.

Capt. John M'Lean issues the following notice: "The Veteran Corps of Artillery is requested to assemble at the new Arsenal, the 25th inst. precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, to take their station on the North Battery, where the first shot was received from the Asia at the commencement of our bloody, yet glorious contest, with their trans-atlantic oppressors the British; and I trust you will show by your punctuality and prompt attendance, that the flame of seventy six is not entirely extinguished by the front of time. You will appear with military hat and side-arms. The above request only extends to New-York, Westchester, Kings, and Richmond."—Columbian, Je 22, 1812. The Veteran Corps was the first organization to volunteer in New York during the War of 1812.—Wilson, Mem. Hist. City of N. T., III: 254.

Great Britain revokes her orders in council.—Winsor, VII: 276.

The directors of the City Bank (see Je 16) purchase the "United States Branch Banking House, with its appendages, in this city."—The sale price is said to be $100,000.—Com. Adv., Je 24, 1812. The bank was at 52 Wall St.—L. M. R. K., III: 924.

A general meeting called by the Republican (or Democratic) party is held in the Park. Col. Henry Rutgers and Marinus Willett having been chosen chairman and secretary respectively, the declaration of war and the president's proclamation are read, and resolutions are adopted reviewing Great Britain's repeated violations of our national rights, declaring the federal government justified "in its appeal to arms," and pledging in support of the United States "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."—N. Y. Spectator, Je 27, 1812. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1855), 475.

The committee of defence, in accordance with directions from the common council, reports the following suggestions for improving the defences of the city: that a representation be made to the general government suggesting "the propriety of erecting a Castle or other strong Fortification on Hendrick's Reef and a line of old vessels or Hulks to be anchored at convenient distances from each other across the channel at the Narrows from Hendrick's Reef to Fort Richmond on the Staten Island shore to be unified by a chain which is already prepared. . . . also a Line of Block Ships in the rear of the chain in the nature of strong Floating Batteries."

"As the Castle cannot be erected for a considerable time the Committee are of opinion that a representation be in like manner
made to our State Government urging the erection at the Expense of the State of a Battery near Denyse's on the Long Island Shore. It is also recommended that the common council take immediate measures to make two floating batteries to be manned by volunteers.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 182-83.

The common council grants the request of Col. Fleet for the loan of three watch-boxes for the use of the detachment of the "N Y S Artillery," now stationed in the north battery.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 182.

The following resolution is agreed to by the common council:

Resolved that the committee of defence be directed to take measures for procuring a Copy of the Signals to be used at the Telegraph at the Narrows also a good Glass and the necessary Utensils and fixtures to give the same Signals from the Cupola of the City Hall. —M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 183.

The common council agrees that the following "Bode of Office" shall be immediately adopted and worn by marshals and constables: "a white Wand one foot long and one Inch in Diameter with the Arms of the City painted thereon and the word Marshal, Constable, High Constable or First Marshal as the case may be written thereon in large letters underneath the Arms, said Wand to be made of some hard and strong Wood such as lignum vitae and to be worn in a side Pocket, in the coat."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 183.

This, apparently, is the origin of the policeman's "billy" survival of the old English "staves of office."—Bingham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 502.

A "riotous collection of people" assembles in James St. and tries to pull down one of the houses there. The disorder is quelled by the police.—N. T. Morn. Post, Jl 1, 1812. The common council, meeting on this day, agrees to several regulations for preventing and suppressing riots.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 188-89.

On July 6th, it thinned the several petitions on the "peace of the city" on this occasion.—Ibid, VII: 192. Five of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to a year's imprisonment.—Columbian, Ag 1, 1812.

John M'Lean addresses the following communication to the common council and the commissioners of fortifications: "I would suggest to your consideration, the utility of erecting two Bomb Batteries, one near Rhinelander's wharf, the other near the L. at Whitehall dock; the battery near Rhinelander's wharf, to consist of 2 ten inch mortars, making up the Hudson, and 3 thirteen inch do. to bear across the river and down the Channel; the one at Whitehall to be composed of 2 or 3 ten inch mortars, to rake across Buttermilk Channel, and towards the Navy-yard, with 3 or 4 ships which do, bearing down the Channel towards Bedloe's Island. I trust by an experiment, that I shall be able to convince you Gentlemen, of the essential benefit which must obviously result from such fortifications, insomuch as their annoyance to all floating batteries, has been sufficiently ascertained and proven. I shall hold myself ready to exhibit to you Gentlemen, any practical proof thereof."—N. T. Gen. & Gen. Ado., Jc 29, 1812.

The finance committee of the common council reports regarding the offer made June 22 by Archibald Gracie and William Bayard, in behalf of the Bank of America, for the three remaining lots on which the old city hall stood. The bank directors offer $25,000, but the committee considers $30,000 in cash no more than an adequate price and advises that the lots be offered for that sum.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 177, 184. See F 5, 1811.

The common council passes the following resolution as a war measure: "Resolved that the Building and Bellevue Committees be requested to retrace the Expenses of the Buildings under their care so as to accredit them as far as practicable to that Economy demanded by the exigencies of the Times keeping at the same time the necessity of the good name of the Workmen of Employment."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), VII: 184-85.

"Commissions for Privateers were received at the custom-house this morning, and several vessels fitting out on private speculation will be dispatched immediately. The Paul Jones, capt. John Hazard, is expected to be the first out, and sail on Wednesday [July 1]."—Com. Ado., Je 30, 1812.

"Preparations for telegraphic communications between the

Narrows and the Navy-Yard are making with all practicable expedition, by Captain Channcey and the officers of the 1st Company. A mast and Yard were yesterday erected on Signal Hill, at Staten-Island, and the whole line will be completed immediately."—Com. Ado., Je 30, 1812.

"We understand, and it is with pleasure we inform the public, that the large and commodious Steam-Boat, which has been for some time erecting in this city by Mr. Fulton as a Ferry Boat to ply between this city and the city of Jersey [see Ap 15, 1812], will be in full operation on Thursday next [July 4]; that from the experiments already made, she will answer the expectations of the public, and will not on an average be more than from fifteen to eighteen minutes in crossing. She is so large and convenient, that carriages of all descriptions may drive in and out of her as if a bridge.

"The crossing of the North River has been such an obstacle to the communication with this city, that it is a matter of real congratulation to the public that their difficulties are removed. The most timid may now cross without fear. No ex pense in the erection of the boat has been spared to render her both safe and complete, and it is confidently hoped that she will not only give universal satisfaction to the public, but be an honor to Mr. Fulton, the inventor.

"As the face of a market wagon loaded, will be fifty cents, there is no doubt but our markets will be better supplied than ever they have been."—Com. Ado., Je 30, 1812. For a description of the new ferry-boat, see Columbian, Jl 20, 1812; De Voc, Market Book, 95-96. See also Jl 25.

"Mr. David Schuyler of U. S. S. "Essex" sails from New York on a cruise against the British. The motto on his flag is "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 79, 77-79; Lossing, Pict. Field Book of the War of 1812, 439. See Mr 28, 1814.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of American independence is observed with "unusual splendor." The celebration includes a review of the militia by Maj.-Gen. Stevens and Brig.-Gen. Bloomfield, a parade on the Battery, and an address by John Anthon before the Washington and Hamilton Societies at Washington hall.—N. T. Spectator, Jl 8, 1812. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. T., III: 255.

Gen. Jacob Morton presents to "the Corporation of the City of New York," a porcelain punch-bowl, as appears from an inscription on the bowl itself, there being apparently no other official record of the event. It is also stated on the bowl that it was made by "Syngehong" in Canton, and painted by "Fungmanhi." It shows in colours and gold the seal of the U. S., the seal of the city, and sea scenes including ship building. On the inside is a view of New York copied from the first state of the engraving published by Birch in 1803, and signed by the engraver."—Ibid. They are urging two men of the inscriptions is "Drink deep. You will preserve the City and encourage Canals." The bowl was deposited in the Metropolitan Museum in Sept., 1912, after having been previously kept in the governor's room of the city hall.—Bulletin, Metropolitan Museum of Art, VII: No. 9 (Sept., 1912).

The common council requests the mayor to forward a copy of the following report to the president of the United States: "That tho' they [the committee of defence] have not been advised of any direct communication having been made from the Executive of the United States on the subject of their last report to the Common Council respecting the defence of this City, yet they have been informed that instructions have been this day received directing additional works to be made on this Island at Corlears Hook & on the North River.

"While your Committee are of opinion that the interior line of defence of this Harbor has been projected with skill and executed with ability, and may in the last Resort be of importance, Yet they are decidedly of opinion that the protection and defence of the City ought not to rest upon them, but should be placed on strong & efficient Lines of defence at the Narrows where the attacks of an invading Naval Force may be resisted and repelled without involving the necessary or probable damage, if not destruction of the City they are intended to protect.

"They would therefore beg leave to report as their Opinion that the Executive of the United States should be earnestly solicited to carry into effect the remaining part of the plan of defence heretofore proposed by Colonel Williams of the Corps of Engineers
Lieutenant Benj. Pendergast.

Sir,

You will immediately proceed with the U.S. frigate, under your command, to join the U.S. President and your companions. The President will immediately report yourself to Commander. Pending there where you will receive your orders.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

Lieutenant Benj. Pendergast.

Commander in Chief.

June 21, 1812.

The President, United States, having learned all went to see this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and a friend of mine just informed me that the President was now on his voyage a short distance off the harbor. I therefore wish to see her here at the yard as a prize for Hudson.

I have the honor to be,

Hon. Robert R. Livingston,
Secretary of the Navy.

Washington.

June 21, 1812.

The vessel has been completely called inside and out. Both sides have been cut and both sides have been repaired. A fine brick found here, is now with all her freight on board, and a new yard, with water casks stored. Yesterday (Sunday) we took all the masters out, by 12 o'clock, and the main mast will have been taken down, foremast and stepped. The main and mizen mast will be completed by Thursday, and I think by Saturday next, that she will be completely ready for sea. Nineteen gun boats will go one to-day ready to co-operate with the ships in tow.

I have
and that measures might be taken for immediately commencing
Works at the East side of the Narrows in conformity with said
plan, and opposite to the works erected by this State."—M. C. C.
(1784-1811), VII: 197-98. See JI 17.

M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 199.

Trinity vestry orders "that the Committee of repairs shall be authorized to provide and
put up chains across the Streets in front and
on each side of St Paul's Chapel to be kept up during the
time of divine Service—pursuant to the ordinance of the City Corpora-

Pres. Madison, by proclamation, recommends that the third
Thursday in August be set apart as a day of "public humiliation and
prayer."—Niles' Weekly Reg., II: 321.

The Corporation Loan of 600,000 dollars at six per cent. was
filled up yesterday [July 9].—Com. Adv., JI 10, 1812.

One of 76" suggests the following method of defending New
York: "Every vessel what ever may be the number may as
be thought necessary, let there be erected a covered way, capable of
receiving bales of cotton, of which we have plenty. This could be
done in a very little time, and at little expense; under which our
large cannon would range, and our men be less exposed to the
enemy's fire. This would make a chain of defence on each side of
the city, on the North and East Rivers, which would be the means of
defeating a formidable enemy. We should have a range of covered
batteries, simple in their construction and powerful in their effect.
Should the enemy approach the city, the money from the different
banks could be carried into the interior in a few hours, by putting
our cartmen in a state of requisition for that purpose."—Colum-
bian, JI 9, 1812. See also Addenda.

10
Gen. Wm. Hull invites Canada.—McMaster, Hist. of the
Pres. Z., III: 58. This may be said to begin the
earliest activities of the War of 1812. A swift summary of the progress
of the war shows the following outstanding events:

"The forces actually available on the American side when the
war began consisted of a small squadron of very fine frigates and
sloops in an efficient state. Twenty-two was the extreme limit of
the naval force the States were able to commission. The paper
strength of the army was 75,000, but the service was voluntary
and unpopular, while there was an almost total want of trained
and experienced officers. The available strength was a bare third of
the nominal . . . On the British side, the naval force in
American waters under Sir John Borlase Warren, who took up
the general command on the 25th of September 1812, consisted of
ninety-seven vessels in all, of which eleven were of the line and
thirty-four were frigates . . . The total number of British
troops present in Canada in July 1812 was officially stated to be
5004, consisting in part of Canadians."—Encyclopedia Britannica,
Vol. 1.

Hostilities began on the Canadian frontier shortly after the declaration of war.
The British general, Sir Isaac Brock, seized Mackinac and the head of Lake Huron on July 17, and then drove
Hull back and forced him to surrender at Detroit on Aug. 6 (p. 87).
Brock then transferred himself to the western end of Lake Erie
where Gen. Henry Dearborn was attempting invasion. Brock
fell in action on Oct. 13, while repulsing Dearborn's subordinate,
Van Rensselaer. The discontent of New England with the war
both hampered the American generals and also aided the British,
who drew their supplies to a great extent from U. S. territory.

The year 1813 opened auspiciously for the Americans by a
defeat at Frenchtown, Mich., on Jan. 22 (p. 9). In April (p. 11),
they took York (now Toronto) and repelled a siege of Fort
Meigs (see Ap 28), and in May they captured Fort George, and
Brown repulsed a British attack on Sackett's Harbour. Har-
risson was successful on the Thames on Oct. 5 (p. 12). On the lakes,
Chauncey gained a little advantage over Sir James Yeo on Ontario,
but Perry completely defeated the British on Lake Erie (see S 10).
The Creek Indians also started hostilities in this year, massacring a
number of Americans at Fort Mims, Ala., on Aug. 30 (p. 9).
Four expeditions were set on foot to attack these hostile Indians,
and during a campaign in Alabama from Oct. to Dec. were gen-
eral successful, especially that from West Tennessee under Gen.
Jackson.

By 1814, most of the incompetent American generals had been
replaced by real soldiers. On the Niagara frontier, Gen. Brown
took Fort Erie, won at Chippawa (see JI 12) and Lundy's Lane (see
Jl 25), and repelled a British siege of Fort Erie (see Ag 15). These
gains, however, were lost by Gen. George Izard in the autumn.

Great Britain, after the abdication of Napoleon, sent detach-
ments of veteran troops to America, and invasions were planned
from Canada and at points on the seaboard. The first of these
attacks, a number of 15,000 men, under Gen. Prevost, started from
Montreal early in September. The British
fleet on Lake Champlain, however, was defeated by Commodore
Macdonough, and the land forces by Gen. Macomb, on Sept. 11
(p. 13), and Prevost retreated to Canada.

The second army of invasion was commanded by Gen. Robert
Barnum, and had for its objective point, the Chesapeake. Accom-
panied by a powerful fleet under Sir Alexander Cochrane and
Sir George Cockburn, it made innumerable attacks of a destructive
caracter on the docks and harbours, destroying stores and cap-
turing vessels and merchandise. During the most famous of
these raids, it defeated the Americans at Bladensburg, marched
on to Washington, and burned most of the public buildings there
(see Ag 24). A subsequent attack on Baltimore, in which Gen.
Ross was killed, was a failure (see S 15). In December, the British
undertook the invasion of Louisiana with a large fleet and 10,000
troops commanded by Sir Edward Pakenham. After several minor
engagements, the final attack was made at New Orleans on Jan.
8, 1815 (p. 9) and was repelled by Gen. Andrew Jackson.—Winor,

Meanwhile, a treaty of peace had been signed at Ghent (see
Ag 8 and D 24, 1814), news of which arrived at New York on Feb.
11, 1815 (p. v.).

The British minister, Mr. Foster, and the British consul, Col.
Barclay, embark on board the "Colibri" to sail for England.—
Com. Adv., JI 11, 1812.

Mr. C. Fawcett understands Mr. Duschko, the Russian
Minister, has arrived in this city with his suite, to tour to the eastward.—
Com. Adv., JI 13, 1812.

The common council receives a letter from John H. Eddy ask-
ing for aid in his preparation of a chart of the harbour of New York
"exhibiting every part of the coast with a delineation of the vari-
ous Ship & Boat channels, with the soundings." It is referred to
the committee of defence with authority to grant such aid as they
may deem proper.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 200.

"David Barnum, late of the city of Philadelphia, has opened a
Public House at Tammany Hall [see My 12, corner of Nassau and
Frankfort-street, opposite the New City-Hall . . . The building
being new, neat, and elegant situated in front of the Park,
on high ground, in the centre of the city, renders Tammany Hall
as pleasant, airy and healthy, as a country village . . ."—Colum-
bian, JI 14, 1812. See My 10, 1813.

Letters from the see of war and from Gov. Tompkins are of
such a nature as to leave the common council very uneasy as
regards the defences of the city. Alderman Fish, chairman of the committee
of defence, and Pierre C. Van Wyck, recorder, are appointed to
"repair forthwith to the several forts, castles and
to send to the President of the U S the sentiments of the Com^ Council
on the unfortified situation of this Port.

The common council authorizes the commissioners of fortifica-
tion to purchase land, not exceeding five acres, on which to erect
works on the east side of the narrows as a means of defence. As
1812 the state legislature has not authorized such purchase the board July takes the responsibility and trusts for reimbursement by the state.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 205-6. These efforts of the corporation for the defence of the harbour were praised by the Comm. Adv., Jl 31, 1812.

20 Among the preparations by our indefatigable commissary-general M. Le Fan, for the exclusive use of this city and harbor, are five 18 pounders, eight 12 do. and five 9s. mounted on travelling carriages, with harness, apparatus and ammunition complete, with 1,000 muskets and accoutrements of the best quality and in the best order, and 18,000 rounds of fixed ammunition (besides 450 casks of loose powder); the whole ready for service at a moment's notice "— Columbus, Jl 17, 1812. The convent was incorporated on March 5, 1814 (Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jl 15, 1812).

23 One of the newspapers says in regard to "Fulton's Paulus-Hook Steam Ferry Boat" (see Jl 30): "This is the 7th day since she commenced her regular passages, in which time she has surpassed the utmost extent of public expectation. The Paulus Hook Ferry has ever been one of the most inconvenient and difficult in the United States: in head winds and a strong tide, it has often required three hours to make the passage, and in calm it has been next to impossible to get over such a boat as would be able to take in a Horse and Carriage. It was a preventative of the pace of the in-coming trade to this city and beyond, and within the necessity of the hills thus paid were those of H. Andrew, "Upholsterers Bill Furniture Common Council Chamber" ($2,000.00); Wm. Mandleville, for "Tables Desks & Co." ($1,000.00); and John Cignier for the gilding. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 213.

28 Mr. Greame, we are informed, is about to open, in Broadway, what he calls a Stadium, for the accommodation of those who wish to exhibit extraordinary feats of Horsemanship, Military Tactics, Gunnery, Fortification, civil or military Mechanics, or any new inventions, or interesting objects, that cannot be displayed to advantage within the confined space of a covered building."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jl 27, 1812. See Ap 24.

30 The common council orders the superintendent of repairs to put up "direction Boards" in the city streets wherever necessary. —M. C. C. (1784-1812), VII: 217.

31 In a letter to Peter Van Schack: "No event that is highly interesting to our country can be viewed with indifference by good citizens; and there are certain occasions when it is not only their right, but also their duty, to express their sentiments relative to public measures. "As the war has been constitutionally declared, the people are evidently bound to support it in the manner which constitutional laws do or shall prescribe. "In my opinion, the declaration of war was neither necessary, nor expedient, nor seasonable; and I think that they who entertain this opinion do well in expressing it, both individually and collectively, on this very singular and important occasion."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 360-61.

The common council orders that the clerk employ a suitable person "to Index such of the Minutes of the Common Council as are not indexed and to cause the papers which were in his office previous to his appointment to be examined and duly arranged."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 218.

32 In a petition to the common council, Cadwallader D. Colden, in behalf of "the Steam Boat Ferry Company," says: "That after a variety of accidents and disappointments which have produced great delay and expenses, Your Memorialists have been enabled to complete a Steam Ferry boat, which has been some time in operation on the Ferry leased by your Memorialists of your Honorable Body. Your Memorialists are happy to be able to state that the boat above mentioned exceeds the most sanguine expectations with respect to her performance—making her passages on an average in less than twenty minutes, and being capable of transporting with the utmost exactitude and convenience, in any kind of weather a burthen heretofore unthought of for any vessel employed as a ferry boat—This establishment your Memorialists believe will be of incalculable advantage to the City. It's success will have an influence on all parts of the world—It will form an epocha in the history of the arts, and can not fail to be highly honorable to the genius of our Country. It is but justice to our fellow Citizen Mr. Robert Fulton to say that he has been owing to his extraordinary ingenuity and perseverance. "... As this is the first steam boat ever built for the purpose to which she is applied, your Memorialists were desirous to see her in operation, and to have the advantage of some experience before they proceeded with their second boat, so that they might avoid any errors or inconveniences which might be found in her construction. And they were in hopes that they might do this and yet have both boats in operation within the time limited by their contract: But owing to several casualties, and disappointments by workmen employed by your Memorialists, the time of completing the first boat has been protracted—beyond all calculation. Your Memorialists are confident that it would be of advantage to the public as well as to the Company to delay building the second boat till further trial can be made of the slow running, that it may be seen how she will perform in all weathers and particularly in the Winter season, whereby your Memorialists may be enabled to improve on her construction if it should be seen that improvement is practicable. The work for the second boat is in forwardness, and she may be completed in the next summer. Colden follows this introduction with a request "that the time limited by their contract for building a second boat may be extended to the first of June next," and that "some place for shelter for passengers in bad weather while they are waiting and while the ferry is collecting," may be erected by the company to serve as a ferry house, near the floating bridge. He says they "will presently begin to regulate the ferry so that they presume a number of market waggons would be induced to cross—but an objection to their doing so at present is that no place is assigned for them when they are in the city." He asks "whether it would not be of great public benefit to fix a stand for Market Waggons in some convenient place," adding: "The preservation of the ferry Steam boat is a matter in which the Citizens generally have a deep interest as well as your Memorialists. At the same time the machinery of a steam boat is easily damaged, and a mischievous person might in a few minutes do an injury which it would require a length of time to repair. Nothing would be so likely to prevent an occurrence of this nature as putting the boat in some measure under the protection of the City Watch. Your Memorialists hope that you will be pleased to order that the watch will pay some attention to the boat."—From the original petition (MS.), signed by Colden, now preserved in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room.
The board extends the time, as requested, to June 1. It refers the subject of a stand for wagons, and erecting ferry-houses to the market committee; and, for a watchman, to the watch committee. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 219.

The common council believes that a standing committee of police, consisting of three persons, shall be appointed with power to report such measures as they deem proper for “promoting the Police of the City and to act in concert with the Magistrates for that important object.” It is also resolved that in each ward a company of not more than 100 citizens be organized under the direction of the police magistrates and the police committee as an “extraordinary City Watch,” and $500 is appropriated to be placed at the disposition of the committee of police for the detection of offenders.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 221.

Gov. Tompkins writes to the commissioners of fortifications regarding fortifications at the Narrows, etc., including the decision that “One or two furnaces for heating shot for Fort Hudson ought to be erected without delay.”—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 54-56.

“...the defence of the harbor progresses with great rapidity—breast-works are erecting on two sides—the battery is in such forwardness that already about 20 guns are mounted. ...”—Pub. Adv., Ag 10, 1812.

Ephraim Jennings informs the common council that “...the contract for the removal of the old City Hall” has been complied with on his part, and asks that his bond be cancelled. The board grants his request.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 224; descript. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

By the common council it is “Resolved, in consideration of the high sense entertained by the Corporation of the City of New York, of the important & beneficial services rendered to the United States in general and more particularly to the interests and accommodation of this City, by his invention and improvements in Steam Boat navigation, that the freedom of this City be presented to Robert Fulton Esq.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 227. See D 7.

“The Steam Ferry boat Company,” with which Robert Fulton is associated, has been authorized by the city to file a protest against the opposition of their Steam boat across the Hudson to Pawles Hook on Friday next.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 227.

The common council confirms a report which John Randel, Jr. has submitted in conformity to the resolution of June 24, 1811 (q.v.). In this, Randel states: “That he has measured North St. from the Bowery Lane to Lewis Street. That the Streets coming into North St from the south are so irregular as to make it impracticable to obtain their points of intersection with North Street by ranges with any degree of precision.

“...That the distance between the Wasterly sides of First Street and Lewis Street as measured by him and reduced to horizontal measure of a medium temperature is 4,161.385/1000 feet.

“The Street Commissioner certifies the distance between these streets being 4,170 feet, he finds in his office at 4470 feet this leaves an excess of 11 385/1000 feet.” He suggests that this be divided among the streets in proportion to their width.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 227-28.

It is resolved by the common council that Third Ave. be opened throughout as designated on the map of the commissioners of streets and roads.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 228. See also July, 1812: 319.

New Yorkers are “highly gratified ... by a display of military talents and skill in gunnery” on this day, when Gen. Mottom’s brigade, the “Veteran Corps,” the brigade at the West Battery, and the men at Castle Williams, practise shooting, by firing from different points at a hulk anchored for the purpose “in the Bay about 1000 yards from the shore, and equidistant from Castle Williams and the Battery.” The firing continued for about two hours, and finally the hulk was ignited, either “by the red hot shot fired by Col. Cortensius regiment, and which were heated in a travelling forge attached to the brigade, or by the shot from Castle Williams.”—Columbia, Ag 16, 1812. See also “Communication” in ibid., Ag 18, 1812.


The common council accepts the invitation of the “New York Manufacturing Society” to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation corner-stone of their manufactury at Greenwich.—Aug. 17, 1812. M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 229.

The “friends of Liberty, Peace and Commerce” (Federal Republicans) hold a meeting at Washington Hall and adopt numerous resolutions to the effect that the war lately declared by a slender majority of Congress is “unwise,” and that the American people will, under the name and form of an alliance, be submitted to the will and power of the French emperor. They propose that representatives be chosen in the various counties and that these correspond and co-operate with one another and with the “friends of peace” in other states in pursuing “such constitutional measures as may secure our Independence, and preserve our union; both of which are endangered by the present war.”—Gen. Adv., Ag 19, 1812.

Capt. Isaac Hull in the U. S. sloop “Guerrilier” off Halifax and captures her officers and crew.—Mc Master, Hist. of the People of the U. S. IV: 75-76. News of the encounter reached New York on Sept. 2 (q.v.).

“One of the handsomest stand of colours ever made in this city (painted by the ingenious Mr. Vanderpoole) has been presented by adjutant William Ward, of the 10th regiment, commanded by col. Delamontagne, to Capt. Hartell, of the flan company detached from that regiment, as a compliment for the prompt and unanimous tender of their Services, by that company, in defense of their Country.”—Gen. Adv., Ag 20, 1812.

Mr. Greame advertises that the “use of the Stadium” [see JI 27], which has been prepared in Broadway, near the Liberty Pole, and which is very spacious, susceptible of great convenience, may be had on reasonable terms.”—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ag 24, 1812.

“The Rendezvous of the New-York United Volunteers, commanded by Capt. M’ Kinley, for the United States service, is held at Mr. John Gilman’s No. 406 Broadway, where these patriotic citizens who have already signed the Roll, are requested to attend at any time from ro o’clock A. M. until 4 P. M. in order to be prepared to march when called upon to obtain redress for the insulted and injured rights of our country. ...”—Pub. Adv., Ag 29, 1812.

New York receives the “Melancholy News” of the surrender of Detroit (on Ag 16, q.v.)—Gen. Adv., Ag 31 and S 1, 1812.

“This morning the uniform companies of militia, directed by the order of his excellency the commander in chief, of the 19th ult. to repair to this city for the defence of the harbour for three months, having arrived from their respective districts, were received by the military of this city in a manner Suitable to the occasion.

“The detached companies from the country paraded at the arsenal at 9 o’clock. The brigade of artillery of this city, the horse under major Warner and infantry greens under major M’ Clure, were paraded in Broadway to receive them; the line of the united corps extending from above Leonard-street to St Paul’s church. ... After which the detachment from the country marched in front of the line and the battery, and proceeded to the Sixhoot Fort, where they embarked on board the vessels (in which they had arrived) and proceeded to Staten Island, the place of their destination. ...”—Columbia, S 1, 1812. The militia came from Albany, Hudson, Athens, Catskill, Poughkeepsie, and Newburgh.—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, I: 399-91.

News of Capt. Hull’s victory over the “Guerrilier” is published in New York and characterized as an event “which will ennoble him to his countrymen and immortalize his name.”—N. Y. Expr. Post, S 25; N. Y. Spectator, S 5, 1812. See S 7.

Capt. Isaac Hull, of the American frigate “Constitution” (see Ag 19), is voted the freedom of the city in a gold box with an appropriate inscription. On Sept. 14, he was requested to sit for his portrait.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 247-49, 253-34. The original MSS. of these resolutions are in metal file No. 39, city clerk’s record-room. The gold box cost $325.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 295. The portrait was painted by Jarvis and deposited in 1815 in the picture gallery of the city hall. It cost $400.—Cat. of Works of Art, etc., p. 95; Journal B, 112, comptroller’s office.

The freedom was formally presented to Hull on Dec. 29 (q.v.).

The “Philadelphia” (in commission to 13 line) armed a 60 gun frigate and formed artillery and infantry which Gov. Tompkins brought with him down the Hudson, and which are stationed at Fort Tompkins, Richmond, and Hudson, for the defence of N. York; the following troops are ordered to rendezvous and be encamped for the same service on the 15th inst. VII.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

Mr. Morton's Brigade of uniformed artillery, consisting of the Chatham, Scitche, Fleet, and Harlen's regiments.

Colonel Van Beuren's and Col. Mace's regiments of infantry, Captain Stryker's company of Riflemen and Captain Pierse's troop of cavalry.

One company artillery—one of infantry, and one troop of cavalry, are also called into service out of the Suffolk county, for the defence of the East End of Long Island. The whole militia of Suffolk and Queen's counties will be held and reserved in readiness for the last mentioned service.

We likewise understand that Gen. Hopkins's brigade of infantry, immediately north of the Highlands, have not yet been called out, for which reason it is presumed they are to be retained as a corps de reserve, to march towards the southern and frontier stations, if not rendered more expedient by circumstances.

The detached regiments of artillery, cavalry, light infantry, and rifle-men, have not yet been put in requisition; but we are informed that the officers of these corps are in daily expectation of receiving similar orders.—Pub. Adv., S 7; Com. Adv., S 9, 1812.

See also Pubs. of Daniel D. Tappan, I: 393-94.

The common council agrees that a light four-wheeled carriage be obtained to convey the thousand feet of hose which on June 29 the band authorised to make, and that a company of 12 men, to be known as the "Hose Company," be organised to take charge of the hose and carriage.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 245.

Napoleon enters Moscow.—Hazen, Modern European Hist., 235-36.

The what may be called "The First National Nominating Convention" holds its sessions, in New York City, during this and the two days following. Seventy Federalist delegates from eleven states are gathered, all keenly opposed to "Mr. Madison's war," most prominent among these is Rufus King, who "attends with reluctance." De Witt Clinton is chosen as the nominee for president despite Mr. King's opposition; Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania is nominated for vice-president.—Life & Corr. of Rufus King, V: 276-81; Murdoch, "The First National Nominating Convention," in Am. Hist. Recapt., I: 680-83. "No convention was ever assembled from more pure and patriotic motives," says one of the delegates, "nor any whose members were more worthy and respectable, as men and citizens."—Sullivan, Familiar Letters on Public Characters (1847), 349. This was "a highly interesting meeting, as being the first convention of the same sort as those which now present presidential candidates. The meeting was strictly private, and no report of its proceedings was published in any newspaper.—Stanwood, Hlst. of the Presidency (1889), 101. Clinton received 85 electoral votes against 128 for Madison.—Ibid., 104.

The Drafted Militia, of this city and of Westchester crossed the East River, and proceeded to the encampment near bath.

The Artillery were reviewed on the Battery; but for want of sufficient equipage they are not to pitch their tents until Saturday. They then will take their station on the North river about two miles above the city.—Com. Adv., S 15, 1812.

The sweep of war John Adams now lying at the Navy Yard, N. York is to be dismissed, and used as a prison ship, during the war. This vessel was originally a frigate; was cut down to a sloop of war, and was afterwards built upon. After the last alterations she was found so unwieldly, as to be unfit for service. . . .—Repertory, S 22, 1812.

Jas. Jay writes from New York to Jas. Monroe suggesting the use of invisible writing in securing information concerning the enemy's posts; also regarding an embassy to England to see if peace can be secured.—See the original with the Monroe papers, in the N. Y. P. L.

The inhabitants of Brooklyn publish their thanks to New York firemen who aided in putting out a fire which threatened to destroy a large part of the town.—Columbian, S 25, 30, 1812.

George Frederick Cooke, the English actor, dies in New York. He had been in America for two years (see N 21, 1810), achieving great professional success, which however was constantly interrupted by spells of drunken debauchery. Dr. David Hosack, who attended him during his last illness, afterward wrote to his biographer: "His case. . . adds another lamented example to the long catalogue of those who have prematurely fallen the victims of intemperance." At the time of his death he had been for several months living at Mechanics Hall, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Robinson St. (afterward Park Place). He was buried in the burying-ground of St. Paul's Church, Sept. 27, 1812.


N. Y. Evd. Post, S 26, 1812. See Pl. 90, Vol. III.

A memorial is presented to the common council signed by committees representing the New York Society Library, The Academy of Arts, and the New York Historical Society, and also by "several highly respectable citizens of the City," asking for a building in which they may be centered the various associations and institutions which exist. . . . The particular subjects which they wish to include in said Institution would be, "1st a Museum of Natural History. 2d an Academy of Fine Arts 3d Means of Instruction in useful and liberal Sciences such as Chemistry Mechanical Philosophy Agriculture and Botany. 4d a Society for the encouragement of Arts Manufactures and Commerce. 5 An extensive Public Library 6 as Historical Society. 7 An Athenaeum or public reading room."

The specific request contained in the memorial was that the common council permit the establishment of an "Institution for the promotion of arts and sciences in this City to be called the 'New York Institution' for the promotion of arts and sciences' and to appropriate so much of the present Alms House as may be needful for its complete accommodation together with such further provision for its perfect establishment as may hereafter appear to be necessary."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 269—70. See Je 13, 1815.

In a petition (dated Oct. 4) to the common council, Robert Fulton says: "The practicability and, I hope, usefulness, of steam river boats being the result of an experiment, I feel a desire to establish a similar communication between this City and Brooklyn. Although the navigation of steam river boats on the East river may involve some difficulties which do not occur on the Hudson, yet I have no doubt they may be overcome; And if your honorable body are disposed to show a like liberal patronage to that manifested towards the Steam ferry already established, I shall use my utmost exertions that the result shall be satisfactory to you Gentlemen as patrons of the useful arts."

"I beg leave therefore to propose taking a lease of the ferry from the Fly market to Brooklyn; Should this proposal meet your approbation I shall be happy to confer with such committee as you may think proper to appoint for that purpose."—From the original petition (MS.), signed by Fulton, preserved in metal file No. 47, city clerk's record-room. The board refers it to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 270. See N 10 and D 4.

The common council orders that Greenwich Market be built on a site offered by Trinity Church for market purposes, 50 feet wide, along the south side of Christopher St., extending from Greenwich St. to Washington St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 271, 273-74. The land was ceded by Trinity on Nov. 2—Trim, Minibx. (MS.).

The Greenwich Market, the name of which has been officially assigned to 1800 (p. v, O 27) to the Spring Street Market. The new market was finished in 1813, and enlarged in 1819.—De Voe, Market Book, 399, 401.

Public Law Library.—The Corporation of the city of New York having assigned a room in the new City Hall, for the purpose of keeping a Law Library, for the use of the Common Council, the other officers of the Hall, and the judges and lawyers who attend courts; accordingly a well chosen variety of authors, both in the common and civil law, have been supplied by Gould, Banks and Gould, law booksellers of this city, under whose care the library is now kept.—It is this day opened for use. The books cannot be taken out of the Hall, but may be consulted in the library room, or taken into any of the common rooms. . . . The room is in the northwest corner of the Hall, on the same floor with the mayor's and recorder's office.—Columbian, O 7, 1812.

Thos. Poppleton arrives in New York from Baltimore to enter upon his duties as one of the commissioners for ascertaining the best method of draining the Collect and Lispenard's Meadows (see Je 19). On Oct. 8, he was introduced to Robert Fulton, and on Oct. 12 he was presented to the mayor and some of the corporation.—Poppleton's Journal (MS.), in N. Y. P. L. (N. Y. City MSS, box K-L). See O 15.

The common council approves of the street commissioner's map for improving the part of the city between Montgomery and Corlears Strs. south of Water St. It shows the present extent of the docks and wharves and the depth of water to a line 340 ft. south of Water St. The street commissioner has drawn thereon with pencil lines "Front Street 50 feet wide—140 feet from Water
The corporation of Trinity Church is permitted to "enclose" the new Greenwich Road from Morton St. to the state prison in accordance with the terms of an agreement made when Trinity Church ceded new Greenwich St. to the corporation. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 272, 278-79.

By the middle of October, only four months after the declaration of war, 36 privateers had left the port of New York. In all, 52 privateers from New York served in the war. — Cooper, "The History of Am. Privateers and Letters of Marque, 1781-1812," 4, 7; Appendix, 455-59. See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 317. The original MS. of the resolution is in metal file No. 39, clerk's record-room. On March 15, 1812, the corporation paid $25 to G. Thresher for "painting a Diploma for Capt. Jones of the U S Wasp," and on April 3, 1815, $50 was paid for the sword. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 408; VIII: 178; Journal B, 3, comptroller's office. The presentation of the freedom and the sword took place on April 6, 1815 (p. 2).

"A Communication from Eli Whitney, Robert Fulton and Thos. H. Poppleton, Commissioners upon Canal Street was read and referred to the Street Commissioner and Canal Committee." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 312. The letter was drawn up on Nov. 27 — Poppleton's Journal (MS).

Robert Fulton writes a letter to a special committee of the common council again offering to rent the Brooklyn Ferry (see O 5) and "to run a steam Boat calculated for carriages from Beskman Ship, and another for passengers and freight from the fly market." — Original letter in city clerk's record-room; M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 417, See D 4.

An advertisement reads: "Those Young Men who wish to take an active part in the protection of their country, will have a good chance of volunteering their services for the defence of the City and Harbour of New York, as Artillerist, for the term of One Year, at the rate of Fifteen Dollars per month, Victuals and Clothes found, as Likewise a Musket and Belts, which will be given them at the expiration of a year — The Rendezvous will be opened at Blackie's Tavern, Charter Street, between Roosevelt and Pearl Sts., this evening, 6 until 10 o'clock, when the names of their Officers will be made known." — Com. Adv., D 2, 1812.

Poppleton (see O 15 and N 25) writes: "This day we reviewed the general Mass of Ideas Sketches &c &c which at our several meetings had been roughly thrown together in a Common stock; after selecting what we considered most desirable, arranging or combining them into System & altering & improving thence we unanymously decided on the plan which appeared to us under all circumstances the best to be adopted." — M. F. & M. Whitney undertook to manage the Report & T. P. to proceed with the necessary drawings which are to accompany & explain said report. — Poppleton's Journal (MS) in N. Y. C. L. (N. Y. City MSS., box K-L). Poppleton was charged with the Superintende of the Drafts, and he made the plans and cross sections, and Fulton made the perspective drawings. The report was signed on Feb. 15, 1813 (p. 3).

The following report of the committee of finance indicates good management of the city's finances: "The Committee of Finance have the honor to inform the Board, that in such high credit does the Corporation stand at present with their fellow Citizens that the Loan ordered on Monday last to be opened for one hundred thousand Dollars at Six per Cent annus was subscribed for and filled up in less than five Minutes on Tuesday Morning." — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 327.

The common council agrees to lease the Brooklyn (Fulton) Ferry to Robert Fulton and William Cutting at the rate of $4,500 per annum, steamboats to be placed on the ferry. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 327, 309, 315, 322. The lease was ordered to be executed by the corporation on Feb. 1, 1813. — Ibid., VII: 361. The terms were altered on May 17, 1813. — Ibid., 436, 445, 456, 499. See D 3, 1814.


Permission is given to an agent of the U. S. to erect a temporary building for a guard and store-house adjacent to Fort Gansevoort on the North River. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 328.
An advertisement issued from the “Stadium-Broadway,” Dec.
15, 1812, reads: “The running of Mr. Mackenzie’s new Carriage, without horses, and now exhibited at this place, is at a rate of five miles per hour, its common speed; but it may be driven at the rate of eight miles; and if the course was rectilinear, it would run at the rate of ten miles per hour. . . . The use of the Stadium, which is very spacious, and sufficiently detached from the street, will be an auxiliary, for the display of Military Mechanics, models of new inventions, or any interesting and respectable objects, that cannot be displayed to advantage in a covered building. Apply to Mr. Greame, at the Stadium.”—Columbian, D 15, 1812. Mackenzie’s carriage was apparently the first American automobile. The Stadium was on the north-east corner of Broadway and Ferreira Lane, the site of the city Garden.—Man. Com. Adv. (1863), 631; L. M. R. K., III: 985.


“The Frigate United States, Commodore Decatur, and her Prize, the Macedonian [see O 25], are at anchor just above Hurt Gate, waiting for wind and tide.”—Com. Adv., D 16, 1812. See D 17.

Upon receiving an official account of the action between the “United States” and the “Macedonian,” the common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait to Commodore Decatur, and offers its thanks to his officers and crew. The board also decides to give a public dinner to Decatur, Hull, and Jones (see D 16) and another to the crew of the United States” (see J. 7, 1813). In addition, it resolves “that on the arrival of the Frigate United States and her prize in port the national Flag be displayed on the City Hall. That Brig. Genl. Morton be requested to cause a national salute to be fired by a Detachment from his Brigade. That the Vessels in the Harbour hoist their colours Mast high and that the Bells in the City be rung for one hour on the occasion.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 333-34. The original MS. of these resolutions is in metal file No. 39, city clerk’s record-room. Decatur did not actually receive the freedom until Nov. 4, 1818 (q. v.). His portrait was painted by Thomas Sully in 1814, and cost $500.—Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y., 8; Journal B, comptroller’s office, 54.

A general meeting of merchants and other citizens, “without distinction of party,” is held at the Tontine Coffee House, and resolutions are adopted praising the “Gallantry, Skill and Patriotism” of Commodore Decatur and Capts. Hull and Jones. A committee of 15 is chosen to unite with the corporation (see D 17) in honouring these heroes.—Com. Adv., D 19, 1812. See D 29.

The situation of the Lotts whereon the old City Hall had stood having been determined in a situation offensive and inconsistent to the neighbourhood, it was referred to the St Commissioner City Inspector and Superintendent of Repairs to cause the Lotts owned by the Corporation and by Individuals to be enclosed with a Fence and the Street paved.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 337.

The British foreign office announces that “the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the Chesapeake and of the river Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations will be adopted and executed, with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.”—Com. Adv., Sir 1, 1813. See My 26, 1813.

In accordance with the resolution of Sept. 7 (q. v.), the freedom of the city, “enclosed in a superb golden box,” is formally presented to Capt. Isaac Hull.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 340-41; N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., D 29, 1812. The original MS. of the mayor’s address to Hull is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk’s record-room.

“Washington Hall [see J 4, 1809]. This elegant and spacious Building, situated in Broadway, corner of Reed-street, is now ready for an object; and will be Let or Leased from the first of May next, or sooner if required. It is well calculated for a splendid Hotel, having forty-one Rooms, thirty-two of which are supplied with fire places. . . .”—Com. Adv., D 28, 1812. The first entertainment at Washington Hall took place on May 4, 1813 (q. v.).

Capt. William Bainbridge in the U. S. frigate “Constitution” destroys the British frigate “Java” off the coast of Brazil, killing 48 and wounding 102.—Mc Master, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 85-86. News reached New York on Feb. 18, 1813 (q.v.).

A public dinner is held at the City Hotel in honour of Commodore Decatur and Capts. Hull and Jones.—National Advertiser, D 31, 1812; Ms. diary of De Witt Clinton, in N. Y. H. S. Washington Irving, writing to his brother Peter, thus described the occasion: “It was the most splendid entertainment of the kind I ever witnessed. The City Assembly Room was decorated in a very tasteful manner, with various flags and ornaments of the Macedonian. Five rows of tables were laid out lengthways in the room, and a table across the top of the room, elevated above the rest, where the gallant heroes were seated, in company with several of our highest civil and military officers. Upwards of four hundred citizens of both parties sat down to the dinner, which was really sumptuous. The room was decorated with transparents representing the battles, &c. in the color and ornament with various naval trophies, and the whole entertainment went off with a soul and spirit which I never before witnessed. I never in my life before felt the national feeling so strongly aroused, for I never before saw in this country so true a cause for national triumph.”—Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1868), I: 292-93. The corporation paid $500 for the transparents.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 347. See also Com. Adv., D 30 and 31, 1812.

An elaborate ball is held at the City Assembly rooms in honour of the commanders and officers of the victorious frigates. The decorations include flags, mottoes, and transparents. One of the latter, made by J. J. Holland, is a large painting divided into three compartments, one representing the action between the “Guerrrière” and the “Constitution,” and the other depicting the capture of the “Macedonian,” and the third showing the defeat of the “Frolic” by the “Wasp.” The ball on the whole, it was said, “for splendor of decorations and brilliancy of company has never been equalled in this country on any public occasion.”—National Advertiser, Je 4, 1813. See also Gurney’s, N. Y. C. & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, p. 138-39.

The original petitions, orders, and other documents on file in the city clerk’s record-room are so voluminous that it has proved impractical, for the purposes of this Chronology, to examine them thoroughly beyond 1812. The extracts already quoted from this source indicate the important character of the material as a contribution to our knowledge of the city’s history.

1813

In this year, the firm of D. & G. Bruce established at New York the first stereotype foundry in the U. S.—Bishop, Hist. of Am. Manufactures, I: 214.

In this year, the Naval Militia, the Sea Fencibles, McClure’s Riflemen, the Republican Greens, and the Eleventh Artillery, were organized in New York.—Chas. S. Clark, in Evoc. Past, F 26, 1816.

“In 1813 there was a distinct church and congregation formed in Garden street, and the Middle and North Churches remained under the charge of the original corporate Church, now [1856] familiarly termed the Collegiate.”—De Witt’s Discourse (1847) 49.

In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, having previously occupied temporary quarters (see Mr 12, 1807), built its own building on the north side of Barclay St., west of Broadway.—Francis, Hist. Sketch of the Origin, etc. of the College (1823), with illustration showing façade of new building; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 288-93. In 1836, it removed to 67 Crosby St.—Colton, A Summary Historical (1836). See, further, L. M. R. I: 94.

In 1840, this year, assessments were levied for opening Fair St., and for paving Broadway between Leonard and Canal Sts.—Index to Assess. Rolls, Vol. I.

In this year, a few individuals, desiring to add to the value of their property west of Lumber Street, conceived a plan of putting a street through the northern portion of Trinity churchyard. Favorable action on their selfish scheme was taken by the Common Council, and nothing but a thorough and vigorous protest from the authorities of this [Trinity] Parish and many influential citizens prevented the desecration of ground which for nearly one hundred and fifty years had been used as a burial-place. The part of the churchyard which it was proposed thus sacrilegiously to invade, was that in which many of the soldiers and officers of the American Army . . . were buried . . . .

“In 1832 the project was renewed. Though meeting with ap
1815—The certain no the believe caprice prolific them 1557 lots law, a becomes strong. 

Washington Irving writes: "This war has completely changed the face of things. You would scarcely recognize our old penal city.

Napoleon is talked of but armies, navies, battles, etc. ...

"Had not the miserable accounts from our frontiers dampened in some measure the public zeal I believe half of our young men would have been military mad."—Guernsey, N. T. City Its Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 39.

The increasing practice of taking ignorant, poor, and unwary persons to prison for the purpose of obtaining fines is noted with disapprobation by the common council.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 345-46.

The Commissioners' Map (or Randel Survey) is a public record, and the common council has decided that an exclusive right to publish it cannot be given. The board, nevertheless, orders 40 of the engraved maps made by Wm. Bridges.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 345-46. See also summary under N 16, 1811.

About 400 of the "gallant Seamen belonging to the frigate United States . . . very neatly dressed in sailor's habit," land at New Market Ferry and march in procession to the City Hotel in Broadway where a dinner is held in their honour by the common council.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 345 National Advocate, Ja 9, 1811.

The front of the theatre is to be "Brilliantly Illuminated!" and a large transparency shown in honour of Commodore Perry's proposed visit.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ja 9, 1815. See F 18, 1815.

The common council agrees to the proposal to offer at auction at the Tontine Coffee House, Ja 28, 3 lots of ground at the site of the old city ball fronting on Wall St. (See F 8)—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 355.

A newspaper report reads "Our Port Blockaded.—A British 74 gun ship and two or three smaller vessels are off the Hook, and within a few miles of the Light House. This squadron captured yesterday 5 vessels—three of them inward and two outward bound. . . ." Several of the vessels which sailed from our port yesterday, on discovering the British squadron near the Hook, very prudently returned.—Com. Ado, Ja 16, 1815. The British squadron was commanded by Admiral Sir John Borlace Warren.—N. Y. Spectator, Ja 20, 23, 27, 1813. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 271.

At Freeport on the River Raisin in southern-east Michigan, the Americans under Gen. Winchester are defeated by the British under Gen. Proctor. Proctor took all the prisoners who could walk and marched off to Malden, leaving the wounded at Freeport where they were massacred by the Indians.—McMaster Hist. of People of U. S., IV: 21-25.

De Witt Clinton is reappointed mayor of New York.—Com. Ado, F 14, 1815.

The common council adopts a memorial asking the legislature "to pass a law, vesting in certain discreet commissioners, the sum of 250,000 Dollars, to be expended by them in the erection of such works and the procuring of such provisions and munitions of war, as in their judgment, and the judgment of such discreet and scientific men as they may consult, may be calculated most readily to protect the Port and Harbour of New York from attack, and to prevent the immense property contained in this City, and the lives of its citizens from being destroyed."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 368-70. One of these memorials, printed, is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room. See also Life & Correspondence of Rufus King, V: 306. See, further, Mr 15, 29, Ap 13 and later dates.

The price required for the lots at the site of the old city hall on Wall St. as shown by the comptroller's report is $25,000.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VII: 367. See Ja 18.

The commissioners, appointed by the act of June 19, 1812 (p. 78., "to ascertain the best method of conveying off the waters from the collect and Lispenards Meadows in the City of New York," Feb. report as follows:

"That we have taken an accurate survey and delineated a correct topographical plan of the district comprehending the Collect, Lispenards Meadows and the adjacent lands, and are unanimous in the opinion, that Canal Street is to be so constructed as to afford ample means of conveying off all the waters which, under any circumstances, may collect from said district.

"It has formerly been proposed to cut a Canal across the Island, from the North to the East River, which should answer the double purpose of taking off the water from the streets of the City by means of the Canal Street and of Carrying Boats and Vessels to deposit their Cargoes on its Banks. Those who advocated this proposition entertained an opinion that at certain times of the tide the water was several feet higher on one side of the Island, than on the other; which they alleged would produce a strong current thro' the proposed Canal and keep it clear of all sediment—By an attentive observation of the attitude of the tide on both sides of the Island, at the same time, during its rise and fall, we find there is no material difference—Hence it appears, that the cause which was supposed would keep the Canal clear of sediment and silt, does not exist.

"A more recent proposition, is a Canal beginning at the North River and terminating in a Basin at the Collect, with a lock at the North River, where it commences. In this case, if the water in the Canal is brought on level with the water in the Basin, it will require the banks of the Canal to be raised a sufficient quantity to prevent the water flowing from the adjacent grounds into it, and thus defeat one of its primary objects. If there are two locks, one at the North River and one at the Basin, in dry weather, Engin's would be required to supply them, and it would also be difficult to dispose of the Surplus Water, by which the Canal and Basin would be overloaded in heavy rains. There are other serious objections to this proposition, one of which is the necessity of having nearly twenty Bridges across the Canal, within the distance of about four thousand feet.

"It has likewise been proposed in building Canal Street, to form an open passage in its center, of an uniform descent from the head of the Collect to the North River, to receive only the water from the streets—It is believed, this passage would be liable to obstruction by snow and ice in Winter, and that in Summer, its contents exposed to the action of the Sun, would render the atmosphere in the vicinity disagreeable—it would be a great blemish to the aspect of the street and is liable to the objection of numerous Bridges, before mentioned.

"A considerable part of the District in question, is a Glade of low ground, extending across the Island, which will in a short time, be covered with Buildings and must in a few Years, be embraced in the very heart of the City; hence it becomes a consideration of inestimable importance that a plan should be adopted, which will effectually prevent an accumulation of filth and stagnatory waters, generating noxious exhalations. Should this section of the City be thus encumbered with temporary and irregular buildings of all shapes and dimensions promiscuously Located as caprice or circumstances may dictate, it is greatly to be apprehended that it would become such a prolific source of Contagion and disease as often to render a large portion of the City uninhabitable. That it will be so filled up is certain, unless prevented by some positive regulation.

"Whatever may be the origin of that deplorable malady which has more than once depopulated this City, all parties will agree in the fact, that it is in the atmosphere of such a place as above described, that it becomes most contagious.

"We have bestowed much attention upon the subject referred to our consideration, and sum the following as the best plan, which we have been able to devise—

"That a tunnel or covered Sewer, of an Eliptical form, be laid along the Center of Canal Street, from the North River to Broadway—The horizontal diameter of the tunnel to be sixteen feet, and the vertical diameter eight feet—said tunnel to continue uniformly diminishing from Broad Way to the head of Collect Street—that the bottom of the tunnel is placed on a level with the North River and the streets above low water mark, at Broadway—that for the purpose of promoting a free circulation of air through the tunnel, elliptical apertures or openings, six feet long and four feet wide, be left in the roof of the tunnel—one in the space of every hundred feet, throughout its whole length. Each opening
to be covered with a trellis work of Cast Iron, rising eighteen inches
above the pavement, and terminating in a suitable Spire for Sup-
porting a Lamp—By this method, a large volume of tide water
extending itself up to Broad Way, will be admitted into the tunnel,
every twelve hours, which will drive out an equal volume of air,
and thus the tunnel will be ventilated twice in twenty four hours."
[Advantages of this plan are mentioned. It is also proposed to
have this part of town restricted to uniform attractive build-
ings, to make it more inviting, having the depth of all cellars
limited to prevent water accumulating in them and not flowing off.]
"More fully to illustrate our ideas in this particular, we have
carried a perspective drawing of a part of a street, built in the
manner we propose, to be made and placed among the exhibits,
accompanying this report."

[It is stated that property values will increase, both in this locality
and elsewhere.]

"It appears to us there are many considerations, which forcibly
recommend the continuance of Canal Street, from the North River
to Broad way, as at present laid out. This street being an hundred
feet wide and running nearly in a North west and southeast direc-
tion, affords an excellent inlet for ventilating the City; at the same
time it is itself finely ventilated, by numerous cross streets." [They
suggest that the direction of Collect St. and part of Canal St. be
varied] "so as to make this avenue lead, in a direct line from the
junction of Canal Street and Broadway, to the junction of Pearl
and Chatham Streets, corresponding in width throughout with
Canal Street. . . . Being a leading avenue, it would of course
become a subject of business, and that it would not only derive
support from its own importance, but greatly enhance the value
of the whole district thro' which it passes."

"Viewing New York as preeminently designated by nature to be
the point where the streams of Commerce meet, and from whence
they again diverge in foreign enterprise, and believing it destined
to become the great emporium of North America, we cannot but
regard whatever may contribute to the Stability, convenience or
embellishment of the City as of incalculable importance, both
to its present and future Citizens, and to the inhabitants of this
and the neighbouring States. If that portion of the City, which is
the subject of this report, is suffered to be built up, in an irregular,
buddled, promiscuous and confused manner, it will entail a curse
upon the City and posterity."

"We have delineated a plan of the ground to which this subject
immediately relates, together with profiles, sections and drawings,
accompanied with estimates and explanations, by which the method
we have adopted, is more specifically exhibited. . . .

A List of drawings referred to in the preceding report

Pe 1. A plan of the District from whence the water flows into
the proposed Tunnel.

Pe 2 & 3. Plans of the Tunnel, under Canal and Collect Streets
and Culverts from the Cross streets.

Pe 4. A profile of the situation and dimensions of the pro-
posed tunnel, and also its position as respects the present
surface of the ground.

Pe 5. A Longitudinal section of the Tunnel, Street, air wells
for ventilating it &c When finished.

Pe 6. A perspective view of part of a proposed street, having
uniform Buildings, with Colonades in front.

Pe 7. A transverse section of a House in the range of Build-
ings exhibited in No 6, showing how cellars may be obtained,
by raising the street.

Pe 8. A plan of the City and South end of York Island, on
which the proposed variation of Collect Street and a part of Canal
Street is shown by a red line."

From the original report (maps & missing) in metal file No. 48,
city clerk's record-room; descrip. of Pl. 83-bb, III. 562. See also
Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 764; and Cat. of Maps & Surveys in
Office of Sec. of State, 32. See F 23 and Mr 8.

The news of the fatal victory of the U. S. frigate "Constitu-
tion" over the British frigate "Java," at 8, Decr, on 29, Decr, 1812
(q.v.), reaches New York. Lieut. Ludlow of the former ship passes
through New York "on his way to the seat of Government" and
gives a detailed statement of the encounter.—Com. Adv., F 18,
1813. The official account of the engagement rendered by Commo-
dore Bainbridge to the sec'y of the navy appears in ibid., F 24, 1813.

Washington's birthday is observed with literary exercises by
two different organizations, the "Washington Benevolent Society" and
the "Hamilton Society."—Com. Adv., F 25, 1813. The com-
mon council gave orders that "Flags in the Harbour be hoisted and
a national salute under the direction of the Gen'l of Artillery be
fired at noon."—M. C. G. (1784-1817), VII: 377; Com. Adv.,
F 20, 1813. Advertised for exhibit on this day at 126 Broadway
are the "Superb Panoramic Paintings of the late engagement between
the frigates Constitution and Guirriere [see AG 19, 1812], comprised
in three elegant and attractive engravings, 1813.

The common council grants deeds for the lots on which the old
city hall stood (see J4 18 and F 5); one to George Griswold, one
to Garrit Storm, and one to Thomas Kirk, James Eastburn, and John
Downes.—M. C. G. (1784-1817), VII: 377. See also ibid., VII:
371. Kirk, Eastburn, and Downes also purchased the lot sold on
May 13, 1812 (q.v.), to Joel Post and John Lawrence. On their two
locally erected substantial buildings of three storeys, which in 1816
(q.v., D 2) was sold to the U.S. government for a custom-house.
See also F 11, 1814.

The street commissioner presents to the common council the
plan of the Commissioners appointed to ascertain the best method
of draining Lispenard's Meadows and the Collect (see F 13). He
also presents a plan "that will not cost more than one third of that
proposed by the Commissioners and can be kept clean at less than
one fifth of the Expense and if constructed in the manner which is
contemplated no water would stand or remain in it and could be kept
perfectly clean. The Maps and profiles now exhibited are imper-
fect Sketches, but with a little explanation may show the inten-
tion. The several plans are referred to the canal committee.—
See Mr 1.

Capt. James Lawrence in the U. S. frigate "Hornet" destroys
the British ship "Peacock" off Brazil.—Winnor, VII: 581-582,
457. See Mr 29.

Russia offers to mediate between Great Britain and the United
States. The United States accepted the offer and appointed John
Owen Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard as commis-
sioners; Great Britain, however, declined.—Winnor, VII: 483.

Com. Bainbridge is voted the freedom of the city in a gold box,
and is asked to sit for his portrait, for his services in destroying
the British frigate "Java" (see D 29, 1812)—M. C. C. (1784-1817),
VII: 391, 483, 484. The freedom was formally presented on Dec.
8 (q.v.). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1814, and cost $520.
—Cat. of the Works of Art, etc., 91. Journal B, 76, comptroller's
office.

Robert Macomb presents a memorial to the common council
stating that he intends to petition the legislature for permission
"to build a Bridge & Dam from Bushing point to Devouc point
in Westchester," and asking the approval of the board, "as he
feels bound to fix a moderate charge towards the one half to the
use of the poor City." The matter is referred to the road committee.—
M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 384. The committee reported favourably on March 8, but as they under-
stood that an application of a similar nature was pending in the
legislature and as they did not know how far the rights of third
persons might be involved, they recommended that the corpora-
tion take no specific action, which was approved.—ibid., VII:
397. The original MS. report is preserved in metal file No. 48,

The Canal St. committee reports to the common council that
the street commissioners' plan for draining Lispenard's Meadows
(see F 21), although it "is not without its objections," is preferable
to that of the commissioners (see F 5). The objections to the
commissioners' plan include the "extreme difficulty to secure
proper Foundations for the proposed Tunnel," the "want of
sufficient descent to carry off the sediment," the "impracticability
of cleansing the Tunnel or the lateral conduits;" the "impos-
sibility that an eptitchal Tunnel of the dimensions proposed,
which at flood Tide must be nearly full of tide water, . . .
would be able to carry off the torrents of water which must seek
its way into it, in the rainy Seasons;" the "quantities of mea-
sural or noxious airs which are always generated and condensed
in Sewers under ground and which must be continually extracting
tho' the air wells proposed to be made, especially during the
rising of the Tide;" and the "enormous expense of constructing
it, the extreme difficulty of repairing it." The common council
approves the report and directs that a memorial be sent to the
legislature asking it to reject the plan of the commissioners.
Mar. 1812

M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 388-90. The original report of the canal committee is in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

See, further, Mr 14, 1814.

Thomas H. Poppleton is appointed a city surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), 1812.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the first daily paper in Boston, begun, published by W. W. Clapp and edited by Horatio Bigelow. In 1814, Nathan Hale (nephew of the patriot) became editor, and his conspicuous ability made the Advertiser one of the leading newspapers in the country.—Winsor, Mem. Hist. of Boston, III: 627; Stuart, Life of Capt. Nathan Hale, 1812.

Pera, Madison's second term begins.—Winsor, VI: 276. See also Com. Advy, Mr 8, 1812.

Wm. Bridges and Thos. Poppleton announce “that they have opened a suite of offices at the New-York City Library in Nassau-street, as an Architectural, Estate Agency, and General Land Surveying office.”

“Counties, cities, private estates, or any tract of land accurately surveyed and drawn. Plans correctly copied, reduced or enlarged. Maps prepared for sale lots, &c.

“Estates valued, bought and sold on commission.

“Trigonometrical Surveys, and sections of Sea Coast, Harbors, Rivers, for purposes of pilotage or improvement of the navigation. Inspect and survey towns, and country explored for Canals, Aqueducts, or other Engineering purposes.”—Com. Advy, Mr 6, 1813.

The committee on the purchase of government house (offered by the state comptroller for $50,000—see My 26, 1812) reports in favour of the purchase, but not under the conditions proposed by the state. The report adds: “It is certain the present situation of the House and Grounds is a Disgrace to our City, and unfortunately that House is generally attached to the Corporation, instead of the actual proprietor.”—From the original report, in metal file No. 48, city clerk’s record-room.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 400-1. See Ap 13.

Payments of $763.64 to Thomas Poppleton, $180 to Eli Whitney, and $135 to Robert Fulton are made, for their services as commissioners under the act of June 19, 1812 (q.v.).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), 1812.

Common schools having been established by the legislature for the state of New York outside of the city of New York, by chap. 242 of the laws of 1812, the provisions of this act are now extended to the city, under special regulations. The common council is authorised to appoint annually for the city five “commissioners of school money,” whose duty it shall be to distribute school moneys to the Free School Society, Orphans Asylum Society, Economical School Society, African Free School, and to other such religious societies in the city “as now support or hereafter shall establish charity schools,” such distribution to be made “in proportion to the average number of children between the ages of four and fifteen years, taught there in the year preceding such distribution, and the amount of school money.”—Laws of N. Y. (1813), chap. 52. See also ibid. (1814), chap. 192, and ibid. (1815), chap. 252. See, further, N 19, 1824. The Free School Society, in 1815, received $3,708.14 as its share in the first apportionment. See Vol. III, p. 619 (footnote).

Gov. Tompkins sends to the assembly the following message regarding the protection of New York City: “Fort Columbus, Castle Williams and a fort to guard the pass at Buttermilk channel, (all upon Governor’s Island) are completed and equipped, with everything needful for action. The battery on the Southwest point of New York Island, the battery at the foot of Hubert and Laight Street; fort Gansevoort and the works on Ellice’s and Bedlow’s Islands are likewise furnished and equipped, excepting however Fort Gansevoort, the guns of which are not mounted, but they will be so in a short time.

“The foundation of an extensive work on Hendrick’s reef opposite to the State fortifications at the Narrows, is laid, and I am assured that it will progress the moment the state of the weather will permit the commencement of the mason’s work.

“A work has also been begun at Sandy Hook. These together with the fortifications on the westerly side of the Narrows, erected by this State, and those at the navy yard, at the Wallabout, are the only sites which are occupied, either with batteries, or with works in a State of forwardness.

“An Arsenal has been built by the United States on the high ground of New Jersey, north west of Harpersfield, and equidistant from Hoboken and Paulus’s hook; and they possess a magazine, laboratory arsenal &c. in & near the City of New York.

“It is probable that 5000 troops in actual service are now stationed in and about the harbour of New York. That number is, however, in my opinion, very inadequate to render that important city secure.

“Preparatory to an estimate of the forces which may be sufficiently for the harbour of New York, it will be proper to mention these points, which, in addition to the present fortifications may be occupied to great advantage.

“1. A battery upon the block which has been sunk opposite the Navy Yard, on the mud bank or Island formed between the East River, and the Channel of the Wallabout Bay, would be a great protection to the easterly side of the city; such a work is it will be proper to be erected by the navy department.

“2. An open excavated battery of position on the high bank of the Long Island shore, between the house of Jeremiah Johnson and Williamsburg would be very powerful and commanding.

“III. A similar work will be required on the westerly side of the river, at or near Curdick’s Hook.

“IV. A Battery of 8 or 10 Columbiads at some proper place on the shore of the East River between Throghoe Neck and Blackwell’s Island, is necessary to guard against the approach of vessels from the sound.

“V. Works at Hoboken and Paulus’s hook should also be occupied.

“VI. A Bomb battery for 6 or 6 ten inch mortars, at or near the Quarantine ground, will be essential to prevent vessels from laying in that anchorage, to repair damage, or to wait for a favorable wind or tide.

“VII. Redoubts, each containing a block house, upon the high ground of Long Island, southwest of Brooklyn, which commands Redhool’s, Governor’s Island, and the City, and also upon the eminence in the rear of the fortifications on Staten Island will be of great importance.

“If these latter defences are built and properly manned, Tompkins estimates that the forces at New York, with the “seamen, mariners & fencibles in the harbour,” will amount to at least 12,500 men.—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 382-90.

Col. George Izard is on his way to New York to take command of the city and harbour.—N. Y. Spectator, Mr 24, 1813.

New York is alarmed by a signal from the telegraph on Staten Island that a squadron, supposedly British, is approaching the harbour. The forts are immediately manned and the gunboats ordered to sail to the Narrows, but the fleet proves to be a number of friendly merchant ships.—N. Y. Spectator, Mr 24, 1813. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 272.

The “Hornet,” Capt. Lawrence, arrives at New York, bringing the news of her encounter with the “Peacock” (see F 24).—Com. Advy, Mr 25, 1813.

Long Island Sound is blockaded by three British ships.—Com. Advy, Mr 26, 1813. The Sound was still blockaded on April 12.—Ibid., Ap 12, 1813.

“The Corporation have granted permission to Col. Izard to erect a temporary breast work around the Battery. The work, we understand, is to be commenced without delay; and, when it is finished, heavy cannon are to be stationed, at short intervals, along the whole line.”—N. Y. Spectator, Mr 27, 1813.

Robert Fulton enters into an agreement with James Weldon to fit up two whale-boats with torpedoes, to attack and sink British vessels; all moneys paid by the U. S. government to be divided according to stipulated terms.—From the original document, sold by Henkels, Phila. (item No. 188), Oct. 22, 1819. See also Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson’s, April 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, items 140, 174, and 175. See Ap 27.

The freedom of the city and a piece of plate are voted to Capt. Jane Lawrence for the capture and destroying the British sloop-of-war “Peaceock” with the American sloop-of-war “Hornet” (see F 24), and a public dinner is planned for the “gallant crew”—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VII: 418-19, 583-85. The corporation paid G. Thresher $70 for “Executive Freedom City for Com[349] Bainbridge & Capt[349] Lawrence.”—M. C. C. (1794-1811), VII: 544; Journal B, 20 comptroller’s office.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1813


On account of the delay of the state legislature regarding provision for defences of this city and harbour, the common council resolves that the comptroller be authorised to borrow, from time to time from the city banks, money not to exceed $100,000, to be used at the discretion of the committee of defence. It is hoped that the state will later reimburse the city for such expenditure.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 420-21. See Ap 5.

April

It is enacted by the state legislature "that the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of New-York shall . . . perform all the duties enjoined . . . on the supervisors of the respective counties of the state."—Laws of N. Y. (1813), II: 419. There was no distinct board of supervisors for the county of New York until Apr 15, 1857 (q. v.).

The common council agrees to the following recommendations of the committee of defence: 1, That the necessary wages for maintaining 15 of the unused gunboats now lying in the harbour be paid by the common council, and that authority be given to open a rendezvous for the purpose of engaging and organizing the necessary number of men, who shall be engaged to serve for three months (see My 24); 2, That the corps of 120 cartmen, enlisted in September last to move the 20 or 25 pieces of heavy ordnance now stationed at the United States arsenal to such positions as may be requisite, be called into practice twice a week to accustom the horses to that particular kind of draft, and the drivers to their duties.

These recommendations are made in view of the present prospect of an appropriation by the legislature for the purpose of the defence of this city.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 426-27.

Robert Macomb (see Mr 1) is authorised by the legislature to build a dam across the Harlem River, from Bussing's Point in the Ninth Ward to Devoe's Point in Westchester, having a gate or lock in the centre. The rights of John B. Coles and the Harlem Bridge Co. are not disturbed, as the dam is required by the act of the legislature to be built above the bridge authorised to be built by the Harlem Bridge Co.—Laws of N. Y. (1813), chap. 148. On April 19, Macomb informed the common council of the passage of the act, and asked that he be permitted "to build said Dam forthwith agreeable to said act; and that the City Surveyor may be ordered to locate the same so as to conform as nearly as possible with the Plan of the City." The matter was referred to the committee on surveys.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 435. See Je 21.

The legislature passes "An Act to reduce several Laws, relating particularly to the City of New-York, into one Act."—Laws of N. Y. (1813), chap. 86 (36th sess.). This act was published in this year by the common council as a separate volume. There is a copy in the N. Y. P. L.

To further encourage manufacturing (see Mar. 23, 1811), the state legislature incorporates "The Commission Company" to aid manufacturing companies, as well as private individuals engaged in domestic manufactures, in "disposing of articles solely of American manufacture," and "to make loans thereon when deposited for sale." The business and transactions of the company were "limited to the city of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1813), chap. 150.

The legislature authorises the common council to make public wells and pumps in any of the streets, the expense thereof to be "estimated and assessed among all the owners or occupants of the houses and lot of ground intended to be benefited thereby." Overseers of the wells and pumps in the several wards are to be appointed annually by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen; such overseers to render quarterly accounts.—Laws of N. Y. (1813), II: 445-27. See Ja 31, 1817.

Yesterday afternoon [April 9], alarm guns were fired on Staten Island and echoed from our City Batteries. Some of the Pilots, who came up from the Hook last evening, state, as the ground of the alarm, that the Acasia frigate was in sight of the Night House.—Com. Adv., Ap 10, 1813.

In the two schools established by the Free School Society 95 pupils are enrolled, divided thus among religious denominations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Denomination</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Presbyterians</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopalians</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptists</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman Catholic</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodists</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dutch</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Reformed</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Alm's House of what religion unknown</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Fulton writes from New York to Secretary of the Navy Jones, outlining plans for the destruction of British boats by means of his torpedo invention, and accompanying them here and there with pen-and-ink sketches.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Andersons, Ap 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 166. See also ibid., items 168 and 178. See Nr 16 and Ap 27.

The comptroller presents a report to the common council containing suggestions for gradually paying the city's debt, the establishment of a sinking fund being one of the chief ones.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 437-40. On July 2 (q. v.), the board agreed to a recommendation that a law he framed to establish a sinking fund.

The common council orders that a new brick house be erected for Engine No. 11 at Old Slip near the old site, and that another brick house be built for Engine No. 9 at the head of the drain in Broad St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 440-41.

The common council resolves "that the Finance Committee and Comptroller be directed to effect the purchase of the Government House in this City agreeably to the Terms of the act in that case made and provided at the last session of the Legislature" (see Ap 13.)—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 442.

The "Eagle Manufacturing Co." is incorporated (one of the earliest industrial organizations in New York), for the purpose of making cotton, woolen, and linen goods.—Laws of N. Y. (1813), 568; ibid. (1817), chap. 61. This company was reported, in 1818, to have "erected an extensive building at Greenwich, where they have a great number of people employed." Having neglected to procure necessary laws, for the use of the company, for the second year, this company ceased to be a corporate body; but this was remedied by an application to the legislature, which revived the charter on Feb. 28, 1817, for 20 years from its original date.—Blunt, Strangers' Guide (1818), 161-62; Laws of N. Y. (1817), chap. 61. Until 1937, when it was torn down, a frame house stood at 11 Christopher St., one of a row of houses formerly occupied by Scotch weavers.—Peterson, Landmarks of New York, 61. Cf. 1822.

About 1,600 Americans under Gen. Pike and Dearborn assault and capture York (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 43-44.

An agreement is signed by Robert Fulton and Elijah Meigs (under which the former turns over to the latter two torpedoes with their illuminating locks to be used in destroying British vessels of war). Fulton is to receive one-third of all bounties and Mix and his men two-thirds.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's Apr 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 169.

Col. Proctor with a force of British and Indians invests Fort Meigs (in north-western Ohio near Lake Erie), commanded by Gen. Harrison, and begins a siege which lasted until May 9. The timely arrival of Gen. Clay with a body of Kentucky volunteers compelled Proctor to retire. He made another unsuccessful attempt to take the fort in July.—Winser, VII: 387, 431. See also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 25-27.

The British under Admiral Cockburn burn Havre de Grace, May 3. —McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 124-25. A splendid Nave Dinner at Washington Hall (see D 28, 1812) to Capt. Lawrence, the "Hornet" and his crew, this being the first entertainment held at the ball. The petty officers, seamen, and marines dine in the ball room, and Lawrence and his officers with the corporation, the judges of the courts, Col. Swift, etc., in one of the dining-rooms on the first floor. Both rooms are decorated with paintings, by Holland, descriptive of the various American naval victories and complimentary to the commanders who achieved them. In the evening the company visited the Park Theatre, which was "brilliantly illuminated" in their honour.—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 5, 1813.; Guernsey, N. Y. City's Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, I: 208-9. One of the printed invitations to the dinner is preserved in the city clerk's record-room. On May 10, the corporation paid $57 for this entertainment. —Journals, p. 10, comptroller's office. In less than one month, Lawrence was killed in an engagement at sea.—See J. 1.

Marking & Cozenz announce that they have moved to "Tamman" Hall, near the Park and New City Hall," where they have opened "a house of public entertainment."—National Advocate, My 10, 1813.

The common council orders that First Ave., between 10th and 25th St. be opened and directs the proper officers to carry the same into effect.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 458. On Nov. 1, the attorney was directed to open the avenue from 10th to North St. as it would afford a short and direct route to Bellevue.—Ibid., VIII: 196-97.

The common council grants two lots at the corner of Elm and Leonard Sts. to the Mechanics Society for the purpose of a free school for the education of children of poor mechanics. The board also agrees to aid the trustees of the African School by remitting to them rent which must be paid on unexpired leases on the lots in William St. nearly opposite Harmony Hall, where a school for 400 pupils is to be built. The trustees are to be given a lease on these lots on the terms and conditions specified in a report agreed to in the common council, Feb. 7, 1810.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 461-62.


The "Macedonian" and the "United States" are anchored at the Hook "in full view of the enemy."—Com. Adv., My 12 and 14, 1813.

The Telegraph on Staten Island displayed, at 12 o'clock this day, four black and two white balls, indicating the approach of four ships of the line and two frigates. One of the ships of the line was, we understand, near the bar.—Com. Adv., My 14, 1813.

An editorial on the "State of our city" declares: "General Izard, by permission of the corporation, ordered the beautiful wall of our Battery fronting on the water, to be broken up, just sufficiently to present a shapeless mass and the prospect, and there he has left it. He has no money we believe to go any further. Three regiments of volunteers raised for the defence of the city, have been discharged. And we feel authorised to ask the question if the General has not received express orders from Washington, that in no event is he to call out the militia at the expense of the General government? They want their money to lay out for purposes of more consequence to themselves, in the western district. Lastly, the flotilla has been ordered out of service all excepting 15 boats. The corporation, however, have requested Com. Lewis to retain them until they can receive an answer from Washington to their letter entreating that they may not be discharged, but be left for the defence of the city; which request was denied, on the condition that the corporation themselves engage to pay them out of their own funds, if government should persist in discharging them. . . ."—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 14, 1813. These statements were contradicted by the National Advocate, which said: "It is untrue, that General Izard has left the battery a shapeless mass, after breaking it up by permission of the corporation. On the contrary, the work has been delayed by unfavorable circumstances, the effect of which has now ceased, and it will be immediately completed, and the cannon mounted. It is untrue that he has no money to go further. It is untrue that the three regiments of volunteers raised for the defence of the city have been discharged. On the contrary, there are several thousands now in service for its defence. And we are authorized to answer the question put in the Post, by saying that the General has not received orders from Washington, not to call out the militia at the expense of the United States' government. On the contrary, there is now a large body of Jersey militia in the pay of the government, and stationed at different important posts. . . ."—National Advocate, My 15, 1813. See, however, N. Y. Ev. Post, My 18, 1813.

Nine deserters from the "Acasta" frigate arrive in New York via Elizabethtown. "They informed us, that the crew of the "Acasta" were almost in a state of mutiny . . . and that the frigate had not more than the six days supply of water—her crew consisted of about 300 men. These seamen further state, that the Valiant 74, has about 700 men, and mounts 92 guns—that they could see our frigates every day and intended to attempt to destroy them in the course of a few evenings, with their Rocket Arrows."—Com. Adv., My 18, 1813. Besides the "Acasta" and the "Valiant," another 74 gun ship and three more British frigates were off the Hook, and two ships of war were "off Broad Sound."—Ibid., My 17, 1813.

The first lieutenant of the "Acasta" frigate informed an incoming ship on May 17 that the "Port of New-York would be considered in a state of rigorous blockade after the 19th inst."—Com. Adv., My 19, 1813. See My 26.

The common council passes a resolution reporting the comptroller which recommends the establishment of proportional quit-rents for grants of water lots. It is proposed to have a maximum & a minimum Rate; the Maximum to be the highest sum for grants in the most valuable and highly improved parts of the City. The Minimum the lowest sum for which grants in any of the Districts herein after proposed shall be made, and that an additional quit rent be paid every seven Years, on the minimum rate, until it becomes by improvement equally valuable with any other, (or nearly so) and then to pay the maximum rate.

In estimating the rates to be paid the following matters are taken into consideration: " . . it would not be proper to have the same rates on the North and East rivers, because property is not so valuable or productive now, and probably never will be on the former as on the latter, it being much more hazardous for Vessels to lie at Wharves in the winter at the North, than the East side.

"The difference however would not be so great as might at first be imagined, because the docking out and making of Bulk heads on the Hudson, (where the water is generally shoal) is much less expensive than on the East, where the Water is in most places very deep." It is therefore proposed that the maximum rate per foot on the East River be fifty cents more than on the North River. For the purpose of fixing the minimum rates and the amounts of increase proportionately the East River from the Battery to North St. is divided into five districts and the North River is divided into three.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 476-80. See also ibid., VII: 591.

Regarding the action of the common council with reference to manning 15 gunboats (see Ap 5), the secretary of the navy having reported that the department could not order the boats into service unless the corporation would pay and maintain the men, the board therefore agrees "to man & vitual 15 Gunboats for the space of three months."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 480.


Admiral John Borlase Warren, by proclamation from Bermuda, announces to all neutral powers that there is a "most strict and rigorous Blockade of the ports and Harbours of New York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, and the River Mississippi to the United States of America."—Com. Adv., Jl 6, 1813. See N 16.


John Jay, writing to Noah Webster, says: "It is not improbable
that doubts prevail respecting the design and tendency of the work you have in hand. The literary productions of Britain and America being interesting to each other, many are of opinion, and I concur in that, it the English language and its orthography should be the same in both countries. Apprehensions have been entertained that your dictionary would tend to impair that sameness and those apprehensions may, to a certain degree, have an unfavourable influence."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 377.

A memorial is sent to Washington urging the government to take immediate further steps to protect New York Harbour against attack. Among the facts related in the memorial are these: "that hostile Ships of War are at this moment cruising within 25 Miles of this city, and with a favorable Wind Ships of the line can come up to our Harbors in two hours, from the Ocean . . ."; also that "the number of Men stationed in the different Forts is totally inadequate, and no call has been made upon the Militia to supply the deficiency: . . . that the important works on Hendricks Reef on the adjoining heights of Long Island at Sandy Hook, at the Battery on this Island, & at Fort Gansevoort are in a very imperfect state—and the pass to this City by the Sound is entirely undefended and it is now well understood that a Ship of the line can approach us in that direction with very considerable risk as to the Navigation. . ."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 486-87. The original draft of this memorial is in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

The common council agrees that Avenue A shall be opened from the northern side of North St. to the East River.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 487.

Alderman Mesier, from the market committee, reports that the common council that Washington Market (see Je 1, 1872) is not "in a state to receive the Butchers," and it is thereupon ordered that the committee make "temporay arrangements for the Butchers near the Old Hudon Market."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 488. Washington Market was "fully established" before the close of the year.—De Vor, Market Book, 407.

During this month, Rev. John Stanford, chaplain of the state prison (see My 21, 1812), became chaplain also of several municipal institutions, the bridewell, Magdalene house, orphan asylum, debtors’ prison, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, marine hospital, and city hospital.—Sommers, Memoir of John Stanford, 111.

The American frigate "Chesapeake" is captured by the British ship "Shannon" off Halifax. Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus Ludlow of the former are mortally wounded during the engagement.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 91-95. See Je 4 and Ag 28.

We understand that the late conduct of the Indians on our frontier was the result of their exasperation against the English government and their determination to dissolve the connection between them. The accounts of the very ill-behaviour of the great chief Walk-in-the-water, are so bad, that his near name sake here, Water-Lot, has come to a formal determination, of which he gave notice at the last meeting, to absolve the Society, unless they would immediately express their decided disapproval of the British allies, by discarding the custom of painting & wearig bear skins on the 4th of July. . ."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 3, 1813. See Je 24 and 30.

News of the engagement between the "Chesapeake" and the "Shannon" (see Je 1) reaches New York.—N. Y. Spectator, Je 5 and 9, 1813.

The Shenronck, or, Hibernian Chronicle (see D 15, 1810) is suspended with the issue of this date. It was revised on June 18, 1814.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 492-93; Early Newspapers II: 438.

Robert Fulton writes to Cadwallader Colden: "You will have the goodness to immediately take the necessary measures for obtaining an injunction to stop the Steam ferry boat which runs from the Bear Market to Hoboken—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's, April 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutchile, item 173. On Aug. 2, John Stevens informed the common council that he had been prohibited by Governor Clinton from running steamboats at Hoboken Ferry, and asked that horse boats might be considered an adequate substitute.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 533.

Three payments made by the common council between this date and Aug. 9 for filling in Collect lots total $486.48.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 496, 511, 544. See My 25, 1812, and My 30, 1814.

Daniel W. Crocker announces that "Washington Hall, No. 282 Broad-way, New York, is now opened for the accommodation of the Public, as a Hotel. . . the rooms are spacious and airy, and the bed-rooms (in a building separate from the Hotel) are neat, with avenues and retired rooms, in the most refined manner. In the vicinity of Washington Hall are, the City Hall, New York, Manhattan, Washington, and Salt-Water-Baths. The Coffee-Room, in which the Daily Papers will be kept, and which will be open to the Public, fronts, as well as the Dining-Room, on Broadway. In the second story of the Hall is the most elegant and spacious Assembly-Room in the City, perhaps in the United States. . ."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 24, 1813. See Je 3 and 30.

An unsuccessful attempt is made by private individuals to blow up the British fleet off New London.—Com. Adv., Je 28, 29, and 30, 1813. See also Guerensy, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, I: 279-81.

The Tammany Society announces its preparations for the celebration of Independence Day, and a postscript to the notice states: "Members will be furnished with badges to be worn on the occasion, at the Society room, as provided under the new arrangement."—National Advocate, Je 30, 1813. Commenting on this, the Evening Post (see Je 3 and 24) says: "It always gives us pleasure to see the birthday of our liberty noticed by proper demonstrations of joy and gratitude. But what gives us the most satisfaction is to observe the desire the people manifest that the Tammany Society are about to abandon their savage habits; and intend to celebrate the day with decency and decorum. In the notification we find none of the unmeaning jargon, which has so long disgraced the advertisements of the society—so Sachem, Winkinski, season of flowers or fruits—no Panther tribe—Bear tribe—Raccoon nor Skunk tribe. From the N. B. it appears that the dresses and badges of the members are also to undergo a change; and we hope under 'the new regulation' mentioned, the use of the ridiculous cars, loaded with ferocious animals, Indian canoes etc. will be laid aside. On the whole we think there is now reason to hope our homespun Savages may in time become civilized, and that in future we shall hear no more of Indian tribes in our cities, which is quite enough to suffer the cruelties and deprivations in the wilderness."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 30, 1813. See Je 5 and Ag 9.

The common council agrees to the recommendation that a sinking fund be established for the gradual extinction of the city debt (see Ag 19): such fund is to be controlled by the mayor, the recorder, the city treasurer, and the chairman of the finance committee, who shall be designated by the Commission of the sinking fund for the redemption of the City Stock; a majority of whom shall at any time be empowered to act. The fund is to be composed of moneys received for commutation of quit rents; for water lot grants issued prior to 1804; for licences of hackney coaches, pawn brokers, and street vans; for market fees hereafter received; for 25% of the net proceeds of sales of real estate belonging to the public; for any surplus arising from sale of the government house; and for money from such other sources as
The corporation may hereafter think appropriate to use for such purpose. It is recommended that the fund be invested in city stock, and in United States stock but preferably in city stock. It is also recommended that some portion of the $97,592.22 now in the treasury be transferred to the fund. The counsel of the board is to frame a law providing for the establishment of the sinking fund.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 509-11.

Christopher Colles announces to the subscribers to his "Tele- graph" and the public in general that he has completed two of these important instruments, one at the top of the Custom-House, and another at Governor's Island, which are now daily in rehearsal and actual operation—he has asked several questions, and received answers. The experiment was made on Friday next, the 9th inst. . . to exhibit a number of accurate and conclusive experiments, by which they may plainly discover the superiority and many singular advantages of this mode of construction; it is of small expense, perfectly accurate, and capable of conveying any unexpected intelligence which can be written, with an exactness exceeding common belief, and also that it can convey registered preconcerted sentences, orders or other intelligence with equal celerity, and at the same time, with perfect accuracy and privacy."—Columbia, Jl 3, 1817. On July 21, he added that he had made "an experiment of 164 letters, from the top of the custom-house to Governor's Island, in the presence of some respectable gentlemen, which experiment was accomplished in 1563 minutes. at the rate of 8 letters to a minute, whereas it appears by the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 18th, page 536, that the French exhibit only 3 in a minute." Experiments were to be repeated on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 4 until 6.—Ibid., Jl 21, 1817. See also ibid., Jl 27, 1817. See further, Jl 26.

The anniversary of American independence falling on Sunday, it is celebrated on the 4th "in the customary style."—Com. Adv., Jl 4, 1817. The Tammany Society appears, but with reduced numbers, and all Indian display is discarded.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 6, 1817. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 274.

The repeal of the Treasury and Monroe decrees.—Winson, VII: 522.

John McComh, jr., is appointed street commissioner in place of Samuel Stidwell, resigned.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 518. On June 22, 1817, he began to keep an account-book to show payments made to cartmen, etc., its last date of entry being Oct., 1817. It is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

A bond for the purchase of the government house and adjacent grounds (see Apr 12) is presented to the common council and ordered to be paid.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 525. See Jul 26.

Christopher Colles, by the other Colles, a council for funds to construct his "telegraph." The petition is referred to the committee of defence, with a grant of $100.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 526.

Comptroller Mercen reports to the common council that he has received a deed for the government house and grounds, and that he has forwarded to Albany the bond for the same (see Jl 19). As the bond draws six per cent interest, he suggests that a considerable saving may be made by the city by paying part of it now. A warrant for $20,000 is thereupon ordered to be issued.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 529. See Aug 2.

The common council requests the street commissioner to report a plan for the general regulation of the village of Greenwich.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 529. See Mr 3, 1817.

The common council resolves that Nassau St. be altered by running the westerly line thereof from the southerly corner of the lot of ground belonging to John W. McComb to Wall St. "in a course parallel to the westerly line of Eastburn, Kirk & Downe's Lot; and that the Street Commissioner take possession of the lot fronting on Wall Street which will be formed for the purpose of a watch and engine house."—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 532.


The comptroller reports to the common council that the "purchase of the Government (House) has been made and completed in conformity to instructions received from the Board," adding that "the whole property is under lease to the Academy of Arts for one year from the first day of May next ensuing, at the rate of $1,750, per annum." The report has principally to do with the improvements proposed on the property. It is contemplated to commence improvements in May next (1814). "A speedy decision on the latter subject may be important to the Custom house department, as it may require some time to procure a place sufficiently commodious for that establishment." Among the comments made on this subject is this: "... the removal of the Government house will afford an opportunity (never again to recur) of filling in that part of the Ground at present bare at low water mark, as the ground, rubbish and stone (of which the new bulk head could be formed) that could be collected there, would certainly be sufficient for the purpose."—From the original report, in metal file No. 47. city's record-room. See 16 and 17.

The common council receives from Trinity corporation "a cession of the Streets belonging to Trinity Church between North Moore and Christopher."—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 533. See Ag 20, 1802.

The matter of using gas for the city lamps is reported upon by the watch and lamp committee, who have had an interview with Ward & Tallman, and are convinced that gas is superior to oil for lighting, but find the terms of the above-named men inexpedient for the board to accept. The committee suggests that an experiment be tried by using gas in the lamps in front of city hall or some other suitable place.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 541-42. See S 20.

The new public and private constitutions are adopted by the "Society of Tammany or Columbia Order." These are practically identical with those of 1789 (q. v., Ag 10), except that the Indian designations of "sachems," "Grand Sacchem," and "tribes" are replaced respectively by "Councillors," "President," and "Sections." The reasons for the change are given as the "innumerous unpropitious circumstances caused, on our frontier borders,"—From postscripts (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS, Div., N. Y. P. L. See N 10, 1817.

The American brig "Argus," after a successful voyage in the Irish Sea in which many prizes were taken and destroyed, is captured in those waters by the English brig "Pelican."—Winson, VII: 587, 457.

By resolution of the common council, the name of Robinson St. (which runs from Broadway to the College Green) is changed to Park Place; Lower Robinson St. is changed to Robinson St.; and Bowery Lane is changed to The Bowery. The superintendent of repairs is directed to change the "sign boards" accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 549.

The Daily Express succeeds The Statesman, which was the successor of the New-York Commercial Post (see N 20, 1810).—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 404, 499.

A dark night long is caught in Fly Market Slip. "It required several men, with the aid of ropes, to raise it out of the water. We understand, that it is to be presented, by the person who caught it, to Mr. Scudder, the industrious and enterprising Proprietor of the American Museum."—Com. Adv., Aug 27, 1813.

The mayor (Dr. Wight Clinton) appoints a committee to arrange for a tribute and funeral honours to the late Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, who fell in the recent engagement of the U. S. frigate "Chesapeake" with the British frigate "Shannon."—M. C. C. (1784-1817), VII: 551. Details were agreed upon on Sept. 14.—Ibid., VII: 558-60.—Com. Adv., S 15, 1813. The funeral ceremonies took place on Sept. 16 (q. v.).

Over 900 Americans are massacred by the Creek Indians at Fort Mims, above the junction of the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers.—McMaster, Hist. of People of U. S., IV: 162-63.

"We understand, that the recruiting service for the 41st U. S. Regiment will commence in this city early in next week, under the superintendence of Col. Robert Bogardus, who is to command the Regiment when raised. This letter is to be published in our Union Paper, which is the only one to be published in this city during the war, and is to be employed solely in defending our city and harbor."—Com. Adv., S 2, 1813.

The American brig "Enterprise" captures the English brig "Boxer" near Portland, Me.—Winson, VII: 387, 438.

As the purchase of the grounds in the rear of the government house property will be "attended with incalculable advantages," Comptroller Mercen is authorised to open negotiations with the
A British Squadron, consisting of four Vessels of war, are now in the Sound, capturing all the Coasters they can find. At sun set last evening, two of the vessels had proceeded as far as Captain’s Island, a distance of only thirty miles from this city, and had captured seven Coasters which had sailed from the city yesterday morning. —Com. Adv., S 8, 1813.

The mayor and common council pay a visit to Spermaceti Cove below Sandy Hook to review the flottillas of gunboats stationed there under Commodore Wm. Lewis and to inspect the fortifications. The gunboats, drawn up in a crescent and gaily decorated, salute the magistrates, and the troops go through their manoeuvres, and the visitors go to Fort Gates. While the review was in progress, news came that some British ships were approaching the city by way of the Sound. The flottillas immediately set sail, passed through Hell Gate during the night, and about noon on the 9th anchored in Hempstead Bay. One British frigate approached within 5 miles of the gunboats and fired 30 or 40 shots which were returned, but the range was too long for the guns to be effective. The enemy then stood to the eastward, and the flottillas returned to Sandy Hook. This encounter caused considerable commotion and anxiety in the city and its vicinity for several days. —N. Y. Ev. Post, S 8 and 9, 1813; Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15: I: 297-300; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 275.

The British fleet on Lake Erie, consisting of two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop, surrendered to the American squadron under Commodore Oliver Perry, after a sharp conflict. —Com. Adv., S 24, 1813; McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 35-38. See S 24.

Yesterday the British frigate Statira and an armed schiff were cruising off the Hook; and this morning the telegraph exhibits signals for the little ships of war of the enemy. —Com. Adv., S 24, 1813.

The common council, in adopting its committee’s recommendations for a public testimonial of respect to the remains of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow (see Je 1), adopts a resolution that the sum of $1,000 “be granted to each of the two Children of Capt. Lawrence and be vested in the Commissioners of the sinking Fund of the Corporation . . . in case of the death of both, the Sums to revert to the Common Council to be hereafter applied to reward such Naval merit as the Common Council shall determine.”—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 558. See also ibid., XVII: 181-82, 259-60.

The funeral obsequies of Capt. James Lawrence and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow take place in accordance with the plans of the common council (see Ag 28). A number of the officers and members of the corporation, “the corps from the Navy Yard in barges, each rowed by 14 seamen dressed in white. These barges were accompanied by several others filled with naval officers and marines. They passed around the Battery and Fort, exhibiting a very solemn and interesting spectacle; and landed at the dock at the foot of Greenwich street. The Procession then formed . . . and moved up Greenwich st. and Chamber st. down Broadway, along the front of the City Hall, down Chatham st. and Broadway to Trinity Church. The funeral service was performed by Bishop Hohart. During the procession, which consumed about three hours, the bells were tolled and minute guns were fired from the Navy-Yard and from the Battery; and the colors of the public and private vessels in port were displayed at half mast.”—Com. Adv., S 9, 1813.

The bodies were buried in the southwest corner of the Trinity Church burying-ground.—Lossing, Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812, 712-13. See Ap 2, 1825.

The common council accepts an invitation of Mr. Gennings to view an exhibition of his gas-light in front of the bridegel.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 691.

Samuel M. Thompson, Théodorus Fowler, and John B. Cole in behalf of themselves and other proprietors of Harlem Bridge, present a petition to the common council stating that they mean to apply to the Legislature for permission to build a Bridge across Harlem River from Bussing Point to Devers Point conformably to the act of the Legislature passed in his favor [see Ap 5] and his petition for such consent; the location of such Dam and the Coons of the ground to be under the direction of the Street Commissioner and Committee of the Board. That this Board do consent to the building of a Bridge between the above mentioned Points by the Harlem Bridge Company provided the Toll to be taken at the same do not exceed one half of the Toll allowed to be taken at the present Harlem Bridge and that this Board do recommend to the Legislature to pass a Law authorizing the Company to build and bridge.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 596-97. In 1814, the Harlem Bridge Co. applied to the legislature for permission to build the bridge between Bussing Pt. and Devers Pt., but no such law was passed. —Ibid., IX: 82-83. Macomb, however, proceeded to build his dam, which was finished by Dec. 21, 1815 (q. v.). See also O 18, 1815, and J 10, 1814.

The names of the following streets in the Eighth Ward are changed: Charlotte St. is changed to Pike St.; Catharine to Factory St.; Columbia to Burrows St.; William to Astor St., and George to Market St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VII: 566-67.

News of Perry’s victory (see S 10) reaches New York, and a federal salute is fired from Castle Williams and the bells of Trinity Church are chimed in honor of the splendid achievement. —Com. Adv., S 24, and 25, 1813. See also Guernsey, N. Y. City & Its Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, I: 315.


The common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait to Commodore Oliver Henry Perry in recognition of his victory on Lake Erie (see S 10), and presents its thanks to his “gallant Officers and Crew.”—M. G. C. (1784-1813), VII: 577-78. Mayor Clinton’s letter to Perry, of Oct. 10, is preserved in metal file No. 45, city clerk’s record-room. The freedom was not actually conferred until Oct. 24, 1814 (q. v.). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1816.—Cat. of Works of Art, etc., p. 111 Jornal B, 134, comptroller’s office. See also O 10, 1813.

The name of Henry St., in the Eighth Ward, is changed to Perry St., in honour of Commodore Oliver Henry Perry, of the U. S. squadron on Lake Erie—thus dedicating it to the hero of the “splendid victory.”—M. G. C. (1784-1813), VII: 578.

The British and Indians, under Colonel Proctor, were disastrously defeated in the battle of the Thames by the Americans under Harrison and Johnson. Tecumseh, the leader of the Indians, is killed. This battle utterly crushed the right division of the British army in Upper Canada and put an end to the Indian condecoration in the North-west.—McMaster, Hist. of People of U. S., IV: 39-41.

Gov. Tompkins writes from New York to Secretary of War Armstrong: "I arrived at this place on Sunday and on Tuesday morning went round Staten Island, and examined the only practical landing place of an enemy; after which I visited the Flottillas at Spermaceti Cove. The Block house on the beach, the work at the Hook and the fortifications on each side of the Narrows and returned to town last night. They are all in good order, excepting at the district order, in finding a respect of that cleanliness and order, and above all, that alertness in the officers, which is indispensable at that important out-post. There is not to exceed 250 men exclusive of the crew of the flotilla fit for duty at either of the posts and that number is utterly inadequate to the defence of either of them. Indeed you are so well acquainted with my opinion of the insufficiency of the number of men now in service on this frontier, and with my firm belief of an attempt upon the harbour or City this fall, that I need only repeat my readiness to order out troops from the margin of the Hudson to meet the expected emergency, the moment you will make a requisition for them."—Pub. Papers of David D. Tompkins, III: 394-95.

Fulton reports: "The dry dock finished at the steamboat works in Jersey City on the 14 October and that day at One O’clock the Original North River steamboat ["Clermont"] entered for the first time and I believe in the first Vessel that has been on a dry
The "setting of Monumental stones at the intersections made by the avenues and Streets," as provided for by the contract, has progressed so far that the setting of an avenue next may in all probability be completed."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 595-96. See, further, Ag 12, 1817.

That part of Gen. Morton's brigade which is stationed in the city parades on the Battery is reviewed by Gen. Dearborn preparatory to firing at the hulk of a small vessel prepared as a target. The hulk "was anchored opposite the Battery, in a range with the quarantine ground, about 1000 yards distant. The firing commenced on the right, and was continued in regular succession from right to left for an hour and a half, during which time both masts were carried away, the sides of the vessel were much splintered and the hull bored through in several places. At the eighty eighth shot she sunk..."—Com. Adv., N, 4, 1813.

So map, bearing this date, shows the Battery from Division St. to East River, and from Oliver to Montgomery St.—See original (map No. 168) in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

Between this date and March 27, 1814, General Jackson defeated the Creek Indians in Alabama, as follows: Nov. 8, in the battle of Talladega; Nov. 29, battle of Autosser; Jan. 22, 1814, battle of Emuckfaw; Mar. 27, at Horse-shoe—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 161-71.

A meeting of Republican electors of the Fifth Ward is held at Liberty Hall, and resolutions are adopted recognizing the Justice of the present war against Great Britain and praising the administration's prosecution of it. In addition, it is "Resolved, That the proceedings of the two hostile fleets on Lake Erie, and the gallant examination of the garrison Lawrence, Don't give up the ship! in large letters; and a number of others. A full band of music was placed in the gallery of the portico, and the minds of the spectators were agreeably diverted with the popular airs peculiar to our country.

"In the front of Tammany Hall was a most superb painting, exhibiting a full length likeness of General Harrison, and the figures of several Indian warriors, of whom the chief was on his knees before the General suing for peace; offering at the same time a squash with a papoose on her back as hostages for their fidelity. It also represented the two hostile fleets, with the brave Perry in the act of going in his boat from the Lawrence to the Niagara.

"The Theatre was also brilliantly illuminated, and was decorated with several transparents suited to the joyful occasion; amongst them were a view of the engagement between the Hornet and the Peacock; and the expressive sentence of Perry in his brief letter to General Harrison, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours."—Com. Adv., O 25, 1813; M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 585. This was the first time the new city hall was illuminated.

A New York lady, writing to her sister about conditions in the city, refers to the frequent fires that are very frequent. Money almost an impossibility. The necessities of life are very high. Brown sugar $2.50 per cwt., Hyson tea, 17 shillings per lb. We are obliged to use beans steeped in hot molasses. Many are living upon black butter-pears, apples and quinces stewed together.

The Brick Meeting has been newly painted, with the addition of a mahogany pulpul and balustradas. They have placed in the church two of those new-fashioned Russian stoves. The first Sunday they were used in the church was so full of steam they were obliged to open the windows. It is high time this cruel war was at an end. Many have been made widows and orphans through the cruel realities of this war. Provisions dear, the necessities of life so high that the poverty in the city is great. —23d Ann. Rep., Am. Scent. & Hist. Soc. (1818), 596-97.

By a unanimous vote of the common council, it is agreed to request Col. Jonathan Williams "to sit for his likeness to be preserved in the Gallery, of portraits belonging to the City." Such action is taken in consideration of his services in preparing and the compliance of defence for the port of New-York.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), III: 135. Reply, dated Nov. 3, is preserved in metal file No. 48, city clerk's record-room.

The committee on surveys reports to the common council regarding John Randel, Jr.'s accounts in connection with the board's contract with him of Dec. 31, 1810 (p. v.). The account of "measureements of avenues & cross lines" is correct. There is a balance due Randel of $2,605,56; and the board orders that the comptroller report a warrant for $2,605,56.
1813 10 miles. We ran to Newburgh and back again, 120 miles on the whole, in 15 hours and a half."—Catalogue of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Andersons, April 26-27, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe, item 185.

1814

In this year, the Republican or Anti-Federalist party began to call itself the Democratic party.—Winson, VII: 278.

In this year, the "Troyan Greens" (Tenth New York) were organized.—Chas. S. Clark in Eve. Post, F 16, 1916. See Ag 26.

In this year, a ferry-boat, driven by horse-power, was built and put on the ferry from New York to Brooklyn. Credit for this invention is given to Moses Rogers.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 403. See also M. G. C. (1784-1831), VII: 676.

The New York Literary Institution, opposite the Elgin Botanical Garden (see My 1, 1810), having been closed in 1813, the Trappist monks occupied the buildings in this year and conducted an orphan asylum there. They left New York in the autumn, and their work disappeared with them.—Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 111.

At this time, there were two bridges across Harlem River; Kingsbridge, near the head of the island on the post-road to Albany, not a toll bridge; and Coles's Bridge, at Harlem Village on the post-road to Boston, a toll bridge.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1821) 373.

In this year, Wm. Niblo, who later became the well-known landlord on Broadway, opened the Bank Coffee House in the Fred's Philipse house (see 1783), at the s. w. cor. of Pine and William Sts., in the rear of the Bank of New York. It became popular. For brief sketch of its history, see L. M. R. K., III: 976; Bayles, Old Taverns, 455; Haswell, Reminiscences, 114, 124, 235; Duer, N. T. As It Was during the latter part of the Last Century (1849) 9-10. See 1823.

The year 1814 is the last, in this Chronology, in which a summary of the year's transactions regarding the city hall is inserted at the beginning of the year, instead of being given in detail on the respective days mentioned in the summary. The entry below, under 1814, will be found to embrace cross-references to transactions of later years.

The Day Book of the building committee, dated 1802-1814 (No. 203 in record-rooms of finance dept., Hall of Records), contains a loose sheet giving the amounts of yearly expense at the city hall, the total being $518,716.69. On Oct. 24, 1815, a published report placed the "whole expense of building and furnishing this elegant building" at $518,000.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., O 25, 1815. See also Mun. Com. Cen. (1853), 470.

When the building committee was completed, two tables were put below the coping of the south front. The exact date when they were put there has not been ascertained. Weather-beaten almost beyond recognition, they were removed in 1907 and placed on the wall of the west corridor leading to the mayor's office in the summer of 1913 they were transferred to the wall of the east end of the corridor on the basement. The left-hand table bears the following inscription at the extreme left, the rest of it being blank:

Alderman Mors
Fish
Douglass
Waldron
Lawrence

Building Committee

The right-hand tablet is inscribed as follows:

John M'Comb Jan* Architect
William Lemaire Abba Labagh Master Stone Cutter
John Lewis Sutcliffe Sculptor
Arthur Smith
Joseph Newton, Master Carpenter
James Hobson, Clerk.

When removed from the façade, the following commemorative
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1812. A record was inscribed on a white marble tablet and placed on the wall beside them near the mayor's office; and it was transferred with them to the basement.

"In accordance with a resolution adopted by the City Council December 20, 1868, by the Board of Aldermen January 17, 1899, and approved by Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, these two tablets were removed from their former position, as portions of the coping on the south front wall; and were placed here in May, 1903, at which time certain alterations were made in the interior of this building."—Seth Low, Mayor of the City of New York.

In this month, Nathaniel T. Eldredge began to publish a weekly called the New-York Public Sale Report. The last issue located is that of Dec. 30, 1866. It was succeeded by Wood's New York Sale Report in 1820—Brigham, A. A. S. Pres. (1827), 484, 513.

A map is made of the fort or battery at the foot of Hubert St., and the shore from Beach to Hubert St.—See original (map No. 174), in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

Seth Decatur, John Jones, and L. Biddle, having examined the model and plans of a steam vessel of war invented by Robert Fulton, "to carry 24 guns, 24 or 32 pounders, and use red hot shot, to be propelled by steam at a speed of four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide," drew up a favorable report upon it.—Cat. of Fulton MSS. and documents, sold at Anderson's, Ap. 26-7, 1921, by order of Mrs. A. T. Stuchlif, item 139. Soon after this, a number of New Yorkers organized the Society for Coast and Harbor Defence, and Fulton exhibited to them his model and this report. They were so impressed with the practicability of the invention that, through a committee headed by Oliver Wolcott, they immediately brought it to the attention of congress and the secretary of the navy, and congress on March 9 (48) authorized the building of such a vessel.—Golden, Life of Fulton, 220 to 229; Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 260-61; descript. of Pl. 83-3, III: 536. See Je 20.


St. George's Church and five dwelling-houses in Beelmead St., and one dwelling-house and the African school-house in Clifft St., together with a number of workshops and other small buildings in the rear, are destroyed by fire. The steeple fell within the church. The loss on the church was about $100,000, less $50,000 in insurance.—Com. Adv., Ja 5: N. Y. Ec. Post, Ja 6, 1814; Stanford, A Concise Description of the City of New York (May, 1814), 14-15.

Women with buckets helped to fill the engines.—Sheldon, The Story of the Volunteer Fire Dept. (1882). Thereafter, for a time, the services of this congregation were held in the French Church du St. Esprit on Pine St.—Anatase, Hist. of St. George's Church, 62. The church was immediately rebuilt on the same site.—Descript. of Pl. 157-5, III: 774. See O 31, 1815.


Among the expenditures of 1813, as shown by the report of the comptroller to the common council, appear the following: For new almshouse, $9,000; Washington Market, $15,000; completion of new city hall, $24,000; defence of the harbour, $31,054.75.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 659.

Owing to war conditions, the greatly increased cost of maintaining the almshouse and bridewell causes the comptroller, Thomas Mountain, to urge upon the corporation the need of productive employment for the inmates. Incidentally, some interesting reforms in institutional management are recommended. Speaking of the inmates of the penitentiary, he says, "Under the management of intelligent commissioners this sluggish & hitherto dormant capital of human strength & talent might be brought into great productive activity. No habits however confirmed or laziness however riveted, but by wholesome regimen & discipline may be corrected or amended & rendered in a degree productive." For the accomplishment of this end he advises a longer term of confinement and, as an aid to getting work, the gift to those regularly discharged of a suit of clothes and a reasonable sum of money, for "it is a well known fact that the appearance of most convicts when discharged forfeits employ and the only alternative is to beg or steal."

He proposes to introduce into Bellevue a system of "manufactories," to be directed by commissioners.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 660-61. On Feb. 7, the common council appointed a special committee to consider that part of the comptroller's report which referred to the almshouse and to report a plan for its better government.—Ibid., VII: 683.

The corporation council presents to the board "a grant to Robert M'Comb Esq of the right and privilege of erecting a Dam across Harlem River," and it is ordered to be executed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 653. See D 21, 1815.

A public dinner is held at Tammany Hall in honour of Commodore Perry.—Com. Adv., Ja 13, 1814.

De Witt Clinton, in his MS. diary (now in N. Y. H. S.), writes under this date: "Attended a meeting at my office to form a literary and Philosophical Society." On Jan. 20, he recorded: "Attended Literary & Philosophical Society at City Hall." The society was incorporated on March 25 (4 c.).

In response to a call for aid made by the inhabitants of Niagara and Genesee counties, who have been driven from their homes by raids of the enemy, the common council appropriates $3,000. Wednesday, Feb. 2, is set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and the clergy are asked to have special collections taken for the cause on this day.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 667. The sum of $1,285.94 was collected in the churches and $5,023 by personal subscriptions, and this money, together with the corporation's donation, was forwarded to the committee of relief.—Ibid., VII: 686-87.

A communication from Joseph F. Mangin, "on the subject of a Plan for Canal Street," is read in common council and referred to the canal committee and street commissioner.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VII: 668.

The common council appoints James Fairlie and Thos. R. Mercein as commissioners "to negotiate an exchange of property with the Government of the U States for the property now held by them in the rear of the Custom House in such manner as they may deem most conducing to the interests of the Corporation."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VII: 674. See Mr 30 and Ap 18.

Ryer Schermerhorn publishes proposals for reprinting by subscription Wm. Smith's history of New York to 1772, "With an appendix Exhibiting a correct and impartial view of the History of the State from the year 1772 to 1814."—N. Y. Ec. Post, Ja 27, 1814.

In addition to ground already owned by the city (part of the original Common Land), the city acquires title to land which extends from 66th to 67th Sts. between Park and Lexington Aves. On this the assembly of the Seventh Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing Libers of Conveyances.

John Jacob Astor offers for lease "the beautiful Villa Richmond Hill, with the land and out-buildings belonging to it. The house is in excellent condition and the out-buildings are numerous and commodious. The grounds afford a good garden and sufficient grass for a cow and a pair of horses."—N. Y. Ec. Post, F 2, 1814. See Je 29, 1817.

1814, the state senate presents its thanks to Commodore Perry for his victory on Lake Erie.—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 447-444.

The Senate doth address its thanks to Commodore Chauncey, who is now held at Washington Hall. "Interest was given to the occasion by the presence of several gentlemen belonging to Holland with the orange cockade in their hats, in compliment to whom the orange flag was made known at the front door of the town, by the President, of the decorations of the room."—T. N. Ev. Post, F 5, 1814.

The Humane Society of the City of New York, founded Jan. 26, 1787 (q.v.) as the Society for the Relief of Distressed Debtors, is incorporated.—See handwritten copy of the original act, made April 5, 1814, now preserved with MSS. relating to the society in the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The legislature grants to the city the lands bounded by White-Hall St., Bridge St., State St., and the government house, as soon as the U. S. no longer requires them, on condition that the city grant other lands to the federal government for fortifications.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 13.

Eastburn, Kirk & Co. open their new "Literary Rooms," at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 15. Anoration on "The Utility of Literary Establishments" (libraries) was delivered by John Britiss. This was published in 1814. See also Pl. 105, Vol. III. Their building became the custom-house two years later.—See D 2, 1816.

A census report presented by the city inspector to the common council gives the total population of the city and county of New York as 154,418 (1814), Vol. IV, C. C. (1804-1815), VIII: 689.

"Trinity vestry agreges to "rebuild Saint George’s Church [see J. S. 3] upon the original plan except as to the steeple which is to be replaced by a Tower..."—Trin. Min. (M.S.). The new church was completed and consecrated Nov. 7, 1815.—Anicstic, Hist. of St. George’s Church, 68. See also O 31, 1815.

The frigate "President," under the command of Commodore Rodgers, runs the British blockade off Sandy Hook and enters New York Harbour.—Com. Adv., F 19, 1814. She remained until January, 1815, and "her presence has been of weight enough to have warded off the contemplated attack on New York in the summer of 1814, and to have diverted the enemy to Baltimore and Washington, because they were less protected."—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Virginity during the War of 1812-15, II: 22-24.

The U. S. frigate "Independence" is launched from the Charleston Navy Yard.—Winsor, Mem. Hist. of Boston, III: 343.

The sloop-of-war "John Adams" sails from New York with the peace commissioners, Clay and Russell.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 23 and 26, 1814. The other commissioners, Adams, Bayard, and Gallatin, were already aboard.

The "President," Capt. Blunt (see F 18) comes up from Sandy Hook and anchors off the West Battery.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 26, 1814.

Mar. As William Catto and Robert Fulton intend, in accordance with their contract with the common council (see D 3, 1814), to place steamboats on the Brooklyn (Fulton) Ferry, the legislature authorises an increase in the ferry rates.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 29.

The "gentlemen of Germany and Holland" hold a ball and supper at Washington Hall "in celebration of the late glorious emancipation of their native countries from the full tyranny of the French usurper."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 5, 1814.

The "Ursuline Convent of the City of New-York" (see J 17, 1812) is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 57.

An entertainment and dinner are held at Tammany Hall in honour of Commodore Rodgers.—Columbian, Mr 8 and 9, 1814.

Congress appropriates $50,000,000 for building, equipping, and putting into service one or more "floating batteries" for the defence of the U. S.—Laws of U. S., 13th cong., chap. 80. For the steps leading to this, see J. S. 3. See also J. E. 20.

The common council directs the street commissioner to have a survey made of the shore along the North and East Rivers, as far as their limits extend; that along the North River to commence at the state prison, that on the East River, at Walnut St. The survey is to show the high- and low-water marks and will be useful in granting water rights and in making public reservations.—M. C. C. (1784-1815), VII: 712-13. The surveys here referred to have not been located. They are evidently not the ones mentioned in the description of Pl. 80, III: 765.

The common council agrees that "application be again made to the Legislature agreeably to the application made by this Board at the last Session [see Mr 1, 1815] requesting that the plan for draining the waters of Canal Street projected by Messrs Fulton Poppleton & Whitney [see F 15, 1813] may not be adopted and also that the Corporation may be permitted to collect the remaining sum due on the assessment of said Street." The canal committee is entrusted with the preparation and transmission of the memorial.—M. C. C. (1784-1815), VII: 712-13. See descript. of Pl. III: 763.

The common council resolves that one member from each ward shall form a committee "to devise prepare and report a Plan for the laying out of the grounds belonging to the Corporation adjoin- ing the new City Hall; also of the Grounds on which the Bridewell, Goal, Alms House now stand, & the manner which, in their opinion it, could be most proper and advantageous for the public good and to beautify the City, that said grounds should be disposed of."—M. C. C. (1784-1815), VII: 712-15. John Pintard, commenting on this on March 18, wrote: "The Common Council of this city at their last meeting appointed a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of selling that part of the public ground in rear of the new City Hall on which the present Alms House now stands—to extend Warren Street—East of Broadway—and dispose of the Block on the north side. This is a most inconsiderate measure which if executed will deprive this City of the only piece of valuable property accommodated to the erection of future buildings which posterity may require. My efforts shall not be wanting to prevent it. The Act is but a few days that Mr. M. C. C. The common council has a report of a committee for the present Alms House which would afford ample room for the above institutions, for the City Library & the American Museum owned by John Scudder—where they could remain for some years, until the increase of the wealth of this City sh'd afford sufficient patronage to erect two wings of marble & correspondent Architecture on each side the City Hall."—John Pintard's Diary (M.S.), pp. 28-29 in possession of Pintard family.

The "York and Jersey Steam-Boat Ferry Company" is incorporated, with the right to run the Powles Hook Ferry (see Ap 15, 1811). It has two steamboats already running. The legislature dates the act of incorporation back to 1811.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 184, A 263.

Announcement is made that John Randell's "Map of Manhattan Island with the opposite shores, the harbor, bay and narrows," is in the hands of the engraver and will be published shortly.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 21, 1814. In April, the MS. map was exhibited at the bookstore of Messrs. Eastburn, Kirk & Co. in Wall St.—Fisk, Ap 8, 1814. However, it apparently never was engraved because of the controversy which arose between Randell and Bridges, for details of which see descript. of Pl. 80-b, Vol. III. Randell's MS. map is reproduced as A. Pl. 15, Vol. III.

The "Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York" (see J. S. 15) is incorporated by act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 60. De Witt Clinton, the society's president, delivered an address in which he pointed it out to its friends, which was published in 1815. See also M. C. C. (1784-1815), VII: 720-21.

The U. S. frigate "Essex," under Capt. David Porter, having made an 18 months' cruise in the Pacific during which she captured 13 British vessels, is attacked on her return to Valparaiso by the enemy's frigate "Phoebe" and the sloop "Cherub," and destroyed.—Winsor, VII: 395, 474.

Congress authorizes the postmaster general to convey to the corporation of New York the land in the rear of the custom (or government) house and to receive in exchange other lands in the city or its vicinity.—Laws of U. S., 13th cong. chap. 58. The U. S. was granted land at the Narrows (see Ap 18).

After a two months' campaign on French soil, the allies (Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia) enter Paris.—Hazen, Modern European Hist., 240. See Ap 11, 1813.

The president recommends the repeal of the embargo.—Ev.
The common council agrees that "the following shall constitute a condition in the letting or leasing the Flag Staff on the Battery viz. The flag staff shall not be used or excepted for as permit may be necessary to go on the balcony nor shall any liquor, fruits or refreshments of any kind be sold in the flag staff or on the piazza of the Flag Staff by the lessee or by any person under him directly or indirectly on the lords day, under the penalty of the forfeiture of his lease and the sum of two hundred Dollars to the lessors."—M. C. G. (1784–1831), VII: 723.

The legislature incorporates two coal companies, the North American Coal Co., and the New York Coal Co., organized by separate groups of prominent New York men, the one for the purpose of "finding coal and other mines and minerals, and supplying the public with the same"; the other for "exploring and working mines of coal and other valuable minerals, and for delivering at the city of New-York, coal for fuel at a reasonable price."—Laws of N. Y. (1814), 37th sess., 105, 106. The charter of the former company was renewed on April 21, 1852, for twenty-one years longer.—Ibid., chap. 213.

A force of 200 British marines surprises Saybrook, Conn.; burns the shipping, spikes the caisson, and retreats in safety to their ships.—Brackenridge, Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Great Britain, (1846), 200.

Napoleon abdicates unconditionally and is banished to the island of Elba.—Anderson, Constitutions and Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of France, 1789-1807, 450-51; N. T. Eve. Post, S 9, 1814. Louis XVIII becomes king.

The "Friends of Liberty, Peace and Commerce" (Federalists) hold a meeting at Washington Hall and adopt resolutions adversely criticizing the embargo and non-intercourse measures passed during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. "With convictions of the manifest imbecility and inconsistency of the dominant party" (Republican), they feel that they can "rely with safety, upon the talents and integrity of those men only who have been educated in the principles of Washington."—Com. Adv., Ap 13, 1814.

The state purchases the Hosack Botanic Garden to Columbia College, on condition that "the college establishment shall be removed to the said tract of land hereby granted, or to lands adjacent thereto, within twelve years," and it directs the college to send to the trustees of the other colleges in the state "a list of the different kinds of plants, flowers and shrubs in said garden."

At the same time, the legislature appropriates $25,000 for the College of Physicians and Surgeons.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 1205; L. M. R. K., III: 946. See also Brown, The Elgin Botanic Garden (1908). For views of the garden see Am. Medical and Philo. Reg., Vol. II (1814); Hosack's Hortus Elginensis, 2d ed. (1811); Portfolio (Phila., 1810), III: 36. The grant was made because of an appeal for aid presented to the legislature by the trustees in March, in which they said: "Columbia College presents a spectacle, mortifying to its friends humiliating to the City, and calculated to inspire opinions which it is impossible your enlightened body wish to countenance.

"The foundation of a new wing to the Edifice, laid by the order and under an Appropriation of your honorable body [see Ap 11, 1792, F 25, 1795, and Je 1797], has been for years, a heap of clamors for further public assistance."

"There is no proper Apartment for the Reception of a decent Library. There is no Hall fit for the Performance of public Exercises. There is no astronomical Observatory which is of essential moment both to our commercial and military marine: a solid basis for such a Structure was laid at the same time with the foundation of the new wing and left unfinished for the same Cause."

"—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 99-102. In 1819 Apr. (q.v., F 19), the restriction regarding the removal of the college was repealed. The gardens of the garden was bought for a gift in 1814, but the land is now (1926) one of the chief sources of revenue to the college. See, further, Mr. 14, 1816, and F 27, 1817. The embargo act of Dec. 17, 1813 (q.v.), is repealed.—Laws of U. S., 13th cong., chap. 115. See also Guernsey, N. T. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 53-54.

The legislature passes a resolution requesting the governor to "direct an inquiry to be made as to the accession and donations which might be obtained for holding the next session of the legislature in the city of New York; and also to cause an estimate to be made of the probable expense of a temporary removal of the seat of government to that city."—Assemb. Journ., 37th sess., 536; Senate Journ., 37th sess., 268. Gov. Tompkins wrote to Mayor Clinton on this subject on June 17.—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 478-79. See Ap 15.

The Royale is laid out on the Commissioners' Map, is reduced by the legislature as follows: Fourth and Sixth Aves. are extended northward from 23rd St. through the Parade; 31st St. is extended from Seventh Ave. through the Parade, to Third Ave.; 32nd and 33rd Sts. are extended east from Seventh Ave. to the Eastern Post-road; 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 38th, 39th, and 40th Sts. are extended east from Seventh Ave. to Sixth Ave. and west from Third to Fourth Ave.; and Fifth Ave. is extended south from 34th St. to 31st St. Thus, the Parade was bounded by 31st and 34th Sts., Fourth and Sixth Aves.—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 175. See Ap 25, 1819.

The legislature appropriates $43,000 for completing the fortifications on Staten Island and $1,000 for furnishing the governor's room in the new city hall. It also authorizes a lottery for raising $12,000 for the New York Historical Society, to be used in procuring "books, manuscripts, and other materials, to illustrate the natural, literary, civil and ecclesiastical history of America."—Laws of N. Y. (1814), chap. 200. A further appropriation for the governor's room was made by the common council on May 9 (q.v.).

The common council passes a vote of thanks to Philip Church for sundry documents, drawings, etc. illustrative of the seawage system in use in England.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), VIII: 726.

The mayor informs the common council that "the Seal of the Mayoralty having become so much worn as to be no longer legible," he has "directed a new one of steel to be made." This presents to the board, and a resolution is passed that "the Seal sink in Steel, now presented," be hereafter considered as "the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New York, and be affixed as such in attestation of all papers and Documents wherein the said seal is by law and custom to be used."

It being represented to the board that "the City Seal and the Mayors Court Seal are by long usage become much worn," a committee is appointed "on causing new Seals to be sunk." It is also ordered that the comptroller "audit the account" and report a warrant "for executing the Mayoral Seal," and that he "cause the old seal to be broken up and destroyed."—M. C. G. (1831), VII: 727-28. On May 2, a warrant for $100 was reported by the comptroller as paid on acct Mayt. Seal (or Ball)" and on July 18, another warrant, for $260, for "Mayt's Com Sent & Mayors Court Seals."—Ibid., VII: 743; VIII: 16.

This new mayoral seal is reproduced in Wilde's Civic Antiquity of N. Y. (1913), Pl. 27, and is described on p. 67. The seal of New York City in use in 1813 (reproduced in ibid., Pl. 28), follows closely the design of the 1814 mayoral seal, but the inscription, however, conforming to that on the corporation seal in use from 1868 to the Revolution.—See ibid., Pl. 26 (impression No. 1), and p. 67. For present city seal, adopted in 1915, see Fine, Seal and Flag of N. Y. (1915).

Fair St., between Cliff and Pearl Sts., leading to the ferry to Beekman Slip (see D 27, 1813), is ordered to be opened.—M. C. G. (1814), VII: 733-34.

The commissioners, appointed by the common council to negotiate an exchange of property with the United States government for the property in the rear of the custom-house (see J 24), report that successful arrangements have been made (see Mr 30), and request $185,750 with which to purchase land at the Narrows to be exchanged with the United States for happiness island. The comptroller is authorized to borrow such money.
1814

The land at the Narrows will be used by the United States for permanent fortifications for the defence of the harbour.—M. C. C.


19

The American sloop-of-war "Peacock" captures the British brig "Euphemia."—Davis, An Authentic Hist. of the Late War

May

Thos. N. Stanford issues A Concis* Description of the City of
New York. It contains "A view of P. M. Stollwerk's Mechqualified
Panorama," a copy of the plan of the city drawn by Wm. Bridges and published by Isaac Riley in 1807 (g.V., S 32), and the
following (selected) remarks: The upper apartments of the
government house are at present occupied "for the use of the Academy
of Arts and the Historical Society. The lower part is rented
to government for the accommodation of the collector, naval officer
and surveyor of the port. The whole building was executed in
a style which reflects great credit on the professional abilities
of the artists, Messrs. Robinson, Moore and Smith. It was a real
ornament to the city, but now through neglect it is mouldering
into ruin.

The water of New York Bay "is little less saline than the ocean,
its currents are rapid and powerful. Hence it arises that the port
of New York is open in the severest seasons, while others further south
are completely locked up with ice. The fortifications have been
erected at vast expense at almost every assailable and commanding
point. Those at the Narrows, at Staten Island, and before the city,
mount collectively more than 350 pieces of the heaviest artillery.
Castle Williams, the largest fortress in the United States, stands
on the west end of Governors Island, immediately before the city.

1814.

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Chronology: The War of 1812: 1812-1815

1814

May 28

Col. Jonathan Williams sends to the commissioners of fortifications a description of his plans for Fort Tompkins on Staten Island (see My 26).—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 472-77

30

The common council orders a deed executed to the United States for the lands for fortifications lately purchased on Long Island by the common council from Messrs. Denyes and Mr. Cortelyou.—M. C. G. (1784-1813), VII: 761.

1815

July 4

President Madison issues a call for 93,000 troops. New York's quota is 13,500.—Columbian, JI, 12, 1814; Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 149, 141.


A British fleet appears off Sandy Hook, and New York is aroused to the necessity of further defending the city. The common council appoints a committee to confer with Gov. Tompkins and Maj.-Gen. Lewis "touching the exposure of the situation of this City."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Advs. JI, 7, 1814; M. C. G. (1784-1813), VII: 51; Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 113. See also JI 8 and 14.

"An Officer" publishes the following open letter to Maj.-Gen. Morgan Lewis: "The Government has confided to you the command of this district, including the City of New York [see Je 15], a command justly considered the most important in the U. S. because the loss of this City with its monied capital would materially affect the operations of the General and State Governments, besides the ruin and distress it would bring upon ourselves.

"It appears to me that you neglect your trust; in other words, this City is not fortified in the manner it ought to be with the means in your power.

"This city is open or liable to an attack in three ways,

"1st. By vessels of war by way of Sandy Hook.

"2d. By troops landed on the back of Long Island and crossing to Brooklyn.

"3d. By a land and Naval force down the Sound, the land troops disembarking in the Sound, and the fleet aiding their attack.

"From the first of these, (although it appears to engross the whole attention,) I think we have nothing to fear, because the British are too prudent to risk their ships against a chain of land Batteries, and too wise to land their men at a wharf which may be barred by a single cannon and cannoned from every building in its vicinity.

"From the other attacks, we have every thing to fear, because the means of resisting them have not been considered or organized. It cannot be denied, for the maps all shew it, that there are several inlets at the back of Long Island where troops may be landed with safety and convenience; and if the landing takes place in the evening, I think it probable that in the morning their cannon upon Brooklyn heights would give the first intelligence of their landing: and if the British should again (as in the last war) occupy those heights which command the City and Governor's Island, I take it for granted, the city must as then be surrendered to them. What are our means of resistance, after the minutia of putting up signal poles, fixing places of rendezvous, offering rewards for information of the enemy's landing, &c. the country ought to be well examined and redoubts and breast works of earth thrown up at the most prominent points. But above all, strong intrenchments should be made upon Brooklyn heights, so that in case of necessity troops passing from this city might hold those heights, until the force of the State or at least of the city and harbour could be formed and brought to their relief. Arms should also be now distributed to the militia being, in exposed situations, that they may feel the confidence inspired by good equipments.

"The third attack is the most dangerous, because the extent of shore and the uncertainty of the place of landing seem to be the battle precaution, but a prudent general would not omit every thing, would not allow the whole line from Connecticut to the City Hall to be unprovided with a single defense:—yet such is our situation. To making this attack, it is probable the enemy would disembark either at Throg's Neck or Ward's Island, and some measures should immediately be taken to obstruct or prevent an advance from both those points, the more effectual (because it would apply to all landings off this Island) would be to erect redoubts or terre d'armes at Ward's and King's Point, and to place the cannon in them, as effectually to rake the bridges; besides these materials should be provided and kept constantly ready to destroy the bridges, and temporary breast-works should be thrown upon Harlem Heights, &c. &c.

"These are, Sir, the outlines of a defence for this city, to which your attention is particularly invited..."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen.
1784-1831, C.

Among the 18 Aug. large Geo. A be this because to acknowledges See laid.—Columbian, Jl 14, 1814.

A British fleet takes Eastport, Me.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 170.

That the governor orders Brig.-Gen. Gerard Steddford to "de-tach from your Brigade and Station at the site for building the steam frigate [see Je 20], one sergeant, one corporal, and twelve privates." This is because of the "apprehension of attack and invasion of that particular point."—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, I: 488-89. See Jl 18.

Behind closed doors, the common council receives the report of the committee appointed to take into consideration the present exposed condition of the city (see Jl 6). Among a number of resolutions agreed to are the following:

That the necessary ground be secured upon Brooklyn Heights for a military camp and that the governor be asked to call out sufficient militia to occupy that and another camp located on the Heights of Harlem.

That the governor be requested to increase the munitions of war.

That the commissioner of fortifications be requested to hasten work on the fortifications to prevent the approach of the enemy by the Sound.

That exempts from military duty be organized, shipping be removed from the harbour, and voluntary labour on encampments be procured.

That the president and governor be waited upon.


De WittClinton, in his MS. diaries (in N. Y. H. S.) under this date, writes: "Went to lay the cornerstone of Fort Stevens at Helegat." See also Columbian, Jl 16, 1814. The fort was on the east side of the East River at Hallet’s Point.—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 392-93. See also descrip. of Pl. 82 B, III: 554.


Defensive works are begun on Harlem Heights at Mt. Alto on the Hudson near 137 St. The line when finished extended from Mt. Alto east across the Bloomingdale Road, along the elevated ground to Mc Gowen’s Pass, and thence along the ledge of rocks and the elevated ground overlooking Harlem Flats to Hell Gate.—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, Vol. II.

The common council orders permission to be given to keep twelve quarter-casks of powder, for the use of the guard, at Mr. Brown’s ship-yards, where a steam vessel of war ("Fulton the First") is being launching (see Je 20)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 3. See Jl 26.

Oliver Wolcott and others address a memorial to the common council stating that "our beloved county, and probably the city of New York, the center of our affections and interests, is exposed to imminent danger of invasion by a powerful, vindictive and exasperated enemy, and that the period has therefore arrived when all good citizens ought to combine in defence of everything dear and valuable in this life." As "the urgency of our situation requires that the Government should now be aided by the voluntary and patriotic efforts of good citizens," they urge that measures be immediately taken for ascertaining their sentiments and combining their exertions."—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 174-75. See Ag 1.


John Jacob Astor writes to Monroe that he has learned from merchants in Europe that Gr. Britain will not make peace unless the U. S. acknowledges the right of search, and adds that many prominent men in the vicinity of New York think that we should concede this point. He offers one of his ships to go as a "flag" to Europe. In a letter of Sept. 22, Astor says the ship is ready for sea.—From the original letters with the Monroe papers in the N. Y. P. L.

The battle of Lundy’s Lane (Bridgewater, or Niagara), a 25 highway stretching westward from the Niagara River, is won by the Americans, under Gen. Jacob Brown. The British were under command of Sir Geo. Drummond.—Winser, VII: 394, 459; VIII: 147; McMaster, IV: 59-60.

The committee sent to wait upon the president regarding the defence of the city reports to the common council. The substance of the report follows:

"The Government will call into immediate service 3000 Militia . . . to be considered as part of the States’ quota conditionally ordered by the President 23 June.

"All the requisite arms & other military stores as well as ordnance for two fortified Camps will be furnished by the war Department except so many muskets as can be supplied from the State Arsenal. Such muskets as the general government may furnish will be considered as the property of the State & be charged against the proportion allowed by the law of Compromise for arming the whole body of the militia; the Governor giving a receipt for the same—The Troops will also be furnished with subsistence & camp equipage; but their monthly pay is to be advanced by this Corporation, which will again receive it from the General Government.

"Proper & skilful officers (Genl. Swift & Col. Washworth as your committee are informed) will be directed to lay out the proposed Camps, to superintend the fortifying the same and to provide & inspect the ordnance necessary for the purpose.

"The report contains an annexed schedule of military supplies indicating an ample store of everything but muskets and 2,000 of these are reported on their way from Philadelphia, with a large reserve stock at Springfield.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 17-20, 23-25. See also N. Y. Eoc. Post, Jl 27, 1814.

"A cylinder for the engine of the Steam frigate ["Fulton the First"] now building at Corliss Hook [see Je 20], was cast yesterday [July 26] at the Foundery of Messrs. Talman & Ward, in this city: it is four feet in diameter, and weighs three tons and a half. The power of the engine is to be equal to that of 120 horses.—N. Y. Eoc. Post, Jl 27, 1814. The frigate was launched on Oct. 29 (q. v. See also Pl. 82 B-a, Vol. III).

"In this month, the Spaniards permitted a British fleet to use Aug. Pensacola, Fla., to fit out an expedition against Fort Boyer, at the entrance of Mobile Bay.—Ingersoll, Hist. Sketch of the Second War between the U. S. A. & Gt. Brit., 2d ser., 71 et seq. See S 15.


"Alderman Wendover presents the following resolutions to the common council: "Resolved that the Common Council highly approve of the sentiments expressed in the memorial presented by Oliver Wolcott & others [see Jl 26] in behalf of themselves & a number of Citizens of this city on the important subject of taking immediate & effectual measures for its greater security & defence.

"Resolved that it be earnestly recommended to the Citizens generally of this City to meet in the Park in front of the City Hall on Wednesday next the 3d Inst at 12 O Clock at noon for the purpose of appointing a Committee to enquire if any & what means ought and may be devised, to put this City in a better posture of defence, and in conjunction with the Committee of defence of this Board to pursue all practical measures in concert with the general & state government calculated to prepare for & stimulate our fellow Citizens in the protection & defence of everything we hold dear & valuable in life and to repel any attack that may be made by the Enemy against this City." These were lost by a vote of 11 to 7—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 51. A public meeting was held, however, on Aug. 10 (q. v.

"The common council agrees that the public grounds at the
arsenal shall be fenced and that Orange St. shall be regulated and paved.—M. G. C. (1784-1831). VIII: 12, 25-26.

The common council directs the Common council to borrow $50,000 for the completion of “that proud establishment” at Bellevue.—M. G. C. (1784-1831). VIII: 26-27.

8. The American and British peace commissioners, after many delays, begin their conference at Ghent. Great Britain immediately demanded, as a sine qua non of a treaty, the establishment of an indemnity in favor of a permanent barrier between the western territories of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain; a revision of the Canadian boundary line by a cession of so much of Maine as lay between New Brunswick and the Quebec line, a revision of the line from Lake Superior to the Mississippi, and the dismantling of Fort Niagara and Sackett’s Harbour; and an agreement that the U. S. would never again maintain an armed force or a naval station at any place; and upon the adoption of these proposals or to refer them to Washington, and when news of their nature reached America, it aroused great indignation (see O 22). Britain, however, receded from her demands, and they were quickly dropped. On Oct. 31, her commissioners asked for the heads of a treaty from the Americans, and after two months spent in discussions and consultations on both sides, an agreement was reached, and the definitive treaty was signed on Dec. 24 (g.n.).—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 262-73.

The committee of defence publishes the following notice: “Gen. Swift having furnished the Committee of Defence of the corporation with a plan for the construction of additional works of defence, near Brooklyn, the work will be commenced this morning by the military company, under the command of Capt. Andrew Brenner, who have volunteered their services for the day. The Committee invite their fellow-citizens to follow their laudable example.”

“...to facilitate the business, the Committee of Defence announce that they will meet daily at the Mayor’s office in the City Hall between the hours of eleven and twelve o’clock, to receive the tenders of similar services, and to arrange working parties.”—National Advocate, Ag 8, 1814. See Ag 10.

9. The people of Nantucket, because of famine caused by the British blockade, declare themselves neutral and under the protection of England.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 151.

10. The British, under Sir Thomas Hardy, bombard Stonington, Conn., and make several ineffectual attempts to land.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 154.

11. The committee of defence passes a resolution urging the citizens to enroll in their respective wards for work on the fortifications.—N. T. Ev. Post, Ag 10, 1814. See Ag 10.

A large mass-meeting, presided over by Col. Henry Rutgers, is held in New York to consider the measures to be taken for the defence of the city, and more especially, to induce citizens to volunteer for work on the fortifications. Marinus Willett makes a spirited address, and resolutions are adopted approving the defensive measures inaugurated by the federal, state, and city governments, and recommending a general enrollment in the various wards for personal work on the defences.—Columbia, Ag 10, 1814. From this time until the middle of November, every able bodied man in the city either helped to fortify Manhattan Island or contributed a pecuniary substitute. A line of forts joined by entrenchments was made from Hudson River to the mouth of the Harlem, and forts were built at Hell Gate, Williamsburg, Brooklyn Heights, Prince’s Bay, and Sandy Hook. The people of Brooklyn, Orange, Paterson, and Newark also worked on the fortifications besides the New Yorkers.—Ibid., Ag 11, 1814; Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, II: 190 et seq.; Lamb, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 646; Lossing, Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812, 569-77; Wilson, Mem. of Hist. of N. Y., III: 284. See also 21st Ann. Rep., Am. Sc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 559-55; and L. M. R. K., III: 954-955. For views, see illustrations, see pls. 8A and 82 B-3, b, c, Vol. III: Mem. Com. Coun. (1856), 236, 366, 380, 393, 400, 416, 420, 480, 489, 497, 552, 592.

William Jay, writing to his father, says: “Some alarm seems to prevail respecting the safety of the City, but I know not how well it is founded. The Citizens are now engaged in throwing up entrenchments at Brooklyn. There is a great scarcity of money, and stock of all kinds is very low. The stock of four of the Banks, viz.: the Union, the Manufacturing, the City, and the Bank of America, is even below par and some as low as 94. The Bank of America and the Manhattan do not declare any dividend and therefore instead of giving an interest of 4 per cent. for the last year, they have yielded only 45. Not withstanding this state of things and the consequent diminution in the income of great numbers of individuals, both in town and country, I can see no change in the manner of living nor more attention than usual to economy. People seem to be now living on their capital and to calculate that before it is exhausted the return of peace will more than repair any inroads they may make on it in the interim.”—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 376-77.

In a letter to Gen. Jacob Brown, Gov. Tompkins says: “The alarm which exists at New York compels me to devote attention to the safety of the place; and upon the advice of the president, I am getting out 3000 troops from the Middle District. The rendezvous on Thursday. . .”—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 497.

Commodore Decatur has been placed in command of all the naval forces in New York Harbor.—N. T. Ev. Post, Ag 13, 1814.

On Aug. 19, the common council was informed of Decatur’s appointment.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 34.

Nearly 3,000 persons have volunteered to work on the fortifications during the coming week.—N. T. Ev. Post, Ag 13, 1814.

The British, under Gen. Drummond, unsuccessfully assault Fort Erie. They retired from the siege on Sept. 21, after a successful sortie by the Americans, and the approach of reinforcements.—McMaster, Hist. of the U. S., IV: 151.

The common council resolves, in case the legislature decides to hold its next session in this city (see Ag 15), to fit up necessary rooms for such purpose and to pay transportation on such papers and articles connected with the various offices as need to be moved here.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 34-35.

A report presented by the committee of defence is agreed to by the common council and directed to be published.

On being furnished by Brig.-Gen. Swift of the corps of engineers with a plan of additional works of defence, by him deemed necessary to place the city in a state of complete defence, the committee made an appeal to the patriotism of their fellow citizens to furnish voluntary aid in the erection of the works. “The appeal was answered by them with one heart & one mind—prepared for this appeal by the address of the Common Council, every one was appalled to offer his services on the interesting occasion—volunteer associations pressed forward with their overtures all anxious to be engaged in the honorable employment of self defence, on the earliest day that could be appointed.—In these overtures the Committee remarked with heartfelt pleasure that there appeared to be no distinction of party or situation in life . . . They all appeared to meet on the ground of self defence as on a common ground . . .”

“The works in the rear of Brooklyn were commenced on Tues. last . . . on each successive day parties of volunteer citizens to the amount of from 500 to upwards of 1000 a day have labored on the works.—The spirit of volunteering personal labor seems still to be ardent—many thousands are now on the lists of the Committee waiting their turn for doing duty.

“Voluntary contributions to the amount of about thirty five hundred Dollars have been received by the Committee from public institutions and individuals resident in the City and abroad, as a commutation for personal service & to furnish the Committee with the means of defraying necessary expenses.

“The inhabitants of Kings County have in a very laudable manner volunteered their services and the Committee understand that the yeomanry of our Sister State, New-Jersey are unsolicitedly making preparations to tender their services. . .”—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 39-41; Man. Com. Coun. (1835), 559-60.

It is “Resolved that the members of the common council together with the Officers of the Board will assemble on Wednesday next at 6 o’Clock at Beckman Ship Wharf and proceed to Brooklyn to labor at the works there erecting for the defence of the City.”—M. G. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 41.

Repairs are begun by citizens of Brooklyn on the “fort on Cobble Hill,” in Kings County, and it is named Fort Swift. It was originally called Fort Pitt.—Columbia, Ag 17, 1814.

The newspapers of the city suspend publication in order that
1814 all employees may work on the fortifications.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 15, 1814.


18 The citizens of New York begin to build Fort Clinton to protect the city. Its ruins still stand on an eminence overlooking McGowan's Pass.—Eve. Post, Ag 19 and 20, 1814; Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York, 1814. The City History Club marked the site with a memorial tablet in 1906.—Peterson, Landmarks of N. Y., 82.

19 Eighteen slopes, with about 2,000 drafted militia, arrive at New York from the middle counties of the state. The new arrivals are to help in the defense of the city.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 20, 1814.

20 "A Citizen of Colour" issues the following notice: "The committee of defense have assigned next Monday [Aug. 22] for the people of colour to contribute their services to work on the fortifications. On this occasion it becomes the duty of every coloured man, resident in this city, to volunteer. The state of New York has evinced a disposition to do us justice. Discarding that illiberal, misguided policy, which makes a difference of complexion a pretext for oppression, she has made the same provision for the security of our rights as for the rights of others. Under the protection of her laws we have saved in safety and pursue our honest callings, none daring to molest us, whatever his complexion or circumstances. And such has been the solicitude in our behalf, manifested from time to time by our legislature, that there is a fair prospect of a period not far distant, when this state will not contain a slave. Our country is now in danger—our patriotism is now put to the test—we have now an opportunity of showing that we are not ungrateful—that we are not traitors or enemies to our country: but are willing to exert ourselves, wherever or wherever our services are needed, for the protection of our beloved state.—Let no man of colour, who is able to go, stay at home on Monday next; but let every one assemble at 5 o'clock, A. M. in the Park, to join with their brethren in their patriotic efforts."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 22. Between 200 and 300 negroes worked on the Brooklyn fortifications on Aug. 22—ibid, Ag 22, 1814.


24 The battle of Bladensburg, Md., six miles from Washington, occurs. The Americans, under Gen. Winder, are defeated. The president and cabinet flee from Washington at the approach of the British. The British march on Washington, and burn all the public buildings except the Patent Office and the jail. The buildings destroyed, with their contents, are the Capitol, the National Library, White House, Treasury, State Dept., and Navy Yard.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 27 and 28, 1814; broadside in N. Y. H. S. (1859).

25 The committee of defense asks for contributions to supply the wounded, and comfort the families of those who have come from other parts of the state "to the vicinity of this city to aid in its defence."—National Advocate, Ag 24, 1814.

26 "This morning marched through this town, to take their station in the camp, formed for the defence of the city and harbor, the best looking corps of men which we have seen since the commencement of the war.—They are the Trojan Greens from Troy [see 1814], and the Rifle Company from Albany, and the number of them is not less than a hundred. . . . With such men as these to defend us, we need not fear even Wellington's veterans."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 26, 1814.

27 Writing from New York to Maj.-Gen. Lewis, Gov. Tompkins says: "The alarming state of affairs renders it indispensably necessary that an immediate understanding should exist between yourself the Commodore & myself respect to the order of battle or system of operations to be pursued in the event of an attack upon this City. . . May I, therefore, request that you will arrange & digest, either separately, or in concert with Commodore Decatur, & acquaint me with the plan of operation or order of battle proposed, upon the several hypothesis of attack thro' the Sound, either by the Westchester or Long Island side, or of a landing upon any part of the South side of Long Island, or of the approach of the enemy by the way of the Hook, or of a simultaneous attack in two or more directions."

28 The Militia of Rockland, Westchester, Queens, Kings, New York & Richmond, together with such as I may be able to get down seasonably from above the Highlands & those now in service are the only corps of the Militia of this State that I shall be able to furnish at short warning.

29 Gov'r Pennington informs me that the Militia of Essex & the adjacent [New Jersey] Counties will be ordered by him to obey your requisitions promptly, without waiting for the orders to pass thro' him, & that upon hearing of an alarm he will repair immediately to that part of his State nearest the harbour of New York to cooperate in its defence. Brigadier Genl. Colfax residing at Pompton, in New Jersey, is to command the detached Brigade of 3000 which is nearest to New York . . ."—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 509-11.

Alexandria, Va., is saved from burning by paying to the British a large ransom of ships, merchandise, and naval and ordnance stores.—Brackenridge, Hist. of the Late War between the U. S. and Great Brit. (Phil., 1876), 253.

The committee of defence reports to the common council that the arduous of the voluntary citizen labourers continues unabated. In accordance with the recommendation of the military commanders of the United States, the committee has requested the governor to call out 20,000 additional militia for the defence of the city. It is necessary for the city to raise funds in this crisis for the maintenance, etc., of the troops, which, it is expected, will be reimbursed by this government. "In order that the drain on the banks may not be too great, a loan not exceeding $1,000,000 at 7 %, payable in one year, is suggested. Authority is asked of the board to execute matters requiring haste without express delegation of power for that purpose. "The fate of Washington warns us not to remain unprepared—a small expenditure of money might probably have saved our Capital & prevented this disgrace upon our nation and shall the City of New York, the first in the Union in point of importance also fall the sacrifice to a spirit of penuriousness which will count the expense of self protection when all is in jeopardy. . . ." The common council agrees to the requests and suggestions—M. G. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 46-48; Man. Com. Coun. (1839), 560-62.

30 Gov. Tompkins writes to Alderman Nicholas Fish, chairman of the committee of defense, and requests a resolution of the Committee of defense requesting me to suggest such further provisions as may be necessary for the defence of this City, I beg leave to submit the following remarks:

"At my first interview with the Committee of the Corporation I had the honor to recommend to them the propriety of purchasing & mounting immediately a quantity of Ordnance & field pieces, & communicating to his Excellency the Mayor & Commissioners of the City information of the resources of Westpoint the Navy yard &c. in Cannon. At the same interview the propriety of employing an agent to purchase materials for tents & to procure other Camp equipage for a considerable number of men was suggested. Whether these subjects have been discussed & decided upon by the Committee I am unadvised, & can only say that if they have not, I would respectfully invite their attention to this subject."

"Exertions are making to establish a signal on Staten Island to convey notice of an alarm to the Inhabitants of Essex County & other parts of New Jersey, bordering on the Staten Island sound. No telegraphic arrangement has been made in the direction of the Sound, or of the South side of Long Island, with which I have been made acquainted. Prompt measures ought to be taken, either by the Commanding officer of the District or the Committee to convey notice of every movement of the enemy. It is very important also that signals should be established on the North river so as to call down the militia en masse upon an emergency."

"I will cheerfully issue a general order requiring the Militia as far north as Albany, without any exception, to repair instantly to New York upon the signal being given, whenever I may be made acquainted with the signals established; & will also readily aid in having the signals prepared if the Committee will defray the expense of erecting them."

"Commodore Decatur informed me that the Committee has been so good as to undertake to supply vessels for obstructing a part of the Channel in a derriere resort. It appears to me that vessels should be procured with this purpose before the moment of pressure & confusion may arrive."

"On Saturday I had the honor to suggest to that Committee the indispensable necessity of erecting a block house & of estab-
lishing further defences on the Hook to prevent the landing of an enemy & to protect the water battery from an assault in the rear. My conviction of the vital importance of this step to the security of the port is my apology for again pressing it upon the consideration of the Committee.

"I beg leave to inform the Corporation that I have in contemplation to assemble immediately an additional number of ten thousand militia at this place & beg their zealous cooperation in providing Quarters & other accommodations for them..."

-Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 1784-1814. Tompkins called out the militia on the same day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 31, 1814.

All the militia and uniform companies of the city and county of New York, amounting to about 6,000 men, take part in a grand military review.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 31, 1814.

As all the banks in Philadelphia have resolved to suspend payments in specie, the New York banks decide to do likewise.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 8, 1814. Specie payments were not resumed until Feb. 20, 1817 (p. 8).

"About 100 or 200 women of New York perform an hour's work on the fortifications at Fort Greene.—Columbia, S 1, 1814.

"The Fortifications, at N'Gowan's pass, on the Harlem road, have acquired a great degree of strength and perfection—and are worth a day's work to go and see them. They are compact and regular, and ready for cannon and artillery..."—Columbia, Ag 31, 1814. See Pl. 82 Bb-h, and description, III: 554-55.

Sept.

Between Sept., 1814, and June, 1815, the Congress of Vienna, one of the most important diplomatic gatherings in the history of Europe, was held. As a result of its deliberations, the king of Prussia was invited to his throne at St Petersburg; and to him; Belgium was annexed to Holland; Russia retained Finland and Bessarabia and acquired most of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw; Austria recovered her Polish possessions and gained the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in northern Italy and the Illyrian provinces; England secured Heligoland, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Isle of France, Demerara, St. Lucia, Tobago, and Trinidad; and received two-fifths of the specie, and extensive territories on the Rhine; The Papal States were re-establish. and most of the rest of Italy was divided into independent states; Norway was taken from Denmark and joined to Sweden; Switzerland was increased by the addition of three cantons taken from France.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 5-12.

Fort Greene "is nearly ready for a garrison. Cannon for it were landing at the navy-yard this forenoon, and commodore DeCatuer takes command on Saturday or Monday, with a formidable band. Fort Swift is completed, fort Lawrence is erected, and intermediate lines are throwing up daily."—Columbia, S 1, 1814.

Marinus Willett writes from New York to Monroe, emphasizing the importance of commanding the lakes and continuing operations in Canada. There is at present in this quarter a spirit equal to its men, and over it I saw the lines of Saxony, Pomerania, and extensive territories on the Rhine; The Papal States were re-established and most of the rest of Italy was divided into independent states; Norway was taken from Denmark and joined to Sweden; Switzerland was increased by the addition of three cantons taken from France.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 5-12.

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"The Heights of Harlem from East River to Hudson River were literally lined with fortifications, occupied by swarms of soldiers."—Guernsey, N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-15, III: 317.

The common council authorizes the finance committee to issue bills of the denominations of 25 cents and 50 cents, to be signed by some person or persons designated by them, and also to put in circulation bills of various denominations authorized and designated by the common council to the amount of $12,000 in addition to the sum of $5,000 heretofore authorized (see S 2).—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 51.

The British fleet under Admiral Cochrane begins to bombard Fort McHenry at the entrance to Baltimore Harbour. The firing continued until Sept. 14, when the British retreated without capturing the fort. Their commander, Gen. Ross, was killed.—McMaster, Hist. of People of the U. S., IV: 147-48. This event inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."—Kohlb, Famous Am. Songs, 101-22.

In their attack on Fort Boyer (see Ag —), the British are repulsed.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 179-80.

Gen. Tompkins assigns 2,164 troops to Staten Island, 4,300 to Brooklyn, 1,600 to Barn Island, 3,300 to Harlem Heights, and 4,000 to New York City.—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 528-29.

A resolution is passed providing that whenever any application is made to the common council for opening, widening, or otherwise enlarging, any street or avenue, "it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to cause notice thereof to be published for one week in the several Newspapers employed by this Board previous to its being determined on by the Common Council."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 293.


Oliver Wolcott and Thomas Morris, in behalf of the federal committee for building a steam frigate (see Je 20), solicit pecuniary aid from the common council, saying in part: "When it is recollected that Mr. Fulton has devised a system of maritime defense which promises to be of such extensive use, and whose disinterestedness has prompted him not only to make a gratuitous tender of it to his country, but to undertake, also, without any pecuniary compensation, the labor of superintending its construction; when also the ship carpenters, Adam and Noah Brown, have expended their last shilling in the building of the vessel, and this under the most discouraging pecuniary difficulties, occasioned
The common council votes the freedom of the city in a gold box to Commodore Thomas Macdonough (see S 11), in recognition of his victory on Lake Champlain, and he is requested to sit for his portrait.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 55. Mayor Clinton’s letter of Sept. 28, informing Macdonough of the resolutions, and the commodore’s reply, are in metal file No. 45, city clerk’s record-room. The presentation of the freedom took place on Jan. 6, 1815 (q.v.). The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1815, and now hangs in the comptroller’s office.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y., 1860.

The council authorizes the mayor to affix the corporate seal to all contracts and agreements made by the committee of defence which relate to the defence of the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 56.


In a letter to Secretary James Monroe, Gov. Tompkins says: “For the defence of the City of New York I have exerted myself to the utmost. Full fifteen thousand of the Militia of this State & about One thousand Sea Pensibles, organized under State authority are now in service in the Third Military District. These with Commodore Decatur’s command, the regulars, Sea Pensibles of the United States, Jersey Militia, Corps of ex¬tempus & neighbour¬ing Militia left in reserve, will, if well disciplined & com¬manded be adequate to the defence of New York.”—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 554.

The freedom of the city in a gold box and the honour of a portrait are voted to Gen. Jacob Brown, the hero of Chippewa (see J 5).—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 59, 89-90. The portrait was painted by Jarvis in 1815, and now hangs in the city clerk’s record-room. The honours were bestowed on him, Jan. 28, 1815 (q.v.).

The common council resolves that a memorial be forwarded to Congress on the subject of the loan of $1,000,000 (see Ag 29) made by the Corporation to the United States for the defence of the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 60. See O 24.

In accordance with its resolution of Oct. 4, 1813 (q.v.), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore Oliver Perry.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 61-62; N. Y. Eco. Post, Oct. 1814.

The following appeal to the people is issued: “The Committee of Defence, having reason to believe that this city is in great danger of an attack from the enemy, and that it may reasonably be expected to take place within a few weeks, deem it proper thus publicly to make it known to their fellow-citizens, at the same time they call on them for a renewal of their patriotic labours without delay for a completion of the defences at Harlem, being well convinced that the zeal and activity of their fellow-citizens will, in a few days, place those works in such a formidable situation as to afford an effectual resistance to any force which may be brought against the city.”—Columbian, Oct. 21, 1814.

The legislature passes a resolution censuring “the extravagant and disgraceful terms proposed by the British Commissioners at the close of a war, and recommending to the national government the adoption of the most vigorous and efficacious measures in the prosecution of the war, as the best means of bringing the contest to an honorable termination, and of transmitting unimpaired to their posterity, their rights, liberty and independence.”—Oct. 22, 1814.

The legislature agrees to present swords to Genes. Jacob Brown, Winfield Scott, Edmund Gaines, Eleazer Ripley, James Miller, Peter B. Porter, Alexander Macomb, Benj. Mooers, and Samuel Strong, as well as to the eldest male heirs of the late Genes. John Swift and Daniel Davis, in recognition of their services on the northern frontier in defence of their country. Commodore Macdonough is voted a sword and 1,000 acres of land.—Assem. Jour., 38th sess., 101; Senate Jour., 38th sess., 70.


The legislature appropriates $50,000 for completing the fortifi¬cations on Staten Island.—Laws of N. Y. (1814-15), chap. 27.

The common council resolves that the committee of defence be authorized to negotiate with the war department of the United States regarding the loan of $1,000,000 by this corporation, and that U. S. stock at 80% be taken therefor.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 68. For side lights on these negotiations see letters (MSS.), Secy of War James Monroe to Nicholas Fish, and Senator Rufus King to Comp’tler Mercein, in city clerk’s record-room.

Eben. Stevens presents to the common council a portrait of Robert Monckton, colonial governor of the province of New York, with a letter stating that the portrait of our Revolutionary hero Gates, was performed in the capacity of Brigade Major to Governor Monckton.—From the original letter, in metal file No. 45, city clerk’s record-room.

“A Friend to Improvements and an Old Engineer” writes to one of the papers: “It may be asserted . . . that there is no city in the world in which the visible and salutary works of improvement of an useful, ornamental or philanthropic nature than this, within the last 10 or 12 years. The vast alterations for the better, in respect to our wharves, piers and slipps; the widening and extension of so many of our streets; the opening of so many new ones: the elegant manner in which the unsettled part of our city has been lately laid out by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, and the very pleasant and salutary walks improvements on the battery and in the park; the great decoration . . . by the erection of that superb edifice, the City Hall; the building of several new markets, particularly of the Washington . . . and the New Alms House and Penitentiary at Bedvieu . . . the system of the Fire Department has . . . been carried to a degree of maturity which could not possibly be expected in so short a time; the works of art . . . have been most effectual improvements of the kind in the United States . . .”—Com. Adv. O 26, 1814.

The steam frigate “Fulton the First” (see J 20) is launched from the ship-yards of Adam and Noah Brown, “amidst the roar of cannon and the shouts and acclamations of upwards of twenty thousand people, who had assembled to witness the event.”—N. Y. Eco. Post, Oct. 1814. She measures 145 feet on deck and 53 feet breadth of beam and, with only 8 feet of water, has ascended 27 feet in the carrossades and 2 Columboids, the latter to carry each a 100 pound red hot ball.”—N. Y. Eco. Post, O 29, 1814; Winsor, IV: 490. For view of the launching, see Pl. 83-a, Vol. III. The frigate was at first called the “Demologe.”—Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 261-62. It is described in detail in Colden’s Life of Fulton, 228 et seq. See also Fulton’s own account under N 5. For Gov. Tompkins’ speech, see J 20.

“Our city was considerably agitated this morning by a rumour which was running the rounds, that a vidette had arrived from Rockaway Beach with information that 70 sail of enemy’s ships of war and transports had made their appearance off that place, shaping their course for Sandy Hook. On investigating the rumour it turns out that a vidette did indeed arrive here this morning from the east end of Long Island, but with information to Maj. Warner, that the number of vessels at anchor in Gardiners Bay, opposite New-London, had increased to seven.”—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ag 31, 1814.

In accordance with its resolution of Dec. 17, 1812 (q.v.), the common council confers the freedom of the city on Commodore Stephen Decatur.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 72-74; Diary of De Witt Clinton (MSS.) in N. Y. H. B.

The Americans evacuate and destroy Fort Erie, and retire to the American side of the Niagara River. This ends the war in that region.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 69.
Gov. Tompkins sends to Secretary Monroe a comprehensive report of the military situation in the vicinity of New York City.


Sixth Gen. Jackson, at the head of 5,000 men, appears before the Spanish town of Pensacola, Fla., to drive out the British. The British blew up the fort, on Nov. 8, and retired in ships from the bay. —McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 180-81.

The fort on Bedloe's Island is named Fort Wood by Gov. Tompkins, and the one on Ellis Island becomes Fort Gibson.

Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer writes from New York to Mrs. Van Rensselaer at Albany: “The Governor is in his new quarters, with all his suite; we have an elegant establishment; live in perfect harmony, and in style, much to do and attend strictly to all duties. . . . If there is no attack on this place this Fall—and none is expected—I will be with you in a few weeks, when the Governor will return to Albany.

“The militia are sickly and heartily tired of a military life; desertions are frequent and furloughs asked for by dozens every day. We have visited the fortifications at the Hook, Narrows, this Island. . . . All my time is taken up in my profession. I act as aid and not as Adjutant-General. All express their satisfaction at my being here, and much confidence is placed in me by the inhabitants. . . . Lewis has gone to Washington to beg to be retained. Last night we returned from again visiting the troops and fortifications on Long Island and the Narrows, a tour of three days. I spent very pleasantly, in which time we reviewed three Brigades, and were received at the different posts with a tremendous roar of cannon. The review of General Boyd's Brigade of Regulars was splendid. The troops performed well and looked like soldiers. . . . We are just now going out to review the troops.” —Guernsey, N. Y. City & Victory in the War of 1812-15, II: 372-75.

Gov. Tompkins writes from New York to Commodore Decatur: “The steam frigate [see O 29] building in this harbour is, I presume, intended to act as a moveable Battery for harbour defence; & is expected to operate most advantageously in a calm, when ships of the ordinary construction would be unmanageable; & she of consequence enabled to choose her position. The experience of her utility is still to be tried though I think it probable she will answer the end proposed.

“I do not believe however that Vessels of this description would be formidable on the ocean, or in broad waters; or that they would be the most advisable armament for lake Ontario, Ships of the line & frigates form the naval force, upon which alone I should place reliance; either for blockading the enemies fleet on that lake or for conquering it in open fight.” —Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, III: 397. See N 23.

The number of garrison and barrack cannon and mortars now in commission at New York for their homes and cities mounts to 570 pieces. The largest we have seen is the Columbiad of one hundred pounds. A number of the same pieces of fifty pounds calibre are mounted in Fort Greene. In addition to these thirty more heavy carriages are nearly finished; And the handsome and formidable park of field artillery and battalion guns belonging to the brigades of militia are not included in the enumeration. We may count besides upon one or two hundred active and useful pieces on board the President, gun boats, and vessels of war in port, without including the steam battery Fulton.” —Columbia, N 15, 1814.

Pres. Madison, by proclamation, recommends that Thursday, Jan. 12, 1815, be observed as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. —N. Y. Exe. Post, N 19, 1814.

The common council notes the freedom of the city in a gold box to be presented to Gen. Alexander Macomb, and that he be requested to sit for a portrait. —M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 88.

Macomb's letter of Nov. 24 acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions is in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room. The presentation took place on Dec. 8 (q.e.c.). The portrait was painted by Samuel Morse, R. A., of the Muses of Art, etc., etc.

The common council authorizes the committee of finance “to extend the issuing of Corporation money bills to a sum not exceeding fifty thousand Dollars.” —M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 88.

Facsimiles of the city's paper money, bearing date of Dec. 20, 1814, are in Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 170.

Gen. Jonathan Williams having written, in behalf of the people of Philadelphia, to Robert Fulton concerning the construction of a duplicate of the "Fulton the First" for the protection of that city, Nov. 23. Fulton answers from New York on this day, giving an interesting description of the steam frigate. He says:

“Much occupied on Monday last in steaming the Steam Vessel from the east into the north River I did not receive your communication of 19 until yesterday Tuesday.

Her length is 00 deck 167 feet

Breadth of beam 56

Depth of hold 12

Height of gun deck 8

Thickness of Sides power

5

120 horses

Commened June 1 will be finished about 1 Janry

Estimate for Engine and hull about 1500 [sic]

I believe cost Something more. Her boilers of copper, which alone will do for salt water, weigh 24 tons. All her valves and communications with salt water is Brass. She is piered for 30 guns Long 32 pounders. She has 21 on Board with near 60 tons of material and now draws 9 feet 2 inches of water with this weight. My two Steam boats the car of Neptune and Sultan towed her through the water at the rate of 33/4 miles an hour. There is now no doubt that when finished she will run from 45 to 5 miles an hour in still water. The $150,000 estimate presented to the secretary of the navy was Independent of gun coppering. Sails Anchors cordage Joiners work and Armament in General All complete she may be estimated at 235 or 240,000 dollars.

“[How to construct one from under my eye and elsewhere than at this] may not know here I have erected workshops tool and machinery Sided to the construction of large engines and heavy works also, all the models of her castings and fixings, which alone is a work of some months, and has cost from 3 to 4000 $ But the hull might be built at Phila—and the principal part of the machinery be made here in the transport of which there will only be hand carriage from Brunswick to Trenton which will cost less than to make the models. I must also remark that as this is a new Invention which requires all my care to render it as complete and useful as can reasonably be expected from my present experience, I cannot trust the construction of the machinery or the fitting out of the Vessel to be directed by any one but myself in which I will give every facility in my power to the Gentlemen of Phila.” —N. Y. P. L. Bulletin, XIII: 510.


“We understand orders have been issued by his excellency the commander of this military district, to dismiss the militia now on duty in this city and its vicinity. Those stationed at Harlem have returned their arms to the state arsenal, and take their departure for their homes and families this day.” —N. Y. Exe. Post, N 23, 1814. This action was taken because all fear of a British attack upon New York had been given up —See N 70.

A deed for lots numbered 107 and 161 on the northwestern side of William St. is presented by the common council to the “New York Society for promoting the manumission of Slaves and protecting such of them as have been or may be liberated.” —M. C. C. (1794-1813), VIII: 90. The grant is made on condition that an African free school be built there within a limited time. The deed was recorded Nov. 8, 1816.—Liber of Conveyances, CXIV: 511.

Capt. Thomas Macdonough is ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to New York to take “command of the steam floating battery Fulton First” (see O 29). This was the first appointment of a naval officer as commander of the first steam vessel of war in the history of the world. —Macdonough, Life of Commodore Macdonough, 214. See Ja 6, 1815.

Col. Van Rensselaer again writes from New York: “On the 25th we had a splendid day; ten thousand troops were under arms, marched through the city and were reviewed by the Governor, after which we dined in the City Hall by invitation from the corporation. I wrote you that in two or three weeks the militia would be discharged, all idea of an attack from the enemy being given up . . .” —Guernsey, N. Y. City & Victory in the War of 1812-15, II: 387-85.


The common council authorizes the payment of $250 to . . .
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

John Stanford (see Je, 1815) "as a compliment for past services
dec. as a minister of the Gospel rendered at the Alms House and other
public institutions in this city."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VIII: 93. There was a similar recognition annually thereafter for many
years of the services rendered by this semi-public chaplain of the
city's institutions; by 1826, the "compliment" had been doubled
(ibid., XV: 250).

A paper called The Mid-day Courier. With the Morning's Mails
was in existence at this time.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 460.

The freedom of the city is formally conferred on Gen. Alexander
Macomb (see N 21.)—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VIII: 99-100.

Gov. Tompkins transfers his headquarters in New York (see O 25) to "the Government House, State Street."—Pub. Papers of
Daniel D. Tompkins, I: 751.

The British capture a small American fleet off Louisiana. This
gives them command of the route to New Orleans, but they fail to
make use of their opportunity.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of
the U. S., IV: 185-87.

The Hartford convention, called by Massachusetts because of
New England's dissatisfaction with the war and the present condi-
tion of affairs, assembles, delegates from Massachusetts, Connecti-
cut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire being present. It adjourned
on Jan. 5, 1815, after adopting a report urging that separation from
the Union be not considered until an attempt to correct the present
evils had been made; declaring that the Conscription Bill before
congress was unconstitutional; and recommending that each state
be permitted to defend herself and to use a part of the federal taxes
to defray the expense. If congress did not act, if peace was not
concluded, if New England was neither defended by the general
government nor given leave to defend herself and pay the cost with
the federal taxes, another convention was to be held in June. Five
commissioners were dispatched to present the grievances to con-
gress, but on the day they arrived at Washington, news came of
the treaty of Ghent, and without showing their credentials or
making any announcement, they returned to New England, Dec.
"followed by shouts of derision from the whole Republican press."
—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 245-52, 275.

The common council agrees to lend $400,000 to the governor
in order that he may pay the militia who were stationed in the city
during the autumn.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VIII: 106-8; N. Y.
Post, D 23, 1814. The money was repaid by the U. S. on Feb.

A treaty of peace between Great Britain and the U. S. is signed
at Ghent. All prisoners of war and captured territory are to be
returned, and all boundary disputes arising from the treaty of
Sept. 3, 1783 (q. v.), are to be settled by commissioners. Both
countries pledge themselves to help to secure the abolition of the
slave-trade. Concerning the impressment of seamen and the paper
blockades, the treaty is silent.—Laws of U. S., 13th cong., 3rd
ses., 194-202. For an account of the negotiations leading to the
treaty, see Ag 8; also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S.,
IV: 256-74. News of the peace reached New York on Feb. 15,
1815 (q. v.).

An estimate of the value of the fire department establishment
totals $31,913.00.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), VIII: 110-11.

The British, under Sir Edward Pakenham, attack Gen. Jackson,
and are repulsed.—Winton, VII: 404; Brackenridge, Hist. of
the Late War between the U. S. and Gt. Brit. (Phila., 1836), 284. See
Ja. 1, 1815.

Gen. Joseph G. Swift makes a report, accompanied by a number
of maps, plans, and views, to the committee of defence concerning
the fortifications which have been erected for the protection of New
York City. This very important report is printed in Guernsey,
N. Y. City & Vicinity during the War of 1812-14, II: 335-40,
from the original now deposited by the city in the N. Y. H. S. Four
of the drawings are reproduced as Pls. 82A, 82B-a, 82B-b, and
82B-c, Vol. III. See also Man. Com. Cau. (1856), 89, 104, 326,
361, 393, 400, 416, 428, 480, 489, 497, 552, 553.
CHAPTER V

B.—PERIOD OF INVENTION, PROSPERITY, AND PROGRESS

1815-1841

This year, diplomatic relations between Spain and the U. S., which had been broken off in 1808 (q.v.), were resumed.—Winsor, VII: 498.

"Soon after the close of the War of 1812, an Englishman who had learned the process of canning in his own country started the business in New York City. By this time, the original method of preserving in glass jars had been modified by the use of cans. This New York firm soon advertised meats, gravies, and soups put up in tins, warranted to keep fresh for long periods, especially during protracted sea voyages. Customers were informed that, if spoiled, the fact could be detected by the head of the can bulging. This preserving method was at first used principally for oysters, lobsters, and salmon. It was established gradually at several points along the coast and became an industry of some importance by 1840."—Clark, Hist. of Mfrs. in the U. S., 485.

In the season of 1815-16, the "Handel and Haydn Society" was organized for the cultivation of sacred music. In 1828, it was said of it: "They have given, at various times, oratorios in St. Paul's Church, at which the most eminent singers in this country have taken a conspicuous part."—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y., 388.

In this year, the south-west battery was named Castle Clinton in honour of De Witt Clinton, mayor during the war.—Bibl. of Rep., Am. Scen. and Hist. Pres. Soc. (1903), 116. L. M. R. K., III: 93.

In this year, the northern limit of improvements on Broadway was at Canal St.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 604.

In this year, an assessment was made for opening 125th St. between Third Ave. and the lane leading to Manhattanville (Index to Assays, Rolls, Vol. 1), and it was confirmed in August by the supreme court.—M. C. G., 1784-1831, VIII: 281.

Assessment was also made for opening Second Ave. from North St. to 24th St.—Index to Assays, Rolls, Vol. 1. See also Descrip. of Pl. 1103, III: 616. In opening Second Ave., it passed through the burying-ground of the Methodist congregation.—Doc. No. 76, Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1815.

A view of the city from Brooklyn Heights, drawn and engraved at about this time by Boquet (probably J. L. Boquet de Woerl), shows some important details found in no other view. It is one of a series of six aquatic views, engraved on the same plate, with the title "A View of the First Cities of the United States," reproduced and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 15.

In this year, on his return from England where he studied art, Samuel Morse organized the N. Y. Drawing Association. From this sprang the N. A. of the Arts of Design, of which he was the first president. For brief accounts of his career as a painter, see Tuckerman’s Book of the Artists (1807), and Isaiah’s Hist. of Am. Painting (1905).

The national debt, principally on account of the war, amounts to $49,824,410.70.—Am. State Papers, IX: 23.

The British again attack Gen. Jackson before New Orleans (see D 25, 1814), and are signally beaten.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 186-87. See J 5.

Four buildings in Nassau St. and nine in Theatre Alley are destroyed by fire. The cornice of the theatre was several times on fire, but the flames were fortunately extinguished before doing much damage.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 6, 1815.

In accordance with its resolution of Sept. 26, 1814 (q.v.), the common council confines the freedom of the city on Commodore Thomas MacDonough.—M. C. G. (1814-1815), VIII: 116-17. William Denning, at whose house in New York MacDonough is staying, writes to his daughter, Mrs. Shaler, in Middletown, Conn.:” . . . He does not seem to like the command of the steam frigate [see N 30] not being used to such a vessel."—MacDonough’s Life of Commodore MacDonough, 217.

The British make their final attack on New Orleans (see Ja 1), and are decisively defeated by the Americans under Gen. Jackson.—Winsor, VII: 403-4; N. Y. Ev. Post, F 6, 7, 1815.

New York "is thrown into a tumult of joy" by rumors of peace.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 9, 1815. Definite news of the Treaty of Ghent did not arrive until Feb. 11 (q.v.).

Certain inhabitants petition that an "efficient Bridge" be built over Canal St. at Varick St. Referred to street commissioner.—M. C. G. (1814-1815), VIII: 118-19.

The "President," commanded by Commodore Decatur, is captured outside New York harbour by the British ship "Endymion."—Winsor, VII: 405, 458. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 26, 1815. A court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the frigate was held in New York in April.—Ibid., Ap 28, 1815.

The freedom of the city is formally conferred on Gen. Jacob Brown (see O 10, 1814).—M. C. G. (1814-1815), VIII: 133-35. Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS), in N. Y. H. S.

A national salute in honour of the victory at New Orleans (see Ja 8) is fired from the U. S. frigate "Guerrriere" lying in New York Harbour.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 8, 1815.

Col. Lawrence, with 375 men, surrenders Fort Boyer, Mobile, to 5,000 British, with a large fleet, under Gen. Lambert.—Ann. Rep. (1815), 159-61.

"Peace.—On Saturday evening [F 11], about eight o’clock, arrived the British sloop of war Favorite, bringing Mr. Carrol, one of the Secretaries attached to the Americanlegation, bearer of a treaty of Peace, between the United States and G. Britain. . . . the public expressions of tumultuous joy and gladness, that spontaneously burst forth from all ranks and degrees of people . . . were without stopping to enquire the conditions, evinced how really sick at heart they were, of a war that threatened to wring from them the remaining means of subsistence, and of which they could neither see the object nor the end. The public exhilaration shewed itself in the illumination of most of the windows in the lower part of Broadway and the adjoining streets, in less than twenty minutes after Mr. Carrol arrived at the City Hotel. The street itself was illuminated by lighted candles, carried in the hands of a large concourse of the populace; the city resounded in all parts with the joyous cry of a peace! . . . Expresses of the glad tidings were instantly dispatched in all directions, to Boston, Philadelphia, Providence, Albany, &c. &c. This news report is embodied in an editorial which contains the editor’s conjectures regarding the probable provisions of the treaty.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 13, 1815.

Jas. Sterling, in a letter to Wynant Van Zandt, referring to these events, says: " . . . a handbill is to be issued from the Office of Lang & Turner . . ."—Wynant Van Zandt Papers (MS), in N. Y. P. L.

The reception of the news was thus described later by another eyewitness: "Years ago, the office of the old Gazette was in Hanover-square, near the corner of Pearl-street. It was a place of resort for news and conversation, especially in the evening. The evening of February 11th, 1815, was cold; and at a late hour, only Alderman Cebra and another gentleman were left with Father Lang, the genius of the place. The office was about being closed, when a pilot rushed in and stood for a moment so entirely exhausted as to be unable to speak. ‘He has great news,’ exclaimed Mr. Lang. Presently the pilot, gasping for breath, whispered,
207-8. offer also public 1811).—278-79; 1815, the to. the directed general general common o'clock Chief, Offices, "and the the our are 13th evenings men. The windows flew up, for families lived there then. No sooner were the inmates sure of the sweet sounds of Peace, than the windows began to glow with brilliant illuminations.

"The cry of 'Peace! Peace! Peace!' spread through the City at the top of all voices. No one stopped to inquire about 'Free trade and sailors' rights.' No one enquired whether even the national honor had been preserved. The matter by which politicians had irritated the nation into the War, had lost all their importance. It was enough that the ruinous War was over. An old man, who, attracted to his door by the noise, was seen to pull down immediately, a placard 'To Let,' which had been long pasted up. Never was there such joy in the City. A few evenings after, there was a general illumination; and, although the snow was a foot deep and soaked with rain, yet the streets were crowded with men and women, eager to see and partake of everything which had in it the sight or taste of Peace."—Hist. Mag., 2nd ser., V. 207-8.

Congress appropriates $200,000 for repairing or rebuilding, on their present sites, "the President's House, Capitol and Public Offices," in the city of Washington.—Acts of Cong., 3d sess. of 13th cong., chap. 41.

The common council initiatives measures for a public demonstration of rejoicing over the conclusion of peace with Great Britain.

The following address to the people is ordered printed in the "several gazettes of the City:"

"The Common Council, in common with their fellow Citizens, appreciating the important blessings which will result to our country from the restoration of peace and sincerely congratulating them on the auspicious intelligence which has been received on that subject [see F 18], inform them, that arrangements have been made for suitable demonstrations of joy whenever intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty shall be received; and particularly that due notice of a time for a general illumination of the City will be given. They also suggest that any partial exhibitions of joy are incompatible with the solemnity of the occasion, & may produce irregularities & disorders. They further inform their fellow Citizens that a Committee of the Board have been appointed to superintend the requisite arrangements."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 142-43; Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.


A letter was received this morning from Secretary Monroe, to our Commander in Chief, saying that the Treaty [see D 24, 1814, and F 11, 1815] would be ratified—and requested that flag vessels might be immediately despatched to the squadrons on our coast, to cease their hostilities. Instantly, the Reverence Cutter, Capt. Brewster was sent down by Gen. Boyd, commander of this District, to offer to the British squadron all the civilities due from one friendly nation to another.—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 17, 1815. The treaty was ratified by the senate on this day and the ratification proclaimed by Pres. Madison on Feb. 18.—Laws of U. S., 13th cong., 3rd sess., 194-202.

In commemoration of the Treaty of Peace, The inside of the [Park] Theatre, will, this Evening, be decorated with the Flags of various Nations. The front of the House will be Brilliantly Illuminated, And an Emblematic Transparency exhibited, representing the meeting of Columbia & Britannia."—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 18, 1815. See N 14.

Not having heard of the Treaty of Ghent (see D 24, 1814), Capt. Charles Stewart in the U. S. frigate "Constitution" engages the British schoon of war "Cyan" and "Levant" off Madeira and compels them to surrender.—Mem. of the U. S., IV: 728-79; N. Y. Eve. Posts, My 22, 1815. See J 5.

The common council approves the committee's plans for celebrating peace on Feb. 22.

The city hall is to be illuminated and appropriate transparencies are to be displayed. A handsome exhibit of fireworks is to be shown in front of the government house. It is directed that neither horses nor carriages appear in any part of the streets of the city south of Chamber St. from seven to ten o'clock.

At seven o'clock, three guns are to be fired in succession at the Battery and at the arsenal, and three rockets are to be shown. These are the signals for a general illumination in each house. The lights are to be extinguished at ten.

It is recommended that flags be displayed during the day from the houses and from vessels in the harbour. That a salute be fired at noon and at that time, the bells of the city be rung for an hour.

It is also recommended that the citizens assemble in their respective churches in the morning at the usual hour of service, "there to offer up to the great Ruler of Nations their sincere thanksgivings for the restoration of peace to our Country, and humbly to implore his blessings upon it."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 142-43; F 15, 1815. The celebration was postponed until Feb. 27 (q.e.),—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 23, 1815. On March 20, Joseph Delacroix was paid $1,000 for the fireworks. Ibid., VIII: 173.

Salutes are fired at noon and at 1 o'clock "from the heavy cannon of the forts in this harbor, on the return of peace."—Columbian, F 25, 1815. See also Grand Opening of the New Armary of the 6th Reg't (1800), 12.

The following general order is issued by Gov. Tompkins: "The Commander in Chief announces, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, to the Militia of the State of New York, the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain. In congratulating them on this auspicious event, he cannot withhold an expression of his pride and respect for the promptitude and fidelity with which they have on all occasions obeyed those various calls of service in defence of the State, which its safety compelled him to make. . . .

"The Commander in Chief is especially charged by the President of the United States to convey to the Militia of this State his thanks for the patriotism, zeal and perseverance so eminently displayed by them in defence of the rights of their country."—Pub. Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins, I: 519-20.

Robert Fulton dies at No. 1 State St.—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 24; 25 N. Y. Spectator, F 25, 1815; Dickinson, Robert Fulton, Engineer and Artist, 266. The legislature, the common council, and the societies to which Fulton belonged, passed resolutions of regret at his loss and voted to wear mourning for him. His funeral, which took place on Feb. 24, was attended by officers of the national, state, and city governments, by members of learned societies, and by a great number of private citizens. All business in the city was suspended as a sign of respect, and minute guns were fired from the "Demolosogos" and the West Battery from the time the procession started till it reached Trinity Church. The body was interred in the family vault of the Livingsons.—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 25, 1815; Dickinson, op. cit, 326; Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.) in N. Y. H. S.

In accordance with the plans of the common council (see F 20), a general illumination of the city takes place in honour of peace between the United States and Gt. Britain. For detailed descriptions of the transparencies and the fireworks, see N. Y. Eve. Post, F 28, Mr. 1 and 2, 1815. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 584; and Diary of De Witt Clinton (MS.) in N. Y. H. S.

Napoleon, having escaped from Elba, lands at Cannes with 1,200 men.—Hazen, Modern European History, 242-45. See Mr 13 and 20.

"Commerce this day, hastens to shew 'its white feather on the ocean': this being the 24th day after the ratification of the treaty [see F 17], & which, in the second article is fixed upon as the day, after which vessels, shall not be captured on the American coasts from the lat. 24 degrees south to the lat. 50 north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean as the 36th degree of West longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich, or if captured to be restored."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Mr 2, 1815.

John Ferguson is appointed mayor of New York, replacing De Witt Clinton.—Chamber, Hist. of Chicago, III: 63; M. G. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 163. Wilson says: "The influential political opponents of De Witt Clinton succeeded, in 1815, in displacing him as mayor and having John Ferguson, who was grand sachem of the Tammany Society, appointed in his place. This was done with the understanding that Ferguson was shortly to resign, be made surveyor of the port, and that Jacob Radcliff was to be named as mayor. Accordingly Fergu-
The powers assembled in the Congress of Vienna, upon learning that Napoleon has escaped from Elba and has entered France with an armed force, issue a statement declaring that they "will employ all their resources and will unite all their efforts in order that the general peace...may not be again disturbed."—Anderson, Const. & Docs., etc., 468-69.

The editor remarks concerning the Battery: "While we were exposed to be invaded by an enemy, it has been judged proper for the security of the city, to turn this beautiful promenade into a breezeway, and to provide for such purposes, to have the windows, the doors, the pieces, defaced, and destroy every vestige of its former beauty. Now that peace has returned, what a grateful thing would it not be if we could again revisit this delightful evening walk? It would add to the innocent gratification of the citizens, if the restrictions could be removed from the building on which the flag-staff is erected."—N. Y. Evoc. Print, Mr. 14, 1815. See Mr. 20.

A "superb Ball in celebration of Peace" is held at Washington Hall. About 600 people are present.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 24, 1815.

"Mr. Madison is about to visit this city; and never was his presence more wanted or more necessary. He comes, we presume, for the purpose of concerting measures to re-unite the party at Tammany-Hall, who have of late shewn strong symptoms of distraction and dissatisfaction, which threaten the most mischievous consequences."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 18, 1815.

Napoleon enters the Tuilleries, and the "Hundred Days" commence.—Hazen, Modern European Hist., 243-44. See Feb. 18.

The comptroller is authorised to make arrangements for the establishment of signal poles.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 166.

The minutes do not state their position on the battery. John McCorn, reports to the common council that, as the 3rd Ave., after the first of May will be opened from the Bowery to Harlem River, he recommends that a profile should be made of it and also that it be determined in what way the street and avenues shall be worked.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 168. On April 14, McCorn wrote to John Randal, Jr., concerning this matter, asking at the same time when Randal's plan would be finished "& the monuments set."—From original among "Miscellaneous MSS." in N. Y. H. S.

"Resolved that the thanks of the Common Council be presented to the Honl De Witt Clinton late Mayor of this City for his able and faithful discharge of the various duties of the Mayorship particularly for his prompt, judicious, and impartial administration during the emergency of war, and for his candour and intelligence, as the presiding Officer of this Board."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 168-69. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 21 and 22, 1815.

The Battery committee recommends to the common council that the Battery be relegated to its former use as a place of recreation and suggests certain improvements.

"The Citizen did voluntarily cheapen murmur relinquish in a general Council was requested to revise and correct the pleasure they were accustomed to enjoy there, and now that the war is over and the necessity for occupying the Battery any longer for military purposes thereby ceases they will doubtless require to be again gratified with the amusement formerly enjoyed and will expect that those grounds be again taken under the care of the corporation and regulated with such taste as may be receptible..."—Your Committee therefore suggest the propriety of erecting

a new Bulk Head on the North River Side to extend from the foot of the Battery in a right line to the Westerly angle thereof, opposite where the old Flag-Staff was stood, and of appropriating the ground which will be taken from the Government House lot whenever regulated to the filling up such requisition..."

"Your Committee further recommend filling up the Ditches which the erecting of the Parapets which now encumber the Battery, have been requested, levelling and regulating the walls, manuring and sanding the soil and otherwise improving the grounds."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 170-71. John McComb, street commissioner, was paid $500 on April 3 for expenses at the Battery.—Ibid, VIII: 178.

The U. S. frigate "Hornet," Capt. James Biddle, captures the British vessel "Penguin," at the port of Tristan d'Acunha, in the South Atlantic.—Witt, Collections (footnote).

Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and Austria sign a treaty of alliance against Napoleon.—Anderson, Const. & Docs., etc., 469-71.

During the three months from April to June, the sum of $3,960,000 was paid in at the custom-house in New York City.

American prisoners in Dartmouth prison are fired upon by their guard, and seven of them are killed and about 60 wounded.—Andrews, The Prisoners' Memoirs, or Dartmouth Prison, 94 et seq.

The freedom of the city and an "elegant Sword" are conferred on Capt. Jacob Jones in accordance with the resolution of Nov. 30, 1812 (s.o.).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 179; N. Y. Gen. and Gen., Ap. 7, 1813.

Union Place and Market Place, as laid out on the Commissioners' Map, are reduced in size by act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 151. The former was described by boundaries as a public place by the legislature in 1831 (ibid, 1831, ch. 252); and reduced to its present size in 1835.—Ibid. (1832), ch. 14. See also F 17, 1812; and M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 153-156.

The legislature gives New York City permission to construct wooden buildings for ferry houses, on any of the streets or wharves contiguous to the present or future ferries, from this city to Nassau Island, Staten Island, and New Jersey.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 154.

The legislature requires that all houses between the Battery and a line drawn from the Hudson River through Jay St. to the East River at Montgomery St. be constructed of brick or stone and roofed with tile or slate, for the more effectual prevention of fires.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 155. It was amended on April 12, 1822, and May 1, 1829.

The legislature passes an act "altering the Time of electing Sheriff Officers in the City of New-York." The election is to be commenced on the last Tuesday of April instead of on the third Tuesday in November (see Mr. 21, 1800). It is provided that officers elected this month shall serve "from the first Monday of December next until the second Monday of May then next ensuing and no longer." the second Monday in May is to be the regular date for new officers to be sworn in.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 156.

The Fulton Steamboat Company is incorporated. The preamble of the act states that Joseph Ogden Hoffman, Cadwallader D. Colton, and Wm. Cutting and their associates have purchased, of the late Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton, a right to the exclusive navigation of the waters of the East River or Sound, "by the means of steam or fire," and to the exclusive use in such navigation of the inventions of Livingston and Fulton; and have constructed a steamboat called the "Fulton," which is now employed in navigating those waters.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 248.

The legislature appropriates $35,000 for completing the fortifications at South Hill.—Laws of N. Y. (1815), ch. 266.

The common council agrees to modify the extent to which Ninth and Tenth Aves. shall be opened. Ninth Ave. is to be opened from Greenwich Lane to the northerly side of 28th St. which street is to be opened to Tenth Ave. and thence to the river. Tenth Ave. is to be opened from this point north to the northerly side of 71st St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 191.

The North American Review and Miscellaneous Journal begins May publication in Boston, under the editorship of Wm. Tudor. For Mar. 20.
The common council receives and agrees to accept an invitation from the trustees of St. Peter's Church to attend the dedication of the Cathedral of St. Patrick on Thursday next.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 195. See My 6.

The common council makes arrangements regarding the sale of the grounds at the government house and adjacent to the Battery. It is agreed to continue Stone St. through the grounds to State St, and that there shall be seven instead of eight lots fronting on Broadway. The property is to be sold at public auction on the 16th under the direction of the comptroller. The sales are further directed to be made on condition that the purchasers of the lots fronting on Broadway and State St. "conform in their buildings to such directions as should be given by the street commissioner respecting the heights of the several water table & several stories of the buildings and of the depth & breadth— and that a conformity of height shall be preserved in the several houses to be erected."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 198. See My S, and Je 5.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, begun in 1809, is dedicated by the Right Rev. Dr. Cheverus, Bishop of Boston, in the presence of about 4,000 people. "This grand and beautiful church, which may fairly be considered one of the greatest ornaments of our city, and inferior in point of elegance to none in the United States, is built in the Gothic style, and executed agreeably to the design of Mr. Joseph E. Mangin, the celebrated architect of New-York. It is 120 feet long, 80 wide, and between 75 and 80 high. The superior elegance of the architecture, as well as the novelty and beauty of the interior, had, for some months past excited a considerable degree of public curiosity, and crowds of citizens of all denominations daily flocked to it, to admire its grandeur and magnificence. ..."—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 11, 1815. The cathedral stood at Prince, Mott, and Mulberry Sts.—Ibid., M. R. K., III: 916. Interior and exterior views of the cathedral, as it was in 1853, are in Illus. News, 1: 28, 29.

The Custom House we learn was to be removed from the government house to the buildings owned by Mr. Jauncy, in Wall-st. as soon as they can be fitted up in a suitable manner."—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 5, 1815.

The comptroller presents to the common council the decision of the referees regarding the value of the buildings on the ground lately obtained from the U. S., which valuation is put at $13,000. As Col. Post, who has the deed of cession from the president, does not feel authorized to surrender it until such amount has been paid, a warrant is ordered to issue for $13,000 and another warrant to cover the cost of the furniture when it is valued.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 200.

The common council agrees to another issue of bills of credit to the amount of $20,000 to accommodate the public until the bank resuming specie payment.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 207. On July 3, it ordered an additional issue of small bills to the amount of $50,000.—Ibid., VIII: 249-50.

The opening of Stone St. through the grounds of the government house (see My 1) is reconsidered by the common council and negatived. It is agreed that the grounds shall be laid out and sold according to a plan presented to the board by the street commissioner. The board agrees that in the purchaser's deeds an agreement shall be included that the corporation's vacant grounds on which the lots front shall never be appropriated for private use.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 203-4. See My 22. Thos. Poppleton's map of the grounds is filed (as Map No. 79) in the div. of real estate, comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

An expedition, consisting of ten vessels, under Commodore Decatur, sails from New York for Algiers to punish piracy, war having been declared by the United States.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 352. See Je 30.

Mr. Bardin, the keeper of the Tontine Coffee House (see Ap 2, 1811), announces that beginning June 1 "Sales of Houses, Lands, &c. in the Coffee-Room" will take place between 10 and 12 o'clock; and "Sales of Vessels in the Coffee-Room" will take place between 12 and 2 o'clock.—Com. Adv., My 20, 1815. See, further, F 3, 1823.

"The Fulton the First" (see O 9, 1814) is "put in motion by the force of steam for the first time."—Columbian, My 23, 1815. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, My 31, 1811.

The common council refers to the street commissioner a petition from the inhabitants of Harlem that the opening of a part of Third Ave. be delayed in order to enable them "to collect the grain now growing."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 208-9.

The common council, upon the receipt of the news of the death of Gen. Jonathan Williams, formerly commanding the Corps of Engineers of the United States, passes the following resolution; "Resolved that they are impressed with a due sense of the important services rendered by him in planning the defences of this City and Harbours, and that they retain a grateful recollection of his many virtues as a man and a Citizen."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 215.

The common council again changes the plan of the lots at the government house (see My 8). It is decided that the front line of the lots shall be nearly in line with the present front of the government house that there be a reservation of ground for public purposes on Whitehall St. of 25 feet front and 50 feet deep; that the said lots be sold on Thursday the 25th inst. [7, v.], under the direction of the comptroller and street commissioner.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 215-16. An advertisement of the sale of the house and lots appeared in N. T. Eve. Post, My 23, 1815.


The "lots belonging to the Government house, so called, containing of seven lots fronting Broadway, four lots fronting on State-street and five on Bridge-street; also, the house and lot corner of Bridge-street and State-street, at present occupied as Head-Quarters," are sold at auction for $158,200. "The corporation purchased this ground of the state for the sum of 50,000 dollars a few years have yet for sale the Custom-house, military work shops in various other buildings. ..."—N. T. Ev. Post, My 25; N. T. Spectator, My 27, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 198-3, Ill: 838.

The account of the sale in the Com. Adv. is as follows: "The plot of ground near the Battery, now occupied as a Custom House, Head-Quarters and military work shops, and embracing seventeen elegant building lots, was sold this day at the toteine Coffee House, for the sum of One Hundred and Fifty eight Thousand two Hundred Dollars. The individual lots were bought by the following persons, at the sums annexed to their respective names:—

"Fronting the Bowling Green."

"1. John Hone, $10,250.
3. W. D. Cheever, 9750.
5. D. Lynch, jun. 10,000.
7. N. Brown, 16,600.
8. A. Weston, 850.
10. R. Lenox, 825.
11. J. Blackwell, 500."

"On State-street."

12. J. Swartwout, 20,000.
13. T. Weston, 5000.
14. F. Suydam, 5000.
15. G. Smith, 5700.
16. J. Sharp, 5700.
17. J. Sharp, 6100.

—Com. Adv., My 25, 1816. See My 22, and 26. By the aid of the Poppleton map of this ground (see My 8), the ownership of the several private residences afterwards built on the lots facing Bowling Green, etc., is readily ascertained from the foregoing list, which shows each lot number and buyer.

"This morning the French frigate L'Hermione [see My 24] hoisted Bonaparte's tricolor flag, and fired three national salutes. After which she tastefully decorated herself with the flags of the different nations—that of the American being displayed from the frigates foretop-gallant royal mast."—N. T. Ev. Post, My 26, 1815.

The remainder of the government house property (see My 25) is sold at auction for $653. The custom (of government) house is
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purchased by Jacob Barker for $5,920. This makes a total for the property of $164,785. "The Corporation gave for this property $3,800,000; and the English cost was $1,050,000 as we were informed yesterday."—Eing. Post, May 26, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 156-3, III: 585; M. C. G. (1784-1821), VIII: 225. See My I. Deeds for the purchased lots were given on June 19—ibid., VIII: 243. See D 4. For an outline of the history of the government-house, which became the custom-house, see L. M. R. K., III: 574.

June

The following "City improvements" are taking place:

1. The block (or wedge) in old Hanover Square pulling down—Nassau-Street opening to the street—old Government-House taking away and the lots around it clearing—in addition to the usual exertion and alteration of houses and stores, present a busy scene for the bricklayers, carpenters, &c. and promise much amendment in the convenience and beauty of this city, not unworthy of a growing metropolis, rapidly resuming the first rank in commercial activity and importance in the United States.—Columbia, Je 1, 1815. See JI 1.

On this day, a party of officials is to be taken out into New York Bay in the "Fulton the First" (see My 22).—N. Y. Herald, Je 3, 1815; descrip. of Pl. 93-4, III: 557. See JI 4.

The street commissioner reports to the common council regarding the construction of Third Avenue. This report is quoted in part showing the method of constructing roads at this time on Manhattan Island: "as this avenue will become the thoroughfare for all the Eastern travelling, and of course be more used than any other on the Island, it is of the first importance that it should be laid out on correct principles and such as will unite ease and safety with durability." The following are some of the suggestions offered for working the avenue:

"That the Road be worked to the width of Sixty Feet including the gutters

"That forty feet in the center be gravelled from nine to eighteen inches according to the nature of the soil over which the Road will pass

"That no hill or rise in the Road shall exceed three degrees of declension at any three or three situations where on account of the Rock it may be proper to allow a higher rise

"That an arch across the Road shall not have a half inch to the foot of the middle of the Road, which is about one half of what is usually given." The natural declivity lengthwise is in most cases sufficient but elsewhere an artificial one must be given.

Difficulty in obtaining gravel is anticipated. When this cannot be done, broken stone should be used for a foundation; the stone should be of as uniform size as possible, "for if there is much variety they will never lye firm and compact as the largest will always work up especially if the bed is clay.

The road should be made by contract under a competent superintendent who is constantly on the ground to see the contract fairly performed. Where a contract is made upon the old plan, with some improvements to simplify the management of them. —N. Y. Hast. Post, Je 20, 1815.

Napoleon abdicates in favour of his infant son, the king of 22. Rome.—Hazard's Dict. of Dates, 385.

A treaty of peace is signed at Algiers by Stephen Decatur and Wm. Shaler, representatives of the U.S., and Omar Basha, Dey of Algiers. The Dey relinquishes all claims to American tribute, agrees to surrender all American prisoners and to repay in money the value of property taken from them, and guarantees that the commerce of the U.S. will never again be molested. Having been ratified by the senate, the treaty was proclaimed by Pres. Madison on Dec. 26.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 1, 1816; U. S. Treaties, etc., I: 6-11.

Columbia publishes a letter, signed "Public Spirit," commencing as follows: "The beauty and convenience of our city has so often been sacrificed to avarice, that one cannot but feel some apprehension about the fate of a part of it where at present stands the ruins of the late government house. It has now fallen into the hands of individuals, and although they have an unquestionable right to dispose of it in the most lucrative way, yet should that spot be covered with houses built without taste, and placed with no regard to beauty and proportion, it would excite the indignation of every living citizen and be a source of great regret to our successors." The theme is developed at length.—Columbia, Jl 1, 1815. See S 2.

Louis XVIII enters Paris.—Hayden's Dict. of Dates, 385.

A commercial treaty is signed at London by representatives of Great Britain and the U.S. It was ratified by Pres. Madison on Dec. 22.—Law's U. S., 14th cong., 1st sess., 517-58. See also Winsor, VII: 488.

"The Steam Frigate Fulton the First, having taken on board a full cargo of consumers, made a cruise to sea, and returned again into harbor in the short space of seven hours."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 5, 1815. See also Colden, Life of Fulton, 227 et seq., and descrip. of Pl. 83-4, III: 557. See S 11.

Seven buildings on Market St., three or four on Bedlow St., and about 12 small ones inside the block are destroyed by a fire which rages for an hour and a half and threatens the destruction of all that part of the city. Due to the "uneasing and vigorous exertions of our well organized engine companies," the flames were finally extinguished.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 6, 1815.

Jacob Radcliffe is appointed mayor.—M. C. G. (1784-1810), VIII: 261. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 11, 1815. Radcliffe had previously served in this office in 1810 (p. v, Mr 5). His present incumbency lasted until March 2, 1816 (p. v). Also see Mr 6, 1815.

Napoleon surrenders to Capt. Mainland of the "Bellflower," at the corner—Hayden's Dict. of Dates, 385.

The common council passes an order directing that "that part of Front St. from the intersection of it by South Street at James Slip to Jefferson St. be widened to 70 feet by adding 30 feet thereto on the Southerly side"—And that Front St so widened shall be a continuation of the permanent line & be known & distinguished as South Street.—M. C. G. (1784-1817), VIII: 355.
The common council receives a presentment from the grand July jury representing as nuisances "Lespinards Meadow—The Col-
lect—The Drain in Chappel Street—The Cellars of many parts of the City particularly near the Fly market—a Soap Factory
near the outlet of Van Dam Street & Hetty St—and the broken state of many of the Wharves—They also recommend a strict execution of the Health Laws—which was (excepting the Subject of the Drain) referred to the Board of Health—That of the Wharves to the Committee on Wharves—And it was Resolved
that it be referred to the Aldermen of the 5 & 6th Wards to consider and report a Plan for regulating Canal Street.—M. C. C. (1784—
1813), VIII: 257–58. On July 3, the jury had complained also of the "keeping of the public gardens on the Sabbath" and the "assemblage of Boys for sport on that day."—Ibid., VIII: 250.

The Phoenix Coffee House, at the south-east corner of Wall
and Water Sts., is being remodelled for stores.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 29, 1815. For view of the "Phoenix Buildings," see the "Coffee House Slip," in Peabody's Views of N. T. (1831), and reference to these buildings on p. 31 of this work.

The common council votes to borrow $40,000, to complete the establishment at Bellevue.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 269. Aug.

Chapman Stanford (see D 5, 1814) recommends to the common council "regulations for the Government of the paupers Sofia
established in the Hall of Alms House, at Bellevue.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 274. This long and elaborate document, beautifully written and bearing the date, Aug. 10, 1815, is preserved in the city clerk's record-room. The greater part of Mr. Stanford's life had been spent as a teacher rather than a preceptor, so that experience has suggested to him that "seminaries in general are confinedly the springs of society, which, as they flow foul or pure, so it is through successive genera-
tions, depravity & misery; or on the contrary, virtue and happi-
ness... Nations, whose laws are sanguinary, have ever decimated a great degree of the same spirit in all their institu-
tions for the education of their children. The laws of America
having happily been cast to a mould, where justice and humanity are combined; no wonder that our schools should enjoy the salubrity of their benign influence."

The writer believes rewards "prompt to future efforts, provided such exonium be not the effect of private partiality, or breathe a spirit of flattery," and he advocates the purchase of three dozen medals which may be worn "for a day" by deserving children. Likewise punishments are necessary. "In a conspicuous place in the room," he recommends, "C. M. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 274.

Confinement is a punishment, although a part of the Lan-
castrian plan, is shown to be accompanied by "inconvenience to the Teacher," and danger to the pupil, and he recalls the incident associated with the "blue- caste school" in London of "a poor little fellow" being sentenced to "confinement in a dungeon," and then forgotten until after he was dead. Mr. Stanford says, if confin-
ment is to be used, he recommends "a sort of little Cage-Room, with strong laths... where the confined may not be for-
gotten." Even better than confinement, he thinks, is a punish-
ment "be made to cry," and some schools in Philadelphia, the scholars being "prohibited from speaking to the offender until he acknowl-
edge his fault... To a child of the least remains of sensibility, this mode of punishment must be severe." As to corporal punish-
ment, Mr. Lancaster does not recommend it, he says, but "I have been grossly misinformed by a person brought up in his own school, if he did not use it on impetuous occasions. It is confessedly the case that many teachers, for trivial offences will keep the instrument of correction in continual motion. This must have a tendency to harden the scholars, subvert the attention of correc-
tion, and create a suspicion of the want of prudence and humanity in the breast of the teacher. Still did I not believe that there may be cases which demand corporal punishment, I must confess that I should be much wiser than Solomon... In application therefore to this part of the subject for this school, I would say, that when a case of the kind comes to the attention of the Board of the Pauper's School, I shall represent the same to the Superintendent, or other appointed by him, who, on examination, shall determine, and order such punishment as may appear necessary. This method may produce a better effect upon a delinquent, and upon the whole school, than being left to a teacher, the warmth of whose temper may possibly mistake the case, & misapply the punishment." The chaplain declares to possess a letter from the "Catechism I have made for the moral improvement of the chil-

"Sketch to aid in the establishment of the Pauper's School" (MS.), in city clerk's record-room.

About 35 buildings near Mott and Pell Sts., including Zion Church, are destroyed by a fire which starts in a small wooden shop. The "want of water" prevented the firemen from checking the flames in the beginning.—N. Y. Eve. Post, S 1 and 3, 1815. See S 5.

It is proposed to build a range of buildings opposite the Bowling Green at the foot of Broadway.—N. Y. Herald, S 6, 1815. descript. of B 1784–1831, of which is called "This is the former site of the government house. See Jl 28, 1817.

"A splendid Dinner" is held at Tammany Hall in honour of Gallatin and Clay (see S 1)—N. Y. Eve. Post, S 6, 1815; Man.


The road committee presents to the common council a contract with E. Jennings to work Third Ave. from the Bowery to Harlem Bridge, which is directed to be executed.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 293; N. Y. Spectator, S 2, 1815.

The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to "cause the several Porrs erected in the City to be numbered begin-
ing at N. M. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 293.

See also Colden, Life of Fulton, 227 et seq., and descr. of Pl. 83–5, III: 557. See Oct. 4, 1817.

A monthly paper published by Isaac Riley, with the title of Bookellers' Report & Literary Advertisers, was in existence at this time.—Brighm, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 376.

Aaron Bussing's proposal to cede to the city a piece of land lying between Macomb's Bridge (over the Harlem River) and Eighth Ave., 100 feet in width, to form a new road connecting with Westchester Co., is accepted on report of the survey committee.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 316–17 (with reproduction of map). See also map of this road, dated Sept. 28, 1815, (which became known as Macomb's Dam Road), filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as map No. 176. As appears by the committee's report, the proposed route was "across the Stone Bridge lately built" by Bussing over the Harlem River.—Ibid.

According to a report presented to the common council, the house of industry (see My 30, 1814) has, within a little more than one year, employed "16 girls, emplified, the other women, many of whom have been thus enabled to support their children and relieve the city from such public charge; $1,000 is appropriated for the continuance of the work.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), VIII: 318–19.

Napoleon lands at St. Helena.—Sloane, Life of Napoleon Bonap-
arte, IV: 228–29.

In a communication to one of the papers, "Civis" states: 21
"Every body sees at the present day the miserable effects of the
The comptroller reports that the sales of the government house lots and buildings thereon (see My 25 and 26) "have been closed finally and lastly adjusted."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 358-59.

The common council voted an appropriation of $5790 to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Children.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 359-60.

The road committee orders the expenditure of $490 for the road to Macomb's Bridge, and $908 is advanced "for timber for the Bridge across Harlem Creek."—Journal B, 118, comptroller's office.

Macomb's Dam Bridge across the Harlem River is finished.—N. Y. Eco. Post, D 21, 1815. "The Bridge . . . consists of the Dam itself which Mr. Macomb was authorized to erect [see Ap. 8, S 20, O 18, 1813, and Ja 10, 1814] and which for the purpose of being used also as a bridge has been made wider and in a more expensive manner than would otherwise have been necessary. The same Law which Grants permission to build the Dam also grants to Mr. Macomb and his heirs forever the Sole and exclusive use of the Water dammed—A grant which at no great distance of time will probably be of exceeding great value."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 83.

The board of health urges the people to be vaccinated in order to prevent the spread of smallpox, which has appeared in the city. Six physicians are to visit the various houses and offer to inoculate the inhabitants free of charge. New York Dispensary at the corner of Broadway and Chambers St. will also be open from nine until six.—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ja 3, 1816. See Ja 29, 1816.

At a general meeting held at the City Hotel, a memorial to the legislature is adopted in favour of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ja 2, 1816. See also F 19, 1816.

1816

In this year, a new American power-loom was invented and put in operation in Boston by E. Savage.—Winsor, Mem. Hist. of Boston, IV: 85.

In this year, the Provident Institution for Savings, the first savings-bank in the U. S., was established in Boston.—Winsor, Mem. Hist. of Boston, IV: 166.

In this year was published what appears to be the first of a series of pamphlets, which appeared annually through 1849, entitled Names and Places of Abode of the Members of the Common Council, and of the Officers Who Hold Appointments under them, &c. &c. The complete series, excepting the issues of 1817 and 1865, is owned by the N. Y. H. S. In the author's collection are those from 1815 to 1840, inclusive. These pamphlets were the precursor of Valentine's Manuals (see 1841), which in turn were succeeded by the City Record of to-day. They contained, however, merely the lists of officials, committees, etc., and sometimes the text of ordinances. For City Record, see Je 24, 1873.

In this year, John Trumbull returned to New York from Europe, having been abroad since 1806. While here, during this last period, he revived the American Academy of Fine Arts at New York; he painted, in a house on the north-east corner of Park Place and Church St., a series of pictures for the cathedral at Washington, and exhibited his works in all of the important cities in the United States.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 53-57, 73: A detailed account of Trumbull's life, together with an estimate of his work and a catalogue of his paintings, may be found in ibid. (Goodspeed ed., 1918), II: 17-76.

In this year, Wm. J. Bennett, the well-known artist and engraver, came to New York from England. As an engraver he worked principally in aquatint, and produced a large number of fine views, many of points of interest about New York. He died here in 1844.—Stauffer, Am. Engravers on Copper and Steel, I: 19-20. See also Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, III: 45-47. For examples of Bennett's work, see Pls. 98, 104-5, 104-b, 114-b, 114-b, 116, 117; and A. Pl. 18-b, Vol. III.

An oddly shaped building, commonly called "the pulpit," the property of Bishop Benj. C. Moore, and occupied as a residence by D. Titus, stood at this time in Greenwich Village, at 20th St., between Eighth and Ninth Aves.—See view in Man. Com. Coun. (1818), 88.

For view of the "White Conduit House," in Leonard St., bet. Broadway and Church St., in 1816, see Man. Com. Coun. (1827), 420.

For view of the Fly Market, cor. Maiden Lane and Front St., in 1816, see ibid. (1837), 542.
1586

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1816

The name of Sugar Loaf Street is changed to Franklin Street.

Jan.

in honour of Benjamin Franklin.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII:

395.

"The common council resolves to remove the Fly Market, and to build a new market on the "Block east side of Beekman Slip to Crane Wharf between Front Street and the River."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 391-971. N. Y. Est. Post, Ja 9, 1816. This was the beginning of Fulton Market, which, however, was not built until 1821 (q.v., Mr 12).—L. M. R. K., III: 959. See also Ja 29, Ag 6, and O. 7, 1816 and M 24, 1817.

10

Use Freeman, city surveyor, makes a "Map of Inklenberg."—See map no. 38 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office.

17

At a meeting of merchants and other citizens at the Toonie Colley House, a committee previously appointed reports that the "telegraph" invented by Christopher Colles is superior to all others examined by them, including the English and French. A committee is appointed to recommend the Colles telegraphs to the common council, and merchants and others are urged to subscribe for their establishment in New York.—N. Y. Est. Post, Ja 18, 1816. See Ag 12.

19

Owing to the alarming spread of smallpox (see D 25, 1815), the common council, cooperating with the city dispensary, appropriates $1,000 for purposes of free vaccination.—M. C. C. VIII: 409-8. On March 11, it urged that publicity be given to the benefits and opportunities for vaccination. An article prepared for this purpose was ordered inserted in the papers published here.—ibid., VIII: 409-8.

"The common council adopts a memorial to the legislature asking that a law be passed authorising the corporation to take possession of the land at Beekman Slip for a market (see Ja 8), and to pay for it out of the city treasury.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 411-12. The law was passed on March 29.—ibid., VIII: 472-73; XI: 338. See Ag 6 and O. 7.

The common council directs that the watch-house at No. 1 Broad St. and the lot on which it stands be sold at auction, and that a survey and map of the ground be made.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 412. The property brought $11,300.—ibid., VIII: 427-28. This was probably the highest price paid for real estate on Manhattan Island up to this time. The watch-house was demolished in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 973.

Feb.

The Battery, "which was intended as a promenade for the recreation of the citizens, and was, last summer, tastefully laid out at great public expense [see Mr 26, 1815], is now become a place for strolling cows to pasture in, and for hogs to root up into a thousand furrows."—N. Y. Est. Post, F 5, 1816.

12

Jacob Radcliffe is reappointed mayor of New York.—N. Y. Est. Post, F 15, 1816

13

It is resolved that, immediately after May 1 next, the following streets be opened: Second Ave. from North St. to 29th St.; Ninth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to the northerly side of 28th St.; 28th St. from Ninth Ave. to Hudson River; Tenth Ave. from 28th St. to northerly side of 71st St.; Eighth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to Harlem River; Hudson St. from near Light St. to Spring St.; Chapel St. near Leonard St.; Elizabeth St. to Bleecker St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 420-21.

15

It is recommended to the common council that St. George's Square be extended and, for that purpose, that the houses and lots at the junction of Pearl and Cherry Sts. be taken according to statute from a line beginning at a distance of 16 ft. from the westerly corner of the house occupied by the Hon. De Witt Clinton and extending 12 ft. from the westerly corner of Franklin St. This is approved.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 428-29.

"The common council addresses a memorial to the legislature in favour of constructing a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 439-32; Assemb. Jour., 39th sess., 232. See Ap 17.

26

"The "University School Union Society" is organized at the City Hotel.—N. Y. Est. Post, F 6, 7, and Mr 23, 1816; Man. Com. Coun. (1858), 620.

28

The common council accepts the first number of the City Hall Recorders, edited and sent by Mr. N. Phillips.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 443-44. The Recorder contained "Reports of the various Trials of the Criminal Courts." It was published in six volumes from 1816 to 1821.—Roerich, Ch. of Am. Pol., 1820-1852, p. 612; Sahin, No. 44440.

Mr 1

The legislature provides for extending Hudson St. northward from Greenwich Lane to Ninth Ave.—Laws of N. Y. (1816), Mar. chap. 28.

Lieut. Francis Hall, an officer of the British Army who is visiting America, writes concerning New York: "The houses are generally good, frequently elegant, but it requires American eyes to discover that Broadway competes with the finest streets of London or Paris. New York is reowned to contain at present about 100,000 inhabitants, and is spreading rapidly northward. I was told that 2000 houses were contracted for, to be built in the ensuing year. There are fifty churches, or chapels, of different sects; a proof that a national church is not indispensable, for the prevalence of religion.

"There is a small museum in New York, the best part of which is a collection of birds, well preserved; and the worst, a set of wax figures, among whom are Saul in a Frenchman's embroidered coat, the Witch of Endor in the costume of a House-maid, and Samuel in a robe de chambre and cotton night-cap. . . . It would be ingratitude to quit New York without mention of its erudite and right pleasant Historian, Diedrich Knickerbocker, whose history of the first Dutch governors of the settlement deserves a favored niche by the side of the revered Cid Hamlet Benangeli, and the facetious Biographer of my Uncle Toby."—Hall, Travels in Canada and the U. S. in 1816 and 1817 (London, 1818), 10-19.

The common council orders that the fence around Chatham Park be removed and the ground now enclosed be regulated and parceled.—ibid., VII: 1816-1817, VIII: 459-60.

"The Great & growing population of the 4th 6th & 7th Wards of our City" makes it necessary to enlarge Catharine Market.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 449-50. See also De Voe, Market Book, 349-50.

"The corporation counsel is directed by the common council to take legal measures for the extension of Beekman St. which will open a direct communication to the river.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 453.

At a meeting of the trustees of Columbia College, a committee is directed to inquire whether "an eligible site for a College" can be found "at a distance from the City not greater than Art. Street." The committee reported on May 6 and was authorized to "negotiate for the purchase of the representatives of Anthony A. Bleecker deceased, of a piece of ground near Colonel Varick's place, containing thirty-two lots." Two weeks later the committee informed the board that the property could be bought for $900 a lot. This price was considered too high, and the matter was dropped.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 107.

The finance committee and comptroller present to the common council a plan for improving the public property on Hudson River between Dry St. and Partition St. The board approves the following recommendations: "to fill up the Basin between Dry & Partition Streets to the permanent line of West Street to cause to be erected (in conjunction with the Proprietors of the water right adjoin the corporation property on Dry St.) a Pier extending & not exceeding 350 feet into the river from the line of West Street also a Pier from about the center of the said Basin extending on Hudson River about feet and to prolong the present Piers in front of Washington Market to correspond with those first mentioned and further to complete West Street from the Basin aforesaid as far North as the Corporation property extends. . . . It is estimated that the "square of ground (when made) bounded by West, Washington, Dry, and Partition, Sts, will embrace twenty of the most valuable building Lots for Stores in this City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 463-64.

As the subject of supplying the city with an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water is "highly interesting to the comfort and the health of the Inhabitants," the common council appoints a committee "to consider and report upon the propriety of making an application to the Legislature at their present Session to invest the Mayor Aldermen & Common Council of this City with all the necessary powers & authority to carry the measure into effect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 464-65. No report of this committee appears in the minutes. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1845), 217. See Ag 9, 1819.

The city expends $8,196 for filling in the Albany Basin.—Apr. 8, 1816; comptroller's office.

The Second Bank of the United States is established at Philadelphia by act of congress. The charter is for 20 years.—Laws of
U. S., 11th cong., chap. 44. The New York branch was opened in this year at 65 Broadway and remained there until 1824 (q. v.). See Ap 14—L. M. R. K., III: 924; descrip. of Pl. 8r-b, III: 550. See Mr 23, 1822.

Brooklyn is incorporated as a village.—Laws of N. T. (1816) chap. 95. See N 26, 1846.

The legislature appoints Stephen Van Rensselaer, De Witt Clinton, John Jacob Astor, Joseph Ellicott, and Myron Holly as commissioners for establishing the Erie canal, directs them to have the proposed route of the canal explored, and appropriated $20,000 for the work.—Laws of N. T. (1816) chap. 237. See Ap S, 1812, and Ap 15, 1817.

The Bellevue committee reports that the new almshouse, the penitentiary, and all the buildings connected therewith are ready for occupation. See Ap C (1816-1817), VIII: 488-189. See Ap 29. See also L. M. R. K., III: 933 (Bellevue Hospital), and 973 (Alms-house). The almshouse was completed in Dec. 1817 (q. v.).

Rev. John Stanford delivers a discourse entitled "Divine Benevolence to the Poor" before the corporation on the opening of the chapel in the new almshouse at Bellevue. He traces the history of charities in New York, and describes the almshouses of the city since the Revolution. The original MS. is in the N. Y. H. S.; also the same in pamphlet form (1816), of which 500 copies were printed for the corporation, and 100 copies for the use of the author.


See Mr 26, 1816.

May

Messrs. Vanderlyn, Colles and Milbert, have the honor to announce that they have established in this city an Academy of Drawing & Painting."—N. Y. Ev. Post, My 1, 1816.

The American Bible Society is organized at the city hall by delegates from existing local Bible societies (of which there were nine in 1817—see Blunt's Stranger's Guide, 2nd ed.), for the purpose of increasing the circulation of the Bible. Its seat of operation was later a four-storey brick building at 115 Nassau St. between Ann and Beekman Sts., built in 1820. For full account of the beginnings of this work (under the presidency first of Elias Boudinot, and then of John Jay), see Goodrich, Picture of N. T., 316-18. See further, JI 19, 1816 also Disturnell, N. T. As It Is, In 1837, 75; Belden, N. T. Past, Present & Future (1849), 162; and The Centennial Hist. of the Am. Bible Soc., by H'y O. Dwight (1816).

The common council directs that leases for rooms in the old almshouse be executed to the New York Society Library, Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, New York Historical Society, New York Academy of the Fine Arts; John Girronis, professor of chemistry; John Scudder, proprietor of the American Museum; certain gentlemen as trustees for the United States Military and Philosophical Society.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 596, 515. See Je 13, 1815, and N 18, 1816.

Between this date and Nov. 5 payments amounting to $1,475.57 were made to James Vincent and S. Baxter for filling Collect Lots.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 548, 582, 609, 611, 643, 673.

An extensive report on the subject of gas-places is presented to the common council, in which the manner of making gas is explained and the gradual increase in its use both in Europe and America is traced. Its economical advantage is also urged, the saving being estimated as exhibiting a relation between "Gas lights & Tallow lights about as 1 to 5." The report closes with the following resolution, which the board approved: "Resolved that a select committee be appointed with power to institute an experiment on gas lights upon the Plan under the Superintendence of Mr Robert Hare and that a sum not exceeding five thousand Dollars be put at the disposal of said Committee to carry the same into effect, . . ."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 553-57. See F 19, 1817.

A citizen addresses the following open letter to the common council of a city, such as New York, situated in a warm climate is of the first consequence. This cannot be obtained without common sewers, constructed some depth under the surface. These, however, could not be kept clean in such a level city as New-York, without a strong current of water being occasionally introduced into them, to sweep off the impurities. If . . . If an hydraulic machine, such as New-York, situated near the end of one of the wharves off Pekel-stip, any quantity of water required might be sent up by force-pumps, from thence to a reservoir, which might be built on the highest part of the city, say near the Federal-Hall or Alms-House. The machinery could easily be worked by the tide in the East River, which runs sufficiently strong for that purpose. Once in twenty-four hours, each street could have its common sewer washed out and all its filth and impurities carried off into the North and East Rivers. . . .—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 26, 1816.

The county-seat of John Jacob Astor near "Hunt-Gut" burned to the ground.—N. Y. Ev. Post, JI 8, 1816; L. M. R. K., III: 948.

The common council agrees to pay $1,100 for making a road through Eighth Ave. from "the Kingsbridge Road at 121st Street to the Highway that leads to Macombs Bridge," and $500 for "altering the ascent of the Hill on this side of the Bridge so as to give an easier draft."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 581.

The independence of the Argentine Republic is proclaimed.

Winnor, VIII: 332.

At this time, the monument, erected in 1816 (q. v., D 2) at Weehawken to the memory of Alexander Hamilton, was "still standing . . . but was shockingly mutilated. Nearly every projecting corner of the stones had been broken off and carried away by curiosity hunters, who seemed to consider the monument common property."—Morehouse, "A Boy's Reminiscences," in Pask's Old N. Y. T., I: 339-40. Before the autumn of 1821, the monument had entirely disappeared.—Stansbury, A Pedestrian Tour of Two Thousand Three Hundred Miles, in N. Am. (N. Y., 1822). See also descrip. of A. P. 20-4, III: 877.

The Bloomingdale Reformed Dutch Church (see JI 21, 1814) is to be dedicated on this date: it is a "new stone building situated near the five mile stone."—N. Y. Ev. Post, JI 31, 1816. The property on which it was built was a part of the old Somerindyke Farm on the Bloomingdale Road at about the present 68th St.—See Wm. Bridges' survey of the farm (1805-1817) in tin tube No. 166 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. See also L. M. R. K., III: 914. The matter of telegraphic communication is the subject of a committee report and, although no definite action is decided upon, the common council votes to pay Christopher Colles $150 for his services.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 668-9. See also ibid., VIII: 424, 415, 450.

The public is respectfully informed that the [Parl] Theatre will be opened on Monday, the 2d September. Preparations have been making during the last season and the recess, for various and extensive alterations, which have been suggested to the Managers by their own experience, or offered by their friends as likely to increase the pleasure, the comfort, or the convenience of the audience. An entirely new plan of decoration has been completed for the interior of the house, and the effect produced, is more striking and brilliant than any heretofore seen in America. The owners of the Theatre professed their extreme desire to see the front of it ornamented, but liberally declined appropriating any part of their enormous rent for that purpose—It has been done at the expense of the Managers; and, they trust, the public will duly appreciate their motives in making a heavy expenditure to ornament property not their own.

"Messrs. Robins and Holland, with able assistants, are permanently engaged for the Painting Department; and, the well known character of these artists must insure a rich display of scenic excellence. Mr. Hewitt, formerly of this Theatre, will lead the band."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 26, 1816. See also ibid., S 3, 1816.

See further, S 4.

It is resolved to construct a road through Eighth Ave. from Greenwich Lane to the Old Road at 121st St, at a cost not to exceed $14,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 618-19, 628.


A correspondent says in regard to the newly decorated Park Theatre (see Ag 26): "It literally presents the gaiety and elegance of a drawing room, without any alloy whatever of gaudiness. The fronts of the boxes are most tastefully decorated with classical ornaments relieved in gold upon a white ground, and the unity of this presentment, relieved by the simple fancy of the boxes a delicate peach blossom tint. The columns, ostensibly appearing to support the different tiers, give the effect of gold which
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1816 not only contribute to the richness of the whole, but admirably
4 impress, from their massive appearance, the purpose of support to
they which are appropriated. The dome is ornamented in harmony
of colour and consistency of design with the other parts, forming
on the whole the most chaste and pleasing finish that we can
imagine the place susceptible of receiving, certainly exceeding all
we have before witnessed in similar situations....

"Added to improvements too various to dwell minutely upon,
we were presented with a new drop curtain of Grecian architectural
design, most admirably executed; certainly a desirable substitute
in a classical theatre for the landscape drops we have been accus-
tioned to."

—N. Y. Eve Post, S 4, 1816.

The common council resolves "that the establishment of the
Signal Poles be discontinued at the expiration of the term of
the present contract, with the Merchants, Proprietors of the same."

—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 650.

"It is resolved that the names of the streets at present called
Beekman Slip, Fair St, and Partition St. be changed to Fulton
St. in honour of Robert Fulton, the new numbering to begin at
the corner of South St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), VIII: 676. Beek-
man Slip was the continuation of Fair St. from Pearl St. to the
East River. Partition St. was the name of the present Fulton
St. west of Broadway. See F 26, 1769; Ap 25, 1803; Mr 14, 1814;

14 The trustees of the American Academy of the Arts, "having
nearly completed their arrangements in the apartments allotted
to them by the New York Institution, by the munificence of
the honorable Corporation of this city, take the earliest opportu-
nity to inform, that a Public Exhibition is contemplated to be opened
early in October next, to which all Artists foreign and native,
both as professors and amateurs, are invited to contribute, by
sending specimens of their talents in their respective pursuits,
as painters, sculptors, architects and engravers, &c.—N. Y. Eve
Post, S 4, 1816. See O 55.

15 The common council agrees to an appropriation of $400 for
the purchase of ground and building a school-house in the neigh-
bourhood of Harlem Heights.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 641-
42.

Oct. 1 "The elegant new steam boat Connecticut, of which Capt.
Bunker has taken the command, arrived here yesterday afternoon
[Oct. 1] from her first trip to New-London, having performed it
to the entire satisfaction of the proprietors, and all the passengers.
She is said to surpass any boat that has yet been built in beauty
and strength; and in her run to New-London, overtook and passed the Fulton which had several miles the start.—N. Y. Eve
Post, O 2, 1816. See also Preble, Hist. of Steam Navigation 102,
132, 134.

16 The common council received an invitation from the American
Academy to attend an "Eulogium in memory of the late
Chancellor Livingston the First President of the Academy, to be
delivered by De Witt Clinton Esq" on Wednesday 23 Inst." Tickets are also enclosed for admission to a private view of the
first exhibit of the American Academy of Arts at the New York
Institution (see Je 13, 1815) on Oct. 24 (see O 25).—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), VIII: 657. See also Annuals of the Fine Arts (London,
1819), III: 144-147.

23 This address by Clinton, who was president of the academy at this time, was probably the first one delivered before any academy of arts in the U. S. For the text of it, see Cum-
ing's Historie Annals of the Nat'Acad. of Design, 8-17.

All the printing, advertising, etc. of the common council is
honoured with a homage by The National Advertiser and The
Mercantile Advertiser (morning papers), and The Columbian and The
Commercial Advertiser (evening papers).—M. C. C. (1784-1831),
VIII: 664.

25 The first exhibition of the Academy of Arts is held at the
N. Y. Institution.—N. Y. Eve Post, O 28, 1816.

Nov. 1 James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, Republicans, are
elected president and vice-president defeating Rufus King, Fed-
eralist candidate for president and various candidates for vice-
president.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 16-18.

25 Gouverneur Morris dies at Morrisania. He was buried on the
7th.—N. Y. Eve Post, N 6, 1816.

8 E. Montague, a chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of
Honor, New York City: "8th November, 1816—I have already examined this beautiful city (New York), which appears to have been spared by winter; still presenting some
foliage of the Italian poplars which decorate Broadway, the princi-
pal street of New York, and perhaps the most magnificent in the
world[]. The advantageous position of the city, and its proximity
to the sea, render it the best port in America; a forest of masts announce it in the distance, for one of those ports where the com-
merce of the world is concentrated; from whence its riches are
afterwards distributed throughout the interior by means of nu-
merous channels. A vast influx of strangers, gives to New York
that lively air which characterizes several cities of Europe, and
which is not generally the case, I am informed, with the other
American cities: it is large and of a triangular form; some of the
streets are straight, with flat pavements on either side, for the
accommodation of foot-passengers. The houses, for the most
part of bricks, are often required; they consist of two or three
stories, and are decorated by flights of steps, and balconies, tast-
fully arranged, which produce an agreeable effect, while the streets
are built in such a manner, that the stabil and coach houses,
never interfere with the main street. Each idea is divided by two
streets, which usually cut at right angles, and to which the yards
of the mansion adjacent; it seems, that when the city was first
founded, the streets were decorated with poplars and plantains,
nealy all of which have perished.

"I never witnessed anything to be compared with the appear-
ance of Broadway—elegant carriages roll with rapidity the whole
length of the streets; females fashionably attired, parade the flags,
and shops and magazines, as extensive as superbly decorated,
occurs the groundfloor of the houses, being entirely in the
first story. The edifices which I remarked in the city, combine freshness and solidity in their appearance, sometimes accompanied by
elegance; but the architecture is not always in a good style.
The Hospital, the buildings of which are extensive and well-
disposed, presents throughout its interior the greatest degree of
cleanliness: which is no less observable in the prisons."

"The Palace of Justice is a fine extensive fabric of white marble,
which is common enough in this country; it is to be regretted that
this monument, upon which much must have been expended,
should not be well proportioned, being deficient in regard to
development. The churches and towers are numerous, and the latter
being somewhat in the gothic style, produces a very picturesque
effect.

"The Quays, built with carvices, are extremely convenient for
accommodating vessels, but very disagreeable for those who
are only desirous waling to enjoy the beautiful prospect of the
port.

"The Theatre of New York is a fine building. .... No
soldiers of the police are here seen, such duties being performed
by watchmen; upon the least alarm, the houses being easily
assembled, to the number of eight or ten at one spot. being only armed with a
stick; these, in conjunction with the firemen, are empowered to
yield assistance in cases of fires, which are common in some quar-
ters of the city, where many of the dwellings are of wood.

"The commerce of New York is very extensive, its port pos-
sessing an inconceivable advantage over all the others of the United
States.

"Slavery, which is abolished in many other states, is not in
this, and negroes are found in considerable numbers.

"There are some coffee-houses at New York; these establish-
ments, which had their origin in the East, appear to make but a
slow progress on this continent; they are appropriated to persons of
little habits, and every one here is occupied with commerce."—
E. Montague, A Journey to the United States of America and The
West Indies in 1817 (London, 1821). See also O 4, 1821.

The legislature authorises the commissary-general to fill up
the ground surrounding the state arsenal in the city of New York.


On account of difficulty in disposing to advantage of the library
building, the New York Library Society asks the common council
to release from the lease of the apartments assigned them
in the old almshouse (see My 13). The society feels that less care
will be involved in making necessary changes in their old
quarters than in the almshouse. The board agrees to accept the
surrender.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), VIII: 686. On Dec. 9, it
accordingly granted larger quarters in the old almshouse to the
Historical Society of Arts, and John Griscom.—Ibid.,

The common council accepts the invitation of Dr. Samuel
Akerly to attend two lectures on "Inflammable air & its application to economical purposes," at Tammany Hall. The lectures are to be explanatory of the system of gas-lights, successful experiments with which have been completed under the direction of a committee of the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 692.

"The Forum," composed of members of the bar who debate publicly to improve in the art of public speaking, is opened. The members, limited to 70 lawyers, meet on Friday evenings during the winter at the City Hotel, these meetings being "attended by fashionable and literary audiences, and after the members have been heard on any topic under discussion, the debate is open to the public." There is an admission of 75 cents, and the profits are appropriated for charity.—Blunt's Stranger's Guide, 306.

At a meeting at the City Hotel a plan for a savings bank is adopted and directors appointed.—N. T. Evoc. Post, N 28 and D 2, 1816. See also Memoir of John Girrison, 162, and N. Y. H. Quarterly Bull, April, 1816. The first savings bank in New York was not chartered until March 26, 1819 (9 v.).

The U. S. government buys the store (see F 11, 1814) which was erected in 1813-14 by Eastburn & Kirk on the site of the old city hall on Wall St. (see F 23, 1813). It occupies the building as a custom-house. The grantees are James Eastburn, Thomas Kirk, and John Downe, and the price is $70,000. The ground measures 51 ft. on Wall St. and 112 ft. on Nassau St.—Liber Deeds, CXVIII: 422 (Book 104, p. 370). It was "a handsome building of the highest class."—Blunt's Stranger's Guide (1817), 144. See Pl. 105, also p. 607, Vol. III. The N. T. Evoc. Post (see issues of S 18 and O 28, 1816) is in error in stating that the building was first purchased by John Jacob Astor and by him sold to the U. S.

A destructive fire in the neighbourhood of Water St. and Beekman Slip burns about 25 buildings to the ground and severely damages many others. Nearly 20 firemen are injured by falling timber.—N. T. Evoc. Post, D 4 and 5, 1816.

The large brick building in Broadway, next to Grace Church, belonging to John R. Livingston, Esq. has been leased for a Banking House, for the U. S. Branch Bank.—N. T. Evoc. Post, D 14, 1816. The building was at 65 Broadway.—L. M. R. K., III: 924. In this year, the stock brokers of New York established a more formal organization, and adopted a constitution under the name of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board."—Eames, The New York Stock Exchange, 18.

The rooms where the sessions of the Board were held, from 1817 to 1827, are not easily identified. An early account states that they were first held in the office of Samuel J. Beebe, next in a room in the rear of Leonard Blank's office, and afterwards in a room in the old Courier and Enquirer Building (the present 1894 70 Wall Street). The records of the Board refer only to meeting in 1819 in Washington Hall, to the lease in 1824 of the room, "in the rear of the Protection Fire Ins. Co.," and in 1825 to the lease of "Mr. Warren's room."—Ibid., 26. In 1824, the Protection Fire Insurance Co. was at 41 Wall St., and in 1825, there was a John Warren, broker, at 46 Wall St.—City Directory.

In this year, the General Theological Seminary was founded. For a brief account of its early development, see Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 561-62; and Perry, Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church, II: 506 et seq. See also 1818 and My 1, 1819.

In this year, the Lyceum of Natural History was formed. It was incorporated in 1818, its first home being in the New York Institution (later known as the "New City Hall")—see L. M. R. K., III: 973, where rooms were assigned for its use by the common council. It remained there until 1828, when it was removed to the city dispensary on White St. For its further developments, see Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 562-63.

In this year, David Longacre issued a map of New York bearing, as an inset, the earliest known reproduction of the Lynne Survey of 1751 (Pl. 27, Vol. I). On Dec. 1, the common council purchased 50 copies of the new map.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 376.

In this year, a plan of the city of New York, drawn by Thos. H. Puplleton and engraved by Peter Maverick, was published. It is reproduced in Man. Com. Coun. (1852), opp. p. 298.

In this year, Stephen Ludlam made a survey of Augustus and Chambers Sts. It is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as map No. 86.

First St., opened in this year, passed through the cemeteries of
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1317 St. Stephen's Church and of the Methodist congregation.—Doc. 76. Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1813.

— In this year, the firm of J. & J. Harper, printers and publishers, was established at 32 Cliff St. For the history of this firm, now long known by the name of Harper & Bros., see More than One Human Heart.

Jan. 4. A weekly paper devoted chiefly to Irish intelligence is established by Walter Cox, with the title of The Exile. The last issue located is that of Oct. 18, 1817.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 415.

27 The committee on arts and sciences presents a lengthy report on the experiments made by Dr. Hare upon lighting by gas. The result is so great in comparison to lighting with oil that the committee do not recommend that the corporation undertake it, although they have no doubt "that individuals or a Company would find it profitable and they would greatly rejoice to see such a Company established."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 783-90.

Feb. A motion is passed to regulate the ground between the city hall and the old almshouse and to lay down the whole space in grass and border with trees, the same to be thrown open to the public.

— M. C. C. (1784-1813), VIII: 791-93. N. Y. Ev. Post, F 4, 1817. The North River also was frozen over.—Ibid., Je 29, 1817.

6 Congress authorizes the president to employ John Trumbull to "compose and execute four paintings commemorative of the most important events of the American revolution, to be placed, when finished, in the capitol of the United States."—Acts Cong., 2d sess. of 14th cong. p. 288. The subjects chosen were the "Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of Burgoyne," "The Surrender of Cornwallis," and "The Recognition of Washington."—Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 56. "Each picture was to be not less than eighteen by twelve feet, with figures of life size; for which the artist was to receive thirty-two thousand dollars. The execution of this commission occupied him from 1817 to 1824, and in the year last named the four pictures were placed in the Rotunda at Washington, then just finished. — Kingley, Yale College: A Sketch of Its History (1870), II: 152-63.

Trumbull then began a new series of his paintings of Revolutionary subjects, of a smaller size than those in the capitol. These he placed on permanent exhibition at Yale College for an annuity.

—Ibid.

10 Despite the adverse report of the committee on arts and sciences, the corporation council decides that gas be used for lighting the following district: Bowery to Bayard St., Division to First St., Chatham to Duane St., Pearl St. from Chatham to the Friends Meeting House, and the whole of Catharine St., at the rate of $60 annually for each lamp; and that there be three lights to each, of the ordinary length of those used in the Yolde's manufactory, the corporation to bear the expense of conducting the gas from the main pipe to the lamps and of lighting and extinguishing the same.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 15. See Ag 9, 1813; Je 18, 1816, and Mr 26, 1813.

Stephen Ludiman makes a survey of the Common Lands, following Goerck's map of March 1, 1796 (q. v.). It is filed in real estate bureau, comptroller's office, as map No. 73. See also 1832; and descrip. of A. Pl. 9-b, III: 869.

16 "A Christian" writes to one of the papers that "a few individuals have opened a House for making and delivering Soup gratis to all persons applying, without distinction of age, sex, or condition. This house is situated in Franklin-street, near the Arsenal, and commenced its operations this day. Upwards of 1200 needy persons were supplied; many more would gladly have partook of its bounties but the supply fell short. Arrangements are, however, made for at least double the quantity to-morrow, which will be continued daily, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, during the inclement weather."

18 . . . donations of money, meat, meal, or vegetables, will be Feb. received at No. 307 Pearl-street, and applied to the above object. . . .—"N. Y. Ev. Post, F 17, 1817. About 5,000 people were supplied on Feb. 19.—Ibid., F 19, 1817. The distribution continued until March 9. In all, 103,512 raisings consisting of a pint and a half each were furnished, and contributions amounting to $1,972.82 were received.—Ibid., F 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28; Mr 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10, 1817.

Times are so hard that a general meeting is held at the City Hotel, and ten committees are appointed to solicit subscriptions in connection with the various works for the relief of the poor.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 18, 1817. The sum of $957.50 was collected the first day.—Ibid.

The banks resumed specie payments on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 18, 1817.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., II: 380-381. They had been suspended on Aug. 31, 1814 (q. c.).

Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins sends to the trustees of Columbia College the following recently adopted resolution of the Regents: "Resolved that it be and hereby is recommended to the Trustees of Columbia College to unite in a consolidation of the funds and property of said College with those of Washington College on Staten Island for which a Conditional Charter has been granted; if the consent of the Corporation of Trinity Church can be obtained, and that it be further recommended to the Trustees of said College, if they appear proper to negotiate with the Corporation of Trinity Church the terms upon which said Corporation will agree to relinquish the conditions in their grant to Columbia College, which fix the site of said College in the City of New York, and require that the President shall be a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and report the result to the Regents that it may be submitted to the Legislature at their present session." A committee of the trustees reported against the suggestion on March 27, and the report was unanimously approved.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1752-1904, 107-4. See also Ag 26, 1820.

The common council approves a plan for regulating the village of Greenwich, "the growing portion of this City." Low lands in and about the village make the regulation necessary. Plans are made to convey water through certain streets, by surface drainage as much as possible, and eventually by a common sewer to the river.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 33. As many of the landowners in Greenwich remonstrated against the plan (ibid., IX: 605), the corporation agreed to modify it (see O 5, 1818). See also A Plan Statement . . . by a Landholder (N. Y., 1818).

James having copied, by permission of the Steuvens family, a portrait of Peter Stuyvesant, which he hopes the Corporation may wish to place in its portrait gallery, the comptroller is ordered to issue a warrant for $100 in payment for it. An interesting feature of the record is a space left for Stuyvesant's Christian name, suggesting a curious ignorance on the part of the clerk.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 36.

Between this date and Aug. 13, the common council paid $1,625.42 for filling at the Collect.—M. C. C. (1842-1851), IX: 37, 94, 120, 178, 218, 261.

James Monroe's first term as president of the United States begins. Daniel D. Tompkins of New York is the new vice-president.—Winor, VII: 279, 344; N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 7 and 8, 1817.

Cornelius Ray, president of the Chamber of Commerce when meetings were held in the "Long Room" of the Tontine Coffee House, was "a Chron. of 150 Years: The Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., 1768-1818, 52-53. See Js 8, 1819.

A committee appointed to investigate the causes of the present state of want and misery among the poor of the city reports to a general meeting at the City Hotel that "the most prominent and alarming cause, is the free and inordinate use of spirituous liquors," and that there are more than 1,000 increased tippling-houses. A memorial to the legislature is adopted urging that the abuse be corrected.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 12, 1817.
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At this date, $68,716.17 in small change bills are in circulation.

—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 46-47.

17. The name of St. George's Square is changed to Franklin Square, "as a Testimony of the high respect entertained by this Board for the Literary and Philosophical Character of the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin."

24. The counsel of the board is directed to "make the Necessary Application to the Supreme Court for the Appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in relation to the ground to be taken for a Scite of the Market at Fulton Street (late Beckman Slip)" (see J8, Ag 6, and O 7, 1816)—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 68. The land, however, lay in an uncertain state, until 1825, when it was decided to sell it, but the resolution was afterwards rescinded.—De Voe, Market Book, 488; M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 393-94. Interest in the market was revived in 1821 (q. v., F 5), and it was finally erected.

25. The horse market is complained of by citizens who represent "the Danger and difficulties to which they and their Families are exposed by the moving and exposing Horses for Sale immediately before their Houses &c." The board adopts a recommendation that it be moved up Elm St. from the north end of the arsenal extending on Elm St. to the intersection of Canal St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 68. See N 1, 1819.

26. The "Committee on the subject of the Collect Grounds" presents a plan of the street commissioner for regulating the ground of Collect St. (1819), this is read and laid on the table.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 70. See also ibid., IX: 85.

27. The names of the streets called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Sts. on the Commissioners' Map, running north and south in the Tenth Ward, between Division and North Sts., are changed, respectively, as follows: First St. to Chrystie St. in honour of Lieut. Col. John Christie; Second St. to Forsyth St. in honour of Lieut. Col. Forsyth; Third St. to Eldridge St. in honour of Lieut. Eldridge; Fourth St. to Alloa St. in honour of Wm. H. Allen, U. S. N.; and Sixth St. to Ludlow St. in honour of Lieut. Ludlow, U. S. N.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 71-72. See also L. M. R. K., III: 999, 1000, 1009, 1010.


29. The legislature, revising the act of March 29, 1799 (p. v.), enacts that every negro, mulatto, or mustee, within this state, born before the 4th of July, 1799, shall be free after the 4th of July, 1827; and that every child born of a slave within this state after July 4, 1799, shall be free, but remain a servant of the owner of his or her master, and be taught to read. Provisions regarding emancipation, etc., of slaves are contained in the act.—Laws of N. Y. (1817), chap. 157.


31. The legislature grants to the recommendation that a lease be given to Mr. John Vanderlyn for nine years from May 13, 1817, of a lot at the corner of Chambers and Cross Sts., flocking 50 ft. on Chambers St. and extending along Cross St. to the Humane Society's soup-house, at an annual rent of one pepper corn. On this lot, Mr. Vanderlyn proposes to erect a "Rotunda," a circular brick building 50 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. high with a projection in front and public Taste and do honor to the Institutions of our City." In this building, the young artist, a native of N. Y. State and a painter of recognized talent at bone and abroad, proposes to exhibit certain paintings to the best advantage. In recommending the lease of the lot for this purpose the committee feels that the building, besides being an ornament to the city, "will encourage the Arts and Sciences, charet the public Taste, and do honor to the Institutions of our City." At the expiration of the lease, the ground is to be restored to the corporation, together with the buildings and improvements, free from any charge, for their proper benefit and use.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 79. On April 14, the width of the lot was increased to 56 ft.—Ibid., IX: 99-100. For an account of the difficulties encountered by Vanderlyn in his enterprise, see Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design, II: 166-65. See also L. M. R. K., III: 974-75.

32. Charles N. Baldwin and Abraham Asten begin to publish semi-weekly a paper called the Republican Chronicle. The last issue located is that of April 22, 1818.—Bingham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), Apr. 485.


34. Publication of the New-York Daily Advertiser begins. This paper was a successor to the New-York Courier (see JF 16, 1816).—Bingham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 403. See also Mr 26.

35. Commissary-Gen. Anthony Lamb writes to Lieut.-Gov. Taylor: The Legislature, at their extra session in November last [see N 13, 1816], authorized me to cause that part of Collect Street which adjoins the arsenal ground in New York, to be filled, agreeably to the regulation of the corporation of that city; and soon after their adjournment, I went down for the purpose of commencing the business, but found that such was the situation of the ground at that time, that it could not be done without manifest injustice to the state.

36. "The place to be filled is a pond, and is part of that formerly called the Collect, of from six to eight feet deep, the bottom of which is a quagmire; the proportion which the state ought to fill, is probably about one half of this pond; if I had commenced the filling last fall, the earth thrown in on the state's part, would have spread over the ground of other persons; it therefore appears to me improper to delay the business, as justice could only be done by a simultaneous filling by all the parties interested, and I found that no arrangement of that kind could be made at that time, in consequence of the absence of the persons who owned the ground on the opposite side of the street to that which was to be filled by the state.

37. I have procured from the street commissioner of New York, an estimate of the probable amount of the expenses requisite to complete the improvements contemplated by the corporation of said city about the arsenal ground, which I have the honor to enclose. . . .

38. "The assistant commissary at New York informs me that the corporation have nearly finished filling the opposite side of Collect street, to that which belongs to the state, and that it is necessary to commence on that part immediately; an appropriation to cover that expense will also be necessary, as well as that of White street, which will probably be opened in a short time. . . ."—Messages from the Governors (ed. by Charles Z. Lincoln), II: 893-96. Regarding the Collect and its filling, see also Pls. 58-8, 58-9; Vol. I, and Frontispiece II, Vol. III, with descriptions, and Map. Com. Gown. (1860), 56-65. For historical incidents connected with the pond, see 17th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Res. Soc. (1912), 123-24.

39. An act, "respecting navigable communications between the great western and northern lakes, and the Atlantic ocean," authorizing the commencement of canals, is passed by the legislature. By this act, the canal commissioners (see Ap 17, 1816) are empowered to open communication between the Hudson and Lake Champlain, and to connect by canals and locks the Mohawk and Seneca Rivers.—Laws of N. Y. (1817), chap. 262. The Erie Canal was commenced at Rome, N. Y., on July 4 (q. v.). See also Harper's Mag., Aug 1811; and descrip. of Pl. 95-5, III: 592. See, further, S 12 and O 26, 1825.

40. The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1817), chap. 264. A school for the deaf and dumb was opened in the New York Institution on May 12, 1818.—Man. Com. Coun. (1858), 611. This was the second institution for the deaf in the United States, the first having been commenced a year or two before in Hartford by Thomas Gallaudet.—Gallaudet, Picture of N. T. (1828), 343. See, further, O 19, 1827.

41. In accordance with a memorial from the common council (see M. C. C., 1784-1813, IX: 50-51), the legislature passes a law to equalize the ten wards.—Laws of N. Y. (1817), chap. 285. A Federalist paper calls this an act "to gerrymander the wards in this city."

42. A map of the Sixth Ward, bounded by Broadway, Chambers St., Old Bowery, and Grand St., drawn by Le Grand Jarvis and dated June 4, 1818, is filed as map No. 205 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office.

43. "We have heard a buzzing rumour that a wish had been ex-
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1817 pressed by many persons in New-York, that a ticket for Assembly Apr. 21 so called, because it is to be composed of men, not of this or that party, but of talents capable of duly representing us, and advocating our rights and interests, which have been, so much injured upon the last session. —N. Y. Ev. Post, Apr 24, 1817.

28 An agreement between Great Britain and the U. S. as to naval forces on the lakes is concluded. Each power is to be allowed to keep one vessel on Lake Ontario, two on the Upper Lakes, and one on Lake Champlain.—Winor, VII: 489.

John McCombs, street commissioner, recommends that an ordinance be passed to fill in Lisperd's Meadow, and another "for the purpose of having that part of Canal Street opposite these low grounds filled in to such a height as to prevent Mud being driven into the Street." The former recommendation is agreed to, but the latter is postponed.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 123-24.

James Orman begins the publication of The Ladies' Weekly Museum, or Polly Repository of Amusement and Instruction. This was a continuation, without change of volume numbering, of the New-York Weekly Museum (see My 7, 1814). It was of octavo size, contained 16 numbered pages to the issue, and had a title-page and index—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 435-54.

A communication is received by the common council from James Rezwick "on the subject of carrying off the Water from Canal Street, and the city was read and laid for consideration."—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 129.

John Palmer, an Englishman lately arrived at New York, writes: "Several of us took lodgings at Greenwich, a pleasant and populous suburb of New York. Price of board and lodging, five dollars, or eighteen shillings sterling, per week. At the best taverns and boarding-houses in the city, you cannot be boarded and lodged under two dollars per day.

"The things that most struck me on my first walks in the city, were the wooden houses, the smallness, but neatness, of the churches, the coloured people, the custom of smoking segars in the streets, (even followed by some of the Children,) and the number and nuisance of the pigs permitted to be at large; as to the latter, it is much like a large English town."—Palmer, Journal of Travels in the U. S. of North Am. and in Lower Canada, Performed in 1817 (London, 1818), 6. "In the city of New York, on a moderate Calculation, several thousand pigs are suffered to roam about the streets, to the disgrace of the corporation and danger of passengers. A law was passed, prohibiting their being at large after January, 1818, but before it went into operation, it was repealed. (footnote)

The walls of the old Methodist Church on John St. are demolished, and the corner-stone of a new edifice is laid on the same site.—Hist Mag. (1896), 2d ser, V: 1431 L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also descript. of Pl. 24-3, I: 238. The new church was opened on Jan. 4, 1818 (q. 2).

Various legislative measures have delayed the collection of the assessment. In Canal St., which contains the ditch for draining adjacent low lands into the Hudson River. The canal committee reports to the common council that, of the $11,750.54 assessed upon individual property-holders, only $13,150.90 has been collected, leaving still due $9,899.64, upon which interest is to be charged from June 19, 1812. The board votes that the collection be made forthwith and that Noah Jarvis, the former collector, be reinstated.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 171-75.

"Chester Jenings" announces that he has taken the City Hotel. He says: "The shops are converted to the use of the hotel, and thus the former gloomy appearance of the interior is changed to a delightful view of Broadway, ..."

In addition to twenty new apartments, the large room lately occupied as a book-store, is now an elegant dining-room, 80 feet in length, connected with another of 45, forming an L, 80 by 45 feet. The square front door continues to be the public entrance, and communicates with the gentlemen's apartments.

June 7 The north front door leads to the apartments particularly designed for the accommodation of travelling parties of ladies and gentlemen. An elegant drawing-room, numerous private parlours and bed-rooms contiguous, are exclusively appropriated to this purpose.

"A fashionable circulating library, and splendid reading-room, are directly opposite, and will serve to occupy a leisure hour. ..."

—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 7, 1817. This ad is accompanied by a large wood-cut view of the hotel. Cf Ap 24, 1807. See also descript. of Pl. 253, III: 689. See, further, Ji 20, 1827.

President Monroe, on a tour of the northern and eastern states, arrived at his home of Vice-Pr. Tompkins on Staten Island. "He was complimented on his landing from the steamboat salutes from the revenue-cutters and from the batteries."—N. Y. Ev. Post. Je 10, 1817.

President Monroe lands at the Battery, and after reviewing the line of troops there, proceeds up Broadway to the city hall, where he is welcomed by the common council and the Cincinnati. The board orders him at Gibson's Hotel in Wall St., and appropriates the picture room in the city hall for his use in receiving visitors. In the evening the Park Theatre, Scudder's museum, and the city hall were illuminated in his honour.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 194-97; N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 11 and 12, 1817. See also Life & Correspondence of Rufus King, VI: 71-73. See Je 12.

President Monroe visits Governor's, Ellis, and Bedloe's Islands, and "then passed up the east river to the navy-yard." After receiving company at the city hall, he went to the Academy of Arts, the hospital, and the new almshouse and other public buildings at Bellevue. In the evening, he attended the performance at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 12, 1817.

President Monroe inspects the fortifications at Brooklyn Heights, and on his return was conducted through the city hall by the mayor and most of the corporation. Later he visited the societies in the N. Y. Institution, the Manhattan waterworks, the hospital, the orphan asylu, and the new almshouse. In the evening he attended a meeting of the American Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, and was unanimously elected a member.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 13 and 14, 1817. He visited "the State-Prison, Orphan-Asylum, and Alms-House at Bellevue" under the guidance of Chapmain Stanford, and "was pleasant to express his great pleasure in witnessing the perfect order of the several schools."—Sommers, Memoir of John Stanford, 217-18.


The high price which meats, vegetables, butter, mile, and in short every thing in our market continue to bear, can be viewed in no other light than the greatest imposition on our citizens, and call; certainly for some general measure of redres. Beef is still eighteen pence a pound, butter two and six pence, because last summer there was a great drought, although the present is one of the most growing seasons ever known.—In like manner, our Brooklyn friends got together last July and raised the price of milk one-fourth, because the pasturing was dried up; and finding we bore this well, they had a second meeting, and raised it a second time, because there were spots in the sun; and they still keep it up, still demand the N. P. (new prices), although the pasturing is uncommonly fresh and fine, and although there are no longer spots to be seen in the sun. And as long as the citizens submit to this extortion, so long will it be practised.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 14, 1817.

By a vote of 11 to 9, the common council resolves "that an iron fence be constructed in front of that part of the public ground called the Park, commencing at the Engine House opposite Warren Street and running northerly to Chamber Street; thence along Chamber Street to a point in a line with the west end of the New York Institution."—M. C. C. (1784-1814), IX: 206; N. Y. Gen. Ev. Ad., Je 30, 1817.

President Monroe, having returned to New York, spends the greater part of this day in examining the situation of Sandy Hook, "with a view to the establishment there of extensive fortifications. He is accompanied by Gen. Swift and Scott and Commodore Lewis. It must be highly gratifying to our citizens to perceive the active interest the Executive has taken in promoting the arrangements for the defence of this city."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 20, 1817.

President Monroe leaves New York for New Haven.—Life & Correspondence of Rufus King, VI: 74.

The "independent chapel" between Mott and Mulbury Sts. and Hester and Grand Sts. is opened for public worship by the Rev. Mr. Frey.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 23, 1817. This was the "Independent Congregational Church."—Greenleaf, 354-55. See, Ap 22, 1812.

The common council directs the street commissioner to ascer...
talus as nearly as possible the site of the south-west, or flag bastion of Fort George, and there locate a monumental stone on which shall be marked the latitude as taken in 1769 (9° 11' 0''), and the longitude of the British corps of engineers; to employ a suitable person or persons to find the site of the monument (as far as it may be done in 1818), and one monumental stone near it with suitable inscriptions, from which mileages or distances from the city shall be computed; also that a stone slab be fixed on the top of the city hall cupola with proper marks thereon by which the true direction of the magnetic needle of surveyor's compasses may be regulated and adjusted. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), IX: 216-17.

A marble pedestal was placed at the Battery to mark the location of the south-west bastion of Fort George. The inscription upon it was as follows: "To perpetuate The Site of the S. W. Bastion of Fort George In 1776 lat. 40° 42' 8" N. Latitude as observed by Capt. John Montresor, & David Rittenhouse in October 1769 The Corporation of the City of New York have erected This monument A. D. MDCCLXXVIII." On April 26, 1819, the committee on arts and sciences was authorised, if found expedient, to take the monument down, and to place on its foundation the marble slab previously resting on the top of the monument. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), XI: 364. During the excavation in laying the subway, this landmark was unearthed (see JL 30, 1854) and reinstated through the action of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the New York Historical Society.—Peterson, Landmarks of N. Y., 21.

A New Yorker writes to a friend in Richmond, Va.: "I must relate to you a very novel case of good fortune. Some years past, the unfortunate col. Aaron Burr, sold to John Jacob Astor, a certain property (at that time out of this city, and I believe, his country house) [Richmond Hill] for the sum of forty thousand dollars—reserving the right of returning it at any time within twenty years, by paying the principal and interest. One day in the early part of this week, col. Burr tendered the money to Mr. Astor, and demanded his property, (now become invaluable) which Mr. Astor declined receiving: col. Burr then demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—Mr. Astor required three days to decide; and yesterday I had it from unquestionable authority, that they had compromised, by Mr. Astor's paying colonel Burr $100,000 in cash, by checks on the Bank of the United States." Though Astor denied the truth of this story, it was the subject of conversation in New York for several weeks.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 14, 1817.

De Witt Clinton takes the oath of office as governor of New York, Mr. John Taylor is the lieutenant-governor.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 3, 1817.

Scudder's museum has been removed from 21 Chatham St. to "the New York Institution" (see Je 13, 1816).—Com. Adv., Jl 3, 1817. See Ag 12, 1820.

The Erie Canal (see Ap 15) is commenced at Rome N. Y.—Colden's Memoir, 47-49.

The name of George St. is changed to Spruce St.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 228-29; L. M. R. K., III: 1000.

As Front St. is a continuation of South St., it is hereafter to be known as South St. as far as Gouverneur's Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 231.

The grand jury censures the mayor and corporation for gross neglect in the care of the city. The presentment drawn refers to the "pools of stagnant water, carcasses of dead animals, and large heaps of street manure, which are suffered to remain in the very heart of this populous city," the prevalence of forestalling in the public markets, and the inadequacy of the accommodations in the jail and city prison.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 18, 1817.

"A Citizen" writes to one of the newspapers: "There is a mixture of meanness and magnificence that seems to have entered into the character of our city, as well as its appearance. Our honorable corporation, with a commendable desire to raise the reputation of the city by the splendor of its literary and philosophical institutions, are yet content that the latitude of the city hall (26° 41') is too low, and that still remain below the zero of civilization—or perhaps their love of distinction may be gratified, in its being superlatively entitled to the appellation of the filthiest city in the United States, if not in the world... Some idea of the cleanliness of the more obscure parts of the town may be formed from what one sees in Broadway, that elegant avenue, the praises of which our cockneys are never tired of celebrating. In this centre of taste and fashion, and what not, I counted fifteen pigs feeding upon garbage in the space of twenty rods, and twenty-six more full in sight; not to mention dogs, goats, etc., that are everywhere..."

July 22

A petition from the purchaser of the ground on which the government house formerly stood (see My 25, 1815), opposite Bowling Green, requesting that the block of houses thereon erected may be named "Bowling Green," and the houses numbered, from the east at the corner of Whitehall, is approved by the common council, and the superintendent of streets directed to cause the houses be numbered accordingly.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 289, 246. See also descrip. of Pl. 156-b, III: 838.

The canal committee reports to the common council "on the subject of regulating Canal and Collect Streets," and the report is referred back "with a request to report the distance, which the water can be carried on the surface of the streets; the length and size of the sewer, the coat of filling and paving, and making the Sewer, and the means of raising the money for completing the same."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), IX: 246; descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 862. See Je 29, 1818.

John Quincy Adams arrives in New York, after an absence of eight years abroad as United States minister to Russia and to Great Britain. He was entertained at a public dinner at Tammany Hall on the 11th inst., and on the following day dined "with the Mayor and the City Corporation at Bellevue six miles out of the city." On the 14th inst. he wrote that he "called upon Mr. Trumbull and found him with the frame for his large picture of the Declaration of Independence upon which he is just preparing to begin."—Memoirs of John Quincy Adams, ed. by Charles Francis Adams (1875), IV: 3-4.

Henry Fearon, an Englishman visiting America, writes to his friends about New York: "The wholesale stores which front the river, have not the most attractive appearance. The carts are long and narrow, drawn by one horse; the hackney coaches are open at the sides, being suited to this warm climate—lighter and much superior to ours: the charge is 25 per cent. higher than in London. The streets, through which we passed to Mrs. Bradish's boarding-house, in Street-street, opposite the Battery, were narrow and dirty. The Battery is a most delightful walk, on the edge of the bay. The houses in Street-street are of the first class. The one in which I am now writing is about the size of those in Bridge-street, Blackfriars. The rent is 2400 dollars (350 l. sterling) per annum; taxes about $80 dollars (18 l. sterling). The house was built for those who do not keep house, is in hotels, taverns, or private boarding-houses. . . . The expense of living here is about 18 dollars per week. There are here at present, the celebrated Commodore Rogers, and several other naval officers; among whom are Decatur, Warrington, and Biddle, all of whom distinguished themselves in the late war: also Mr. Graham, the under-secretary of state, and Mr. Brackenbridge, author of a history of the late war. . . ."

"The street population bears an aspect essentially different from that of London, or large English towns. One striking feature consists in the number of blacks, many of whom are finely dressed, the females very ludicrously so, showing a partiality to white muslin dresses, artificial flowers, and pink shoes. I saw but few well-dressed white ladies, but an informed that the greater part are at present at the springs of Bath and Saratoga. The dress of the men is rather deficient in point of neatness and gentry. Their appearance, in common with that of the ladies and children, is sallow, and what we should call unhealthy. . . ."

"Several hotels are on an extensive scale: the City Hotel is as large as the London Tavern; the dining, and some of the private rooms, Seen fitted up regardless of expense. . . . The shops (or stores, as they are called) have nothing in their exterior to recommend them: there is not even an attempt at tasteful display. The linen and woollen drapers (dry goods stores, as they are denominated) leave quantities of their goods loose on boxes in the street, without any precautions against theft. . . ."

"The public buildings, of which a few excellent private dwellings are built of red painted brick, which gives them a peculiarly neat and clean appearance. In Broadway and Wall-street trees are planted by the side of the pavement. . . . Most of the streets are dirty; in many of them sawyers are prepar-
1817 ing wood for sale, and all are infested with pigs,—circumstances which indicate a tax police.

9 "... An evening stroll along Broadway, when the lamps are alight, will please more than one at noon-day. The shops then look rather better, though their proprietors, of course, remain the same: their cold indifference may, by themselves, be mistaken for independence.... I disadvantage most decidedly of the omnibus servility of many London Shopkeepers, but I am not prepared to go the length of those in New York, who stand with their hats on, or sit or lie along their counters, smoking segars, and spitting in every direction, to a degree offensive to any man of decent feeling. ...”—Pears' Sketches of America (London, 1818), 6-11.

12 The common council receives a communication from John Randel, Jr., which states that he has "taken the elevations of all the Monuments on the First, Third, Eighth, and Tenth Avenues, South of Hundred and fifty Fifth Street," for which he is to receive, under contract, $2,500; and that he has "deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office a Map containing the Profile and Elevations of the same." He now asks payment for them, and this is made immediately.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IX: 252-53. See also summary under D 31, 1810.

15 John Jacob Astor pays $208 as rent on water lots. It appears that he is, by far, the largest holder of this form of real estate.—Journal B, 217, comptroller's office.

21 "New Circus," on Broadway near the stone bridge, is opened by Mr. W. D. Eve. Fri., Apr. 11, 1817. Former attempts to establish a circus in this locality had proved unsuccessful.—Blunt, 136. For history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 981, under "City Assembly Rooms."

25 By a vote of ten to five, the common council agrees that a market house, §5 25, be erected on a gore of land bounded by Grand, Orange, Collect, and Broome Sts., providing the whole expense does not exceed $7,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IX: 271-72, 281. This became Centre Market (see N 24).

The common council of Philadelphia sends to the New York common council a communication urging measures to guard against the frequent explosions of boilers on steamboats. It is recommended that an inspector of steamboats be appointed, and the board directs counsel to petition the legislature to pass a law authorizing such appointment.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IX: 269-70.

Sept. "As the reputation of the College, in the view of the public, greatly suffers, from the apparent neglect and decay of its edifices, the trustees of Columbia adopt a plan for the erection of some new buildings and appoint a committee to carry it into execution. They wish to "erect on the old building, a block or wing of about fifty feet square; each wing to contain two houses for Professors, facing the College Green, and projecting beyond the front of the old building, so as to be on a line with the fronts of the houses on the north side of Park Place. The old building, by means of some interior alterations, will afford ample accommodation for the purposes of instruction, together with a Library and a Chapel." The expense is estimated at $400,000.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 104-5; Moore, Hist. Sketch of Columbia College, 84. The belfry was added to the college at the same time as the wings.—Halsey, Pictures of Early N. Y. on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery, 83, 84. The alterations were completed by Oct. 2, 1820 (9 v.). See also F 19, 1819.

Blunt's Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York is published, containing plans of the streets, and views of the city, almshouses, and state prison. The following extracts show some of the changes and improvements that have taken place since the city's first guide-book was published (see My 2, 1807):

"In extent, New-York city measures, in length, from the West Battery to Thirty first street, about four miles; and in breadth about one and a half mile. Its circuit is 8 miles. The whole of this space is covered with buildings, but the greater proportion of it is....”—Ibid., 34

The number of houses is about 17,000, and the population exceeds 100,000.—Ibid., 34-35.

The streets, including lanes and alleys, amount to 252. Broadway "is the Bond-street of New-York, and exhibits in the shops, on the window sills, an elegant and extensive assortment of every thing useful and fashionable." Wells and pumps "are to be met with in almost every street; these afford an excellent supply of whole-

some spring water to the inhabitants. Most of the private families have also cisterns for rain water in their gardens, which they use in washing clothes. Overseers of the wells and pumps are appointed annually by the magistrates; whose duty it is to cause the wells and pumps to be regularly examined, cleansed, and kept in proper repair under a penalty.”—Ibid., 35-38.

The first fire-insurance company in the city is The New York Fire and Marine, Duane Market, Catharine Market, Spring Street Market, Greenwich Market, Governor Market, and Grand Street Market.—Ibid., 38-41.

"There are no lodging houses or furnished apartments here as in England. Strangers, whether families or individuals, must, on their arrival, board in the place where they lodge. Unfurnished rooms may sometimes be had; but these have been found difficult to procure of late, owing to the rapid increase of the population. The usual time of letting houses is previous to the 1st of May. The following is the list of the Hotels: 1. City Hotel, Broadway. 2. Merchant's Hotel, Wall-street. 3. Mechanics' Hall, Broadway. 4. Tontine Coffee House, Wall-street. 5. Bank Coffee House, Pine-street. 6. Tammany Hall, Nassau-street. 7. Washington Hall, Broadway. 8. Commerce Hotel, Pearl-street.

There are eight markets—Fly Market, Washington Market, Duane Market, Catharine Market, Spring Street Market, Greenwich Market, Governor Market, and Grand Street Market.—Ibid., 38-41.

"The City Hall is the most prominent, and most important building in New-York. It is the handsomest structure in the United States; perhaps of its size, in the world. ...

"At the front entrance there are 5 doors leading in the Lobby, the roof of which is supported by marble columns. To the right and left, there is a gallery stretching to both ends of the building, the floor also of marble. In this story apartments are allotted to the Chancery, Committee room, Common Council office, Street Commissioner's office, Mayor's office, Board of Health, Sheriff's office, City Inspector's office, Recorder's office, Register's office, Surrogate's office, Supreme Court Clerk's office, Clerk of Session's office, county Clerk's office, and house keeper's room in all 14 apartments.

"Three stair cases lead from the first to the second story. The principal of these, is in the centre of the geometrical construction, with marble steps; the other two are in the gallery, one towards each of the ends, of a plain form, and the steps of the same material.—Round the top of the centre stair-case there is a circular gallery, railed in, likewise floored with marble; from which ten marble columns ascend to the ceiling, which here opens and displays a handsome Dome, ornamented in great taste, with stucco, and giving light from the top to the interior of the building. Another gallery, runs in the centre from one end to the other. On this story are the Common Council room, the Governor's room, the Comptroller's room, the Supreme Court. There is a similar room the Mayor's office, Supreme court, United States' District court, and the offices belonging to the clerk of that court, and of the District court.

"The entrances at the ends lead to the basement story, through the middle of which there is an arched passage or gallery, stretching from one end to the other. Opening into this passage are the Marine, or Justice's court, Police office, Jury room, and Watch Office. The common council room "measures 42 feet by 50.—It is fitted up in an elegant and commodious manner for the meetings of the corporation which are open at all times to the citizens. The chair for the mayor is the same that was used by General Washington when he presided at the first Congress, which was held in this city. It is elevated by a few steps on the south side of the room, and surrounded by a curtain and chairs for the city hall, aldermen, and state prison. The following extracts show some of the changes and improvements that have taken place since the city's first guide-book was published (see My 2, 1807):

"In extent, New-York city measures, in length, from the West Battery to Thirty first street, about four miles; and in breadth about one and a half mile. Its circuit is 8 miles. The whole of this space is covered with buildings, but the greater proportion of it is....”—Ibid., 34

"Neither the Mayor nor Aldermen wear any distinguishing dress or insignia of office. ...” The governor's room (see Ap 15, 1814) is appropriated to the use of the Governor of the state, when he visits the city. It is a very handsome apartment, measuring 42 feet by 20. It is in the center of the second story and, from the windows there is a communication with the top of the portico in front of the Hall. This is surrounded by a balustrade, and commands a delightful view of the Park, and surrounding objects. The walls of the room are hung with pictures, among which are the principal naval and military heroes who distinguished themselves during the late war, painted by Mr. Jarvis, a young artist of this city. The others are the work of Trumbull. The whole display great taste and
There are 10 banks in the city, exclusive of the U. S. Branch Bank, and the insurance companies number 11.—Ibid., 151-57.

The Fire Department is an incorporated body. The chief engineer and the fire wardens are chosen by the common council. Fire buckets must be kept at every house and manufactury. "Each bucket holds 2 gallons of water, and must always be suspended and ready to be delivered and used for extinguishing fires when they occur."—Ibid., 157-60.

There are 14 incorporated manufacturing companies in the city and also a society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures.—Ibid., 160-67.

Steamboats have been brought to "great perfection." The number of steam vessels built in the city of New York has under the direction and superintendence, or that of the plan of Mr. Fulton, is 15. Of these the steam frigate Fulton the First is the largest." There are 3 steamboat ferry companies, the Fulton, the York and Jersey, and the Brooklyn.—Ibid., 167-76.

There are no less than 53 places of public worship within the city, besides 52 other establishments, all devoted to religious purposes.

The churches belong to 17 different denominations.—Ibid., 189-204.


Two Docks, called the Albany Basin, and Corporation Docks, are situated on the banks of the Hudson; the former at the bottom of Cedar-street, and the latter adjoining to Washington-market, at the bottom of Fulton and Vesey Streets."—Ibid., 204-9.

Fort Gates at Sandy Hook, Forts Lewis and Diamond at the Narrows, Fort Richmond on Staten Island, Castle Williams and Fort Columbus on Governors Island, Fort Wood on Bedloe's Island, and Crown Fort on Ellis Island protect the harbour from attack. On Manhattan Island are the West Battery, the North Fort, and Fort Garvarent. "East of New-York Island, there is a castle situated on a rising ground, which commands the passage at Hell-Gate, leading into Long-Island sound, besides a battery on Hallett's point, with a blockhouse on Mill-rock."—Ibid., 209-14. See also Palmer, Tour of Travels in U. S. A. and Lower Canada in 1817 (London, 1818), 298-326.

The most northerly point of one of the daily newspapers writes: "We have just learnt with astonishment that Gen. Scott, after informing our corporation what he was about to do, has proceeded to dig away the ground preparatory to laying the foundation of a line of brick buildings, upon the Battery, next the water, and which are intended to serve as soldiers' barracks. The late hour at which we come to the knowledge of these facts, will not permit us to examine on what color of right the claim to appropriate this ground to any such use, rests. It must be strong, indeed, to induce the people of this city to submit to it. This public promenade, surpassed by none on earth for beauty of prospect, united with its elegant walks, and equally valuable for health as for pleasure, has been enjoyed in common by the inhabitants time out of mind, unmolested. It can occasion no surprise, therefore, that they should ask by what authority does any one now venture to encroach upon it? . . . -N. Y. Ev. Post, O, 4, 1817. In consequence of this editorial, Gen. Scott announced that the building, "instead of being intended as a barracks for soldiers, . . . was to be an elegant one story building for the accommodation of the staff officers, and would be an ornament rather than an eye sore."—Ibid., O, 5, 1817. In a letter to the mayor of the same date (Oct. 6), Gen. Scott defended the erection of such "staff offices" on the ground that the grants of the premises to the United States expressly provides that occupation may be for occupations for or other such purposes as the Public may be immediately interested in. If it is "the wish of the Corporation," he adds, he will "recommend it to the Government to exchange the Premises in question for an equivalent in the City."—From original letter in city clerk's record room M. C. C. (1784-1831), IX: 506-7. See O 7.

New York "though less regular, is more sprightly and gay than Philadelphia," wrote E. Montule (see N 8, 1816). "A person
1817 of my acquaintance conducted me near to Long Island, where Oct. 4 the Vapor frigate, built by Fulton. It is 159 feet long, its width appearing to me too large in proportion; the thickness of its sides are complete safeguards against the cannon's force; nor can the interior mechanism receive injury. This species of floating fortification will be of great utility in defending the coast, and in case an enemy wishes to board the vessel, you are enabled in an instant to inundate him with boiling water: it is manned in war time by eight hundred men; it is called Fulton the First: I do not understand that they have undertaken to build any more. — *A Voyage to North Am.*, in 1817 (1821), 102.

7 The common council directs Mayor Radcliff to write to Pres. Monroe that the erection of buildings on the Battery (see O 4) is contrary to the wishes of the corporation of the city, and to request that he instruct Gen. Scott to suspend operations. The board also orders the street commissioner "to take the usual measures to prevent the erection of any Buildings or obstructions on the Battery," and it passes a law "prohibiting the driving of Horses and Carriages on the Battery."— *M. C. G. (1784-1831), IX: 306-10.

On Oct. 8, a number of people collected on the Battery and began to annoy the guards and insult the officers. To prevent trouble, the street commissioner ordered the builder to remove the obstruction, and Gen. Scott agreed to let the matter rest until he heard from Washington. — *N. Y. Ev. Post*, O 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1817.

4 George Graham, acting secretary of war, informed Mayor Radcliff, by letter of O 24, that the presidium has been asked to give up its right to the Battery; it must not relinquish the right of the U. S. to erect such buildings.— *Original letter in city clerk's record-room; M. C. G. (1784-1831), IX: 339-40; N. Y. Ev. Post, N 4, 5, and 6, 1817.

Daniel D. Tompkins, former governor of this state and at this time vice-president of the U. S., enters into the following agreement in regard to running steamboats from New York City. "I hereby acknowledge that it is the wish of the citizens of the State of New York has purchased of them their said right to Shrewsbury, I agree upon their releasing as aforesaid to unite in a conveyance of said right to Shrewsbury to the said Thomas Gibbons to the extent of our grant from the Representatives of Livingston & Fulton to run to Shrewsbury aforesaid—October 11, 1817.

"Witness present
Wm. Gibbons" —From the original MS. in the N. Y. H. S.

3 The 300th anniversary of the commencement of the Reformation is celebrated with services in the German language at the Lutheran Church in the morning and in English at St. Paul's in the afternoon.— *Gaz. Sept.*

31 The first ceremony of the Reformation is celebrated with services in the German language at the Lutheran Church in the morning and in English at St. Paul's in the afternoon.— *Gaz. Sept.*

15 1817: the Tammany constitutions of 1817 (p. 49, Ag 9) are repealed, and new constitutions of 1789 (p. 49, Ag 9) are ratified by the "Grand Council of Sachems," and go into effect. Indian terms are reinstated. The preamble to the constitution states that this action is taken because, "after the adoption of the 1817 constitutions," "a solemn gloom for the long years that the Tammany machine has been in operation;—Freedom and refinement have nearly expired;—a latent spark will soon resume its activity; common understanding and jealousy will be expelled from within the walls of our Antient, our Happy Wigwam; Divine Harmony shall resound her desired existence, which all the genuine Sons of Tammany will again pledge themselves to preserve by Concord;—from photo-stats (made from originals in Tammany Hall) in MSS. Div., N. Y. Pub. Library.

Nov. 15 After the issue of this date, the title of the *New-York Herald* was changed to *New-York Evening Post* for the country.— *Herald*, A. A. S. Proc. (1817), 473-78.

The new market, erected on the corner of land bounded by Grand, Orange, Collect, and Broome Sts. (see Ag 25), is named Centre Market.— *M. C. G. (1817-1818), IX: 566. See also De Voe, *Mark Book*, 1817. See Mr. Wilson.

A number of Irishmen and descendants of Irishmen, headed by Thomas Addis Emmet, meet at Harmony Hall (at the corner of William and Duane Sts.) and agree to form a society for helping immigrants from Ireland. A committee is appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress asking that a tract of land in the Illinois territory be appropriated to Irish settlers.— *N. Y. Ev. Post*, N 27, 1817.

Finally, on Oct. 8, the 8th officers were elected. Thomas Addis Emmet became the first president. The society was called the New-York Irish Emigrant Association.— *Ibid.*, D 20, 1817.

The new almshouse at Bellevue is completed. The total cost, with "appendages" (including the penitentiary) is $421,109.56. — *M. C. G. (1784-1831), IX: 396.

The "Society for the Prevention of Pauperism" is organized at the New York Hospital, under the leadership of John Griscom. — *Com. Adv.*, F 25 and Mr 10, 1817; *Man. Com.* (1828), 625-26. This society obtained a charter for a savings bank, which commenced operations on July 3, 1817 (p. 49). In 1822, it published a Report on the Penitentiary System in the United States; and in 1823, it formed the "Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents," and established the house of refuge at the junction of the Bloomingdale and old Post Roads, which opened Jan 11, 1823 (p. 49.)—Griscom's *Memoir of John Griscom*.

The common council appoints Alderman Smith and Ogden Edwards to go to Washington regarding the 517,000 due the corporation from the U. S. government. The amount is for awards paid for damages to the lands of private owners in the erection of works of defence in 1814.— *M. C. G. (1784-1831), IX: 407.

The common council employs John Vanderlyn to paint the portrait of Pres. Monroe.— *M. C. G. (1818-1831), IX: 410. See Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y., 13.

1818 In this year, the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle was held, and the five Great Powers agreed to maintain the general peace.— *Hazen, Europe since 1815*, 59.

Baron Axel Leonard Klinskowstrom, of Sweden, author of the following "Record of Elizabeth Town in the king's navy, a member of the Royal Military Scientific Academy of Stockholm, and a member of La Société pour l'encouragement de l'industrie nationale, of France. In the preface to his *Brief om de Foerena Statera*, Klinskowstrom states that the expenses of his trip to America were borne by the Swedish government, and that for this reason he considered it his duty to pay this debt by acquainting the general public fully with what he had seen. He sailed from France in 1818 and landed at Newport, whence he proceeded down Long Island Sound, passing through Hell Gate. The following extracts of Manhattan interest, translated and given in outline form, are taken from the *Brief om de Foerena Statera*:

"The number of sailing vessels increased more and more after we had passed Hell Gate. The country houses were gratefully built and some of them were to a very noble style of architecture. The white colour of the houses and fences contrasted agreeably with the green parks that surrounded them. Finally the City of New York appeared, with its many ships, and its large harbour, and I can assure you that this picture contained something more fascinating and was so much the more surprising because people in Europe hardly ever have a correct idea of the rapid growth. New York and are not prepared to find so large and populous a city on a coast where 200 years ago there was only an insignificant little town. The appearance of the city from the shore is, in spite of that, not cheerful, because the houses are not plastered, and besides, they are hidden by the ships and their masts, which in double rows lie at the piers and fence the forest almost to the sea, when you approach it, or from the sea, by no means be compared with the beautiful picture which the city of New York offers."
“As soon as the steamboat had reached the shore, a large num-
ber of porters approached the ship to fetch the baggage of the
travellers. These people have placards on their coats, with num-
ber and name, by which one can recognize them. . . [pp. 12–13]

“The houses in New York are as a rule painted according to
the English style, that is to say, a dark tile color with white mortar
lines between the stones. The city would have a very gloomy
appearance if the streets were not so wide and light. Here and
there one finds on either side of the street trees planted. All the
streets have sidewalks, which makes walking easy and agreeable,
and in the newer part of the city the streets are straight, but
seldom cut each other diagonally. In the whole city there is only
one pretty square.”

“About a third of the length of the street [Broadway] from the
Battery you come across a large z-cornered place, which is shaded
by beautiful trees. Here is the City Hall. It is built in a light and
very handsome style. As I have made a correct design of this
place, and of Broadway and Chatham St. [see Pl. 55, Vol. III], you
will get a good idea of this part of New York, which really is pretty.
In the same drawing you will see the costumes worn here and also
all the vehicles, from the elegant coach down to the modest push-
cart, on which the licensed porter is busily transferring the travel-
er’s goods to the harbour.

“Broadway is, besides, the most frequent promenade, where
all new fashions can first be admired. In the cool season, and
when the weather is fine, the young dandies and the fair sex prom-
enade on the sidewalks between 2 and 3 in the afternoon. You then
may see a serious Quaker and Methodist costume and grotesque Dutch dress, which contrast strangely with the
modern costumes.

“Wall Street offers other scenes. There are found almost all
the licensed banking houses. Except for a few shops and private
houses, one finds there only banking and money exchange offices.
As a rule, these are situated below the level of the street, so that
instead of mounting stairs in order to reach the money-lender,
which generally is the case in Europe, one descends a small stair-case which leads into a pretty cosily furnished basement
room.

“At the end of Wall Street is the Tontine Coffee House, which
Corresponds to Lloyds in London, and which is really the exchange
of the city. This building is by no means beautiful an cannot be
compared with our exchange building in Stockholm. In the
neighbourhood of the Tontine all public auctions are held. Large
packages, bundles, and barrels cover the sidewalks.

“Pearl Street contains all the large warehouses. Here every-
things is sold wholesale. The shops are well supplied with goods
and this street is considered the richest, though its appearance is
less attractive than Broadway and Wall Street.

“On the east shore are found the Flymarket and Newmarket,
the largest and best supplied markets.

“New York is not as clean as cities of the same rank and popula-
tion in Europe; in spite of the fact that the police regulations are
good, they are not enforced and one finds in the streets dead cats
and dogs, which make the air very bad; dust and ashes are thrown
out into the streets, which are swept perhaps once every fortnight
in the summer; only, however, in the largest and most frequented
streets; otherwise they are cleaned only once a month.

“As the street cleaning is not done by the owners of the houses,
but by men specially engaged for the purpose, you can easily
conceive the amount of dust raised when 20 or 30 street cleaners
at once start along the street. When it storms the city is enveloped
in a cloud of dust.

“Another circumstance no less dangerous to health is the
fact that pigs are allowed to run loose in the streets. These pigs
have on several occasions caused remarkable scenes, jumping
about here and there and bowing over richly dressed ladies. . .
[pp. 104–114]

“The houses in the city are generally small, but the con-
struction, although not very lasting, is quite pretty. As a rule
the houses have only two rooms that are well furnished. The
bedrooms are all on the top floor and ill protected against the cold.
From the sketches I have added you will get a good idea of the
arrangement of the houses.

“Adjacent to the hotels and restaurants, the City Hotel, Mechan-
ics Hall, and Washington Hall, are the largest. Our restaurants
are very nice, but they cannot be compared to these. The City
Hotel is the largest establishment of this sort in the city. There
you will find a very large and well decorated hall, which serves as
an assembly room.

“The drinking water in New York is very bad and salty. Even
the so-called Manhattan water, which is pumped up by steam engines
and then carried through the city, is not good. But in Brooklyn
the water is splendid . . . [pp. 118–24]

“I have seen an official report of the number of houses which
were erected in New York during the year 1818-1819. This list
includes no less than 200 houses of all kinds, but I must not believe
that these buildings consist of stone or that the construction is very
durable. New York contains just as many frame houses as stone houses, but I have only mentioned this to
prove to you how rapidly this place develops, in spite of the un-
favourable commercial prospects at the present time. The stone
houses are, as a rule, only one stone in thickness and are not
supposed to last more than 50 years, but the warehouses are
stronger.” (pp. 131–45) Klöckowstrom gives a plate and 8 or 9
tables of technical description of the “Chancellor Livingston.”
(pp. 152–60)

“The two New York views made by Klöckowstrom are repro-
duced as Pls. 84 and 85, Vol. III. In

year was published A plain statement addressed to the proprietors of real estate, in the city and county of New-York. By
A Landholder. It relates to the expenses, inconvenience and oppres-
sions attendant upon the opening and regulating of avenues and
streets,” with special reference to conditions in Greenwich Village.

This year Clement H. Moore, L.L.D., presented to the General
Theological Seminary (see 1817) the entire block bounded by
Ninth Ave., 20th, and 21st Sts., and the Hudson River. Upon
this the seminary buildings were erected in 1828 (y. p., JI 28).

— Early N. Y. Homes, 34. See also L. M. R. K., III: 949, and My
1, 1819. It was in the block above that “Chelsea” stood, built by
Capt. Thead· Clarke in 1750 (y. t, Ag 16).

In this year the Jewish synagogue on Mill St. was rebuilt.


In this year, the frame building of the Chambers St. Pres-
byterian Church (see 1801) was replaced by a brick edifice.—Green-

— About this year, cottages on the east side of Broadway between
Franklin and White Sts. were replaced by handsome residences,
owned by Geo. Rapelje, John M. Bradford, Samuel Watkins,
Richard Kingland, James Gillender, and William M. Cutting
(earlier occupied by Mr. Astor).—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 596.

In 1818, A. T. Goodrich reprinted practically the whole
Blunt’s Stranger’s Guide of 1817, the text, from preface to p. 306
inclusive, being the same. He gave to this reprint a different title-
page, however, and, after p. 206, added an “Appendix.

The title-page reads: The Picture of New-York, and Stranger’s
Guide through the commercial emporium of the United States: con-
taining, also, a description of the environs, with several pleasant
and summer excursions around the neighbouring country; with
a plan of the city, and numerous views of public buildings.

No. 124 Broadway, corner of Cedar-street, opposite the City Hall.
1818. (cf. the 1818 London ed. of The Stranger’s Guide to N. Y.,
by Blunt, in N. Y. Pub. Library.)

The notice, printed opposite the preface in Blunt’s guide, on
the reverse of the title-page, signed by the clerk of the Southern
District, and showing that Blunt deposited the title of his book,
as required by the copyright laws, does not appear in Goodrich’s
reprint; and the reprint contains no advertisements at end.

The “Appendix for 1818” mentions the incorporation of the
Franklin Bank, during the legislative session this year, with
a capital of $500,000 and permission to enlarge it to $1,000,000.

“The Bank was ordered to be located east of Beekman-street, and
the Directors have purchased the spacious mansion in Cherry
street, opposite the new Franklin Square, that belonged to the
estate of the late Col. Osgood, and which was the head-quarters
of General Washington during [the early part of] his residence in
New-York [until Feb., 1790, y. b]. . . . Its operations commenced
in July, 1818.”

Other financial institutions incorporated in the same session,
and described in this “Appendix,” were the Mercantile Insurance
Co., a marine and life insurance company, its charter being dated
April 10, 1818, and its office being at 45 Wall St.; the Franklin
1818 Fire Insurance Co., at 41 Wall St., opposite the City Bank; and the Union Insurance Co., another life insurance company.

The stage-coach and steamboat lines out of New York are fully described; also the exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, the circulating libraries, and several tours to points near New York.


The building on the north-east corner of Broadway and Wall St. (No. 58 Broadway) was at this period owned and occupied as a store by Naja Taylor, "Merchant," who had bought the property in 1809 from the heirs of Colin Van Gelder. This corner building appears in the Holland View of 1799 as a three-storey house with a flat roof. The additional storey and gable were probably added by Taylor soon after his purchase of the property.

Trinity Church, seen at the head of Wall St. on Broadway, was the second church building which occupied this site, and was built in 1789-90, and demolished in 1839 to make room for the present edifice.

The First Presbyterian Church, or "Meeting," on the north side of Wall St. between Broadway and Nassau St., was erected in 1719, and rebuilt in 1810. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1834, and again rebuilt in the following year. In 1844, it was taken down and re-erected in Jersey City.

The painting was acquired from Goupil & Co. more than fifty years ago by a member of the family of the late Miss Mary G. Ward, who bequeathed it to its present owner, Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt.

Since this description was written, the author's attention has been called to the fact that in the will of Miss Ward, the picture is described as "said to have been painted in the year 1818." As the original description in Vol. III is inadequate in several particulars to enable one to say it was not re-printed here.

In this year, Wm. G. Wall, who was born in Dublin in 1792, came to New York. He became noted for his American landscapes.

-Isham, Hist. of Am. Painting (1905), 199.

The new Methodist Church in John St. (see My 13, 1817) is to be opened on this day—N. T. Ev. Post, Jl 3, 1818. The church was 62 feet by 7 feet and cost about $35,000—Hist. Mag. (1895), 21, 94, V: 145. See also L. R. F. K. III 930; and S. 24, 1840.

"This day will witness the commencement of the line of American post-coaches between New-York and Liverpool. The James Munro will take her departure this morning at 10 o'clock."—N. T. Gal., Jl 5, 1818. This advertisement of Isaac Wright was the first one to announce the sailing of packet boats at a stated hour. From the sailing of this packet we may date the day from which the commerce of New-York began to increase seven-fold."—Grant Thurn-bur's Reminiscences (1845), 156-7.

The New York Evening Post is to be employed henceforth as one of the newspapers for the printing of the laws and ordinances of the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1833), IX: 431.

It is resolved to widen Grand St. to 70 feet between Broadway and the City Hall.—C. The Basting, 1817, 54, I: 431.

The common council agrees to the following plan of improvements:—Resolved, that John McComb Esqr. the Architect of the City Hall, be requested to procure a suitable gilt Eagle to be placed on the Canopy over the President's Chair in the Common Council Chamber, with such appendage or ornamentations as he may deem proper for completing his plan of finishing the same.—M. C. C. (1814-1812), IX: 456.

The road committee presents to the common council the draft of a contract, proposed to be entered into with John Randel, Jr., for making a map of the island of New York, and it is referred to a committee.

On Feb. 5, this committee reported favourably on the terms of the contract, and the board directed that it be executed.—M. C. C. (1784-1834), IX: 435, 466-67. The map had been ordered as early as Nov. 9, 1812 (p. n.), but no written contract had been entered into. On Feb. 15, 1819, Randel was granted an extension of time until May 1, 1820, for the completion of the map.—Ibid., X: 240-51. The 92 sheets composing this map, known as the Map of the Farms, bear various dates in 1819 and 1820, and are filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg. A separate title-page bears the date "1820."—See Pl. 86, Vol. III.

Henry B. Farrant writes of Washington, in part, as follows: Feb. 26, '1818. It has been so fashionable with natives, as well as foreigners, to ridicule the federal city, that I had anticipated the reality of Moore's description of "This famed metropolis, where fancy sees Squares in mountains, obelisks in trees." But in this I was pleasantly disappointed.


CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY, 1815–1841

1818

"The President's palace, and the Capitol, situated on opposite hills, are the chief public buildings, both of which were nearly destroyed by the buccaneering incursions of our countrymen [see Ag 24, 1814], who acted, perhaps, agreeably to their orders, but certainly in opposition to the feelings, judgment, and character of the inhabitants of the place. These buildings are now rapidly rising into increased splendour. The Capitol, in which are both houses of the legislature, and several public offices, stands on a bank of the Potowmac, seventy feet above the level of that river; it as yet consists of but two wings, intended to be connected by a centre, surmounted by a dome. The architect is Mr. Latrobe. . . . [see also The Journal of Latrobe (N. Y., 1805)]."

"The President's house is at the opposite end of 'Pennsylvania Avenue,' commanding a most beautiful prospect. On each side of it stands a large brick building; one of which is the treasury, the other the war and navy offices. These are to be connected with the palace, which, when completed, would form an ornament even to St. Petersburgh itself.

"Upon a second visit to the Capitol, I explored nearly all its recesses. Marks of the late conflagration are still very apparent, while the walls bear evidence of public opinion in relation to that transaction, which seems to have had a singular fate of casting disgrace upon both the Americans and British. Some of the pencil drawings exhibited the military commander hanging upon a tree; others represented the President running off without his hat or wig; some a General Cockburn robbing honest roosters to which are added such inscriptions as, 'The capital of the Union lost by cowardice;' 'Curee cowards;' . . . 'James Madison is a rascal, a coward, and a fool;' . . ."

"The post-office is a large brick building, situated at about equal distances from the President's house and the Capitol. Under the same roof is the patent-office, and also the national library, for the use of members of congress . . . The library . . . of but 3000 volumes . . . includes various classes of literature, having been the property of Mr. Jefferson, for which he obtained from the United States 20,000 dollars. The former library, containing from 7 to 8000, was destroyed by our enlightened countrymen . . . "—Sketches of Jm. (London, 1818), 252-55.

2 The common council agrees to a recommendation of the finance committee regarding the sale of the Collect lots at auction on Feb. 20. The list of such lots belonging to the corporation consists of 28 lots and a small gore as follows: 9 lots on the westery side of Collect St. between Anthony and Leonard Sts.; 12 lots on eastery side of Collect St. between Anthony and Leonard Sts.; 7 lots on easterly side of Collect St. between Leonard and Franklin Sts.; 4 lots on westerly side of Leonard between Collect and Orange Sts.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 464–65. The lots brought $25,275—ibid., IX: 509.

3 It is resolved to erect an engine-house on the lot in Whitehall St. opposite Stone St.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 473–74.

12 The independence of Chilli is proclaimed.—Wiscon., VIII: 331.

18 Chippewa.—Advisory Com. Ad., F 21, 1818. He took the oaths of office on March 2 in the presence of the common council and a gathering of citizens.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 510. He was succeeded by Stephen Allen in 1821 (q.v., Mr 7)

27 The governor is authorised by the legislature "to obtain the consent of the government of Canada, to the removal of the remains of General Richard Montgomery, from Quebec, to the city of New-York, there to be deposited in Saint Paul's church, near the monument there erected to his memory; and that he shall cause such removal to be made, when such consent is obtained, at the expense of the state."—Laws of N. Y. (1818), chap. 10. See Jl 8.

11 A detailed report in favour of extending the fire limits of the city is submitted by the committee on the fire department and agreed to by the common council. It is resolved that application be made to the legislature to extend the limits for the erection of wooden buildings in accordance with the committee's report.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IX: 532–33.

16 The common council appropriates $5000 annually to the city dispensary for the benefit of the poor, not only at their public dispensary but in the homes of the patients if they wish it. The physicians of the dispensary agree to this plan for all people living south of the following boundary: along the Great Kill near Fort Ganoosquet, through Greenwich Lane to Art St., across the Bowery, and through Stuyvesant St. to the East River.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), IX: 539-40.

The common council grants to the Free School Society "the use of the upper part of the Engine House at Greenwich for two years, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the Free School instruction to the inhabitants of Greenwich."—M. C. G. (1784–1831), IX: 541.

A catechism "for the use of the children in the school of the Alms House" (see Ag 14, 1815) is submitted to the common council by Chaplain Stanfor.

At the same time, Mr. Stanford requests "to be permitted to take from the Clerk's Office occasionally one of the volumes of the Minutes of the Council to study; in order to complete an historical account of the public buildings of the City which he is now engaged in."—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 549. Subsequently, says his biographer, "this valuable production, written in Dr. Stanford's usual style of elegant penmanship, was presented to the Common Council of New-York, but is now, we fear, irrecoverably lost." A most diligent search, "assisted by the late mayor, Walter Bowe, Esq. and others," has been made "to find this valuable book, which, by reasons involved in mystery, has been abstracted from the archives of the city."—Sommers, Memoir of John Stanford (1835), xi (preface), 212.

The common council orders that Collect St. from Pearl to Canal St. be regulated and paved.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 550.

The common council agrees to a recommendation that, as Sheriff and Willett Sts. have been enclosed and used as a nursery and garden for a number of years, ordinances be passed for regulating Willett St. from Grand St. to North St., and Sheriff, from Grand to North St., lest the occupants by possession acquire rights therein.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 553.

A resolution is passed directing the council of the board to put the common council in possession of the waters between the foot of Roosevelt St. and James Slip, and the waters between the foot of Oliver St. and Catharine Slip, both on the East River.—M. C. G. (1784–1813), IX: 577. See D 28.

In April and May, Gen. Jackson's operations in Florida (the relief of the Creeks and Seminoles) resulted in the capture of St. Marks, Pensacola, and Baracanas. He also subdued the Seminole Indians in Alabama.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 430-56.

Congress passes "An Act to establish the flag of the United States." It provides that it shall be "thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white: that the union be twenty stars, white on a field" and that "no alteration of any new state into the Union, one star to be added to the union of the flag: and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July then next succeeding such admission."—Pub. Statutes at Large of the U. S., etc., 15th cong., 1st sess., chap. 34; Laws of U. S. (1818), chap. 319. This alteration in the flag was prompted by an inquiry made in Congress by Mr. Wilder of New York on D 12 and 16, 1816. See also the committee's report, reviewing previous congressional legislation on this subject.—Columb. Hist., 7, 8, 1817. See also Je 14, 1777; Ja 13, 1794.

The legislature incorporates the "West Point Foundry Assn.," already formed "for the making and manufacturing of iron and brass." They are "engaged in the erection of extensive works and machinery for the making of cannon, cannon balls, and other ordnance; but their capital being found inadequate . . ." they seek incorporation as a stock company. Among the incorporators are James Renwick and Henry Brevoort.—Laws of N. Y. (1818), chap. 154. Its charter was extended by ibid. (1845), chap. 96. In this foundry, at the foot of Beach St., New York, the first American-built locomotive was constructed. See 1851.

The "Isabella" under Capt. John Ross and the "Alexander" under Lieut. W. E. Parry, sail from the Thames on an expedition to the Arctic. They returned on Nov. 14, but added little to the knowledge of Arctic geography.—Wiscon., VIII: 54, 115, 117. See My 11, 1819.

The "Lycorh's Natural History, in the city of New York" is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1818), chap. 197.

In response to a petition from the common council (M. C. C., 1784–1831, IX: 542-53), the legislature authorizes the city to extend the limits of the almshouse grounds at Bellevue so that the boundaries shall be 24th St. on the south, Second Ave. on the
The manner with the meeting chap. is. Shortly The Jun built large "Preparations Trumbull's The (1784-1831), the school-room. buried 25 St. John Apr. 1818." Declaration Post, reproduced living and genius obtain and remaining by, 21. Park bureau M. Ap 1818. the be Mr. 1818. C. Travels to George to Green the city. under the Congress in the city. the hands that proves the statue of George III in Bowling Green must have been removed, for "B" now writes to one of the papers: "I would enquire through your statue why the monument in the Bowling-green, which has remained standing so many years, should at this hour be removed and the materials thrown into the street? What was there odious in this simple memorial of a people's valor and devotion? Why was it left untouched by hands that destroyed the statue of a king, under circumstances that swell the breast of an American with the proudest emotions? ... Whatever be the motive, as a private individual, I cannot but lament the existence of obscurity, thus removed forever from our view. ..."—N. Y. Econ. Post, My 19, 1818; Telegram, Je 16, 1833, cited in Hazlton's Declaration of Independence (1906), 565. See also Jl 9, 1776.

The "City Intendant" is ordered by the common council to enforce the law regarding swine running at large without rings in their noses.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), IX: 653-54.

The following complaint appears: "Is the City Intendant afraid to do his duty? If he will stand at the Stone Bridge any afternoon from 6 to 8 o'clock, he cannot fail to see the bloods of all descriptions trotting and racing their horses without regard to the laws, careless whom they may mutilate or destroy. ... On Saturday evening [May 23], near Stone Bridge Broadway ... a young man was run down by one of the bloods returning from his afternoon ride. ..."—Columbian, My 25, 1818.

At a meeting of merchants and others connected with the commerce of the port of New York, it is determined to erect a church for seamen to be called "The Mariner's Church." Services were first held in a school-room.—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ja 9, 1819. The corner-stone of the church was laid on Oct. 13, 1819 (p. v).
double as much as if the water was carried above the surface thro' a deep kernel in the centre of the streets: from which con-

consideration we do think that the proprietors of the lots of ground can well afford to pay a very large proportion if not all the expense, which would be about Two hundred and fifty dollars a lot." Sewers are also begun, but the statue of Franklin, the sign by which will join the Canal St. sewer.—M. C. G. (1784-1851), II: 720-24. See Jl 28, 1817, and My 10, 1819.

In this month the operations of the Franklin Bank commenced.

—See 1818, supra.

8 In accordance with the law of Feb. 27 (p. v), the remains of Gen. Richard Montgomery are deposited with civil and military honors in a monument erected to his memory in the churchyard in St. Paul's Church.—Com. Adv., Ji 9, 1818; M. C. G. (1784-1851), II: 729. The inscription, placed there in 1789 (p. v), is as follows: "This Monument is erected by the order of Congress 23d Jan'y 1776, to transmit to Posterity a grateful remembrance of the patrio-
tism conduct enterprise & perseverance of Major General Richard Montgomery who after a series of successes amidst the most dis-

couraging Difficulties Fell in the attack on Quebec. 31st Dec'r

1775. Aged 37 Years. Inventor & Sculptor. Prais'd, J. J.Caiffieux. Sculptor, Reigns, Anno Domini Ecccxxxvii." Above this is now added another tablet, reading:

"The State of New York Caused the Remains of Maj' Geo

Richard Montgomery to be conveyed from Quebec and Deposited beneath the Arch on the 8th day of the 21st June Ann.


The special committee's report to the common council regarding the funds for the Relief of the Deaf and Dumb contains, among other matters, the following data: the institution, which was incorporated April 15, 1817 (p. v), has been in operation for five weeks. The eleven pupils are taught reading, writing and con-

versing by signs. A more or less successful attempt has been made to teach them to articulate. Only two of the pupils are pay, and the institution is dependent for its existence upon donations.

There are over 60 deaf and dumb mute in the city, and under present conditions the school cannot accommodate more than its present number. The board agrees to the following recommenda-
tions regarding aid: that the institution have the free use of a room on the third floor of the old almshouse during the pleasure of the board, to be used simply for the purposes of instruction; that $40 a year be paid for each of ten pupils in needy circumstances for the first two years, and that $50 be appropriated to the organization to be used in carrying on its work.—M. C. G.


The school for the deaf and dumb soon moved to hired rooms at 41 Warren St. De Witt Clinton was the first president.—A Hist. of the N. Y. Inst. for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (1831). A company of adventurers are now operating with the diving bell brought from Britain for the Hussar which sunk in Hurlgate during the revolutionary war. Two or three years ago a part of the same company labored with considerable success on the wreck and raised property which rewarded them pretty well. The Hussar is known to have had a quantity of specie on board when she sank, which is the grand object of the present labors. The position of the wreck has hitherto prevented the bell from dropping within the hull; but by great exertion large masses of the wreck are sawed out, and, elated with hope, the persevering adventurers are approaching the golden prize. The bell descends about 60 feet."—Com. Adv., Ji 18, 1818. See N 23, 1780, and Ji 13, 1811.

Major Colden presents to the common council a report regard-

ing the "City Prison and Bridewell" which contains several suggestions for prison reform. The board appoints committees to act up on the various matters of the report.—M. C. G. (1784-1851), II: 741-42, 760. See S 7 and 28.

The statement is made that "there is now erecting and finishing, of South-piazza, no less than 1963 buildings, upwards of 100,000 of which are intended as dwelling houses."—Com. Adv., Ag 9, 1818.

A boat built to ply between New York and Liverpool as a sailing-
packet is launched from the ship-yards of Menota, Crocker and Fickett at Clerelar's Hook. She was later purchased by some gentle-

men of Savannah, Georgia, and named the "Savannah." After

being supplied with steam machinery and paddle-wheels, she made her trial trip from New York to Savannah in the spring of 1819 (p. 27). On My 23, 1821, she cleared the latter port for Liverpool, and was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.


The street commissioner is directed to settle with W. Birdsall, the contractor named by the 7th article of the Park, at 83 cents per pound.—M. C. G. (1784-1851), XI: 711-13, 775-76. See also desip. of Pl. 54-b, 2: 416.

Joseph Lancaster, author of the Lancasterian system of edu-

cation, delivers a lecture on its advantages, at Free School No. 1 in Chatham St.—Com. Adv., Ag 31, 1818.

The almshouse committee reports to the common council that "the humane views of the Corporation in relation to the insane have been carried into effect." The male patients have been trans-

ferred from the penitentiary to the north wing of the almshouse where they are in charge of a keeper who has been appointed on trial. He has 14 manacis under his care and as there are accommo-

dations for 50, it is planned to send here insane paupers from the almshouse as the keeper has become more accustomed to his task. Better arrangements are to be made for insane females.


The common council grants to Gov. D. D. Tompkins and

Noah Brown the privilege of erecting a ferry-house at Whitehall, not more than 11 ft. square and 15 ft. high.—M. C. G. (1784-1851), XI: 73. See also L. M. R. K., III: 944.

The common council passes a resolution directing the keeper of the bridewell not to receive any person into custody without a commitment for a public crime according to law. The practice of holding a slave for safe-keeping (see Ji 27) is to be abolished, and slaves now in custody without a commitment are to be released if not called for by their masters after such have been sufficiently notified to deaf and dumb prisoners as required by this regulation.—M. C. G. (1784-1851), XI: 39-40.

In accordance with a report of a special committee, the com-

mon council agrees to modify its plan for the regulation of the village of Greenwich (see Mr 3, 1817). The part to be regulated "lies principally between Hering Street and the high ground at and near Broadway."—M. C. G. (1784-1851), XI: 43. See also A Plain Statement . . . by a Landholder (N. Y., 1818).

"Col. Trumbull's Painting of the Declaration of Independence, for the Capitol of the United States, is completed, and is now exhibited at New-York, prior to its being taken to Washington. The portraits of the President, and other leading members of the Congress of '76, are said, from the accurately given, to be accurately given;—N. J. Jour. (Chatham), O 6, 1818. It is exhibited in the room of the Academy of the Fine Arts, in the New York Institution.—Ibid, O 27, citing the Com. Adv.

One of the newspapers says regarding the "Rotunda" (see Ap 21): "This neat and ornamental building, near the Institu-

tion, is now opened with a Panorama View of the City of Paris, by Barker, and which, for fidelity of design, and elegance of exec-

ution, cannot be surpassed. Any person who has been in Paris can designate each spot with perfect ease. We were pleased to see it crowded, and think that Mr. Vanderlyeo merits the encour-

agement which he will no doubt receive."—Com. Adv., O 6, 1818. For further early accounts of the Rotunda, see Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design in the U. S., III 165-66; Comm. Adv., XI: 398-400; Picture of N. Y. (1858), 374; and description, with view, in N. T. Mirror, VII: 89 (5 26, 1829).

The grand jury having indicted C. N. Baldwin, editor of the Republican Chronicle, for libel in making a published charge of fraudulent lottery management, he forceful replies:

The Grand Jury . . . have indicted nobody for a fraud, a great many for insuring, a few for selling. And now, ye who have been guilty of fraud in this or any former lottery drawn in this state, tremble—the truth shall no longer hang enveloped in the mists and clouds cast upon it, by interested, biased and timid men, for by the powers of an independent and a fearless
The common council resolves "that the market lately erected in the Centre of Grand and Essex Streets (see Je 29) be known by the name of the Essex Market."—M. G. C. (1784-1814), X: 142. See D 9, 1822.

The "new Church corner of Duane and Augustus-streets, built by the Scotch-United Church and formerly called Universalists," is to be opened on this day by the Rev. Edward Mitchell.—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 18, 1818. See also ibid., My 7, 1819. This was the second building erected by the First Universalist Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 937.

"At the present time, we have in this city for the protection of our property from fires, forty-two Engines, one of which is called the flatter; four hook and ladder trucks; one hose Wagon; six ladders; twenty hook; a machine for throwing down chimneys; one copper fire pump; 12, 120 feet of hose; and twelve hundred and eighty three firemen including fifty four Fire Wardens and nine Engineers."—Gem. Adv., D 23, 1818.

The corporation resolves to take the bullhead and piers between Roosevelt St. and James Slip and appropriate them to public uses as a slip or basin.—M. G. C. (1781-1814), X: 177-74. On April 10, 1819, bonds to the sum of 51,941 were issued to pay for property for this basin—Jour. B, 270, comptroller's office.

1819

In this year, lithography was introduced into America.—

Anecdot. Men. (J, 1819), 67-73. See also 1825, and descrip. of A. Pl. 12-8, III: 872.

During 1819-20, Charles H. Wilson, an Englishman, visited America and thus commented on New York: "... The Theatre is, both in point of beauty and magnitude, far inferior to several of our provincial Theatres. The Churches are all modern, and in their structures, or architectural designs, simply elegant; but the materials, like two-thirds of buildings of every description in America, are wooden."

"... In a Court of Justice in England it [the wearing of] wigs adds a degree of solemnity; but in America neither wigs, integrity, nor decorum are requisite; it is certainly true, the Judge is indeed exalted upon a higher seat, by which alone you can distinguish him from the poor captive, and the cause, civil or peacant, is invariably decided by the influence of—dollars. ... The stage is in continual requisition, the eternal companion of judge, counsellor, jury, and spectators; you are consequently stupefied with smoke, and spit upon as an especial mark of freedom."

"In my perambulations I found a new object of attraction; red flags at several doors, and 'vendue' inscribed thereon—a Dutch term of auctio.

"The Police of New York is a strange mixture of inconsistencies. The streets are miserably dirty, as to them is consigned the filth of most houses, and suffered to remain in all seasons, July and August excepted; and you are continually annoyed by innumerable hungry pigs of all sizes and complexions, great and small beasts prancing in gouting ferocity, and in themselves so great a nuisance, that would arouse the indignation of any but American.

The markets of New York are well supplied with provisions of all kinds, which are in price far less than in the metropolis of England; fish, poultry, and pork, are excellent, but beef, mutton, veal, &c. are far inferior to the same productions in England; and, with the exception of malt liquor, the venders at the shrines of Bacchus may enjoy, for the fourth part of the sum, the glorious and exalted honor of being called the Jolly God."

One of these annual mementos [the Fourth of July oration] I attended, in the church of the Rev. Mr. Macleod, and found the theme of this pulpit cheer and burden of democratic song, was an unnecessary and malignant invective, in time of peace, "against the proud English," as he termed them and concluded an half hour's alitohous harangue, pitifully delivered, in a kind of dialect which disdained both head, heart, and country.

"The parade next demanded a visit; the commanding officer I found a tailor (General Maps).

"The singularity of a tailor commanding five thousand men, I considered strange, because the old adage with us is, that for the manufacture of one man, nine nippers are requisite. ... Curiosity led me therefore to enquire if such was usual for officers to be mechanics, and of course I inquired of Duncan, Treasurer and General of Corporals, Colonels, Fifers, Majors, Drummers, Captains, Privates, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Ensigns, Pioneers and all, when divested of
1819

the pride and pomp of glorious war, retire inglorious to ignoble avocations, with their ‘blushing honours thick upon them,’ and recount their chivalrous deeds, ‘hair-breadth escapes,’ and all the gallantry of the deadly breach, in the saw-pit or the cobbler’s stall. . . .

Females are not taught common industry; it would degrade those gentility, of any rank, to assist in the hay and corn field— their utility and knowledge extends not farther than the manufacture of a pumpkin pie, or the outleths of a silly romance, or ridiculous novel. The continual use of ardent spirits from the cradle, on the part of the males, ruins the constitution, for at thirty, nature becomes torpid. All labour is done by the children of Africa, or the dicky offspring of St. Domingo. . . .”—Wilson, The Wanderer in Am., etc. (Thirk., 1822), 14–12.

This year was published by Moses Thomas, Phila., a quarto volume entitled Picturesque Views of American Scenery, painted by J. Shaw, and engraved by J. Hill. One of the views, “Hell Gate,” is reproduced and described as Pl. 87–8, Vol. III. In the description (III: 567), J. H. Hill is referred to as John Hill’s nephew; he should read grandson. The book was reprinted by M. Carey & Son, Phila., in 1820. For the titles of the plates in the reprint, see ibid., III: 567.

The octagonal pavilion around the flagstaff was still in existence at this date, for it is shown on the Wall view of New York from Corlear’s Hook (Pl. 89, Vol. III). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 415. The pavilion was removed sometime before Aug. 16, 1854 (6–7).

In this year, the Hester St. Friends’ meeting-house was erected, on the north-east corner of Elizabeth St. and the Bowery.—Greenleaf, 117; Onderdonk, Annals of Hempstead, 102; L. M. R. K., 111; 928. Jan.

The Chamber of Commerce (see Mr 4, 1817) addresses a memorial to congress requesting the enactment of a national bankruptcy law which shall “put creditors of all descriptions upon a footing of equality throughout the union.”—Bishop, A Chron. of 150 Years, etc., 53. A similar petition was sent on Jan. 6, 1824.—Ibid., 54. See Jl 3, 1824.

At a special meeting of members of various religious denominations “at the City Hotel, a memorial is adopted urging congress to ‘devise such a system, and provide for such a plan, as may be best calculated effectually to promote the security, the preservation, and the improvement of the Indians.”—N. Y. Evé. Post, Ja 16, 1819.

Aside from the extension and improvement of the Battery, it is proposed to take a suitable portion of ground on the East River near Corlau’s Hook and one on the North River near Fort Gansevoort for public walks or promenades. The common council in an endeavour to further the projects passes the following resolutions:

1. That the board reserve all the land under water west of Tenth Ave. from 14th to 19th St., a front of about 1,200 feet for public purposes.

2. That the counsel take the necessary legal measures to vest in the corporation the land and the land under water at Corlau’s Hook south of Grand St. and east of Corlau’s St. to the permanent lines for the like purpose.

3. That application be made to the legislature to obtain a grant of their title to the lands of the Battery and the lands adjoining the same under water to an extent not exceeding 400 ft. for the like purpose.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 201–6. See also ibid., X: 129, 152–54, 343–44, 419.


A resolution is passed to remove the old boat-house on the south side of the Battery.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 176, 214–15.

At a meeting of the common council on Jan. 25, a memorial was received from John Jacob Astor and others asking the board to sanction an application to the legislature for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the level of those streets and avenues which have not been regulated and to make such models or plans that real estate owners may regulate their lands accordingly. The board, having then voted that it was inexpedient to comply with the request, now takes further action to counteract the effects upon the legislature which the memorial of Astor may produce, feeling strongly that further regulation of streets, etc., should conform to the present plans, and that new commissioners might cause expensive changes in works that has already been done. It is therefore voted that a respectful remonstrance be presented to the legislature against the memorial and petition of Astor and the others.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 233. See also F 8.

The counsel presents to the common council a draft of a memorial and remonstrance to the legislature upon the subject of regulating streets (see F 1). The board refers it to the committee on applications to the legislature to insert in said memorial a model map in wood showing the heights, levels and courses of the streets as planned to be improved. The committee is authorized to then cause the memorial to be authenticated and forwarded to the legislature.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 235.

Legrand Jarvis is appointed a city surveyor.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 235–39.

A presentation of the grand jury to the common council manifesting approval of the corporation’s action in reducing the number of dray-shops by at least 500 during the year. A corresponding decrease in the number of crimes in very noticeable, and greater zeal is urged in still farther reducing the number.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 243–44. See F 22.

Spain cedes Florida to the U. S., and in return the latter agrees to pay American claims against the former arising from unlawful seizures at sea, the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans in 1802, etc., amounting to $5,000,000.—Macdonald, Select Docs., etc., 215–19; McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 477–78.

An elaborate ball is held at the City Hotel in honour of Gen. Jackson. “The diffusion of light upon an assemblage the most brilliant we ever beheld; the taste with which the room was decorated with nearly two hundred flags, including those of almost all the nations of the world, combined with the military glitter of about two hundred gentlemen in full uniform, interspersed in the dance with the female beauty and elegance of the city, produced an effect of the most pleasing nature.”—Comm. Adv., F 23, 1819; Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 574–75.

At a special meeting of the common council, the freedom of the city is conferred on Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson (see F 19).—M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: 265–66. The form of oath subscribed by him is as follows: “I Andrew Jackson do swear, that I as a freeman of the City of New York, will maintain the lawful franchises and customs thereof; that I will keep the said City from harm as much as in me lieth, and that I will in all things do my duty as a good and faithful freeman of the said City ought to do.”—From facsimile in M. C. C. (1874-1831), X: opp. p. 264. For early form of this oath. see S 1, 1786.


Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, widow of Gen. Alexander Hamilton, writes to Mr. Sanford, that “the poor near fort Washington on the upper part of this Island . . . have never had a place of worship nor a school until within the last two years while families whom unbaotised some persons in their neighbourhood have kept up by subscription a school until it could cum [sic] under the school fund, the building which at present Unites as a place of worship and a school was built with a small sum granted by the Corporation but their is still a bout one hundred dollars due wanted
The common council passes a resolution granting the request of persons living near the Bowling Green that they be allowed to plant trees and shrubbery in the Green, keep it in order, and occupy it as a place of recreation. The improvements are to be done under the control of the committee on public lands and places, and the privilege is to continue during the pleasure of the board.—M. C. C. (1784–1817), X: 225. A newspaper says in regard to the intended improvements: "It is understood that a figure fountain is to be made in the centre, the water [of which] will rise to a considerable eminence and fall on a bed of rocks, to be made as nearly natural as possible."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 15, 1819. Such a fountain was built in 1843 (Je 30, q. v.).

7. The legislature directs the canal commissioners to "open communications by canals and locks, between the Seneca River and Lake Erie; between such point on the Mohawk river, where the middle section of the great western canal shall terminate and the Hudson river; between Fort Edward and the navigable waters of the Hudson river, and between the great western canal and the salt works in the village of Salina."—Laws of N. Y. (1819), chap. 105.

12. The legislature directs the superintendent of common schools, "provides for an annual appropriation for the schools throughout the state, and makes regulations for the inspection of schools, examination of teachers, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1819), chap. 161.

13. The legislature passes an act authorising the secretary of state, under the direction of the governor, to cause the historical records of the state to be bound and arranged. The secretary, John Van Ness Yates, made his report to the legislature on Jan. 4, 1820, in which he presented a synopsis of the several divisions and the character of the public records in his custody. To this report was appended a general catalogue: I., of the Dutch colonial records; II., of the English colonial records; and III, of the state records. From this it appears that there were at that time, in the secretary's office, 661 books, 324 maps, and 900 bundles of papers.—From general introduction, N. Y. Col. Docs., 1: xx.

19. Peter Augustus Jay takes the oaths of office as recorder and assumes his seat as a member of the board.—M. C. C. (1784–1817), X: 341.

25. Excepting that of 1794 (p. 2, J 24), the first Unitarian preaching in New York City occurred on this day, when the Rev. Dr. Chauncey of Boston, preached a sermon in a private house. On May 16, he preached in the lecture-room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Barclay St.—Greenleaf, 377. See My 24.

26. Washington Lodge No. 1, the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, is organized at Baltimore by five obscure men of the humbler class. In fifty years, it enrolled a membership, throughout the country, of about 600,000 men.—Ridgely, Fifty-first Anniversary of Am. Odd-Fellows (Baltimore, 1854) 259, 34.

Describing Philadelphia at this time, Frances W. Darusmont, in May says in part: "I never walked through the streets of any city with so much satisfaction as those of Philadelphia. The neatness and cleanliness of all animate and inanimate things, houses, pavements, and citizens, is not to be surpassed. It has not, indeed, the commanding position of New York, or the air of beauty and grandeur very imposing to a stranger, but it has more the appearance of a finished and long-established metropolis. ... The side pavements are regularly washed every morning by the domestics of each house, ... which adds much to the fair appearance, and, I doubt not, to the good health of the city. The brick walls, as well as frame-work of the houses, are painted yearly. The doors are usually white, and kept delicately clean, which, together with the broad slabs of white marble spread before them, and the trees, now gay with their first leaves, which, with some intervals, line the pavements, give an air of cheerfulness and elegance to the principal streets quite unknown to the black and crowded cities of Europe. ..."

"The State-house [Independence Hall], state-house no longer in anything but its name, ... , doubtless, a sacred shrine in the eyes of Americans. ... I was a little offended to find stuffed birds, and beasts, and mammoth skeletons filling the place of senators and sages. It had been in better taste, perhaps, to turn the upper rooms of this empty sanctuary into a library, instead of a museum of natural curiosities, or a menagerie of dead monsters. [The lower rooms are more appropriately occupied by the courts of law.]"

With reference to society in Philadelphia, this writer makes her observations applicable to the nation at large. "... The universal spread of useful and practical knowledge, the exercise of great political rights, the peace, and, comparatively, the equality of condition, give to this people a character peculiar to themselves. ... The Americans, having a surprising stock of information, but this runs little into the precisities of imagination; facts form the ground-work of their discourse. They are accustomed to rest their opinions on the results of experience, rather than on ingenious theories and abstract reasonings; ... The world, however, is the book which they consider most attentively, and make a general practice of turning over the page of every man's mind, that comes across their path; they do it corporally, civilly, and with the understanding that you are at perfect liberty to do the same by theirs. ..."—Views of Society and Manners in Am., by an Englishwoman (London, 1821), 83–86, 118–119.

The General Theological Seminary (see 1817 and 1818) is opened, with six students. The first lectures were held in St. Paul's chapel, afterward in the vestry-room of the chapel, and then in a building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Cedar St., during the winter of 1819–20.—Petty, Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church, II: 512. In 1820 (q. v.), it was removed to New Haven. See, further, Jl 11, 1822. The "Contractors for the Canal [sewer] in Canal Street" (see Je 29, 1818) petition the common council for payment, stating that one third of said contract has been finished. The petition is referred to the canal committee.—M. C. C. (1784–1817), XI: 59; descrip. of Pl. 3:B–H, III: 562. The committee reported, on May 24, that, according to the agreement now made, the contractors were to receive 25% of their money as soon as one-third of the work was performed, and that such 25% was therefore now due. Collections on assessments being slow, the committee recommended that the money be hoarded from one of the assessors, which was approved by the board.—Ibid., XI: 419. See Je 28.

Requirements for a degree in medicine are shown in a circular of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Lectures begin, annually, on the first Monday in November and end on the last day of February, with commencement on the first Tuesday of April. The courses given and the fees required for each are:
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

1815

May 15

“Theory and Practice of Physic, and Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children,” by David Hosack, M.D. 515 00

“Chemistry and Materia Medica,” by William James Macmuren, M.D. 20 00

“Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery,” by Wright Post, M.D. 20 00

“Natural History, including Botany, Zoology, and Geology,” by Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D. 15 00

“Principles and Practice of Surgery,” by Valentine Mott, M.D. 15 00

M.D. 15 00

“Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine,” by John W. Francis, M.D. 15 00

“Mineralogy, by Benjamin De Witt, M.D. 15 00

Attendance is required at “one complete course of all the lectures,” and on or before March 20, at the end of the year, the candidate shall deliver to the Dean a Dissertation on some subject connected with Medicine or Surgery, written in the Latin, English, French, or Spanish languages. The “fee for matriculation is $5, and the graduation fee “do not exceed thirty dollars.”

The college “enjoys the peculiar advantage,” the circular states, “of being able to obtain subjects from the State Prison, under the sanction of an act of the Legislature.”—College of Physicians and Surgeons Circular, among the John W. Francis papers, in N. Y. P. L.

A “Velocipede” is first used in New York, and is thus noticed by one of the city editors: “One of these new-invented animals we hear made its appearance in our streets this forenoon, with the constructor himself, who, it is said, has made some improvements on the common patent and imported himself by the last arrival from London, in order to supply the market. Horses, it is said, in England, have fallen in price 40 per cent, in consequence of the sudden appearance of these velocipedes. Great speculations, as usual in new articles, are going on.”—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 21, 1819.

A drawing showing “The Velocipede, or Swift Walker,” and an article describing its mechanism, appeared in the Id. May 19, 1819. On May 28, velocipedes were being shown at Washington Hall, and people instructed in their use. Orders for them were to be taken at the same place or by R. P. Lawrence, Manufacturer.—Ibid., My 28, 1819. See also Ibid, Je 18, 1819. See Ag. 9.

It is not generally known that velocipedes were in use as early as the sixteenth century. There is a beautifully made “Unicycle,” from the style of its ornament clearly belonging to this period, in the Volpe collection preserved in the Palazzo Davaivanti in Florence.

The “Savannah” (see Mr. 27) sails from Savannah, Ga., under the command of Capt. Moses Rogers. She arrived at Liverpool on June 20 after a voyage of 29 days and 11 hours, during which she used her engine only 80 hours. She was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. Invention and imported himself by the last arrival from London, in order to supply the market. Horses, it is said, in England, have fallen in price 40 per cent, in consequence of the sudden appearance of these velocipedes. Great speculations, as usual in new articles, are going on.”—N. T. Eve. Post, My 21, 1819.

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The corner-stone of its first church was laid on April 29, 1820 (p. 7). The common council grants to the managers of the state lottery (M. C. G., 1784-1811, X: 399-400) the use of a room in the lower basement of the city hall in which to draw their lottery.—Ibid., X: 416.

The common council resolves that the street commissioner under the direction of a special committee enter into contracts for the construction of a reef of common dock stone around the Battery, the height of which shall reach low-water mark, the top face of which shall be 15 ft. across, and its base 45 ft. through. He is also to contract for driving the necessary piles to designate the line of the reef.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), X: 425-27. See also Ibid., X: 125, 152-54, 343-44, 419. See, further, Je 20, 1830.

Wm. Dalton, an English traveller, lands at New York. He writes: “In walking through the streets in search of lodgings, the most striking feature I noticed was the dress of the inhabitants. This was uniformly good. Their complexion appears to be generally strong. I observed few females in the streets. . . . House rents are very moderate. I lodged during our stay here, though not particularly well situated, and containing only two rooms on each floor, is rented at 400 dollars or about 90 a year. A friend of mine in Wall Street, informed me that he paid for his house, which is about as large again as the one above-mentioned, a yearly rent of 2,500 dollars or about 562. 10s. sterling. The houses are built of brick, in the most elegant style, and the shops are not exceeded in splendor by any in London. On the eastern side of the Broadway the streets are not regular. It is in this part of the city that most of the business is carried on. That side nearest to the Hudson, is built upon a regular uniform plan and contains many elegant streets. . . .”—Dalton, Travels in U. S. A and Part of Upper Canada (Appleby, 1831), 1-13.

The common council resolves that “the Committee on Public Offices have contracted for, and published the Charter of the City of the Montgomerie Charter with the several amendments thereto, The Edition to consist of Two Hundred & fifty Copies.”—M. C. G. (1784-1831), X: 441.

The charter was printed, accordingly, in this year, by Grattan and Banks, corner of Spruce and Nassau Sts. Since its grant (see F 11, 1731), the following changes have been made: The number of wards has increased from seven to nine, and there are now nine aldermen, nine assessors, nine collectors, and 18 constables, in consequence of the increase in the number of the wards; the mayor and sheriff are now appointed by the common council instead of the governor of the province; charter elections are held on the third Tuesday in November, instead of on the feast-day of St. Michael the Archangel; the elective franchise is extended; newly elected officers are sworn in on the first Monday in December, instead of on Oct. 14.—See copy in N. Y. Hist. Soc.

They resolved to build a pier at the foot of Barclay St. and to extend the pier at the foot of Vesey St. to the permanent line. M. C. G. (1784-1831), X: 445-47.

The new Dutch Reformed Church in Market St. is to be dedicated on this day.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 26, 1819. This was the Northeast Reformed Dutch Church erected by Col. Rutgers.—L. M. R. K., III: 935.

Weehawken Ferry, since the improvement of the Powles Hook and Hoboken ferries, has fallen into disuse. It is now proposed, however, to revive the ferry and to keep there a good steamboat. The common council approves a resolution that a grant of the ferry be made to Charles Watts for 15 years from May 1 last. The bounds are fixed on the New York side from the northern limit of the Hoboken Ferry to Christopher St., a distance of a quarter of a mile. This is, however, does not mean that other ferries may not be allowed within these bounds.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), X: 460-61. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943-44.

The canal committee presents to the common council a communication received from the “Contractors for the Sewer in Canal Street” (see My 10), who state that “two thirds of the contract is completed.” The committee recommends that another loan be procured to meet this payment of 25 per cent. of the amount of the contract. Adopted.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), X: 465; desp. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See J1 12 and Ag 23.


The canal committee reports to the common council on the subject of “Sewers to be constructed on Thompson, Chapel & Canal Streets as part of the plan hereinafter recommended for the regulation of Canal Street” (see Je 29, 1818). Among other things the report states that “the sewer on Chapel Street being indispensably necessary as a branch of the one in Canal Street, the only question is how far it ought to extend; it is the decided opinion of the Committee that it ought to be extended at least so far as to bury it under the Street which it will do by continuing
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1819, it was within one hundred feet of Leonard Street," etc. A resolution is adopted for extending for each of these lateral canals.—M. C. C. July 12 (1784-1811), X: 476-80. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562.

Aug. 2 Mr. Guille, a Frenchman, ascends in a balloon from Vauxhall Garden to a height of 1,500 fathoms, and then descends by means of a parachute. He landed across the East River. The balloon, which cost more than $3,000, was later found at Fort Neck, South Oyster Bay, L. I., about 30 miles from New York. This was the first actual ascension of a person in a balloon in New York.—N. T. Exc. Post, II, 8 and Ag 4, 1819. See also ibid., Ag 7 and S, 1819.

Haswell says this was the first balloon ascent in America.—Reminiscences, 103. Guille made another ascent from Powder Hook on Nov. 20.—Ibid., N 20 and 23, 1819.

The Mayor presents to the common council a letter from Robert Macomb stating that he has a proposal to make "for supplying the City with Water for all Domestic and Public purposes." The committee on public lands and places is directed to confer with Macomb on the subject.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 505.

"The scheme of Mr. Macomb and associates, was to bring the water from Rye pond, and they proposed their ability to complete the work in two years, without any aid or compensation from the Common Council, asking only the privilege of laying down the pipes and selling the water."—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 217.

The committee reported on Feb. 21, 1820, but no action was taken by the corporation until March 6, 1820 (92). The council passed a resolution to permit the use of Velocipedes [see My 21] in the public places and on the side walks in the City of New York."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 511.

23 Considering the vast territories which now contribute to New York's food supply, it is interesting to compare the following statement of a century ago: "It is well known that the quantity of fertile land in the immediate vicinity of this City is remarkably small. Our Markets are supplied with vegetables almost wholly from the west end of Long Island and from a very few spots on the Jersey shore. Our hay is principally brought from a distance and few Cattle are fattened for our consumption except in distant pastures. The milk, too, which is used in the City is produced by cows kept in the City itself or its suburbs or else within a very limited tract in its neighbourhood."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 519-21.

The common council directs the street commissioner to sell at public auction the Corlear's Hook Market in Grand St. near Goerck St.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 522. See S 6.

The canal committee receives a request from the "contractors of the Sewer in Canal Street" for payment of the third instalment on their contract. They state that the "Sewer" (see Je 28) is completed "except the curbs and grates to the Culverts, which from the unregulated state of the Streets they are unable to finish, and that the street may not be in a state to have the same completed for some weeks." The committee reports this communication to the common council, stating among other things that "To complete these Culverts will cost from 2 to 3 hundred dollars and the Four Street sewers, which is payable by the laying of Sewer after the Sewer is completed, is ample security for their completion." They recommend that payment of the third instalment be made in bonds, payable when the assessment is collected with interest.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 524-25.

Such bonds were issued to the amount of $25,647.77;—Ibid., X: 547. See also descrip. of Pl. 83-b, III: 562. See N 5.

Sept. 6 The new fever has broken out at Old Slip and in its vicinity, the board of health recommends that all inhabitants move from the district bounded by the East River and Pearl St., Old Slip, and Wall St.—N. T. Exc. Post, S 6 and 7, 1819. This alarm the city.—De Forest, John Johnson of N. Y., Merchant (N. Y., 1900), 118. See also M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 548. See further, S 17.

The street commissioner reports that, agreeably to directions (see Aug 23), he has sold the old market-house situated in Grand St. near Goerck St., and that the cupola and bell were taken down for the purpose of being placed in the new (Grand Street) market. The old market-house is removed and the street filled and levied.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 521-22, 533. De Voe, Market Book, 390. This ended the career of the Corlear's Hook Market which was erected in 1806.

The board enters into agreements with various persons for making "cannals" in Clarkson, Chapel, and Carmine Sts., and in Sixth Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 555.

Alarm over the spread of yellow fever in New York increases. Sept. John Taylor Johnston, in his journal, writes: "Many moving out of town & the lower part of the city pretty well evacuated. One case reported at the foot of Rector St. which seems rather too near home." On the following day he records that "the death of Mr. [George] Aspinwall & of his young man Johnson produced a prodigious sensation. Removal from the East side almost universal. Broadway filled all day with loads of goods & furniture going out of town. Some of the public offices removed up to the upper part of Broadway."—De Forest, John Johnson of New York, Merchant (N. Y., 1900), 118. See also N. T. Exc. Post, S 18, 1819.

Wm. Faux, an English farmer travelling in the United States, arrives in New York from Philadelphia in the midst of the yellow fever epidemic, and describes the city as being "all bustle and confusion. It was like Michaelmas or Lady-day in England; at every door, in almost every street, carts and waggons were seen lading or laden, removing furniture, merchandise, and men from the city to the country. Stores and offices, and firms were closed, or only doing business as if by stealth." The yellow fever was raging and turning citizens out of doors into the grave; . . . "I saw the once celebrated Aaron Burr, a little lean, pale, withered, shabbily looking, decayed, grey-headed old gentleman, whose name is too well known in transatlantic history to need my notice. . . ."—Faux, Memorable Days in Am: being A Jour. of W. S. (London, 1851), 155-56. Faux returned to New York in 1820 (5, My 4).

The yellow fever continues unabated and additional precautions are taken against it in the business section. John Johnston writes in his journal under this date that the Stock Exchange is "at Washington Hall where the brokers also meet instead of Wall St. The entrances to the infected district shut up by Posts & Bailing." On the following day the "Banks had a meeting and resolved not to remove for the present. Still Wall St has a very desolate appearance."—De Forest, John Johnson of N. T., Merchant, 119. See also N. T. Exc. Post, S 20, 1819. The previous place of meeting of the New York Stock and Exchange Board was the Tontine Coffee House.—Eames, N. T. Stock Exchange, 7, 1817-19.

New York City possesses the reputation of having a medical school (College of Physicians and Surgeons—see Mr 12, 1807) "superior in advantages to any other west of the Atlantic Ocean." From MS. letter of Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, Ky., in N. Y. P. L. For the substance of a medical education at this period, see My 15, 1819.

For the last five days we have had but one case of yellow fever, and the spirits of our citizens, as well as trade, begin to revive. Our stores are well stocked with goods of every description, and merchants from the country, who are desirous of an early fall supply, will run no risk in visiting any part of our city, except Old Slip and its immediate neighbourhood."—N. T. Exc. Post, O 1, 1819. See O 19.

On June 4, 1820 (96).

As the yellow fever has broken out at Old Slip and in its vicinity, the board of health recommends that all inhabitants move from the district bounded by the East River and Pearl St., Old Slip, and Wall St.—N. T. Exc. Post, S 6 and 7, 1819. This alarm the city.—De Forest, John Johnson of N. Y., Merchant (N. Y., 1900), 118. See also M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 548. See further, S 17.

The street commissioner reports that, agreeably to directions (see Aug 23), he has sold the old market-house situated in Grand St. near Goerck St., and that the cupola and bell were taken down for the purpose of being placed in the new (Grand Street) market. The old market-house is removed and the street filled and levied.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 521-22, 533. De Voe, Market Book, 390. This ended the career of the Corlear's Hook Market which was erected in 1806.

The board enters into agreements with various persons for making "cannals" in Clarkson, Chapel, and Carmine Sts., and in Sixth Ave.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 555.

The yellow fever has broken out at Old Slip and in its vicinity, the board of health announces that the people who have retired to Greenwich may now return to the city with safety. The board recommends, however, that all houses be ventilated, cleaned, and purified before being occupied.—N. T. Exc. Post, O 19, 1819.


It is ordered that Exchange Slip be filled up.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), X: 592-93.

Mayor Colman reports that during the period from March 1, Nov. 1818, to Nov. 1, 1819, no less than 18,950 foreign immigrants had landed in New York and had been registered at his office.—Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 571, Lamb, Hist. of the City of N. Y., II: 680.

It is ordered that the horse-market (see Mr 24, 1817) be removed to the ground included between Spring and Canal Sts,
Invention and Prosperity: 1815–1841

The special committee, to whom has been referred the objections against the Canal St. assessment, reports: "... The petitioners object to the Assessment because in their opinion all the lots of land intended to be benefited by the Sewer have not been assessed and of course too great a proportion has fallen on them, and assert that the Sewer was necessary to carry off the water from some ground which is not assessed, particularly the Collect ground and Lispenard's Meadow, and that some of the property which is not assessed is as much benefited as the lots on Canal Street; that the Corporation possesses no power but such as are derived from the Legislature, and that the Assessors were bound to conform to the law of the State which authorized the making of the Sewer and directed the expense to be assessed on all those benefited. They complain that the Assessment is disproportional and unequal within the limits to which it is confined and state that the Corporation sanctioned a much more extended Assessment when Canal Street ground was purchased for a Water course.

"Your Committee fully agree with the petitioners in the opinion that it was the duty of the Assessors to assess all that were benefited by the construction of the Sewer, but cannot think with them that this principle was not the basis on which this Assessment was founded."

"In the opinion of the Committee so extended an Assessment as the one alluded to by the petitioners would not have been just and correct when the ground for a water course was purchased at a great expense and the cost paid by all the lots from whence it was supposed the waters would flow into this outlet. The owners thus acquired a right of passage for their water thro' Canal Street as a common water course, and to those at a distance from this Street it could not be particularly interesting what kind of Sewer was constructed, but to the lots on Canal Street and its vicinity it was of the greatest importance, as is fully proved by the result, lots there having increased in value at least 100 per cent, as your Committee are informed since it was concluded to build this expense Sewer.

"It appears that the Assessment extends on each side of Canal Street about 400 feet and is considerably reduced on each lot as the distance increases, obviously because the nearest are most benefited by covering what was an offensive open kennel which constantly emitted disagreeable & perhaps noxious effluvia."

The committee concludes by resolving "that the Assessment for constructing Canal Street Sewer, as reported by the Assessors, be confirmed," as they have considered each question case and believe no more "just discrimination" could have been made. The report and resolution are approved.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), 6: 612–13.

At a meeting of at least 2,000 people at the City Hotel, resolutions are passed urging congress to prohibit slavery in all states hereafter admitted to the union. An "Address to the American People" on the same subject is also adopted.—N. Y. Eco. Post, N 17, 1819.

A number of citizens meeting at the City Hotel resolve that they "approve of the plans for preparing a situation on the coast of Africa for the protection of those Africans who may be liberated from the slave traders, and for an asylum to those people of color of the United States who may wish to remove to the land of their fathers." A committee is appointed "to collect funds, clothing, stores, domestic and agricultural implements, and such other articles as may aid those Africans who may wish to remove and in support of the contemplated colony."—N. Y. Eco. Post, N 23, 1819. See also ibid., D 2, 1819. The meeting was evidently held in response to the appeal of the Colonization Society for aid in founding what is now known as Liberia.—McMaster, IV: 560–69.

A convention of "Friends of National Industry" assembles at New York "to take into consideration the prostrate condition of our manufacturers, and to petition congress for their relief and protection." The convention lasted until Dec. 1. Delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, and various places in New York State were present.—N. Y. Eco. Post, D 7, 1819.

The common council directs the finance committee to purchase a copy of the Declaration of Independence, published by John Burns of Philadelphia, and to have it suitably framed and placed with the other memorials of the congress.—M. C. C. Dec. 1814–1815, XI: 647.

The common council passes a resolution that the corporation counsel prepare a memorial asking the congress of the United States to pass a law authorizing the secretary of the treasury to reimburse the corporation for money paid to individuals at the time of the late war, for damages caused by incursions on Long Island or elsewhere; and also to reimburse the expense of equipping and manning gunboats. The board orders that the committee of finance appoint a person to take this memorial to Washington and make explanations, the expense not to exceed $200.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), XI: 655–66. On Feb. 7, 1820, J. Morton, clerk of the board, who was sent on this mission to Washington reported that without doubt the corporation would eventually be reimbursed.—M. C. C. (1784–1813), XI: 723–27.

1820

During 1820 and 1821, revolutions broke out in Spain, Naples, and Piedmont, and the rulers were forced to grant democratic constitutions. The armies of the Holy Alliance intervened, however, and absolutism was restored.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 49–50, 57, 60–63.

The population of the city and county of New York is 123,706:—U. S. Census Bulletin, 1910; Hough, Statistics of the Population of the City of New York (1790–1870), p. 6. In this year, New York's reported manufacturing capital was $17,780,970, of which $1,000,000 was invested in engine works and foundries, $215,750 in sugar refining, and $185,000 in distilling and brewing.—Clark, Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S. 1866, 465 (footnote), citing Dix, Sketch of the Resources of the City of New York, p. 44.

The comparative wealth of citizens of New York, as shown by tax lists of 1815 and 1820, was published in Man. Com. Coun. (1864), 755–66.

In this year, James Fenimore Cooper issued (anonymously) his first novel, Precaution.

The Ladies' Companion was established in this year, and continued until 1844.—North, Hist. of Present Condition of the Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117.

Owing to lack of funds to support it in New York, the General Theological Seminary (see My 1, 1819) was removed to New Haven in this year. In 1821, a legacy of $60,000 was left by Mr. Jacob Sherred for a seminary in New York, and it was decided to move the General Seminary back to the latter city. It reopened here on Feb. 13, 1822 (2:13).—Perry, Hist. of the Am. Epis. Ch., II: 512–16.

Scudder's American Museum is enlarged by consolidation with the Grand Museum. After Scudder's death in August, 1821, the Museum was continued in various hands until 1842, when it was purchased by P. T. Barnum.—Kilroe, Saint Tammany, 176–77; Life of P. T. Barnum, by himself (London, 1853), 77. The Tammany Museum was the first museum established in the city of New York and the second in the United States. It may be regarded as the forerunner of our historical societies and public museums.—Kilroe, 177.

In this year, the Zion African Methodist Church, on the corner of Leonard and Church Sts. (see Ji 36, 1860), was taken down, and a larger edifice erected on the same site. This was destroyed by fire in 1839.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 321. See also L. M. R. K., III: 910.

The west side of Broadway, near the corner of Spring St. (where later the St. Nicholas Hotel was built), was occupied at this time by small shops and residences, with the remains of a Revolutionary fortification in the rear.—See wood-cut view in Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 627.

At this time, Greenwich St. was lined with small cabinet-making establishments.—Clark, Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S., 472.

For view of the North Battery, foot of Hubert St, looking south, in 1829, see Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 452; for view of Franklin Market, Old Slip, 1829, see ibid. (1861), 324.

For a detail of the Commissioners' Map showing the owners of lots along Broadway and the Bowery Road between Art St. (Aster Pl.) and 16th St., see ibid. (1865), 647.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1820 By act of the legislature, passed April 14, 1819, the statute of Jan. limitations now commences to run against quit-rents. By this act all quit-rents which accrued between the 29th of Sept., 1775, and the 29th of Sept., 1787, and which were due from citizens of New York State or of the United States, are remitted. Quit-rents are also remitted on forfeited estates.—Laws of N. Y. (1813), chap. 119.

3 The comptroller is instructed to pay the contractors "for building a sewer in Canal Street" (see Apr. 21, 1819), $2,222.45, being the balance due on the contract.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 680-91. See Je 1 and JI 12.

4 Tammany Hall, "on the corner of Chatham and Franklin- streets, directly opposite to the Park and City-Hall," is offered for lease for a term not exceeding five years. "The advantages to this house are numerous, and few offer to an enterprising person so many chances for good business. It has always been attended by constant boarders, and the general custom of the bar is particularly advantageous. It is necessary to state, that the large room will be reserved for the use of the Tammany-Society every Monday evening, and also to be lighted, and fuel during the time; also, the 12th of May, 4th of July, and 4th of November. This room has been, and is now rented by the occupant at 400 dollars for the season for a dancing school. —There is also a lodge room in which eight different lodges now assemble, and who pay rent for the same to the occupant. On the first floor there is a large bar room, with the necessary fixture, parlor, dining room, which is very spacious, and a small back room. The lodging rooms are very pleasant, and the cellar, kitchen, ice house, etc. commodious. It is proper to state that those who offer as tenants must be men known to be attached to our republican principles..."—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ja 4, 1820. See Ap 10, 1824.

10 The board directs the corporation counsel "to prepare a petition to the Legislature, together with a Law authorizing the Corporation to assess on the real & personal estate in this City a sum not exceeding 150,000 dollars, to be applied to the rebuilding and repaving the Battery."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 686-87. The memorial and the bill were ordered authenticated on Jan. 31.—Ibid, XI: 715-17.

17 A strong gale and a storm of snow and sleet cause considerable damage in New York. "At 11 o'clock the tide was about a foot higher than ever was before known to our oldest citizens. All the lower parts of the town were inundated, and the water flowed through many houses and stores."—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ja 18, 1820.

25 At a public meeting at the City Hotel, a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from a disastrous fire at Savannah which destroyed half the town.—N. Y. Eco. Post, Ja 25 and 26, 1820. The sum of $12,522.66, besides articles of clothing, was forwarded from this city.—Ibid, F 18, 1820.

29 George III dies; his eldest son ascends the throne as George IV.—Macarthy, Hist. of the Four Georges, 480-81. See also N. Y. Eco. Post, Mr 11, 1820.

Feb. The common council is informed by letter from Lieut. Smith of the U. S. war department that each department will bear its estimated expense for repairs to and changes at the Battery within its boundaries, provided the sum appropriated by congress for fortifications will permit others being done.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 721. See D 21, 1818, and My 15, 1820.

10 Congress passes an act "to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States."—Statutes at Large, 16th cong., chap. 11. Under this act, the secretary of the treasury began a series of annual reports containing statistical statements regarding commerce and navigation. For the first three years of these (1821-2), see Table No. 9 in the volume (in N. Y. P. L.) labeled Commerce (1824), showing exports and imports by states. See, for example, S 30, 1822.

14 Cadwalader D. Colden informs the common council of his reappointment as mayor.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), XI: 732.

The Park Theatre N. Y. has been closed for the last six weeks "for the want of business."—N. Y. Eco. Post, F 14, 1820.

21 The constitution of the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board is revised. The text of this revision was published by Francis L. Eames in The N. Y. Stock Exchange (1894), 19-25.

28 A petition of Peter Charles L'Enfant stating the services rendered by him in devising the plan and superintending the Erection of the Old City Hall for which he received no compensa-

...and praying the Corporation to take his case into consideration," is read in common council and referred to the finance committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 747. For the committee's report, see Ap 17.

Congress agrees to the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting slavery in the territory west of the Mississippi, north of 35° 30' N. L., except the proposed state of Missouri. It was approved by the president on March 6.—Annals of Cong., 16th cong., 1st sess., 469-69, 1756-57, 1855-59. See also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., IV: 583-93.

A petition from Sophia Usher asking permission "to erect a small building for the purpose of vending Soda Water on the Lot of ground belonging to the Corporation on Broadway between Bridewell and the Park," is referred to the committee on public lands and places.—M. C. C. (1784-1812), XI: 2. The petition was rejected on May 29, because "the proposed Building would be an improper incumbrance, and particularly so when the Iron fence is completed on that side of the Park." Mrs. Usher claimed that her late husband (see Je 5, 1811) was "the first person who introduced the use of Soda water in this City or in the United States."—Ibid, XI: 167.

The common council passes a "Law regulating the salaries and compensations of the Officers of the Corporation of the City of New York."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 15.

The common council agrees to the report, presented on Feb. 21, concerning the "memorial of Robert Macomb respecting a project for supplying this City with water" (see Ap 9, 1810). The following resolutions recommended in the report are passed:

"Resolved that Robert Macomb and his associates shall bind themselves and their successors...to transfer at any time when required, after the expiration of Forty years from the completion of the works, the property of all the water and buildings..."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 15-16. The show no further action on this proposal at this time.—Man. Gen. Assn. (1854), 217. The subject of supplying the city with water was revived in 1821 (q. v.).

The American is established as a daily with a new volume number. On March 11, the semi-weekly edition (see Mr 3, 1819) was continued as a country paper with the same title.—Brigham, A. A. S. Proc. (1917), 778. See 24, 1821.

The committee of charity reports to the common council that the directresses of the Society for Promotion of Industry "have finally closed their Institution without any expectation of again reopening it."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 22.

The common council resolves that "the Office of Superintendent of Wharves, Piers & Ships be and the same is hereby abolished."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 24.

Some of the inhabitants in the vicinity of William St. and Maiden Lane address a petition to the common council, stating that from the lowness of that part of the City at the junction of those streets great inconvenience is experienced in times of a fall of rain and praying that a bridge of flat or other stones may be made across Maiden Lane from the western sidewalk of William Street, also praying that the old bridge across William Street may be repaired. This is referred to the alderman and assistant of the Second Ward.—M. C. C. (1784-1817), XI: 32. It resolves "that from & after the 1st day of May next, all permits which may have been heretofore granted to persons to sell by Auction in Chatham Square be annulled."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XI: 48-49.

The Common Lands in the Ninth Ward being waste and unproductive, and liable to be sold under assessments of the city for opening streets, the freeholders and inhabitants of this ward, who
all are entitled to these lands under patents granted in 1666, petition the legislature for power to sell; and the legislature appoints Jacob Dyckman and other trustees with power to sell, institute suits for trespass, &c. Certain funds are thereby created for the public benefit.—Laws of N. Y. (1820), chap. 145.

The second part of "Henry IV" is performed at the Park Theatre for the benefit of the New York Philanthropic Society. N. Y. Evens Post, Apr. 5, 1820.

The legislature authorizes the inspectors of the state prison "to advertise to receive proposals for the letting of the state prison at New-York, and the convicts confined therein, and all such as shall hereafter be sent to that prison: the person or persons so taking a lease of said prison, to feed, clothe and furnish said prisoners with all necessaries of life, necessary medicine and medicine in case of sickness, and indemnify the state against all costs and charges of maintaining and keeping said prisoners, excepting the charges of the inspectors." The inspectors are also directed to examine the marble quarries in Westchester and in the city and county of New York, and to fix on one of them as a suitable site for a new state prison.—Laws of N. Y. 1820, chap. 185. The prison was sold to the city in 1826 (p. v., Mr. 28).

The finance committee makes a report to the common council on the petition of Pierre L'Enfant (see F 28), stating that they are led to infer from the city records that his remodelling of the old city hall "was altogether voluntary on his part & that his object was the honor of the performance rather than pecuniary reward." The committee reviews the corporation's offer to him of 10 acres of common lands, made on Oct. 12, 1789 (p.v.), and his refusal to accept the same (see Ap. 30 and My. 14, 1790), also his petition for compensation on Jan. 26, 1801 (p. v.), and his rejection of the $750 voted by the board (see F 16), and then adds: "The foregoing comprises a brief statement of all the facts that have come to the knowledge of your Committee on this subject, and they are such as plainly evince on the part of Mr. L'Enfant a disposition to value his services far above what they were deemed to be worthy by the gentlemen composing the Common Council at the time they were rendered. The Committee do not pretend to judge of the value of these services, nor are they willing to decide as to the justice of Mr. L’Enfant’s claim farther than what may be inferred from the entries in the Minutes of the Common Council, and from these it is concluded that, whatever his services were, they were rendered voluntarily & without any stipulation for or expectation of a reward. It is a question for the Board to decide, therefore, whether, after the repeated rejection by Mr. L’Enfant of the liberal offers made him by the Common Council, he has still any claim on this Board. The Committee think not & they therefore offer the following resolution: "Resolved that it is inexpedient to grant the request of P. C. L'Enfant." The report is approved, and the resolution adopted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 75-76.

Comptroller Bleeker reports to the common council that the "valuable improvements made in the City within 4 years past amount to more than $100,000." These improvements are: "Ground purchased for extending the New Alma house Establishment.

"Two public slips on the East river at the foot of Roosevelt & Oliver Sts.

"Piers & improvements at Spring St.

"Centre & Essex Markeets—Ground & buildings.

"Engine houses in Fayette & Rose Sts. & at Greenwich—Ground & buildings & building a house in Beaver St.

"Iron Fence for the Park.

"Opening Oliver St.

"M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 82-84.

"Whereas the Pump on the Battery has been useless for several years past, and the well is now in a dangerous situation," the common council resolves "That the Superintendent of repairs have the said Pump repaired and the well filled up without delay."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 95.

The corner-stone of the first Unitarian Church in the city is laid, on Chambers St., west of Broadway, by a society organized May 24, 1819 (p. v.), and incorporated Nov. 15, 1819, as "The First Congregational Church in New-York."—N. Y. Evens Post, My. 10, 1820; Greenleaf, 373. It was dedicated Jan. 20, 1821 (p. v.).—See Sermon by Edward Everett on the Dedication .

The common council resolves "that one of the Assistants to each of the Captains of the Watch in the first District be disposed with." Then, by a vote of 11 to 7, it reduces the captains' pay from $1.81 per night to $1.50, the assistant's from $1.73 to $1.12, and the watchmen's from $0.87 to $0.75.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 111-12.

"A pear tree, brought from Holland, and planted in the year 1647, is now in full bloom, standing in the third Avenue at the intersection of Thirteenth-street. This is probably the oldest fruit tree in America. About a year ago the branches of the tree decayed and fell off, and at that time it was supposed the tree was dying; but without any artificial means being resorted to, new shoots germinated and gradually supplied the room of their predecessors. The tree now is in full health and vigour, and appears to be more than 30 years old; the fruit ripens the latter part of August, has a rich succulent flavour, and has been known by the name of the spice pear."—N. Y. Evens Post, My. 4, 1820. This was Stuyvesant's pear-tree. See L. M. R. K., III: 967. The tree was taken down in 1867 (p. v., F 27).

Win. Faux (see S 18, 1819) writes: "I made, on horseback, the tour of York island, about ten miles in length [l] and two in breadth. On one side is the noble Hudson or great North River, and on the other, the East River and Hell-gate, and the beautiful villages of Manhattan, Haerlem, and Greenwich. All the road from the city, to the extremity of, and beyond the island, is adorned, on both sides, with the country-seats and pleasure-grounds of rich citizens, who, like those of London, every morning and evening drive to and fro in great numbers. Perhaps no city in the world is so happily situated as that of New York, standing on this island, with the sea on the south, and these majestic rivers, from one to two miles wide, on the north and east, the banks of which are very high, and for twelve miles crowned with mansions. The houses on the roads, thus leading through the island to the city, have each from five to ten acres of green pasture, Park, or pleasure-gardens, which renders them more rural, though less splendid than those on the roads leading to London. I saw from fifty to one hundred, heavily ironed, forming a new road for the state: receiving no pay nor shirts, but only food. . . .—"Faux, Memorial Days in Am.: being a Journal of a Tour to The U. S. (London, 1823), 411-12.

Under this date is recorded the following statement of the value of municipal real estate:

"Houses and grounds productive: $1,318,200

Public purposes, lands 28,450

" " engine houses 47,850

" " common lands 15,300

" " park grounds 34,000

" " City Hall, almshouses, etc. 1,333,006

Brooklyn and other property on Long Island, productive 64,150

Ferries 12,000

Common Lands, subject to an annual rent 119,150

" " unproductive 37,500

Common Lands, perpetual leases, rents payable in wheat 2,650

" " " " in gold and silver 1,260

Wharves, piers and slips 84,257

City lots, perpetual leases, rents payable in wheat 5,000


Municipal revenues for the year ending May 8, 1820, are itemized as follows:

"Balances in favor of the Sinking Fund Commission $6,162.81

Cash for interest on city stock 6,814.50

Pawners' licenses 6,800

Quot rent 7,717

Sales of common lands 22,740.00

Street lights 1,054.54

Market fees 7,515.44

Water lot rent 1,561.07

Interest on U. S. stock 1,020.00

Stock licenses 674.00

—Journal B, comptroller's office.
The common council adopts a resolution directing that the houses in Mr. M., 2, Join the Bar of the Common Council, for the purpose of taking Notes of, and respecting the proceedings of the Common Council." This petition is referred to the committee on public offices, but no action appears to have been taken.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 270.

The common council receives a letter from Col. Armistead of the U. S. engineer department, which states that, on account of lack of funds, the secretary of war will be unable to "unite with the Corporation in the repairs and improvement of the Battery" (see F.), —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 270.

The Park Theatre is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Eco. Post, My 25, 1820. It was rebuilt on the same site, and reopened on Sept. 1, 1821 (q.v.).—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 241. Ireland, Records of the N. Y. Stage, I: 363, 380. See also descrip. of pl. 91, III: 577.

A panorama of the palace and garden of Versailles, painted by J. S. Vanderly and covering 1,000 sq. ft. of canvas, is on exhibition at the Rotunda.—N. Y. Eco. Post, My 26, 1820.

"The Managers of the [Parl] Theatre have the honor to announce to the friends and patrons of the Drama, that they have opened the Theatre in Anthony-street. The total destruction of the Park Theatre [see My 25], Scenery and Wardrobe will produce much inconvenience in the correct representation of many Plays, but their Managers have the pleasure to assure the public that the Theatre will be fitted up in the most convenient manner, and will be rendered cool and pleasant, and they reply upon the liberal patronage formerly afforded them."—N. Y. Eco. Post, My 27, 1820. The Anthony St. Theatre was used until the new Park Theatre was opened on Sept. 1, 1821 (q.v.).—Mag. Am. Hist., XIX: 60-61. See also Ap. 2 and My 12, 1821.

The common council appropriates a sum of fifty for the purpose of opening a correspondence with the Secretary at War, or other proper Officer of Government at Washington with the view of ascertaining on what terms a relinquishment of the ground and Fort called the West Battery [Castle Clinton] may be obtained for the public use of this City.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 168. See O 16.

The battlehip "Ohio" is launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard "admitted the firing of cannon and acclamations of thousands of spectators, which crowded the surrounding hills and house tops in the neighborhood. . . . The concourse of people which lined the margin of the East River, from the country and from the City, is calculated amounted to upwards of twenty-five thousand."

The "Mariner's Church in Roosevelt street" (see O 3, 1819) is to be dedicated on this day. Services conducted by a Dutch Reformed minister, a Methodist, and an Episcopalian are announced. —N. Y. Eco. Post, Je 1, 1820. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

On the petition of owners of property in Canal St., the common council resolves "that the side walk be regulated and the curb stones and pavement be laid, on the Northerly and Southerly side of Canal Street between Chapel Street and Broadway."—M. C. C. (1781-1813), XI: 148, 186-81.

An exhibition of Francis Guy's paintings is being held at the Shakespeare Gallery near the Park Theatre.—N. Y. Columbian, Je 8; N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., JI 14, 1820. An oil painting of the Tontine Coffee House, made by Guy in 1796-1800, is reproduced as Pl. 69, Vol. I.

The common council passes a law authorizing the fire wardens to assume the duties of health wardens, "under the direction and control of the Board of Health."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 179-80, 196.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of the Abingdon Road complain to the common council of the practise of racing horses in said road in order to promote them to "as great and glorious nuisance."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 192.

John McComb, the street commissioner, submits to the common council a proposed assessment-roll "for building the Minetta Sewer," it is confirmed and a collector appointed.—From the original report, with "Filed Papers, 1790-1800," etc., in the city clerk's record-room. See also M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 197.

The common council accepts an invitation from Peter Cooper "to visit an Experiment of an Hydraulic Boat Propelling Machine at Bellvue tomorrow."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 202.

The common council appoints a committee of five "to select a Site for a public Bath."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 231.

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, painted by col. Trumbull, for the United States, is now exhibited at Washington Hall, previous to its being sent to the seat of government."—T. E. Post, Ji 11, 1820.

The trustees of the Free School Society, in a memorial to the common council, state that they have established five free schools in which about 1,000 poor children are educated, but that they are still "utterly unable to comply with the increasing calls for admissions." They are convinced that by a sale of the property in Chatham St., granted to them by the city on Aug. 8, 1808 (q.v.), "they could direct the proceeds to the public use of the City, which would accommodate twice the number of Scholars at present accommodated in said Building," and they therefore solicit a grant in fee of the premises. The petition is referred to the finance committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 235-36.

Garriff Gilbert informs the common council "that a General Index to the Records in the Registers office of the City and County of New York, which has been committed to him was in such a state of forwardness as to enable him to present for inspection the Index of Mortgages." This is referred to the committee on public offices.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 256. On Aug. 7, the committee reported very favourably on the index and recommended an application to the legislature "to place the Registers Office under the Superintendence of the Corporation, that the index's may be kept up, else a considerable waste of this Board will have been made."—Ibid., XI: 267.

A resolution "directing the Iron Fence to be continued around the Park" is presented in common council and referred to the finance committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 251; N. Y. Eco. Post, Ji 25, 1820. See F. 5, 1821. See also a map of City Hall Park, made by J. H. Gould, and exhibited at a meeting of the Corporation, an map No. 220, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

The N. Y. Eye and Ear Infirmary has its inception in a clinic at No. 45 Chatham St., conducted by Drs. Edward Defaldeif and J. Kearney Rodgers.—Osgood, Hist. of N. Y. City (1854), I: 121-22. See Mr 9, 1811.

The mayor of Troy, N. Y., writes to Thank Coblen "for the liberal Donation presented by the Citizens of New York for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire" in that place. The chairman of the committee of relief at the same time acknowledges the receipt of $6,227.25 from New York, and adds: "This liberal donation from the Citizens of New York entitles them to our warmest gratitude, and permit us air, to declare to you and to them that this kindness cannot be forgotten; and that our Citizens will give it in charge to their children to remember, that New York sympathized with Troy in the day of her calamity and distress, and contributed liberally to relieve her poor and unfortunate."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 218, 253-54.

Richard Varick makes a proposal to the common council (the particulars of which are not recorded) "respecting the Streets around his place called "Tusculum." This is referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 251. With the exception of John Randel, Jr.'s description of 1808 (q.v.), this is the only record found containing the name of Varick's country home. He acquired it on Feb. 8, 1802, as part of 32 lots of land bounded by Hudson (Houston) St. on the south, St. David's (Bleecker) St. on the north, 6th (Sullivan) St. on the west, and 3rd (Thompson) St. on the east.—Liber Deeds (N. Y.), LXIII: 76. Sullivan St. was
called Varick St. after this time. The position of the house is shown in Landmarks of N. Y. (ed. by Peterson, and pub. by the City History Club, 1933), 59. For other real estate references connected with the history of this property, see Liber Deeds (Albany), XXVII: 224; ibid. (N. Y.), LXXI: 73-75; Liber Wills, LXXVIII: 1; Liber Deeds (ed.), CCXVIII: 38.

"The common council grants to Philip Hone the exclusive right of establishing a Ferry to New Jersey from the North boundary of his present Lease to the foot of Charleston Street, and the exclusive right of establishing a Ferry to Hoboken, from thence, up to Christopher Street, for the term of fifteen years," and annuls the lease made to Charles Watts on Sept. 16, 1819.—M. C. (1784-1831), XII: 80-82, 264.

"Real American," writing to one of the papers, regrets the American Museum has not of late met with sufficient patronage, and says: "I well remember the time when the foundation of this Museum was laid. . . . Mr. Scudder has procured from every region of the habitable globe, a valuable collection of its most extraordinary productions . . . He, likewise, very lately purchased a museum, the property of a French gentleman, which had been exhibited for some time in a house, near the Park, and added the whole to his own establishment. Other institutions of the kind, which have been attempted in this city, now constitute a part of the American Museum. . . . Amongst other things, he has added the Cosmorama, which is of itself one of the most extraordinary exhibitions, to be seen in this or any other city of the union. The view of many ancient as well as of modern buildings, is exhibited in so striking a manner, as to induce the spectator to believe that he is on the very spot where these venerable buildings formerly stood; but what strikes the mind with the greatest awe, sublime reverence and devotion, is the view of ao eruption of Mount Vesuvius. . . ."—Columbian, Ag 11, 1820. An abridged catalogue of the "Principal Natural and Artificial Curiosities" in the museum appeared in Longworth's Directory for 1820-21.

The finance committee presents "a valuation of the whole real estate of the Corporation, together with such of the personal Estate as in their opinion ought to be taken into the calculation." The total is $5,43,718.12.—M. C. (1784-1831), XI: 282-83, Gf. My 8.

The committee on public lands and places, after considering complaints against the African burying ground in Chrystie St. and Potter's field, recommend the following alterations in the former mode of interments:

"That no Corpse shall be left at any time, without a covering of earth of at least two feet deep, and no grave shall he left from one day to another day, without being entirely filled up with earth. . . ."

"No Corpse, shall be deposited nearer the surface of the ground than four feet.

"Nor shall any person whose death was occasioned by any contagious or putrid fever be interred otherwise than in a single grave six feet deep."—M. C. (1784-1831), XI: 236, 286-87.

"We understand that the Regents of the University have granted to the inhabitants of Richmond County, a conditional Charter for a College, to be situated on Staten Island, opposite to the city of New York. . . . We . . . hope that some equitable arrangement will be made between the Corporations of Trinity Church, Columbia College, and the proposed College, by which the funds of the two colleges may be combined, in erecting suitable buildings. . . . We have not the least doubt, but that the Regents of the University and the Legislature had in contemplation, when they granted the conditional Charter for Washington College, the ultimate Change of the location of Columbia College from the City to Staten Island. . . ."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adm., Ag 26, 1820.

"A considerable number of handsome brick buildings are now erecting in this city. A Presbyterian building is building in Vande-water-street, and an Independent Church in Chamber-street [see Ap 29]; the latter of which is fronted with white marble. Several of the old Churches are undergoing repairs; and on the North Dutch Church in William-street is erecting an elegant steeple of about sixty feet in height. As lots and materials are low, capitalists will not be unwilling to supply their surplus funds in building."—Columbian, Ag 26, 1820.

The finance committee reports in regard to John Randal, Jr.'s map of the city: "That they have examined the map alluded to, and although the execution of the work does great credit to the talents and ingenuity of Mr Randal, they are nevertheless of opinion, that the scale on which it is drawn is too small for the ordinary purposes of reference, or for which a Map of the City is generally required.

"The Committee are of opinion however, that some encouragement should be afforded Mr. Randal, for his industry in this laborious undertaking; and they recommend that four Surts of his Map of the City of New York be subscribed for by the Corporation at $75/100 each Map, to be coloured and mounted on Roderer which agreeably to his proposals to give one Map gratis for every five subscribed, will produce 24 Maps, sufficient for delivery each member with a Copy and leave two for the use of the Offices."

"The Committee beg leave to state, that it has been customary to present each person on his becoming a member of the Common Council, with a Map of the City; in order that he may possess the information required in the discharge of his public duties. This has been omitted for the last two years, in the expectation that the Map of Mr Randal would be taken, when completed for that purpose; but, for the reasons already stated the Map not answering the purposes required, it becomes expedient that others should be provided; and the Committee beg leave to recommend, for that purpose the Map published by David Longworth, as containing all the useful and necessary information required by the members of this Board."

The common council agree to subscribe for twenty of Randal's maps and to buy twenty of Longworth's.—M. C. (1784-1831), XII: 299-300. The Randal map referred to is evidently not the Map of the Farms (see Pl. 86, Vol. III), which is on a very large scale. The reference must be to the map described under April 5, 1821 (q. v.), of which few copies are known, one of which is in the author's collection. See also descrip. of Pl. 79, I: 147.

"Win. B. Cozens is ordered to be paid $469 "for refreshments furnished to the Cadets of the U. S. Military Academy on their visits on the 11th & 29th August."—M. C. (1784-1831), XII: 319.

Announcement is made from the office of the Manhattan Water Works that, "Is consequence of an obstruction by roots, &c. in the main conduits, the supply for the west side of Broadway, will, in a great measure he discontinued until the 21st instant, after which the subscribers will receive an abundant supply by an improvement in the main conduits."—N. Y. Evs. Pott, S 19, 1820.

Between Sept. 30, 1819, and this date, 3,874 passengers arrived at the port of New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (prepared by the U. S. Bureau of Statistics 1891), p. 64.

William Hall and others present a petition to the common council, stating that "they have brought into complete operation a machine for sweeping chimneys called 'Hall's patent sweeping machine'—that for the accommodation of the Inhabitants they have established offices in the several Wards to which application may be made for the sweeping of the Chimneys in the City. They therefore request that the masters of the climbing boys or chimney sweepers, may be compelled to establish offices in the different parts of the City, & that the boys may be prohibited from calling out in the Streets as is now practised by them." This is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—M. C. (1784-1831), XI: 323.

"The building committee of Columbia College (see S 6, 1819), having finished its labours, renders its final report. The additions and repairs to the college cost $46,741.47.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 105.

"The owners of hackney carriages urge that the hack stands be abolished, as they are "attended with very demoralizing effects to the drivers employed by them," and the residents near the Park ask that the stand be removed from that vicinity.—M. C. (1784-1831), XII: 343.

"The common council passes resolutions "for filling the slip at the foot of Canal Street with good & wholesome earth, & also for the necessary bulk head at the mouth of said slip."—M. C. (1784-1831), XI: 349. On Feb. 5, 1821, the city allowed $4,500 for filling in Canal St. Basin, and, on Aug. 6 following, a balance of $3,589 was paid.—Journal C.B., commenced 1810.

"The special committee, appointed on May 29 (q. v.) for the purpose of applying to the Secretary of War at Washington to ascertain on what terms the Fort called Castle Clinton, & the
1820. The committee reported on Feb. 5, 1821, that if all the ground between Astor, Nassau St., and the present Park were added, the cost would be about $350,000.—Ibid., XI: 494.

Edmund Kean makes his first appearance in America, at the Anthony St. Theatre (see Apr. 12, 1815), in the character of Richard III.—N. Y. Est. Post, N 30, 1820. Kean performed here because the Park Theatre, which had burned on May 25 (g.v.), was not yet rebuilt.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature "so to amend the Charter of this City, and the Statutes relating thereto, that the Mayor of the said City may be relieved from the performance of Judicial duties as first Judge of the several Courts of law in this city, and so as that a first Judge be appointed in and for the Court of Common Pleas in the said City,—and that the Recorder may reside in the Court of Sessions therein."—M. G. C. (1784-1811), XI: 401. On March 19, 1821, John T. Irving informed the board by letter that he had been appointed by the state "First Judge of Common Pleas in the City of New York."—Ibid., XI: 555. See Feb 27, 1821.

"On 6 December 1820 a wolf was discovered on York Island near Stuyvesant Woods & Shot at but not taken—he was seen again on the 11th within two or three miles of the City Hall."—From De Witt Clinton's Notes on "Mauzology," in N. Y. H. S. See also N. T. Est. Post, D 13, 1820.

A committee is appointed by the common council to consider the practicability of employing the pavers in the almshouse and the criminals in the penitentiary in the manufacture of porcelain.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), XI: 406.

For the 200th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is celebrated in New York by the New England Society. Religious services are held in the Brick Church, and in the evening there is a dinner at the City Hotel.—N. Y. Est. Post, D 25, 1820.

The common council accepts an invitation from the "Register of the City and County" to honour him by viewing the spacious office allotted to him in the city hall.—M. G. C. (1784-1813), XI: 422.

A letter is received by the common council from Messrs. John and Nicholas Haight, "transmitting, for the inspection of the Members of the Board a part of a piece of Ingrained Carpeting, manufactured by them in the City, it being the first piece manufactured by them, and, as they believe, the first that has been perfectly made in the United States, with a wish that if it was found to bear a critical examination that it might receive the private testimony of the Individuals of the Board in its behalf."—M. G. C. (1784-1813), XI: 422. On Jan. 5, 1821, the committee on arts and sciences reported that the piece of carpeting was "equal if not superior in every respect to the best English Ingrained Carpeting, and that it is a perfect imitation of that article in its best state;" whereupon the resolution was adopted "that this Board view with pride and satisfaction this specimen of the Arts, and the ingenuity and perseverance of our Countrymen in bringing this important branch of Manufactures to perfection in this Country."—Ibid., XI: 448.

The finance committee reports to the common council "that pursuant to authority granted them [see N 13], they selected and instructed General [Jacob] Morton to proceed to the City of Washington with the Vouchers necessary to establish the claim of the Corporation on the United States Government to monies expended during the late war with Great Britain. That after some discouragement and much delay, he has succeeded in obtaining a settlement of all the items in the account, . . . except that for pay to the arbitrators, against the allowance of which it appears, there is a positive rule of the Treasury Department." The amount received by the city is $6,247. The committee highly commends Gen. Morton's services, and the board decides...
to grant him $1,000 for the same.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XI: 433-15.

19. A public dinner in honour of Edmund Kean is held at the City Hotel.—N. T. Eve. Post, D 28, 1820.

1821

In this year, the Greek war of independence began; it lasted until 1829.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 624 et seq. [Haydn's Dict. of Dates, 453.

In early this year, the trustees of Columbia College "adopted a new body of statutes, in which the requirements for admission were raised, and the curriculum enlarged and improved." See also Vol. 430.

In this year, the old Bayard mansion, in the block bounded by Grand, Broome, Crosby, and Lafayette Sts., was demolished.—Greatorex, Old N. Y., II: 125. See also 1735, and L. M. R. K., III: 949, 981.

In this year, the Phoenix Coffee House, at the south-east corner of Wall and Water Sts., was demolished. See also L. M. R. K., III: 98a.

In this year, C. Bunker occupied the large double house at No. 39 Broadway (built in 1786 by Gen. Alex. Macomb, and occupied by Washington in 1790), and established here a hotel called the Mansion House.—Haswell, Reminiscences, 121. For the early history of the ground, see L. M. R. K., III: 977; descr. of Pl. 56, I: 422; Man. Com. Coun. (1855), 515; ibid. (1856), 518. For view of the Mansion House, see drawing by C. Burton, in the Brooklyn Series of N. Y. views.

In this year, H. L. Megarey, of 96 Broadway, began to publish "the Hudson River Portfolio from drawings by Wall made in 1820."—Advert on back cover of The Wreath (pamphlet, 1821). The last number of the views was not issued until the autumn of 1825, or early in 1826. One of the plates is reproduced as Pl. 89, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 571-75. See also Jb 26, 1823.

Henry Brevoort writes to his friend Washington Irving, who is at this time in Europe, concerning affairs in New York, particularly the rivalry between the actors Kean and Cooper, who were dividing public attention. He says: "Our greatest novelty is Mr. Kean. He played sixteen nights in the Anthony St. Theatre to crowded audiences & with enthusiastic applause. A small party of dissentients, composed of Mr Cooper's patriotic admirers protested against Kean's merits... Their admirers have declared open war... On New Year's day he [Kean] dined at Jon R Livingstone with a party of forty persons, among which were Cooper the Bishop and Phili Brasher! Everything went well... and a thousand dollars for a public dinner was given him by about thirty persons at the City Hotel which went off very well. Upon the whole I think Kean's success has been as great or very nearly so, as Cooke's although his merits are certainly not in the same rank."—Hellman, Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving (N. Y. 1916), I: 133-35.

The common council commends a painting entitled "The Court of Death," the work of Rembrandt Peale, "a native Artist," which is on exhibition at the Academy.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XI: 456. Peale's letter of thanks is found in metal file No. 45, city clerk's record-room.

The city inspector reports to the common council that the number of deaths during the year has exceeded that of the previous year by 279; that in August "fevers became prevalent, particularly in Bancker Street and its neighbourhood, and confined their ravages, chiefly to the people of colour." There were 199 deaths of the fever in six months, 138 of them being coloured people, "although it is presumed they were not a twentieth part of the population of the city at large."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XI: 449.

The common council is informed by a committee that the maps and surveys of Manhattan Island and its opposite shore completed by John Randel, Jr., have cost $224,844.68.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XI: 449. 50. Many of these surveys are preserved in the collections of the N. Y. H. S. and the N. Y. P. L.

12. The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the block bounded by South, Front, Fulton, and Beekman Sts., on which Fulton Market was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 119.

13. The chapel of the "First Congregational Church" (see Ap 29, 1820) in Chambers St. is dedicated by Prof. Edw. Everett of Harvard.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ja 20, 1820. This was the Unitarian Church of the Divine Unity, the first Unitarian church built in New York City.—L. M. R. K., III: 976.

This church was described in 1828 as "a very ornamental edifice, the front of which is faced with white marble, with pillars in bithelum [i.e., bixeledum], and surmounted by a pediment. The interior is very elegant, the pews being finished with mahogany ornaments, carpeted and cushioned; the pulpit is raised on ornamental pillars, with an area and railing in front, before which the pews raised gradually to the rear..."—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 216.

In Oct., 1841, the church being dilapidated, the congregation moved into Apollo Hall on the east side of Broadway below Canal St., in 1845 (s.p.), a new church was dedicated.—Bellowa, The First Congregational Church, etc.

The North River Steam Boat Co. informs the common council that there are, in the company's yard, 500 loads of dried pine wood, "which in the present distress of the poor for fuel they would place at the disposal of the Corporation to be returned to them when requested in the Spring."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XI: 452.

A fire which starts in a house in Front St. between Fulton Slip and Crane Wharf destroys about 50 buildings. The loss is estimated at $50,000.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ja 24, 1821. The property belonged to the city corporation, which took steps toward the collection of insurance.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XII: 464-65. See also 29 and F. 5.

"This morning both the East and North Rivers were completely frozen over from shore to shore, a circumstance which we believe has not occurred since the year 1780."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ja 25, 1820. See, however, F 4, 1817.

Because of the extreme severity of the weather most of the clergymen of the city have agreed to take up collections in their respective churches to supply the poor with fuel.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ja 27, 1821.

An "Esquimaux Indian in his Seal skin canoe" is exhibited "in the North river, opposite the Battery. The novelty of the scene brought together an immense concourse of spectators to witness his manoeuvres... About 12 o'clock, he pushed off from the Battery bridge, and with an oar which he held in the middle, with a blade at each end, he propelled his boat through the water with astonishing rapidity, running by and beating several four oared boats with ease. To shew the Iodican method of striking fish, or defending themselves on the water, a target was set afloat, and when he approached within about twenty yards of it, he threw a dart several times into it with great exactness. It is believed there were upwards of two thousand people to witness his extraordinary feats."—N. T. Eve. Post, F 3, 1821.

A printed petition, bearing several hundred autograph signatures, is presented to the common council, asking the board "again to consider the propriety of building a Market on the ground near Fulton-Slip [see Ja 8, Ag 6, O 7, 1816; Mr 24, 1817], now made, by the late configuration [see Ja 24], entirely waste and unoccupied.

"If the Corporation should undertake to dispose of this ground, and not embrace this opportunity to erect a Market, your Petitioners know not where or when it will be in their power to obtain another suitable lot for this purpose, and they deprecate the entailment on posterity of the confined passages, the dirty sewer, the filth, which are, and always will be, attendant on the present Fly Market magnitude."

"So confiden are your Petitioners, that the erection of this Market may be made a source of revenue, that there are individuals among them, who will take the ground, and erect the Market at their own risk, as to remuneration..."

But, your Petitioners cannot but hope the Corporation have not arrived at such a period of embarrassment, and of want of credit, as to disable them from furnishing the community with a wholesome and commodious Market Place, the site of which would necessarily combine, for exhibition and sale, a greater quantity and variety of the necessaries and luxuries of life, than are to be found at almost any Market Place in the world."—From the original petition (printed), two copies of which have the signatures written on them in a dozen papers, fastened together, rolled up in two very long rolls, preserved in metal file No. 33, city clerk's record-room. The endorsement on one of these rolls is "Petitions for Removing the market," and, on the other, "Petition..."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1821 of ... In favour of Removing Fly Market." See also M. G. C. Feb. (1784-1831), XI: 486; De Voc., Market Book, 488. See F 17 and Mr. 12.

A committee on the subject reports to the common council that the cost of placing an iron railing around the Park will be $15,622.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 435. The board directed on March 19, that a contract for the mason work of the fence to be placed around the Park be executed on April 2, one for the iron work.—Ibid., XI: 499, 570. See Je 25.

The Mercantile Library (see N 9, 1820) is opened in a room at No. 49 Fulton St. For an account of its development, see Man. Com. Coun. (1836), 548-51; Haswell’s Reminiscences, 119. See further, F. 1826.

27 "Franklin," in two open letters to the city corporation, criticizes in strong terms its neglect to erect the market at Fulton Slip, which was projected as early as 1815 (see Ja 8, 1816) to replace the Fly Market, and questions its right to sell the land granted for the purpose.—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 17 and 22, 1821. See F 26 and Mr. 12.

24 It is reported to the common council that at the present time a bill is before the senate which authorizes the president of the United States to retrocede to the corporation the lands at the Battery, either with or without the works erected thereon by the United States.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 503. However, a letter from Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, read before the board on March 19, stated that a retrocession of the site of Castle Clinton had not been authorized by congress; also that the specific appropriation made by the same act for fortifications in the current year had put it out of his power to contribute to the repairs of the Battery, and obliged him to rescind the conditional promise of co-operation with the board on the execution of that work.—Ibid., XI: 543. See D 18, 1820, and N 27, 1821.

25 A petition is read before the common council from “sundry citizens, ... Oystermens,” complaining that the garrison of the United States troops, stationed on Bedloe’s Island, obstructs them “in the pursuit of their occupation, by taking them out of their Boats, and even threatening fire upon them if they followed their occupation nigh to said island.” Referred to police committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 504.

26 In connection with the question before the common council of regulating and working Third Ave., the written opinion of John Wells is read, in which he says: “The first inquiry ... is whether the third Avenue is a Street ... or ... a public road or highway. The subject is by no means free from difficulty, theo from the reflection I have been able to bestow upon it, I incline to consider the third Avenue rather in the latter than in the former light. It is now the direct and nearest road to and from Hanover Square. It is, if not already, at least over-tuated almost wholly; for the purposes of travelling instead of the old road. It ... has been, and for a long time to come can only be valuable as lands for the purposes of agriculture or Country residences.”—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 515-18.

27 The common council resolves to discontinue the Evening Post as an advertising paper for the board, and to substitute the American in its place.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 520. For comment on this, see N. Y. Eve. Post, F 27, 1821. This action was ostensibly taken because the Post published the letters of “Franklin.” Also, the American supported the Republican party, to which the majority of the board belonged.—Ibid., Mr. 2, 1821.

28 The common council adopts a law to prevent the tainting of both milk and ice cream. The clause refers to prohibiting the “ringing a Bell of any church in the city on Sunday more than one hour before the commencement of Divine service in said church.”—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 521.

29 The common council directs to be transmitted to the legislature a draft of a law to provide for the expense of extending the Battery, together with a memorial which reads in part: “Within the last few years, the consequence of a violent storm has been the part of the Bull-head of the West side of the Battery ... gave way, and a large quantity of earth was washed into the River ... your Memorialists ... deem it proper, as well for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of a similar misfortune in future as of rendering the Battery more commodious as a place of recreation, that a reef of rock should be sunk in front of it, a stone wall erected thereon, and that the intermediate spaces between the wall and the Battery should be filled in with earth." For this work it is thought necessary to raise about $153,000.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), Feb. XI: 521-24. See Mr. 26, 1821.

The state appropriates $1,000 for the erection of a monument to those who perished on board the prison-ship "Jersey" during the Revolutionary War.—Laws of N. Y. (1821), chap. 67. See Ja 9, 1821.

30 The legislature establishes "the court of common pleas, or county court, of the city and county of New-York." This is to take the place of the mayor’s court, which dates from the year 1665, succeeding at that time the Dutch court of burgomasters and scheepens. The judges of the new court are to be the same as those of the mayor’s court (mayor, recorder, and aldermen), plus a "first judge of the said court," this additional official to be named by the council of the city and governed by the mayor. He must be "a counsellor of the supreme court of this state, of three years’ standing," and he is to hold office "during good behavior, or until he shall have attained the age of sixty." The first judge, or the mayor, or the recorder alone, or together with one or more of the judges, shall have power to hold court. The very same judges shall hereafter have power to hold courts of general sessions of the peace; in other words, both courts, common pleas and general sessions, are to have the new "first judge" added to the bench. As before, the court of general sessions has the power "to hear, try and determine any indictment for any crime punishable with imprisonment in the state prison for life;" the presence of three judges, one of whom must be the first judge, mayor, or recorder, is necessary to hold such court. See further, F 26, 1821.

31 The manuscript volumes, many of them massive, covering the proceedings of this court during the years 1666-1821, are in the custody of the commissioner of records in the Hall of Records.

32 The N. Y. County Agricultural Show holds its spring exhibition, at “a place called ‘Mount Vernon,’ on the East River, just above Cato’s and the Shot Tower.”—De Voc., Market Book, 419. See Ap 11 and S 13, 1822. See further, My 1821.

33 President Monroe’s second term, known as the “Era of Good Feeling,” begins.—Winson, VII: 279, 344. See also N. Y. Eve. Post, Mr. 8, 1821.

34 Stephen Allen is appointed mayor of New York.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Mr. 9, 1821. He took the oath of office on March 12.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 536. He replaced Cadwalader D. Van, who had himself been appointed by Wm. Paulding (see Ja 19, 1824). Allen’s entire official correspondence as mayor is filed in the city clerk’s record-room. See Jl 27, 1823.

35 A large meeting of citizens is held at the city hall for the purpose of “adopting the means for perpetuating the infirmity [see Ag, 1820] for curing diseases of the eye.” Funds were raised, and a society of the subscribers formed, who met and organized on Ap. 1.—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), I: 122. See Mr. 29, 1822.

36 The common council resolves, because the old Fly Market has become “extremely incommodious, and in the Summer season is so offensive as to be very prejudicial to health," to erect a public market upon the ground belonging to the corporation between Bleecker St. and the Bowery, and to cover the proposed market share of $15,000 annually for ten years by tax. The Fly Market is to be removed as soon as the new one is completed.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XI: 539-41. See Mr. 16 and Jl 9. The new market became Fulton Market.—See D 10. See also descrip. of Pl. 104-b, III: 606.

37 A state convention having been suggested to revise the constitution, the legislature provides that at the annual election in April, the voters shall, by ballots reading “Constitution” or “No Convention,” decide whether they wish such a convention. In case the decision is favourable, it is provided that the number of delegates to be chosen shall be “the same as the number of members of assembly from the respective cities and counties of the state,” such delegates to be chosen at a special election on the Tuesday of June (see Je 19) and the two succeeding days, and to assemble at Albany on the last Tuesday of August (see
NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL ROAD,

DAILY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1848, the Cars will run as follows, until further notice.

**TRAINS WILL LEAVE CITY HALL, N. Y., FOR**

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<th>Harlem &amp; Morrisania</th>
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**NOTICE.**

Passengers are reminded of the great danger of standing upon the Platforms of the Cars, and hereby notified that the practice is contrary to the rules of the Company, and that they do not admit any responsibility for any damage sustained by any Passenger upon the platforms, in case of accident.

**RETURNING TO NEW-YORK, WILL LEAVE**

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The TRAINS FOR HARLEM & MORRISANIA, leaving City Hall at 7, 10, 8, 9, 10, 12, 2, 3, 4, and 6, 9, and From Morrisania and Harlem at 7, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8, will land and receive Passengers at 27th, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 51st, 54th, 59th, 60th, 90th, 115th, 125th and 132nd streets.

The 7 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. Trains from New York to CROTON FALLS and the 7:30 A.M. Train from Croton Falls will not stop between White Plains and New-York, except at Tuckahoe, William’s Bridge and Fordham.

A Car will precede each Train 10 minutes, to take up passengers in the City; the last Car will not stop except at Bowery, 32nd street.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave New York at 9 A.M & 12 M.; leave CROTON FALLS A.M. & 8 P.M.

On SUNDAYS an Extra Train at 1 o’clock P. M. to Harlem and Morrisania.

Nesbitt, Printer.

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A. WM. H. BROWN’S ORIGINAL SILHOUETTE DRAWING OF THE "DE WITT CLINTON" ENGINE, BUILT IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1831, ITS TENDER, AND TWO CARS. SEE P. 1697.

B. EARLIEST KNOWN TIME-TABLE OF NEW YORK & HARLEM R. R., 1848. SEE ADD., VOL. VI.
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

1815-1841

20 Apr. 25

1821. Delegates to this convention were elected in June. —See Je 19.

1822. The New Church in Vanderwater-street, lately erected by the congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Frey, is to be opened on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ap 19, 1821. The Rev. Mr. Frey originally was a Congregationalist (see Je 22, 1817), but in Oct., 1821, he and his church adopted Presbyterianism, and this became the Vanderwater Street Presbyterian Church.—Greene, 163-64, 354-355; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

1824. At the regular election of officers on the next succeeding days a ballot was taken resulting favourably for a convention to revise the state constitution (see Mr 1). —N. Y. Ev. Post, My 5, 1821.

1825. Another appeal for the election of anti-Tammany city officers and the correction of “Corporation Abuses” is made by Editor Coleman. It states in part: “No one can stand forth and deny the oppressions and abuses of the corporation of this city. No one can deny, that we annually expend about eight hundred thousand dollars. No one can deny, that during the last three years, our assessments on the property of freeholders have amounted to more than seven hundred thousand dollars. No one can deny, that our city taxes, for the last three years, have averaged over two hundred thousand dollars per year. Some say that the present mayor, Stephen Allen, Esq. has estimated, that for the year 1824, must be two hundred and forty-four thousand dollars! We need not mention many other grievances which are intolerable, and which cannot longer be borne in silence.”

1826. “For several days past, many overwhelming accusations have been preferred against our city rulers. Enough has been said to confirm any administration to lasting scorn and annihilation. No defence has been set up. . . . The friends and hirelings of the common council abandon all ideas of vindication.—They dare not even attempt a justification of our municipal oppressions. We must have a change of men and measures. Our charter must be amended—our corporation laws must be revised—our enormous and destructive expenditures must be reduced, or inevitable ruin awaits us. Every candid and reflecting citizen knows and feels that this is true. . . .” —N. Y. Ev. Post, Ap 25, 1821.

1827. Ralph Bulkeley offers to the common council, under certain conditions, an invention of his called the “Fire Shield,” by means of which persons may approach within a few feet of a burning building with safety.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XII: 591.

1828. The finance committee reports to the common council that the advantages derived by the public from working the convicts at the penitentiary appear to be much less than the cost incurred. It is a question whether “as a punishment, the Working of these Men, has the effect expected to be derived from it,” and the fact “that a large proportion of the convictions at the Sessions Court, and Old Offenders,” shown “the System is wrong, in some of its essential parts.” The chief evil in the present system appears to be the promiscuous confinement of all grades of prisoners, by which first offenders come under the bad influence of hardened convicts. To remedy this, the committee suggests the erection, as soon as possible, of “an addition to the present building, so constructed as to contain such number of cells, as will be at least sufficient to place into separate rooms all offenders of the same habits as are hardened as to require it.” —M. C. C. (1874-1831), XII: 606-8. See N 8, 1824.

1829. The suburban hotel at 61st St. and the East River, formerly called Mount Vernon (see Ap 11, and S 15, 1805), is reopened by Wm. Niblo, under the name of Kennington. It was a popular resort for several years.—Howell, Reminiscences, 124. See, further, Mr 26, 1836.

1830. Napoleon dies at St. Helena.—Shawe, Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, IV: 234-35. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 20 and 21, 1821.

1831. “We think we may safely challenge any part in the United States, to shew off with the city of Gotham, in point of filthy, dangerous, dusty, dirty streets, gutters and alleys. In all these pleasant particulars we venture to present an example to ourselves, (and that is saying not a little) the present season. The black regiment of sweepers is dismissed, and our eyes, furniture and clothes will be all the better for it. But that is not enough. The evil is a grievous one, and requires to be reformed altogether.”
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1821 But this will never be the case, so long as our corporation persist in maligning the whole of the dirt in our streets a source of revenue. 9 Never did a more mistaken notion of economy enter the heads of a grave body. When they are content to appropriate the whole profits arising from the manure of the streets, to pay for the labor of removing it, then will the streets of New York be as well cleaned and kept so, as those of our neighbors, Philadelphia and Boston, and not before. The first thing you hear from strangers arriving here in the summer months, is complaints and reproaches against the state of our streets. The practice of cooling some of the principal ones by water-carts is excellent, but to derive the full benefit of this practice it should be preceded by cleaning and sweeping. —N. Y. Ev. Post, My 9, 1821.

14 Messrs. Price & Simpson have obtained a lease of the Park Theatre for seven years, which will be completed by the end of September. Mr. Price left this city yesterday in the James Monroe for London, with a view of reinforcing his company, and bringing out such talent and novelty as cannot fail to secure the managers a rich harvest of patronage. When their exertions for many years are considered, together with their late losses, it is but justice to say, that they merit public protection.

18 The proprietors of the Park Theatre, have made considerable improvements in re-building it. It has a light and elegant roof, covered with zinc, and the accommodations of the interior are in every respect improved. It will be more comfortable in winter, and equally as cool in summer; and if the front of the Theatre is rough cast and painted, and a light iron balcony from the second story, it will be a great ornament to the city. —N. Y. Ev. Post, My 19, 1821.

The common council is informed that four Indians of the Cherokee Tribe have applied to the almshouse for pecuniary relief. The committee on charity is authorised to grant any necessary aid. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 635.

The collectors of taxes of the several wards inform the common council that on account of the stagnation of business they have not been able to collect with that facility they formerly experienced. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 626.

20 There are ten markets in the city, and these contain 206 stalls. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 618.

29 Junia Curtis, of Albany, presents a petition to the common council stating that for several years past he has been exploring various parts of the country in search of "Pet Coal." He is now satisfied that quantities of it may be found adjacent to the waters of the Hudson River, and he proposes that the board, as an inducement for searching for that useful article should offer a bounty for its discovery. This is referred to the committee on arts and sciences. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 634.

The common council authorizes the street committee to have the brick in Hudson St. re-numbered. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 634. See Ja 5, 1822.

The superintendent of repairs is directed to purchase a bell for $65 and to place it in the steeple of Centre Market to sound the alarm in case of fire. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 657; De Voe, Market Book, 461-62. See Ji 8, 1822.

The common council resolves to buy 50 ft. of imported "French Flax Hose" in order to give it a trial. The cost of said hose is $6.41, about half the price of good leather hose. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 657-58. See Ji 21, 1823.

The common council grants a petition of the justices of the marine court for a razing over their windows, and orders that a razing be erected "around the East end of the Hall similar to the one around the Grand Jury Room." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 660.

The governors of the New York Hospital announce to the public that the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane (see My 7, 1818) has been completed and will be opened on June 1. "This Asylum is situated on the Bloomingdale road, about seven miles from the City Hall of the city of New York, and about 300 yards from the Hudson river. The building is of hewn free stone, 21 ft. in length and 60 feet deep, and is calculated for the accommodation of about two hundred patients. Its site is elevated, commanding an extensive and delightful view of the Hudson, the East river, and the harbor of New York, and the adjacent country, and is one of the most beautiful and healthy spots on New York Island. Attached to the building are about seventy acres of land, a great part of which has been laid out in walks, ornamental grounds, and extensive gardens." —N. Y. Ev. Post, My 30, 1821; L. M. R. K., III: 973.

For further description, see Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 312; Man. Com. Coun. (1845), 264; History of N. Y. in 1846, 44. The asylum is shown in N. Y. Mirror, XII: 241, and in the Peabody Views. In 1820 (q. v, F 18), Columbia College acquired the grounds, and in 1824 (q. v, Ag) — the Asylum moved to White Plains in Westchester County.

June 4 The corner-stone of St. Luke's Church is laid, at Greenwich, by Bishop Hobart. —N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 5, 1821. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973. It was dedicated on May 16, 1822 (q. v., and is still standing (1926).

"We are informed that Mr. [Edmund] Kean, previous to his departure from this country [on June 6], put into effect his original intention when he first arrived among us, and erected a splendid monument [in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, to the memory of the celebrated Cooke." —N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 5 and 7, 1821. The monument is shown on PL 90, Vol. III.

The common council resolves to accept from the Second Regiment, First Brigade, New York State Artillery, the "Standard which was displayed at the first inauguration of George Washington, as President of the United States." The regiment feels that, in placing this thing connected with our illustrious Citizen, "there is a particular interest," this standard possesses "a species of Sanctity," and is "worthy of being preserved to after times," and that the "most proper place of Deposite would be in the hands of the Fathers of our City." —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 673-74. The letter to the common council offering the flag to the city is preserved in the Archives of the City, and is dated June 19, 1821. The presentation took place on June 25 (q. v.). See also N. Y. City. (1825).

The common council grants to Jeremiah Thompson, representative of an association of merchants and shipwreckers for establishing a telegraphic communication at New York, permission to establish an answering signal at the flagstaff to connect with Staten Island. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 674.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen (see N. Y. State. Art. 1820) lays the corner-stone of a Mechanics' School and Apprentices' Library at No. 21 Chambers St. (see Ap 9). The building was opened Nov. 26, 1821, and continued to be used until 1828, when a building on Crosby St. was purchased for larger accommodations. —Annals of the Society (1822), 67-68; M. C. C. (1784-1831), XI: 674; N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 14, 1821. The letter of invitation to the mayor and corporation to attend this ceremony is in file No. 76 of city credit-room. See Fe 16, 1822.

On this and the two days following, delegates to the constitutional convention were elected as provided for in the legislative act of March 13 (q. v.). —N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 23, 1821; Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention, 3-6. The convention assembled at Albany on August 25 (q. v.).

The "Telegraph at Staten Island, recently erected by the merchants of this city, under the direction of Capt. Smail. C. Reid," is tested by a committee of merchants, and there is "scarce a single misunderstanding" of the messages by a boy stationed at the Battery flagstaff. "The simplicity of this machine, and the ease with which it is conducted, exceeds, perhaps any thing of the kind that has been got up in this or any other country. It consists of an upright and a centre, which may be managed by a boy 12 years of age. The alphabet is divided into four parts, with a distinct representation for each division so that only six motions are required to exhibit the 24 characters made use of. The alphabet is devoted to three distinct purposes—first, substituting Letters for private signals which are much easier exhibited. 2d, references to arbitrary significations; and 3d, Telegraphing in the usual manner by spelling and making sentences." —N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 26, Ji 3, 1821.

The flag which was used at the inauguration of George Washington as first president of the U. S. is formally received by the city from the Second Regiment of State Artillery (see Je 11). The regiment parades in front of the city hall, and its commander, Col. Manley, makes the presentation. An address of thanks is returned by Mr. Peck, 26, 1821. The flag is still (1926) in the possession of the city, preserved in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. See Ann. Rep. of the Art Commission (1921), 11-17.

The common council passes a resolution extending the eastern line of the park fence agreeable to a map proposed by the committee on public lands and places. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII:
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815–1841

On July 9, the board ordered that it be connected with the iron fence on the upper park.—Ibid., XI: 717–18. On Aug. 20, the fence was being erected around the park in front of the city hall.

—Ibid., XI: 768. The issue of the iron fence (see F. G. 5) included the erection of four marble columns which support the iron fence; these are said to be an expansion of the former framework.—N. Y. Mirror, V: 213. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1588), 621. See, further, II, Jg, Ag 29, and D 31.

The project of erecting a market's exchange is brought before the Chamber of Commerce and referred to a committee.

On Sept. 4, the committee reported that they considered the project expedient and had petitioned the legislature for an act of incorporation with a capital of $500,000. This act was approved.

Bishop, A Chron. of 150 Years, etc., 53–54. See J. 27, 1825.

"Yesterday we were all in a bustle celebrating the 4th July. Every native American was quite delighted with the numerous orations, harangues, feu[al] de joie &c which had been preparing for weeks for this patriot's day. Business has, however, suffered, but not entirely; for this city the different merchants & storekeepers have formed societies for preventing Sales by Auction pleading themselves not to purchase anything at them for a certain time, What the Auctioneers will do I know not."—From a letter written by George N. Gracie, of New York, to his uncle, July 5, 1821, in Tomlinson collection of N. Y. P. L.

Peter Jay writes to his father: "There is now so much idle capital in the City that upon pledges of stock money can be borrowed at 5% per. Ct. Stock of all kinds is enormously high; even 5% per. Ct. Stock sells at 7% per. Ct. above par. . . . There is generally a fashion in the money market as elsewhere. Some years ago it was the fashion to employ capital in Manufactures; nobody does so now."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 452.

The "Black House on Mill Rock, Hall Gate," built in 1814 (q. v., J1 153), is consumed by fire.—National Advocate, J 7, 1821.

Several inhabitants having petitioned for the erection of a new market on the "Canal Street Basin," the finance committee reports unfavourably on the project. It states that the city has recently taken measures for the removal of the Fly Market at an expense of $200,000, the reason assigned being that the Fly Market "stood up, in a busy world," and that the Mammoth Sewer of Canal Street" should be a valid objection against building a market on the site alluded to. The committee feels that a compliance with the petition would be a "wanton waste of public Treasure," and that "individual speculations ought not to be encouraged by mis-applications of public Money." The common council is therefore resolved to deny the request.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 714. See Mr 12 and Ag 20.

A law concerning the imprisonment of slaves is presented by the mayor to the common council, and is passed.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 725.

The city pays Tucker & Woodruff $1,000 on account for building the Park fence (see J. 35).—Journal G, 153, comptroller's office; M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 727. On Oct. 15, they received $2,500 for mason work for the fence.—Ibid., XII: 70. See also Ag 20.


A recommendation is presented to the common council that, in the construction of wharves, spaces he left between the planks, in such a way as to enable persons who might accidentally fall from them into the river to regain the top of the wharf.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 732.

The common council resolves that the engine and hose-cart buildings be kept near the bridgewell removed; and that the superintendent of repairs be authorized to contract for building a one-storey brick house for Engine No. 25 on the piece of ground opposite the Rotunda.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 736–37.

The board grants engine No. 28 to the inhabitants of Manhattenville, and passes a resolution to build an engine-house there. July


The common council empowers the watch committee to devise a painted plate which the city watchmen may wear while on duty, if they prefer, on the front of their own hats, instead of wearing the caps now in use.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XII: 70. The caps had been worn by the members of the watch for over a century.

A public meeting at the city hall having been called by certain clergymen for "the purpose of devising measures to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day," a proceeding which many New Yorkers consider "an attempt to encroach upon the liberties of the citizen," a great number of people assembled at the appointed time and place, vote donations to the amount of $10,000 for a new building. "Most of the citizens of New York deem it inexpedient, that the Clergy should interfere with the local concerns of the city, or the Police thereof, and that such interference is highly improper."—N. Y. Eckle Post, J1 24, 25, and 26, 1821. See also ibid., Ag 4, 1821, and Haswell's Reminiscences, 144.

The independence of Peru is proclaimed.—Winson, VIII: 374.

The cornerstone of the Eighth Presbyterian Church is to be laid at Greenwich on this day.—N. Y. Eckle Post, J1 30, 1821. See also L. M. R. K, III: 911.

André's remains are disinterred at Tappan, under the personal direction of James Buchanan, British consul at New York, placed in a costly coffin, and borne to New York to be placed on board the "Phaeton" frigate for transportation to England.—Sargent, Life and Career of Major André, 409–10. See also N. Y. Eckle Post, Ag 1, 6, 9, 11, and 13, 1821.

Certain inhabitants of the southern part of the city inform the common council that "when the intended Removal of the Fly Market shall take place, they will be put to great inconvenience unless accommodated with another market nearer to them." They ask that a market be erected at Old Slip.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 765–66. See O 1.

The board passes a resolution to open 34th St. from the easterly side of Second Ave. to Third Ave.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 776.

A committee reports to the common council that John C. Stevens and Robert L. Stevens agree to put on the ferry from Barclay St. to Hoboken, in place of the two team boats now in use, a "very superior steam Boat from 90 to 100 feet on deck, and 42 feet beam," to be built of the best cedar and oak. The committee believes that, among other advantages, the "Steam Boat will make the passage in less than half the time taken by the Team Boats."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 777–79. See Ap 24.

The city pays B. Birdall $4,000 on account for the "Iron Fence at the Park."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 782. On Oct. 15, he received an additional $2,000.—Ibid., XII: 70. On Dec. 10, $2,500 more.—Ibid., XII: 143. See also Journal C, 173, comptroller's office; and J9. See, further, Ap 15, 1821.

"The Board appointed to select an address for the opening of the new [Paris] Theatre. They agreed to award the prize to the author of the value of $590) to Charles Sprague, of the State Bank, Boston. There were upwards of 60 competitors for the premium . . . .—N. Y. Eckle Post, Ag 23, 1821. The rejected addresses and the prize address were printed in New York in this year. A first edition of the volume was sold at Anderson's, Nov. 20–22, 1822.

A convention of delegates to revise the state constitution (see J 19) assembles at Albany, and "every thing wears an auspicious appearance," writes Ogden Edwards, counsel to the corporation and one of the delegates, to Mayor Allen. Daniel D. Tompkins is chosen as presiding officer.—From the original letter, filed in city clerk's record-rooms, Journ. N. Y. Const. Convention, 3–7; N. Y. Eckle Post, Ag 28, 1821. The sessions of the convention continued until Nov. 10 (r. t.).

The rebuilt Park Theatre is opened with a performance of the comedy "Wives as they were, and Masts as they are" and the melodrama "Tereze, or the Orphan of Geneva." The prize address, written by Charles Sprague of Boston (see Ag 23), is spoken by Mr. Simpson.—N. Y. Eckle Post, 5 and 2, 1821. Hugh Reinaige was the architect of the new theatre, which accommodated 2,500 persons.—Ibid, 5, 1821. A 5-go interior view engraved by Lannon, a brief history of early theatres in N. Y., and a detailed description of the new Park, appeared in ibid. See also "Communication" in ibid., S 5, 1821; a description of the building, it was in 1828, in Goodrich, Picture of N. T., 378–79; and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1821 A "Tremendous gale" strikes New York causing much damage. "When the gale was at its height it presented a most awful spectacle. The falling of slate from the roofs of the buildings, and broken glass from the windows, made it unsafe for any one to venture into the streets. . . . The tide, although low when the gale commenced, rose to an unusual height, overflowing all the wharves and filling the cellars of all the stores on the margin of the East and North rivers. Great quantities of lumber, and other property on the wharves, have either been floated off or been damaged."

"The wharves on the North river are all injured, the frame work being generally started from the foundation. . . . The Steam Boat dock at Market street is destroyed. The Battery is partly inundated, the earth washed away as far as the first row of trees, and the lamps in front of the Flag staff, together with the benches, all carried away. . . . The wharves on the East river were very much injured, some entirely destroyed—all so much that its dangerous for carts to venture on them. . . . Some houses were unroofed and blown over, in the upper part of the city. One in Broadway, near the Lead Factory was blown down and killed ten cows. . . . A number of trees were prostrated in the Park. . . . The brick bats, tile, slates, lead, etc. from the tops of houses, and limbs of trees, were flying in every direction. One brick yard was struck by a board in the Bowery, and had his arm broken—The Bloomingdale Road we understand is almost impassable by the falling of trees." Besides this, five boats were destroyed and eight injured in the wharves of the city, about ten chimes were blown down, and many ships in the harbour were damaged.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 4 and 5, 1821.

19 The corner-stone of the Central Presbyterian Church is to be laid in Broome St. on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 18, 1821; M. C. C. (1874-1891), XII: 16. See also L. M. K., III: 950.

19 The title of the semi-weekly edition of The American (see Mr. 5, 1825, 1826) is changed to New-York American.—Letter of Clarence S. Brigham to the author.

20 Gas-lights are tried at the Park Theatre, and found to be very satisfactory. "The color of the light is whiter than that of oil & more brilliant. We understand that the proprietor proposes to the owners of the theatre, to furnish ample light for the house at a much less expense than it is done at present, and will warrant it would be economical for the house, free of smell, but what is of more consequence, free of that degree of smoke which is not only injurious and offensive to the eyes, but proceeding from lamps, is nearly ruinous to the light skilful dress of the ladies."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 1, 1821.

20 During the year ending 00 this date, there were 4,028 arrivals at the port of New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passenger and Immigrants (1891), table 7, p. 64.

20 Oct. 1821. A letter directed from Michael Fagg, teodering to the common council a large medallion of the late Gen. Washington, to be placed in the scroll or filigree work of the centre gate at the south end of the park. Referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 37.

20 A memorial is received by the common council stating that a desire has been expressed by several citizens "to adorn the Columns at the South End of the Park, with the Busts of the Four late Presidents of the United States" also to place in the centre of the park a statue of the "Great Washington." Referred to a committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 37. See Mr 6 and 18, 1822. A list of articles deposited in the corner-stone was published in N. Y. Com. Ady., O 2, 1821. When the columns were removed, this account was reprinted in the same paper, for Dec. 17, 1847, and a discrepancy noted between the articles enumerated in 1821 and those found.

20 The common council passes the following resolutions: "Resolved that whenever the Corporation shall deem it expedient to Remove Fly Market, that part thereof known as the Fish Market be carefully taken down and the Materials removed to the Old Slip."

20 Resolved, that a Market be built at Old Slip [see Ag 20] between Water and Front Streets, under the direction of the Market Committee, and that such part of the above materials as are suitable used in the construction thereof."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 47-48. This was the beginning of Franklin Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 958. See Je 10 and 24, 1822.


"The new stone Shot-Tower, erecting by Mr. G. Yule [see Jl 14], at Bellevue between the New Alms House and Kensington House, and which had attained the height of about 110 feet," falls, "breaking off about 16 to 20 feet above its base."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 8, 1821; descrip. of Pl. 102-2, III: 601. The cause of the occurrence is assigned to the "repeated heavy blasts among the rocks in the neighborhood, jarring the wall while gone."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., O 8, 1821. See Mr 14, 1823.

In a letter to his father, Peter Jay says that, at the convention for revising the state constitution, "The discussion regarding the appointment of justices of the peace has produced violent animosity between the followers of Mr. V. Beuren and the N. York delegation, and the latter seem to me to be alarmed and to be acting freely."—Corres. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 453. See N 15.

The stationers and bookellers of the city complains to the common council of "Peddlers vending Quills in the Streets to the Injury of established Traders."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 56.

A committee is authorized by the common council to plant trees, and to plant them in the Park and on the Battery during the ensuing winter.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 68.

The cornerstone of an English Lutheran Church is to be laid to Walker St. near Broadway on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 20, 1821; M. C. C. (1784-1813), XII: 55. This became St. Matthew's—L. M. R. K., III: 929. The church was opened on Dec. 22, 1822 (q. v.).

Joseph Cowell, the comedian, arrives in New York. In 1844, he wrote the following impressions of his first visit to the Park Theatre. "The exterior of the theatre is more magnificent than any other looking place I had ever seen appropriated to such a purpose. . . . The house was excessively dark; oil, of course, then was used, in common brass Liverpool lamps, ten or twelve of which were placed in a large sheet-iron hoop, painted green, hanging from the ceiling in the centre, and one, half the size, on each side of the stage. The fronts of the boxes, were decorated, if it could be so called, with some continuous American ensign, a splendid subject, but very difficult to handle properly, but this was designed in the taste of an upholsterer and executed without any taste at all; the seats were covered with green baize, and the back of the boxes with whitewash, and the iron columns which supported them covered with burnished gold and looking as if they had no business there, but had made their escape from the Cow. The audience came evidently to see the play, not to be pleased, if they possibly could, with everything; the men, generally, wore their hats; at all events, they consulted only their own opinion and comfort in the matter; and the ladies, I observed, very sensibly all came in bonnets, but usually disposed themselves of them, and tied them, in large bunches, high up to the gold columns; and as there is nothing a woman can touch that she does not instinctively adorn, the varied colours of the ribbands and materials of which they were made, were in my opinion a vast improvement to the unfurnished appearance of the house."—Cowell, Thirty Years passed among the Players in Eng. and Am. (N. Y., 1844), Part II, p. 57. See O 31, 1822.

As a result of a resolution on the subject adopted on July 1 (M. C. G., 1784-1851), XI: 726, an ordinance is presented to the common council prohibiting the practice of "Washing Horses at the Public Pumps in the City, and of Dyers and Scourers washing articles of their trade at the Pumps." This is passed by the board under the title of a "Law respecting the Public Pumps and to prevent the Drying of Cloth in the Streets."—Ibid., XII: 92.

The state constitutional convention, which began its session on Aug. 28 (q. n.), ends its labours, and 98 out of 106 delegates append their names to the amended constitution. The engrossed document is deposited with the secretary of state, together with an "address to the people," a part of which reads: "Probably, the amended constitution, now submitted, is not, in all its provisions, in exact accordance with the desires of any individual member of the con-
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

1821
Nov. 10

Invention; but in the spirit of mutual concession and compromise, we have come to a result which we hope the people, actuated by
the same spirit, will approve and ratify." By a resolution of the
convention, a special election was fixed for the three days beginning
"on the third Tuesday of January next," at which time ballots for or against the constitution were to be held.

The following are some of the significant changes embodied in the new constitution: The long preamble of the former document (see My 8, 1777) is entirely omitted. The senate is to consist of 32 members, who must be freeholders. The assembly is to number 128. Members of the legislature are prohibited from receiving any appointment, or salary, from the governor or senate during their term, and members of congress and persons holding judicial or military offices under the U.S. are declared ineligible. Compensation of members shall not exceed $7 per day. The governor's term is shortened from three years to two. The present governor, as well as the members of the present legislature, shall continue in office until Jan. 1, 1823, and thereafter the political year shall begin on Jan. 1 instead of July 1. Whereas the first constitution made no distinction between blacks and whites in qualifications for suffrage, the "person of colour" must now meet a more rigid test as to residence and property holding. The council of appointment is abolished. Judges are to be named by the governor with the consent of the senate; other state officers, in general, are chosen by the legislature; members of the supreme court of York, are selected by the common council, and it is provided particularly that the common council in New York shall appoint justices, assistant justices, and their clerks. The provision of the old constitution making clergymen ineligible for any civil or military office, after being a subject of much debate, is continued. Lotteries are prohibited. A census is to be taken once in ten years instead of once in seven, and a new article is introduced (Art. VIII) providing for amendments.—Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention, 523-60; Lincoln, Const. Hist. N. Y., I: 192-221, 637-347. For a comment on the amended constitution, see Peter Jay, one of the delegates from Westchester Co., see N 15. The document was ratified by the people, Jan. 15, 1822 (g.o.).

Mayor Allen sends a communication to the common council stating that the great number of tavern licenses issued gives a "facility to the procurement of Ardent Spirits which was of no

calculable injury to the Morals, the property and the Happiness of Society," and recommending an application to the legislature for permission to lay a higher duty upon such licenses and thereby

restrict the number. —M. C. G. (1784-1831), XII: 96; N. Y. Conv. Jour., N 16, 1821. On Dec. 24, the board directed the

tax to be levied on the highest price for a license from $55 to $100, increasing the lowest price from $10 to $15, and providing that licenses should be granted by a board of commissioners instead of by one person. —Ibid., XII: 161-65.

Peter Jay writes from New York to his father: "The Convention

adjourned on Saturday [Nov. 10, 1821], and I immediately

withdrew from the steamboat and arrived here on Sunday Morning.

You will see the new Convention [constitution] in the newspapers.

Many of the Democratic members were dissatisfied with it, but did not dare to separate from their party. I think its chief defects are making the right of suffrage universal, rendering the judges of the Supreme Court dependent, and vesting the power of appointment in almost all instances in the legislature. There seems to be a passion for universal suffrage pervading the Union. There remain only two States in which a qualification in respect of property is retained. When those who possess no property shall be more numerous than those who have it the consequence of this alteration will, I fear, be severely felt. . . .

The builders are now roofing the new houses in Walker Street. The Lutheran Church in that Street is begun, and the founda-


22

This day, at 12 o'clock, will be added, to the American Mu-

seum (where it will remain a few days only) Williams' Patent Rai-

way and Fancly Coach. The persons sitting in the coach can move themselves forward very rapidly, with a slight exertion. There is one now in the Boston Museum, which shall be admired, particu-

larly by the ladies, being a pleasant exercise. (This also shows how steam will drive carriages.) Also, a carriage, similar to one the Hon.

Wm. Gray has on his wharf in Boston on which one man drew 4,500 lbs. This Railway, the patentee considers far cheaper than any other (good) one ever offered to the public, in Europe or America; he will attend, to give further information on the subject; he

believes that a Railway, on this cheap plan from New Brunswick to Trenton, &c. to carry passengers, &c. by steam, would be very

useful and profitable."—N. Y. Eve. Post, N 22, 1821.

Dec. 10

A memorial is received by the common council from the direc-

tors of the New York Eye Infirmary stating that the institution

had been founded in this city for the cure of indigent persons

afflicted with blindness and other diseases of the eye. The institu-

tion is now in complete operation, and the number of cases pre-

sented to it far exceeds any expectation. Eleven hundred persons

have been treated in the last two years. The funds for the pay-

ment of the salary of the superintendents and the small voluntary contributions of individuals are wholly inade-

quate, and therefore the patronage and aid of the corporation are

requested. This was referred to the committee on charities.—

M. C. G. (1784-1831), XII: 134-35.
The common council agrees that the stands in Fulton Market ... a great variety of handsome appendages. No part of the United States has such a numerous collection of villas within so small a compass; nor is any ride in this country made so cheerful by the hand of art, as the first six miles on the Bowery road; and, indeed, the whole distance to Haerlem Bridge. Between Haerlem heights, and the bridge, is built the village of Haerlem on both sides of a small creek. It contains about seventy or eighty houses; and among them several country seats, belonging to citizens of New York; together with a church, of the Dutch communion. The appearance of this village is cheerful and pleasant. On a plain at a small distance from this village are the New York race-grounds.—*Travels*, by Timothy Dwight, 448-84.

In this year, the congregation of the First German Reformed Church sold its building at 64-66 Nassau St. to the South Baptist Church and moved to 31 East St.—*New Deeds*, CLIX: 405.


In this year, Scottish weavers built their homes and workshops in West 17th St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves., and named the locality "Paisley Place." Forty years later, these buildings were still standing.—See view and description in *Man. Com. Coun.* (1853), 617-33. See also Ap 26, 1815.

This year, Isaac T. Ludlam, city surveyor, made a map of the Common Lands, to show how the old lots laid down by Goerck's map of March 1, 1796 (p. 2) were affected by the laying out of avenues and streets under the commissioners appointed in 1807. Ludlam's map is filed as Map No. 135, in bureau of topography, borough president's office. See also F 15, 1817 and descrip. of A B, No. 18, Feb. 6 (on Ludlam) in real estate bureau of comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

For view of Murray St., in 1822, showing Dr. Mason's church, see A. Pl. 17, Vol. III.

For view of the city hall, Park Theatre, Broadway and Chatham St., 1822, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 24.

"It will be admitted by every one that as a measure of general convenience nothing can be so advantageous as the incorporation of the corporation, more urgent than the numbering of our houses or lots. The suggestion has often been made, sometimes so far attended to by the Board as to induce them to appoint a person to undertake it, but it has never been accomplished. Last year a formal petition was presented in favor of one particular street and granted [see My 28, 1821]; but it was found out that it was too late in the season, as the city directory was made up to square with the old numbers. But it was proposed by a Committee that the numbering of all our houses should be postponed to the present year, and that the work should then be begun in sufficient season, to extend it to the whole city. The time has arrived; and we humbly hope that one or two competent persons will be specially appointed to enter upon the business and to proceed with it, without which it will all be finished."—*N. Y. Ev. Post*, Ja 5, 1822. See Mr 4.

Evan Lewis, vice-president of the American Convention for the Abolition of Slavery, informs the common council by letter of a resolution passed by the convention on Nov. 29 thanking the board for the use of the common council chamber for this meeting. He also wrote at some length of the objects and the vast importance of the cause in which the convention was engaged.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1812), XII: 174-75.

The common council resolves that "Cross Lane" be received by the corporation as a public street agreeable to a map filed in the street commissioner's office by Samuel Jones in 1806.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1812), XII: 180. Cross Lane was east of Broadway, between Bleeker and Jane Sts. It is now known as Great Jones Alley, and as Shinbone Alley.

At a special election held on this and the two following days, the new constitution, adopted by the convention of 1821 (p. 2), Gal 28 and N 10, was approved by the voters of the state.—*Lincoln, Const. Hist. of N. Y.* 1 192, 752, 754. Several of the most important provisions took effect on the last day of February, 1822, the legislature having been extended for that purpose. The meetings of the Board in March, elections under it were held on the first Monday in November, and the whole went into effect on Dec. 31.—Ibid. See also Mr 4, 1822, and Ja 6, 1823.

"The revenue arising from Fulton Market is much greater than the most sanguine of its friends ever calculated upon.—That part of it which has already been rented, amounts to nearly $9,000 per annum, and when it is completed and the whole under
1822. The stepping-mill was gratified petition.

CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

The stepping-mill was gratified petition.

The Massachusetts legislature passes an act establishing the city of Boston. This is known as its first city charter, and by it the municipal government of Boston was changed from the town form to that of a city. The charter was approved by the people on March 4, and the new city government was organized in Faneuil Hall on May 1 with John Phillips as mayor. -Winson, Mem. Hist. of Boston, II: 215-25.

The adoption of the new constitution (see JL 15) is celebrated as a "jubilee" in New York City. Flags are displayed on the forts, the building, and the public squares; church bells are rung, and salutes are fired from 52 pieces of cannon (representing the 52 counties in the state). Gen. Morton's corps of artillery parades from the Battery to the city hall. At 2 p.m., the corporation received the congratulations of the citizens and the military. In the evening, the city hall, the Park Theatre, and other public places were illuminated.

The adoption of a resolution to number the houses in Forth, Hudson, Harman, Cherry, and Greenwich Sts.-M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 236.

At a general meeting at Washington Hall, it is resolved "That an equestrian statue of bronze, with appropriate ornaments and inscription, be erected in some conspicuous part of this city, to the memory of George Washington, the illustrious Father of his country, in a style commensurate with his fame, and corresponding with the dignity and character of the metropolis of this important state." A committee of 18 prominent persons is appointed to carry the resolution into effect and to confer with the corporation on the subject.-N. T. Eve. Post, May 7, 1822; descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 592. See Mr 18 and Ap 4. For earlier unsuccessful attempts toward this end, see D 15, 1802, and Mar 4.

The common council appoints a committee to confer with a 18 committee already appointed by a meeting of the citizens of New York City on March 6 (q. v.), for the purpose of adopting measures for erecting a statue of General Washington.-M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 265. On Dec. 9, the board was informed that the cost of erecting this statue would be $50,000. -Ibid., XII: 594-85. See O 1, 1821, and Ap 14, 1823.

The legislature authorizes the common council, if necessary, "to cause public markets to be erected and kept over the waters of the East and North rivers adjoining to any of their docks or wharves in the city of New York." - Laws of N. Y. (1822), cap. 51.

The legislature grants a charter to the New York Mechanic and Scientific Institution and Laws of N. Y. (1822), chap. 88. Its charter, constitution and by-laws were printed in a pamphlet in 1823. One of these is in the N. Y. P. L.

The "property on Wall-street owned by Judge Verplanck, occupied at present by Mr. Morewood, comprising three lots, or about 74 feet front, by 120 feet deep," is purchased by the directors of the U. S. Branch Bank. "It is an excellent site for a superb edifice." -N. T. Eve. Post, Mar 25, 1821. The deed was dated March 27, and recorded on April 11 in Liber Deeds, CLIX: 315. The property was at the present 30-32 Wall St. The Verplanck mansion was demolished in this year, but the epidemic of yellow fever delayed the erection of the bank building, the corner-stone of which was laid not until May 23, 1821 (q. v.)-Fay, Times of N. T., ii; 52; L. M. R. K., II: 924, 975; See Ap 23, 1821. The history of this property, the names of which is inscribed in the grant from Gov. Kief to Jan Jansen Damen on April 25, 1644 (q. v.), see 22nd Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 591-620. See also descrips. of Pl. 166, III: 345, and A. Pl. 12b, III: 872.
Mill Brook about one and three quarters of a mile in a South- west direction then to cross a rough piece of ground by excavating a hill which is said to be 52 and a half feet high, to Morrisania creek and through the aforesaid Creek to near its junction with the Harlem River, and from thence to Macombs's Bridge. At the bridge it is proposed to raise the water with the power created by damming the river and the aid of Pumps to a reservoir to be erected on an eminence a short distance from the bridge on this Island, and from thence to be brought to the city through the means of Pipes or aqueducts.

The committee proposes that $500 "be appropriated for the purpose of obtaining a survey and profile of the whole line of country between this city and the main Source of the River Bronx, together with an estimate of the probable cost of completing the project of supplying this city with good and wholesome water." This is adopted.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 299-11. See N 25, 1822 and Mr 10, 1823.

The common council adopts a resolution that Maiden Lane be enlarged and improved from William St. to Pearl St., so that it shall be about 35 feet wide.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 316. See J 30, 1822.

Acting upon complaints as to impositions, high charges, and delays in the operation of the Fulton ferry, a select committee of the state senate reports that the company, in open violation of that clause in the contract whereby it is bound to keep "both of their ferry boats constantly employed on the said ferry," frequently uses its steamboats "for the purpose of towing ships up as far as the harbor of New York, and in consequence of which, passengers are subject to detention." They "persuaded that the ferry boats employed at the public ferry, where the crossing is so immensely great as that between New-York and Long Island, ought not to be employed in other business, except from ferry stairs to ferry stairs."—Senate Jour., 45th sess. (1822), 250-51.

This led to the enactment of a law (see Ap 17).

The proceedings of the last discussion of the American Forum this season, which is to be held on this evening, are to be presented to "the General Committee appointed to take measures respecting the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of Gen. George Washington."—N. Y. Eq. Post, Ap 1, 1822.

The General Theological Seminary is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1822), chap. 150. See F 15, 1822, and Jl 23, 1825.

The Turks defeat the Greeks at Chloros and massacre about 40,000 inhabitants.—Hayden's Dict. of States, 310, 453.

The common council receives from John Randel, Jr., a letter enclosing a pamphlet containing observations concerning the course of the Erie Canal at its eastern termination. This is referred to the committee on bringing water to the city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 324.

The material for a common wall walk on the park fence $683 is expended, and for additional labour on the marble pillars $55.—Journal C, 253, comptroller's office. See J 25, Jl 9, Ag 20, 1821.

In "An Act for regulating Elections," the legislature provides that in New York City (and throughout the state as well elections) shall be held during a three-day period beginning the first Monday in November.—Laws of N. Y. (1822), chap. 210. Elections had begun on the last Tuesday in April (see Ap 11, 1821). On Apr. 7, 1820 (q. v.), the time was changed again—to the second Tuesday in April.

The legislature passes an "Act to regulate the Public Ferries between the City of New-York and the Island of Nassau" (see Ap 2). The law makes "ferrymasters or the owners of ferry boats liable to a penalty of $5 for a longer detention of passengers, than is now allowed by law" except in case "the wind, weather, or sea, shall render the crossing dangerous," or in case of "detention by accidents or casualties." The penalty is increased ten-fold if the boats are "employed in any other business than from ferry stairs to ferry stairs, except to relieve vessels in distress."—Laws of N. Y. (1822), chap. 241.

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The accommodations of Fulton Market may be estimated from the statement that rents were received from 19 butchers' stalls, 24 hucksters' and three sausage stands, one butcher's cellar, and the room in the west wing of the market.—*Journal C.*, 261, commissary's office.

John Eveldoth calls the attention of the common council to his new invention, a dredging-machine used in cleaning channels of rivers.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), XII: 406-7. On July 8, the board authorized a committee to treat with Mr. Eveldoth for the exclusive right for New York City of his patent, and also of his services in superintending its construction. The total cost had been estimated at $7,750.—Ibid., XII: 467-68. At the next meeting the board directed an agreement with Mr. Eveldoth to be executed.—*Ibid.*, XII: 486-89. On Oct. 14, a resolution that the mud machine, now building, be coppered before launching was adopted.—*Ibid.*, XII: 527.

The common council grants the request of a number of inhabitants "of the vicinity of the Market about to be erected at Old Slip" (see O 1, 1824) that a cupola for a fire bell be erected on the market.—*M. C. C.* (1784-1831), XII: 419. See Je 24.

The *Abibon* begins publication at No. 37 William St. It is a weekly paper devoted to British, colonial and foreign news.—Pasko's Old N. T., II: 232, citing Cowman's Western Memorabilia.

The legislature grants a resolution to build a wall and fence along the east end of the Battery on a line commencing six feet westerly from the southeastern corner of the Battery and extending on a parallel line in a direction that will meet the present line about 150 ft. below State St.—*M. C. G.* (1784-1831), XII: 365-66. See also Ja 10, 1820, and F 26, 1821.

The common council grants a resolution to remove the liberty-pole at present standing in the Fifth Ward, corner of Church and Leonard Sts., to the triangular plot at the junction of Chapel and Provost Sts.—*M. C. G.* (1784-1831), XII: 382.

St. Luke's Church (see Je 4, 1821) on Hudson St. near Christ St. is to be consecrated on this day.—*N. T. Ev. Post*, My 15, 1822; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See also Greenleaf, 83.

Elwood Walter, a youth of 18 from Philadelphia, writes in his diary in the morning of this day that he had pegged at a room in Broadway, where some singular pieces of Mechanism are exhibited—made by Maillardet of Switzerland. The most wonderful of these was called the 'American Magician.' The machine being wound up, and set in motion, a printed question, pasted on Copper plate, is placed in a little drawer provided for the purpose—a figure representing the Magician, would then rise, wave a rod which it held in one hand, and after looking over a book, in the other, strike a small door, which immediately opens, and exposes an answer suitable to the question proposed—I offered several different questions and received a correct answer in every instance.

The dwelling ground where Hamilton was killed by Burr was also visited. "A handsome marble monument erected to the memory of the assassins on this spot a few years ago by direction of the legislature of New Jersey—" from a belief that the honour thus paid to him would tend to encourage the dreadful practice, by which he came to an untimely end."

On the last day of his visit, Pearl Street Meeting was attended—the house, quite small and old (destroyed in 1824). The preacher was Elias Hicks, father of the Hicksite Quakers. "The 'snows of long years,'" says the visitor, "have whitened the head of this great and good man—and Time seems to be fast undermining a strong and robust constitution; but he still possesses the same energy of voice and manner—the same powerful eloquence, that touches the heart, and convinces the judgement."—*A Journal of Travels by Sea and Land, to the Island of Manhattan (MS.)* by John Jacob Uderdahn (pseudonym for Elwood Walter). Mr. Walter subsequently became headmaster of the "Westchester Boarding School for Boys" (see Peterson, *Landmarks of New York, 137*). The *Journal* is owned [1926] by his granddaughter, Mrs. Von Hofh, 456 W. 24th St.

27 Alderman Mann presents the following resolution to the common council "Resolved that a journal of the Proceedings of the Common Council be printed for the use of the members and that it commence with the minutes of the Present Board." This is referred to a committee.—*M. C. C.*, XII: 401. On June 24, the committee reported that because of the expense they believed it to be inexpedient at present to cause the journal of the board to be printed. The resolution was lost.—*Ibid.*, XII: 446.
The Iconography of Manhattan Island

The proposed area of the Battery between lower Broadway and the East River was surveyed by Wm. T. Wood, 2nd Lieut. U.S. Topographic Engineers, under the direction of Maj. Gen. A. H. Boardman, in the fall of 1820. It was sold to the city of New York by private contract on the 21st of March, 1821, for the sum of $1,200,000. The improvements of this tract of land, which are the subject of the present article, have been so extensive and rapid that a more complete account of them would be found in another work.

The site of the battery is bounded on the north by the east river; on the south by the street extending from the southern end of the Battery to the southern boundary of the city; on the east by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city; and on the west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city.

The Battery was originally occupied by the fortifications of the city, and was afterward laid out as a public park. It was subsequently used as a military post, and was afterward again occupied by the federal government.

The Battery is divided into two parts, the northern and the southern.

The northern part is bounded on the north by the east river, on the south by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the southern boundary of the city, on the east by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, and on the west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city. This part of the battery is divided into two parts, the northern and the southern.

The northern part is bounded on the north by the east river, on the south by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the southern boundary of the city, on the east by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, and on the west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city.

The southern part is bounded on the north by the street extending from the southern end of the Battery to the southern boundary of the city, on the south by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, on the east by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, and on the west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city.

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The southern part is bounded on the north by the street extending from the southern end of the Battery to the southern boundary of the city, on the south by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, on the east by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city, and on the west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of the Battery to the northern boundary of the city.
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

Yorks during the epidemic of 1822, and thus described conditions: "... We remained at anchor all night, and next morning proceeded up the river, passing the city on our right, which truly presented a picture of desolation, the numerous wharfs being entirely bare of vessels, not a soul to be seen stirring about, the streets which were lined with lime and charred wood, and guarded at every point by a high fence, and the doors and windows of every habitation and store closely shut. We cast anchor opposite to a part of the town deemed sufficiently healthy, nearly three miles above the point which forms the Southern boundary of the city. On going ashore, the bustle that prevailed was beyond description, nearly the whole of the business-part of the city being removed out to the fields which were surrounded by the parts of huts, wooden buildings... were speedily erected for the accommodation of the citizens; and the business transacted here during two months was prodigious; some of these buildings were fitted up as hotels, where 190 or 300 people were boarded, but the accommodation for beds, &c. at such a time, may easily be conceived to have been none of the best. For such accommodation, however, people were very happy to pay an extravagant price; and in many instances, in the first hurry of the business, until a sufficiency of beds were erected, respectable persons were obliged for nights to bivouac in the fields. This may give an idea of what formidable fires the first appearance of the yellow fever creates..."

"In this irregular and temporary city in the field, you might find in one group, banking-shops, till nearly the end of October, when a slight black frost appeared, which instantly dissipated all fears on account of yellow fever, and the consequent numerous removals back to the city, resembled the breaking up of the camp of some great army."—Nelson, Recollections of Six Years Residence in the U. S. A. (Glasgow, 1830), 476.

The "favourable state of the weather, the advanced season of the year, and the reduced number of cases reported to the Board for several days past" induce the board of health to announce that the citizens may return to all parts of the city with safety except that which was the seat of the infection. The board recommends, however, that all houses be cleaned and aired before being occupied. Up to this time there have been 401 cases of yellow fever in the city, 230 of which were fatal.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Oct. 26, 1822. See O 29.

The mayor presents the following communication to the common council: "On the 18th day of February last [p. 41] the Mayor had the honour of presenting to the Board a report recommending the erection of a Discipline Mill at the Penitentiary, and he has now the pleasure to inform them that the necessary buildings & machinery was completed on the 7th day of September last, and on the 23d of that month was put in full operation..." "The building is of Stone thirty feet by Sixty and two Stories high That part occupied by the Wheels on which the Prisoners work is separated from the Mill by a Strong Stone Wall so that no communication is had with those who feed and tend the Mill and those who perform the labour on the wheels... two wheels [are] now in operation..."

"Each wheel is calculated to give employment to 32 Prisoners sixteen on each wheel at once and a bell is so arranged as to Strike every ½ minute when one of the Prisoners on the wheel comes off and another goes on by which each man works eight minutes and rests the same time. The Average quantity of Grain ground per day is from 40 to 50 bushels which it is presumed may be increased to 60 or 70, should it be found on further experience that the prisoners can be made to perform a severer task without injury to their health..."

There are always a numerous class of Prisoners in the Penitentiary & Gelman consisting of female, Pennsylvania, and absentees, for whom little or no employment could be provided but it has been found by late experience that the operation of women on the tread wheel in proportion to their weight is equally useful as that of the men, there is then this additional advantage arising from the erection of the Mill that this class of Prisoners will now be made to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

"In carrying into effect our penitentiary System much difficulty has always been experienced in finding suitable employment for the Prisoners but it is hoped that the introduction of the Disciplinary Mill will in a great measure supply the deficiency and that the effects of the labour of the prisoners will greatly add to the advantage of the Public but the reformation and benefit of the Convicts; Should the advantages arising from the experiment be equal to the expectations of the Common Council it is hoped that additional Mills will be erected at the Penitentiary and one at least at the Bridewell in order that the time now employed in plotting mischief may be profitably disposed of. [See F 18, 1824, and J 20, 1823.] This is however one essential improvement in our Penitentiary System in addition to the Mill which appears to be absolutely necessary for the introduction of a proper discipline in our prisons and that is the provision of a sufficient number of cells for solitary confinement and as retiring places for the Prisoners after the labour of the day has been performed by which means they will have an opportunity for reflection free from the baneful influence resulting from the present method of confining 15 or 20 of them in a single room. [See Ap 10, 1821, and O 15, 1824]... The prevalence of the Calamity [yellow fever], with which our City has been afflicted for the last three months has prevented the presentation of..."—M. C. G. (1824-1825), 1: 539-45; N. Y. Ev. Post, O 5, 1822. See also Hardie, History of the Tread-mill (1842), which contains a plate showing the mill in operation.

The common council agrees that the east wing of Fulton Market "be appropriated for the use of the Sellers of Fish and such other part of said market as may not be occupied by licensed Butchers..."—M. C. G. (1824-1825), 1: 539-45; De Voe, Market Book, 499-500.

"Already Broadway presents a scene of happy confusion. Every one is anxious to return to his own house and fireside. And few are willing to wait to use the solitary precautions recommended by the Board of Health and by Dr. Hoack."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 29, 1822.

The public is respectfully informed that the Park Theatre will open, on Monday next, with the comedy of the Soldier's Daughter..." During the recess, the Theatre has been entirely repainted and ornamented, from a design of Mr. Cowell's and executed by Mr. Cowell and assistants. "Various engagements have been made and every exertion used to render the Theatre worthy of public support. In the course of a few weeks the Managers will have the honour of offering to the public, Mr. Matthews, the most distinguished Actor of the present day..."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 31, 1822. See N 7...


"We observe that a Lithographic Press has been established at Washington, by Mr. Henry Stone, who is spoken of as being well acquainted with that beautiful art. We wish him every success; but we are much afraid he will not find patrons sufficient in this country. A trial was lately made in this city, and the most beautiful and accurate plates imaginable produced; but the person engaged in the business was compelled to abandon it from the want of public support."—N. Y. Spectator, N 19, 1822. See also descript. of Pl. 55-1 and A. Pl. 12-3, III: 584 and 871-72.

The mayor, Stephen Allen, presents to the common council a number of suggestions which have come to him "during the late calamitous season," of the epidemic. He says, "Although there is a great diversity of opinion among medical men on the subject of the origin of the Yellow fever, it is nevertheless pretty generally agreed that our quarantine regulations ought to be strictly enforced, and... that the most scrupulous attention should be
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1823

In this year, John Pintard predicted that the population of New York would amount to 260,000 by 1824, 920,000 by 1861, and more than 2,000,000 by 1875. He also estimated that "before the close of the century the population of this city will equal, if not outvie London, the most populous metropolis of Europe, and excel in numbers, New Orleans possibly only excepted, any city in the New World."—Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 625.

In this year, Isaac Holmes, an English traveller, wrote concerning New York: "The harbour of this city is sufficiently capacious to contain all the vessels in the world. . . . when those canals which are projected . . . which will unite the Hudson river to the Lakes and the great western waters, are completed, New York will at some future period become a rival for the commerce of the world. At present, about one thousand vessels arrive there annually from foreign ports, besides two thousand and five hundred coastal vessels. . . ."—Ibid., XII: 672.

In this year, John Lozier certified that the Manhattan Company had laid only 23 miles of pipes.—Wegmann, N. T. City's Water Supply, 1698-1895. 12.

In this year, the Rose Street meeting-house of the Society of Friends was built, as better accommodations were required for the women's yearly meeting.—Onderdonk, Annals of Hempstead (1899), 62. See also Grew, history of the interior of the church as it was in 1835 appeared in Illus. News, I: 381.

In this year, an organ was placed in St. Mark's Church at a cost of $1,150.—Memorial St. Mark's Church (1899), 54.

In this year, the congregation Shearith Israel sold an unused portion of its cemetery on Chatham Square, 45 x 88 feet, to the Tradesmen's Bank.—Pubis, Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, p. 131.

"About 20 feet of the steple of the Brick Meeting in Bowdoin-street, has been cut down, and to great advantage. It is safer and looks better, and the whole has been painted and the ball and vane newly gilt. The scaffolding erected to the very summit of the steple, was much admired for its symmetry and boldness. The whole church has been repaired, and the Pastor, Mr. Spring, is ready to resume his functions."—National Advocate, J, 3, 1833.

Since April, 1821, 36 ships, exclusive of brigs, schooners, sloops, steam vessels, etc., have been launched at New York.—N. Y. Eve. Post, J, 4, 1823.

The members of the common council take the oath prescribed by the new state constitution, and, in accordance with the powers delegated to them (see N. Y., 1821), proceed to the election of a mayor. Stephen Allen is chosen.—M. C. C. (1824-1831), XII: 631-34; N. Y. Eve. Post, J, 3, 1823.

The Tammany Society issues the following address to the public: "The citizens of New York, will specially reollect, that, in the year 1808, when my tomb was constructed by Tammany Society, at the Wallabout, opposite to the city of New York, and that, after thirty years neglect, a portion of the remains, were then collected, of the eleven thousand five
January 9

3832

1832

9

Invention and Prosperity: 1815-1841

1827

28, 1822, and Ag 18, 1824. See also Harte, Hist. of the Tread-mill (1824), which contains an illustration of the mill.

The Merchants' Exchange Co. is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1823), chap. 15. See Ap 29, 1824. The capital stock was increased by an act of May 7, 1827.—Ibid., 1847, chap. 221. The company changed bankruptcy and became Merchant's Bank.—N. Y. Gaz., vol. X, 1845.

The Chamber of Commerce appropriates $200 for the benefit of the Merchants Library Association (see N. 9, 1820, and F 12, 1821), and appoints a standing committee to visit the library from time to time and to report on its condition.—Bishop, A Chronicle of 150 Years, etc., 54.

Thus are glad to see the progress already made for the improvement of the Battery. Most of the cut-stone is finished, and drawn to the spot where it is to be used. It is hoped the whole improvement will be completed by the end of the ensuing autumn.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ado., F 1, 1823. See, further, Je 19.

Ebenizer Storer, the lessee, writes to the committee in charge of the affairs of the Tontine Coffee House that his rent is so high as to prevent him from saving a reasonable profit, and asks that it be reduced. He says that "such has been the improvement of the City, and the multiplication of Hotels and private boarding houses, since the Tontine Coffee House was considered a principal one, and such is its local situation, that it cannot offer those inducements to Gentlemen & families to reside in it, to insure anything like a compensation to the incumbent for the expense and care requisite to effect such an object. From the nature this building is incapable of being made a desirable residence, without extensive and costly repairs... A number less than 40 or 50 boarders would afford no profit; and when I found that I had to provide daily an expensive table, for the probable number of 30 to 50, and had but 7 or 10 to partake you may well suppose that I found it necessary to dispense with this branch of my business, to save myself from a heavy daily loss... It has enabled me to get along better and to pay my rent punctually. That it has not been disagreeable to the merchants, I have their testimony. For two seasons, the last summer particularly, I suffered severely from the necessity of shutting up the House, in consequence of the fever [see O 29, 1819], which deprived me of two months business... I now offer to keep the house on the same terms for the next year, as the present year ending 1 May... making every exertion for the convenience & accommodation of the merchants who assemble at the Exchange..."

From the original letter, in vol. lettered N. Y. Tontine Coffee House, in N. Y. H. S. See My 2.

The minister, elders, and deacons of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church remonstrate with the common council against the passage of a law forbidding the interment of the dead south of Canal St. except in private vaults.—M. C. (1784-1811), XIII: 694. Later several other churches made a similar protest.—Ibid., XII: 709. See Mr 31.

The common council accepts petitions sent by Benjamin Rosmane, entitled "Observations Reasons & Facts disproving importation & all Specific personal contagion in Yellow Fever from any local origin except that which arises from the common Changes of the Atmosphere".—M. C. (1784-1811), XIII: 695.

The salary of the "Crier of the Court" is fixed by the common council at $100, instead of all fees.—M. C. (1784-1811), XIV: 728.

The common council resolves to ask the legislature for authority to pass such ordinances as they may from time to time deem necessary for the purpose of regulating "all theatrical and Equestrian Exhibitions all exhibitions of Rope & Wire dancing or performance of Slight of hand; all public gardens and generally all shows and exhibitions for gain at which any music shall be performed excepting such exhibitions of science or mechanical ingenuity or natural Curiosity or exhibition for Charitable purposes or improvements in any arts or science as the Common Council may prescribe." Also that such amusements must be licensed by the mayor of the city.—M. C. (1784-1811), XIII: 730. See Mr 13.

Theatre there is exhibited at the Park Theatre this evening "the most novel, splendid, and brilliant object ever displayed in an American Theatre, A Looking-Glass Curtain, equal in size to the Drop Curtain. For extent of machinery, cost in the production and brilliant magnificence of effect, the Managers have no hesitation in asserting, that this splendid spectacle is unequalled by any..."
other in any Theatre. It reflects in one lucid sea of glass, the entire 1824. Feb.

Audience, and every object in front of the Stage.—The elegance 19 and richness of its frame work renders this superb ornament com-plete. It will be shown at the end of the Play, and at no other period 24. of the evening.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 19, 1824.

The common council is informed by letter from the secretary of 34. state that Castle Clinton is no longer required as a military position 1824. for the defence of the harbour and city of New York, and that orders 20. have been given for dismantling and evacuation thereof.—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 733.

The common council is appointed by the "County of Dutchess Putnam Western and 35. the Western Part of Connecticut adjoining those Counties to ask of the Legislature an Act of Incorporation to make a Canal in Sharon in Connecticut, to New York or the tide water of the Hudson River near Croton." They say in part: "The Object 10 is to go to the City of New York in preference of the north river near the Mouth of the Croton and for this purpose we are instructed to consult & Concert with New York gentlemen how this object can be effected. We have conversed with several of the New York delegation & other gentlemen from your City here who unite with us in opinion that it is practicable to unite the two branches of the river by combining the double object of navigation and supplying the City with water. At the request of several gentlemen from your city we have agreed to suspend our application to the Legislature until you may have the opportunity of taking this subject into consideration. . . . It may not be improper to state that we have this day seen Col Young the Canal Commissioner who unhesitatingly gave us his opinion that the Canal will be good for City use by settling and filtering in a Reservoir." The special committee on supplying the city with good and wholesome water reports on this subject that they believe the plan is feasible, and that the contemplated canal would add to the business as well as to the comfort of the inhabitants of the city by supplying them with an abundance of wholesome water. They say: "To have brought to the City a Stream of Pure Water 20 feet wide by 4 feet deep that shall discharge more than 20 millions of gallons each day in the Year. Calculated for drink and culinary purposes for extinguishing Fires for cleansing our Streets and yards washing our clothes for supplying our extensive marine with this necessary element in its purity and for every other object connected with Health cleanliness & Comfort besides the great advantages in a Commercial point of View, and that it may justly be considered as one of the most 24. fertile Country is certainly of sufficient importance to induce the Common Council to embrace the opportunity of securing the privilege offered them even should they never make use of it. A memorial is sent to the legislature praying that a charter may be granted for the canal.—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 766-71. See Ap 1, 1824, and J 14, 1823.

Mr. George Youle has erected a new shot-tower on the spot (see O 6, 1824) where the first was started, and though it is not yet completed he has begun the manufacture of shot.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 14, 1824. The tower was north of 53d St., west of First Ave.—L. M. R. K., XII: 965-64. It is shown on Pl. 102-4, Vol. III.

The sub-structure is visible to-day (1924).—Peterson, Landmarks of N. Y. (1923), 77.

The mayor, as president of the board of health, reports to the common council that he has been directed by the board of health to issue early in May a circular to be left at each house in the city appealing to the good sense of the inhabitants as to the propriety of their removing from their premises every species of filth on the days designated for the purpose; and of adopting other precau-tionary measures for the preservation of health, in order that "no act may be neglected which may appear calculated to insure to our citizens this inestimable blessing."—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 777-79.

The legislature passes an act providing for the erection of a fever hospital in New York City, and authorizes the common council to lend therefor $2,000.00. It is then to be run by the county and used for the reception and care of consumptions, and the effect of the act is to provide a hospital for the poor at the rate of $20 a head per year (1825).—Laws of N. Y. 1825, chap. 89.; M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 766-70. See J 14, 1824.

Samuel Leggett, Moses Cunningham, George Youle, Thomas Morris, Wm. S. Coo, and others, are incorporated as the "New York Gas Light Company," with a capital of $1,000,000.—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 85. This was the first gas company chartered in New York. Its charter was unlimited in duration.—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XIX: 315. See, however, My 12.

Christ Church in Anthony St. (see Mr 30, 1824) is consecrated.

N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 16, 1824. There is a view in it in Onderdonk's Hist. of the Post. Epis. Ch. (1844). The "most furious snow storm that has been experienced in this quarter for more than twenty years" starts early this morning and continues throughout the day. Several houses are blown down, windows are broken, and some of the trees in the Park are "prostrated." About 40 ships in the vicinity of the city are injured and about 15 sunk.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Mr 16, 1824.

The Pennsylvania legislature incorporates the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., with power to construct a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, in Lancaster Co. The road is to be laid out under the superintendence of, and according to the plans of, John Stevens.—Scharf & Westcott, Hist. of Phila., 1: 606. For a brief history of this railroad, the oldest on the American continent, see N. Y. Times, F 22, 1825.

It is resolved by the common council that the name of Grand St. be substituted for Desbrosses St. from Thompson St. to Varick Sts.—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 808.

The common council passes a law respecting the interment of the dead. It imposes a fine of $250 for opening, after June 1, and grave "whatsoever" a Canal to the Southward of a line commencing at the centre of Canal Street on the North River and running through the centre of Canal Street to Sullivan Street thence through Sullivan st. to Grand Street thence through Grand St. to the East river. Neither shall it be lawful to inter in any vault or tomb south of the aforesaid line.—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 811. See F 4, 1824, and Je 6, 1824.

A special committee is appointed by the common council to "Select a Suitable Site for a public Burial Place to be called the City Burying ground."—M. C. G. 1784-1831, XII: 812. See Je 9.

The "greatest concourse of people, of all descriptions, that has been witnessed on a similar occasion for many years" assembles at the city hall in response to a call by Mayor Allen, and adopts resolutions renouncing against a tax bill which has passed the assembly and is pending in the senate. Among the resolutions are the following:

Resolved, That the provision of the proposed law, which levies upon the capitals of incorporated companies for State pur-poses fifty per cent, or one half, more than upon any other personal property, is a partial and unjust legislation against a particular Section of the State; that description of property being princi-pally confined to the commercial interests of New York.

Resolved, That to impose a tax on the capital of non-residents, vested in the stock of incorporated companies, or in credits to individ-uals; and to include in the assessments, all personal property under the control and custody of Agents, whether consigned to the commission merchant for sale; transportation to a sister State or exportation to a foreign country, is unwise & impolitic; that it must drive away capital and commerce from this to other cities; destroy our navigation, injure agriculture, and impoverish all classes of citizens.

Resolved, That the proposed law adopts a system of policy in regard to the city and county of New York, ruinous to the landed interest, and intolerably burdensome to the Mechanic, and other labouring classes of the community, as it leaves for city and county purposes, fifteen cents only on a hundred dollars of the tax on the stock; when fifty cents on the hundred dollars must be imposed for the like purposes on every other description of per-sonal property and real estate.

Resolved, That the proposed law will not only operate as a partial tax upon this city, but proceeds upon the unwarrantable presumption, that its citizens are unwilling to bear their just propor-tions of the burdens necessary for the support of government; a presumption as odious as it is unjust, as unjuicious as it is un-founded in fact, and which our principles and honour, equally call upon us to repel." A committee of prominent citizens is appointed to present the resolutions to the senate.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ap 2 and 3, 1824. A memorial against the tax bill was adopted by the common council Dec. 14, 1823. A joint committee however, was passed by the senate on April 18 by a vote of 18 to 8. —Ibid., Ap 21 and 23, 1824. It received the signature of the governor and became a law.—Ibid., Ap 25, 1824.
Trinity vortex adopts the following resolution in regard to
1913.
28
The legislature authorises the mayor and common council,
whenever they shall think it necessary to determine the future
permanent regulation of any streets or avenues below 34th St.
which were laid out under the act of 1807, to appoint three com-
missioners whose duty it shall be to cause surveys, maps, profiles,
etc. of the ground to be made and to mark thereon what in their
opinion ought to be the future permanent regulation. These shall
be deposited in the office of the street commissioner and notice
thereof published in the papers. The common council may con-
firm, reject, or refer the same to new commissioners. When ac-
cepted, the levels delineated on the maps shall be permanently
fixed and established, and assessors shall be appointed for appor-
tioning the expense of the regulation.

Resolved:—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 128. The application of this statute to the grounds lying
between North and 47th Sts., the Bowery and East River, caused a serious problem in grading and in determining the proper method
of disposing of surface waters. This extended to 1826, and in
that year was published in a pamphlet, containing the action of the
common council, committees, city surveyors, counsel, etc.,
etched with Report of the Street Committee on the subject of Regu-
ulating the Gas Lamps, and Eleventh Streets, the Bowery & East River (1826). On Nov. 27, 1826, a
common council resolved to ask for the repeal of the act.

The special committee on the subject of erecting a statue
to the memory of George Washington (see Mr 18, 1822) brings
the following resolution before the common council:
"Resolved
the election by Ballot be held in the Several Wards,
for the purpose of receiving the votes of all persons assessed for
taxes . . . on the question . . . whether a sum not exceeding
$50,000 Shall or Shall not be raised by tax on the Real & Personal
Estate in this city in such annual Amounts as will Sink such sum to
be raised with interest in Ten years the money thus to be raised to be
applied to the erecting of a Statue . . . in this City to the
memory of the late George Washington.
Whereupon Mr. Cowdray presents this resolution in reply:
"The Common Council reciprocating and applauding the patriotic
feelings and motives of their fellow Citizens who have presented
their memorial having for its object the erection of a monument
emblematical of the Illustrious Character of George Washington . . .
believing that any undertaking of the kind referred to . . .
would disappoint rather than gratify public Expectations with
regard to the Commemoration of him who was 'First in War
First in peace First in the hearts of his Countr ymen.'
"Therefore Resolved that the said Memorial . . . be placed on
the files of the Common Council." This is adopted.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 20–21. See O 13.

We are informed that the window frames and sashes of the
new and elegant building now erecting in Wall Street as the U. S.
Branch Bank (see Mr 23, 1822), are to be of solid brass, and im-
ported from England. This valuable and safe improvement has
superceded the material of wood in all the new banking establish-
ments in London. We trust our brass founders will take the hint,
and not suffer Birmingham to supply what they can so easily
make. We rejoice to see in The New York Evening Post, May 22, 1825. The corner-stone of the bank was laid on May 23 (p.v).
"Whereas it is desirable that a channel should be opened, through
which the city of New York, and other parts of this state, may
receive a supply of stone [anthracite coal], which is found in the
interior of the state of Pennsylvania," the Delaware and Hudson
Canal Company is incorporated to connect these two rivers by a
canal.—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 258. On Nov. 19, 1824, the
Apr. company was authorised to employ $500,000 of its capital in
banking, the bank to be situated in New York City, and the in-
itiation was opened at 15 Wall St. For the further history of the
company and its trial of the first locomotive brought to the
U. S., see N. Y. Times Mag., Ap 22, 1825. See also My 1829.

The steamboat "Chancellor Kent" is to be launched on this
day from the ship-yard of Messrs. Blossom, Smith & Damon.—
N. Y. Ecc. Post, Ap 26, 1825. For description of the boat, see ibid.,
Ag 15, 1825.

Samuel Davis, having invented a machine for raising sunken
ships, has formed a company to raise the frigate "Husar" and
the sloop "Mercury," which sank, with a large amount of specie,
in the East and Hudson Rivers respectively during the Revolu-
tionary War, and is about to commence operations. A drawing
of his machine is being exhibited at the Tontine Coffee House.—

When Bethuel Bunker took a lease of the Tontine Coffee
May House on this day (N. Y. Ecc. Post, My 2, Je 10, 1823 and
see Ap 2, 1811), John McCombe made a pencil drawing of proposed
alterations at the end of the coffee-room, estimated at $755. This
is preserved in the vol. lettered N. Y. Tontine Coffee House,
at N. Y. H. S. Future humorous account of the entertainment pro-
vided by Bunker, when these improvements were completed, see

The Commercial Hotel, at 119 Pearl St., formerly the residence
of Gen. Moreau, where meals are "dressed in the French and
English style," and where English, French, and Italian are spoken,
was one of the smaller hotels of note at this period.—N. Y. Ecc.
Post, My 2, 1825.

The corner-stone of the Houston Street Reformed Dutch
Church is to be laid on this day at the south-west corner of Greene
and Houston Sts.—N. Y. Ecc. Post, My 3, 1823; L. M. R. K.,
III: 935. See also Corwin's Man. of the Ref. Ch. in Am., 1905.
"Home Sweet Home," composed by John Howard Payne,
is sung for the first time, at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden,
London, by Maria Tree, and that of this in the first performance of "Clariss, the
Maid of Milan."—Kobbe, Famous Am. Songs, 3; Brainard, John
Howard Payne (1835), 27–30.

The first franchise to supply the city with gas is granted by
the common council on this day, when it gives the New York
Gas Light Company, on certain conditions, the sole and exclusive
privilege and right of laying pipes under ground for conducting
gas to the public lamps and the houses and buildings through-
out that part of the city south of line running from East River
through Grand St., Sullivan St., and Canal St. to the Hudson
River. The conditions of this grant (which the company was to hold
for 30 years—that is, until the 12th of May, 1859) were:
That before the 12th of May, 1829, they should erect and
complete good and sufficient buildings, necessary to the
preparation and manufacture of gas; cause the necessary
pipes to be made of cast iron, and to be laid; and manufac-
ture and supply in the most approved manner sufficient quantities
of the best quality gas, commonly called inflammable gas, for
lighting Broadway from Grand St. to the Battery. The uncer-
tainty of the term "best quality of gas" was settled between the
parties by making the London gas a standard. The contract
stipulated that the light of the lamps should be of a quality,
brilliance, or intensity, equal to the gas in use for the public lamps
in the city of London. The gas company also stipulated that
failure to comply with these conditions would be sufficient cause
for the common council to annul their contract.—M. G. C. (1784-
1831), XII: 792; XIII: 69–62, 75; XIX: 315. The conditions
were performed within the time limited (see My 11, 1825). See
also Je 11, 1824.

The common council amends the law relative to the establish-
ment of a board of health so that the board shall hereafter consist
of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen.—M. G. C. (1784–
1831), XIII: 73; See O 9, 1826.

The first performance in the Washington Theatre, corner
of Broadway and Prince St., occurs.—N. Y. Ecc. Post, My 19, 1825.

The corner-stone of the U. S. Branch Bank (see Mr 23, 1822,
and Ap 22, 1825) is laid at Nos. 15–17 Wall St. (These numbers
were changed in 1845 to Nos. 30 and 32 Wall St.) The stone and
a bottle which was deposited by the proprietors of the N. Y.
Gazette, containing a City Directory, Stranger's Guide, etc., were
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in 1832 when one of the vaults was repaired.—Mag.
(later the U. S. Assay Office) was ready for occupancy on April
14, 1824 (q.t.c.).

Mr. Heiderwick, a Glasgow printer, gives the following un-
favourable account of New York and other parts of America on
his turn to Scotland: "As a whole, New York can scarcely be
said to be more than an overgrown sea-port village in a state of
progressive transmission towards the order and rank of a civili-
cized city. The streets of New York are not to be preambulated
with impunity by either the Ime, or the blind, or the exquisitely
sensitive in their olfactory nerves; to use an American phrase, a
person must be "wide awake," not to dilate his nostrils by the
inequalities and gaps in the side-pavements, or break his legs by
running foul of the numberless moveable and immovable incum-
brances with which they are occupied.

"Both New York and Philadelphia have what are called slips
formed in their harbours, which are indentations cut into the land
for the accommodation of a greater quantity of shipping than
could be contained in the same space if only ranged along wharves
facing the water. In N. York, the slips, run up a considerable way
in the centre of buildings, as it were in the middle of streets; and
being built or faced up with logs of trees cut to the requisite length,
allow free ingress and egress to the water, and being completely
out of the current of the stream or tide, are little else than stagnant
receptacles of city filth; while the tops of the wharves exhibits a
continual mass of eluded nuisance, composed of dust, tar, oil,
noodles, &c. where revel countless swarms of offensive flies.

"So far as I am able to judge, the English language is universally
spoken in greater purity than it is in Britain. . . . Drinking
spirits and water is the usual practice of both sexes. . . . It is
reclaimed quite indelusory in an American to get drunk, and in-
stances of drunkenness are certainly more rare than in Britain.

"The Erie Canal, in the state of New York, is deservedly cele-
brated for its length; but its width and depth does not surpass the
small Canal between Glasgow and Paisley; it is un navigable for
nearly one half of the year, and were it not for the precaution of
drawing off the water at the commencement of winter, the Canal
would be so thoroughly frozen as to require a great proportion of
the other half to thaw it."—N. Y. Exe. Pet., Jl 15, 1823,
citing Glasgow Chrest., My 24.

The common council accepts an invitation from John Vanderly

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to visit his panoramic painting of the "Garden of Versailles" at
the Rotunda.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 80. Another invita-
tion, to visit the painting of the "Palace and Garden of Versailles,"
was invited on July 1, 1824.—Ibid., XIII: 781.

The committee on the almshouse and penitentiary makes an
interesting report to the common council: " . . . Poverty and
Criminality are the necessary attendants upon social life. And the
duty of mollerating and reforming where it is possible is largely
devolved upon this Corporation who are charged with the interests
of more than 150,000 inhabitants of various pursuits & Calling
occupying a point of land easily accessible and holding out tempta-
tions & allurement so little to the danger the profligate and the
needy adventurer than to the enterprising the industrious or the
oppressed inhabitant of the Civilised World.

"We are Consequently not behind other Cities of equal numbers
and in Circumstances otherwise similar in the Catalogue of mend-
dicity & Crime. And while we have to boast of our admirable Situation and Commerce & public spirit of our Citizens and a State of general prosperity the reverse of the picture may be
seen in the destitute and abandoned situation of many of the houses
of relief and punishment that have become necessary the Constant accumulations of these arising Chiefly from indolence &
profligacy and the heavy demands that are consequently made upon
the industrious the prudent and the exemplary portions of our In-
habitants in the "Support." In an address to the corporation the
alms house committee says, "It was a subject of remark that
the Old and infirm spend much of their time in reading their
Bible.

"The children also receive a full share of the attention of the
officers having charge of this Institution There are four schools in
which the most urgent need for instructing reading writing & the fundamental rules of Arithmetic . . .

When they arrive at suitable ages they are bound out as apprentices
pursuant to the Act of Legislature.

"The attention of the Commissioners and Superintendent May
appear to be indefatigably engaged to produce the greatest sum of
utility and advantage to the public and to the paupers under
their Care, and one Law seems to prevail the Law of Kindness." In
regard to the penitentiary they say: " All will agree that as yet no sufficient rule has been discovered or applied for the refor-

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mation of offenders or to deter others by the force of example.
Long periods of confinement had Labour Hard Labour as it is called infamous & even Capital Punishments have not effected the desired object. Crimes have still been perpetrated and torrents of human blood have rolled in vain in Countries where the penal Code has been
Saugusional and vindictive And in our favored Country where the
oppressive System has prevailed and the reformation of offenders
has been proposed to be sought by milder methods it is not yet
found that better Consequences have been produced. . . . The
Corrective that remains to be attempted . . . in Cases not
Capital is solitary Confinement under proper and judicial limi-
tations. . . . In . . . cells secluded from the light of Day
shut from the face of any living [being] except of the
keeper and doomed not even to hear him speak the voice of Con-
science that inward and universal monitor would be heard by the
Convict in tones not loud but deep and after it had excited a
position and determination to reform & while the subject of this
operation should be overwhelmed with Contrition if at the same
Time it should be said to him or her 'Go and Sin no more lest a
worse thing than treachery might be some probability that the
stings of Conscience would be continued and its pangs felt at
least for some space of time after the Imprisonment should have
ceased.

"The Committee Cannot Conclude without especially Con-
commending the Stepping Mill as an Instrument of Punishment.
The subjects condemned to it become exhausted and Spiritless and
humiliated under its operation . . . If solitary confinement can-
not be thoroughly adopted perhaps more stepping mills would
be found to answer the invaluable purpose of preventing the Com-
mision of Crimes by the influence of fear and dread of this whole-

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some but severe corrective whatever may be said of the Personal
reformation of offenders."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 89-95.
See Jl 2, 1823, and Ag 18, 1824.

In accordance with the report of its special committee (see
Mr 31), the common council resolves that the land lying between
Fifth and Sixth Aven., 40th and 45th Sts, be appropriated for a
public burying-ground or potters' field. This land "contains up-
wards of twenty six acres and is at the distance of three miles and
a quarter from the City Hall. Its situation is high and pleasant and
was begot of the Purposes to purchase for the public. The Common
also recommends that "so much of it as shall be deemed necessary
be immediately enclosed by a permanent wall properly secured at
the top to prevent all intrusions, with two gates one on the fifth
Avenue the other on the cross road leading from the Bloominglege
to the Middle road. . . . The whole to be surrounded and inter-
sected with rows of trees of a proper description."—M. C. G. (1784-
The site was later reduced to include only the land now covered by
the N. Y. Public Library and Bryant Park (see D 29, 1824).

Proposals are published for erecting in New York a new theatre
to be called the "American Opera House."—N. T. Exe. Pet., Jl
12, 1823.

Gen. Winfield Scott informs Mayor Allen by letter that "Castle
Clinton has been vacated," and that he is prepared "to turn over
the work & its appurtenances to the Corporation of the City of
New York according to the terms of the Act of Congress on that
Subject" (see Mr 30, 1822). He adds that "Captain Bender of the
U S Quartermasters department" has his instructions regarding it.
The letter was written to the mayor on June 16 (under which date
the correspondence was entered in the minutes), that Gen. Scott
did direct him to sign an enrolling of the 150 soldiers designated by
the common council; and that "Boys and evil disposed persons are . . . constantly employed in a wanton de-
struction of the buildings." The board directs that the committee
on lands and places receive the cession, and take the premises under
their care.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 131-32; N. T. Exe. Pet.,
Jl 12, 1823.

Gen. Morton's division of artillery is reviewed by Gov. Yates
"in the Park in front of the City Hall." Previous to the review
the common council presented the second regiment of N. Y. State
Artillery with a "most splendid standard of colours."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Je 14, 1823.

The board orders that changes in Elm St, from Broome to Spring St, are to be as follows:—M. C. G. (1784-1817). XIII: 132.

"We observe, with pleasure, the rapid progress of the work now in full operation on the Battery. The wall is in great forwardness, and in two months will be completed. The filling in goes on well, and we are gratified in observing, that the pools of water which were left, and which had become offensive, are to be filled forthwith with clean gravel. The Castle, we hope will not be demolished, but be restored to its use of which it is susceptible, from its prominent location. As a fortress of defence, it is of no consequence to the city; but as an ornament, and as a place of resort to an overgrown and crowded population, with some improvement, it presents advantages which cannot be too highly appreciated."—*N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv.*, Je 19, 1823. "An Old Citizen," writing in *N. Y. J.*, agreed that Castle Clinton ought not to be demolished, but should be "converted into a productive source of income to the city." He added: "The removal of the present flagstaff to the centre of the ground within the castle, in connexion with the Telegraphic establishment, is very properly in contemplation; and if the corporation sees fit to extend the improvements, one of the most delightful walks in the world can be made on the wall, and going through the burgh in the hottest weather, would be most agreeably cool and refreshing. Such an enviable, cheap, and convenient retreat, with passage ways or galleries from the circle to the different stories of the castle building, would command universal patronage of citizens and strangers; and a respectable keeper of such an establishment could well afford to pay to the Corporation a liberal annual rent."—*Ibid.*, Je 20, 1823. See also *N. Y. J.*, S. 5, B. 19, 1823. For the leasing of Castle Garden, see *Ibid.*, Je 21, 1824.


"A" writes to one of the papers: I am sorry to hear it suggested, that the citizens are unwilling the surrounding prospect of the city but also of the whole of our beautiful harbor, with all the islands, &c. The pictures may be seen at Megarey's Bookstore, Broadway; and the work is so far advanced that one of the plates is completed."—*Ibid.*, Ji 2, 1823.

"The views will be ready for delivery about the month of August"—*Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1823.

A writer, commenting on this advertisement on July 2, said that Wall was the "gentleman to whose magic pencil the public are indebted for those elegantly executed landscapes which compose the 'Hudson River Port Fols'" publishing by Mr. Megarey (see 1821), and added: "The views taken by Mr. Wall are the most accurate descriptions that we have seen. One of them is taken from Brooklyn Heights, near the Distillery of the Messrs. Pierponts, and the other from the Mountain at Weehaw. Mr. W. at first made a drawing from the high land back of Hoboken; but the view from Weehaw is far preferable, as it not only affords a grand prospect of the city but also of the whole of our beautiful harbor, with all the islands, &c." The pictures may be seen at Megarey's Bookstore, Broadway; and the work is so far advanced that one of the plates is completed."—*Ibid.*, Ji 2, 1823.

The Wall views are reproduced as Pls. 92 and 93, Vol. III, and described in III: 577-580, where the date depicted is given as 1820-3. The original water-colours are in the collection of Edward W. Arnold.

James Gallatin having returned to New York on June 2, July 20 after many years spent in Europe, writes in his diary: "A horrible day here; the noise of the July 4 celebration intolerable . . . only about three private coaches in New York—no means of getting about. The streets absolutely filthy and the heat horrible. I have been nearly every night for a long walk. No one takes any notice that the absolutely unfinished state of the American cities until I returned. The horrible churning of tobacco—the spitting: all too awful. We have had a charming and hospitable reception, but all is so crude."—*A Great Peace Maker*. The *Diary of James Gallatin*, 244.

A New York paper suggests that Castle Clinton be converted into public baths. "It would yield a greater revenue to the city than any other plan that has been proposed respecting it. Bathing might easily be rendered a fashionable as well as a healthy amusement."—*N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ji 12, 1823.

The Sharon Canal Company applies to the common council for aid in making a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of bringing into the city the waters of the Croton River. Referred to the water committee.—*M. C. G.* (1784-1817). XIII: 168. See Mr. 10, and N. 24.

Chief Engineer Thomas Franklin reports to the common council that he is about to make the experiment of substituting hemp hose for the leather hose now in use. This, if successful, will cut the cost in half.—*M. C. G.* (1784-1817). XIII: 173-74. See also, Mr. 22, 1821.

The board of health reports to the common council that it is about to issue a recommendation to the citizens to discontinue the unhealthful practice of sprinkling the streets with water from the slips.—*M. C. G.* (1784-1831). XIII: 177. It was published in *N. Y. Eve. Post*, Ji 23, 1823.

The common council grants to John C. and Robert L. Stevens responsibility to the state for the payment of the $40,000 mentioned in the act of March 24, 1823, and from all responsibility of the lottery and payment of its prizes; indeed, "All responsibility whatsoever for the purchase of the building of Said Hospital."—*M. C. G.* (1784-1817). XIII: 145. On July 7, the board decided to dispose of John B. Yates of all rights to raising this money by lottery.—*Ibid.*, XIII: 165, 167-68. See *O. 21.*

Wm. G. Wall announces that he is about to issue two views of New York. His advertisement states: "Correct views of the City of New-York, have long been a desideratum, and it has been a subject of surprize, that no attempt has been made to exhibit to the public, the leading features of a city, which possesses so great an interest from its political and commercial importance, as well as from the natural beauties of its situation. Mr. Wall has been induced by these considerations, to offer to the patronage of the public, two aqua tinta engravings of this City, from drawings taken, one from Weehaw, the other from Brooklyn Heights; in the choice of which points of view, he has been determined by their affording the most favorable view of the city, and conveying the most correct impression of the beauties of the Bay, and the surrounding scenery.

Every exertion will be made to obtain the best possible execution of these engravings, an artist of known and approved skill having been engaged for the purpose.

"The views will be ready for delivery about the month of August"—*Com. Adv.*, Je 26, 1823.
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1823 the right to put on the ferry to Hoboken, about to be established July at Canal St., a substantial steamboat similar to the one now in use at Barclay St. The lease to be given provides for a term of 15 years at the following rentals: for the first five years, the yearly rental of one cent "if lawfully demanded;" for the next five years, $50 a year; and for the residue, $200 each year. The boat must make a trip at least once every hour from sunrise to sunset.


See April 22, 1823.

20 The question of whether Sir Walter Scott is the author of the anonymous Waverly Novels is causing "considerable excitement" in New York.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 21, 24, 26, 28, 30, 31, Ag 1, and 2, 1823.

21 Trinity vestry resolves to build a new house for the rector on Hudson Square "so soon as they can get a good offer for the house and lot on Vesey Street." Hudson Square was at this time "one of the finest, if not the finest, in the city. It contained specimens of almost every American tree, with others of foreign sorts."


Aug. Lord Byron lives in Greece to devote himself to the Greek cause. He died at Missolonghi on April 19, 1822.—Haydn's Dict. of Dates, 1843.

2 The first issue of the N. Y. Mirror appears under the full title The New-York Mirror, and Ladies' Literary Gazette. This title was reduced to the shorter form in 1831. It was first edited by Samuel Woodworth (author of "The Old Oaken Bucket"), and continued by Geo. F. Morris, N. R. William, and Theo. Pay. With the issue of April 14, 1827 (Vol. IV), full-page engraved views began to appear. New York City views first made their appearance with that of the "Lafayette Theatre," in the issue of Oct. 26, 1827 (Vol. V). Many of the engravings in this journal were the work of Asher B. Durand and James Smith, from drawings by A. J. Davis, architect. These illustrations average about 9 x 6 in. A complete set, taken from William Loring Andrews' The Journey of the Immaculates around New York in search of the historical and picturesque (1897), 41, and arranged alphabetically, follows (those marked "S" being small vignettes, printed six on a page):

Bay and Harbor of New York from Staten Island
Vol. XV, 1858
Bay and Harbor of New York from the Battery
Vol. XIII, 1851
Bowery Theater
Vol. VIII, 1836
Bowling Green
Vol. VIII, 1830
Brooklyn Collegiate Institute for young ladies
Vol. XIII, 1839
Chrift Church (S)
Vol. VIII, 1830
City Hall (S)
Vol. VIII, 1830
City Hall (old) in Wall Street
Vol. IX, 1831
Columbia College
Vol. VI, 1828
First Presbyterian Church, Wall Street (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
Grace Church (S)
Vol. VIII, 1830
Jews' Synagogue, Elm Street (S)
Vol. IX, 1831
Lafayette Theater
Vol. VIII, 1829
Lamartine Asylum, Bloomingdale
Vol. VIII, 1829
Masonic Hall (S)
Vol. VIII, 1829
Middle Dutch Church, Nassau Street
Vol. VIII, 1829
New York from Brooklyn Heights
Vol. XI, 1834
New York from Bedloe's Island
Vol. XIV, 1837
New York from Jersey City
Vol. XVII, 1851
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb
Vol. XIII, 1835
North Battery, foot of Hubert Street
Vol. XI, 1833
North Church, William Street (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
Old Times on Broadway
Vol. IV, 1826
Palisades (The) View on the Hudson
Vol. XVII, 1851
Parke's Row
Vol. II, 1828
Presbyterian Church, Cedar Street (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
Reformed Presbyterian Church, Murray Street
Vol. VIII, 1829
Rotunda (The), Chamber Street (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
South Dutch Church, Exchange Place (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
St. George's Church (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
St. John's Chapel
Vol. VII, 1829
St. Mark's Church (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
St. Paul's Chapel
Vol. VIII, 1828
St. Patrick's Cathedral (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
St. Thomas's Church
Vol. VI, 1829
Trinity Church
Vol. VII, 1828
U. S. Branch Bank (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
Unitarian Church, Mercer Street (S)
Vol. VII, 1829
Wall Street
Vol. VIII, 1829
Weehawken
X, 1813
Wood Scene near Hoboken
X, 1812

The Mirror came to an end with Vol. XX, Dec. 24, 1842.

The regular dramatic season at the Park Theatre having terminated, as usual, on July 4, the "Pavilion Theatre, Chatham Garden, is the present centre-point of attraction for beauty, taste, and fashion; being the most tasteful, elegant, and convenient establishment of the kind, in the United States." This is described in detail.

"The City Theatre [see Jl 2, 1823] is about to be re-opened...."

"The Circus, in Broadway, has also a dramatic corps attached to it, for the performance of Melo-Dramas, Pantomimes, Ballads, and other kinds of entertainment belong to the legitimate drama, they cannot properly be noticed in this department. The same remark will apply to the Amphitheatre and Circus, in Richmond-Hill Garden."—N. Y. Mirror, I: 5-6. See also Mr 6, 1824.

The common council resolves to relinquish its right to the irregular pieces of land formed by the junction of First and Second Sts. for the benefit of the "Children of necessity."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 202. On Nov. 10, the council referred to a committee a draft of a bill to the legislature praying that the map or plan of the commissioners be further altered "so that the Piece of Land laid out as a Market place & those Irregular Pieces called Children of Necessity may be abolished & Discontinued."—Ibid., XIII: 356.

The board agrees to reduce Avenue A to 80 ft. in width, and Avenue B, C, and D to 60 ft.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 202-3.

The common council grants to the trustees of the New York Free School Society permission to establish a free school at Bellevue, the schoolroom in the almshouse there to be used for this purpose. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 205. See O 25, 1824.

"We are disposed to believe that New-York, at the present period, stands unrivalled, (in this country at least) for rapid growth, and public improvement. But of all the corrections lately made, or resolved upon, we know of none more important than the widening and improving of Maiden-lane. This Herculean task is now nearly completed. The Gas Company, we understand, will be ready to throw a new and brilliant light on this subject, before the commencement of winter."

"The Battery—The improvements now making to this delightful promenade, will be all completed the present season, when we may challenge every section of the United States for its equal in prospect, salubrity, and beauty. Its form is semi-circular, defended by a formidable stone parapet, against which the waves may spend their fury in vain. This wall is surrounded with posts of hewn stone, which are to be connected with iron railings and pickets."

—N. Y. Mirror, Ag 9, 1832.

In a report to the common council the "unparalleled growth" of the city is mentioned, and the statement is made that the "duties required to be performed by the Street Commissioner and his Assistant are at least four fold to what they were ten years ago."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 216.

The Walton house, built in 1725 (n.), is turned into a boarding-house.—N. Y. Daily Advertiser, Ag 25, 1823. See also L. M. R. K., III: 935. The item of 1752 contains three typographical errors: "Dunlop" should be Dunlap; "Netherland," Netherlands; and "1781," 1881.

A. T. Stewart opens his first store, on the west side of Broadway, and advertises it thus:

"No. 283 Broadway, Opposite Washington Hall."

"A. T. Stewart informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above above, store, where he offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of fresh and seasonable Dry Goods; a choice assortment of:

"Irish Linens, Lawns, French Cambrics, Damasks, Diapers, &c."

"N. B. The above goods have been carefully selected and

25 New Dry Goods Store

Sept 2
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Bought for cash, and will be sold on reasonable terms to those who will please to favour him with their commands."—N. Y. T. Daily Argus, S 2, 1823. For the beginning of the Stewart building of the cast which see Oct. 9, 1824.

An "original portrait of Columbus," which was obtained by Mr. Barrell, the American consul at Malaga, Spain, from a convent lately suppressed at Seville, and presented by him to the U. S. government, is placed for a short time on exhibition in the gallery of the Am. Acad. of the Fine Arts. It will be permanently placed in Washington.—N. Y. Daily Adv., S 7 and 8, 1823.

A twenty-foot cross, bearing the inscription "Sacred to the cause of the Greeks," is erected on Brooklyn Heights and dedicated by the "ladies of New York."—N. Y. Evac. Post, S 6, 1823.

A resolution is passed to extend and improve Houston and North Sts. "in such manner that they may form a junction between Broadway and the Bowery road. ..."—M. C. C. (1784-1871), XIII: 264-69.

Artists who may be desirous to contract with the Tammany Society for erecting a monument to the prison ship martyrs (see J 9) are invited to send in their proposals to Benjamin Romaine, 27 Hudson St., on or before Sept. 29. "The design of that portion of the Monument now under consideration to be erected, is about eight feet high. A slightly curved line from the base-stem to the top of the face that rests on the cornice—the diameter at the bottom step, fourteen feet; the basement, or pedestal, twelve feet diameter, being a figure of thirteen sides, intersected by thirteen rusticated pilasters, to be connected by arches over the thirteen inscription tables alternately inserted between the said pilasters. [A footnote states: "The tables, each representing one of the old thirteen states, are to be thus inscribed, (example): State of New York. Beneath this Mausoleum are entombed the remains of 1200 of her Revolutionary Sons, Martyrs to Liberty.]" See the design No 27. Hudson street. The pedestals rest on a cavetto sima-recta, or inverted ogive, and plinth. The pedestal will be four feet six inches high, and surmounted by a proportinate sima-recta (or inverted ogive), and a plain facade four inches thick; the last mottled marble, the surface consisting of thirteen right feet high, including caps and bases; diameter of the columns one foot at the bottom of the shaft. The columns extend to a circle of about thirty-three feet, having the appearance of an open temple accessible on all sides. The columns support a cornice of due proportion, on which rests a facia ten inches thick, intended to bind the cornice and columns into one solid structure. It is intended that the monument be supported by a substantial foundation wall of the best mason worstone, and raised four feet above the surface of the earth. It is required that the whole work be made, during the coming winter, and erected and completed by the 4th day of July next, of the best American White Marble."—N. Y. Evac. Post, S 18, 1823.

The time for sending in proposals was later extended to Oct. 12.—B. C. (1822-1845), I. 427.

It is resolved by the common council that the committee on lands and places be authorised to plant in the Park and on the Battery 100 ornamental trees of large size, not less than 12 inches diameter at the butt.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 283.

From Sept. 30, 1822 (q.v.), until this date, 4,247 passengers arrived at New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passenger and Immigrants (1824), published by the New York Immigration Society.

At a public meeting at the Tontine Coffee House the following 6 resolutions are passed:

"1st. Resolved, That we consider the union of the Western waters with the Hudson, by means of the Grand Canal, an event that imparts glory to the state and honor to the nation.

"2d. Resolved, That we consider that this event calls for expressions of public congratulation."

"3d. Resolved, That the city of New York has a deep and lively interest in the completion of the Grand Western Canal.

"4th. Resolved, That in consequence of the foregoing considerations, this meeting deem it proper and expedient to send a delegation to the city of Albany, to communicate to the meeting to be held on Wednesday next [Oct. 8], the congratulations of the city of New York on the introduction of the canal waters into the Hudson."

"5th. Resolved, That such delegation consist of seventy-two citizens of the city of New York, to be nominated by the chairman of this meeting."—N. Y. Evac. Post, O 6, 1823.

The "entrance of the first boat from the Great Western Canal of this state into the Hudson" is elaborately celebrated at Albany. Oct. 8, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill of New York pours into the canal a bottle of water from the Pacific Ocean and another from the Atlantic Ocean and then delivers a complimentary address. When to this, chairman of the New York delegation (see O 6), also speak.

"The only Mummy ever brought to America" is on exhibition in the "first room of the passage leading to the Academy of Arts, New York Institution."—N. Y. Evac. Post, O 10, 1823. The mummy came from "the catacombs of ancient Thesos."—Ibid., O 14, 1823. See also ibid., O 25, 1823, which contains an illustration of the top of the mummy case and an explanation of the Egyptian characters thereon. Another mummy was brought to New York in 1824.—Ibid., Ag 10, 1824.

The common council proceeds to the ground selected and appropriated by them for a city burial-ground (see J 9), to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the wall which is to surround the cemetery.—Com. Adv., O 14, 1823. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. Work on the ground was almost finished on Dec. 20, 1824 (q.v.).

A lengthy and important communication from the mayor is read before the common council. The first subject to which he requests attention is the application for an act to lay a duty on "Strong and Spirituous liquors and to regulate admissions to them."

He says: "In most of our Sister Cities the tavern keeper is a distinct calling from the Grocer and unless he is able to furnish his house with the necessary beds and bedding for the accommodation of travellers or boarders, he is not permitted to receive a license; and the Sum charged for the privilege in some Cities is in proportion to the rent of the house he occupies, and in others varies in amount from Sixteen to Sixty dollars. Tipping Shops are therefore unknown and the number of houses where liquor may be obtained to be drank on the Premise are very few when compared with this City where every person who can raise ten dollars for his licenses and as much more as will purchase a few gallons of liquor is enabled to establish What is usually termed a grocery."

That there are many respectable Citizens who take License to sell liquor to be drank in their own houses and are thus relieved from the trouble of applying to the officers or the Board of Aldermen, and it is presumed that could a measure be adopted, that would separate the tavern keeper from the Grocer they would cheerfully acquiesce in it. ... And although the use of the Article can neither be prohibited or prevented altogether it may nevertheless be lessened by an increase of the price for the license which would ... tend to reduce the number of places at which it is to be obtained." Mayor Allen also recommends that application be made for laws "to prevent the improper introduction of Alien passengers into this City," to increase the fees for the privilege of running a huckey coach, to authorise the corporation to regulate theatrical amusements by license, and to amend the health law so that the board may permit "vessels from healthy Ports with Healthy Crews to land their having been discharged in the Stream and properly cleansed and ventilated under the Inspection of an officer to come to any wharf east of Rutgers Street on the East River or north of Hubert Street on the North river between the 1st day of June and October in any year."


The "Washington Museum," at No. 253 Broadway, opposite the Park, is open.—N. Y. Evac. Post, O 14, 1823. On Dec. 30, it was advertised to open permanently.—Ibid., D 50, 1823. De Voe states his Index (MS.) to newspapers, now in N. Y. H. S., that this afterwards became Peale's Museum; see, however, 1832.

The common council authorizes a committee to purchase sundry lots of Mrs. Ann Rogers near Bellevue for the purpose of erecting a fever hospital (see Mr 24 and Je 23).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 311-22. The land was between 213 and 249 Sts., east of First Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 957. See D 10, Oct. 8, 1823.

"A model in plaster of the Egyptian State in Washington, is now exhibiting at the City Theatre, Warren-street, executed by Signor Canova (see O 1 3), an Italian artists and pupil of Canova, which is considered by good judges to be as fine a piece of statuary as any to be seen in Europe. Signor C. was induced to devote his attention to the production of this specimen of the arts, in consequence of understanding that the citizens of New York were de-
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The common council, having examined the free schools of the city, pronounced an invitation from the Free School Society, passes a resolution praising "the great improvement made by the Children in the different branches of useful Knowledge," the "nearness and Cleanliness in the Apartments and regularity in the Department and habits of the Children," the zeal of the teachers, and the "benevolence and public spirit" of the trustees.—M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIII: 344.

1634

Oct. 27.

1823.

The consistory statue of Causici was authorized to erect a temporary building in which to place the model.—Ibid., XIII: 364. See My 10, 1824.

Chiefs of the early days, he was obliged to remove the statue from Warren St., and asking the help of the corporation in this regard. A committee was resolved to erect a temporary building in which to place the model. See ibid., XIII: 364. See My 10, 1824...

25. Chief, that he has modelled is about 13 feet in height, and is remarkable for its correct likeness of Washington, and the spirit displayed throughout the whole. The fiery steed on which the hero is mounted, bears as close a resemblance to life as any Equestrian Statue we ever beheld. . . . We are informed that the Corporation on Saturday last (Oct. 18) visited the exhibition, and were highly pleased with the spirit, taste, and effect which the artist had infused into the execution, and that they have since intimated to Signor Caucici their intention to patronize his efforts, by calling on the public to furnish the means of rearing a marble, or bronze statue, after the model he has constructed. The expense of the former will be about $80,000 of the latter $60,000. — The current has decidedly the preference over marble, and we hope the latter is extremely subject to decay, especially by exposure. Meanwhile it has been thought advisable that the Corporation should cause the model to be removed to the Park, in front of the City Hall, and placed on a pedestal elevated to a proper height. . . .—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 25, 1823. The statue was criticized by "On Fronts" in ibid., O 29, 1823. See also ibid., O 30 and N 11, 1823. See O 27.

27. Residents of the vicinity of the North Battery petition the common council that the bridge to this fort may be converted into a public pier for the landing of wood and other articles.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 322-3. On Dec. 8, the board resolved that a correspondence be opened with the Secretary of War to obtain this request.—Ibid., XIII: 334. On March 15, 1824, with regard to the use of the bridge as a public landing place for vessels bringing country produce to the city was granted to the corporation upon the condition that the bridge be kept in repair by the board, and that the United States have free passage over it at all times.—Ibid., XIII: 570. On March 18, the council resolved to accept the bridge under the given conditions, and to cause repairs to be begun as soon as the necessary possession thereof should be obtained by the corporation.—Ibid., XIII: 604-5. See N 25, 1822, and Ag 29, 1824.

"In a report to the common council the statement is made that the city hall is entirely fireproof, and that it is in the centre of the city.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 334. The upbuilding of the city north of Chambers St. is thus indicated.

The change in the city charter that was effected on April 7, 1830 (p. n.), had its origin in a report presented on this day to the common council favouring the "reorganization of the City government." It is "laid on the table," but the board directs that it be published in the newspapers and printed for the use of the members. The essential feature of the report is a bicameral council in accordance with "the general and all the state governments of the Union, and with the governments of most of the large cities in the different states." It is claimed that "the additional checks and guards . . . thereby produced . . . would be of the greatest advantage to the interest of all concerned; and the owners of property would receive an additional security in relation to expenditures and plans of improvements that would be of every way desirable to them." One branch would be called the "Select Council," to consist of the mayor (who would preside), recorder, and ten aldermen elected from the ten wards, these aldermen to have a three year term and not all to retire at the same time. The other branch, to be designated "Common Council," would consist of 20 members, two elected from each ward annually, and would choose one of their number to preside. Each branch would "possess concurrent powers, . . . but a negative on each other's proceedings." Each branch would "nominate candidates for office, and if they disagree, the choice to be determined by joint ballot."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 335; N. Y. Ev. Post, O 28 and 29, 1823. See D 15.

The common council, having attended the exhibition of the model of an equestrian statue of Washington in Broadway City Hall, and the committee on invitation from the Free School Society, passed a resolution praising "the great improvement made by the Children in the different branches of useful Knowledge," the "nearness and Cleanliness in the Apartments and regularity in the Department and habits of the Children," the zeal of the teachers, and the "benevolence and public spirit" of the trustees.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 344.

24. For a report on Cousins White, the engineer employed by the common council to survey ground through which water to supply the city might be brought from the Bronx and other sources, the board decides to invite Judge (Benjamin) Wright, one of the canal engineers, to accompany him in his examination of these routes.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 364. See Ap 12, 1824.

The common council resolves that "Brigades of Flat Stones" be placed across some of the streets in the third ward.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 389.


"At a public meeting at the Tooting Coffee House the following resolution is passed: "Resolved, That this meeting gateth highly becoming the people of the United States, to sympathize with the Greeks in their present struggle for liberty, and as far as can be done without interfering with the prerogatives of Government, to render them every possible aid towards the promotion of their emancipation. A committee of 70 is appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Greeks and to memorialize congress to recognize their independence."—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 5, 1823. For the activities of various societies and wards in raising money, see ibid., N 21, D 6, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 30, and 31, 1823; M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIII: 393; 434; N. Y. Mirror, I: 59, 167, 182. See also Ja 1, 5, and My 6, 1824.

St. Thomas's Episcopal Church has its inception, at a meeting, in a residence at Hester and Broome Sts. (a good residential section of the city), which was called to consider building an Episcopal church "above Canal street," at this time out in the country.—N. Y. Times, N 25, 1823. The building was commenced immediately, in this year, at the north-west corner of Broadway and Broome St.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 216. For laying of corner-stone, see Jl 27, 1824. See, further, L. M. R. K., III: 934.

A committee reports to the common council that the dry measures hitherto used in this city have not been in conformity with the state standard, and that those used on one side of the city have varied from those used on the other. Deeming it a matter of vital importance to the commerce of the state to have a uniform standard, they have procured a complete set of copper measures from...
The common council unanimously agrees that the corporation of this city ought to consist of two branches (see O 7), "each having a negative on the proceedings of the other."—M. C. C. (1784–1811), XIII: 384.

The streets are not so cleanly swept as they should be; the reason for which is, that it is left to each housekeeper to sweep before his own door, instead of sweepers being appointed for this purpose. Pigs are suffered to run at large, a thing of which many of the inhabitants are ashamed, but which the greater part contend for as contributory to the healthiness of the city! The animal and vegetable matter thrown into the streets would, it is contended, putrify and taint the air, were it not for the pigs.


**24 Dec.**

In this year, the United States of Mexico was established, with Guadalupe Victoria as president.—Winor, VIII: 227.

In this year was published in New York *The Hist. of the Treadmill,* by James Hardie. This mode of punishment, in operation at the almshouse, is described, with "a general view of the penitentiary system." Among important timely observations, there is a chapter on "measures to be enforced to lessen the number of crimes." See Ag 18.

In this year, the first New York City directory to give a list of the streets was published by Thomas Longworth.—See copy in *N. Y. L.*

In New York viewed from a distance at which the eye can take in its full length, from Hoboken for instance, or the heights of Brooklyn, has the air of a metropolis. The long line of shipping before the wharfs, the numerous lofty spires and turrets, the steam-boats incessantly moving; all these manifest it to be a place of vast importance. A walk through it, however, dissipates much of the glory by the jarring excitement and noise. With the exception of Broadway, Hudson Street, and Greenwich Street, there are few streets deserving particular notice. Most of the steeples are of wood, appearing mean to those accustomed to the sight of stone ones. Of the public buildings, the City Hall and St. Paul's church, are the only two of tasteful architecture. The Catholic cathedral is large but not beautiful. There is no exchange for the merchants, and the shops are less splendid than the size of the city would lead one to expect. But when the feelings of disappointment have subsided, and the pedestrian knows what to regard, he may find enough to gratify. Broadway extends the whole length of the city, dividing it into two nearly equal parts. It is wide, and in several parts planted with trees. The houses are built of red brick, and are lofty and spacious. . . .

"The streets are not so cleanly swept as they should be; the reason for which is, that it is left to each housekeeper to sweep before his own door, instead of sweepers being appointed for this purpose. Pigs are suffered to run at large, a thing of which many of the inhabitants are ashamed, but which the greater part contend for as contributory to the healthiness of the city! The animal and vegetable matter thrown into the streets would, it is contended, putrify and taint the air, were it not for the pigs."


A Genus of the New Buildings erected in 1824, arranged according to materials and number of stories; documents, interesting to the Christian, the Merchant, the Man of Inquiry, and the Public in General, is the title of an 8vo volume by James Hardie, published in New York in 1825.

During this year, there were erected in the city, principally in its central districts, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Streets, more than 1,000 houses, "720 of brick or stone, 503 brick fronts, 491 gable fronts; one story, 1,293 two stories, 228 three stories, 49 four stories or upwards. A corresponding and great increase took place in the value of real estate, especially in the northern parts of the city, and in the environs, particularly at Brooklyn. Also, a great enlargement of population."—*Goodrich, Picture of N.Y.* (1826), 119, 120. During this year, the Second Unitarian Society in the city was started, and its church built at the corner of Prince and Green Sts. This was burned in 1827. In 1827, this society united with the Chambers St. Unitarian Church to found a burial-ground on 2d St.—*Bellows, The First Congregational Church, &c.* (1859). See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

The Friends meeting-house on Pearl St., erected in 1775 (8 v.), between Franklin Square and Oak St., is taken down, and its place supplied by stores and dwellings.—*Greenleaf, 116–117 Onderdonk, Annals of Hempstead,* 102; L. M. R. K., III: 928.

Cauvas White (see Ap 1, 1822) presents to the common council a report of his investigations of the feasibility of obtaining a water supply from the Bronx River. He thinks favourably of the idea and states that the supply from the Bronx will be sufficient for many years, and when necessary it can be supplemented by conducting water from Byram River to Rye Pond or from Sawkill River to the Bronx. In his opinion, the only way in which the Croton River can be utilized is by building an aqueduct along the Hudson.

While outlines four plans by which water may be conducted from Bronx River to New York. Two of these provide for a dam across the river near Williamsbridge and a canal thence to a small reservoir at Macom's Dam, from which the water may be pumped, by utilizing the action of the tides, to a receiving reservoir on Manhattan Island. Thence it is to be conducted through a line of 30-inch cast-iron pipes to a distributing reservoir near the city. Plans 3 and 4 are for a gravity supply; the water being taken from the Bronx at the pond of the Westchester Cotton Factory, which by means of a dam is to be raised six feet, to an elevation of 62 feet above the Park, thence to the Harlem River and the city as in Plans 1 and 2. The estimates vary, according to the plan, from $921,711.00 to $9,494,542.65.

Benjamin Wright (see N 24, 1822) submits a report at the same time, in which he agrees with White.—*Weigmann, N. Y. City's Water Supply, 1828–1895, 14–15; Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 217.

No action on the reports was taken by the common council, according to the minutes. See, however, Ap 12.

On this day there were 326 vessels in New York harbour.

—*N. Y. Eev. Eost,* 8 1824;

"The Bachelor's Bill" is held in aid of the Greeks (see D 2, 1821), and the sum of $266.44 is raised.—*N. Y. Eev. Eost,* 12 1824; *N. Y. Mirror,* 1: 183. See Ja 8.
A grand military ball is held at the Park Theatre for the benefit of the Greeks and in honour of Jackson's victory at New Orleans. About 2,000 people are present. "The interior of the theatre presented a most brilliant appearance. The pit and stage were covered with a new flooring, and marked out for twenty cottillions. The stage represented a most magnificent grotto, inlaid with glittering gems and nearly shells, illuminated with a thousand lamps."

"A prominent New York editor observes: "...there is not a city in the world which, in all respects, has advanced with greater rapidity, than the city of New-York, within these ten years. Whichever way we turn, new buildings present themselves to our notice. Formerly, upper wards particularly, entire streets of elegant brick buildings have been formed on streets which only a few years ago were either covered with marshes, or occupied by a few straggling frame huts of little or no value.—The improvements in the vicinity of Canal street are, perhaps, the most extraordinary. Almost a city of itself has sprung up there, and on what, only two or three years ago, was a stagnant pool, prejudicial to health, and entirely unsuipductive, we now behold at least 250 good substantial dwelling houses, many of them occupied by people of fashion; and such is the spirit for building in the neighborhood of this street, that present appearances indicate an equal number of new houses before the end of the present year. In Greenwich, too, and along the Bowery, the number of houses is fast increasing. In the former, property has considerably risen in value, and the opening of streets and avenues which have recently taken place must gradually promote that rise. Nor can it be doubted that the trade consequent on the Navigation of the Grand Canal and the branches connected with it, will in a few years cause the whole of the shores of the North river in this direction, to be covered with stores and yards for receiving, packing, and shipping the products to foreign ports. Already is our coasting trade univalued, and the amount of duties on imports and tonnage greater than the whole of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Savannah, put together. ... We have likewise a greater number of packet ships than all the ports of the Union collectively,..."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 8, 1824.

Gen. William Pudding is elected mayor by the common council. He took the oath of office on Jan. 26.—M. G. C. (1784-1817), XIII: 593, 599-10; N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 20, 1824. He succeeds Stephen Allen (see Mr 5, 1821) and was himself succeeded by Philip Hone on Jan. 3, 1826 (q.v.).

In his annual statement to the common council of the fiscal concerns of the city, the mayor reports that the "City debt in 1816 amounted only to $900,000, but owing principally, to the heavy demands upon the Treasury for improvements projected by the Common Council of 1814 and 1815, amounting to nearly half a Million of dollars, and the want of a regular system in making the calculations of the probable receipts and disbursements...the debt has been increased to $1,300,000."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 425.

The city inspector reports to the common council that during the previous year the "Deaths by Consumption were Six Hundred and eighty three, ...The Yellow Fever menaced our City during the Summer months, but, owing to the vigilance of our public authorities, under the protection of Providence, its progress was soon arrested, one fatal case was only reported as such, which was brought here from Havana, by the Ship Diana. ...It is announced that the Small Pox, that has caused so much destruction to the City, has made its appearance in our City, and still continues, eighteen persons died of this complaint in November and December. Its return after its having disappeared in this City, since July 1818, should urge with increased energy the practice of vaccination."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 492-95. On April 26, the trustees of the city dispensary reported that 2,844 persons had recovered of the Plague, and lying principally, to the health and safety of the City, and still continues, eighteen persons died of this complaint in November and December. Its return after its having disappeared in this City, since July 1818, should urge with increased energy the practice of vaccination."—Ibid., XIII: 692. See Ja 17, 1825.

The common council resolves that the side walks around the Park shall be flagged.—M. G. C. (1784-1813), XIII: 438.

The "Market Place," reduced in size in 1815, ceases to be a market-place, is no longer reserved for public use, and streets and avenues are to be continued through it.—Laws of N. Y. (1824), chap. 10. See the Randle Survey, Ap 1, 1811.

M. M. Noah writes to the mayor: "A new invention for boring the earth for pure water, has been in successful operation in England for the last three years. In a late journey through one of the Southern States, I saw one of the machines in operation, formed from a plan or drawing, and became at once convinced that a similar apparatus would facilitate us in ascertaining beyond any doubt, the quality of water on this island, and the probable quantity which can be conveyed to the city.

"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, and through you the Common Council, that I have not only furnished myself with the necessary drawings of the machinery but have made several improvements upon them, and feel perfectly assured, that a depth of 400 feet can be bored with this apparatus; and from its portable nature, it can be conveyed to any spot where a probability exists of striking upon a vein of pure rock water.

"There appears to be no doubt that a number of Springs can be found in a line from the North to the East River, commencing above the junction of Bowery and Broadway, and continuing the survey to Harlem Heights, and water of a soft and pure quality be found in sufficient quantity to supply all our wants, which, being raised and conveyed into reservoirs, can with ease, be piped throughout the city.

"I have lately been exploring the ground over which that fine sheet of water called the Collect formerly flowed, and which has been so improvidently filled in. Had it been merely one spring, its recovery would have been doubtful; but as there were several, which, in the aggregate, would amount to something like three or four acres, and was always considered exceedingly deep, I am impressed with the belief that by boring with this apparatus, through about thirty feet of earth filled in, and pursuing it through mud and gravel, to the depth of from 70 to 100 feet, we shall probably arrive at the water as it was formerly used, and if found to be pure, measures may then be adopted to recover this invaluable gift, by sinking the proper basins and reservoirs.

"If the improvements in the neighborhood of the collection shall have impaired the quality of the water, we have still the opportunity left of making the experiment, within a few miles of the city, where the hills have not been levelled.

"The Manhattan Company, I learn, have been lately furnished with a similar apparatus, and will also commence boring for water on this plan. That company is very zealous in efforts to improve the character of the water, and make discoveries of new and pure sources, and therefore will promptly co-operate in any experiment, for the attainment of this laudable object.

"I make this communication to the Common Council, in order that any contemplated measure, by which the funds of the city may be applied to this object, may for the present, be suspended, and I shall be happy to confer with any Committee which the Common Council may deem proper to appoint, feeling assured that a deep interest will be felt by our citizens in any attempt that may be made to furnish more pure and wholesome water, than that which we are now under the necessity of using."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 29, 1824. This is referred to the water committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 511. See N 24, 1823, and Ja 17, 1824.

It is resolved to open Eighth St. from the Bowery to Sixth Ave; also, to open Fifth Ave. from its commencement to 13th St; and to extend Thompson St. from the southerly line of Amity Lane (between Bleeker and Amity Sts.) to Fifth Ave.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 152-156. Regarding Fifth Ave, see also Fifth Ave. and the Park (1825). At a distance of a few miles from the beginning of this avenue's history, the centennial of which was celebrated in Nov., 1924. See the June, 1924, bulletin of the Fifth Ave. Assn.; N. Y. Times, N 15 et seq, 1924. See also, S 27.

It is resolved that the thanks of the common council be presented to the Hon. Stephen Allen, late mayor, for the able and faithful manner in which he discharged the arduous duties of that office, and that be be permitted to sit in the gallery of paintings in the city hall.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 517.

The trustees of the city dispensary petition the common council for permission to purchase the lease granted by the corporation to John Vanderlyn of the land on which the "Rotunda" is built. They do use it for the sick and infirm and as a place to receive the poor applying for Medicines and Attendance."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 519. A year later
theinvention launched 102.

William B. Astor, president pro temp. of the American Fur Co., and others, petitioned the common council to make application to the legislature for an alteration of the health law prohibiting bringing furs from the interior of the United States during the summer.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 520. On March 1, the board decided to act on this request.—Ibid., XIII: 582-83.

The steamboat "Oliver Ellsworth" is launched from the shipyard of Messrs. Isaac Webb & Co.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 5, 1824. See also ibid., My 7, 1824.

The new Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Broome and Green Sts. is to be opened on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 6, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., III: 954.

The steamboat "Lioness," to ply between New York and Flushing, is launched from the yard of Messrs. Lawrence & Sneed.—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 9, 1824.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of New York City asks the common council that the annual rent of $135 reserved on their lease may be remitted because their resources are not sufficient to extend their library as they wish.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 590. On Dec. 18, 1825, the "Apprentices Library" presented the board with the catalogue of the 242 volumes purchased with money donated by the corporation.—Ibid., XV: 101. See Ap 9, 1821.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the propriety of digging out Henry St., reports to the common council that the present seems to be the proper time, as much earth is wanted for filling the Battery and "the meadows at Manhattan Island."—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 541. For the "Manhattan Island" here referred to, see L. M. R. K., III: 666.

A benefit performance is given at a circus on Canal St., between Broadway and Elm St.—N. Y. Daily Adv., F 28, 1824. On March 5, a "New Circus, Canal Street," was advertised.—Ibid., Mr 5, 1824.

A new brick, fire-proof building, of a capacity for 150 hundred auditors, has been erected in Chatham Gardens [see Ag 2, 1824], for theatrical representations, and will be opened about the first of May.—N. Y. Mirror, I: 255, 256. See My 17.

"Isaac Wright and Sons" and others petition the common council for a lease of the flagstaff (on the Battery) for the ensuing year, for they find the "telegraphic Establishment at the Flag Staff is of great utility to the Merchants and Ship Owners of the City."—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 595.

John C. and Robert L. Stevens obtain a lease for a ferry "from a point on Hudson River to a point on the City Street or West of Washington St. At the termination of an intended St. 30 ft. wide, between ground of the site of the late Canal Basin on the north and ground of Alexander L. Stewart on the South to Hoboken on the Jersey Shore."—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 626. See "Hoboken Ferry" in L. M. R. K., III: 945.

The Society for the reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York" (see Mr 1) is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1824), chap. 120; Man. Com. Coun. (1828), 627-8. Its charter was amended in 1826.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 24.

The common council resolves that it will "afford to the Corporation & to their fellow Citizens very great Satisfaction if the Legislature will be pleased to meet in this City, at their autumnal session," and that suitable apartments will be provided.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XIII: 644. On April 26, word was received that the speaker of the assembly wished to make "known to the Corporation the high sense which the Assembly Entertain of the Public Spirit and liberal offer" of the common council.—Ibid., XIII: 680-81.

The legislature passes a law "to alter the organization of the Common Council of the City of New York." The law also, by a few amendments, the features of a report submitted to the common council on Oct. 27, 1823 (p. 5), and agreed to unanimously by that body, Dec. 15, 1823 (p. 9). The act is not to become effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors.—Laws of N. Y. (1824), chap. 155. It failed of ratification. See My 31.

David Hosack and other physicians and private citizens testify to the injurious quality of the water supplied by the Manhattan Company.—Certificates, relative to Manhattan Water in N. Y. (1824).

The legislature authorizes the corporation of New York City to "cause to be erected and built, or to appropriate any building..."
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1824 or buildings already built, at one or more places within the said city and county of New York, as the goal of the said city, for the confinement of persons on civil process, also one or more places "as the city prison or bridewell. — Laws of N. Y. (1824), chap. 213.

See Mr 9, 1829; II 12 and Ag 23, 1833.

Tammanny Hall "has been taken by the U. S. Circuit & District Courts, at a rent of $1,500 per annum, for the purpose of its regular sittings; the Tammany Society to be allowed, as formerly, to meet for the election of their officers, and the transaction of their ordinary business, but no public meetings are allowed to be held there while it is occupied as a court room." — N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 10, 1824. See S 13.

The legislature authorizes the canal commissioners to borrow $1,000,000 for the completion of the Erie and Champlain Canals. — Laws of N. Y. (1824), chap. 255.

The committee on supplying the city with water reports to the common council that Canvas White (see Ap 1, 1824, and N 24, 1824) "has examined the practicability and Estimated the Ex pense of furnishing this City with a Sufficiency of wholesome water, that he has also examined "Several routes and plans by which it Seems practicable to accomplish this desirable object," and that "These routes & Plans are delineated on a Map and noticed in a Report of Mr White [see Jan, now in the possession of your Committee]. The board thereupon pays White $1,100.15 for his services.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 657, with "guarantee in writing of Mr. White, dated 26th February, 1824, to furnish the city with water to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, the first payment to be made on eyewig the completion of the work, and the balance in six equal portions during the third and succeeding years." See also ibid., XII: 657, and Committee of Public Health, March 27, 1824.

The city, on the 23rd April, 1824, has been visited by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. — N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 23, 1824.

The first public exhibition of Gas lights manufactured by Mr. Timothy Dewey, agent of the Gas Light Company in this city, takes place in a house at 268 Water St., the first house in New York to be lighted by gas. "All doubt as to its practicability was at once removed. In point of economy, safety, and cleanliness, it appeared perfectly obvious that this mode of lighting our streets, public buildings, manufactories, and dwelling houses, surpasses every thing of the kind that has hitherto been attempted by oil or candles." — N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 23, 1824. See also Ibid., Ap 24 and My 12, 1824. See also De Voe’s Market Book, 1797-1824.

The name of Fly Market St. is changed to Maiden Lane.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XII: 694. See also De Voe’s Market Book, 1797-1824.

It should appear that our citizens are at last to be accommodated with an Exchange; the Directors of the Merchants’ Exchange Company (see Ja 27, 1823) having purchased the Buchanan property in Wall street, as a suitable place for erecting a building. It cost about $1000,000, has a front of 114 feet, including Wall street House; and extends backwards to Sloat Lane. — N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 29, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., XII: 925.

The sum of $595,952.23 has been "collected and transmitted by the members of the committee of the citizens of "the city of New York" to Baring, Brothers & Co, London, to aid the Greeks in their struggle for liberty." — N. Y. Eve. Post, F 13 and My 3, 1824.

Signor Causici (see O 13, 25, and 27, 1823) informs the common council that "the Model of the Equestrian Statue of Gen Washington will be completed next Monday," and that Mr "Versico," an Italian artist, has assisted him in finishing it. The board refers the subject to the committee of public building, to view the statue and to report. See also ibid., VIII: 733, and description of Pl. 100, III: 592. This was evidently a new model. See, further, J I and 3.

Three members of the common council who attended the examination of the children of the African Free Schools, at the schoolhouse, No. 5 Mott St. near Prince St. (M. C. C., 1784-1831, XIII: 681), report highly satisfactory work done by these pupils. "The whole together furnished a clear and striking proof of the value of the Monitory System of Education and of the Public Spirit & useful labours of those of our fellow citizens who by their Zeal and perseverance & for no other reward than the pleasure of doing good have been able to produce such Specimens of improvement in the lutherno neglected and despised descendants of the black race." This mental and religious training enables them to "look forward to the time when through their instrumentality in part the degradation that belongs to their Colour and their name shall be wiped off & Ethiopia shall Stretch forth her hands unshackled by Slavery and unstained by the pollutions of Ignorance and Idolatry." — Ibid., XIII: 714-15.

The city allows $600 for the vaccine department of its dispensary. — Journal G, 318, comptroller’s office. This step is probably taken to prevent the recurrence of the epidemic of 1822.

The Chatham Garden Theatre (see Mr 6) is opened.—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 17, 18, and 19, 1824. It is on the north side of Chatham St., between Duane and Pearl Sts., running through to Augustus St. (now City Hall Pl.). A temporary structure had been erected here in 1822.—Brown, J: 84; L. M. R. K., III: 593. See My 9, 1824.

The common council receives a report from a committee of the grand jury which has visited the lunatics’ apartments at the almshouse. It states that these rooms are totally insufficient for the safe keeping of sane persons, much less of lunatics.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 732-33.

At a special election, the law providing for a division of the common council into branches falls of ratification by a small majority. A newspaper comments: "The apathy that has prevailed on this occasion is astonishing. There are fifteen thousand voters in this city, and only about four thousand votes have been taken. While the friends of the bill have individually remained at home, in the full assurance that everybody else would go and vote 'Yes,' its opponents, by raising the ridiculous cry of 'Lords and Commons,' have rallied out enough to put an end to the matter." — N. Y. Spectator, Je 4, 1824.

The N. Y. Gas Light Co. having erected in Franklin Square "an iron Lamp post, of the kind in use in London, for the purpose of shewing the corporation and citizens of New York the superiority of this description of light over any other," it is lighted this evening "to the gratification of hundreds." — N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 12, 1824. On June 21, the common council accepted an invitation to visit the lamp post on June 23 (p. 636), —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIII: 774, containing facsimile of letter to Mayor Paulding from the manager of the company.

The corner-stone of St. Mary’s Church at Manhattanville (see F 4) is laid on this day.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 12, 1824.

The recorder presents the following preamble and resolution to the common council: "Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have lately by a concurrent resolution requested the President of the United States to give to the Marquis De Lafayette, an invitation to Visit this Country, and to Communicate to him the Assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him by the Government and the People; Whereas I have received as a further determination of this purpose a note, signed by a National Ship of the line [Cadmus], should be offered to the Marquis for the purpose of Conveying him to the U States. And it being understood that the invitation has been given
and accepted, and that our distinguished Visitor may probably, shortly arrive at our City, Influenced as this Board is by a respectful deference to the Constituted authorities of the General Government and animated by the highest esteem for the public and private virtues of the Marquis De Lafayette, it is therefore resolved, That the Corporation of the City of New York, acting in behalf of their fellow Citizens will receive and treat, the Marquis De La Fayette, as a Guest of the Nation."—M. C. C. (1784-1781), XIII: 734-75. See Jl 19.

The common council is petitioned by people living near the 9th-stone "to have the 10th Avenue opened from the front of Mrs Hamilton to that of Mr. Junell." Referred to road committee.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), XIII: 757.

The common council rules that booths may be erected around the Park, and let to individuals for Independence Day, as a convenience to the large number of people who crowd into the city for this celebration.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), XIII: 769-70.

The common council resolves that, since disorder and confusion are introduced into the fire department by admitting occasional volunteers to assist the various fire companies and to discharge the duty of firemen, hereafter they will dispense with the services of such volunteers.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), XIII: 774.

The committee on lands and places reports to the common council that Castle Clinton has been leased for 5 years to Francis B. Fitch, Arthur Roorbach, and J. Rathbone, at the annual rent of $1,400. The counsel of the board is authorised to prepare the lease.—M. C. C. (1784-1781), XIII: 733, 775-76. On July 19, in petitioning the corporation for a lease for 10 years, the lessees stated that they had already expended over $5,000 in improving Castle Clinton, and that they were contemplating other improvements, even more extensive; also that the same had not been changed to Castle Garden.—Ibid., XIII: 791. On Nov. 23, the common council resolved to execute the lease of Castle Garden under certain conditions, among which were that no billiards or gaming of any kind should take place on the premises, neither should dancing be allowed without the mayor's permission.—Ibid., XIII: 798. See Jl 16, 1823, and Jl 3, 1824. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

25. "The building for manufacturing gas from oil, is going on rapidly under the immediate inspection of Timothy Dewey, Esq., the agent and manager of the company. The pipes having now arrived, and all arrangements completed, the laying of them will be commenced immediately, and there is no reason to doubt that a part of Broadway, and probably, of Pearl-st. will be lighted with gas the ensuing winter. This evening the corporation visit the establishment in Water Street [see Ap 22] and also the Lamp, in Franklin square [see Jc 14], which will be brilliantly illuminated.—There is now only one opinion as to the great advantages which our city will derive from this improved mode of lighting our streets, manufactures, public buildings and dwelling houses."—N. Y. Post, Jl 16, 1824. See also Chancellor Kenyon, the Chancellor's work on the s. c. cor. of Centre and Alexander Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 962. See, further, Jl 16.

A letter to the editor of the Post complains of the need of a watch-house in the First Ward. It states: "A few years ago, the corporation sold the old watch house at the corner of Broad and Wall-streets [see Jl 5, 1793, regarding its original], and purchased a lot in Beekman street, for the purpose of building a watch-house there, which was erected and then let out, and the watch sent to the City Hall. There has been a watch-house in this part of the city from its first settlement, till within a few years."—N. Y. Post, Jl 23, 1824.

27. The "New Church on the corner of Prince and Orange [Marion] streets" is to be opened on this day.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 16, 1824. This was the Prince Church Universalist Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 937.

A request of Messrs. Causici and Persico (see My 10) for permission to exhibit in the public, in the building where it is now placed, the new model of an equestrian statue of Washington is referred to the committee on arts and sciences.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XIII: 949.

The watch committee reports to the common council that they have "learnt with great Concern, that the lower part of the City is infested by a gang of Robbers, who have recently entered by Night several Warehouses. . . . Our City has been so long exempt from the horrors of midnight Robbery that it is feared the Citizens have relaxed in those precautions necessary for the preservation of their property."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XIII: 782.

The following announcement is issued: "The Committee appointed two years ago [see Mr 6, 1824] to devise measures for erecting an equestrian statue of General Washington, though delayed in their progress, have never lost sight of the object of their appointment, and they have now arrived at the conclusions which are herewith submitted."

"It has been ascertained that an equestrian statue in bronze, of colossal size, may be erected and completed for the sum of $49,000—a sum much less than had heretofore been estimated as necessary, . . . They [the committee] propose then, that meetings shall be held in every ward, for the purpose of organizing a large committee, which shall go round the ward and receive from every individual whatever sum, however trifling, his means may enable him to contribute. . . . The Committee suggest Monday, 18th July, as a proper time for meeting. . . ."—Com. Adv., Jl 3, 1824. See O 11 and N 18.

Messrs. Rathbone & Fitch, who have leased of the Corporation the Castle at the Battery [see Je 21], have nearly completed their improvements, and this splendid place of resort will be open to the public this evening. Under the inner arcade, are erecting fifty boxes, ventilated by the port holes of the Castle. Each box contains a table and seats for eight persons. The circular walk on the top, covered with an awning, is upwards of 500 feet in length, and 14 feet in width. On this platform or walk are on both sides benches extending the whole 500 feet, and across the ends. From this walk, the waters of our Bay, the Hudson, and interesting landscapes, &c. are in full view, with all the bustle of our floating commerce. . . . In addition to the improvements above mentioned, there are several apartments, such as a commodious bar room, sitting-rooms, kitchen, &c. and we understand if the proprietors can obtain an extension of their lease, they will erect commodious ball and dining rooms. It is estimated, that about two thousand persons may occupy the comfortable seats on and within the walls of this Castle. With that discretion so important in establishments of this magnitude, the Castle Garden must become the most fashionable and healthy place of resort in this country; and as the price of admittance will be but a mere trifle, and within the reach of all, we hope that the honorable Corporation will see the propriety of extending the lease so far as to induce the occupants to continue their improvements, which have already cost them upwards of $5000."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jl 3, 1824.

15. The citizens connected with the various New York literary societies hold a dinner at Washington Hall in honour of "the venerable Judge Trumbull of Connecticut, the author of N'Fingal, one of the earliest and most deservedly popular of American ballads," says Chancellor Kent, the Chancellor's work on the s. c. cor. of Centre and Hester Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 962. See, further, Jl 16.

"We observe with pleasure that the works of the Gas Light Company are rapidly progressing. The building [see Je 23] is considerably advanced, and the main pipes have been laid in Canal st. as far as Broadway, where the ground was opened this morning to continue them to the Battery. The pipes imported, have been found on trial, to be perfectly tight. All is bustle and activity, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Dewey."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 16, 1824. See, further, D 7.

The committee on making arrangements for the reception in this country of the Marquis de Lafayette, composed of Recorder Richard Riker, Aldermen Philip House, Avo Main, and George Zabriskie, reports to the common council. They have taken spacious apartments for the marquis, his family, and suite, at the City Hotel, and an equipage has been provided which shall be constantly at his service; they have endeavored to avoid all unmeaning pomp or parade, for "Vain and ostentatious ceremonies would be equally unacceptable to our illustrious visitor, as opposed republican habits. There are occasions, however, where the American people choose to pour forth their feelings in acts of unrestrained hospitality, munificence and even profusion. Such will be the case when the Marquis arrives in our City."—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XIII: 793; Post, Jl 20, 1824. See Ag 15.
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1824 The common council accepts from Capt. Henry Robinson July the gift of an engraved likeness of the Marquis de Lafayette which direct shall be framed and hung in the gallery of portraits in the city hall. — M. C. C., XII: 793; N. Y. Ec. Post, JI 20, 1824.

27 The corner-stone of St. Thomas's P. E. Church is laid at the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston Sts.— N. Y. Ec. Post, JI 24, 1824; N. Y. Mirror, Je 20, 1829; L. M. R. K., III: 934. Permission was given on Aug. 18, 1824, by the common council, to place a railing in front of the building. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 34. The church was finished and opened Feb. 23, 1826 (p. v.).

29 The naval officers hold a dinner at the City Hotel in honour of James Fenimore Cooper. — N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 7, 1824.

Aug. The common council agrees to take the triangular piece of ground included between Grand, Harman (East Broadway), and Scammdel Sts. for a public place.— M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 21. This became Grand Street Park.— L. M. R. K., III: 966.

7 ... The want of a regular and abundant supply of pure and wholesome water, acknowledged on all hands to be essential to public health, has been long felt among us, and a remedy for the evil long talked of, but without the least prospect of its being accomplished. ... Sometimes we are told that the Corporation has seriously resolved on taking measures to bring in water; at other times we are informed that this is to be done by a company, who have applied to the legislature for a charter of incorporation, but amount all the chances, year after year is allowed to pass without a single step being taken to obtain the necessary supply, which, we expect, might be obtained at a comparatively small expense, and within a reasonable period, if proper measures were adopted. — N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 7, 1824.

13 Arthur Burris writes to the board of health that, on this day, he has "closed the Pest House at Kips bay," which, he says, "was opened on the 9th day of November 1824." He reports on the number of small-pox patients received there (324), of whom 60 died. He has spent over $2,000 for its support.— From the original MS. in metal file marked "Filed Papers 1700-1800," etc., in city clerk's record-room.

Lafayette, accompanied by his son, M. Auguste Le Vaseur, and one servant, arrives on this day (Sunday) in the ship "Cadmus." He landed at Staten Island and passed the day at the home of Vice-Prez. Tompkins. There he was visited by the common council and "crowd of our citizens." — N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 16, 1824. Josiah Quincy, writing in 1823, said: "The intelligence of the arrival of Lafayette in the harbor of New York, on the morning of the 15th of August, 1824, spread through that city with a rapidity which our modern means of communication cannot approach. ... Ere we saw his arrival, the multitude had filled the streets and the streets were crowded with people who could not be seen, but were felt, and the streets themselves were quivering under the pressure of so many persons."—

Lafayette, on board the "Chancellor Livingston," is escorted from Staten Island to the Battery by the "Robert Fulton" and other steamboats and merchant vessels. Amid salutes from the harbors and from the islands and outposts of the city, he landed at Castle Garden. "The ringing of bells, the roar of cannon, the display of the national standard at all the public places, the decorations of the steam boats and shipping with the flags of every nation, the martial strains of music, and the shouts of the multitude, proclaimed that it was a jubilee which could not fail to be enjoyed by every true friend of liberty." Escortd by the militia and the Cincinnati, the marquis proceeded to the city hall where he was welcomed by Mayor Paulding and introduced to the members of the common council. The portrait-room was placed at his disposal during his residence in the city. After this reception he retired to his apartments in the City Hotel, and dined there with the corporation. In the evening, buildings were illuminated and the theatres, public gardens, etc., were decorated in the most sumptuous manner, with music, fireworks, etc.—N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 17 and 18, 1824; M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 24-26; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828). See also Butler, The Tour of Gen. La Fayette, Aug. 16 (1825), 223-230; Nations of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor (London, 1828), I: 29 et seq.; and Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. Matthias Brien (N. Y., 1811), 182-84; Mag. Am. Hist. (1881), VI: 321 et seq. For views showing Lafayette's landing at Castle Garden, see Pls. 94-a and b, Vol. III. The New York Historical Society owns a large punch bowl which bears the same view of this scene. On Oct. 11, the common council thanked the various steamboat owners, the navy, the troops, etc., for their part in the reception.— M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 97-98.

Sometime before this date, the octagonal pavilion around the flagstaff (see 1819) was removed, as there was no trace of it in the views showing the landing of Lafayette at Castle Garden on this day (see Pls. 94-a and b, Vol. III). See also descrip. of Pl. 59, I: 425.

Gen. Lafayette makes a tour of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and on his return is waited upon at the city hall by the Cincinnati and other societies, the clergy, and a number of private citizens.— N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 19, 1824. He and his son were also made members of the Historical Society at the New York Institution. In the evening, he gave a dinner to Capt. Rodgers and the naval officers here.— Butler, The Tour of Gen. La Fayette (1825), 232-35; N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 31, 1824.

The common council accepts a portrait of Marquis de Lafayette from Capt. Francis Allyn, commander of the ship "Cadmus."— M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 21.

The common council requests the Marquis de Lafayette to sit for his portrait, and votes the freedom of the city in a gold box to George Washington de Lafayette, his son. It also resolves that "the proceedings of this Board in relation to Gen. De La Fayette, together with the address of the Mayor to him, and his Answer with his signature in his own proper hand writing, and the signatures of the Mayor, Recorder, and the Members of the Common Council, be handsomely engrossed on vellum, One Copy thereof to be presented to the General, and One Copy to be placed among the Archives of the Common Council."— M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 38-39. See Ag 16 and O 11. The latter is now in the archives of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.


It is reported that 500 or 600 new mercantile establishments have been opened in New York this season, and that more than 5,000 buildings have been commenced and are nearly completed within the limits of the city. — Com. Adv., Ag 21, 1824. See also N. Y. Ec. Post, Ag 25, 1824.

At Shakespeare Tavern, on the south-west corner of Fulton and Nassau Sts., officers of the infantry battalion of the 11th Regiment form an independent organization, which they call the "National Guard," the name being prompted by Lafayette's pronounced favor of the National Guard of Paris.— Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 211-22. The name "National Guard" was applied at first only to this new organization, which was subsequently named the 27th and later the 7th Regiment. On April 23, 1862 (p. v.), the legislature of New York adopted the name "National Guard" as a suitable title for the entire militia of this state.— Clark, Hist. of the Seventh Regt. (1890), I: 105.
of travellers—in the American sense of that term, but was a place of resort of some of the better class of city residents. It was a sort of club-house, where choice wines and quiet, excellent suppers might be obtained. It was originally built after the model of an English alehouse...—"Lossing, op. cit., I: 322, footnote. See, further.

27 We understand that the company who have been employed for several weeks in raising the British frigate Hussar, which ran on the rocks in Hurl Gate, and sunk, during the revolutionary war, have succeeded in raising about forty feet of the stern of the ship,—after placing the chains under her and moving her from her bed, she broke in two from the keel up through the quarter-decks, and therefore part of the ship slipped from the slings and settled down again on the rocks. The timber of such part of the ship as was embedded in the mud is perfectly sound. The remainder is completely worm-eaten and rotten. A number of cannon and shot were brought up with the hull, but nothing more valuable that we can learn.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, Aug 27, 1824. See Aug 29, 1825.

Rembrandt Peale's portrait of Washington is being exhibited at the New York Institution before its removal to Independence Hall in Philadelphia.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, Aug 27, 1824. See also ibid, Ag 28, for numerous favourable comments on the picture.

28 We are much pleased to learn that the enterprising managers of the Park Theatre have, during the recess, been actively engaged in revising, embellishing, and improving their splendid Theatre, and in making such additions to the theatrical corps as will render it a place of general attraction...—"N. Y. Evoc. Post, Aug 27, 1824. The theatre opened for the season on Aug 30.—Ibid., S 1, 1824; N. Y. Mirror, II: 39, 46.

29 A committee of militia officers and citizens petitions the common council "that, in order to give a fitting tribute to Gen. Lafayette at the Castle Garden they requested permission for Carriages on that Occasion to drive on the Battery to the Bridge leading to the Castle." Referred to a committee with power.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 44. See S 4 and 14.

30 Both John Vanderlyn and J. W. Jarvis petition the common council to be employed to paint the portrait of Gen. Lafayette. Referred to committee of arrangements with power.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 53. On Nov. 8, James Herring made a similar petition.—Ibid., XIV: 123. All these petitions were evidently rejected; for the portrait of Lafayette, made for the city in 1824 and now in the city hall, was painted by Samuel F. B. Morse.

31 At this time, James Fenimore Cooper wrote from New York to Baron von Kempfelter: "The time has not yet come for the formation of massive, permanent quays in the harbour of New York. Wood is still too cheap, and labour too dear, for so heavy an investment of capital. All the wharves of New York are of very simple construction.—A frame-work of hewn logs is filled with loose stone, and covered with a surface of trodden earth. The Americans...are daily constructing great ranges of these wooden piers, in order to meet the increasing demands of their trade, while the whole of the miles of water which fronts the city, is lined with similar constructions, if we except the public mall, called 'the Battery,' which is protected from the waves of the bay by a wall of stone..." The wharfs of New York form a succession of little basins, which are sometimes large enough to admit thirty or forty sail, though often much smaller. These irregular docks have obtained the name of 'slips.'

In construction, New York embraces every variety of house, between that of the second-rate English town residence, and those temporary wooden tenements that are seen in the skirts of most large cities. I do not think, however, that these absolutely miserable, filthy shacks which are often seen in Europe, abound here. I have been told, and I think it probable, that there are not five hundred buildings in New York, that can date further back than the peace of '83. A few old Dutch dwellings yet remain, and can easily be distinguished by their little bricks, their gables to the street, and those steps on their battlement walls, which our countrymen are said to have invented, in order to ascend to regulate the iron weathercocks at every variation of the breeze.

The principal edifice is the City Hall, a building in which the courts are held, the city authorities assemble, and the public offices are kept. This building is oddly enough composed of two sorts of stone, which impairs its simplicity, and gives it apatched and party-coloured appearance. Neither is its façade in good taste,—being too much in detail...Notwithstanding these glaring defects, by aid of its material, a clear white marble, and the admirable atmosphere, it at first strikes one more agreeably than a public edifice. Its rear is of a deep red, dullish free-stone, and in a far better taste.

"New York is rich in churches, if number alone be considered. I saw more than a dozen in the process of construction, and there is scarce a street of any magnitude that does not possess one. There must be at least a hundred, and there may be many more. Most of the churches in New York are of brick, and constructed internally, with direct reference to the comfort of the congregations. There are, however, some churches in this city that would make a creditable appearance any where among similar modern constructions; but it is the number, rather than in the elegance of these buildings, that the Americans have reason to pride themselves."

"Notions of the Americans: Picked up by a Travelling Bachelor" (London, 1828), I: 147-78.

"Great preparations are making for the splendid fete at Castle Garden [see Ag 30], which, judging from present appearances, will be crowded to overflaw. We have just seen the head of La Fayette, in miniature, engraved by Durand, and an admirable likeness, stamped on watch ribbons, ladies' belts, gloves, &c, which, it is understood, will be worn by most of the company.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 4, 1824. The fete was held on Sept. 14 (q.v.).

Lafayette returns to New York in the ship "Oliver Ellsworth" from his eastern tour.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 6, 1824; Butler, The Tour of Gen. La Fayette (1825), 317. See S 6.

The Society of the Cincinnati entertains Gen. Lafayette on his sixty-seventh birthday with a dinner at Washington Hall "The decorations of the room surpassed anything of the kind got up in this city, and the illuminations were splendid."—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 7, 8 and 9, 1824.


Lafayette visits the fortifications at the Narrows, dinner at Fort Lafayette, and in the evening attends the Park Theatre. The latter was elaborately decorated in his honour.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 9, 1824.

Gen. Lafayette is the guest of honour at a grand oratorio given by the New York Choral Society in St. Paul's Chapel. In addition to sacred music the choir sang "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and "La Marsellaise." After the oratorio he reviewed a parade of the fire department in the Park and inspected the engines and other apparatus.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 53-54; N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 9 and 10, 1824; Butler, The Tour of Gen. La Fayette (1825), 321; Kemp, Old St. Paul's Chapel, 18; Dix, Hist. Recollections of St. Paul's, 37-40.

This afternoon, Lafayette was presented with an "elegant sword" by the Ninth Regiment, and in the evening he went to Van Buren Gardens.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 9, 11, and 13, 1824; Butler, The Tour of Gen. La Fayette, 322.

Lafayette receives "the several degrees of masonry" at St. John's Hall, and an elaborate dinner is held at Washington Hall in his honour by the French residents of the city.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 11 and 13, 1824.

The common council receives a letter from Hon. Smith Thompson, son of the judges of the U. S. supreme court, saying that a "very extraordinary attempt having been lately made to change the place of holding the Circuit Court of the United States from the City Hall to Tammany Hall" (see Ap 10), he wishes to inquire whether there ever has been, or is now, any objection to the sitting of the court in the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 58-59. On Oct. 25, the committee appointed on the subject reported that, if the court had been incomming in holding sessions in the city hall, it had been done without the order or knowledge of the common council. The room which had been set apart for this purpose since 1811, when the city hall was completed, was still at the disposal of the court and ready for occupation.—Ibid., XIV: 110-12. See also N. Y. Evoc. Post, S 28, 1824.

After two postponements on account of bad weather, the grand popular reception and subscription hall planned in honour of Gen. Lafayette takes place at Castle Garden. James Fenimore Cooper, writing of the affair, describes in detail the decorations of the
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1824

The area within the walls of the structure was covered with
a vast aspiring "of the tails of a ship-of-the-line," and this
was draped with flags "in such a manner as to give a soft airy
finish to the wide vault." Mr. Cooper was much impressed by the
orderliness of the assemblage, writing that "there were six thou-
sand guests, a number that is rarely exceeded at any European
entertainment," citing this as proof that established orders in
society are not at all necessary at least, for the tranquility of
its ordinary intercourse." He tells of the arrival of Lafayette on
the scene. "The music changed to a national air, the gay sets
dissolved as by a charm and the dancers . . . formed a lane
whose sides were composed of masses that might have contained
two thousand eager faces each. Through this gay multitude the
old man slowly passed, giving and receiving the most cordial and
affectionate salutations at every step. To me he appeared
some venerable and much respected head of a vast family who had
come to pass an hour amid their innocent and gay revels. He was
like a father among his children."—Nations of the Americans:


At two o’clock in the morning of the 15th, Lafayette, his son, and
his suite retired from the ball, went immediately on board the steamboat "Memorial Krout," and sailed for the Hudson to visit Albany
and other towns along the river.—Butler, The Tour of Gen. La
Fayette (1825), 333–6. See also N. Y. Evet. Post, S 11, 13, and
15, 1824; N. Y. Mirror, II: 71; and Goodrich, Picture of N. Y.
(1828). The general returned to New York on Sept. 20 (g.v.).

16

Louis XVIII dies and is succeeded by his brother, Charles X.

1824

Public buildings and dwelling houses, which he sells at Oct.
about $40. One of these has been placed in the Society of Arts,
and is highly spoken of by judges of sculptural art. . . . It will
be sufficiently humiliating that another city shall have the honor
of possessing a work executed by a disciple of Canova, expressly
as a public ornament, and under the sanction of those to whom
the management of our affairs are entrusted, without having occasion
to lament that we allowed him to carry it away unidentified,
for his great labour and expense."—N. Y. Evet. Post, O 11, 1824.
See N 18.

The common council refers to a committee the resolution that
"a place he set apart for a Pond to impound the Catskill tre-

The common council recommends that the President designate to the
Orphan Asylum Society.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIV: 100–1.

The provisional government of Greece is set up.—Hayden’s
Dict. of Dates, 453.

The common council refers to a committee a letter from Richard
Wilcox stating that he has invented an "Analytical Airmeter
which is susceptible of encraturing with the greatest precision the
State of the Air we breathe announcing the approach of Contagious
diseases."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIV: 164.

The common council refers to a committee a proposal from
"Monseur Dupin Delarue" (cf. S 27) to establish an institution
for the instruction of the blind upon the plan of the one at Paris.—
The need was supplied in 1833 (6, V, 3) by the N. Y. Institution
for the Blind, which was founded in 1817.

At the presidential election held on this day, there are four
candidates for president: Andrew Jackson, Democrat; J. Quincy
Adams, Coalition; Wm. H. Crawford, Democrat; Henry Clay,
Republican; there was only one candidate for vice-president,
John C. Calhoun. Jackson received the largest popular vote, but
when the electoral votes were counted on Feb. 9, 1825, neither he nor
any other candidate had a majority, and the election was
thrown into the house of representatives. On the first ballot,
Adams received the votes of 13 states, Jackson those of seven,
and Crawford those of four. Adams was therefore declared elected.

The gift of a plaster of Paris bust of Marquis de Lafayette
done by N. Gevelot is presented to the common council by
the artist. The board accepts this with thanks, and directs that it be
placed in a conspicuous situation in the gallery of paintings.—
M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIV: 123; N. Y. Evet. Post, N 9, 1824. See
also ibid., N 25, 1824.

The common council resolves that there shall be constructed in the
penitentiary 60 cells—12 cells in a tier; 5 tiers high—in order
that the prisoners may be lodged separately. The cost is estimated
at $17,000.00. (M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIV: 126–7. See AP 30, 1821,
and F 11, 1828.

"While in this city, our guest [Lafayette], at the solicitation
of the Academy of Fine Arts, permitted Mr. Frazee, our distinguished
sculptor, to take a cast in plaster from his face, from which Mr.
Frazee has prepared a model that is really admirable for the perfect
fidelity with which it renders the features and expression of La

Mr. Stevens, "the celebrated Dwarf, only 37 inches high,"
12

makes his first appearance on the stage at the Park Theatre, in the
burletta "Tom Thumb."—N. Y. Evet. Post, N 12, 1824.

Announcement is made that committees will start taking up
collections in the various wards on Nov. 20 for erecting a public
statue of Washington.—N. Y. Evet. Post, N 19, 1824.

It is provided by act of legislature that the "commissioners of
school money" (see Mr 12, 1814) shall hereafter be ten in number,
one from each ward, "who shall hold their offices for three years."
The institutions or schools to which moneys shall be distributed in
the future are to be designated by the common council "from time
to time, and once at least in three years."

—Laws of N. Y. (1824), ch. 251. See also S 27.

A plan of the New York state prison, showing buildings and
Dec.
decorated property, from Barnum to Perry St., and from Washington St.

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to Hudson River, bears this date.—See original filed as map No.
323 in topographical bureau, borough president’s office.
John Vanderlyn, and others who subscribed to the erection of
the Rotunda, petition the common council to extend the lease of
that building to Mr. Vanderlyn (M. C. C., 1784–1831, XIV: 163);
but the board decides that it is inexpedient to do so at present.—Ibid., XIV: 195. For further petitions in reference to the Rotunda and Vanderlyn's financial difficulties therewith, see ibid., XV: 154-55, 216.

It is not improbable that the Gas Light Company in this city will be able to furnish a supply of gas early in January. Besides having laid about 6 miles of pipes in the principal streets, the apparatus at the manufactory is in that advanced state which gives assurance that light will be furnished at the period mentioned. A tank and gasometer have been completed, which will contain ten thousand barrels, or 500,000 gallons, and every other part of the establishment is now ready for extension on a large scale. Upwards of 500 dwelling houses, stores, &c. have engaged the light; among which is the Chatham Garden Theatre; all of which is calculated will be supplied in the month of January. We also learn, that the Trustees of the Merchants Exchange have decided on illuminating that building with gas, and that they are to place a splendid light on the top of the cupola, sufficiently large to serve as a beacon to vessels coming into our port. Castle Garden, likewise, is to be fitted up against its opening in the spring.”—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 7, 1824.

A four-mile rowing-match for $1,000, between boatmen of the British frigate "Hussar" and Whitehall boatmen, is held over a course between the Battery and North Battery. The British boat, the "Dart," is defeated by the "American Star."—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 9 and 10, 1824. See also Hist. Mag., 3d ser., III: 172.

The Manhattan Company, of which Mr. James Crone is one of the incorporators, and the proprietors of the Exchange of Rear-street erected a trunk bridge at 17th St., on the site of the old one, a new and elegant establishment. It is to be used for the purpose of connecting the two cities with a dry land bridge. The company have obtained a charter from the Legislature for the purpose of building bridges across the river, and it is hoped that the construction will be commenced before long.—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 12, 1823.

An extract from a letter written by Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort, speaking of New-York, says: "... there is a charm about that little spot of earth, that beautiful city and its environs, that has a perfect spell over my imagination. The bay, the rivers and their wild and woody shores; the haunts of my boyhood, both on land and water, absolutely have a witchery over my mind. ..."—Holman, Letters of Washington Irving to Henry Brevoort, 1826-1833.

A news item reads: "For the first time in twenty-seven years, the debtor's prison in this city is entirely empty. Not one solitary prisoner is now confined within the dreary walls—to the eternal honour of New-York be it mentioned."—N. Y. Mirror, D 11, 1824.

The New York Athenaeum is inaugurated, its first public meeting being at the City Hotel. Its object is to furnish opportunities for culture, and improve the fine arts, science, art, and literature. It consists of resident and honorary members, the former being associates, patrons, governors or subscribers; the funds are to be derived from the contributions of these four classes, $200 constituting a patron, $100 a governor, and lesser sums associates and subscribers. Its library is to comprise, when complete, all the standard elementary works of science and literature of every nation.—N. Y. Ev. Post, D 15 and 18, 1824. M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 164. A pamphlet containing the address delivered by Henry Wheaton is in N. Y. P. L. The Athenaeum, after performing a work of immense value in the growing city, was merged, in 1838, into the New York Society Library.—Keen, Hist. of the Society Library, 311-64; Lamb, Hist. City of N. Y., II: 705-6. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957.

In conformity with a recommendation of the market committee, the common council directs the superintendent of repairs to erect "a Suitable fish market over the head of the Slip, in the rear of the Washington Country Market."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 196-97; De Voe, Market Book, 427. See JII 24, 1822.

The committee on the city burial-ground reports to the common council that the ground selected is most eligible, being on the Middle Road or Fifth Ave., between 40th and 42d Sts. (cf. Je 9, 1823), about 3 miles from the city hall; that it is a part of the Common Lands belonging to the corporation, and comprises about 10 acres, nearly square. The work is almost completed. So far, the expense has been $8,449.91, of which the cost of the "handsome fence" (see Je 7, 1823) has been no inconsiderable part. The whole has been constructed of a stone wall topped with a strong mortised fence of locust posts and best Georgia pine. Much money has been saved by employing convicts in blasting and digging. Fifth Ave. has been improved by the removal of rocks. The whole ground is to be surrounded by two rows of weeping willows and elms.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 209-12; N. Y. Ev. Post, D 22, 1824. The buried-ground was in use until the Croton reservoir was built on the site.

The common council appoints a committee to cause a "trunk of Timber and plank of sufficient dimensions to convey the waters of the Minetto Brook" to be constructed from the present tunnel at 4th St. to Fifth Ave. at 6th St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 219.

The committee on the jail and bridewell submits to the common council outlines of a plan to erect a new city prison, to enlarge the public promenade grounds of the Park, to remove the present jail and bridewell from the places which they now occupy, and to sell certain real property to pay the expenses. The present jail has become old, is in a state of decay (see O 25), and is unnecessarily large for the small number of debtors usually confined there; generally there are not more than 6 or 8, and at present there is but 1; while, for the past two days, the prison has been entirely empty, "a circumstance which perhaps has never occurred before." From the present policy of the legislature on the subject of imprisonment for debt, it is probable that the number of debtors confined in the jail will diminish, and consequently a few rooms in the wing of the city prison to be erected will answer every purpose. It would be well to place the prison somewhere on the edge of the North or East River. The common council resolves, when such site has been found, to have the present jail taken down and the materials conveyed into the building of a new city prison.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 219-23. See Mr. 1, 1824, and Mr. 2, 1826.

The common council adopts a resolution to straightline the line and widen Chatham St. on the westerly side, and orders that a line be run from "the north end of the iron railing or fence in front of the Jail to the corner of Tryon Row and Chatham Street.—Performing at the Free School and the strip of ground contained between said line, and the street be thrown into Chatham St. in order to widen and straightline the same."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 223. For the removal of Free School No. 1, see 1831.

A petition of Jacobus Dyckman and others respecting the bridge over "Harleam Creek," called the "Free Bridge," is reported upon by the road committee to the common council: "The bridge which the petitioners pray to be repaired connects the island of New York with that part of West Chester County lying on Harlem river called the 'Manor of Fordam,' and is a short distance from the Mouth of 'Spyt den Duyvel' creek, through which the waters of said river flow into the Hudson. This bridge was erected about Sixty years ago by individual subscription, to avoid the unjust exactions of the ferry man of Kings Bridge—But during our struggle for independence it was destroyed by the enemy, to prevent the passage of the American Army across the river, the passage of the other bridge being defended by a redoubt. Ten or twelve years since however, the inhabitants in its vicinity raised another subscription and rebuilt it, at an expense...—of about One thousand dollars, and have kept it in repair at their own cost. It is in such a state of decay that it cannot be passed without great danger. It is virtually the property of the Corporation, as the sovereignty of that Body over Harlem river to low water mark on the Northern or west Chester side of it, has never been disputed. There is considerable travelling over this bridge... with produce for our Market. Last... This bridge is the only outlet which the citizeans can pass from the Island without paying tribute to the monopolizers of Legislative...[liberality]." The bridge agrees to appropriate $280 toward rebuilding and keeping the bridge in repair.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 227-29. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925.

1825

Dr. Hans Birch Gram, a native of Boston educated in Denmark, introduced Hahnemann's principles of homoeopathy in America in this year, when he settled in New York.—Gray, Early Annals of Homoeopathy in N. Y., 7-12; Bradford, Pioneers of Homoeopathy, 288-300; Encyclop. Brit., XIII: 647.


About 1825, baled hay was introduced in New York. It was stored under Duane St. Market.—De Voe, Market Book, 392.
The census of this year shows New York City's population to have been 66,058. For fuller details, see Harris, Descrip. of the City of N. Y. (1817), 151-157; Goodrich, The Picture of New York (1833). This census cost the city $2,610.—Journal D, 24, in comptroller's office. Cf. D 19.

In this year, the value of the real and personal estate in New York County was $101,609,046. Albany County was next highest in the state with $10,609,315—N. Y. Rev. Post, Ja 23, 1826.

In this year, the Princeton Review, a bi-monthly, was established in New York City.—North, The Newspaper and Periodical Press, (1884), 62.

In this year, a second reprint (see 1818) of Blunt's guide (see 1817), was made by A. T. Goodrich. There is a copy in the N. Y. Pub. Library. It contains a view of the city, engraved by Hooker, with marginal views below.

In this year, a military officer in the service of the king of the Netherlands visited New York in a private capacity, and published in this country the story of his travels. His observations respecting New York include the following:

... West of the battery, in the Hudson river, is a fort, called Castle Clinton, communicating with the battery by a wooden bridge, ninety paces long. This fort forms a semicircle; on the east are the former barracks, and behind them, which form the semicircle, a battery of twenty-four guns, under casemates. North of this fort, on the same shore, in front of the city, are two other forts of the same description, called North Battery and Fort Gansevoort; being of no use they are abandoned. Castle Clinton is now a public pleasure house. In the barrack is a coffee-house; boxes for parties are arranged within the battery, and the large room are amphitheatrical seats, because the yard of the fort is used for fireworks, and other exhibitions.

He refers to "the numerous stores, which are kept open till a late hour, and are very splendidly lighted with gas."

Speaking of a visit to the "newly-erected lunatic asylum," the author says: "This is five miles from the city, on a hill, in a very healthy situation, not far from the Hudson River: The road lies between country-seats and handsome gardens, and it is one of the most pleasant places I have seen in America.

The asylum is built of sand-stone, is three stories high, and surrounded by a garden; it was built mostly by subscription, but is likewise supported by the state government. ... they were about to enlarge it by two other wings. ... On the roof of the house is a platform, from which we had a very pleasant and extensive view...."

"It is a difficult matter to ride in a carriage through the streets on Sunday, because there are chains stretched across in front of the churches, to prevent their passage during service. The land of liberty has also its chains!"

Commenting on the conditions of the New Yorkers, the author says: "I am told that the families I visited were richly furnished with silver, China, and glass; the fine arts also contributed to the ornament of their apartments. At the evening parties we commonly had music and dancing. ... Livery's are not to be seen; the male servants wear frock coats. ... There are public schools established for the instruction of coloured children, and I was told that these little ape-like creatures do sometimes learn very well...."

"... On one of the wharves there was a frigate on the stocks, of sixty-four guns, intended for the Greeks; ... At another wharf lay a frigate of sixty-eight guns, with an elliptic stern; she was built for the republic of Colombia, and is nearly ready for sea; ... There were also two other men of war on the stocks, of smaller dimensions, which are also said to be intended for Colombia.

... The population has so rapidly increased, that Greenwich is united with New York, and three sides of the prison are surrounded with rows of houses; the fourth faces the Hudson river. [See also Ja 18.]"

Ladies of the first fashion do not go out to the theatre. In the pit persons pulled off their coats, in order to be cool. The visitors of the theatre are entirely unrestrained; the gentlemen keep on their hats in the boxes, and in the pit they make themselves in every respect comfortable.

"On the afternoon of the third of October, there was a great procession of negroes, some of them well dressed, parading through the streets, two by two, preceded by music and a flag. An African club, called the Wilberforce Society, thus celebrated the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in New York, and concluded the day by a dinner and ball. The coloured people of New York, belonging to this society, have a fund of their own, raised by weekly subscription, which is employed in assisting sick and unfortunate blacks. This fund, contained in a sky-blue box, was carried in the procession; the treasurer holding in his band a large gilt key; the rest of the officers wore ribands of several colours, and badges like the officers of the forces; marshals with long staves walked outside of the procession. During a quarter of an hour, scarcely any but black faces were to be seen in Broadway...

Travels through N. Am., during the Years 1825 and 1826, by Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach (Phila., 1828), I: 119-73. See, further, Je 9, 1826.


In this year, a Friends' meeting-house, of wood, 25 by 35 ft., was built in Manhattanville.—Goodrich, op. cit. (1828), 2:27.

In this year, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum was founded, the outgrowth of the older Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, which received its charter in 1817, and had its home in Prince St.—King's Handbook (1893), 450. See, further, No. 20, 1826; Ag 1, 1846.

In this year, the National Hotel, at 122 Broadway, cor. of Cedar St., was finished.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 544.

In 1826-6, N. Prime erected in Wall St., opposite the exchange, a marble business building to house the private bank of Prime, Ward, King & Co.—Goodrich, op. cit. (1828), 259.

In this year, an assessment was levied to build a sewer in Canal St. from Collect St. to the Hudson River.—Index to Assessments Rolls, 1826, Vol. II, N. Y. C. 1826.

In this year was published, in Paris, A Series of Picturesque Views in North America, drawn on stone by J. Milbert, and lithographed by Melle Formentin. Fourteen in number, these views, all of which are of places in or near New York, are listed in the descrip. of Pl. 874-b, Vol. III: 568.

In this year, L. W. Bridges made a map of The Battery, Marketfield St., and Whitehall St. to Hudson River. The original map (No. 239) is in bureau of topography, borough president's office, Municipal Bldg.

The Branch of the Bank of the U. S., on the north side of Wall St. (see My 23, 1823; Ap 14, 1824), is shown, at the time of its completion, in a drawing by A. J. Davis, reproduced from a lithograph, in Vol. II, A. Pl. 12-b. See also Item No. 11274, Emmet collection, N. Y. P. L.

For view of the American Museum and north end of the Park, in this year, see Pl. 95-b, Vol. III.

For view of the reservoir of the Manhattan water works, Chambers St., 1825, see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 220.

For view of Wall St., at William St., looking west, 1825, see ibid. (1853), 520.

For view of the Elgin Botanic Garden, bet. Fifth and Sixth Aves., 90th and 91st Sts., 1825, see ibid. (1859), 204.
the production of Lithographic drawings for Colden's 'Memoir
- presented . . . at the completion of the New York
Canals' published in that year. — Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of
Design, III: 179. See No. 1

— In the spring of this year, Thomas Cole came to New York
from Philadelphia. Here, the merit of his work was discerned by
Col. Trumbull, who introduced him to Dunlap and Durand, all of
whom bought his canvases. For the development of his career as
an artist, see Lamb's Hist. of Am. Painting (1903), 218-231.

Washington Irving, a 22-year-old, a well-to-do New York
resident, went to Europe in 1803 and became a successful career as
a painter. His painting of "Red Jacket" was made when this famous Indian chief was in this city in

De Witt Clinton is inaugurated as governor. — N. Y. Eve.
Post, Jul 4, 1815.

The managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile
Delinquents (appointed Dec. 19, 1823), have raised about $15,500
by subscription and donation, and having secured from the city
the "ground and buildings held by the general government as an
Arsenal, near the head of Broadway and the Bowery," and obtained
the government's relinquishment of them, the arsenal building is
opened as a "House of Refuge." There is a high wall around the
premises, and there is sufficient ground space for an extension of
the building. Nine juvenile convicts compose the inmates—
M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIV: 238; N. Y. Spectator, Ja 7, 1825;
of Refuge, instituted by the Soc. for the Rel. of Juvenile Delinquents

The common council receives a report from Rev. John Stanford
(see Jo, 1812) on "Religious Services Performed at the Almshouse,
Penitentiary, Debtor's Prison and Bridewell." — M. C. G. (1874-
1831), XIV: 242. A printed copy of the report is preserved in the
N. Y. P. L.

In his annual report, the comptroller suggests to the common
council that the annual tax of $25,000 for the Battery might be
diminished, if not wholly dispensed with, "unless some further
improvements embracing a large expenditure are contemplated."
Among items of expense is one of $7,950.49 for "Castle Clinton,
repairing foundation and making reef around it;" another of
$25,610.35 for "Battery, making Wall & reef & filling in, paving
Walks, fencing etc.;" and another of $4,504 for enclosing the city
burring-ground. Exclusive of payments on bonds, the largest item
of expense is $191,864.31 for opening, widening, improving, regu-
lating, and paving streets, including sewers. — M. C. G. (1874-
1831), XIV: 245-50.

The common council refers to the street com'rt a resolution that
posts be placed "near the Curb Stone on the East side of the park
for the use of Carriages on the road to fasten their Horses to." — M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIV: 253.

Books are opened at the Tontine Coffee House for subscription
to the stock of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. (see Ap 23, 1823).
The authorised capital stock is $1,500,000. — N. Y. Eve. Post, Ja 8,

The board adopts a resolution to widen Pearl St. at Counties
Lane. — M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIV: 271. See, further, My 5, 1826.

The common council rejects a petition that street names be
printed on the glass of the public lamps, because "the Letters
would cover nearly the whole of the Glass," and darken the streets.

The city inspector reports to the common council that the
smarts, which commenced its ravage in Nov., 1823, has not yet
been arrested; that 194 persons have died during the past year,
of whom 117 were coloured. — M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIV: 283-84.

See Jo, 19, 1824.

The common council directs the water committee to inquire into
the expediency of vesting in the corporation the exclusive
right of introducing into the city pure and wholesome water.
— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIV: 238-39. On Apr 9, 1824, the com-
mittee reported that an application was before the legislature to incorporate a private company for this purpose. Where great and vital interests of the city may be affected by powers conferred on private cor-
porations, the committee believed that too much caution could not be employed, and recommended that the request be sent to the legislature to adopt such measures only as would most effectually

The buildings already commenced and going up in this city, and the preparations which are making to commence pulling down on May-day, old decayed wooden tenements and to erect in their places stately brick buildings, are far greater than in any former year. Real estate and rents have advanced in price beyond all cal-
culations and many a good speculation has been made by many of our friends. So great is the demand for brick now, that they readily command ten dollars a thousand." — N. Y. Eve. Post, F 10, 1825.

The board adopts the recommendation, and orders "that all
interments shall cease to be made in the present Pottersfield from
and after the first day of May next," and "that the grounds now
occupied as a Pottersfield be filled up and regulated as soon as
interments shall cease to be made therein." — Ibid., XIV: 506-7.

The following description of Wall St. appears under the title,
Feb. 1825. "A visit from a resident of Broadway and Bowery:" &c.
Trumbull's Statue is taken away, the old city hall is pulled down .
the Ludlows, Verplancks and Jaucyces are all bought out there; .
every house is a bank or insurance company, and the cellars filled with brokers instead of masonry. The streets and the
buildings, statues... and will require no further preparation for
its immediate occupancy than that of a small tenant as a
residence for the Keeper."
1825 The common council passes a resolution to open Sixth St. from Broadway to Christopher St.; and to close that part of Art St. and Greenwich Lane lying between Broadway and Sixth Ave.—M. G. C. (1825-1826), XIV: 393-94.

1825 In pursuance of a royal order of this date, A. E. Tromp, "sub-contractor" of the Royal Marine in the Dept. of the Schelde (Holland), made a voyage to the United States, and in his report (in Dutch) described steamboat navigation on the Hudson, N. Y. City horse-boats, ferries, etc.—See extracts from this report, in the N. Y. P. L. ( MSS., Dir.).

The city acquires, by condemnation proceedings, the land comprised in Grand St. Park, at Grand and Scammel Sts. and East Broadway (6.61 acre).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 969.

1825 The common council resolves that the court for the trial of impeachments and correction of errors, of the state of New York, be invited to hold its next session in this city.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 341-42. On March 28, a committee was appointed to select a suitable room for the court of errors, "which will hold its Session in this City on the first Monday of June."—Ibid., XIV: 417.

1825 The common council adopts a plan, as submitted in the form of a map, for laying out the streets, as well as the permanent line of the East River, from Corlears Hook to 14th St.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 343-45. The proceedings of the board, regarding the opening of that section of the city from the Bowery to the East River, bet. North and 14th St., was published as a separate pamphlet in 1826.—See copy at the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

1825 The common council authorizes the superintendent of the almshouse "to procure the likeness of the Revd. Mr. Stubble, planter on House at Bellevue,"—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 350. The portrait of the venerable chaplain was executed by Samuel F. B. Morse, and "deposited in the dining-room at Bellevue."—Sommers, Memoir of John Stanford, 268. The expense of portrait and frame was $250.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XV: 142. Morse exhibited it in 1826.—Ibid., XV: 390. The portrait still hangs, one hundred years later (Feb. 1825), in the main office and reception-room at Bellevue.

Mar. 4 The first private high-school for boys, combining instruction for all grades from the youngest to college preparatory, is opened by John Griscom, L. L. D., and David H. Barnes, A. M., with more than 200 pupils, in a brick building, 50 by 75 feet, three storeys high, costing $17,000, and just completed for the purpose on four lots on Crosby St., above Grand St. The "Trustees of the High School for Boys, of the City of New York," were incorporated by Act of April 4, 1825 (Law of N. Y., 1825, chap. 75; ibid., 1826, chap. 32). In May the attendance had increased to 650.

A high-school for girls was soon organized by the trustees, who purchased a lot, 72 by 100 feet, in Crosby St., near Spring St., on which they erected a brick building, 44 by 60 feet, three storeys high, at a cost of $18,000, including ground, building, and furniture. The Female High-School was to open Feb. 1, 1826. The "Boys High-School" and the "Female High-School" were together known as "The New York High School." They soon had about 1,000 pupils.—First Ann. Report of the Trustees of the High-School Society (Nov., 1825). 4, 10; Griscom, Memoir of John Griscom; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 334-35.

The boys' building was sold early in 1825 to the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the girls' school property was soon after sold at considerable loss.—Griscom, Memoir; Annals of the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen (1825), 2, 82-83, with view of boys' building, 30 to 36 Crosby St., on p. 79.

4 John Quincy Adams is inaugurated president. His followers constituted the National Republican party, and those of Andrew Jackson the Democratic Republican party.—Winson, Nat. & Crit. Hist. of Am., VII: 282, 346; N. Y. Spectator, Mar. 8, 1825.

5 As the ordinance against flying kites is not observed, and the safety of the inhabitants is endangered, the common council orders that the streetできる sisters cause all violations to be reported for prosecution.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 361.

6 The "property belonging to the estate of the late Henry A. Coster, Esq. situated on William st. and Slope lane, in the rear of the Court Record, XIX, is sold at auction to Joel Post for $95,000. The property has a front on William street of fifty two feet six inches; a front on Slope lane of seventy six feet—the rear of most of this ground is open to the Exchange."—N. Y. Eco. Post, Mr 12, 1825, citing N. Y. Gaz.

7 The common council refers to a committee a resolution to prohibit the continuation of cow-stables in the settled parts of the city.—M. G. C. (1784-1825), XIV: 388, 714.

21 A public dinner is held at the City Hotel to celebrate the victory of Bolivar on the plains of Guamanquilla, and the "final triumph of the Patriot arms in South America; a triumph which has restored to liberty and independence the brave people of that country." Gen. Swift, Judge Van Ness, Judge Deur, Commodore Chauncey, and other Americans, are present, besides representatives from Great Britain, Mexico, and Guamanquilla. Letters from Gen. Jackson and John C. Calhoun are read.—N. Y. Eco. Post, Mr 22 and 23, 1825.

24 "Yesterday [March 21], there was a Turn Out, for higher wages of the class of workmen employed at the wharves in loading and discharging vessels, including the riggers, humpers, and other laborers, on both East River and other wharves. The turn out was pretty general along the East River, wharf from about noon to about 3 o'clock, the number of 800 to 1000 had assembled. In their march they forced many quiet persons to join them, and committed some other excesses. The police officers were soon on the alert, and after they had arrested a few of the ringleaders, the remainder dispersed."—N. Y. Eco. Post, Mr 22, 1825, citing Merc. Adv.

25 The common council approves the resolution of the owners of the sale of game in the public markets at improper seasons of the year.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 397-98. This action was praised in the N. Y. Eco. Post of March 25.
and convenience."—N. Y. Mirror, II: 287. The foundation stone was laid in this month.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 206.

2 The building was occupied on May 1, 1827 (q. v.). See also descrip. of Pls. 115 and 116, III: 618 and 623.

"The editor of the Mirror calls attention to the crumbling condition of the Cuyahoga. We understand that the churchyard, a bright spot once erected by the common council, and supposed that a new monument should be erected.—N. Y. Mirror, II: 287. See J4, 20, and Ap. 10, 1826.

An act is passed to incorporate the "High School of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 75. See summary under Mr. 1.

"The common council refers to the committee on lands and places a petition from the lessees of Castle Garden "for permission to erect a Telegraph room at that place," as recommended by a committee of merchants.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 419.

The common council resolves to send a remonstrance to the legislature against the removal of the sessions of the supreme court from this city to Albany.—M. C. G. (1784-1834), XIV: 419-20. A public meeting to protest against the removal was held at the Tentole Coffee House on April 5—N. Y. Evw. Post, Ap 5, 1825.

See F 28, 1828.

"We observe a project in the American of last evening for erecting a Rail Road from New York to Albany, accompanied with a request that the editors of the newspapers in this city would copy an extract made of an advertisement; we really on better thoughts, we feel inclined to wait and see if the project will not itself relinquish the plan as visionary and impracticable."—N. Y. Evw. Post, Ap 5, 1825.

"Equestrian Statue of Washington.—We have received a letter from Mr. Caucici, dated at Washington, March 28th, in which this ingenious and celebrated sculptor, states that he has bestowed two years of constant and unweary exertions on this statue, by the advice and encouragement of gentlemen of wealth and influence in this city; that the expense of living all this time upon his own means, has at length exhausted them, and left him in a state of pecuniary embarrassment; that subscriptions were opened to raise a fund to remunerate him for his labor, and to enable to complete the work he has begun and almost completed, but of which he has heard nothing for a long time, and that thus situated he hopes it will not be thought unreasonable or presumptuous by any generous or honourable minded man, that he should appeal to his humane and just consideration, and pray him to reflect upon the case of a stranger in a strange land, and extend to him the hand of benevolent relief, by adding his name to the subscription list."—N. Y. Evw. Post, J4, 1825.

The legislature incorporates the New York Dry Dock Co. (see D 10, 1824), with power and authority to construct "dry and wet docks" anywhere in the city and county of New York or the county of Kings. This is not an exclusive privilege, however.—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 114. See My 5, and 1826. On April 29, 1829, the act of incorporation was amended.—Ibid. (1829), chap. 235.

"We are pained to learn that there are now upwards of 300 dwelling houses and stores, lighted up in this city with gas, and that in every instance where it has been fairly tested, it has given the utmost satisfaction."—N. Y. Evw. Post, Ap 13, 1825.

See, further, S 3.

"The common council secures the passage of an act permitting them, on account of a severe epidemic of fever in the petitioner, to remove to the fever hospital such persons as can be securely kept there.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 451-52; XV: 50; Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 179.

By act of legislature, the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards are created, and added to the ten existing wards. The two new wards are separated by 14th St., the Twelfth comprising "all the residue of the said city" north of 14th St.

It is further provided in the act that "after the last Monday in December next, not less than the mayor or recorder of the said city, and seven aldermen and seven assistants, shall be a quorum of the common council."—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 195; M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 193-95; 425. For description of the several wards, see The Metropolitan City of Am. (1833), 215.

We have no reason to understand that the commissioners appointed to locate a site for the new State Prison, have fixed it in the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester co. on the banks of the Hudson, intermediate between the villages of Sing Sing and Sparta, about a mile from each."—Com. Adv., Ap 18, 1825, citing the "Alb. Adv." It was completed in 1825 (q. v., D 16).

The subscription books of the N. Y. Water Works Co. (see Mr. 24) are opened at the Frankha Bank. By 3 o'clock, more than $600,000 are subscribed. The capital of the company is only $5,000,000.—N. Y. Mirror, II: 310. See also N. Y. Evw. Post, Ap 10 and 20, 1825.

Mrs. Banyer, writing from New York to her father, John Jay, says: "Mr. P. Stuyvesant has long wished to dispose of his place and has lately sold it to a Company who are to give him $10,000 for the Mansion house, 200 house lots and the water right, still leaving him a large estate... Mr. Rutherford took us yesterday to see Deale's likeness of General Washington, said by many of the General's old friends to be the best ever taken."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 474.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. (see J 7) is chartered for the purpose of making a canal from the Hudson River to Honesdale, Pa., and with banking privileges.—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 210; N. Y. As. It LS, In 1823, 93.

The legislature passes an act "to provide for the Survey of a Land Communication between Lake Erie and the Hudson River."—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 219. This led eventually to the building of the N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. —See J 2 and Ap 24, 1824.

The legislature passes a militia act requiring, among other things, "that the infantry of the city and county of New-York shall parade three times in each year, once by companies, and twice by regiments; that one of the said parades shall be ordered by the brigadier-general for review and inspection, and the remaining parades by the commandants of the respective regiments, at such times as they may think proper."—Laws of N. Y. (1825), chap. 290.

The corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church in Bleecker St. near Broadway (see J 19) is laid.—N. Y. Spectator, Ap 29; N. Y. Evw. Post, Ap 27, 1825. The building was completed in 1826.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 157. With "brown-stone pillars, of the Corinthian order, and a handsome pediment, it had a very classical front."—Goodrich, 1826, 221; L. M. R. K., III: 390. A majority voted against them by act of legislature (see N 19, 1824), the common council designates the Free School Society, the Mechanics Society, the Orphan Asylum Society, and the African Free School, as the institutions to which school moneys shall be distributed.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 498-99. Three of these were institutions that had been designated previously by the state (see Mr. 12, 1813). In rendering such a decision petitions for a share of the moneys from the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Peter's Church were refused, and an amendment was defeated decisively, providing shares for "incorporated religious societies" which "support or shall establish Charity Schools."—Ibid., XIV: 468, 498, 499.

In this decision the common council virtually accepted the recommendation of its "Committee on Laws," which had submitted that 300 copies were ordered to be printed "for the use of the Members;" the committee confessed its predisposition "that the well-organized churches and religious societies in our city, might be permitted to continue in the reception of a part of this fund as heretofore. But the weight of the argument, as urged before them, and the established constitutional and political doctrines which have a bearing on this question, and the habits and modes of thinking of the constituents at large of this board, require, in the opinion of your Committee, that the Common School Fund should be distributed for civil purposes only, as costra-distiguished from those of a religious or sectarian description."—Ibid., XIV: 424; Report of the Committee on Laws on the Distribution of the Common School Fund (1825), in N. Y. P. L.

In this month, the operations of a "Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestic Servants" began. Later (see J 20, 1825; Je 5, 1826), it obtained the use of the room in the basement of the N. Y. Institution formerly occupied by the Bank for Savings. It aided gratuitously in finding employment for servants out of doors. The number of servants employed in New York at this time was supposed to be about 30,000.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1818), 56-66. Cf. Je 20. See also N. Y. Evw. Post, My 16 and 17, 1825.

The post-office is moved from the south-west corner of William

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1825 and Garden Sts. to No. 11 Garden St., directly opposite the Church.


The anniversary of the first commencement at Columbia College is celebrated by the alumni with exercises in the college chapel. Clement C. Moore delivers the address. In the afternoon, a dinner was held at Washington Hall.—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 6, 1825. The first commencement of King's College was held on June 21, 1786.

The first commencement of the college under its new name was held on April 11, 1825.—Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1904), 23, 66.

"The common council resolves to cause all the wood-work around the old flagstaff on the Battery to be taken down.—M. C. C. (1829-1831), XIV: 415. On May 11, the "N. Y. Nautical Institution and Shipmasters Society" recommended that the flagstaff be used as an observatory.—Ibid., XIV: 516. On Jan. 3, 1826, the board received a petition that the "Stone Building on the Battery called the Flag Staff" may be removed (ibid., XV: 131), and, on Jan. 16 (p. v.), resolved to take it down.—Ibid., XV: 156.

The first meeting of the directors of the "Dry Dock Co. in the City of New York" is held at Washington Hall.—See the original notes taken by Noah Scovell, secretary, filed with Scovell Papers, MSS. Div., N. Y. P. L.

The American Tract Society is founded.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1829), 323; Mac. C. (1829-1830), 626. For other tract societies of this time, including the N. Y. Religious Tract Society, the Methodist Tract Society, the Female Tract Society, etc., see Goodrich, 324-25.

"New York never saw such days as the present since it was a city—All kinds of active business prosperous, except law business, which, if we may believe the loud and general complaint of the profession, with scarcely a dissentient, languishes. Such has been the tide of population, which has, during the past and the present year, set towards this city, that habitations cannot be had; shops and stores command double rents to what they did last season, and still the demand cannot be supplied; the streets are so obstructed by the great number of buildings going up and pulling down, that they have become almost impassable, and a scene of bustle, noise and confusion prevails that no pen can describe, nor any imagination imagine."—T. Goodrich, Post, My 16, 1825.

The common council adopts a resolution of patriotic praise for Gen. Lafayette, and the draft of an invitation for him to join with the corporation of the city in celebrating the 4th of July (p. v.), and partaking of a public dinner with them in the city hall. The resolution invites him, further, to be the city's guest whenever "he can dispense himself from the cares of our Fellow Citizens in other parts of the Union."—M. C. C. (1784-1821), XIV: 530-31. See O 11, 1824: D 5, 1825.

Samuel Leggett, president of the N. Y. Gas Light Co., reports to the common council that "the Pipes for conducting the Gas light are laid and the Company are ready to supply and light the Public Lamps in Broadway from the Battery to Grand Street according to the terms of the Agreements of the 12th May 1825." The communication is referred to the Board of Joint Tract, Gas, and P. T. Tract Society, the Female Tract Society, etc., see Goodrich, 324-25.

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The common council adopts a resolution to open a new street, 100 ft. wide, from Jones to Art St., to be called Lafayette Place.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 520, 528; see also descrip. of Pl. 1946, III: 605. On April 18, 1831, the street commissioner, "in honor was referred the petition of Seth Green and others for permission to inclose a Court of fifteen feet wide in front of the Buildings to be erected fronting on Lafayette Place," reported that this would be in keeping with the "understanding of all the owners of the ground through which that Street was opened in 1826 with the then Corporation and was the principal inducement in opening the 100 feet wide, that they might have elegant and spacious Courts in front of their buildings leaving the unobstructed width of the Street 70 feet."—Ibid., XIX: 654. In 1826, Lafayette Place was opened, 100 ft. wide, through Vauxhall Garden.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. and Strangers Guide (1828), 134. For the later history of this street, see "A Neglected Corner of the Metropolis," by Mrs. Lamb, in Mag. of Am. Hist. (1866), XV: 115. See M. K. 5756; June 6.

"Mr. Scudder, of the Museum, is preparing a large building near the square, in Chatham-street, to open an establishment, that he has had some time in contemplation, the title of which will be the New York Spectaculum. . . . The subject is entirely new, having no specimens of natural history, but simply such things as will have a tendency to please. We also understand, that Mr. Scudder has a large upright piano, an additional keyed finger organ, both of which are to be placed in the halls for the gratification of the visitors."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., My 13, 1825; N. Y. Eve. Post, My 17, 1825. See also ibid., My 30, 1825. The Spectaculum opened on July 1.—Ibid., I, 1825.

The Colombian frigate "Venezuela" arrives at New York, "having on board Dr. Francisco Lopez, bearer of a treaty of commerce with the United States, and an arrangement for the gratification of the visitors."—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., My 13, 14, 1825.

The New York Hotel, at 162 Greenwich St, is opened.—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 21, 1825, citing N. Y. Gen. The common council passes a law to prohibit the use of "flying horses" and "the like dangerous and improper devices for public amusement" in this city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 564.

Following a very voluminous committee report (of 57 printed pages), the common council recommends to the churches in the city that they extend their places of interment as far as possible beyond the Big Dam.—M. C. C. (1793-1831), XIV: 576-736; N. Y. Eve. Post, My 7, 18, 23, and 30, 1825. The report was published by Mathion Day. See also Ap 3, 1825.

Lafayette is present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument, on the site of the battle. The monument was built by voluntary subscription, and completed on July 23, 1824 (p. v).—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 17, 18, and 21, 1825; Mem. Hist. 67, 145, 146, 157. The Water Works Company [see Mr 24 and Ap 18] are adopting the most efficient measures to supply the city with an abundance of pure and wholesome water. They have engaged two of the most experienced engineers in the country, Messrs. [Benjamin] Wright, and [Canvass] White, to complete the surveys, and to superintend the work. . . .—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 26, 1825. See N 6.

The executors of John C. Van Zandt petition the common council for a 10-years extension of the lease of the American Museum in the N. Y. Institution.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 639. On July 1, the finance committee reported against so long an extension, "because the board may hereafter consider it expedient to remove the building in question, together with the Bridewell and Goal." An extension was allowed until May 1, 1827.—Ibid., XIV: 639; N. Y. Eve. Post, Mr 18, 1826.

The common council grants to the "Society for improving the character & usefulness of Domestic Servants" (see My 1825) the use of a room in the New York Institution.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIV: 646-47. Cfr. ibid., XV: 449.

A Marylander," who is visiting New York, writes to Editor 22 Coleman regarding the city: "I was passing down Broadway on Sunday last, at 10 o'clock in the morning . . . when suddenly I heard the sound of the hammer and the axe. I stopped and found myself against a very large building now erecting, and which is directly opposite to your splendid City Hall: . . . I soon found that there were actually masons engaged in laying brick, and carpenters in setting up partitions and putting down floors. While attentively observing this, my ears were saluted with the soft dulcet sounds of the Kent Bugle, which proceeded from the apartments of a house close in the vicinity. On expressing my surprise at this to some of the by-standers, . . . they informed me that the good people of Broadway were regularly serenaded every Sunday morning from the same quarter on their way to church. These things . . . have staggered me very much."—N. Y. Eve. Post, My 18, 1826.

"A large Shark eight or nine feet long, was seen off Coffee House slip this morning."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 24, 1825.

Prince Murat arrives from New York to Gibraltar.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 27, 1825. See also Hornes Diary, II: 305.
The steamboat "Commerce" and the barge "Lady Clinton" have just been completed and are intended for the navigation of the North River.—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Je 30, 1825.

Eugene Robertson, the aeronaut, ascends in a balloon from the Battery, the cord being cut by Lafayette.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 12, 1825. He made another ascent on Sept. 5.—Ibid., 5, 1825.

"So numerous of late have become the amusements throughout our city, the greater part of which are of the most trifling nature; and so filled are our public papers with puffings, magnifying their importance, and thus gulping the public, that the scene has become absolutely disgusting. To distant readers, it would appear that a relish for egregious puérilities had taken the lead, and that we are no longer a bury, industrious, and enterprising people.—Such, however, is not the fact; for the truth is, if a monkey, or an elephant, or a mummy, is brought to town for a show, or a man under the influence of a rush of swimming across either of our rivers, due care is taken to have it announced a day or two before hand, in a neat editorial paragraph, as something wonderful and new under the sun. Near by where these same sights are to be seen, or these miraculous performances are to take place, you will be sure to find some public Hotel or Garden in the vicinity, affording oases of Brandy and water and every thing palatable, may be had at a moment's notice. We mean not to discourage spectators or amusements which are calculated to improve the mind, or even to afford innocent recreation, but to protest against the paltry artifices which are made use of to play Jeremy Diddler with our citizens, and draw off apprentices, journeymen, and laborers from their work, to witness mountebank shows and tumbler's tricks, at the expense of the pockets of the star-gazing multitude, & particularly of strangers who always at this season of the year, fill our Boarding-Houses to overflow, and who are eager to witness everything bordering on the marvellous, in this our marvellous city of Gotham."—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Jl 9, 1825.

Lafayette leaves New York by way of New Jersey for a Southern tour.—*N. Y. Spectator*, Jl 15, 1825.

"There arises a sensation from an inhabitant of Second Ave. complaining of the running of large at swine in his neighborhood as highly dangerous because, being fed on garbage from the slaughter-house there, they become "extremely fercious and dangerous to children."—M. C. G. (1824-1831), XIV: 674.

The common council accepts an invitation from John Vanderlyn to see the panoramic painting of the city of Athens at the Rotunda. July 18

The common council passes a resolution to extend Ludlow, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Westchester counties from the line of "De-Lancys farm" to North St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 681.

A resolution is referred to the committee on repairs "to place a row of seats for the accommodation of the Public around the outside Walls of the Battery."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 690.

"George Washington Lafayette left here this morning for Philadelphia, in the steam boat Thistle, belonging to the Union Line.—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Jl 15, 1825.

The corner-stone of the General Theological Seminary at Greenwich is laid. The ground was presented by Prof. Clement C. Moore, and consisted of a lot of about five acres fronting between Ninth and Tenth Aves., and running back to North River, below 21st St.—*Daily Ady*, Jl 30, 1825. The first building was completed in the spring of 1827.—Goodrich, *Picture of N. Y.* (1828), 235; Perry, *Hist. of the Am. Episcopal Church*, II: 506-534; L. M. R. K., III: 940. See My 1, 1918.

Editor Coleman writes: "Is it not a reproach to the public authorities of New York, that neither are the great majority of houses, designated by numbers, nor one in ten of the streets pointed out by name, to the passing stranger? Scarcdy there is to be found a single number upon a house in the whole length of Broadway. Really, we are inclined to think the good people of this city, would be quite as much pleased at seeing a vote that these two measures of convenience be adopted, as the one lately for turning what ought to be a part of the Park, into a public pound for cows and calves. As to hogs they are permitted to roam at large, particularly on Sundays."—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Jl 30, 1825.

The common council orders that the lower market house at Catharine Slip, a mere shed in a ruinous condition, be removed and a new one erected. Catharine Market supplies a large proportion of the inhabitants of the eastern and northern sections of the city, and pays the city more, in proportion to its cost, than any other market.—*M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 704; De Vos, *Market Book*, 1828, 95; L. M. R. K., III: 1157.

"Joseph Bonaparte, and Prince Murat and suite, left here this forenoon, in the steam boat Bellone, for Philadelphia."—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Ag 3, 1825.

"A work has just been published in this city, entitled "View and description of the City of New Orange, (now New York,)" as it was in the year 1673; with explanatory notes, by Joseph W. Moulton, Esq. This curious and interesting pamphlet, has an engraved view of our city at that period."—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Ag 6, 1825. The second volume of Moulton's work appeared, in book form, in 1826.

The common council permits John Sears to establish a "Covered Circus for a Flying Horse Establishment."—*M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 693, 716.

The mayor presents to the board a report of the proceedings of the common council from Jan. 30, 1786, to Feb. 28, 1825, in regard to bringing pure and wholesome water into the city, and the board orders that it be placed on file in the clerk's office.—*M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 719.

"In addition to the efforts making by the enterprising managers of the Park Theatre, to render the performances of tragedy and comedy acceptable, they have made arrangements to appropriate two nights a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, during the ensuing season, to Operas."—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Ag 26, 1825. See N 17.

The common council orders that 20th St. be opened from Third Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road.—*M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 738.

About this time, hog-carts were introduced to rid the streets of a nuisance through the employment of negro hog-catchers.—De Vos, *Market Book*, 1828, 82, citing the *Evoc. Post* of Sept. 1825.

"The city is endangered almost every night, by boys sending up paper balloons in almost every direction. After ascending in the air some distance, they take fire and down they tumble on to the roofs of houses and stables. . . . Is there no remedy for this alarming practice? Let us pray the Corporation to interfere, and put a stop to it!"—*N. Y. Evoc. Post*, Sept. 1825.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1825

every prospect of our streets being lighted up with gas, before the
long and dark nights set in—"N. Y. Evening Post," S 3, 1825.

7

The rights of Washington on board the frigate "Brandywine" for France. He receives an address of farewell from President
Adams, to which he replies.—N. T. Spectator, S 13, 16, 20, 1825.

See also D 5.

2

The common council receives a communication from William
Bayard, Cadwalader D. Colden, and John Finlort, stating that,
at a meeting of merchants and citizens in the Chamber of Com-
cerce at the Tontine Coffee House, it was resolved that it would
be proper to celebrate the completion of the Erie Canal, by which
"benefits of immense importance" would be "secured to this
State and especially to the City of New York.".stating also that
a committee of fifteen had been appointed "to take measures in
Relation thereto;" that this committee met on Sept. 9, and the
memorialists were delegated to request the common
council to appoint a committee to confer with the citizens' com-
mittee. The board at once appoints such committee.—M. C. G.
(1784-1831), XIV: 765.

This committee reported on Sept. 26 that it had held its first
conference with the citizens' committee, who desired that they
request that the common council appoint a committee, "with
powers," so that "an event so great and so memorable as the
Connecting the Waters of the Great Lakes with the Ocean, may
be commemorated under the Auspices and Direction of the Cor-
poration and in a manner suited to the Character of our City."
The same committee, of which the recorder, Richard Riker, was
chairman, was so empowered.—Ibid., XIV: 797-98. See O 4.

For readings in relation to the canal, from 1823 to 1825, see
Com. Adv., Je 14, 1825. For current newspaper references
relating to the celebration, see ibid., S 8, 9, 27, 29, 50; O 3, 4, 7,
15, 18, 24, 26; N 5, 8, 9, 18; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., S 8, 30;
O 3; N. Y. Evening Post, O 3, 15, 22, 24, 26; N 3, 5; N. Y. Daily
Adv., O 24; N. 3, 4, 5, 7, 17.

In a petition to the common council the statement is made
that, by an act of the legislature, trustees had been appointed
to sell and dispose of the "Trust of Land known as the Harlem
Common," and to see that the proceeds are appropriated to the
Harlem Library, and to certain schools.—M. C. G. (1784-1831),
XIV: 751.

The Society of Friends is permitted by the common council to
remove the remains of bodies now in the graveyard in Liberty
St. to its present cemetery before March 1, 1826.—M. C. G.
(1784-1831), XIV: 752.

The common council authorizes the purchase, from John P.
Roome, of the portrait of Charles Thompson, who was secretary
to the first congress, at not over $75, and directs that it be "lifted
up and placed in the Gallery of Portraits."—M. C. G. (1784-
1831), XIV: 760.

A weekly publication, entitled The New York Literary Gazette
and Phi Beta Kappa Repository and conducted by James G.
Brooks, "has just made its debut in this city."—N. T. Even-
ing Post, S 14, 1825.

The new Harlem Reformed Dutch Church is to be opened on
this day.—N. T. Evening Post, S 15, 1825. It was on the north
side of 121 St., west of Third Ave., and was the third building
erected by the congregation.—L. M. R. K., III: 935.

The common council receives a petition from John L. Norton,
who states that he is owner in fee simple of an estate known as the
"Hermitage," which he has divided into building lots on 19th,
30th, 31st, 32d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Sts, Seventeenth,
Sixteenth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Ave. He means to dispose
of the lots, but the title to the streets and avenues will still be
his, and he begs the corporation to accept them, with the excep-
tion of 47th St. to Eleventh Ave.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV:
768-69. On Nov. 21, the deed of cession was presented, and
accepted by the board.—Ibid., XV 37.

President Adams arrives at New York from Philadelphia,
and is to visit Quincy, Mass. N. Y. Evening Post, S 27, 1825.

For the weather ending on this day, 7,666 passengers arrived
at the port of New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immi-
grants (1891), table 7, p. 64.

A small ship, the "Restoration," with 53 persons on board,
arrives at New York from Norway. This was the beginning of
Norwegian immigration into the United States. For full ac-
counts of the event, and its significance, see The American Scandi-
navian Review, June, 1925. In 1925, the post-office department
issued a memorial postage-stamp, and congress authorized a silver
dollar in commemoration of this event.

A society called "The Column," is founded, the outgrowth of a
literary and social association called the "Chi Kappa Gamma,"
formed in Dec., 1824, by undergraduates and recent graduates
of Columbia College. In 1902, it was merged in the Century
Assn.—Pine, Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1904), 111.

"Rapid Travelling.—The distance between Detroit and
New-York city may now be travelled in five days and twelve
hours, and is at least nine hundred miles."—N. Y. Evening Post,
O 10, 1825.

The common council refers to the committee of lands
and places a resolution "respecting laying out the Lots
belonging to the Corporation at the Collect and the adjoining Block occupied
as a State Arsenal for a Public Square."—M. C. G. (1784-1831),
XIV: 803-3.

It is stated that "servant's wages are in New York, higher
than anywhere else, and plenty of demand."—N. Y. Evening Post,
O 11, 1825.

"A more scandalous disregard of the laws and ordinances
of any city in the world is not to be named, than is daily witnessed
in the public streets of New York. I mean the often repeated fact,
so often, that one is ashamed to mention it again, of swine of
swine running amok, without the least restriction, throughout the
most frequented parts of our city, at all times of day, not only
to the great disgust, but to the extreme inconvenience and real
danger of its inhabitants. . . . It is a fact that may be seriously
stated to the world, that the public streets of the city of New
York have become dangerous to horses and carriages, by the
multitudes of large and overgrown hogs that are permitted to
roam at large in all directions. We have laws, good laws, but
we have no magistrates with independence enough to see them
executed. It is in Boston only that they can boast of magistrates
who fearlessly dare to do their duty, regardless of consequences."
—N. Y. Evening Post, O 11, 1825.

President John Quincy Adams arrives in town from Quincy
on the steamboat "Tullio," and takes lodgings in the City Hotel.

A woman, Madame Johnson, ascends in a balloon from Castle
Garden.—N. Y. Spectator, O 25, 1825.

The "estate known by the name of the old Bull-Hole, in
the Bowery," is sold for $100,000. "There are sixteen lots, eight
fronting on the Bowery and eight on Elizabeth street, each 25
feet deep, by 75 feet broad. It was purchased by an heir of
General Gouverneur, for the purpose of erecting a splendid Theatre thereon with
an entrance from each street."—N. Y. Evening Post, O 22, 1825; N. Y.
Mirror, III: 111. See D 17.

The mayor appoints a committee to wait on President Adams.
—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 807. President Adams received
the visits of the citizens at the city hall, in the governor's room.
—Goodrich (1819), 132; N. Y. Spectator, O 25, 1825. In the
evening he attended the performance at the Park Theatre.—N. Y.
Evening Post, O 22, 1825. He left the city on Oct. 21.—Ibid.

The committee on lands and places is directed to lay out the
24 grounds in the rear of the city hall into walks and spaces and to
plant trees there.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 820.

The common council orders that the Bowling Green be "laid
down in grass."—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIV: 821.

The committee on laws reports to the common council "That
the distribution of the Common School Fund in this City, is at
present confined to those only, who are the subjects of a gratuitous
education. The necessary operation of this limitation, is, the rejec-
tion from the Free Schools, and other institutions participating
in this fund, of the children of those who can pay for schooling;
and the division among the children of the remainder of the
amount, is, that the children of poverty and want, are left to form a com-
community by themselves, and that the classes above them in point of
circumstances but whose parents or guardians are not of sufficient
ability, amply to provide for them, are omitted as objects of the
public care and bounty, in the invaluable objects of Literary and
elementary instruction." The following are some of the suggestions
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for a general plan to break down the "distinctions that now divide these portions of the rising generation, and to promote their mutual benefit, by instructing them together, as children of the free citizen, in an enlightened and growing republic."

1. The title of the "Free School Society" to be changed to that of "The New York Public School Society," and its charter to be so amended that children of all classes may be admitted to the schools, and required to pay for their instruction, according to the branches they may learn, but not more than one dollar per quarter; the trustees to have power to remit the charge in such cases as they may deem proper.

2. The real estate of the Free School Society, and of the Public Schools, to be conveyed to the corporation.

3. The whole amount of the school fund to be distributed to the Public School Society and such auxiliary institutions as shall be sanctioned by the common council.

Some of the advantages to be gained are:

a. Experienced teachers, doubly compensated for their time and talent.

b. Convenient, light, airy school-houses.

c. Uniformity in instruction.

d. Harmony among religious sects.

e. An increased interest on the part of parents in the education of their children.

The common council resolves to approve of the establishment of "Public Schools" instead of "Free Schools," and to recommend that a memorial on the subject be submitted to the legislature.—M. C. C. (1874-1875), XIV: 921-25. For this memorial vide ibid., XV: 56-58.


A three-column description is published of the book (see Ag 18, 1824), beautifully engraved and bound, presented to Lafayette by the common council of New York at the president's house in Washington on Sept. 6, 1825, a duplicate copy being retained in the city archives. This volume commemorates Lafayette's visit to America, and is printed particularly to this city. It contains portraits "executed by those distinguished young artists, Messrs. Inman and Cummings, of this city;" also drawings by Charles Burton, of Washington, besides a variety of plain and ornamental penmanship by Isaac F. Bragg and Charles Hunt. It is believed to be "the most superb specimen of binding that has ever been exhibited in this city." The book is enclosed in a "mahogany box, lined with purple silk velvet, and stuffed, to preserve the leather and guarding from injury."—N. Y. Spectator, O 25, 1825. The duplicate, owned by the city, is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It is a complete record of the resolutions, addresses, etc. which commemorate Lafayette's visit to New York. His signature, and that of President John Quincy Adams, and others connected with the events recorded, are included as their attestation of the record.

26. The "Seaca Chief" leaves Buffalo over the Erie Canal, thus opening the events of the celebration, which continued for more than a week along the route to New York and in the harbor of this city.—Colden's Memoir, 148-49, citing the Com. Ado.; N. Y. Mirror, III: 111 et seq.; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1832), 132. The Mirror reports the daily events accompanying the progress of the "Seaca Chief" from Buffalo. See N 4.


Castle Garden is advertised to be open every fair day and evening. In the evening, it is to be "brilliantly lighted with gas and variegated lamps, and decorated with a number of transparent paintings (by Mr. Boudet). A few rockets may also be expected. Admissions 5 cents."—Com. Ado.

A fleet of canal-boats and steamboats, which had joined the "Seaca Chief" (see O 26) on its voyage to New York, comes to anchor off Fort Gansevoort, just above the state prison, at 6 a.m. They soon again "got under weigh, and came to, off the Battery when the splendid steamboat Washington, . . . having on board a committee of the Corporation and the Officers of the Governor's Guard, came off alongside the Chancellor, in which were the Governor and the several Committees from the North, and tendered them congratulations on the safe arrival of the boats from Lake Erie." Aldrich Cowdrey delivered the formal address, and Gov. Clinton replied, in part as follows:

"The gratifications naturally associated with the celebration of this event, are greatly enhanced by its intimate connection with the prosperity of the city of New York.

Standing near the confines of the ocean, and now connected by navigable communications with the Great Lakes of the North and the West, there will be no limit to your lucrative transactions of trade and commerce. The valley of the Mississippi will soon pour its treasures into this great empire through the channels now formed and forming, and wherever wealth is to be acquired or enterprise can be attempted the power and capacity of your city will be felt, and its propitious influence on human happiness will be acknowledged."

The cooperation of the city having assembled at the city hall, received their guests soon after this, and about a quarter before 9 o'clock proceeded to Whitehall, and embarked on board the boats prepared for their reception. The whole fleet then proceeded up the East River as far as the Navy Yard, from which a salute was fired. The officers of the Navy were then received on board the Washington, when the boats returned, and on approaching Governor's Island were saluted by Castle Williams, . . .

"The whole fleet then proceeded down the Bay . . .

"On reaching the Narrows the leading boats fell out of the line to the right and left, and stopped until the ship Hamlet and the pilot boats came up and took stations in front. The line was then re-formed, and the boats proceeded to the U. S. schooner Porpoise, at anchor between Rowan & Sandy Hook, around which the flotilla formed, the circle presenting a most beautiful and interesting scene, and occupying a space of about three miles.

"The ceremony of uniting the waters of lake Erie and the Atlantic was then performed by Governor Clinton, who delivered an appropriate address."

"Mr. Mitchell then poured the contents of several vials, which he stated contained the waters of the Erie, and many other rivers, and delivered a long address. The honourable Mr. Colten presented to the Mayor, a memoir which contained a brief history of the Canal from its commencement to the present day. [This memoir is the leading feature of a printed report of the celebration.]

"Shutes were then fired from the Revenue Cutter, the pilot boats, . . .

"The flotilla returned to the city a little after 3 o'clock, when the parties landed and joined in the procession. . . ."—N. Y. Mirror, III: 126-27. For another full account of the events of the day, see Narrative of the Festivities . . ., by Wm. L. Stone (1825) N. Y. Spectator, N 6, 11, 15 et seq.; D 6, 1825.

The naval fête was most appropriately entertained by Chaas. Rhind, whose description of it is found in a report to Richard Riker, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and published in Colden's Memoir, 189 et seq. See also description of Pl. 95-a, Vol. III, which is a reproduction of Archibald Robertson's illustration for this report. The original drawing of this view is owned by Mrs. J. Wray Cleveland of New York, author of "Archibald Robertson" in Century Mag., May, 1890.

On this day also, an extensive and varied civic procession on land was held, consisting principally of societies representing the numerous trades, the firemen, and other organizations. This, and the illuminations and fireworks, are described, with illustrations, in Colden's Memoir. See also John Watts de Peyster, by Frank Allaben (N. Y., 1908), I: 95-97, which contains reminiscences of the events of the day.

A "Grand Canal Ball" is held. A committee, which met late in October at the Shakespeare Hotel, arranged to connect the Lafayette Circus (see JI 4) with the building back of it, which together formed a hall about 180 ft. long.—N. Y. Mirror, III: 111, 127. The circus building, or riding-school, was situated on what is now West Broadway, and was later known as Lafayette Theatre. It was fitted up for this occasion "with great splendour."—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1838), 383; L. M. R. K., 984; Colden's Memoir, 346. See Mr 14, 1826.

A meeting of artists is held in the rooms of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. for the purpose of forming a society for improvement in drawing.
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The corner-stone of the “Second Congregational Unitarian Church” is to be laid on this day at the corner of Prince and Mercer Sts. The dedication will be on Nov. 23, 1825. This was the Church of the Messiah.—L. M. K., III: ii., 937.

Benjamin Wright, president of the N. Y. Water Works Co. (see Mr 24), announces that the company has “contracted for a number of valuable Water rights, and the shores of Byram and Rye ponds with their outlets, have been secured on terms favorable to the company. Surveys and levels have been made under the direction of Charles White, Esq., their engineer.”

“Plans and estimates are preparing by him, but are not yet fully completed. They are, however, so far done as to justify the assurance that no unforeseen or unexpected difficulty exists, and that a supply of water of the best quality, equal to six millions of gallons every 24 hours in the driest season, can be obtained and brought into this city, and distributed upon a good and permanent plan at an expense within the amount of capital specified in the charter.”—N. Y. Exec. Pst, N 26, 1825. See also ibid., N 28, D 2, 1825. See, further, D 17.

The body of the late Commodore Macdonough, who died at sea on Nov. 10, arrives at New York. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the common council the next day.—N. Y. Spec- tator N 29, D 2, 1825. Commodore C. Macdonough, by Rodney Macdonough, 175. Elaborate funeral ceremonies were held on Dec. 1, after which the body was placed on a steamboat to be taken to Connecticut.—N. Y. Exec. Pst, D 2, 1825.

Grand opera is presented in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre, by the Italian troupe brought over by Signor Garcia (see N 17). The performance is Rossini’s “Il Barbier di Siviglia.”

“Our house was open at half past 11 o’clock, and we never heard such enthusiastic remarks, on any similar occasion, as were made in the lobby after its close. We consider the question whether the American taste will bear the Italian Opera as now settled, a question of commencing, it was quite and entirely filled. An assemblage of ladies so fashionable, so numerous & so elegantly dressed, was probably never witnessed in our theatre. . . . The Opera lasted from 8 until half past 11 o’clock, and we never heard such enthusiastic remarks, on any similar occasion, as were made in the lobby after its close. We consider the question whether the American taste will bear the Italian Opera as now settled, a question of commencing, it was quite and entirely filled. An assemblage of ladies so fashionable, so numerous & so elegantly dressed, was probably never witnessed in our theatre. . . . 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The Free School Society is erecting, on Charlatt St., its seventh school building.—N. Y. Exec. Pst, D 3, 1825.

The city recorder, Richard Riker, presents to the common council a letter he has received from Gen. Lafayette, dated at his home, “La Grange,” France, Oct. 12. The letter renuers La- Fayette’s thanks to the corporation of the city for their attentions to him, and makes reference to receiving “a Copy of the Splendid work” (an engrossed copy of an account of the receptions and complimentary speeches of the French people, Vol. III, pp. 58-81.) The board resolves that the letter “be engrossed in the Book in now the archives of the Common Council and that the original be put upon the files of the Board.” The original letter is still preserved in metal file No. 97, city clerk’s record-room, and has been reproduced in the M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 64-65.

The board also passes a resolution of thanks to the two heroes of the gift to Lafayette, “for the very handsome manner in which they executed the wishes of this Board in presenting to General La Fayette the duplicate tribute of respect confided to their care.”

The committee on reception and entertainment of Lafayette “having officially announced his safe return to his native Country in the Frigate Brandywine dispatched by the President for his accommodation . . .” (see S 7), the board also passes a resolution of thanks to them.—Ibid., XV: 69-69.

In the course of Lafayette’s visit to New York, the common council authorised the issuing of the following warrants on the treasurer for the expense of receptions, etc.: In 1824. Sept. 27, $1,000; in 1825. Jan. 31, $250; April 11, $159.94; Aug. 1, $759; Dec. 5, $1,239; total, $4,080.35.—Ibid., XIV, 86, 314, 441, 710, XV, 314.
The common council accepted, on Dec. 19, an invitation to attend, on this Christmas Day, the opening of the new home for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (see Ja 1).

The council adopted a resolution to plant a line of "flower trees" in Duane Park.—M. C. C. (1833-1834), XV: 67.

A fire starting in Thompson St., between Broome and Spring Sts., destroys about 40 houses. —N. Y. Evac. Post, D 15, 1825.

On Dec. 16, a meeting was held at the Broadway House to aid the sufferers.—Ibid., D 17, 1825.

Plans for the proposed new theatre on the Bowery (see O 20) are published. "The size of the building will be one hundred by two hundred feet. It will have two fronts, one on the Bowery, and the other on Elizabeth street. That on the Bowery will have the entire length, and the other will be a mezzanine on Elizabeth street and gallery. ... The fronts of the building are to be built of marble, or free stone, the proprietor not having yet determined which to use. ..." The interior of the building is described in detail. "The stage is to be one hundred feet square, and to have a large entrance from Elizabeth-street, to admit cavalry, infantry, and artillery, whose use is to be determined hereafter and other purposes. In addition to this will be tubes to admit water upon the stage for aquatic spectacles, fountains, &c. The building is to have a balcony seventy feet by ten, supported by marble pillars. ... A view of the front on the Bowery is completed, and is deposited for the present at Mr. Gibbon's the keeper of the Bull's head..."—N. T. Mirror, III: 626-63, 907. See, further, Je 17, 1826.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for a new law repealing the one which takes away the city's right to transport paupers back to their last residence, or else that a sufficient sum may be provided for their maintenance. Since the passage of the law complained of, the poor from all parts of the state have come to this city, so that the allowance of $10,000 for their support is wholly inadequate; $50,000 is necessary.—M. C. (1826), XIV: 101.

As it is manifest that the Bells of many Churches do not ring on the Alarm of Fire (M. C. C., 1784-1831, XV: 103), an inquiry is made and it develops that the "Bell ringers had entered into an association not to ring the Bells unless paid therefor the sum of $25 per annum."—Ibid., XV: 119.

The common council resolves that the name Sloane Lane be changed to Exchange St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 111. See Ap 10, 1826, and 1827.

The ferry committee makes a report to the common council on a petition from various inhabitants of Brooklyn and New-York who want a ferry established south of Fulton Slip to a point in Brooklyn near the Pierpoint residence. The committee studied the question in two aspects: First, "Whether it be expedient to establish a new Ferry at the place desired by the petitioners;" and, if it is, then secondly, "Whether the Common Council have power to establish such ferry consistent with the grant heretofore made to the Leesees of the Fulton Slip Ferry." The committee report, which is full and explicit, closes with a proposed resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the petition. The board approves the resolution.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 272; and N. Y. Evac. Post, A 17, 1825.

The proceedings and arguments thus begun continued for ten years before the South Ferry to Brooklyn received its charter.—See Ap 9, 1835; also All the Proceedings in Relation to the New South Ferry between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn on December 30th, 1825 to Jan. 3rd, 1835 (N. Y., 1835). Gf. Ferry Leases and Railroad Grants (1866).

The common council, on Dec. 19, issued an invitation to a Christmas Day opening of the new home for the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (see Jan 1).

M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 70-71; N. Y. Spectator, D 30, 1825.

For a description of the "Leaves of Dance," see Docs. Relating to the House of Refuge (1812), 98, with frontispiece view, or see the same description as republished, with a reproduction of the view, in Man. Com. Couns. (1846), 751. See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. There were two buildings of stone, one for boys, the other for girls, on a lot of ground 320 by 300 ft., enclosed by a three feet high.—3d Ann. Rep. of Managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (1828); Goodrich, Picture of N. T. (1838), 447. This was the first house of refuge in the United States. Its principal originator, advocate and promoter was John Griscom, whose aim was to separate boys and girls from hardened criminals, and give them moral and moral training in trade schools.—Griscom, Memoir of John Griscom. See 1828.

This was a year of great commercial embarrassment and distress, caused by the failure of several spurious banks, chartered by the state of New-Jersey, and located at Powles Hook, but circulating their paper principally in the city of New-York. Their failure caused a temporary panic for the fate of all banking institutions in the city; they all, however, sustained their reputation at that time. But soon after, a scene of iniquity was unfolded by the crash of several Insurance Companies, and other events that transpired, and in the building of several ships of war for foreign governments, which, in its effects abroad, shook the commercial character of this city to its deepest foundations. —Cf. Friedrich, Picture of N. T. (1818), 177.

In this year, the first volume of James Kent's Commentaries on American Law appeared. The last of the four volumes was published in 1830. There were eleven editions before 1867, those after the seventh, inclusive, being edited by William Kent.—Sabin, IX: 445. See, further, Ja 24, 1841.

In this year, the N. Y. Law Institute was organized, in the house of James W. Gerard, on Broadway near Bowing Green. It then had two members, Mr. Gerard and George Sullivan (its founder), a nephew of Gen. Sullivan of the Revolutionary Army. The first meeting of the society proper was held at the American Hotel, cor. Broadway and Barclay St., Fe 5, 1828. There was no permanent meeting-place at that time, sessions being held either in the U. S. court-room, the "tea room," or the janitor's "parlor," in the city hall.—Cat. of the Library of the N. Y. Law Institute (1874), xvii, xviii, xxi. For the Institute's incorporation, see F 22, 1830.

In this year, "marine railways" were built by the N. Y. Dry Dock Company (see Ap 12, 1825) at Burnt Mill Point, near Ave. D and 40th St. For detailed description of the dry docks, see Goodrich's Picture of N. T. (1828), 411-14. Cf. Ap 16, 1827. See also N. Y. Evac. Post, Mr 17, 1826.

In this year, Philip Hone began a diary, later portions of which, commencing May 18, 1828, were printed in two volumes, with an introduction by Bayard Tuckerman, in 1889. The original manuscript is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. One of the earliest entries of special interest in the unpublished manuscript is his address delivered at Rome, N. Y., on the occasion of the commencement of the Delaware & Hudson Canal.

On his arrival at New York, Lieut. De Roos, of the Royal Navy, wrote, in a narrative of his travels: "We lodged at the City hotel, which is the principal inn at New York. The house is immense and was full of company; but what a wretched place the rooms were! Without curtain the beds without curtains; there was neither glass, mug, nor cup, and a miserable little rag was dignified with the name of towel. The entrance to the house is constantly obstructed by crowds of people passing to and from the bar-room, where a person resides at a buffet formed upon the plan of a cage. This individual is engaged, 'from morn to dewy eve,' in preparing and issuing forth punch and spirits to the non-paying men, who 'come in the hour' to read the newspapers and talk politics. In this place, may be seen in turn most of the respectable inhabitants of the town..."

"New York is situated on the Peninsula which separates the Hudson and the East River: Though the situation is low and the streets are irregular, it is certainly a very beautiful city. The
trees, which were in luxuriant bloom, are planted regularly along the foot pavement; the numerous fine churches, and the magnificent central street called the Broadway, are among its most prominent features. The houses are generally of brick, and in the Broadway are very regularly built. The streets are remarkably clean and, as a protection from the heat of the summer sun, each shop has a awning before it, which affords an agreeable shade to the passenger. The wharfs for shipping extend nearly all round the town.


In this year, Bellevue Hospital (called at first the "Fever Hospital"), began in 1823 (q. v., D 39), was completed. It was situated "a few rods southwest from the Alms House, on an elevation immediately adjoining the East River in front." For further details of construction, see Dickens, "picture of New York" (1850), 310–11. It is four stories high, of which the 2 lowest are fitted up for the reception of the insane poor, and contain 24 rooms and 32 cells. The 3d. story has 6 large rooms, and 4 apartments for the keepers, &c. and the upper story has 2 large wards 50 by 65 each, for the reception of fever patients, and 4 lodging rooms. On the 1st of June, 1826, there were in this hospital 177 insane poor."—Hardie, Descrip. of the City of N. Y. (1847), 269. In 1826, the hospital and almshouse were separated.

—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 115. See, further, 1848.

In this year, the steeple of St. Mark's Church was designed. The steeple was completed in 1829 at a cost of $5,000. Mears, Thomson & Town were the architects.—Memorial St. Mark's Church, 1765–1865 (see also 174–32), p. 46. The building was dedicated about a year because of uncertainty as to the ultimate fate of Stuyvesant St., which had not been provided for on the commissioners' plan. "It was ... originally finished with a quadrangular tower rising from the roof, and terminating at the belfry, without a spire. But in the year 1827, Martin E. Thompson, Esq., our well-known architect, suggested the idea of raising a spire of brick-work, from the summit of the tower, to an elevation of eighty-four feet. This idea was approved and adopted."—N. Y. Mirror, My 15, 1810. Cf. Pl. 119, and p. 624, Vol. III.

In this year, the church edifice of the Greenwich Reformed Dutch Church, which stood midway between Amos and Charles Sts., was purchased by the Reformed Presbyterians, who removed it bodily to Waverly Place near Grove St. The public clock in the spire was kept running, and a sermon was preached to a congregation in the church during its removal.

The congregation of the Dutch Church built a new church building for themselves at the corner of Amos and Bleeker Sts. This was opened during the year 1826.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 29–30; M. C. C. (MS.), LV: 177. See, further, 1845.

In this year, the Swamp Church congregation acquired St. Matthew's Church (Lutheran), which had been erected in 1837 in Walker St., and thus possessed two houses of worship. About 1839, the Swamp Church was sold, and the German congregation removed to St. Matthew's.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 53–77.

Sieker, The Oldest Lutheran Church in Am. (1914), 24, 27.


In this year, the African Presbyterian Church in Elm St., erected in 1814 north of Canal St., was purchased by German and Polish Jews, and converted into a synagogue for the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches of N. Y., I, 122, 124, 125–251; Daly, The Settlement of the Jews in N. Am., p. 571; A Familiar Conversational Hist. of the Evangelical Churches of N. Y. (1837), 461; L. M. R. K., III: 928–29. For description and view of the building in 1829, see N. Y. Mirror, VII: 90 (S 26, 1829).

In this year, there was erected in the rear of St. Paul's churchyard "a neat edifice of brick, as a vestry room, library, and safe depository for records."—Richer, Picture of N. T. (1828), 215.

In this year, St. Mary's Church (Protestant Episcopal), organized, in 1823, was erected, on Lawrence St., in Manhattanville.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 75–76; Bikes, Hist. of Harlem, 408.

In this year, the brick meeting-house of the Quakers, on Liberty St., was sold to Grant Thorburn; it was used by him as a seedstore until its demolition in 1836.—Greenleaf, 117; Annals of Hempstead, by Henry Onderdonk, Jr. (1895).

Until this year, "Peterfield" was occupied by Peter Gerard Stuyvesant. The mansion stood near the East River shore, on the block bounded by Ave. A and First Ave., 15th and 16th Sts. It was approached by a winding lane, commencing at the present junction of Fourth Ave. and 12th St., and passing the old Stuyvesant pear-tree on the cor. of Third Ave. and 15th St.—Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 427. See also map of Stuyvesant properties in ibid. (1862), 686. For genealogy of the Stuyvesant family, see N. Y. H. S. Collections (1844), 453; Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 417.

"In 1826 and 1827 the Tontine Coffee-house was in the hands of John Morse, who had formerly kept the old Stage-house at the corner of Church and Crown Streets, New Haven. He turned the entire house into a tavern, and it so remained for several years. The first floor was in one room, running the full length of the house, and fronting Wall Street. At the back of the room, extending nearly its whole length, was the old-fashioned bar. Jutting out from the counter were curious arms of brass supporting the thick, round, and mast-like timber on which the heavy dealers leaned while ordering refreshments. About the room were numerous small tables, and after supper, in fair weather, around the tables could be seen many of the wealthy city men diminishing the contents of their pewter mugs, or planning, amid the cutting smell of the room, their operations for the next day. Morse was not successful in the Tontine, and was finally sold out for the benefit of 'whom it might concern' ..."—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City (1872), 322, citing Jour. of Com., II 25, 1871. See 1832.

In opening 6th St., a portion is taken of Potter's field, or the public burying-ground; the new street ran also through the cemetery of the Cedar St. Presbyterian Church.—Doc. 76, Ed. of Ald., F 4, 1833.

In and after 1826, extensive assessments were levied for the opening and paving of streets throughout the city (see Index to Assessment Rolls, in comptroller's office), following the plan of the commissioners of 1807, as amended from time to time by the legislature.—Gerard, Treatise on the Title of the Corporation, 99–104.

From 1826 to 1828, Anthony Imbert, lithographer, published in New York a series of "Views of The Public Buildings in the City of New-York." For a list of these, see, of pl. 102–8, Ill.: 503. See also, of pl. 95–9, Ill.: 382.

Bowling Green, as it appeared in or about 1826, was pictured in one of the Megray street views, published in 1834.—See Pl. 98, Vol. III.

In the city directory for this year was published a full-page descriptive advertisement of "Paley's New-York Museum, and Gallery of the Fine Arts, in the Parthenon, Broadway, opposite the City-Hall" (see O 26, 1825).

In this year, the firm of Lord & Taylor was founded by Samuel Lord and John Taylor, cousins, their first store being at 47 Catharine St. The firm was incorporated at 697–99 Catharine St., the firm occupied from 1838 to 1866, with a branch store at 255–261 Grand St. from 1853 to 1892, both sites being extensively enlarged at various times (see, for example, Ag 29, 1879). In 1872, the firm removed to the new store at the south-west corner of Broadway and 20th St., built in the latest form of iron fronts. This building was extended in later years by the addition of the adjoining property at 129–131 Fifth Ave. and the intervening lots on 19th St. In 1914, the firm moved into the present building on the west side of Fifth Ave. between 38th and 39th Sts.—From information supplied by the firm's executive offices. For views of the first three stores, see King's Handbook (1893), 484–499; and the sales catalogue of the Pyne collection.

In this year, James Frothingham, portrait painter, moved to New York from Boston, and pursued his calling here until his death in 1864.—Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), II: 364–69.

By vote of the common council, Philip Hone succeeds William Paulding as mayor. He is elected on the eighth ballot with thirteen votes, after receiving but one vote on the first ballot.—J. C. (1815), XV, 146–47. For a later sketch of his life, see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 427. He was succeeded by Paulding, who was again chosen mayor on Dec. 25, 1826 (q. s.). The original MS. of Hone's address on assuming office, dated Jan. 16, is found in metal file No. 98, city clerk's record-room.

Canvas White, engineer, makes a long report to the directors of the N. Y. Water Works Co., in which he states that it is prac-
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The American Seaman's Friend Society is organized at the City Hotel. Its object is "to provide Boarding Houses, Intelligence Office, Saving's Banks and Libraries for the use and improvement of sailors."—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ja 14, 1826. Done entered in his MS. diary (now at the N. Y. H. S.), the constitution, list of officers, etc., of this society. See also Goodrich's Picture of N. Y. (1828), 344.

The public is informed that the American Museum in the N. Y. Institution "has lately undergone a thorough alteration and improvement, and many new and interesting additions, both mental and artistic, have been made in every department during the last season, and amongst the latest, there has been added one entire story, appropriated for a Grand Cosmographic department." The Cosmorama consists of 47 Optic glasses and as many distinctive views of all the most renowned ancient and modern cities, harbors and landscapes in the known world. The Museum is daily open to visitors, and brilliantly lighted with gas light in the evenings. The rooms are comfortably warmed.

—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ja 13, 1826. See also Hardie, Description of the City of N. Y. (1827), 343-44.

A former petition presented on Mar. 15, 1825, which had been referred to a committee, is again presented to the common council, praying that the board apply to the legislature for a reorganization of the marine court. Referred to another committee.

—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 158.

The N. Y. Drawing Assn. becomes the National Academy of Design, "the first institution in the country established by and under the direct control and management of the professional artists."—Howe, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1837), 49, citing Cumings' Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design, Vol. I, 1826.

The trustees of the High School Society of New York announce "that the spacious building lately erected for a Female High School, in Crosby street, between Broom and Spring streets, near Broadway, will be opened for the reception of scholars on Wednesday the 1st of Feb. next, at 9 o'clock, A.M."—N. Y. Econ. Post, Ja 24, 1826. See also ibid., Ja 30 and Mr 17, 1826.

The common council, refusing to permit "the building on the Battery called the Flag Staff" to be leased for private business, as an observatory or otherwise, orders that it be taken down under the direction of the committee on lands and places.—M. C. C. (1816-1820), XVI: 638, 655; XV: 150. For views of this landmark, see PIs. 59, Vol. I, and 92-3, Vol. III. See also L. M. R. K., III: 962.

The name of the "Free School Society" is changed to the "Public School Society of New York." The society is required to instruct, for a moderate compensation, all children in the city not otherwise provided for, without regard to religion. The society is authorized to convey its school buildings to the corporation of the city, taking back a perpetual lease.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 25; see also ibid., chap. 32 and 117, and N. Y. Econ. Post, F 4, 1826. See Mr 15.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb petitions the common council for a donation of land or money to erect buildings, "wherein the Pupils may be taught the Trades &c to make them more useful members of Society."—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 170. On Feb. 13, the board decided that it would be unjust to make to this institution an exclusive donation; for "to give to all similarly situated would have a tendency to exhaust the treasury."—Ibid., XV: 199.

The common council resolves to open 17th St. from Greenwich Lane to Old Dock Road, and to pay damages to those whose lands lie to the northerly line of 17th St.; to close that part of Greenwich Lane lying between 115th St. and Eighth Ave., and that part of the Old Kill Road lying between 13th St. and Eighth Ave.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 182-83.

The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a resolution "to enquire into the expediency of a Law to provide that Aliens carrying on business in this City do pay a certain sum as an equivalent for Militia and Jury duty from which they are now exempt."—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 120.

The common council takes action to repair the Lawrence Monument in Trinity churchyard.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 192. See Ap 2, 1826; Ap 10, 1826.

The Mercantile Library (see N. Y., 1826) moves from its limited quarters in Fulton St., where it has been since F 12, 1826 (q. v.), to a large room in Cliff St.—See Hist. Rep. of the Assn. (1826-7).

This was in the Cliff St. building of Harper & Bros. In 1875, a course of ten lectures on commercial law proved so successful that a lecture department was added, and until 1875 ten or twelve lectures were given each winter under the auspices of the library.—Man. Com. Curr. (1856), 545; see also the history of the library, pub. in the Times, N 7, 1920, at the time of its centenary. See N 2, 1876.

"The new novel of Mr. Cooper, The Last of the Mohicans is published to day in this city."—N. Y. Econ. Post, F 6, 1826.

The Italian opera "Otello" is presented in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. Econ. Post, F 7 and 9, 1826.

The common council passes an ordinance directing hackney carriages at night to have lighted lamps with glass fronts and sides, and the carriage number painted on them.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 192, 198.

The New York Gas Co. asks the common council for permission to light the council chamber with gas. Referred to the committee on public offices.—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 197. See N 21, 1825, and O 30, 1826.

At the same time, the board appointed a special committee, to which was referred "the contract between the Corporation of this City and the New York Gas Light Company for lighting the City," with copies of all proceedings of former boards on the subject; and with instructions "to ascertain the expense necessary to incur in order to prepare for the introduction of the Gas light in our Public Lamps," and also to report a comparative estimate of the cost of lighting the city with oil, "Having due regard to producing the same quantum of Light by either method."—Ibid., XV: 211. This report was presented on June 29, laid on the table, and the board ordered it printed.—Ibid., XV: 492.

The common council refers to the police committee the following resolution: "Resolved that Peddlers and all others be prohibited from unnecessarily hallowing aloud in the Streets of our City after the hour of 9 o'clock in the Evening and before the break of day in the morning.—And that the Council of the Board be directed to prepare a Law accordingly."—M. C. C. (1874-1831), XV: 211-12.

Unsuccessful efforts are again made (see My 31, 1824) to reorganize the common council by act of the legislature.—M. C. C. (1816-1820), XVI: 223-25, 227; further, F 7, 1826.

St. Thomas's Church, at Broadway and Houston St. (see Ja 27, 1824), is finished and consecrated.—Greenleaf, 85; L. M. R. K., HI: 935; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 216; N. Y. Econ. Post, F 22, 27, 1826. It was erected from drawings by Josiah R. Brady, architect.—N. Y. Mirror, Je 20, 1829. A sepia drawing of the interior of the church, by A. J. Davis, 1827, is in the N. Y. H. S. (in box of MSS. relating to N. Y. churches). A view of the exterior of the church, by the same artist, is in Emmet coll., No. 11251; see also engraving in Fay's Views of N. T. (1831). In 1851 (q. v., Mr 2), the church was destroyed by fire.

The legislature passes an act "relative to Improvements in the City of New-York." It makes it lawful for the commissioners of the land office to issue letters patent to the corporation of the city, and their successors forever, to convey to the city the state's right and title to water lots along the Hudson river shore of Manhattan Island, from a point four miles north of Bestavers Killie to Spuyten Duyvil Creek (otherwise known as Kingsbridge Creek or Harlem River), and extending 400 ft. into the river beyond low-water mark; also the water lots along the East River or Sound, extending 400 ft. Inland on the river shore and north half of a point from a point two miles north of Corlack's Hook to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, such water lots on both rivers being "contiguous to and adjoining" the lands already owned by the city.

The act declares that "Tomkin's street," along the East River, shall be the permanent exterior street on the East River,
Henry Wallock announces that he has leased "the Chatham Theatre, Garden, and all that immediate property," and that the theatre will reopen under his direction on March 20.—N. T. Eve. Post, Mr 17, 1826. For other incidents in the history of this theatre at this period, see N. T. Eve. Post, My 9, 1825; Mr 16, 1826; D 3, 1827; Je 16, 1828; Brown, II 86-89.

The editor of the Mirror publishes a plan for beautifying the Battery and adding trees to its scenery, adding: "The committee of the common council acts unfavourably on a proposal to "make the office of mayor elective by the people." The present method of electing the mayor by the common council, adopted by the constitutional convention Nov. 10, 1821 (p. 9) is believed to cause "no inconvenience" nor "evils which require correction."

M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 237-38. See F 14, 1826. The new idea was later written into the state constitution and ratified by the New York State, see N. Y. Mirror, III: 270, 294.

A committee reports to the common council that the old Potter's field is now being regulated by the board; and that, as it is not likely to be used for private purposes for some years, it seems wise to use it as a military parade-ground. This is approved by the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 254. On June 19, a resolution is adopted that this ground be called the "Washington Military Parade Ground."—Ibid., XV: 454. See also Ag 30, 1824; D 18, 1826.

The finance committee reports to the common council on a petition from E. R. Furman, daughter of the late Richard Furman, manufacturer of pins at the penitentiary, for a relinquishment of a part of the sum due from her father's estate to the corporation. Shortly after the close of the war, the corporation, being in the condition of being perfectly free from manufactoring the manufacture at Belleville which would employ the children, thus separating them from the old offenders, and which would at the same time afford profit to the city, determined upon a pin factory. This proved profitable; but for years has languished owing to foreign competition. Miss Furman now gives notice that it must be abandoned on May 1. The board resolves that she be discharged of the city's claim.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 243-44; and see ibid., XII: 135.

Mar.

An account of the special sphere of action of the Lafayette amphitheatre is published. As "the legitimate drama, the opera, and melo-dramatic spectacles . . . ought never to be exhibited in the same edifice, nor on the same stage, . . . an enterprising and tasteful individual of our city, erected a spacious amphitheatre . . . with the name of . . . Lafayette. . . . Here, independent of the ring, is a stage of sufficient capacity to display and manoeuvre a small army of cavalry, being nearly two hundred feet in depth, and about the same number in width. This is fitted up with scenery, machinery, and decorations, expressly adapted to melo-dramatic and equestrian spectacles; and those who have witnessed the representation of El Hydra, Blue Beard, etc. have been delighted and astonished at the enchanting effects produced by this improvement. . . . The horses (a beautiful stud) are finely trained, and evince the greatest sagacity, docility, and courage, both in parade, and in battle. . . ."—N. Y. Mirror, III: 263. This amphitheatre was first opened on July 4, 1825 (p. 2).—Ibid., III: 271. Advertised for sale on March 27, 1826 (ibid., III: 279), the sale was stopped, the proprietor deciding to continue (ibid., III: 287). See further, July 14.

The common council refers to the police com't a petition "that the Horse Market may be removed to 25th Street between 3rd & 4th Avenues near the Bulls Head."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 255. Although this site was apparently not then approved (see Ap 10), this neighborhood later became, and still is, the headquarters for the sale of horses in New York.

A committee reports to the common council that the old wooden fence around the Battery is in a state of decay; and that, as this public walk is "much resorted to," it should be enclosed by a substantial and ornamental iron railing. The board authorizes its construction.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 258-59; N. T. Eve. Post, Mr 15, 1826. The cost was estimated at $15,000 to $16,000. See N. Y. Govt. Adm., Mr 15, also Mr 18.

The legislature incorporates the "New York House Carpenters' Architectural and Benevolent Association," for the purpose of "instituting and maintaining practical lectures applicable to architecture, and for collecting and forming a repository of apparatus, books, drawings, and generally for enlarging the knowledge and improving the condition of house carpenters in the city of New-York,"—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 77.

The common council directs a committee on the jail and bridewell to visit the state prison and report as to its value and the expediency of purchasing it; also an estimate of the expense of constructing a debtor's jail, bridewell, and penitentiary, on land owned by the corporation.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 250, 281. On March 23, the committee reported that the main building of the state prison was "in excellent condition, perfectly substantial and so constructed as to be easily converted to all the purposes" desired by the board; that the workshops with the fixtures, machines, tools, and working apparatus of various kinds, would be an acquisition of "immense importance" to the city; that the value of the grounds and buildings probably exceeded $100,000, and that the extent of the grounds and what was later known as March 30, 1826. It had been occupied as a school.—N. T. Daily Adv., Mr 28, 1826. This house, a stone one, still stands, at No. 421 E. 61st St., one of the oldest houses on Manhattan Island. In Sept., 1824, it was acquired by the Colonial Dames of America by purchase from the Standard Gas Co., for $1,000, in order that it might be erected as an old colonial house, under the direction of the society. For outline of its history, see N. Y. Times, S 7, 1824.

"The common council instructs the water committee to inquire whether water of the best quality, and in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of this city, cannot be obtained from wells now sunk, or to be sunk, on Harlem Heights.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 301. See also May 17, 1825.

The legislature authorizes the city to raise $196,000 by a tax on real and personal property within this city to defray contingent expenses, and a further sum for the support of the common schools.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 92.

The city buys for $100,000 the state prison at Greenwich, its buildings and grounds, covering six acres, for the purpose of converting it into a bridewell and penitentiary.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 310. See also Ap 12, 1820; Mr 21, 1826; Ja 14 and Je 30, 1828.

"The Monitory Free Schools of the city, under their new name of Public Schools, will be opened, we understand, for the reception of pupils of all classes, whether rich or poor, agreeably to the provisions of the late act of the legislature, on the 15th of May next. Also the salary now given to the teachers will be of superior qualifications, and the instruction much more perfect than in the ordinary private schools, yet it is intended by the Board of trustees, under whose charge the institution is placed, to fix the terms of tuition so low as to be within the reach of all. This will they be enabled to do by the aid of the large revenues which they derive from other sources, amounting to upwards of $12,000 per annum. Arrangements are also making for the erection of several new edifices.
The friends of Italian opera, meeting at the City Hotel, organized "The New-York Opera Company," as a means of permanent employment for the members. This company was to be the nucleus of what was to become the New York City Opera. —N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 1, 1826. See also ibid., Apr 6, 1826.

The common council, on March 14, resolved to abandon the contract system for clearing the streets, and to take this work under its own immediate charge at the expiration of the present contract; also, to purchase a sufficient number of horses and carts, not exceeding 40, to remove the street manure. A resolution that sweeping the streets be done by the corporation was, however, negatived. —M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 270. The board now passes a law in conformity with the resolutions thus adopted. —Ibid., XV: 399. On Sept. 11, the board was informed that the system, "so far as it extended," meets the most sanguine expectations. —Ibid., XV: 483.

Henry Clay and John Randolph fought a duel with pistols, on the banks of the Potomac. Neither was wounded. —N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 11, 1826. Randolph had characterized the alliance of Adams and Clay as "the coalition of Bliffid and Black George." The combination, unheard of till then, of the Puritan with the blackleg," —Schurz, Henry Clay, I: 277-74; Adams, John Randolph, 288-89. See also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., V: 500.

The common council adopts a resolution that the horse market be located on Second Ave. between 15th and 24th Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 239.

The common council is informed that the monument to the late Capt. Lawrence in Trinity churchyard is in such a state of decay (see Ap 2, 1825) that it cannot be repaired. The board appoints a committee to attend to the erection of a new monument at a cost of not more than $2,000, unless the widow should proceed. —Ibid., Apr 22, 1826.

An advertisement reads: "M. Maelzel, Proprietor of the celebrated and only Automaton Chess-player in the world, informs the public that the first exhibition will take place on Thursday the 15th inst., in the assembly room at the National Hotel, No. 112 Broadway, opposite the City Hotel. The order of exhibition will be as follows:"

1st. The Automaton Chess-player, who will play a number of games, giving the choice of pieces to any opponent that offers. These ends of games are played in preference to whole games, as they exhibit the powers of the machine equally well, and do not fatigue the attention of the company.

2d. The Automaton Trumpeter, invented by Mr. Maelzel. He will play a number of marches composed expressly for him by the first masters.

3d. The Automaton Slack Rope Dancers, also invented by Mr. Maelzel, and the only ones ever exhibited on a slack rope. . . .

"N. B. Amateurs wishing to engage the Chess-player at whole games, can be accommodated with private meetings on application to the proprietor." —N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 11, 1826. The first exhibition took place on April 13, and it was stated that "nothing of a similar nature has ever been seen in this city, that will bear the smallest comparison with it." —Ibid., Apr 14, 1826. See also ibid., Ap 21, 24, 27, 28, My 9, 27, 30, Je 1, 1826.

The legislature designates Tompkins St. between Rivington and 27th Sts., and East St. between Grand and Rivington Sts., as principal street fronts on the East River.—Law of N. Y. (1826), chap. 166.

The legislature passes an act to secure the safety of passengers in steamboats and stage-coaches. It directs boats how to pass each other, and how to land passengers. It forbids a stage-coach driver to run his horses in an attempt to pass another vehicle going in the same direction, or to prevent another vehicle from passing him. When passengers are in the stage-coach, it requires that horses be fastened by rope or chain when standing. Racing on highways is prohibited after next July first. The law does not affect laws relating to horses and carriages in any city.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 222. This was amended by the addition of new details on April 5, 1828.—Ibid. (1828), chap. 175.


The St. Andrews Soc. was mentioned as early as 1751 (q. v.), and was organized Nov. 19, 1756 (q. v.), with Philip Livingston as the first president. It is still in existence.—King's Handbook (1893), 447-48.

The Hudson and Mohawk Railroad, between Albany and Schenectady, is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 253.

The legislature incorporates the New York Athenaeum, "for the better cultivation of literature, science and the arts," and for no other purpose. It may hold real estate not exceeding $50,000 in value, independent of improvements, and this shall be tax-free.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 285.

The legislature incorporates the "New-York Harlem Spring Water Company." The incorporators are Anson G. Phelps, James Lenox and their associates. The company's purpose is to supply the city with pure water. Its capital stock is limited to $500,000, at $50 a share. The company shall not conduct a banking business or other specified financial operations. It shall commence operations in good faith before March 1, 1827, or the act will be void.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 290.

The legislature incorporates the "Harlem Canal Co." It gives the power to cut a canal, communicating "at or near the entrance of Harlem creek, in the twelfth ward of the city of New-York, and to construct any number of basins in connection therewith, upon the land of said company, for the purpose of opening water communication, on and across the island of New-York, to the North River," at any point between 95th and 155th Sts., and "for the purpose of supplying water for the manufacturing establishments which may be erected." The company is given authority to purchase, build or hire, for the use and in the name of the said corporation, houses, factories, ware-houses, wharves and other necessary buildings, boats or water craft, and to sell or lease them. The consent of land owners shall be obtained before taking land, as well as that of the common council before the company begins to dig. The act does not give an exclusive privilege, however, and the canal must be built within two years from this date or the act will be void.—Laws of N. Y. (1826), chap. 317. On April 13, 1827, the time was extended four years from that date.—Ibid. (1827), chap. 225.

The wind-mill in Rivington St. catches fire, and the wood work of the building is entirely destroyed.—N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 22, 1826. The wooden ship, built for the Colombian government, is launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Eckford.—N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 22, 1826.

A resolution is passed to open 21st St. from Third Ave. to the Hudson River, and to close such part of Love Lane not lying within the bounds of 21st St.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XV: 376; L. M. R. K., III: 1004. See also S 20.

The common council adopts a resolution that Avenues A, B, and C, from North to 14th St., be opened.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 376.

G. S. Silliman begins the publication of a new morning paper called The Times.—N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 24, 1826. This was not the present Times that was begun in 1851 (q. v.).

The "New Exchange Buildings at the corner of Garden and William streets, owned by Messrs. Loeb and Deubler, are destroyed by fire. The building (or buildings) is described as an immense four story brick edifice covering eleven lots of ground." The post-office occupies "a wooden building in the immediate vicinity of the fire."—N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 28 and 29, 1826.

The postmaster publishes a notice the same day that on Saturday, April 29, the post-office will be closed at 2 p. m., "in order to afford him an opportunity to remove to the new Exchange Garden St. where it will be opened on Sunday at 9 A. M."—Ibid.

"Mr. Rembrandt Peale has opened a room No. 34 Park next the corner of Beekman street, for the exhibition of the portraits recently painted by him."—N. Y. Ex. Post, Ap 29, 1826.

At a public meeting held at the City Hotel, called together by Mr. 17
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1826 Mayor Hone, resolutions are adopted that contributions be obtained, as a public concern, in behalf of Thomas Jefferson, who finds his patrimonial estate, and other property incumbered, and in danger of being alienated by the just claims of creditors. A committee is appointed to receive contributions, and with power to appoint a sub-committee to correspond throughout the state for the purpose.—N. T. Eve. Post, My 1, 1826.

A. C. Flagg, superintendent of common schools, reports to the common council that the apportionment to the city of money allowed by law for schools is $10,274.66.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 387.

The subject of appropriating ground at Corlears Hook for a park is again brought before the common council.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 387. See ibid., XIV: 244.

Castle Garden reopens after a short recess, during which “extensive additions, alterations, and improvements have been made. The interior of Corlear’s Slip is now a fanciful maze, tastefully ornamented with shrubs and flowers; the lower promenade exhibits a beautiful panoramic view, painted by celebrated artists, decorated with marble pedestals and busts, representing the four seasons of the year and the different quarters of the globe. The busts have been lately imported from Italy, and are works of celebrated sculptors. Elegant entrances have also been made into the saloon which will be opened for the convenience of the company.”—N. T. Eve. Post, My 1, 1826. See also ibid., My 18, 1825.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Jackson Square, at Horatio St., Eighth and Greenwich Aves. (6.227 acres)—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate. It was reserved as a public place about 1862.—L. M. K. III, 970.

Pearl St. is being widened and straightened. The removal of the ancient Knickerbocker edifice which has for nearly a century and a half obstructed itself far too much into the street.” The newspaper states editorially that this building was called the city hall about 100 years before.—Com. Adv., My 5, 1826. It will be seen, by reference to the item of March 14, 1700, in the Chronology, Vol. IV, that this building was erected upon the foundation of the former city hall. The upper portion of the original foundation still exists. Cf. Watson’s Annals of N. T. (1846), 370–51. Goodrich places the date of the widening of Pearl St., at Corneys Slip, in 1825.—Picture of N. T. (1828), 131. He refers, doubtless, to the order of Jan. 17, 1825 (p. 4), which required that the work be done.

Old buildings in Nassau St., opposite the “law building,” and a number of the wooden shops on Broadway, between Warren and Chambers Sts., are also being torn down.—Com. Adv., My 5, 1826.

The common council refers to the finance committee a petition of the Nat. Academy of the Arts for Design of a lease of the Rotunda.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 390. Organized on Jan. 19 (p. 5), it had opened its first exhibition on May 13 in a private room in Broadway, cor. of Reade St.; but by 1826 had secured “a splendid and beautiful exhibition room on the main building of the new building in Chambers-street, directly opposite the Academy of Arts, and over the Arcade Baths.”—Goodrich, Picture of N. T. (1828), 73–73; N. T. Eve. Post, My 15, 1826. For description of the Arcade Baths, see Goodrich, 425. Here a public exhibition was held yearly on May 1.—Ibid.; and see My 4, 1829.

The common council is informed that the portrait of William Paulding, late mayor, ordered on Jan. 16 to be painted by Samuel F. B. Morse and to be hung in the picture gallery in the city hall, is finished. It cost $122.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 152, 179, 391.

The common council orders that maps and drawings of all city property, with necessary explanations, be bound in atlas form, with key, and presented to each member of the board. The estimated cost is about $1,000.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 409.

The common council orders that the maps, plans, and surveys of the city and harbour now in the office of the street commissioner, be framed “in a substantial manner and properly varnished.”—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 407.

Steam Carriage.—Mr. Stevens has at length put his steam carriage in motion. It travelled around the circle at the Paine Hotel yesterday, at the rate of about six miles an hour. . . . His engine and carriage weigh less than a ton, whereas those now in use in England weigh from eight to ten tons.—N. T. Eve. Post, My 12, 1826. Cf. Report on Steam Carriages, Doc. No. 101, Ho. of Reps. (1832). For first automobile in Am., see D 15, 1812.

The Roman Catholics open St. Mary’s Church on Sheffield St., May 14, the building having been purchased from the Presbyterians and fitted up for the Catholic liturgy. It was enlarged in 1829.—Shea, History of the Catholic Church in the U. S., III: 190. See 251.

National Academy of the Arts of Design.—The Artists of the City of New York having associated under the above title and established a School for the study of the antique [see Ja 19], will on Monday the 15th of May, open an exhibition of the Works of Living Artists, at the corner of Reede street and Broadway, opposite the Washington hall, in the room lately occupied by M. Boisieux as a dancing school. Entrance the 3d door of the front in Reed st.—N. T. Eve. Post, My 9, 1826; Cummings, Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design (1863), 1, 34. See Ap 5, 1828; O 8, 1830.

Some of the early annual catalogues of the Academy contain the titles of painting of N. Y. City views. These have been included in the Supplementary List of Prints, in Vol. III, pp. 973–18.

A very elegant model of a statue of General Hamilton, intended to be submitted to the committee of merchants of the New-York Exchange, is at present exhibited at the Coffee House in this city [Phil.]. It is pronounced by those who were acquainted with this illustrious man, an excellent likeness. The model is in miniature. The statue is intended to be eight feet high, and to be erected in a pedestal of porphyry. Hamilton is described by Mr. G. A. Gevetol, is advantageously known, from his works in the Capitol at Washington, and in the United States Bank Philadelphia.—N. T. Gan. & Gen. Adv., My 18, 1826, citing the Phila. Gan. Cf. Ap 20, and O 24, 1835.

A full description is published of “the arcade” to be erected on the north side of the block between 120 and 121 on Broadway, and extending through the block to John St.—N. T. Adv., III: 339; see also N. T. Eve. Post, My 16, 1826; and F 27, 1827.

The common council refers to the committee of arts and sciences, “with powers,” a letter of John J. Browere offering to prepare for the city a statue of Thomas Jefferson for the 45th of July next.—M. C. G. (1784–1831), XV: 418. He states that he possesses the “Stadt Hoff” portrait, the original letter, in metal file No. 100, city clerk’s record-room. See Adv. May 22.

Mozart’s opera “Don Giovanni” is produced in America for the first time, at the Park Theatre.—N. T. Eve. Post, My 22 and 23, 1826.

A meeting of citizens from various parts of the state is held at Washington Hall to consider “the subject of the establishment of Infant Schools for the children of the poor.” De Witt Clinton, chairman, explains “the valuable objects to be attained by the proposed charity.” And John Griscom reads an informal report “containing an account of the origin and success of Infant Schools as they exist in England, together with the result of a detailed examination into the state of the poor in the city of New York.” A committee is then appointed to report a suitable place for the establishment.—N. T. Eve. Post, Je 1, 1826.

The first parade of the National Guards as the Twenty-seventh [later known as the Seventh] Regiment” takes place, to receive the regimental standards from Mayor Hone.—Clark, Hist. of the Seventh Regt., I: 138, passim; Mrs. Lamb, Hist. of the City of N. Y., II: 752. Mayor Hone includes in his manuscript diary the “Address to be delivered at the Ceremony of the presentation of a new Standard to the Regiment of National Guards. May 31, 1826.” He says of this standard: “The Arms of the United States, of the State, and of the City are emblazoned on its rich, silken folds.”—Hone’s Diary (MS.), at N. Y. H. S.

In this month, E. W. Bridges made a map of Broadway from the Battery to Canal St. See the original (map No. 270) in bureau of topography, borough president’s office, municipal bldg.

The chief engineer, H. S. Cox, reports that the fire dept. is equipped with 46 fire-engines, 5 hook-and-ladder trucks, 1 hose-wagon, 10,566 feet of hose (good and bad), 255 fire-buckets, 28 ladders, and 30 hooks. There are 1,174 firemen, engineers, and fire-wardens, when the companies are recruited to full strength.—Hardie, Descrip. of the City of N. Y. (1827), 307–8.
The postmaster petitions the common council for a special watchman for the post-office under the "new Exchange" (the merchants exchange on Wall St.).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 448.

The superintendent of repairs is directed to have Bond St. numbered.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 448.

Chas. Bernhardt, Duke of Saxe-Weimar Eisenach, returns to New York (see 1825) after a tour of the United States. In his account of his visit here, he refers to visiting Aaron Burr, now a lawyer, whom he finds to be "a little old man, with very lively eyes, who spoke very well."

He describes an alarm of fire: "I had scarcely nominated the fire when the bells were rung, and fire cried in all the streets. In less than five minutes engines arrived, each drawn by about thirty people, by means of two long ropes. In New York numerous fire companies exist, among whom the different engines are divided. The members of these companies have voluntarily engaged themselves for this laborious service, and are relieved, in consequence from jury and military service. They wear a short frock at a fire, of coarse linen with a leathern belt, and a leathern hat with a number. As in many English cities, there are water pipes laid in the streets, with an inscription at the corner, how many feet distant is the opening. This has an iron cover to which each engine has a key, is brought near, and the water conveyed into it through a leathern hose."

"I went one evening to the Italian opera in the Park Theatre. This opera was established here last autumn, and is an attempt to transplant this exotic fruit to American ground. It does not, however, appear adapted to the taste of the public here; at least the speculation of the Italian theatre is not so profitable as was expected."

"As I heard that Governor Clinton was in the city, I hastened to pay him my respects, but did not find him at home; on this occasion I again saw how large the city was. The house where the governor lived is nearly two miles distant from the City Hotel, without being out of the city. I remarked that since last autumn three new churches have been built here, of which one, a presbyterian, was very tasteful; since this time also several houses had been erected in this quarter. The number of the inhabitants of the city increases exceedingly, it is now supposed to amount to one hundred and seventy thousand."

"To Castle-garden, on the battery, I went about seven o'clock in the evening. The tasteful illumination is effected by gas. A handsome and large saloon is also arranged here, where various refreshments may be obtained. A good orchestra played the whole evening, and rockets ascended from time to time. I was particularly pleased with the walk on the upper gallery, whence there is to be seen a beautiful view of Hudson river and bay. It was a moonlight evening; the water was calm, and a gentle wind from the sea, refreshed the sultry atmosphere in a very agreeable manner."

"The large building, the Exchange, to the left of the street, is 22 ft. high, and 150 ft. wide. A range of stone battlements terminates the front at the roof.—From Fay's Views in New York (1831), 44, 45, where a full description is given, citing the N. T. Mirror (4. v. S 26. 1829). See also Man. Com. Coun. (1836), 584. An engraving of the front elevation appears in Fay's work (pub. by Peabody & Co.), opp. p. 41. There is another, by A. J. Davis, in the Engrav. coll., item 11466; for references to other views, see L. M. R. K., III: 925 (and see illus. III: 954). See further, Ap 20, 1836."

The common council resolves that Gov. De Witt Clinton and former governor Jos. C. Yates he requested to sit for their portraits "at full length to be taken by American Artists at the selection of their Excellencies," to be placed in the galleries of portraits in the city hall, and that this be done under the direction of the committee on arts and sciences.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 498.

The common council grants a petition of Mr. Silliman, editor of the Times, that his paper may be published in the "Corporation Papers.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 491.

"Eliza Gellatly, newly appointed minister to the Court of St. James, sails with her wife and daughter from New York for London.—N. T. Eve. Post, Jl 1, 1826."

Caucius's statue of Washington is moved "from its former position in Elm street, through Broadway to the Park.—N. Y. Adv., Jl 7, 1826; and see June 22. On the following day it was raised highly.—N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Jl 3, 1826. See Pl. 100.
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1826 Vol. III, showing the statue in position. See also O 27, 1825.
2 This statue was "but two thirds the size proposed to be executed in bronze."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 7, 1826. The public was urged to erect a permanent statue to Washington in the Park.—Com. Adv., Jl 7, 1826.
4 This being the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, "extraordinary preparations" are made to celebrate it. "Hone's Diary (MS.)," at N. Y. Hist. Soc., containing certain addresses on this occasion. The festivities included elaborate civil and military parades, the formal dedication of the "Washington Military Parade Ground," a public feast to about 10,000 people, and celebrations at the various theatres, gardens, etc.—N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 5-7, 1826; M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 440.

6 On the same day, the son of Robert Fulton was presented with a gold medal commemorating Fulton and Mayor Hone delivering the address. "There were but four of these medals struck; three have been sent to the surviving signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the fourth reserved for the son of him whose genius has added immense value to the benefits of internal navigation, and in effect united the Great Lakes to the city of New York."—Ibid., Jl 6, 1826; Callen's Memoir, 341. The mayor's MS. address to Fulton's family was sold with other Fulton MSS. and documents at Anderson's, April 26-27, 1821, by order of Mrs. A. T. Sutcliffe (item 129). Its substance is included in Hone's Diary (MS.), at N. Y. H. S.

By a remarkable coincidence, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson die on this day, the fiftieth anniversary of American independence; George Washington, Nassau Censure, 1826, 4.

10 The Lafayette Circus, in Laurens St. near Canal (see Jl 4, 1825), after "extensive alterations and repairs," reopens as a "regular Melo Dramatic Theatre," with the name Lafayette Theatre.

"A large and commodious Pit has been constructed (upon the site of the former Ring) with an elevation sufficient to command a perfect view of the largest Stage in this country."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 3, 1826. See also Goodrich, Picture of N. Y., 181, and L. M. R. K., III: 584. The theatre was entirely rebuilt in 1827 (q.v., Aug 25).


"A stronger instance of the miscellaneous effects of monoply can hardly be conceived than that of the ferry between this city and Brooklyn. The prices of transportation of individuals, carriages and produce to market are four times as high as they would be, if other ways were permitted between the two places. The latter do not mean by this, however, to censure the proprietors; the prices are fixed by the legislature, and no more is demanded than the law allows. The whole blame rests upon the selfish spirit of the public authorities, who, for the sake of squeezing out of the lessees, and through them, out of the people, the highest possible revenue, executed a lease of the right of ferryage between the village of Brooklyn and the city of New York, south of Catherine street, about twelve years ago, to Robert Fulton, for the yearly rent of 4,000 dollars, for a period of twenty-five years. We are happy to hear, that, notwithstanding the sweeping terms of the lease, some flaw has been discovered by legal ingenuity, and that another ferry will probably be established between Pierpoint's dock and a convenient spot in this city."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 7, 1826.

T. D. published in New York of the death of Thomas Jefferson on July 4, at the age of 83 years, three months, and two days. An editorial observes: "It was only yesterday that we were called upon to record the death of John Adams, on the same day, at the advanced age of ninety-two. The circumstances attending the death of these two venerable old men, both formerly Presidents of the United States, both signers of the Declaration of Independence, is called away on the same day, and that the fiftieth anniversary of the day when that instrument was signed— all form a coincidence, of which the world scarcely produces a parallel..."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 8, 1826.

The common council holds a special meeting to make arrangements for honouring the memory of Adams and Jefferson. The following resolutions are adopted:

"Resolved, that the Common Council Chamber be put in mourning and that the members of the Common Council were grape on the left arm for the term of one Month.

"Resolved that the persons having charge of several Churches be requested to cause the bells to [be] tolled on Wednesday next [July 12] from 8 to 9 O Clock A.M. from 12 to 1 and from 6 to 7 P.M.

"Resolved that the flag upon the City Hall be hoisted half-mast on that day, and the owners and masters of Vessels in the harbour and the proprietors of public buildings he requested to have their colours hoisted at half-mast from sun rise to sun set on the same day.

"Resolved that Major General Morton be requested to give orders that minute guns be fired during the day at such place as he may appoint.

"Resolved that his Honor the Mayor request the United States Military and Naval commandants on this station to cooperate with this Board in their expression of respect for the memory of the deceased.

"Resolved, that the Rev'd Doc' Rowan be requested to deliver an address suited to the occasion in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau street on the morning of Wednesday next, and that the members of the Common Council will assemble at the Common Council Chamber at half past nine O Clock in the morning of that day and walk in procession to the said Church and that the following persons be invited to assemble at the City Hall for the purpose of accompanying the Common Council Vis.

"The Reverend Clergy

"The Cinematists

"The Governor Lieutenant Governor and other State Officers

"The Judges of the United States, State and City Courts

"Members of the Senate and House of Representatives U.S.

"Members of the Senate and Assembly of the State

"Ministers and Consuls of Foreign Courts

"Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States

"Officers of the Militia

"Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College

"Citizens.

"Resolved, that it be respectfully recommended to our fellow citizens to abstain from business during the solemnities of the day.

"Resolved, that the Rev'd the Clergy of our City who have charge of Churches, be respectfully requested to notice in a solemn and appropriate manner in their respective Churches on the morning of Sunday the 16th Ins the remarkable dispensation of Divine Providence, which we experienced in the death of two of the Illustrious signers of the Declaration of our Independence on the Fiftieth Anniversary.

"Resolved that his Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the preceding Resolutions to the families of the late Hon: John Adams and the Hon: Thomas Jefferson and to express the deep sense entertained by the Common Council of the exalted worth and eminent services of these illustrious individuals and that we sincerely sympathize on this melancholy occasion in the loss which they and our country have sustained.

"The first five Resolutions were adopted the remaining Resolutions were referred to the Committee appointed under the following Resolution

"Resolved that a Committee of Six be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions and to adopt such other measures as they may deem expedient." Such committee was then appointed.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 507-57; Jl 8, 1826. See Jl 12, when the obsequies occurred. For replies sent by representatives of the families of the deceased, see Jl 5. See also Jl 14, 1828.

In accordance with the common council's resolutions, a procession and other ceremonies take place as a tribute to the memory of Adams and Jefferson. For the military orders, etc., see N. Y. Evc. Post, Jl 11; N. Y. Adv., Jl 14, 1828. See also Jl 4 and 8, and M. C. C. (1784-1831), XV: 524, 525-29. On the Sunday following (July 18) Rev. John Stanford, chaplain at Bellevue, gave a "Discourse upon the Death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams" in the chapel of that institution; it was subsequently published and a copy is preserved in N. Y. P. L. At the request of the New York Lyceum of Natural History, Prof. Samuel L. Mitchill, on Oct 11, delivered "A Discourse on the Character and Services of Thomas Jefferson, more especially as a Promoter of Natural and Physical Science," also printed and preserved in N. Y. P. L.
The directors of the New York Water Works Co. hold a meeting and resolve that, "the application to the Legislature for additional powers for a prosecution of the works of the company having failed, the company determined therefore to dispose of the property they work at any time at this meeting; & having reason to believe that the stockholders desire a return of the monies paid on the shares held by them [see D 13, 1825]; and this Board having ascertained that the funds of the company will warrant a return of $8 to 99 per cent., books shall be opened at the Franklin Bank from July 17 to 27, when stockholders may signify their assent to a return of the money."—N. T. Econ. Post, J1 15, 1826. See also ibid., Ag 1, 10, 11, 1826. The company was dissolved in 1827 and its charter surrendered.—Man. Com. Coun. (1844), 218; Wegman, op. cit., 15.

The corporation counsel, to whom was referred the subject of the obstruction to navigation in the North and East Rivers during the spring and summer, caused by the great number of fish poles, reports that "nothing short of an efficient armed force" would be sufficient to remove them. The fishermen always have resisted any interference with their fishing preparations, and as it is impracticable to arrest and punish them, it becomes necessary to provide a vessel, with a sufficient number of hands, possibly armed, to remove these obstructions, and to prevent their being replaced.—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 513–14. On Feb. 1, 1827, the board resolved to solicit the extension of the legislation to this evil.—Ibid., XVI: 71. On March 26, the counsel and the police committee were empowered to take any measures they might deem necessary to remove these harasses.—Ibid., XVI: 199. On April 9, the board referred to the law committee a resolution that the mayor present these grievances to the attention of the governor, and, if necessary, having the power to the governor and others of competent to remove the obstructions and restore the uninterrupted navigation of the Hudson River.—Ibid., XVI: 222–23.

The common council appoints a committee to "enquire into the expediency and necessity of connecting the Waters of the Hudson & East Rivers by a Canal across the Island and that if deemed expedient and necessary that they report . . . a suitable design of the proper size and General which would best comport for the public good and least expensive to those concerned."—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 520.

The governors of the New York Hospital "are fitting up the old Lunatic Asylum as a Marine Hospital, and are furnishing it with every convenience and accommodation which can contribute to this object. The old Lunatic Asylum has not been occupied for its original purposes since the erection of the new one at Bloomingdale."—N. T. Econ. Post, J1 25, 1826. The old lunatic asylum was erected in 1806–8 on the southern part of the hospital grounds.—Account of N. T. Hospital, 6, 10. See 1828.

Mayor Hone lays before the common council the letters addressed to (see JI 8) and replies received from "the representatives of the various Art Societies and Theatres" the board orders that they be entered in the minutes and published in the newspapers. They are entered in full under this date, the former being written by the mayor himself. It appears that Adams and Jefferson, before their death, were two of only three survivors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The reply on behalf of the Adams family is signed by John Quincy Adams, the original MS. is preserved in file No. 101, city clerk's record room, and has been reproduced in the printed minutes cited below. Hone's letter to the Jefferson family is addressed to Thomas Mann Randolph. It points out that Jefferson (the "venerable author" who "penned" the Declaration) died on the fiftieth anniversary of the day when it was signed, and at the very time when the American people were engaged in repeating it with enthusiasm. His letter also contains this paragraph:

"In a letter written by Mr Jefferson shortly before his decease, to the Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July (and which will be preserved as a precious relic) he expressed his thanks to Providence for the preservation of the lives of the three surviving signers of the Declaration "a favor (to use his own words) so much the more valuable in that it has enabled him to enjoy the pleasant prospect of seeing the object of his life accomplished." He added: 'I have always been careful to witness the wisdom of the choice then made, between submission and resistance. His pious wish was accomplished, he lived to see the return of that auspicious day; . . ."

Randolph’s long reply is a remarkable description of Jefferson’s personality and character. He says, in part: "I cannot refrain from congratulating the Common Council on their being the first to call the attention of the instructors of the people in religion, to the miraculous Euthanasia of these two venerable Patriots—Few of the miracles recorded in the sacred writings are more gratifying. He who can thus speak of describing Jefferson’s vitality. An eminent doctor, at 8 p.m. on July 3, pronounced that he might be expected to cease to live, every quarter of an hour from that time Yet he lived seventeen hours longer without any evident pain . . . His desire to live and see the midday of the fourth of July, was wonderfully fulfilled contrary to the expectation of almost all around him . . ."—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 525–29. Also see A Selection of Eulogies in Honor of John Adams and Jefferson (Hartford, 1826).

Broadway is being repaved, and a law is passed extending the sidewalks to 19 ft. in width.—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 538–39. See also N. T. Econ. Post, Ag 24, 1826.

The common council adopts resolutions to open 10th St. from Broadway to Sixth Ave., and 14th St. from the Bowery to the East River.—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 542.

The market-house at Gouverneur St. (south-west of Corliss’s Hall)—L. R. K., III: 995, 1001—is closed and unfit for use. The common council orders that a new market be erected at Gouverneur Slip under the direction of the market committee.—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 545. It was finished in Jan., 1827.—De Voe, 405; L. R. K., III: 990. See 1827.

"The shaft of one of the four marble columns intended for the new building now erected in this city, has arrived and is lying in Wall street. It is twenty eight feet and a half in length, and eleven feet two inches and a half in circumference at one end, and ten feet seven inches and a half at the other. It is estimated to weigh twenty or six tons, and was hewn in the quarries at East Chester out of an entire piece of rock. When raised, these columns will be, we believe, the largest that ornament any building in the United States."—N. T. Econ. Post, Ag 3, 1826. See also ibid., O to and 11, 1826.

The common council requests a committee to inquire into the expediency of placing in the city hall a clock, or chronometer, by means of the clocks in the various public and other public places shall be regulated.—M. C. (1824–1831), XV: 561. See My 9, 1828.

"Between Aug. 6 and 11, a Virginia lady, visiting New York, recorded in her diary her observations and impressions regarding various points of interest, including the city hall, museum, Academy of Fine Arts, Rotunda (where the panorama of Athens was on display), Castle Garden, Grant Thornbur’s store, the Italian opera, and Robertson’s attempted balloon ascent at Castle Garden on Aug. 10. See Am. Mag. of Art, IX: 65–68 (Dec., 1817). As the proprietors of the Park Theatre are about to have the interior repainted, refitted, and repaired, it is much to be wished, that for their cracked and dingy old lamps, they would substitute the brilliant, pure, and ethereal gas-lights . . . There may be some objection to the use of Alkali in this regard; but we are ignorant: the Lafayette Theatre, however, is lighted with it, and we have never heard of its occasioning any difficulty or inconvenience."—N. T. Econ. Post, Ag 8, 1826. The interior of the theatre was "entirely repainted and ornamented, by Messrs. Reingale, Evers, T. Remable, Serra, and a new Drop Curtain painted by J. H. Wilkins."—Ibid., Ag 24, 1826. See also ibid., S, 1826.

"The New York Historical Society have just completed the publication of the continuation of the History of New York, by the late Chief Justice Smith; and the work, as we are informed, will be offered to the reading community within a few days. The first part of this work has been long known; it constitutes a valuable portion of our colonial story; the sequel being the narrative of events down to 1826; and, in it, the author makes no inconceivable figure in many transactions."—N. T. Econ. Post, Ag 12, 1826. See 1829.

An ornamental iron railing is being erected around the Battery.—N. T. Mirror, IV: 23, 87. See O 7.

Nearly the whole edition of C. D. Colman’s Memoir of the Canal Celebrations has been presented by the Corporation to their invited guests."—Ibid.

The statue of "Justice" on top of the cupola of the city hall, which has stood for 16 years (see My 26, 1803), is being repaired and beautified (see Ag 4). A writer recommends that "the ponderous steelyards which the artist put into her hands by mistake, be exchanged for her legitimate instrument—the balance."—
Com. Adv., Ag 17, 1826; and descrip. of Pl. 97, Illus.: 87. This description of the figure seems to accord with the original design (as shown in the New N. Y. Hist. Soc.) in which a steeple is shown. Cfr. the design of the figure shown in the view of the city hall during the display of fireworks on Nov. 4, 1825, in Colton’s Memoir (of the Canal celebration), opp. p. 269; and see an article by Wilde in the Century Mag. for May, 1884, together with the description of Pl. 55, Vol. I.

17. William Morgan, this city, has invented a new Printing Press, which will cast two thousand sheets per hour.”—N. Y. Eve. Post, Sept. 19, 1826.

In this month, The Christian Advocate, the official organ of the—Methodist Episcopal Church, was established in this city; it still survives.—King’s Handbook of N. Y. (1861), 695; North, Newspaper & Periodical Press, 54. So much is abjected at Canandaigua, presumably by freemasons whose secrets he threatened to publish. On Sept. 14, he is said to have been placed in Fort Niagara, but after that no trace of him ever appeared. This episode caused intense and widespread excitement and resulted in strong anti-Masonic feeling. —McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., V: 109 et seq.

We received this morning the first number of a new paper established at Yorkville, on Harlem Heights, about five miles from the City Hall. The 3rd Avenue passes through the village. Twelve months ago there were not more than two or three buildings on the barren rock, where there are now upwards of sixty, some of them built in a good substantial manner of brick. . . . There are already several extensive factories established in the village, which company has been erected, and spacious church is going up, which, when finished, will be an ornament to the place. . . . A fire company is formed at Yorkville, and yesterday the Corporation delivered to their charge a very elegant engine. And it gives us pleasure to find that the Harlem Spring Water Company have commenced their operations in that village.”—N. Y. Eve. Post, S 13, 1826.

An assessment is levied for opening 21st St. from Third Ave. to the North River; and for closing that part of Love Lane or Abingdon Road from the Bloomingdale Road to the Fitzroy Road, not required for opening 21st St.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., S 21, 1826. See Ap 24.

25. William Charles Macready, the actor, arrives from London. He records in his diary: “. . . a very neat carriage, that might have put to shame the hackney-coaches of London, came to take us to our new residence, a well-furnished and comfortable suite in an hotel looking on the park, an open space of some extent planted with trees, having the City Hall, the Park Theatre, and some good houses on the different sides of it . . . the line of Broadway had its utmost limit in Canal Street. . . .”

Capit. public building at that time was the City Hall, in which the courts of justice were held. A trial of great interest, the State’s prosecution of some bubble companies, gave occasion to Thomas Addis Emmett, who was retained in the defence, . . . and it was with admiration and rapt delight I listened to the energetic accents of “the old man eloquent.” On leaving the court we passed through the vaulted passages underneath. A solitary figure was slowly dragging his steps along, close to the wall; he was below the middle size, dressed in a light grey-coloured suit, which, with his pale complexion, gave him in his loneliness somewhat of a ghostly appearance. When we had passed him, one of my friends in a significant whisper asked me if I knew who that was. On my replying in the negative, he told me he was Colonel Birrell, who shot Hamilton the Secretary of State (sic), and who had been under prosecution for high treason. He looked a mysterious shadow of unrepented evil . . .

“Having to wait the ferry-boat’s return to cross the Hudson, we occupied the half hour’s delay in visiting the new streets at the rear of the Exchange, and in admiring the structure of that marble building. On our return, in passing down William Street, we were stopped by an apparatus of heavy framework of timber with large screeches laid across the street. Our inquiries were soon satisfied in learning that these preparations were for pushing from their original site, to a foundation built for their reception ten yards behind, two large brick houses. They had been moved part of the way along the soaped beams the previous night, and with so little agitation or disturbance that a cup of milk on the dining-room chimney-piece of one did not spill a drop in its journey! The whole distance was completed in a few days . . . Our wonder was not participated in by the citizens of New York, to whom a more extraordinary removal of a brick house some time before had familiarised the present experiment. That building was not only moved from the foundation on which it originally stood, but was actually let down upon another some feet below its original basement . . . A new theatre in the Bowery, a low quarter of the city, was opened during my sojourn in New York. It was handsome and commodious; but its location was an objection inapplicable to the fashion of the place.” Here Macready describes the personal appearance and acting of Edwin Forrest, then only about twenty-one years old, and a favourite of the “Bowery lads.”—Macready’s Reminiscences (N. Y., 1875), 239-41. Regarding Macready, see also N. Y. Eve. Post, S 30, 1826.


The iron railing (see Ag 12) which will soon be completed around the Battery, will have a large ornamental gate at the entrance from Broadway. It was “found necessary to cut down the row of trees which stood near the wooden fence.”—N. Y. Mirror, Ag 12 and O 7, 1826; N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Mr 14, 1826. See N 20.

The “New Circus,” a building 75 by 100 ft., is nearly roofed. It stands at the end of East Broadway near the East River. “When finished, it will comprise a capacious ring, large pit, two circles of boxes, and a commodious gallery; besides a stage and scenery for the performance of farces, ballets, &c. It is a substantial building, will be of brick,” and is expected to hold 7,000 persons.—N. T. Mirror, O 7, 1826. See also N Y. Eve. Post, S 56, 1826. See N 8.

“A petition of the Merchants Exchange Company to occupy a part of Wall Street during the time necessary to erect the columns in front of the Building was read and referred to the Alderman and Assistant of the first Ward and the street commissioner with power.”—M. C. C. (1826-1831), XV: 618.

A committee reports to the common council that, by a law passed March 21, 1823, a board of health was appointed, but “our Ordinances, as such, expire in three years, And the Question is presented—Whether there is any Board of Health since the 12th of May 1826” (q. v.). The board therefore resolves that the persons holding the offices of mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of New York, for the time being, and their successors in office, respectively, shall constitute the board of health.—M. C. C. (1824-1831), XVI: 6-8-29.

Robertson, the balloonist, accompanied by a woman, makes his last ascension from Castle Garden previous to his departure for Mexico. The balloon is surrounded by four smaller ones, and is watched by about 50,000 people. They landed at Union, a small village near Elizabethown, N. J. After being removed, 1826, May 16.

See also Essais sur les voyages aeriens d’Eugene Robertson en Europe, aux Etats-Unis d’Amérique et aux Antilles, suivis d’Observations sur les courses de chevaux libres dts Barberi, by Eugène Roch (Paris, 1831), containing a view of Robertson’s ascent from Castle Garden. As described (with reproduction of the view) in Cat. No. 357 of Maggs Bros., London (item 2683), this plate, a lithograph by Eugène also, was unknown to Tissandier, the French authority on aeronautics.

“The Tompkins’ Blues,” a corps of citizen soldiers, is forming. —N. Y. Mirror, IV: 105. It was afterwards called the “Light Guard.”—Witmore, Hist. of the 71st Regt. (1886), 1; Chas. S. Clark in The Eve. Post, P 26, 1916. Cf. 1819, Feb. 15, to the Secretary of State (see Je 17), opens with “The Road to Ruin and Raising the Wind.” The prize poem, written by Grenville Mellen of Portland, Me., is spoken by Mr. Barrett. The theatre “is fitted up with a good deal of elegance and taste, and with great attention to convenience. There are four rows of boxes, and the seats in the pit are provided with backs. It is thought the building will accommodate nearly 3000 spectators.”—The New York Times, and see also ibid., O 6, 1826.

The common council orders that the name of Banker St. be changed to Madison St.—M. C. C. (1824-1831), XV: 642.

The common council directs the police committee to report on the propriety of discontinuing the use of the tread-mill in certain cases, and resolves that until such report is made no female be placed upon it under any pretence whatever.—M. C. C. (1824-1831), XV: 662. See also 1824, and Aug 18, 1824.
CHARTER OF NEW YORK UNIVERSITY; DATED APRIL 18, 1831. SEE P. 1701.
The common council refers to a committee the subject of a Nov.

20 change in the method of caring for the poor of the city and county
of New York; by substituting for the present almshouse the
place of a public farm, bordering on the shores of one of the rivers,
in which the labour of the paupers may be made productive, if
not wholly to support the establishment: also by connecting with
this a small steamboat and a number of scows to carry the
garbage of the city to the farm, take stray animals found roaming
our streets to designated places, and bring back to the city markets
any surplus produce.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XV: 700.

27 The common council resolves to apply to the legislature to
repeal the act passed on April 10, 1823 (§ 5), which provided
for the permanent regulation of certain streets in the city, including
the section lying between North and 14th St., the Bowery,
and East River, and to apply for the passage of a substitute act to
regulate that section of the city in accordance with a report,
received on this day, from City Surveyor Edw. Doughty. The
whole subject is referred to a committee.—M. C. G. (1784-1831),
XV: 705-7. See, further, F 12, 1827.

Mrs. Knight, formerly Miss Povey, appears at the Park Theatre
as Foretta in the English opera "Cabinet."—N. Y. Eve. Post,
N 28 and D 1, 1826.

1 The common council resolves to cause a monument to be

4 Dec. placed over the Peckskill grave of John Paulding, one of the

3 of the British army. The cost is not to exceed $100.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XV: 722.

2 The board passed a law to this effect.—Ibid., XVI: 745. Cf. Ibid., XVI: 31-32.

The common council orders that the name of Arundel St. be

17 changed to Clinton St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XV: 720.

A second Unitarian Church is opened, Rev. Dr. Channing, of

18 Boston, preaching the sermon. This church stood on Prince St.,

23 a little west of Broadway. For description and view of it, see N. Y. Mirror, VII: 90 (Feb. 22, 1829). It was a brick edifice,

28 covered with white cement in imitation of marble, in the "Doric Style," etc.—Ibid., XVII: 9, 13, 15. Another view of it is in the

24 Natural History of New York, II, 1821, 1821, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121 [sic].

29 The congregation was a colony which came from the Unitarian

30 Church in Chambers St. The edifice was destroyed by fire on

34 Nov. 26, 1837 (p. 4).—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 376; N. Y.

36 Eve. Post, D 4, 1826. The next edifice was called "The Church of the

39 Messiah," a name that is still retained.—See My 1, 1839.

The common council refers to the finance committee a petition

5 from N. Bangs and I. Emory stating that "the building No. 14

6 Crosby street is a public Institution of the Methodist Episcopal

7 Church used for the publication of Religious Books and as such

18 in their opinion not liable to taxation;" that it has lately been

33 assessed, and they seek relief.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XV: 738.

28 This publishing-house appears to have been the Methodist

18 Concern of to-day, which began business in 1779.—See also King's

18 Handbook of N. Y. (1853), 408.

The common council orders that Washington Parade Ground

18 shall include the whole block bounded by 6th, 4th, Wooster,

31 and McDougall Sts., and that the whole square shall "be and remain

36 a Public square or Park, called and known as "Washington's

20 Parade." It is resolved to take necessary steps to effect this object

18 at the earliest possible moment, at an expense not to exceed

30 $2,000.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XV: 748-49. See F 27, 1826.

This is the copyright date of the Wall view of the city hall,

20 the most important and beautiful engraved view of the city hall

known. For reproduction and description, see Pl. 97, III: 356-59.
1826

Gen. William Paulding is again chosen mayor by the common council, succeeding Philip Hone. He was inducted into office on Jan. 25. See Vol. C. (1875-81), XV: 770-71; XVI: 1.

Paulding served until Dec. 29, 1828 (q.v.), when he was succeeded by Walter Bowne. For brief sketch of Paulding's life, see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 421.

1827

— According to Harrison, in his Hist. of Photography, 15-16, and the Encyc. Brit., XXI: 486, Nicéphore Niepce, in this year, made the first permanent photograph. He had been experimenting for many years, and some of the best authorities is said to have been successful as early as 1822.—N. Y. Times, Je 27, Jl 19, 1925.

Owing to disagreement as to the real date of its origin, the centennial of this science and art was celebrated in 1855. See, further, A. G. 1819, and Scientific American, Je 5, 1915.

— From this year until 1836, an anti-Masonic movement spread throughout the United States, from which there sprang a very extensive literature, embodied in the reports of conventions, and other works.—See the card-index, N. Y. P. L., under the title "Freemasonry."

— In this year was published Laws of the state of New-York, relating particularly to the city of New-York, published by the authority of the corporation of the said city.—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

The number of deaths in New York in this year was 5,181, the largest number recorded up to this time, due to the increase in population. For comparative annual statistics on this subject, see Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1818), 176.

— At this time, there existed in New York a gentlemen's social club called "The Lunch," of which J. Fenimore Cooper was a member.—Correspondence of J. Fenimore-Cooper, by his grandson (1822), I: 50, 56, 58, 105-9, 118, 132, 133, 166, 655.

— The first hardware store to deal mainly in American goods is said to have been opened at New York in this year. "At this time a very large part of the tools and builders' hardware used in this country came from Great Britain."—Clark, Hist. of Manufactures in the U. S. 1607-1860, 324.

— In this year, was found, in Jacob St., a mineral spring of a depth of 128 ft., when boring for pure water where there was formerly a swamp or pond. It was given the name of "Jacob's Well."—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 135. See S 10.

— In this year was published A Description of the American Marine Railway, as constructed at New York, by Mr. John Thomas. To which is annexed, the report of the Committee of Inventions of the Franklin Institute (Phila., 1827). This work, which contains engraved plates, is now extremely scarce.

— In this year was published The Description of the City of New-York; containing its population, institutions, commerce, manufactures, charities, libraries, churches, hospitals, courts of justice, places of amusement, &c. To which is prefixed, a brief account of its first settlement by the Dutch, in the year 1625; and of the most remarkable events which have occurred in its history, from that to the present period, by James Hardie, A. M. (printed and pub'd by Samuel Marks). It was a posthumous work, the name of the "Finisher" who signed the preface being withheld.

The remarks and statistics on New York's population, the extensive account of the churches, the markets, and prisons; an alphabetical list of streets, each briefly described; the college library and others; the public schools; the art, literary, historical, and scientific societies; the institutions which conserve the health of the city; the benevolent and religious societies; the city's government, and its trade, commerce and manufactures are all quite fully treated by history, description, and statistics.

— In this year, "Delmonico opened his capacious and splendid establishment on the corner of South William and Beaver streets." This building was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1835 (q.v.), and came very near being again destroyed during the fire of July 1835 (q.v.). In 1846 it was called "a very fashionable restaurant to French and Germans."—A Picture of New-York in 1846, St. Philip Hone described it in 1819—Hone's Diary, I: 25. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977-78.

— In this year, the Adelphi Hotel, cor. Broadway and Beaver St., was erected.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 523. It was described as a "brick edifice, stuccoed, of six stories in height, possessing elegant and spacious accommodations."—Goodrich Picture of N. Y. (1828), 397.

In this year, the Northern Dispensary, at the corner of Chris-
topher St. and Wateravy Place, was founded.—N. Y. T. As It Is, 1839, p. 63. See Mr 22 and O 18, 1830.

About this year, the old Tea Water Pump (L. M. R. K., III: 976) was filled up.—Thornburn, Reminiscences (1845). See also descript. of P. 14-14, III: 873. See, further, 1846.

— In this year, a house at the corner of Pearl St. and Old Slip, marked "1802," was taken down. It was one of the very few houses of Dutch architecture, having stepped gable ends to the street, which still remained in New York. At about the same time, another, marked "1701," on the north-east side of Coenties Slip, was taken down. On the opposite corner was one marked "1689."—Watson's Annals of N. Y. (1846), 350-51; cf., however, N. Y. 5, 1825.

One of the houses here referred to as taken down in 1827 again appeared in the map and directory of 1829 and 1830, on the corner of Pearl St. and Coenties Slip. In the Leisler rebellion, a shot fired from the fort at the city hall, at the head of Coenties Slip, lodged in Queen's house. The ball was found in the wall when the house was demolished.—Reminiscences of Grant Thorburn, 213; also the recollections of one Jacob Tabele, cited in Watson's Annals, 176.

— In this year, "Numerous valuable stores and offices were erected in Garden-street and Exchange-street, and the names of Sloat-lane [see D 23, 1825] and Garden-street [see S 24] abolished."—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 134.

— In this year, the post-office was removed to the basement of the new merchants exchange, and occupied two-thirds of the south-east portion of the building on the Garden St. side, which is now Exchange Place.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 659; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 208; Hist. of Manufactures (1828).

In this year, the vestry of Trinity Church stipulated with the owners of the 64 lots of land adjacent to Hudson Square (St. John's Park), on its four sides, that the park should remain forever open for the recreation and resort of those owners; reserving, however, the right to the Church, with the consent of the owners of two-thirds of the lots, to sell and dispose of the lands constituting the parks.—N. Y. T. As It Is, 1833, p. 179. See also descript. of Pl. 106-6, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 971; Hist. of Trinity Ch., IV: 525-37; Goodrich's Picture of N. Y. (1828), 459. See, further, Je 7.

Since 1812, the Elgin Botanic Garden has been "almost entirely neglected." When it belonged to Dr. Hosach, prior to that year (in which it was sold to the state), it was considered "by far the best botanical garden in the United States."—Hardie, Description of the City of N. Y. (1827), 146.

In this year, the name Le Roy Place was given to that part of Bleecker St. lying between Mercer and Greene Sts.—See descript. of Pl. 102-3, III: 604; and account of the Peabody Views, 1831.

In widening Nassau St., six vaults, which were part of the former Dutch, German, and French, were discovered, places of amusement, &c. These were removed, in the same year, Liberty St. was opened and the church and private vaults of this church were cut through and the remains of the dead removed.—Doc. 76, Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1833.

In this year, surveys were made of the water front of the Hudson River as far north as 42d St. and of the East River to 145th St. From these, six volumes of manuscript maps were made by Daniel Ewen, and two volumes by Shaw. These maps or surveys show also, on alternate pages, for a portion of the distance, the names of old owners compiled from original deeds, etc.—See these volumes in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

For view and descript. of the Park and its surroundings in 1827, see Pl. 100, III: 501-3.

For a view of the Lafayette Theatre, 1827, see lithograph, drawn by A. J. Davis, in Eno collection, in N. Y. P. L.

For view of Five Points, 1827, see Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 112.

In this year, the Fulton Ferry boat "WM Cutting" was built. For view of it, see ibid. (1853), 605. See also 1836 and 1840.

The dry-goods house of Arnold Constable & Co. was founded in this year by A. Arnold on Canal St., just west of Mercer St. For the development of the business, changes in location, etc., see King's Handbook (1893), 847-48. The firm occupied its up-town place of business, at the s. w. cor. of Broadway and 19th St, in 1869, and soon afterward acquired the north half of the block, including the Fifth Ave. front. See view in King, 845. In 1915, it occupied its new building on the site of the Vanderbilt residence, at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 40th St.

Hone enters in this diary the text of his "Address delivered to
The common council requests ex-Mayor Hope to sit for his portrait "to be placed in the Gallery of Portraits of the Common Council."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 3. See J1 16.

A visitor in America writes to an acquaintance in Dublin: "...The beauty of Broadway is marred by the air of gothic heaviness, which prevails like darkness visible, in the details of the edifices. Though the walls are generally composed of a very neat small brick, yet the windows, doors, and roofs, are not in uniformity with the fineness of the material, for they exhibit a clumsy plainness; and what appears still more tasteless and awkward, all the houses have dormitory windows in a long roof. Broadway opens a grand thorough-fare through the city..."

The Episcopalian church of St. John, situated in one of the most beautiful squares in the city, must be admitted as a chaste specimen of Ionic architecture. St. John's square is a miniature picture of Merrion square in Dublin. It is the most fashionable residence in the city."

The N. Y. Society Library, the "most ancient public library in the State," is the "third for size and value in the United States; being inferior only to those of Cambridge and Philadelphia."

It now possesses above 18,000 volumes, many of which are of the most rare and valuable description."—N. Y. Evc. Post, J1 13, 1827.

The smallest has so spread that the common council directs the physicians of the city dispensary to call at every house in the city and vaccinate every person who will submit to the operation.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 21; and see ibid., XVI: 738; XV: 10. See also N. Y. Evc. Post, J1 20, F1 13, 1827.

The legislature incorporates the "Neptune Co. of New York," the purpose of which is to raise sunk vessels, to assist stranded vessels, and to remove obstructions in the East or Hudson Rivers or elsewhere.—Laws of N. T. (1827), chap. 19.

A bill having been introduced in the state legislature by Gen. McClure "to take off the tax upon dogs, and to lay it upon bachelors," several thousand bachelors meet at the National Hotel and adopt resolutions protesting against it.—N. Y. Evc. Post, J1 27, 1827.

The common council approves a resolution that the ground bounded by 6th St. on the north-east, Wooster St. on the south-east, 4th St. on the south-west, and "McDougal" St. on the north-west, be appropriated for a public place (the present Washington Square); and that application be made to the supreme court to have Thompson St. from 4th to 6th St. and so much of 5th St. as is opened between "McDougal" and Wooster Sts. (the extension of the present Washington Place through the Square) discontinued.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 48-50; L. M. R. K., III: 972. See N 5.

The common council appropriates the triangular piece of ground between Spring, West, Washington, and Canal Sts. for a public park, to be used as a cemetery and for a public market. The present market, the old market in Spring St. (see My 4, 1829) between Greenwich and Washington Sts. be discontinued.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 52-54. See Ap 11; D 8, 1828.

The common council resolves that Lafayette Place be extended to 8th St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 55. See Ap 14.

The common council orders that a street 50 ft. wide be opened through the grounds of Mrs. Bethune and Mrs. Ludlow, commencing at Greenwich St. and extending to West St., and that it be known as Bethune St.; also that a street 60 ft. wide be opened and extended through the grounds of Mrs. Ludlow, parallel to Bethune St. and 170 ft. north from Greenwich St. and extending to West St., and that this street be known as Troy St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 56-57; L. M. R. K., III: 994, 1010.

A committee reports to the common council that both the committee and grand jury unite in reprobating Lotteries as having "a pernicious effect upon Society" and that it is greatly to be desired that the time should arrive when the provisions of the Constitution, on this point shall have full effect and there shall be no more Lotteries in this State."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 70.

The common council decides to have two gas lamps made and suspended over the columns of the Park gates at the junction of Broadway and Chatham St about the north and south of the Bowling Green.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 79.

In a report to the common council, the committee of Nov. 27, 1826 (p. v.), states that, by the city charter, the common council possesses power to direct the making and laying out of streets, lanes, and alleys, to alter and repair them; and that the legislature limited this power by statute on April 10, 1823. At the present time, this law seems neither fair, nor satisfactory. The board resolves to apply to the legislature for a repeal of this law, but at the same time to legalize the proceedings concerning the regulating of streets south of 14th St. and west of The Bowery under the act of 1823, as that work has already been begun.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 106-8. The proceedings on this subject were published in a separate pamphlet, a copy of which is owned by the N. Y. H. S.

The Chamber of Commerce resolves to address a memorial to congress protesting against a tariff bill now before the senate, which "does, under the guise of merely altering duties on imports, establish a prohibition of the importation of many articles of woolen goods, which are essential in this climate to the health and comfort of great numbers of our citizens."—N. Y. Evc. Post, F1 14, 1827. See also ibid., F1 15, 1827. The memorial was printed in ibid., F1 16, 1827.

"There have been built in the different ship yards in this city, the last twelve months—23 ships, 3 brigs, 49 schooners, 68 sloops, 12 steam boats, 15 tow boats, and 19 canal boats making 29,137 tons."—N. Y. Evc. Post, F1 17, 1827.

A public hall is held at the Park Theatre in aid of the Greeks.—N. Y. Evc. Post, F1 23, 1827.

The old watch-house and lot at Chatham Square are sold by the corporation.—Com. Ady., F1 23, 1827. They brought $8,025. The dimensions of the lot were 26 ft. 4 in. on Chatham St., 14 ft. 2 in. on the Bowery, 20 ft. 1 in. on Catherine St., and 31 ft. 11 in. on the rear.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1826), 135; N. Y. Evc. Post, F1 23, 1827.

The common council grants a petition that a street 30 ft. wide between Duane and Jay Sts., and between Washington and West Sts., which was reserved as a street or way by an agreement entered into between the corporation of New York City and that of Trinity Church in 1794, and which has been used as a public street for nearly 30 years, be left open and remain as at present; and the board passes a resolution for regulating and paving it.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 129-21.

The common council resolves to open 14th St. from The Bowery to the East River.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 128.

The common council instructs a committee to look into the practicability of building, around the wings of the city hall, a wide area enclosed by a light iron railing.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 130. The present area and railing seem to answer this description.

A resolution is passed by the common council for numbering the houses in Elizabeth St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 130.

The public gravity of the quarry of granite at the quarries not superior to the granite of this island, of beauty and quality to the Boston granite, has recently been discovered on this island, on land belonging to John J. Astor, about two and a half miles from the City Hall. Specimens have been broken out and subjected to the operation of the tool, and found to work well. The quarry is extensive and will afford any quantity that may be required for building uses."—N. Y. Evc. Post, F1 27, 1827.

"The Arcade [see My 20, 1826].—The workmen are about
... as the walks and cross-walks with which the park has long been surrounded and intersected, were not enough in all conscience, some new diagonal walks have been cut, and a huge turnpike constructed leading direct from the lower gates to the steps of the City Hall. The bed of this road is made of lime and sand and broken brick bats, covered with a coarse gravel. . . .

—Com. Adv., Mr. 25, 1827.

The legislature passes an act "to provide for the building an Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in the City of New-York." It appropriates $10,000 for the erection of the asylum in New York or Brooklyn, provided the directors of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb raise the same amount for the same purpose.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 97. See J. 4.

The common council reserves, for a public market-place, the ground bounded by Goerck, Kivlington, Stanton, and Mianing Sts., and authorizes the market committee to erect a market-house there, at an expense not exceeding $2,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 172-73. See S. 10.

The common council resolves "that it be referred to the Committee on the Jail and Bridewell to enquire into the expediency and propriety of removing the Jail and Bridewell and clearing the Park and circum-adjacent grounds of the existing incumbrances."—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 186; ibid., chap. 149. See D. 7.

The legislature incorporates the "Manhattanville Free School" in the Twelfth Ward.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 132.

The legislature incorporates the trustees of the "Yorkville School," in the Twelfth Ward. This is a village school in the section formerly known as the Harlem Common Lands.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 144; ibid. (1849), chap. 147.

It also incorporates another village school called the "Harlem School."—Ibid. (1827), chap. 149.

The legislature passes an act for the erection of the Thirteenth Ward from the Tenth Ward, and the erection of the Fourteenth Ward from the Sixth and Eighth Wards.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 163.

The common council accepts from George Rapeley a deed of certain lots for so much of 16th, 17th, and 18th Sts. as pass through his premises between Fitroy Road and the Hudson River.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 219.

The city's tax bill this year, authorised this day by the legislature, is $224,000, plus a further sum for the support of the common schools, etc., and also $76,000 for other specified purposes.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 220.

The legislature passes an act authorising the extension of Lafayette Place northward "from Art-street through the plot of ground made by the intersection of Broadway, Art-street and Eighth-street, to the southwesterly side of Eighth-street," thus modifying the Commissioners' Plan of 1807.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 268. An assessment was made accordingly (Index to Assessments, Vol. I), after approval by the common council on Dec. 17 (M. C. C. 1784-1831, XVI: 636).

The legislature appoints commissioners to meet commissioners named by the state of New Jersey, to agree upon the territorial limits and the consequent jurisdiction of the two states.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 299. See F. 5, 1834.

The legislature incorporates the "Harlaem River Canal Co.," a stock company,now they are thereby authorised to make a canal in the Twelfth Ward, from Spiten desuel creek to Harlaem river, from and to such points and places as the said directors shall deem most expedient and advantageous; and such number of basins, connected therewith, as may be necessary; and to improve the navigation of Harlaem river, so as to afford to vessels, boats and other freighting craft, which shall traverse the land canal and river, a secure and easy navigation from the said Spiten desuel creek to and along the Harlaem river into the East river; . . .—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 319; amended by ibid. (1836), chap. 333. See J. 16.

This is the copyright date of the Goodrich Plan of the city, which is reproduced and described as Pl. 99, Vol. III.

The common council accepts from John Ireland and others a concession of two hundred acres of land in Greenwich Village: Horatio St. from Greenwich St. to its termination at Greenwich Lane at 13th St.; Jane Street from Greenwich Lane to high-water mark of the Hudson River; Asylum Street from the Great Kill Road to Jane St.; and so much of Bank St. as passes through their grounds.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 420-421.
From 1836 to 1842, the “Board” occupied the second floor of one of the Jaunayce buildings on the site of the present 43 Wall St. These buildings were removed in 1849, and Jaunayce Court was constructed on the site.

From 1842 to 1854 the “Board” occupied “the large hall over the Reading Room in the New Merchants Exchange building, which covered the block bounded by Wall, Hanover, and William Streets and Exchange Place.”

From 1854 to 1856, it occupied the top floor of the old Corn Exchange Bank building, at the corner of William and Beaver Sts., on the site of the present building of the same name.

In 1856, the “Board” moved into a room in what was known as Lord’s Court, which had its main approach at 25 William St., another at 53 Beaver St., and a third at 50 Exchange Place; and remained there until 1865, when it moved into its own building on Broad St.

On Jan. 29, 1863, the title of the “New York Stock and Exchange Board” was changed to the “New York Stock Exchange.” —The New York Stock Exchange, by Francis L. Eames, president (1864), 27-91 and see 1860 and 1901.

The American Hotel is opened at 229 Broadway, fronting the Park—Com. Adv., My 1, 1823; and descrip. of Pl. 170, III: 392. See also Duer’s Reminiscences, 40.

The Nat. Acad. of Design holds its first anniversary celebration, an address being delivered by Sam'l F. B. Morse, its president. For the text of this, see Cumming’s Historic Annals of the Academy 45 et seq.

Mayor Paulding lays before the common council a letter from Philip Hone regarding four granite cannon balls sent by Capt. John B. Nicollos, of the U.S. “Ontario,” for “the use of the Corporation.” Hone’s letter, dated April 24, says he has received the shot from Nicollos, who suggests that they “will form a handsome and appropriate Ornament for the square Columns at the lower entrance of the Park,” adding: “They were shipped from the Archipelgo in the Month of February last and have now arrived here via Boston.” Hone says he intends “to get them from on board the vessel tomorrow [April 25] and to present them to the Corporation, in order that Capt Nicollos wish may be gratified as to their future destination.” He quotes from a letter from Nicollos, dated at Rhodes: “I have brought from the Island of Rhodes, four Granite shot or Balls made from what is supposed to be the ruins of Troy,” and adds: “As Rhodes was once the most celebrated Commercial City in the World from which emanated the first Commercial Code, I think these memorials of a place so renowned, worthy of being placed in the first Commercial City in America . . .”

Mayor Paulding states that the shot are “in possession of Mr. late Superintendent of Repairs.” The subject is therefore referred to the Committee on Lands & Places with authority. —M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 264. For a chronological history of the Park fence, see descriptive catalogue of the Eno prints, pub. by the N. Y. P. L. See, further, N 17, 1847.

A report is made to the common council that there are 60 wharves and piers, belonging entirely or in part to the city, between the state prison and the Battery on the North River, and between the Battery and North St. on the East River; and that the value of this property, including the builkheads connected with them, exceeds $1,000,000. This brings about a need for a superintendent of wharves. Accordingly, the council takes measures to create such an office. —M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 284–95.

A map of Wall St. from Broadway to Front St., by E. W. Bridges, bears this date. See map No. 334 in bureau of topography, borough president’s office.

Street Garden, between William St. and Pearl St., is to be called Exchange Place henceforth; and houses thereon are to be numbered. —M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 291.

The common council orders that the name of Cheapside St. be changed to Hamilton St.—M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 298.

It is ordered that the houses in Fulton St. be remodeled. —M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 313.

The common council adopts a resolution to remove the horse-market to the corner of Fourth Ave. and 86th St.—M. C. C. (1784–1814), XVI: 314.

Announcement is made that the “Theatre Broadway—Late Circuit” will be opened on May 31. “The appearance of the house will be entirely changed—an airy and convenient pit will be thrown...
across the circle, which may be, from its elevation, styled the most commodious in New York."—"N. Y. Eve. Post, My 29, 1827. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983, under "City Assembly Rooms." See, further, Ap 22, 1829.

June

The common council orders that the corporation counsel make out an estimate of the house built by the United States, commonly called the boat-house, on the west pier at Whitehall, for the use of the United States during the pleasure of the board.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 319-20.

The common council resolves to lease for 21 years to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb lot No. 59 of the common lands, covering about 4 acres, bounded by Fourth and Fifth Aves., 49th and 50th Sts., on which to erect the building for which the legislature appropriated $10,000 provided the directors raise an equal sum for that purpose (see Mr 23). The lease is to be dated May 1, 1827.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 320-21. See, however, Ji 16.

The common council accepts from Nicholas Stuyvesant and others a deed of cession of 12th St. from Stuyvesant St. to Avenue C, and of 10th St. from Stuyvesant St. to Avenue D.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 321.

"The owners of property facing St. John's Park, with a praiseworthy liberality, have subscribed to have the Park enclosed within an iron railing and the walk flagged, and the Park itself put in order. This will make it altogether one of the finest squares in the Union."—N. Y. T. Gen. & Reg. Adv., Je 7, 1827. While it is stated in Vol. III, p. 608, that Hudson Sq. was called St. John's Park after 1840, it appears here bearing that name as early as 1827. See, further, Je 27, 1828.

The common council is informed that the portrait of Gov. Clinton, by George Catlin, is finished; also that the portrait of Gov. Yates, by John Vanderlyn, is nearly finished.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 379. See Ji 16.

The new synagogue in Elm St. built by the German and Polish Jews is dedicated.—N. Y. T. Eve. Post, Ji 21, 1827.

July

The first number of a Spanish weekly paper, El Redactor Español, printed here.—N. Y. T. Eve. Post, Ji 1, 1827.

The act passed by the New York legislature in 1817 to abolish slavery, that state goes into effect.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., V: 192; Annals of N. Ams., 558.

The supreme court room in the city hall is appropriated for the meeting of the N. Y. State Society of the Cincinnati.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 357.

The second Trinity Church, which was consecrated in 1790 (p. 59), was thus described as it appeared in 1827, when a window was abolished. This building is inferior in size to the old one, bring one hundred and four feet long, and seventy-two wide. The steeple is about the same height as the old one; but stands on the east, instead of the west end, as was the case with the former church, and is still the case with St. Paul's Chapel; this method having been adopted with the view of bringing the chancel, and the great altar-window, agreeably to ancient ideas of propriety, on the east end. The style of the building is Italian Gothic. It has galleries on the two sides and on the east end,—a part of the last of which forms the organ loft, in which is placed a fine organ, built in London, soon after the church was finished. The galleries are surrounded by square, panelled columns, directly over each of which rises a clustered Gothic column to the roof. The ceiling consists of three arches over the nave, and one over each gallery. From the centre and arc suspended three large and elegant cut glass chandeliers, and four smaller ones under each gallery. The windows are long, finished at the top with the pointed Gothic arch, and glazed with very small panes. The Communion Table is placed against the western wall of the church, and above it is one of the largest windows in the United States. It is Gothic, with three compartments, and contains one thousand and thirty-nine panes of glass. The desk and pulpit are directly in front of the chancel, without the rails. The church is ornamented with a number of handsome marble monuments, among which are one to the memory of General Alexander Hamilton, and one to that of the late Jacob Sherred, Esq. the munificent patron of the Episcopal Theological Seminary.

The cemetery in which the church is erected, is one of the most ancient in this city, having been the resting place of successive generations for upwards of one hundred and thirty years. The steeple contains a ring of eight fine bells."—N. Y. Mirror JI 14, 1827. See also descrip. of PI. 112, III: 629; and L. M. R. K., July 14, 1827.

A lease of land in the Twelfth Ward having been given to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (see Je 4), the finance committee now offers a resolution, which the board adopts, "that the Counsel draw a deed of Release to the Directors" of the institution "of one acre of the aforesaid Leased Lot, in fee, for the consideration of One dollar . . . "—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 371-72. Such deed was given on Sept. 24.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 343; Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 761. For the corner-stone, see O 19; see also Ji 30. The common council reports to the common council that a bust of the late Pierre C. Van Wyck, a former recorder of the city, has been procured at a cost of $250.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 382. This may be the bust, described as of "white plaster," "life-size," "artist unknown," which, in 1909, was in the governor's room.—Cat. of Works of Art belonging to the City of N. Y. (1909), 112. The payment was made on July 30, when payment of $250 was also made for the portrait of Gov. Yates and its frame (see Ji 18), and $150 for the portrait of Philip Home (see Ji 2)—Journal D, 102, in comptroller's office; Cat. of Works of Art, etc., 17.

The common council adopts a resolution granting the Harlem Canal Co. the right to construct a canal from Harlem Creek to Mt. Vernon, provided the company comply with certain conditions, one of which is that "$30,000 with the corporation as security."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 387; XVII: 43-44, 110-11. For the commencement of excavations, see My 8, 1828.

Chester Bailey, proprietor of Washington Hall, a hotel on the s.e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St., announces extensive alterations in the house, and its intended opening on Aug. 5—Com. Adv., Ji 16, 1827.

Extensive alterations are also made in the City Hotel, including the addition of two more stories. For description of these improvements, see Com. Adv., Ji 20, 1827. See, further, My 1, 1828.

Workers discover at the intersection of William and William Sts. the well-eriing of old well on the spot, the city, 1770 which was filled up that the statue of the elder Pitt [see S 7, 1770] might be erected on the spot. In order that the pedestal might not be displaced by the sinking of the earth, a strong arch of brick was turned over the mouth of the well and on this the pedestal was placed.—N. Y. T. Eve. Post, Ji 24 and 25, 1827. For an early mention of this well, see My 24, 1791.

The act of the council resolves that Nassau St. be widened between Cedar St. and Maiden Lane, and that Liberty St. be widened between Broadway and the north-east corner of premises near William St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 417.

The common council adopts a resolution to open Vestry St. between Hudson and Greenwich Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 421.

The common council orders that Commerce St. be opened and so augmented as to form a junction with Barrow St. at its east end.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 440.

The common council resolves to change to Cliff St. the name of the remaining portion of Skinner St., between Franklin St. and its easterly termination.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 442. Skinner St. was the name of the northern end of the present Cliff St. between Perry and Hague Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 1209.

The common council resolves that a "Iron tube" be sunk in the park in the rear of the city hall for the purpose of obtaining good water for use in that building.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 456.

"Whilst the papers are speaking lavishly of the enterprise, taste, and solidity of other projects, it is but justice to say something in praise of the spirit, activity and boldness of Mr. Sandford. Since the close of last season, he has levelled the old Lafayette [see JI 4, 1826] to the ground, and re-erected it on the most extensive scale. It is now the largest and most capacious Theatre.
1827 in the city. Though not entirely finished, yet the interior may challenge any comparison for neatness convenience and architectural arrangement. The lobbies are unusually wide and commodious. The stage is not only the largest in this country, but it exceeds any one we know, unless perhaps the Italian Opera House in London, be excepted. In touching upon this house, we ought on larger grounds, to point out the immense obligations which this quarter of the city owes to Mr. Sandford. His spirit and adventure has vastly increased the value of property, and added to the respectability of the locality. What, with his numerous private buildings and the influence of his Theatre, he has done more for the Canal-street district, than almost any individual we could name."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 29, 1827, citing Enquirer. See also Ibid., S 28 and 29, 1827. The rebuilt theatre was opened on Sept. 29.—Ibid., O 2, 1827. A view of it is shown in an engraving by A. J. Davis, in Emmet collection, item No. 11894. See, further, Ap 8, 1828. The Journal of Commerce, daily and semi-weekly, is established.

—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 593. It is now (1826) the only survivor of the morning newspapers in existence in New York at that time.—North, The Newspaper and Periodical Press, 62, 99.

"Miss Livermore, the female preacher, who preached in the House of Representatives some time since, is now in this city."—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 4, 1827.

The store of Mr. Dumb on Rivington St. (see Mr 26), now completed, is named Manhattan Market by the common council.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XVI: 466; L.M. R. K., III: 925. The name of this market, according to Thos. F. De Voe, was taken from that of a knoll at this place called "Manhattan Island," which was surrounded by salt marshes, and, at very high tides, partly covered with sea-water. This was between Houston and 3d Sts., and Lewis St., ran through the centre of it.—Market-Book, 524; L. M. R. K., III: 959, 966.

The common council passes a resolution that all that part of the old Boston Post Road extending from 12th St. to Harlem Bridge be abandoned by the city as a public highway.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XVI: 469-70.

The council accepts from Nicholas W. Stuyvesant a portion of 9th St. between Stuyvesant St. and Second Ave., and that part of 5th St. lying between First Ave. and the East River which belongs to him; also from other owners the part of 9th St. between First Ave. and Ave. D.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XVI: 477-78.

The common council resolves to confer with owners of property in Jacob St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 2007) as to terms upon which their claims to some supposed mineral waters in that swampy section may be adjusted, so that boring may be begun (see 1827).—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 29, 1827; M. C. C. (1784-1813), XVI: 485-89; Pl. 174, and pp. 99-115, Vol. III. On Oct. 8, it was resolved that Jacob St. be enclosed at both ends with an iron railing, and taken for public purposes.—Ibid., XVI: 544. On Feb. 22, 1829, the erection of the new Exchange was offered to sell to the corporation. Referred to finance committee.—Ibid., XVI: 737. The board found it inexpedient to make the purchase.—Ibid., XVI: 765-66.

The common council accepts from Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt a bust he has made of his father, the late Pierre Van Cortlandt, former lieutenant-governor, and adopts a resolution reciting the patriotic services of each.—M. C. C. (1784-1813), XVI: 489-91. The bust is not included in the Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N.Y. (1900); its whereabouts is unknown.

Canal Street Park, the title to which was acquired by the city through the Dongan and Montgomerie charters, is enlarged by purchases made on this date and on Nov. 22.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estates, 69, citing Liber Deeds, CCXXII: 3355, CCXXVIII: 265; and see L. M. R. K., III: 968-69.

During the session of the legislature commencing on this day, the state statutes were extensively revised. On Dec. 10, the secretary of state deposited, in accordance with the copyright law, the title of the book: Part of the Revised Statutes ..., consisting of Chapters 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. This is printed in Law Tracts, 1822, 32.

The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole at the cor. of Sixth Ave. and 5th St.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), XVI: 900.

The common council resolves that so much of Garden St. as lies between William and Broad Sts. be named Exchange Place, as the newly opened street at the rear of the merchants' exchange is named.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 402, 505.

The common council resolves that Green St. be opened and extended to the grounds of the Sailors' Snug Harbor.—M. C. C. (1784-1814), XVI: 706.

The common council orders that 9th St. from Broadway to Sixth Ave. be opened.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 597.

The committee on gas is instructed by the common council to have the two large lamps in front of the merchants' exchange lighted with gas at the public expense.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 517.

The common council investigates the expediency of providing a place of security for the few debtors in close confinement and of erecting a fireproof building as a depository of all the records which are evidence of title and property in this city, the records in the record office, the supreme council, register of chancery cases, etc., being in constant danger of fire in the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 518. See, further, Mr 9, 1829; Ji 12, 1830.

"For some time past, the workmen have been busily employed in taking down the old fence, on Broadway, in front of the New York Hospital, lowering the ground, and putting up a new fence based with Boston granite. The improvement which is about being made, will enable the public to have a perfect view of this splendid edifice, which has been obscured by the high ground and small buildings, which have been for a long time suffered to remain in that part of Broadway."—Com. Adv., S 28, 1827.

A number of gentlemen meeting at the French Church in Pine St. decide to found a new P. E. church to be called the "Church of the Avenue."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 1, 1827.

The common council resolves to open Fifth Ave. from 90th to 106th Sts; 86th St. between East River and Eighth Ave.; and Sixth Ave. from 21st St. to the Bloomingdale Road.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 538.

"Workmen are now employed in demolishing the wooden fence around the Middle Dutch Church. In its stead will be erected a substantial iron railing. Nassau Street is to be widened from Cedar Street to Maiden-lane."—N. Y. Mirror, O 13, 1827.

The legislature provides for the publication of a map and atlas of the state, to be compiled by David H. Burr, and approved by the surveyor-general and comptroller. Burr is to be compensated by a gift of the engraved plates after he has supplied 50 copies of the map to the state and a copy to each town.—Laws of N. Y. (1827), chapter 4, chap. 42, S 53, 470, 489.

The cornerstone of the building of the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (see Ap 15, 1817) is laid on the south side of 30th St., between Fourth and Fifth Aves.—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 20, 1827; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., O 22, 1827; Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 343. For the dedication of the building, see S 30, 1829 (p. 5); see also L. M. R. K., III: 959.


"New York Gallery of Fine Arts, No. 100 Broadway. It has long been manifest to all the patrons of the Fine Arts that some suitable building is requisite for the purpose of displaying the works of the ancient as well as modern masters, and for the general encouragement of science. To facilitate so desirable an object, Mr. Michael Henry has... commenced a building as above, which will be finished in a few days, and which we are convinced, will prove well adapted for this purpose. He has, we understand, concluded to devote a room 90 feet long by 20 wide, with an opaque back, which will show to just advantage the works of those masters whose productions have heretofore been shown to every disadvantage—thus producing the desirable purpose for both purchaser and disposer, the want of which has been so long and generally complained of."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 25, 1827, citing Enquirer.

Masonic Hall, on Broadway (see Je 24, 1826), is dedicated. —N. Y. Spy, N 3, 1827. It was later known as Gothic Hall.—L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ap 20, 1836; My 26, 1836.

The common council receives a copy of a resolution of the state senate “That the Clerk of the Senate cause the Portrait of Christopher Columbus presented to the Senate by Mrs Maria Farmer in 1784 to be removed from the City of New York, and put in some suitable place in the Senate Chamber.” This is referred to the committee on repairs.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 576. There is also entered in the minutes under this date the text of the entry in the senate journal of March 12, 1784 (q-e.), including the senate’s acceptance of the gift at that time.—Ibid., XVI: 586-87. For the committee’s report, see Nov. 19.

The common council resolves to procure for each member of the board a map of the city lately published by Goodrich.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 577.

The corporation council informs the common council that the superintendents, on Oct. 16, confirmed the report of the commissioners relative to forming a public place in the Ninth Ward (Washington Parade Ground), bounded by 6th St. on the north-east, Wooster St. on the south-east, 4th St. on the south-west, and McDougall St. on the north-west; and closing Thompson St. from 4th St. to 6th St., and so much of 5th St. as is opened between McDougall and Wooster Sts.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 578. See N 20.

The common council orders that awning-posts must be made conformable to a plan approved by the street commissioner.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 584.

A friend in a distant part of New England writes to Editor Coleman of the Post, “I am waiting with anxiety the result of your decision. The course which may be taken by New-York will have a prodigious effect elsewhere. If the city gives a luce and decided majority against Adams, even New-England will be shaken. Boston will be aghast, and many will be preparing for a shelter from the coming storm. I must repeat the hope, that you may have succeeded in the city by an overwhelming majority, for, be assured, if such is the result, the effect will be felt far beyond your limits. Never was there such folly as Ebony and Topaz; and the people, yes, the Adams people themselves perceive the ridicule of it.”—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 13, 1827. The election, for senators and assemblymen, took place on Nov. 2, 6, and 7, and the Jackson ticket won by a majority of 5,000.—Ibid., N 6-9, 1827. See N 11.

The New Yorker writes concerning the New York election (see Ev.), “I cannot sleep without congratulating the citizens of our unparallel'd victory in your city. You must know that the effect of this election travels far beyond your limits. It was not so much eleven assemblymen and two senators gained to the legislature of New York, (although that is important,) as this decided demonstration of popular opinion in the greatest city of the union — a city which may well be called its heart, and if wisdom be the type, its head. The effect can not be concealed that public opinion will run clear and transparent at last, although the waters of the fountain head may be defiled. The city of New York produces the same effect on political opinion, as her merchants do on the general market, or her capitalists in establishing the price of stock. Your city operates on the whole confederacy, and even the election of charter officers produces some effect abroad. Your success is all important; it puts the battle in our power. Yet even the Jacksonians in New England, who maintain their lonely posts in the heart of the enemy's country, may now march under the banner of the great city, (and, I hope, of the great state,) with Jackson for commander, to a victory as certain, as overwhelming, and as glorious as that of New Orleans.”—N. Y. Ev. Post, Nov. 3, (1826), N 13.

St. Patrick’s trustees, at a meeting held Nov. 13, 1827, invited the trustees of St. Peter’s and St. Mary’s to a joint meeting, to consider the propriety of purchasing a new burying-ground. Accordingly, on May 14, 1828, a committee of the members from each of these boards was appointed to examine Mr. Dennis Doyle’s place on the Middle Road [now occupied by St. Patrick’s Cathedr

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The proceedings of the Court Martial which found Andre guilty.

The board also ordered that a warrant for $1,000 be issued in favor of the chairman of the committee to cover the board's expenses in attending the dedication. — M. C. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 618–23, 626–27. The builders' account for erecting the monument is given on p. 31, 80—ibid., XVI: 762; XVI: 14, 71.

William G. Graham, associate editor of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, is shot and killed at Weehawken in a duel with Mr. Barton, son of Dr. Barton of Philadelphia.—Winfield, Hist. of the County of Hudson, N. J. (1874), 225–29. See, further, D. 19.

"The public Law Library, which has been so long talked of and so much longer neglected, is put on a fair way at last of being established. It probably will be placed in the City Hall, in the room appropriated to the United States' Court."—N. Y. Eve. Post, N 28, 1827. See F 11, 1828.

The Mirror says of the jail and bridewell: "These two beautiful specimens of architecture, constituting such elegant accommodations to the City-Hall, still maintain their pride of place. We wonder when they will take unto themselves wings and fly."—N. Y. Mirror, D 1, 1827. See J 19, 1828.

The council resolves to present a gold medal to Gen. Andrew Jackson to commemorate the completion of the "Grand Canal" (the Erie Canal), and their appreciation of his services.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 626. For Jackson's letter of thanks, see ibid., XII: 170.

The common council resolves to extend Lafayette Place to 8th St.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 676.

A disposition to dueling seems to have possessed the men of New York at this time. Henry Brevoort, in a letter to Washington Irving of this date, says: "The pugnacious character of our citizens still continues. Lately, a Mr. Barton of Philadelphia [killed] a Mr. Graham at Hoboken in a duel, provoked by the latter—Graham was assistant editor to Noah & had made himself very obnoxious by his satire upon what Charles King foolishly called "good society". Since then Dr. [David] Hosack sent Cadwallader Colden with a challenge to Dr. Watts—which produced an apology. Yesterday—a challenge was sent by Mr. Henry Edcford to Maxwell (the Dsfr Att) the cause of which grew out of the late indentures for conspires.—Maxwell very properly handed the challenge to the Police. Whether the Ship-builder intended to use the Broadaxe or the pistol I know not."—Letters of Henry Brevoort to Washington Irving, ed. by Geo. S. Hellman (N. Y., 1916), II: 16.

For the comptroller's annual report of the city's finances, see Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1823), 188–94.

1828

In this year, the first edition of Webster's Dictionary was published. Noah Webster, its author, began writing it in 1807, and was in his seventieth year at the time of its completion.

In this year, Timothy Pitkin published his Political and Civil History of the United States, the first political history of the country. —N. Y., VI: 175.

In this year, the U. S. government built, at New York, the ship "Peacock" (18 guns).—The Navy of the U. S. (Wash., 1851).

The character of the typical court cases coming daily before police magistrates in 1828 and 1829 were described in humorous vein in Skillman's New-York Police Reports, by John B. Skillman (1829). By reason of its scarcity and serious title, doubtless, this work has not found its way into anthologies or bibliographies of early American humour, where it should have a prominent place.

In The Talisman for 1828 and 1829, reminiscences of New York by Gullan C. Verplanck were published. They were reprinted in the Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 904–21. For his description of "Richmond Hill," see S 27, 1796. The Talisman was a literary annual (1828–30). It was edited by "Francis Herbert," a non-de plume which concealed the identity of its three authors, Gullan C. Verplanck, William Cullen Bryant, and Robert C. Sands. The three volumes—all that were published—were reprinted in New York in 1831 under the name Miscellaneous, with the names of the authors on the title-pages.—See Literary Annuals and Gift Books by Frederick Winthrop Faxon (Boston, 1912), 52, 69.

In this year, the first descriptive guide-book for New York was published, the former ones being Mitchell's in 1807 (q.v.), and Blunt's in 1817 (q.v.), 1818 (q.v.), and 1825 (q.v.). Published and copyrighted by Andrew T. Goodrich, he presumably, was its principal author. It is entitled, The Picture of New-York and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States. —Of the plan of the city and island which the work contains, the preface says it "was drawn and engraved expressly for the purpose, . . . is considered as the most correct ever issued in this size comprising, at one view, the whole limits of the island, and the encroachments since made on the surrounding waters." The Goodrich plan is reproduced and described as Pl. 99, Vol. III. Commencing on p. 136, the text is a reprint of Blunt's 1817 guide (q.v., p. 30 et seq.), but soon becomes original and contemporary.

The book begins with an "Historical and Chronological Account of the City of New-York," and was therefore one of the earliest attempts to present the city's record of events in chronological sequence, without, however, the citation of authorities. A 16mo of 492 pages, it contains descriptions and statistics of timely interest, too numerous to mention all in a brief review. The city hall with its many offices and galleries is described in detail, as well as all the city departments, and all other public buildings. The Exchange, on Wall St., recently completed; the "telegraph," the churches, colleges, public schools, and semi-naries, societies, markets, banks and insurance companies; the commerce of the port, the packet lines, custom-house, and chamber of commerce; prisons and institutions; theatres and public gardens; newspapers, hotels, ferries, gas and water works, fortifications; docks and streets, are all given a much more interesting and historical and statistical details. The lottery, auctions, book-sellers, trade, tred-mill, and many other special features of the city's life, are given attention, and the book contains several copper-plates showing important buildings and street scenes. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 391. The following extracts will serve as a record of some of the new and contemporary facts presented:

"There are about 73 blocks of made ground on the East River side, from Whitehall to the Dry Dock, and about 50 on the west side of the city, from the Battery to State Prison. The area of the Battery is entirely made ground from State-street; at least, the loose rocks and reefs that originally projected out at this spot, have been deeply buried beneath the earth and when to the foregoing is added the vast quantity of earth that has been thrown into the Collect, and the adjacent low and marshy grounds, it is apparent that no inconsiderable portion of the city has been redeemed from the water by the persevering industry of man. . . . the exterior and permanent line, facing the water, around the city, and the piers, should be constructed of solid masonry, similar to the face of the Battery, in lieu of the present unsightly constructions of wood."—Ibid., 141. See also 174.

Referring to the alterations and improvements that have taken place in the city in the past, Goodrich says in part: "The widening of the old streets has caused the greatest alteration in the external aspect of the city, particularly in Maiden-lane, at the corner of Broadway, where the Oswego Market and a group of old wooden buildings stood, on the south side and also at the intersection of Pearl-street and the west side, where until 1823, it was hardly wide enough for two carts to pass. . . . "Another improvement of great importance was the cutting and widening of Fair-street, now Fulton-street, from Cliff-street through to Pearl-street, and thus creating a new thoroughfare from the Hudson to the East River; also the entire demolition of a triangular block of unsightly old brick buildings, called Han- slip, or William-street, and Stone-street, which then extended to Stone-lane (now Exchange Place). . . . "The most tedious and expensive undertaking of a public nature has been the filling up of the great ponds and bodies of fresh water, that formerly covered many acres of what is now the very centre of the city, from Orange-street to Elm-street, and Pearl-street to Grand-street, and on the west side of Broadway, in the rear of St. John's Church, and several blocks on each side of Canal-street, leading from Collect-street to the Hudson River; all this space was formerly covered with water, which in some places was of very considerable depth, and communicated with the East River through Roosevelt-street, and by the present Canal-street with the Hudson, draining a surface of about 129 acres of land. Several large hills or mounds of earth that environed this pond, under various names, such as Bayard's Mount, which elevated itself on the site of Grand and Rhynder streets, have all been levelled, and the ground thrown into the ponds. . . ."
Goodrich describes the New York Hospital buildings as occupying an area bounded by Broadway, Church St., Anthony (Worth) St., and Duane St., 465 ft. long and 400 ft. in width. The grounds were surrounded by a brick wall 10 ft. high. At this time, the buildings stood on a considerable elevation. In front was "an extensive lawn, sloping towards Broadway, with a paved walk and venerable elms on each side." A handsome iron railing and granite columns separated it from the busy street in front. The main edifice was "situated in the centre of the lot, about 200 ft. from Broadway," and was "constructed of gray stone, with a slated roof." It was 124 ft. long in front, its depth was 50 ft. in the centre, and at the wings, which projected on each side, 86 ft. It had three stories (52 ft.) high besides the basement, with a cupola, which commanded an extensive panoramic view of the entire city. Adjacent to the hospital on the south was a large stone building, formerly occupied as an asylum for the insane; but in 1827 (error for 1826, p. 359) a hospital for seamen was erected, and in 1828, 1829, was exclusively appropriated to their use.—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 299-305. The hospital was enlarged in 1834, 1836, and 1841.—Account N. T. Hosp. (1811); Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. T., IV: 407-408. The main building was demolished in 1869 (p. v). See Pls. 88 and A. 27-29, and pp. 570-71, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 534-535.

Many private enterprises in art at this period, worthy of note, were Browere's "Gallery of Busts and Statues," soon to be established in New York, and the "Architectural Room" of Ithiel Town and M. E. Thompson, in the Exchange. The latter was described as containing "the most valuable and extensive collection of books and prints, relative to that noble art and science;" while of the architects it was said: They "stand at the head of their profession in this city, and have produced the best specimens of architecture."—Goodrich, 375-376. The name of the sculptor was John Henry Isaac Browere.—See Browere's Life Masks of Great Americans, by Chas. Henry Hart (Dubleday and McBee Co., 1890).

Regarding the Town collection, see Cat. of Ancient & Modern Books in the library of the late I. Town . . . sold at auction, June 28, 1847 (in N. Y. P. L.).

The principal hotels in this time, were numerous and most of them on Broadway. They were: the Adelphi, erected in 1827 (p. v.); the Mansion House, at 39 Broadway, kept by W. J. Bunker, which was "large and commodious," and possessed "much of the retirement and quiet of an elegant private residence;" the City Hotel, which occupied the entire block on the west side of Broadway between Thames and Cedar Sts., and was the "loftiest" hotel in the city, containing "more than one hundred large and small parlours and lodging-rooms, besides the City Assembly Room, chiefly used for Concerts and Balls;" the National Hotel, finished in 1825, at 112 Broadway, opposite the City Hotel; the Franklin House, on Broadway, cor. Dey St.; the American Hotel, on Broadway, opposite the Park, a new hotel, five storeys high, extending on Barclay St. as far west as the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Washington Hall, on Broadway, cor. of Reade St., which, in 1828, was altered, repaired, and newly furnished; and the Park Place House, cor. of Broadway and Park Place, opposite the Park, and in the street that leads to Columbia College. The several other hotels included Niblo's Bank Coffee House, at the cor. of William and Pine Sts.; the Tontine Coffee House, cor. Wall and Water Sts., and the New York Hotel, 1844 Greenwich St., between Duane and Cortlandt Sts.; the Walton House, 328 Pearl St., between Peek Slip and Dover St., in Franklin Sq; and Tammany Hall, cor. Nassau and Franklin Sts., "generally known as head quarters of the Republican party, and the arena of frequent political strife."

—Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1828), 397-99.
In no place on this island has the destroying hand of man done more to alter the face of nature, than in the vicinity of Corlears Hook, where hills of great magnitude have been entirely levelled, or cutoff and sold up down along the shore, so that the foundation has taken the place of what was, a bleak and unfrequented spot.”—Ibid., 412.

The “new burying ground” was described in this year, as “situated on the 4th avenue, near the three mile stone [on present site of Bryant Park]—see D 20, 1824—and the N. Y. Pub. Library, and embraces 10 acres of ground, which is suitably laid out, and contains a large burying ground.”

The old Potter’s Field is now levelled, and is formed into a beautiful public square, called Washington Square, which is also used as a military parade ground.

There are three large burying grounds in North-street, east of the Bowery, viz. one for the Friends, one for the Dutch, and one for the Presbyterian Churches; another for the Episcopalians in Clarkson-street, between Varick and Hudson-streets; for the Baptists and Scotch Churches in Wooster-street, near the old Potters Field, now the Washington Square.”—Ibid., 420-21.

The gas works, in this year, were described as “one of the largest edifices in the city, . . . situated in Rhynder-street, corner of Hester-street, near the East part of Canal-street.” The buildings are described in some detail. The gas is manufactured by a gunpowder machine called a meter, and passes out into all the principal streets south of Grand-street, through pipes of cast iron, of various sizes, from six inches to two inches bore; and by lateral pipes into the private houses, where the company pipes end, and the whole interior fitting is done at the expense of the person using the gas.

The gas company which was granted a charter in 1823.

“The gas company have thus far, laid 15 miles in length of cast iron pipes in the principal business streets. The pipes were, in the first place, imported from England . . .”—Ibid., 421-23. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 591.

In this year, Hudson Square (St. John’s Park) was described as constituting “the fairest interior portion of this city.” . . .

The region of the Eleventh Ward is the handiest street, and is bordered on the north by the choice trees and shrubbery, and the costly and much admired metropolis Church of St. John’s, with its lofty and beautiful spire, places this square as the most desirable residence, and the most judiciously embellished spot contained in the city.

“IT is not open to the public at large, at present; it has recently, at the expense of the surrounding proprietors, been endowed with an iron railing, combined with granite pillars.”—Ibid., 439.

By 1828, “many handsome private dwellings” had been erected around Washington Square, and this vicinity, like Hudson Square, had become “a most fashionable residence section,” although “remote from the centre of business.”—Ibid., 439.

The following topographical description of the city’s streets is found in Goodrich’s guide: “The streets of New-York, south of Canal-street, or Greenwich-street, are fluted, with the choice trees and shrubbery, and the costly and much admired metropolis Church of St. John’s, with its lofty and beautiful spire, places this square as the most desirable residence, and the most judiciously embellished spot contained in the city.

It is not open to the public at large, at present; it has recently, at the expense of the surrounding proprietors, been endowed with an iron railing, combined with granite pillars.”—Ibid., 439.

There are some trades so concentrated, that they are mostly contained in one neighbourhood, such as the tanners and curriers in Ferry-street, Jacob-street, and the vicinity; also furriers in Water-street, cabinet and chair makers in Broad-street. Other trades and occupations are so diffused over the city, that no one particular spot could be designated as appropriated to them. Pine, Wall, and Nassau streets, contain many of the offices of law practitioners.”—Ibid., 459-62.

In 1850, Peter Nelson published in Glasgow his observations made during a residence of six years in the United States, from 1822 to 1828. From these he have been selected a few relating to New York (see also 1822):

“ . . . In most of the genteel dwelling-houses, the door steps and lintels, and window sills, are made of fine free-stone, or white marble; the plates and other ornaments on the principal doors of some of these houses in the lower part of the town, are made of pure silver. This is very unlike republican simplicity. A few of the side pavements are of broad flag stones; the rest are of brick, and the middle of the streets of good whitestone, with which the island abounds.

“In 1826, the 103rd place of worship was erected within
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1828 the city, so that there is no want of visible religion in this quarter.  

"In New York, there are many manufactories of iron, brass and crystal. Very excellent hats are also made, The cotton weavers and dyers are a considerable body. In 1814, there were only 2 looms in the city, now they may reckon near 1000."  

"In cut glass and crystal," he says, "the Americans have exhibited great proficiency, since it can be seen in the morning making glasses, he says, by the market), and carrying home their bargains in their hand. People in the same rank in Scotland would imagine themselves degraded by carrying a leg of mutton, or a junk of raw beef along the streets; custom sanctions the practice here.

The museum in New York is private collection, and contains many good specimens of natural history. There are no manuscripts or rare books, and the coins are hardly worthy mentioning."—Recollections of Six Years Residence in the U. S. A. (Glasgow, 1839), 4-16, 19, 32, 33, 34, 40, 42, 46-52. Cf. Bangs, Bro. & Co. catalogues, in N. Y. P. L., of large private collections of coins sold by this firm of auctioneers in 1835 and later years.  

At some time after 1828, the Boulevard Club-House, erected in 1792 (p. 349), at the corner of Cherry and Montgomery Sts., was taken down, and the elevation on which it stood was graded to the level of the adjacent streets.—See L. M. R. K., III: 976; see also Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 451; and Pl. 60-a, Vol. I.

At this time, the Walton house (see L. M. R. K., III: 953), had a garden in the rear, which extended "quite down to the river."—Recollections of Daniel J. Ebbets, in Watson's Annals, 350.  

In this year, the residence of former Governor Jay, at 52 Broadway, was a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Keese. Similarly, other residences on lower Broadway had become boarding-places. For their addresses, see Man. Com. Coun. (1869), 523.

In this year, the "Separation" occurred throughout the Society of Friends in New York City, one branch calling itself "Orthodox" and the other sometimes calling itself "Hicksite."—See John Cox, Jr.'s MS. Catalogue of Records and History of the two Yearly Meetings.

In this year, the common council designated, as the permanent exterior street on the North River, that portion of West St. from "its northerly termination to its intersection with a continuation of the Great Kill road [Gansevoort St.]." For an outline history of the development of West St., see Vol. I, p. 456; also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

In this year and the next, the Isthmus de Fleurieu Hudson, by J. Milbert, consisting of two folio volumes of text and two of lithographed plates, was published in Paris. These plates, 53 in number, are admirable views of places in the regions traversed by the artist,—among them a "View of New-York, taken from Weehawken" (cf. descript. of Pl. 92, Vol. III): "Interior of New-York, Prevoast Street and Chapel;" "Perrytown, where Major André was captured;" "Sing Sing;" "West Point;" "Town of Hudson;" "View of Albany;" "View of Albany, with the house of the first Dutch Governor;" "Saratoga Springs;" "Falls of the Hudson;" "Lake George;" "Niagara Falls;" "View of Boston and the South Boston bridge;" etc. See also 1825:

A painting by D. O. Brower, showing the junction of the Bowery and Broadway in 1828, is shown and described in Vol. III, A. Pl. 18-a.

For view of Columbia College, 1828, see N. T. Mirror (1828), and Emmet collection, No. 11953.

For view of the United States Hotel in this year, see lithograph, drawn by A. J. Davis, in Enio collection, N. Y. P. L.

The 1828 view of Valentine's Mallards are: Broadway from Bowery to Corlears Hook Green Coun. (1854), 12; South St. from Maiden Lane, in ibid., 60; and Fulton St. and Market, in ibid., 200. For the originals of these views, see Pls. 98, 104-a, and 104-b, Vol. III, respectively.

Jan.

In this month, "the American Institute for the City of New York" was organized.—See N. T. As It Is, 1833, p. 79. Its first "fair" was held on Oct. 24 (p. 79). For its incorporation, see My 2, 1829. See also King's Handbook (1843), 321.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans is celebrated with a dinner at Masonic Hall, fireworks, illuminations, etc. The festivities are more elaborate than usual because of Jackson's prominence as a presidential candidate.—N. Y. Evet. Post, Ja 9 and 10, 1828.

"At a late meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, the plan of establishing a Grammar School to be connected with the institution and being in some degree supported by their school is to be under the direction and regulation of the Board of the College, who are to appoint a master and assistants, define their duties, and prescribe the course of studies. The usual branches of English education will be taught, and at least so much of the classics and mathematics, as shall be necessary to qualify the scholars at the College. At the same time, it is ascertained that forty scholars will be sent to the school & will pay for tuition at the rate of $12.50 per quarter, the school will be opened. . . .

"The Trustees seem to have been impressed with the opinion that the course of education in many of the various private seminaries established in this city, has not been such as to prepare the pupils in the best manner for the course of study pursued at Columbia College, and have adopted this plan to supply the deficiency."—N. Y. Evet. Post, Ja 8, 1828. On April 19, the board of the college authorised the establishment of the grammar school and appointed John D. Ogilby master.—Ibid., Ap 23, 1828. The Columbia Grammar school is still (1926) among the leading private schools of the city.

At this time, David T. Valenzano served as marshal of the marine court, being paid in fees.—Journal D, 165, in commissor's office.

The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a report of the committee on the jail and bridewell, recommending application for the passage of a law authorising the removal of male convicts from the state prison at Greenwich to the new state prison in Westchester (Sing Sing), and declaring the Greenwich prison to be the city prison; also for authority to raise, by loan, the $100,000 to be paid to the state for the Greenwich prison.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XVI: 662-65. See Mr 21 and 18, Ja 26, 1828.

The common council accepts from William De Peyster a deed of severance of those parts of the streets and avenues which pass through his grounds at Bloomingdale.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XVI: 663.

The common council grants to the city dispensary (see O, 1799) a lot, 50 x 89 ft., out of the state ordnance-yard, on the north-west cor. of Collect (Centre) and White Sts.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XVI: 663-64. (See also ibid., XVI: 91-92, 231; XVI: 16, 326, 359.) After the state sold the lot to the city by act of the legislature on April 16 (Laws of N.Y., 1828, chap. 232), the conveyance was made the same day by the city to the dispensary at a consideration of one dollar. On this site was erected a brick building three stories high, which was first occupied in 1829 (p. 91, Ja 11)—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), 1: 117. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934. In 1837, 20 ft. additional on White St. were conveyed to the dispensary.—Laws of N.Y. (1837), chap. 436; Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 761.

The common council refers to the committee on applications to the legislature a resolution that this committee examine the expediency of establishing by law a poll-list, or register of voters, to regulate the elections hereafter to be held in this city.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XVI: 664.

The Mirror again comments on the jail and bridewell: "Hopes are entertained that these intolerable nuisances will be removed—but when, it is left entirely to conjecture—at the last regular meeting of the corporation, the committee on this subject reported in favour of raising one hundred thousand dollars, for purchasing the Greenwich state prison, for the use of a jail and bridewell. Beck dick, gardiner, and others, have adhered to this about."

The common council refers to the committee on arts and sciences a memorial of William Dunlap, the portrait painter, "proposing to paint and present to the Common Council an Historical painting of the Inauguration of General Washington."—M. C. G. (1754-1831), XVI: 696.

The common council is informed by Senator Waterman that a senate committee of which he is chairman has under consideration "the subject of the erection of a State Prison for female
The common council adopts a resolution offered by the committee on public offices "that the small room in the Attic at the head of the Stair Case [in the city hall], & which is now unoccupied, be appropriated to], use of the Clerk of the City and County for such purposes as may be by him deemed necessary for the preservation of the papers and documents entrusted to his care, and that the Committee on Repairs be empowered to carry this resolution into effect provided that the expense for the same does not exceed Twenty Dollars."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 709-10.

The council resolves that ninth Ave. be dug out and regulated from the Great Kill Road at 12th St. to above 21st St. — M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 712.

The city pays $200 for boring for water at the rear of the city hall—Journal D, 168, in comptroller's office.

"An association of the members of this bar, of so long wanted, has at length we are told, been formed, under the title of the New York Law Institute."—N. Y. Etc. Post, F 11, 1828.

The objects of this association are "to advance the jurisprudence of the state, to promote an efficient administration of justice, and to regulate the practice of the profession on principles beneficial to their fellow citizens and honorable to themselves. . . . Preparations, we understand, have already been commenced in the United States Court Room in the City Hall, for the accommodation of the Library. . . ."—Ibid., F 14, 1828. Goodrich says: "There are standing Committees on the Library, Jurisprudence, and Ceremonies, Solicitors, and Attorneys of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery in this state, are eligible to the society, by the ballots of three-fourths of the members, present at two successive meetings. James Kent (former Chancellor of this state) is President; and Smith Thompson (one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States), Peter A. Jay, and Beverly Robinson, Vice-Presidents."—Picture of N. Y. (1828), 441. The Institute had its inception in a meeting at the residence of Judge McCoun. It was incorporated in 1830 (q. v.). For a brief account of its initial development, see Man., Com. Coun. (1826), 556-58. In April, 1825, it removed to No. 45 Chambers St.—Ibid. 557. It is still a flourishing organization.

Changes in the city charter are still (see F 20, 1826) in the minds of the common council. After much discussion, an act to be submitted to the legislature is agreed to. The creation of a bicameral council is the intent of the act, and the machinery for such an organization is virtually the same as that of Oct. 27, 1823 (q. v.). Provision is made as before for the act to be "submitted to the decision of the voters" before going into effect.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 747-60. See also N. Y. Etc. Post, F 2 and 4, 1828. See also N. Y. Etc. Post, F 15, 18, 20, 1828.

The common council is informed of the death in Albany of De Witt Clinton, the long governor, on Feb. 10, 1828. Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy are passed, and one to adopt the usual mode of mourning.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 761; N. Y. Etc. Post, F 15, 16, 18, 20, 1828. See F 21.

Philip Hone records in his diary his "Address delivered at a meeting of Citizens on Monday Feb" 21, 1828, preparatory to my presenting the Resolutions which were adopted by the meeting on the occasion of the Death of the Governor. . . ."—Hone's Diary (MS.), in N. Y. Hist. Soc. See also N. Y. Evc. Post, F 22, 1828.

A letter to the press, signed "A Whip," calls the common council's attention to the condition of Third Ave., which is in "a most frightful state, as well for foot passengers as riders." He recommends "McAdamizing" the avenue. John London McAdam (1756-1836), whose name is applied to this system of road-making, published, in 1819, a Practical Essay on the Scientific Repair and Preservation of Roads, followed in 1820 by the Present State of Road-making.—See Ency. Brit., 11th ed., XVII: 190.

Circumlocutions of a plan of the Clinton Hall Association are to be issued on this day. "The object of this association is, to place upon a firm and respectable footing the Mercantile Library Association of New-York. While it will afford entire security and a full equivalent to subscribers, it will also give to their clerks an opportunity of improving in knowledge and virtue, in some degree commensurate with their numbers and usefulness, and suited to the intimate relation which they bear to the business and the families of the merchants of New-York."—N. Y. Etc. Post, F 25, 1828. See also Hone's Diary (MS.), in N. Y. H. S.

The common council resolves to express to the legislature the regret which this board has on account of the passage of a law removing to Albany the only term of the supreme court now granted to this city.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 785. See Apr 4, 1825.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis appears. It was first a weekly; in 1826, it became a semi-weekly; in 1829, a tri-weekly; and in 1831, a daily.—North, The Newspaper and Periodical Press, 128. It is still published.

Dr. Mitchell delivers, in the city hall, an address on the late Thos. Addis Emmet.—See A discourse on the life and character of Thomas Addis Emmet, in N. Y. P. L.

The common council resolves to accept the cession of all the streets between 21st and 30th Sts; also First and Fourth Aves., on the usual terms and condition.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 22.

The common council approves a resolution that West St. be extended across Spring St. Slip.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 27-28.

The common councils accept from Samuel Boyd, and orders recorded, a deed of cession of 15th St. from Eighth Ave. to Hudson River.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 32.

The following newspaper comment appears: "With pleasure we perceive, that within one or two years our fashionable houses, especially those newly erected in our principal streets, have assumed a more beautiful look, resembling those which distinguish Philadelphia, both as respects their uniformity in height, and the neat and more convenient and becoming appearance of our outer doors, which are now painted a white or straw color, with suitable and useful plated ornaments to match—of which a very good specimen may be seen on the door of a new four story house in Chamber street, between Church and Chapel streets, on the north side, and just below the Unitarian Church, with the name of the engraver. But, in another respect, our streets, too, have of late improved still more, namely, in the greater uniformity in the height of our buildings. To judge of our principal street, Broadway, you would think that the first object with every person about to build, had been to measure with his eye the houses adjacent and take care to order his to be several inches higher or lower than his neighbor's. A specimen of this peculiar taste may be seen by casting your eyes at the houses on the corner of the block between the 55th and 56th Sts., Broadway, from Cedar to Liberty-street; where you will see no two buildings of a similar height. But in those now erecting, or lately erected, this old, ugly, and absurd custom is avoided; so that in the course of a few years, we shall be able to boast that New York resembles in appearance the elegance of Philadelphia; besides is all
The resolution this is the holy boat. memorandum plan duel Davis?), adjudged that shall be The city of New York, or in the vicinity thereof, and it shall be lawful to build thereon a marine hospital to be called and forever known as the Sailors' Snug Harbor.—Law of N. Y. (1828), chap. 266. See, further, My, 1831.

The legislature passes the annual tax budget for the city.—

The legislature incorporates the "New-York and Boston Steam-Boat Co." to operate a regular line of boats through Long Island Sound between the two cities, the boats to be constructed with two engines on a plan of the principal incorporator, Elishu S. Bunker. The company is now building such a boat.—Law of N. Y. (1828), chap. 293.

The legislature passes an act to suppress duelling. A person causing the death of another in a duel in this state shall be adjudged guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for seven years or less.—Law of N. Y. (1828), chap. 290.

The common council receives, and accepts with thanks, from Rev. John Stanford "a letter from the City of New York drawn from Actual Survey by Wm Bradford in the year 1757."—M. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 124. In June, 1822, this map was reported missing from the files of the topographical bureau of the board of the president's office. This office was formerly called the bureau of design and survey, and prior to that it was the street commissioner's office. The lithographic copies of this map showed to have been "in the possession of G. B. Smith, Street Commissioner."—Andrews, James Lyne's Survey or the Bradford Map (1900), 32–33. See also descript. of Pl. 27, Vol. I.

The common council appoints Reuben Spencer a city surveyor.—M. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 126.

The common council authorizes the street commissioner to advertise for and enter into contracts for building a market at the foot of Spring and Canal Sts. under the direction of the market committee.—M. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 117, 127–28; Laws of N. Y. (1827), chap. 214. See D 8.

The street commissioner conveys to the corporation a deed of cession from Peter G. Stuyvesant for parts of 5th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd Sts.—M. C. (1784–1831), XVI: 697; XVII: 136.

Russia declares war on Turkey because of the sultan's violent manifesto calling for a holy war and naming Russia as the cause of the Greek insurrection.—Hazen, Europe since 1815 (enlarged ed.), I: 559. See S 14, 1829.

John Jacob Astor buys of Ezra Weeks and others the City May Hotel, 115 Broadway (see Ja 24, 1751; N 20, 1801).—Liber Deeds, CCXXVII: 46 and 48. This is the date of Astor's deed, the sale took place at public auction at the merchants' exchange on April 8, the price being paid $513,000.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ap 5 and 8, 1828. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977; and Fay's Views of N. Y. (1831), 21. See, further, Ap 25, 1835.

Philip Hone records in his diary: "... went to Manhattan- ville, to view the Commencement of the Excavation for the Har- laen Canal" (see Jl 16, 1827).—Hone's Diary (MS.), at N. Y. Hist.

"Washington Military Parade Ground."—Workmen are busily employed in putting a handsome fence around this spacious public square, by far the largest of any in this city. And laborers are busy in levelling and preparing the ground to be laid down to green turf, with neat grassed foot walks around the margin and across it from each extremity. When this work is completed and

17 The common council passes a resolution to open parts of 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Sts. east of the Bowery and Third Ave.; and Seventh Ave., between Greenwich Lane and 21st St.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XVII: 47–48.

18 The changes in the city charter proposed by the common council on Feb. 14 (q. v.) are enacted into law by the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1828), chap. 149. The law failed of ratification at a city election on May 28 (q. v.).
A law providing for a bicameral council (see F 14) fails of ratification in a special election by a vote of 5,427 to 1,753. A newspaper explanation is: "The framers of that law, which were the Corporation themselves, did not mean to have any salutary check placed upon their hasty summary mode of doing business. And rather than such a law should go into effect, the people prefer the old system; until they can procure such a change in the mode of transacting the affairs of the city as will promise an effectual restraint upon improper and ruinous legislation. Meetings should be called in each ward and delegates appointed to frame a law to be submitted to a general assembly of the citizens; for their consideration and approval. Application should then be made to the Legislature to give their official sanction to it."—N. Y. Evc. Post, My 31, 1828.

May

It may be observed that the charter changes were finally obtained through the procedure thus recommended by the Post. See My 11, 1829.

The Franklin Bank suspends payment.—N. Y. Evc. Post, My 29, 31, Je 2, 4, 6, 10, 12. See also The explanation and indication of Samuel Legget, late president of the Franklin Bank (N. Y., 1831), at N. Y. H. S. ; and, for other references to Legget, see The Old Merchants of N. T. City, by Walter Barrett (1862), I: 241, 244, 247, 248, 249.

All Saints' P. E. Church, which was organized on May 27, 1824, and the corner-stone of which was laid on Oct. 3, 1827, is opened for public worship. It is a substantial stone building on the southwest corner of Henry and Seamdall Sts. The land was conveyed to the church by Moses and Esther Leon on Sept. 28, 1827.—N. Y. Evc. Post, My 29, 1824; O 2, 1827; Liber Deeds, CXXVII: 441 Greenleaf, 85-86. See also Supp. L. M. R. K., in Vol. VI; and Pl. LIV, Vol. III. See also My 18.

Hunter Works.—The Manhattan Company are substituting iron pipes, for logs, through which water may be conveyed in sufficient quantities to all who wish to be supplied, within the sphere of their operations. A great improvement has also been made, by the construction of secondary reservoirs, near the grand one, which, in case of fires can throw the whole volume of water in the requisite direction.—Corn. Adw., Je 5, 1828. See Je 7.

Hone's records. The "Manhattan Company are laying down large Iron Pipes in Broadway, opposite to my House."—Hone's Diary (MS.), at N. Y. H. S. His residence was at 235 Broadway. See also N. Y. Evc. Post, Je 4, 1828.

James Monroe, "late President of the United States," visits New York, and the common council tends to him the hospitality of the city.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 231. See also N. Y. Evc. Post, Je 6, 23, and 26, 1828.

The packet ship "Pacific" arrives at New York from Liverpool bringing news of war between Russia and Turkey.—N. Y. Evc. Post, Je 16, 1828.

The common council adopts a resolution to open and continue Cedar St. to the width of 35 feet from William to Pearl St.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 247-48.

The common council requests the Committee on public offices to report to the board "the different Tenants who occupy the Building usually called the Scientific Institution [the N. Y. Institution, formerly the almshouse], the tenure of their Leases, and whether all or any of them ought to be required to provide accommodation for themselves elsewhere."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 252. This was the first step towards transforming the building for occupation by the courts. See, further, Mr 23, 1829.

"The Corporation and their numerous guests set out this morning in the steam boat Sun, on their jouketing party to the Sing Sing State Prison. What right they have to expend the public money in this way, we have yet to learn. They might just as well get up a party at the public expense to go to Saratoga Springs, or to view the Aurora State Prison, or Niagara Falls. It appears by the proceedings of the Corporation that the committee of arrangements were unwilling to be limited in the expense to $1000, and how much will be expended for turtle soup, nabo wine, and Champagne, no one can tell. It is certainly time that there should be some check upon this irresponsible body in the disbursement of the public moneys."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Je 18 and 19, 1828; M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 231-32. See, further, Mr 16.

An ornamental iron fence is being constructed around St. John's Park at a cost of $15,000.—N. T. Mirror, Je 27, 1828. See also 1833, and descrip. of Pl. 106-a, Vol. III.

The common council orders that the comptroller be authorised
1828 to borrow (under the direction of the finance committee and on such June terms as they may prescribe) the sum of $100,000 "for the purpose of July 30 paying to the State of New York the purchase money for the State Prison at Greenwich at an interest not exceeding Six per Cent."—M. C. C. (1784-1851), XVII: 275. See Mr. 28, 1826; Jl 25, 1828.

July

"To-day that unhallowed act, the tariff, commences to operate, and we are pleased to learn that all the gentlemen connected with the revenue department, manifest a very proper solicitude for the shipping and commercial interest. ..."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 1, 1828.

3. The French Coffee House at Broadway and Fulton St. is offered for sale.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 3, 1828.

4. Wm. Niblo removes from the Bank Coffee House (see 1814), and opens a hotel, garden, and theatre, at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and Prince St. He calls the theatre "Sans Souci." The famous "Nibo's prison house," which was rented on the opening night, was summerhouses, etc., and was considered somewhat remote from town. The theatre or entertainment saloon was in the centre. This subsequently gave place to a complete, permanent theatre, and the garden vanished."—Haswell, Reminiscences, 230; L. M. R. K., III: 985. For a view and an outline of the history of this property after 1812, see Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 631, 655. For view in 1836, see Niblo's Theatre, destruction by fire, 1828, by ibid. (1865), 632. Soon afterward the Metropolitan Hotel was erected on part of the same site.—Ibid., 635; L. M. R. K., III: 979, 985; and see S 13, 1851, and 1852.

The Sans Souci Theatre was "situated in the extensive garden of Mr. Niblo, in Broadway," and was "erected in the incredible short period of fifteen days." A descriptive and complimentary address in verse, which was rented on the opening night, was published in The N. Y. Mirror, VI: 7 (Jl 13). The Post said the theatre was "in the new Vauxhall Garden of Mr. Niblo, at the corner of Broadway and Prince streets. The situation is airy, healthy, and delightful for summer amusements, within the mile stone." It was to be occupied by the "Bowery company, under the management of Mr. Gilford, until the New-York house is complete to that of last year," and that it was the "first theatre in the United States; consisting of a theatre, 230; and rooms for 30 guests; and has deposited the amount to the state's credit in the Manhattan Bank.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 309. Regarding the disposal of the property, see ibid., N 17, 1828; and see further, Mr. 9, 1829.

5. "We understand the Corporation of this City have recently purchased Blackwell's Island [see Jl 14, 1828], at the price of 32,500 dollars as a site for a new Penitentiary. The Island contains about 100 acres of land, and a great quantity of building stone. This location for a prison is considered judicious. The old state prison at Greenwich, which was purchased by the Corporation [see Mr. 28, 1826], will be used as a Penitentiary, until the contemplated new one at Blackwell's Island is erected "—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 5, 1828. See S 10.

6. The common council receives from the Rev. Stephen N. Rowan a copy of the Declaration of Independence engrossed on vellum, with him addressed to Mayor Weatherhead and that he presents it: "in the name of the contributors to the work," for use "at the successive Anniversaries of our great National Festival." It is accompanied by "a Certificate of the venerable Charles Carroll the last surviving signer of the Original Instrument." Rowan states that this copy was made "as the result of a suggestion made by me in an address delivered at the request of the Common Council, on occasion of the almost simultaneous death of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson" (see Jl 4 and 5, 1826).

"It is the most splendid Copy of the Declaration extant and the Certificate accompanying it, was written, without any recollection of the exact fifty [52] years after the Original signature." He adds:

"I trust, that the same Common Council, who were the first to render Elegiac Honours, to the memory of the man who wrote the Declaration, and of him, who eloquently plead for its adoption, will cheerfully take measures to give perpetuity, and publicity to the patriotic sentiments contained in a Document, written with his own hand and in his Ninetieth year by its last surviving Signer." The board accepts the gift and directs that the letter be "filed.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), XVIII: 283.

7. The following resolutions were offered by the committee on the almshouse and adopted: "Resolved that the Comptroller be authorized ... to issue a Warrant to James Blackwell for such sum as your Committee may direct not exceeding 15,000 Dollars; and a Bond of the Corporation upon the conditions agreed on for the balance [15,750] of the purchase money of July Blackwell's Island."

"Resolved that the Commissioners of the Alms House be authorized to take possession of said Island forthwith."

"Resolved that a Special Committee consisting of Seven members he authorized to cause a Map of said Island to be made, with the lines of High and Low water mark, and with the elevations; and to report the plan of a suitable building for a prison, together with the best mode of building and a proper site for the same."


8. James Blackwell's deed of his island to the city of New York (see Jl 14) bears this date.—Liber Deeds, CXXVIII: 287. Blackwell had previously deeded the island to Jas. L. Bell (see Ap 9, 1823). Bell died there on Jan. 12, 1825, and, by foreclosure of a mortgage which Blackwell held, the island came back into his possession.—Hoffman, Title on the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of N. Y., I: 147. For the final disposition of the Bell interests, see Paige's Chancery Rep., X: 499; N. Y. H. S. Bull., Jl, 1921, pp. 40-41. On Sept. 11, 1844, the city paid $20,000 more to acquire the interest held by the Widow Bell.—Liber Deeds, CDL: 409. The city made this purchase of Blackwell's Island as the site for a penitentiary.—See Ap 11.

9. "While I am writing, I have, for a long time, been anxiously looking out for the demolition of the Jail and Bridewell, those carbuncular excrecences on the fair surface of the Park. We again call attention to this subject, because the foul condition of these buildings renders them actual pest-houses to all those confined within their walls. ... Down with the filthy receptacles!"—N. Y. Mirror, VI: 15 (Jl 19). For earlier paragraphs, see the D. R. of 1827, Jl 19, 1828. See, further, Ap 19, 1828.

10. The "Minnie house at the corner of North and Forsyth streets, erected by the liberality of a few individuals" is to be dedicated on this day.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 26, 1828.

The comptroller reports that, agreeable to the authority 28 given by him to the common council on June 30 (p. 19), he borrowed, on July 19, $100,000 from the Bank for Savings to pay the state for the state prison and the state penitentiary, and has deposited the amount to the state's credit in the Manhattan Bank.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 309. Regarding the disposal of the property, see ibid., N 17, 1828; and see further, Mr. 9, 1829.

11. The following distinguished persons have recently arrived in this city, and are present at the City Hotel, Broadway.—Count Survilliers and suite; Mr. Barbou, Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James; Don Joaquin Campino, Chilian Minister to the United States; the Right Reverend Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia; Counta Saliaki and Dalverne; Beaufort T. Watts, Esq. Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. Petersberg; and Mr. Robert Owen, the celebrated Philanthropist."—N. T. Eve. Post, Jl 30, 1828.

12. The common council by an order of the Board of Aldermen orders the removal of the old market at the foot of Grand St., and that a new market, 75 ft. long and 27 ft. wide, he erected in this vicinity.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), XVII: 320-21; De Veg, 458-59. Cf. near by Manhattan Market, Mr. 26, S 10, 1827. The new Grand St. Market was finished the next year.—Ibid., XVII: 542. On the completion of the Monroe Market in 1816 (p. 83), into which the occupants of the Grand St. Market were transferred, the Grand St. market-house disappeared.

"De Veg, 459-60; L. M. R. K., III: 599.

13. The special committee on the survey of Blackwell's Island (see Jl 14), recommends to the common council that for the new penitentiary be about the centre of the island which is about 1,500 ft. from the south-western extremity, 20 ft. above high-water mark, and where the island is about 450 ft. wide. A stone building for 300 prisoners, modelled after Sing Sing prison, which shall be from 150 to 200 ft. long and 150 ft. wide, is advised. It is hoped to complete it by Jan. 1, 1829. The estimated cost is from $16,000 to $20,000. The committee is authorized to proceed with the building.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), XVII: 325. See further, S 10.

14. The special committee on gas is required by the board to cause the platform in front of the city hall and the walk between the large gates on the east and west side of the Park to be lighted with gas.—M. C. C. (1784-1851), XVII: 331.

15. The steamship "Curacao," constructed by a company of 12 merchants from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, sails from Antwerp.
Constitution
and
By-Laws
of the
New York Union Society
of Journeymen House Carpenters

Adopted Nov. 19, 1833

Convinced to publish but not to injure.

Initiated April 1834

TITLE-PAGE OF CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF "NEW YORK UNION SOCIETY OF JOURNEYMAN HOUSE CARPENTERS"
—AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF TRADE UNIONISM; DATED NOV. 19, 1833. SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.
The original text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a document written in English, possibly a letter or a formal report, with multiple paragraphs and structured text. The content is not decipherable from the image provided.
The common council resolves to open 14th St. between The Bowery and North River.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 405.

The common council resolves to cut down two hills, between Yorkville and Harlem, on the line of Third Ave.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 428.

The common council refers to the committee on lands and places to resolution to place trees on the Washington Parade Ground.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 473. According to the view of this ground, etc., which was published as the frontispiece of N. T. Ai Hs, In 1817, the committee acted favorably on the resolution.

The first "Manufacturers' Fair" is held under the auspices of the Am. Institute (see Ja), at Masonic Hall.—N. T. Ecc. Post, O, 1838. N. T. Ai Hs, In, 1833; 1834. See also My 2, 1829.

At a crowded meeting held at Tammany Hall, Andrew Jackson is endorsed for president, John C. Calhoun for vice-president, and Martin Van Buren for governor.—N. T. Ecc. Post, N 1, 1828. This ticket won in the city and state.—Ibid., N 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, 1828.

Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The National Republican candidates were John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 24-26.

The common council refers to the committee on arts and sciences a petition of Chas. B. Shaw, city surveyor, asking for the loan of "the Drawing of the City Hall for the purpose of having on the site of the old Engraving made of the same."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 449.

The common council grants a permit to a contractor to cut through the bulkhead on the south side of Stanton Slip so that his scows may pass through to fill up the basin at this place.—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 454.

The common council adopts a report and resolution which requires the committee on wharves, piers and slips to cause West St. to be extended across the slip or basin at Washington Market between Fulton and Vesey Sts. The report contains, in part, the following facts:

West St. is "a great leading Street along the Margin of the North River, and a principal Channel of communication for the very extensive trade of the West part of the City (which will be greatly increased by the recent establishment of a Line of Tow Boats between Courtland and Fulton streets and the erection of an extensive range of Stores between those Streets along the Easterly side of West Street) . . ."

"The said street now extends from the Albany Basin (across which it has been ordered to be continued) and at Washington Market Basin, and it will shortly be extended from the State Prison so as to unite with the Tenth Avenue above Fort Gansevoort, when that shall be done, and the street continued across the Washington Market Basin, and the Tenth Avenue be opened it will form a direct and uninterrupted communication from the Albany Basin to Kings Bridge at which place the said Avenue terminates."

Washington Market Basin, in its present state, is a great impediment to trade to the free intercourse which ought to be between the upper and lower parts of the City along the North River as all persons passing from one to the other along West street, are under the necessity of going round Washington Market into Washington street which, during the business hours of the day, is so much obstructed by Market Carts and Wagons as to render the passage of other Carriages almost impracticable. . . ."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 467-69. See also Je 10, 1794, and description of Pl 71, I: 456.

The common council refers to the committee on gas a resolution to light Wall St. with gas; and another to purchase 590 iron posts for gas lamps when this "can be done to most advantage."—M. C. G. (1784-1811), XVII: 469.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature for the passage of an act requiring electors to register annually some time before the day of election.—M. C. G. (1784-1817), XVII: 470.

"We believe that the time is now arrived when public opinion has become almost, if not quite, unanimous respecting the illegibility of the President, tho' not respecting the length of time for which he shall be chosen; it may, therefore, be expedient to make it a special subject of discussion in the Committee of Council; and to the proposed amendments of the Constitution. Taught by experience, we would throw out for consideration several amendments respecting the Chief Magistrate. First, that he be chosen by a plurality, instead of a
A cargo of coal, "the first fruits of the Delaware & Hudson Canal," arrives from Kingston.—Memorandum by Hone's daughter, on inside of cover of Diary of Philip Hone (MS.), Vol. I. See also 682.

10

The common council authorizes the finance committee to contract for the purchase of land for a market on the east side of Third Ave., nearly opposite its intersection with the Bowery Road, and bounded "in front by the Avenue, on the north by Seventh, and on the south by Sixth Street." It comprises 8 lots of 22 ft. 3 in. each, making a front on Third Ave. of 181 ft. 8 in., and 100 ft. in depth along 6th and 7th Sts.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XVII: 517-19; Market Book, 590. See law of Apr 25, 1875—Lease of N. Y. (1879), chap. 267. See, further, 5, 7.

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The new state prison at Sing Sing (see Apr 18, 1825) has been completed. It cost $138,500.—N. Y. Ev. Post, D, 17, 1828, citing West Chester Herald, D, 18, 1829.

The common council accepts an invitation from Wm. A. Coleman to visit the "Literary Emporium" at "Park Place House."—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XVII: 535. A view of "Coleman Literary Rooms, Broadway, New York," was published in Hinton's Hist. of the General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, called originally Mechanics' Hall, at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and Park Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 958.

The common council resolves to widen Ann St. on both sides between Broadway and Nassau St.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XVII: 538.

The city buys land of Charles Henry Hall (0.229 acre) at Third Ave. and E. 27th St.—Prendegast, Record of Real Estates, 49, citing L. M. R. K. Here the present Cooper Park was afterwards laid out.—L. M. R. K., III: 960.

The "Delaware and Hudson Canal."—This great work has been completed, and an immense quantity of coal and wood has already been transported to our wharves and yards. . . .

—N. Y. T. Mirror, VI: 199 (D 27, 1828).

James Kent, president of The New York Historical Society, delivers before that body the "Anniversary Discourse," in which he traces the history of the colony of New York from its discovery by Hudson to the establishment of an independent state, and lauds especially Director General Stuyvesant and Gen. Philip Schuyler.


8

The common council resolves to open and continue Fifth Ave. from 12th to 21st St.; to open 15th St. from the Bowery to the Hudson River; and to open 17th St. from Bloomingdale Road to Sixth Ave.—M. C. G. (1874-1875), XVII: 544. The same resolution was again passed on Feb. 5, 1829.—Ibid., XVII: 614. Regarding 17th St., see also ibid., XVII: 654-55.

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In this year was published, under the direction of the N. Y. Hist. Soc., The History of the Late Province of New-York, from its discovery to the appointment of Governor Golden, in 1762. By the Hon. William Smith, Formerly of New York, and late Chief Justice of Lower Canada, in 2 vols. This is the continuation of Smith's history of this province, which was first published in London in 1759 (q. v.), and which carried the provincial history only to 1772. A second edition of this continuation was printed in 1790. The original manuscript volume, in Smith's autograph, is owned by the N. Y. Pub. Library. See reproduction of a specimen page in Vol. IV, Pl. 35-b. Smith "arranged" this continuation of his history "at the Manor of Livingston in 2 Months before the 20 March 1777."—See Je 3, 1777. For bibliographical notes respecting his diaries, etc., now in the N. Y. Pub. Library, see My 6 and Ag 26, 1778.

Apparently, it was in this year that Sam'l F. B. Morse began to work on his electric telegraph. He wrote to J. Fenimore Cooper under date of "Irving House, New York, Sept. 5th, 1829," thus:

"I was agreeably surprized this morning in conversing with Prof. Renwick to find that he corroborates the fact you have mentioned in your Sea Letters, that Morse had previously questioned as implying too early a date, respecting the earlier conception of my Telegraph by me, than the date I had given, and which goes only so far back in my own recollection as 1832. Prof. Renwick insists that immediately after Prof. Dana's Lectures at the N. Y. Athenaeum, I consulted with him on the subject of the
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velocity of electricity, and in such a way as to indicate to him that

— I was contriving an Electric Telegraph. The consultation I re-
member, but I did not recollect the time. He would depose that it was
before 1829; this makes it almost certain that the impression you and Mrs.
Cooper and your daughter had that I conversed with you on the
subject in 1831 after my return from Italy is correct.

"If you are still persuaded that this is so, your deposition before the
Commission in this city to that fact will render me an incalculable
service. I will cheerfully defray your expenses, and you from
the city will meet me here this week or beginning of next.

—Correspondence of James Fenimore Cooper (1829), II: 633-34;
see also 620. This inquiry had an important bearing on the ques-
tion of priority of invention, claimed for Joseph Henry. See 1830
(p. 1688). Morse perfected his invention in the N. Y. University,
Washington Square—Chamberlain, N. Y. University (1901),
I: 568-81. Appendix, Ibid.

In this year, Louis Braille, a French teacher, devised his point
system of writing for the blind.—International Ency., III: 661.

In this year, Henry Clay became the leader of the Republican
party.—Winston, VII: 281.

In this year, the first volume of the Revised Statutes of the State
of New York was published, to be followed soon by the rest of the
work. The "changes necessary by it were far reaching, and radically
altered a large portion of the previous law, especially that relating
to uses and trusts and powers. It substituted a simple and precise
code as to the creation and alienation of estates, and simplified
and reduced to more of certainty the practice of the courts."—Personal
recollections of the Hon. Benj. D. Silliman, in Hist. of the Bench
and Bar of N. Y. (1777), I: 91.

In this year, the prisoners in the state prison at Greenwich were
removed to Sing Sing—Eddy, Account of the State Prison, 16-20;

In this year, the manufacture of bricks by machinery was be-

In this year, a bridge was projected, to be built from the foot
of Maiden Lane to the high enough to allow the large ships
to pass under it; its estimated cost being $600,000.—N. Y.

In this year, the "Old Sketch Club or The XXI" was estab-
lished. For an outline of its career, see Howe's Hist. of the Met-
ropolitan Museum of Art, 84-85; citing John Durand's Life and Times
of A. B. Durand, 90, 97. The "Sketch Club" was formed as a
fraternity of artists. It soon welcomed members of other professions
interested in art, among them being Bryant, Verplanck, and Sands.
—Lamb, Hist. City of N. Y., II: 707; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y.,
IV: 556. From this club was evolved the Century Club, in 1847
(9:7, Ja 17).

According to De Voe, the first meat-shop, not in a public market-
house, was opened in this year by Henry Cornell. This was due to
the men who were in a state of bankruptcy, and compelled to
serve the old Spring St. Market, when it was about to close, to take
stands in the new Clinton Market by competitive bidding. "Those butchers "who bad
money" were obliged to buy their new stalls at very high prices,—
so high that Cornell, unable to purchase, established himself in
a meat-shop. He was supported by many citizens who thought
the corporation should have given the butchers who had stands in
the Spring St. Market the choice of stands in the Clinton Market; and,
although often covertly, yet "his friends assisted him to baffle
the Corporation, and, in fact, to make it appear that our public
markets," as then conducted, were a monopoly. This led on others
to open "shops"; although some were fined and imprisoned, yet
they succeeded, and a law was established in favor in 1834.


An English traveler, visiting this country, writes of New York: "The main street, called Broadway, is two miles and a half
long, in a straight line, and proportionably wide, with broad flagged
trottoirs or side-walks, some parts of which are shaded by poplars
and other lofty trees; but in the quarter devoted to business,
canvas blinds are stretched from the shops to permanent wooden
railing... . The buildings, however, do not at all correspond with
the magnificent scale of the street, the greatest irregularity prevailing:
handsome edifices of brick, and even marble, of four and five
stories, being side by side with those of two or three, and in some
parts actually intermixed with miserable wooden cottages. . . .


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"Of the edifices dedicated to commercial purposes, the Mer-
chants' Exchange, and the Bank of the United States, are the
most considerable. The façades of both these structures are of
white marble, and in a good style of architecture... .

"Underneath the Exchange is the Post Office.

"In the immediate vicinity are concentrated almost all the principal
banks, insurance offices, newspaper offices... ."—
Boardman, America and the Americans (London, 1835), 22, 47-48.
New York, and the avenues leading to the ocean, are strongly
fortified, with beacons to guide the vessels to and from the
city."

—Castle William and Fort Columbus stand on Governor's
Island, . . .

—Fort Wood is on Bedloe's Island, and Crown Fort on Ellis's
Island, . . .

—Castle Clinton, on the west battery, is situated at the south-
western angle of Manhattan island. The latter, with forts William
and Columbus, command the head of the bay, and the mouths
of East and Hudson rivers.

"North Fort is on the Hudson, a mile and a half north of fort
Clinton."

—Fort Gansevort is still higher up.

"Besides these there is a fort at Hurl Gate, eight miles northeast
of the city, which secures the entrance on the side of the sound.
"Fort Fayette is within the narrows. Forts Richmond and
Tompkins are on Staten Island, over against fort Fayette. The
Narrows are seventeen hundred and sixty yards broad.
"The possession of Long Island and Staten Island, in time of war,
is of vital importance to New York, since he who possesses them
can dictate laws to the city."—Hist. of the State of N. Y., by James
McGaw (1855), II: 88-89.

In this year, New York had eleven public schools, under the
direction of the Public School Society.—24th Ann. Rep. of the
Trustees of the Pub. Sch. Soc. (1829).

The opening of 12th St., in this year, and later the opening
of 11th St., cut off a part of St. Mark's churchyard.—Memorial
St. Mark's Church (1839), 135.

Brooklyn, this year, Richard Patten published a map, from a survey
by E. W. Bridges, city surveyor, showing the entire island
of Manhattan, and including parts of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hob-
oken, &c.—See map No. 340, filed in bureau of topography,
brother president's office, dept. of public works, Municipal Bldg.
See also descrip. of Pl. 80-b, III: 549.

The Raritan Canal, connecting the Hudson and Delaware
Rivers, was under construction at this time.—M. G. C. (1874-
1875), XVII: 570-77.

The "anniversary of the glorious victory of New-Orleans,
and the election of General Jackson to the presidency of the
United States," are celebrated "in a manner corresponding with
the grateful feelings of a free people." The festivities include a "great
dinner" at Tammany Hall, a military ball at the Bowery Theatre,
and other affairs to the various wards, gardens, etc.—N. Y. Eve.
Post, Ja 8-13, 1829.

The new building of the N. Y. City dispensary, at the north-
west cor. of Centre and White Sts., is completed and opened.—
N. Y. Mirror, VII: 223 (Ja 11, 1829).

The Clinton Hall Association purchases the "plot of ground
100 feet square, fronting the Brick Church, in Bedeman street,
... that for the erection of a building in conjunction with the New-
York Athenaeum."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ja 22, 1829. The lots frosted
on Bedeman St. between Nassau St. and Theatre Alley.—Ibid.,
Ja 29, 1829. See, further, Mr 26 and Ji 11.

"The editor of the Post writes "Park Theatre.—We perceive
with utter astonishment, and no less astonishment, that the
letters of this theatre have agreed to let it for six nights
all the pleasures of the people? Suppose the singular spectacle of a female,
publicly and ostentatiously proclaiming doctrines of Atheistical
fanaticism, and even the most abandoned lewdness, should draw
down the crowd from a pure and virtuous curiosity, and that a riot should ensue,
what should end in the demolition of the interior of the building
or even in burning it down, on whom would the loss fall? Would the
policy of insurance against fire, which describes it as a building
devoted to theatrical exhibitions, extend to exhibitions of a very
different description, and which must attract a very different
order of people? This is a question for the Insurance Offices
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1829 seriously to consider as well as the proprietors and lessees. It is also a question for the public authorities to reflect upon. Is there no danger of collecting an unruly mob which nothing perhaps can restrain short of public force and bloodshed itself?—"N. Y. Evc. Post, Ja 26, 1829. The next day he added: "We are sorry to perceive . . . that Frances Wright means to persist in her determination to appear this evening at the theatre. We hope nothing will happen of a dangerous or even of an unpleasant nature. We presume that no modest woman will be seen there."

Feb., 1829. Miss Wright delivered her first lecture on "Knowledge," on Jan. 27, and there was apparently no disturbance.—Ibid., Ja 27, 1829. The other lectures were delivered on Jan. 29, 31, Feb. 3, 5, and 7—ibid., Ja 29, 31, F 3, 4, 7, 1829.

The common council changes to Barrow St. (see S S, 1825) the name of that part of 4th St. which lies west of Washington Parade. It also changes the name of Pump St. to Walker St.—M. C. (1784-1817), XVII: 598.


Feb. 1829. The architectural firm of Ithiel Town and A. J. Davis was formed in this month, with offices in the merchants' exchange. For a list of their more important works, see Dunlap's Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), III: 212.

The "Chatham Theatre with its appurtenances, which have undergone so many changes since the death of the late Mr. Barrere, has at length been taken on by one of our native citizens, Mr. [James H.] Hackett, for the purpose of converting it into an Opera House. . ."—N. Y. Evc. Post, F 2, 1829. See also advertisement in ibid, F 3, 1829. See, further, My 20.

Mar. "A Soup House is established at the corner of Mercer and Houston-streets, where the poor will be gratuitously supplied with soup this afternoon. This establishment was got up by and is under the direction of Moses Field, Esq."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 1, 1829.

An elaborate masquerade ball is held at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 5, 1829. Another one was held there on March 19.—Ibid., Mr 20, 1829.

Andrew Jackson's administration as president begins.—Winson, VII: 283, 348. His inauguration is celebrated in New York by the firing of salutes from Whitehall, Forts Stoddard and Ganneroort, Governor's Island, the Navy Yard, and the Narrows, and by a military parade, and a display of flags.—N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 4, 1829.

Mar 1829. "A public meeting will be held at Masonic Hall this evening at 7 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Society for the Promotion of Temperance."—N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 9, 1829.

The following report on the subject of providing a fire-proof building for the preservation of the city records is presented to the common council by the joint committee to which was referred a memorial of the register of the city respecting the necessity of securing the records of his office from danger by fire, in consequence of the accumulation of books, and requiring the committee to make further arrangements for more room; to which com., was likewise referred the resolution of Sept. 24, 1827 (9.5). The committee finds "that the records of the Courts, which are evidences of the titles of property to the amount of many Millions of Dollars; The great importance of your Registrars Office, as respects real estate, likewise your Comptrollers Office and your Street Commissioners Office, which has already been on fire, and was very near being destroyed, And further, that in consequence of the necessity of having fire and light at all times of night, in all parts of the building [the city hall]; and the necessity of allowing free access to every part of it, to all classes of Citizens, and the Records Books Maps &c being of a combustible nature, do consequently greatly endanger this valuable building. The Committee are therefore of opinion that a suitable fire proof building should be provided as soon as possible. And the Committee beseech farther to state, that they have carefully examined the Deobars Guild, which is soon to be vacated, and find that it will answer every purpose, for the fire proof building proposed. Its walls are of the best quality, and built in the most substantial manner, the interior is divided in a suitable manner with Stone Partition walls to every Room 22 inches thick, and consequently will only require the wooden floors taken out, and the arches in the basement cut in the same manner as are made of Iron, and the outside finished in a handsome manner, its roof to represent marble; a flat Copper or Stone roof, with a neat balustrade all round thus giving you at a comparatively small expense a handsome building of 60 by 75 feet containing 14 fireproof rooms, ten of which are 18 by 19 and four are 19 by 26 feet, the said rooms being sufficiently spacious for all the purposes required. And further, the advantages of making use of the said walls, are as follows: The age of the Walls has made them permanent to receive the pressure of the arches, which if you were to build a new one would require the outside walls to be double the thickness to be of equal strength—the present walls are perfectly dry, and can be made ready to receive your Records &c in nine months, Whereas a new building could not be used for several years without destroying your papers in consequence of the dampness of your Walls. The probable cost, according to a rough estimate made by your Committee, for the alteration of said building as above proposed (the minute description of which is not inserted here) will be from 15 to 20,000 Dollars and your Committee are of opinion that the cost of erecting a new building of the same dimensions from 30 to 40,000 Dollars making as having by using the walls of the present Jail of one half the expense, independent of the advantages of having the use of the building for the purposes for which it is required much sooner than if you were to build a new one." The committee therefore offers a resolution that a committee be directed "to procure a plan representing the proposed alteration of the present Jail, and in the usual manner its cost estimated. This report was not entered of record until July 26, 1829.—M. C. (1784-1817), XIX: 185-87. See, further, J1 12, 1829.

The common council adopts a resolution to continue Charles and Amos Sts. from the state prison grounds to West St; and to authorise the finance committee "to have the said Ground laid out in parcels and Lots and and advertise and sell the same at Public Auction in such Lots and parcels as such Lot and parcels may think proper reserving the buildings and materials upon the said premises to be afterwards disposed of and sold as the said Committee shall think most advantageous for the interests of the City."—M. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 689. See, further, Mr 27, Ap 22 and 28.

The special and finance committees, to which were referred memorials from the trustees of the public schools and from others on the subject of extending the system of public schools, report to the common council statistics regarding the diffusion of elementary education in New York City. It is resolved that application be made to the legislature for the passage of a law authorising the common council annually to lay a special tax of one-eighth of one percent to be applied exclusively to the support of common schools in the city of New-York.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 606-702. See Laws of N. T. (1829), chap. 265.

The common council adopts a resolution to open 13th St. between the Bloomingdale Road and the Fitz Roy Road.—M. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 704.

The common council refers to the committee on repairs and public offices a resolution to examine and report on "the propriety and expediency of fitting up in a proper & Convenient manner the Building in Chamber street belonging to the City called the Rotunda for the occupation of the Court of Sessions—And also their opinion as to the propriety of erecting a convenient Edifice adjoining the said Rotunda on Chamber street for the accommodation of the Police Office and Grand and Petit Juries."—M. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 705. For the report of the joint committees, see Mr 16.

The joint committee on the Rotunda (see Mr 9) makes a preliminary report, which states that "it will be a great accommodation to the Public and relief to the City Hall that the said Rotunda be repaired and properly fitted up, for the use of the Court of Sessions and other Courts for the Trial of Criminals—The walls on examined are of sufficient solidity & Strength and that the said building is of ample capacity, to be converted into a convenient and elegant Sessions Room or Hall." The board accepts this report and refers it to the committee on repairs "to take proper measures to obtain possession of the Building . . . in behalf of the Corporation," and to "proceed to cause [it] to be fitted up and repaired
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... for the purpose mentioned in their Report without any further action of the Common Council."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 712-13. This purpose prevented further exhibitions of panoramic paintings there.—Ibid., XVI: 715, 744. Friends of Mr. Vanderlyn, who erected the Rotunda in 1817, protested against the corporation's action.—N. Y. E. P. Rec., Mr. 21, 1829.

San migration to New York. Mr. Stevens, esq., made a report to the common council in favour of establishing a well and reservoir in 14th St., whence water for extinguishing fires may be distributed in iron pipes. The report is approved, and the committee is directed to carry it into effect.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 712-26. On April 29, the board approved a contract made by the committee with Mark Richard, a printer, for printing and conveying Water into the City."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 254. See further, My 4.

Crimes and outrages are committed "almost daily" in the neighbourhood of the Five Points, "which has become the most dangerous place in our city."—N. T. E. P. Rec., Mr 19, 1829.

Gov. Martin Van Buren arrives in New York on his way to Washington to take up his duties as secretary of state, to which office he has recently been appointed by Pres. Jackson. He left on March 24. A public dinner was planned for him, but lack of time forced him to decline the honour.—N. T. E. P. Rec., Mr 25, 1829.

The common council adopts a complimentary resolution, tendering the freedom of the city to Martin Van Buren, the secretary of state (1784-1821).—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 474-76. N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1855), 414-17. On April 4, he wrote his acceptance and thanks.—Ibid., XVIII: 2. See further, Je 8, 1821.

As Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Aves., and 125th and 129th Sts., in Harlem, "are opened and worked into good Roads by the proprietor of the Grounds through which they pass," the "Old Road" is no longer required by the public as a passage-way. The owners of all the grounds between the Third and Eighth Aves. and 125th and 129th Sts. are prepared tocede to this Corporation all the remaining Streets and Avenues not yet opened, and work the same at their individual expense." The common council therefore adopts a resolution "that the proprietors of the Grounds, lying on and adjoining the Old Road or Lane between the 125th and 129th Streets be permitted to close the same on the conditions expressed."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 732.

The committee on public offices finds "it is necessary to make farther provisions for Juries and Courts of Justice and other public objects," and the common council orders "that the Clerk give notice to all the occupants of apartments in the buildings in Chamber street, that the Rooms occupied by them are wanted for the use of the City, and that they will be vacated before the first day of August next."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 733. Reference here is to the N. Y. Institution (formerly the almshouse) and the Rotunda. The order led to requests for extension of time, etc., on the part of the Lyceum of Natural History, the Am. Academy of Fine Arts, and the N. Y. Literary and Philosophical Soc.—Ibid., XVIII: 33-34, 34, 76. See further, My 31, 1830.

The common council passes an ordinance that the council of the board take the usual measures for opening McDougal St. from 6th to 8th Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 715.

The common council approves a resolution that 6th St. be opened from Broadway to the Bowery. This will open a direct communication from the East to the North River along the market to be built near Third Ave., and also along the Washington Parade.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 716.

The common council adopts the following resolutions: (1) To reserve the front ground on West St. between Christopher and Ams Sts. to the depth of 50 ft. for the purpose of erecting a public market-house thereon; (2) to open a street, to be called "Wehauken Street," in the rear of said market ground, to be 50 ft. wide and to extend from Christopher to Ams St.; (3) to sell the grounds belonging to the corporation on Christopher, West, and Barrow Sts. with the state prison grounds.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 750; De Voe, Market Bond, 576. See Ja, 1834.

The Clinton Hall Association offers a medal worth $254 for the "most approved plan" for their projected building at Beckman and Nassau Sts.—N. Y. E. P. Rec., Mr 26, 1829. See Ji 11.

The common council resolve that the common council's resolution for tearing down the state prison (cf. Mr 9), the Post says: "This may be well; but we would ask with all deference whether to have commenced with the City Prison would not certainly have been better? But perhaps some honorable members of the board, being particularly gifted in the article of taste, look upon this latter establishment (the same not being in the ninth ward) as a very ornamental sort of concern. The rear of it, covered with sundry nameless, though by no means smell-less architectural structures, is preserved, we presume, as a forecourt to the City Hall, and as a sort of snuff box to those of its honors. It is the duty of a body corporate to keep up a high character for taste, and possibly the saying may be equally true of the oligarchy of a body corporate.

"Quere—Has not the Bridewell been once indicted by the Grand Jury as a nuisance? If so, we should like to see it tried and sentenced to be transported to the "Five Points," or some other place out of sight."—N. T. E. P. Rec., Mr 19, 1829.

The common council resolves to number the houses in Vesey St. from Canal St. to the Hudson River, and likewise the houses in Desbrosses St. from Hudson St. to the river.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 736.

Privileges to "the Firemen of the City of New-York" are granted by the legislature. A service of eight years (in some cases, seven) as fireman shall exempt the person "from serving as a juror in any of the courts of this state, and from all militia duty, except in cases where the militia are ordered into actual service."—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 100.

The apothecaries of New York have formed an association under the title of the College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of improving the sale of drugs and elevating the character of those engaged in this business.—N. T. M. Rec., Apr 4, 1829.

The editor of the Mirror discusses the subject of a junction to be made of Broadway with Fourth Ave., saying in part that it has been suggested to him that "... after a junction between [Broadway] and the avenue shall have been effected—which can now easily be done, and at so small an expense—the name, which is at once so appropriate and significant, should designate the whole line from the Battery to Harlem river, and that it should be known and distinguished by no other appellation than that of Broadway. In this we heartily concur; nor are we without the conviction that the great body of the citizens would give it their cordial assent...."—N. T. M. Rec., VI: 311 (Ap 4, 1829).

The common council adopts a resolution "that Martin Van Buren late Governor of this State be requested to sit for his portrait to be placed in the City Hall."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 777. In his letter of appreciation, dated Washington, April 15, he says: "I shall select the Artist and enable him to perform the work at the first leisure moment."—Ibid., XVIII: 3 (where the original of this letter, now in the city clerk's record-room, is reproduced). The portrait is by Inman, 34, 76, for this portrait.—Ibid., XVIII: 147, 256, 515. The frame cost $100.—Ibid., XVII. See also Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of N. Y., 18. The portrait is reproduced in The N. T. Atlas Mag. (1834).

The common council, by resolution, changes the name of Beaver Lane to Morris St.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 766-67. It also changes the name of Herring to Bleeker St.—Ibid., 768.

The common council resolves that on May 1 work begin on opening and continuing Cedar, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVII: 767.

The Lafayette Theatre (see Ap 8, 1833) on Laurens St. is destroyed by fire. Four adjoining houses in Laurens St. and several back buildings, three in Thompson St. and four in Canal St., are also consumed.—N. T. E. P. Rec., Ap 10, 1839. The site of the theatre is now occupied by St. Alphonsus Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 924.


Clinton Market at the foot of Canal and Spring Sts. is opened.—N. T. E. P. Rec., Ap 16 and 20, 1829. See also ibid., Ap 21.

The police and the jail and bridewell committees, to whom jointly was referred a petition "for taking the Triangular block called the Five Points & building thereon a Bridewell & Watch House," report to the common council that it is inexpedient to erect a bridewell there, and are sustained by vote of the board. The report, referring to this neighbourhood, says that "the Five Points is a place of great disorder and crime, and that it would be particularly desirable to rid the City of the Nuisance complained..."
1829 of, and were it a suitable place for a Bridewell, they would be
willing to see the Corporation make some sacrifices for the im-
provement of the part of the City referred to . . .

"Your Committee know of no public use which this block if
taken could be put to, and it would probably be valued high to
the Corporation as it produces a great rent on account of its
being a good location for small retailers of liquor, who have ex-
tensively located themselves in this vicinity. What may be con-
sidered as the Nuisance has in reality increased the Value of the
property . . .

"Your Committee know of no instance (and the precedent
would be a bad one) of the Corporation buying ground to convert
the same into a Square . . ."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 11-12.

Five Points is the intersection of Baxter, Park, and Worth Sts.
—L. M. R. K., III: 1500. For views of this locality at various
periods, see Man. Cen. Curr. (1853), 180; (1852), 112; (1850),
378, 396; (1868), 377, 435; (1869), 367, 369; (1870), 499, 517.

The state prison grounds at Greenwich are sold at auction.

"They were divided into 100 lots, 9a. of which were sold for $17,000
—averaging $14,000 per lot. The remaining eight lots were reserved
by the Corporation. The buildings were not sold. This property
was purchased by the state of the corporation of this city some time
ago for $100,000 dollars."—N. T. Env. Post, Ap 23, 1829. See also Ap
18.

The old Circus on Broadway (see My 29, 1827) is converted
into a repository for the sale of horses, carriages, etc., a riding
school and livery-stable, and is named Tattersall's after the one in
shown in Horner's view (see Pl. 113, Vol. III); and see also the history
of the site under "City Assembly Rooms," in L. M. R. K., III: 987.

The public square designated the "Parade" on the map of the
commonal of 1827, which was altered and reduced in size by
the act of April 15, 1814 (q.v.), is now discontinued by a new act of
the legislature. Fifth Ave. is continued northward through this
land, uniting with itself (its northern section) at 31st St.; and 24th,
25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Sts. are extended westward
from Fourth Ave. through this land as far as Sixth Ave.—Laws of
N. Y. (1829), chap. 269. This was the result of action taken by the
common council on Feb. 28, 1826; March 31, 1828, and March 16,
1829.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVI: 217; XVII: 82-83, 726. See,

The legislature passes an act "for the Prevention of Masque-
raades" in any public hall, theatre, public garden, etc., to which
admission fees are aadmitted.—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 270; M. C. C.
(1784-1831), XIX: 32. See, however, as regards the buildings in
Greenwich formerly occupied as a state prison for $4,827, "with the exception of the centre building, which is supposed to be worth a larger sum." The lots reserved by the
Corporation are to be used for a market to be called "Greenwich Market."—N. T. Env. Post, Ap 30, 1829, citing Jour. of Commerce.
See also Ap 22. See, further, My 17.

To create a fund in aid of "the Society for the Reformation of
Juvenile Delinquents, in the City of New York," the legislature
passes an act requiring excise collectors (provided for in the act
of Ap 10, 1824) to demand $1.50, in addition to the sum already
required by law, upon issuing a license to a "tavern-keeper, grocer
or keeper of an ordinary or victualling house or public garden," and
the additional sums so collected shall be turned over to the
Society. Likewise the manager or proprietor of every theatre or circus is now required to take out a license, to be
granted by the mayor for one year, and pay a fee of $500 if a
theatre or $250 if a circus. These fees shall be given to the
Society. The act also requires that the commissioners of health shall
render an annual statement to the comptroller of all "Hospital
monies" received and disbursed for the Marine Hospital, and for
official expenses.—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 302. See also
M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 32.

A meeting of citizens is held at Masonic Hall, after notice in
the daily papers, "to take into consideration the subject of providing
for a salutary and prompt amendment to the city charter."

It is resolved that the present organization of our local govern-
ment is not adapted to the altered exigencies of the city, but
is essentially defective in those checks, balances and securities against
abuses, the necessity and efficacy of which have been declared by
our wisest statesmen, and demonstrated not only in the general
government, but in every state in the Union."

It is the opinion of the meeting that the calling of a city conv-
enion is the proper mode of revising the charter and discussing the
measures of the proposed amendment. The meeting approves the ordinance now before the common
council making provision for calling such convention, and passes a
resolution that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be
presented to the mayor with request that he lay them before the common
council at its next meeting.—N. T. Env. Post, My 1, 1829.


In this month, the locomotive called the "Stourbridge Lion." Mr.
arrived from England on the ship "John Jay," for the Delaware
and Hudson Canal and Railroad Co. It was landed at the wharf
of the West Point Foundry works, foot of Beach St., and was the
first steam locomotive in the city. It was sent to Honesdale, Pa.,
where it was tested on Aug. 8,—the first locomotive to be run upon
a railroad in America.—Hist. of the First Locomotives in Am., by
Wm. H. Brown (N. Y., 1874), 75-93; The Stourbridge Lion. The
First Locomotive to turn a Wheel on the Western Hemisphere, by
Edw. A. Penniman (Honesdale, 1902). See also My 27, 1829; 1830;
and 1831.

The legislature incorporates the "New-York Sacred Music
Society," to cultivate sacred music, and for charitable purposes.—
Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 345.

The common council designates the "Penitentiary at Bellevue"
as a proper place of confinement for "the female convicts now
confined in the Prison formerly known as the State Prison at
Greenwich," and those who hereafter may be "received for the
purpose of confinement" by the city according to "An Act relative
to the improvement within the City and County of New York of
female convicts adjudged to be confined in the State Prison,"
passed April 23, 1829.

It is also resolved that as soon as the penitentiary at Bellevue
shall be approved "by the Commissioners for building a New
State Prison at Mount Pleasant," it shall be so used "under the
direction of the Commissioners of the Alms House." It is ordered
that "the Council of the Board be instructed to proceed forthwith
to Albany to obtain the approbation of the Commissioners," or to
procure the passage of a law authorising the common council to
appropriate "any prison now erected or to be hereafter erected
within the said City and County for the confinement of the Female
Convicts."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 31-32. On May 4, the
council reported that he had obtained the commissioners' approval.—Ibid., XVIII: 39-39.

Legislation passes the "American Institute in the City of New
York" (see Ja, 1828), to encourage and promote domestic industry in the United States, in agriculture, commerce,
manufactures, and the arts.—Laws of N. Y. (1829), chap. 348; N. Y. As Its Is, In 1833, 799 and see M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII:
274.

The common council accepts an invitation of the N. Y. Nat.
Acad. of Arts and Design to visit its fourth annual exhibition, at
its new location, the "Arcade Baths," on May 9 at 12 o'clock.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 34. For the first exhibition (in the
Rotunda), see My 8, 1826.

The Spring St. Market is sold.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII:
49-54; De Voe, Market Book, 382; L. M. R. K., III: 959.

The name of Burrows St. is changed to Grove St.—M. C. C.
(1784-1831), XVIII: 46.

The common council authorises the committee to purchase cer-
tain described property at the corner of the Bowery and 13th St.
for a "fountain" (reservoir) of water to be used in extinguishing
fires. The purchase price is $10,000.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII:
50-51. The reservoir was erected on the purchased ground and
was "the first public reservoir and the beginning of the public
water-works of the city of New York."—N. Y. H. S. Bulletin
(Oct., 1917), 70. See Mr 16, Je 1, and N 16, 1829; Ap 19, 1830.

The common council appoints a committee to contract for a
site for a new bridewell.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 51.
It lays on the table a resolution directing the committee to public
office "to submit a plan for Alterations in the Buildings in Cham-
ber and Britton Streets," to be presented to the common council
for its approval. See Mr 16, 1829; April 1830.
May 11

chosen in each ward by ballot on May 20. The delegates so chosen shall meet on June 10 in the city hall, in the room occupied by the court of sessions. When the convention has agreed upon amendments, it may make application to the legislature for the passage of an act to sanction and give effect to them. Various amendments to these resolutions are referred, with the whole subject, to a special committee.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), XVIII: 68-72. See also N. Y. Eva. Post, My 12, 14, and 16, 1829. See My 18.

The common council passes a resolution to renumber Bud St.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 60.

The female convicts are removed from the state prison at Green- wich to the temporary jail at Bellevue.—N. Y. Eva. Post, My 18, 1829. See My 20. N. Y. Eva. Post, My 17, 1829.

John Jay dies at his country-seat in Westchester Co., at the age of 84 years. The news reached New York and was published on May 19.—N. Y. Eva. Post, My 19, 1829. On that day, the members of the New York State Bar, meeting at the city hall, drew up resolutions regretting "the recent decease of the late venerable John Jay."—Corresp. and Pub. Papers of John Jay, IV: 516-18; N. Y. Mirror, VI: 175 (My 19).

The common council adopts a report of a special committee which has examined the recommendations of the law committee in relation to an amendment to the city charter to effect a re-organization of the common council. This report, as well as the resolution which is adopted, states that it is the sense of this common council "that the present organization of our City Government, is not adapted to the extent importance and Comple- xity of our public business, but is deficient in not providing proper securities against improvident expenditure and hasty Legislation." It is agreed that such reorganization should take place; and a plan is adopted for a meeting of the electors of the city and county of New York in their respective wards, at the specified places, on the evenings of the second Tuesday in June at 8 p.m., there to choose by ballot five delegates from each ward to meet in conventiion at the "Sessions Room" (court of sessions) on the fourth Tuesday in June at 10 a.m., "for the purpose of suggesting to the Board such alterations in the Organization of our City Government as they may deem advisable."—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 93-95. The time of meeting of the electors was later changed from June 9 at 8 p.m. to June 9, from 9 a.m. until sundown.—Ibid., 98. See further, ibid., 143, 144, 145, 145-46; N. Y. Eva. Post, My 19, 25, 27, 29, 30, Je 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 1829. Also Je 9 and S 28.

"Morgan's Newly Invented Rail Road Carriage" is illustrated and described in the N. Y. Eva. Post of this day.


"Several alterations in the fronts of houses [on Broadway] are going on. Granite pillars are taking the place of brick, and..." The materials for such a job are strewn about in every direction. The builders, or rather those who undertake the work, seem to think that every other kind of business should stand still till they have completed their job. . . ."—N. Y. Eva. Post, My 20, 1829.

Sir John Ross, with the steamer "Victory," sails from Wool- wich on his first voyage to the Arctic. He returned on Oct. 12, 1833. The most important fruit of the voyage was the discovery of the true position of the north magnetic pole.—Winson, VIII: 118-119.

"Trinity Church.—The wooden paling which has so long dis- figured this venerable edifice, has been removed some passes back, and is to have its place supplied by a light and graceful iron railing. Availing ourselves of a suggestion made by the editor of the Americain, we recommend the still farther removal of the new enclosure, so that it shall range with the front of the body of the church, and throw forward the portico, in bold relief, upon the pavement, which will then form a noble sidewalk and promenade, fit for the most commanding site in the most elegant highway in the United States."—N. Y. Mirror, VI: 367 (My 23, 1829). See also N. Y. Eva. Post, My 22 and Jl 25, 1829.

The Church of the Ascension on Canal St. is to be consecrated on this day by Bishop Hobart.—N. Y. Eva. Post, My 21, 1829. For consecration of the new church, see My 21, 1828. Ten years later it was destroyed by fire.—See Je 30, 1839.

Philip Hone goes to Abell & Dunscomb's foundry in Water St. to see one of the new locomotives in operation, which was recently imported from England for the use of the railroad belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. (see May, supra). The second locomotive was set in operation the following day at the works of the Messrs. Kemble.—Hone's Diary, I: 10.

See also May of Am. Hist., XXV: 437.

In the number of establishments which are in contem- plation in our city, none strike us as more of utility & convenience than the plan of opening a direct communication from the centre of the Park to the East river. It is proposed to widen Spruce street, commencing at the corner opposite the Tract Society building, and carry it through, in a straight line, until it strikes Ferry street, and from thence to Peck-street—Barclay and Murray streets on the north river side of the city were carried to Spruce street, and it will therefore in fact, open an almost uninterrupted view of both rivers from the City-Hall. . . .

"Another improvement is also in contemplation, but meets with great opposition. It is to widen William street from Pine street to Maiden lane. . . ."—N. Y. Eva. Post, My 29, 1829.

The common council votes to appropriate $2,000 for the purchase of ground to equalize the depth of lots bought from Mr. Coedington, and which form a part of the tract for the new reservoir. This may be made to face 5th St. leaving the valuable lots on the Bowery undisturbed. There may also be some lots left on 13th St. which can be sold later.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), XVIII: 112. See Mr 16, My 4, Jl 13, and N 16, 1829; Ap 19, 1830.

The common council records the following account of the opening of Eighth Ave.: About 1811, the opening of the avenue was started, "from Greenwich upwards and from McCoomb's bridge downwards." A middle section of about three miles in a rocky part of the island remained unfinished until about 1826, when the penitentiary convicts were employed on the work and finished about two miles. As the convicts are to be moved to Blackwell's Island, the board now decides to have the remaining portion, "from Astorph's lane to the foot of Clendlingson Hill," completed by contract.—M. G. C. (1784-1811), XVIII: 116-17.

The steam frigate "Fulton the First" is completely demolished by the explosion of her powder magazine, while lying at the Navy Yard. Nearly all on board are killed.—N. Y. Eva. Post, Je 5, 1829, cited in descript. of Pl. 83-a, Vol. III.

The following general order is issued from the adjutant-general's office in Albany: "The Sixth Brigade of New York State Artillery is hereby reorganized, and will hereafter consist of the 5th Regi- ment of Artillery, under command of Colonel Sanford; the 4th Regiment, under command of Colonel Ming; and the First Squad- ron of Clinton Horse Guards, under command of Major Cowan. The said Brigade is placed under command of Brigadier-General Spencer, and will remain attached to the First Division of Artillery."—Grand Opening of the New Armory of the Eighth Regiment (1830), 12.

"The Penitentiary now building under the direction of the Corporation of this city on Blackwell's Island, on the model of the State Prison at Sing Sing, is nearly finished. The roof is on; the cells are completed, the floor between the great interior mass of masonry containing the cells and the outer wall of the prison, is nearly laid, and the windows are glazed. The number of cells is two hundred and forty. . . . Each of them is opposite to one of the outer windows of the building. There is no part of the interior susceptible of combustion but the slight wooden galleries that pass along the outside of the three upper stories of cells, . . ."—N. Y. Eva. Post, Je 8, 1829. See S 10, 1828.

At a special election called by the common council (see My 18), five delegates from each ward are chosen to meet in a city con- vention and consider alterations in the city government.—N. Y. Eva. Post, Je 12, 1829. The delegates convened on June 21 (ibid.).


The common council adopts the following resolutions: (1) to open 14th St. from the Bowery to the Hudson River on Oct. 1 next, and to remove all buildings therefrom; (2) to open Lewis St. from North St. to Eighth St.; (3) to open Exchange Place and remove all the buildings therefrom; (4) to open Seventh Ave. and remove all the buildings therefrom.—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 131.

The common council orders that Sixth Ave. be worked into
a "passable Road" from 21st St. to Bloomingdale Road.—M.C.C.

"Next year employed in cutting down the hill at 86th St. to secure connection with Hell Gate ferry.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 135.

"The common council orders that William St. be widened from Pine St. to Maiden Lane. "Owing to the extreme narrowness of that part of William street, it is often with much difficulty that Citizens can pass without being jostled from the side walks, and besides, the line of the present buildings being so irregular as almost wholly to obstruct the view between John and Pine Streets."—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 138-39.

"As a "compensation for their faithful services," the common council orders "that the perquisites arising from the permission to erect Booths around the Park on the ensuing celebration of American Independence" be equally divided between the high constable, the first marshal, the messenger, and the clerk of the common council.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 144-45. Vide infra.

The common council resolves "that it be referred to the Celebration Committee to permit Booths to be erected around the Bowling Green and Battery to accommodate the People visiting the City and at Washington Parade Ground."—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 146. The editor of the Mirror wrote on June 20th: "Let us hope that no more booths will be erected around the Park and Battery,—let them be transported to the regions of Washington-square. . . ."—N.T. Mirror, VI: 399 (Je 20, 1829). See also N.T. Evet Post, Jl 3, 1829.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick hold an elaborate dinner at Nikko's Saloon in Broadway to celebrate the Catholic Emancipation Act, signed by George IV on April 13.—N.T. Evet Post, Je 16 and 18, 1829.

The editor of the Mirror again attacks the jail and bridewell: "We have lately received several communications on the endless subject of the removal of these foul excrescences; but we most respectfully decline their publication. It is in vain. Go and ask the Emperor of China to abolish the throne he has inherited from European monarchs. Autocrat of Russia to give up his throne—on St. Sophia's steel—"the Pope of Rome to cut off his whiskers—Judge Miller to relinquish 'the luxury of his tenth sager'—but not the corporation of the city of New-York to give up their two darlings—twins in beauty—the Jail and Bridewell."—N.T. Mirror, Je 20, 1829. See O 24.

N.Am. 1829.

"Among the 14 wards of the city convene in the city hall "for the purpose of suggesting to the Board [of Aldermen] such alterations in the Organization of our City Government as they may deem advisable" (see My 18).—N.T. Evet Post, Je 23, 1829. The convention held sessions at irregular times for several weeks, entrusting to a committee of fourteen the work of drawing up the amendments. The last session was held on Sept. 28 (q.v.).—Ibid., Jl 14, 28; Ag 4, 12, 21, 23, 24, 25, 18, 1829.

The Cheesepack and Delaware Canal is opened.—Annals of July 1829.

The Mirror publishes a descriptive account of the places of amusement and entertainment for the guidance of visitors in New York, and a reference to the features usually to be seen on this day.—N.T. Mirror, VI: 414 (Jl 4, 1829). See also N.T. Evet Post, Jl 5, 1829.

A "nest of rookeries" has been taken down near Theatre Alley, to make way for Clinton Hall which is about to be erected on a plot of ground 100 ft. square at the south-west corner of Beekman and Nassau Sts. The National Academy of Design, it is announced, will occupy part of the building.—N.T. Mirror, VII: 7 (Jl 11, 1829).

By Oct. 24, the building was described when partly erected.—Ibid., VIII: 137. See, further, F 15, 1829.

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The common council appoints John Ewen, Jr., a city surveyor.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 178.

The common council requires that the captains of each watch district cause the watchmen under their direction to cry aloud in case of fire the name of the street or part of the city where the fire is.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 197-98.

The common council pays $248.88 in expenses of a committee which went to Phila., for the purpose of making a contract for the erection of a public reservoir, and $500 to Thos. Howe toward building the reservoir.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 191. On July 27, the board paid Howe $788.13 "for work & Materials Public Reservoir Balance."—Ibid., XVIII: 212.

Trinity vestry votes that it would be inexpedient to comply with an application from fire company No. 34 "for Ground within the Hudson Street Cemetery on which to erect an Engine house."—Trin. Mis. See also descript. of Pl. 96, III: 586.


The cornerstone of Clinton Hall is laid, at Beekman and Nassau Sts. Philip Ilone delivers the address, giving a brief history of the Mercantile Library Association.—N. T. Evet Post, Jl 20 and 21, 1829; M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 186.

The common council resolves that 11th St. be opened from Broadway to Greenwich Lane, "insomuch as this is the only street remaining unopened below 14th Street."—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 201.

The governors of the N.Y. Hospital resolve to make some alterations in the main building. "The design is to carry out a projecting front and pediment on the north and south sides of the present main hospital building, to contain excellent and spacious baths, nurses apartments, and other offices communicating with each ward throughout the edifice. . . . It is also intended to connect this improvement with a system of ventilating and warming the building in winter, by the Walkefield or Belfi stores, introducing fresh warm air into every apartment. Another great improvement in the Asylum for the Insane at Bloomingdale is in progress and nearly completed. . . . It is the erection of an exceedingly commodious building at some distance from the present edifice and wholly separate from it, for the reception of the insane, idiotic and violent patients, leaving the present structure to be occupied by those of another class, undisturbed by anything that will bring in their minds the idea of a mad-house."—N.T. Evet Post, Ag 5, 1829. See also ibid., D 4, 1829, and Man. Conn. Curr. (1845-6), 257 et seq.

The old frame edifice of the First Moravian Church, at 106-108 Fulton St., built in 1751-2 (see My 23, 1750: Je 16, 1751), having been torn down during the past summer to give up the vestry house on the same site, to be 40 ft. wide and 60 ft. long.—N.T. Evet Post, Ag 15, 1829. The new building was dedicated by Bishop Andrews on Nov. 29. On the widening of Fulton St in 1826, 8 ft. were cut off from this building; it was taken down and the ground sold in 1843 (q.v.).—Greenlees, Hist. of the Churches, 278; L. M. R., III: 930. See also Vol. I, p. 257.

Mark Richards (see Mr 16) is paid $2,125.87 for "Iron pipes for Public Reservoir."—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 228.

The common council resolves that Tenth Ave. be opened and extended from 14th to 28th St.—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 257-58.

First Ave., from Streetyest St. to the fever hospital and almshouse "has become dangerous and almost impossible for carriage, owing to the large pits and gulleys, which have been occasioned by unlicensed dirt carmen digging up the earth in the middle of the road, and carting it away, to fill in the sunken grounds in that neighborhood. . . ."—N.T. Evet Post, Ag 31, 1829.

The common council empowers the market committee to erect a Sept a marketable structure, not over 100 ft. long and 35 ft. wide on the ground intended for that purpose, on Third Ave. between 6th and 7th Sts. (see D 15, 1828)—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 249. The new market-house was finished early in 1829, and opened on May 8 (q.v.).—De Voe, Market Book, 551.

The Treaty of Adrianople, Turkey makes peace with Russia (see Ap 26, 1828) and acknowledges the independence of Greece.—Hacen, Europe since 1815 (enlarged ed.), I: 559-60.

Announcement is made that "The Siamese Twin Brothers will be exhibited at the Grand Saloon, Masonic Hall, every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 till 2 in the morning and from 6 to 9 in the evening. These Lads were lately brought to this country in the ship Sachem. . . . They have been pronounced by the first medical men to be the greatest curiosity of nature ever known."—N.T. Evet Post, S 16, 1829. See also Ibid., S 21, 1829.

The common council authorizes the alderman and assistant of the First Ward "to cause a Fountain to be constructed in the Bowling Green at the private expense of such of the Citizens as may agree to contribute to the same."—M.C.C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 268. Of N. 30.

The city convention, which assembled for its first session on 28 July
The plan for removing the location of the Criminal Courts, from the City Hall to the Rotunda, is about to be carried into effect... the necessary alterations of the Rotunda are in active progress, in order to the consummation of the design... It is intended, among other things, that a part of the Institution (formerly the old Alms-House) may be prepared and set apart for the reception of persons committed for trial... At the present time, all who are imprisoned for trial, whether for great or small offences, are committed to the Bridewell, in common with murderers, thieves, and wretches of every description. The plan now before the Corporation, not only provides for the committal of accused individuals to a different place from the convicted offender, but it proposes, also, to erect a walled passage from the Rotunda, or Criminal Court, to the House of Detention, (the title to be given to the new receptacle) through which persons committed for trial may be conducted without being exposed to the ragged rubble that now invariably crowd and rout around the heels of a supposed offender...—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 15, 1829.

The building for the reception of the students of the Grammar School, connected with Columbia College" being completed, it is formally opened.—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 17, 1829. Fine erroneously gives the date as "September" in his Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1904), 109. Its connection with the college ceased in 1864—Ibid., 110.

In 1829, the community about the walled hospital affording, 1829, and 1827, the corporation of the New-York Instructing Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between 49th and 50th Sts. (see O 19, 1827), is dedicated.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 29 and O 1, 1829. Hist. of the N. Y. Inst. for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (1832). In 1831, its situation was described as "on the Fifth Avenue, adjacent to the line of the N. Y. and Harlem Railroad, and within a short distance of the great post road leading from New York to New Haven." It was "110 feet long and 60 feet wide, built of brick, covered with stucco, resembling marble," and, including a basement, was four stories high. It contained "rooms sufficient to accommodate, with board, lodging and tuition, 150 Mutes, together with the requisite number of instructors." It cost $11,000. It was "ornamented in front with a beautiful colonnade, 50 feet long, occupying the centre of the building." The area of ground occupied was 2 acres from the corporation of the city (see Jc 15, 1829), who, in addition, leased to the directors, for a term of years, nine acres which were "handsomely laid out into lawns and gardens, planted with trees and shrubbery, affording, to such desire, the opportunity of becoming acquainted with horticulture.

Workshops had been erected by that year. Gardening, tailoring, shoemaking, and all the usual trades were the useful tasks taught. Girls were instructed in needlework, and other domestic occupations, and in drawing and painting. There were 28 pupils in 1831, and it was intended to establish courses of lectures in physics, chemistry, natural history, geography, general history, political economy, etc. The government was described as "parental." The principal was Prof. H. P. Peet, who had associated with him five professors.—Pay, Firms of N. Y., containing view of the institution by Dakin (pub. by Peabody, 1831). By the end of 1832, there were 87 pupils, of whom 55 were supported by the state, 11 by the city of New York, and the remainder by friends and charitable institutions.—N. Y. At I It Is, In 1833, 68. In 1844, there were 168 pupils, 96 males, 72 females.—Picture of N. Y. (1846), 47. Necessary amendments were made to the building in 1854, 1858, 1864, and 1870.—Belden, 94; Man. Com. Coun. (1870). Furthermore, in L. M. R. K., III: 955. Regarding lease of a lot from the city for the institution's use, see M. G. C. (1874-1831), XVII: 116.

A meeting, called by Russell Comstock, "Ciderist," is held on the steps of the city hall, by those who are in favour of establishing national schools in which the blacks shall be taught with the whites, of "putting the wife on a par with the husband," and of abolishing imprisonment for debt. Resolutions are adopted favouring the election of only such legislators as agree to these amendments. Comstock is nominated for president, senator, and finally as assemblyman. Constable Hays broke up the meeting by arresting the "Ciderist" for disturbing the peace.—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 3 and 5, 1829. See also ibid., O 15, 1829. Regarding Comstock, see also ibid., S 14, 1829. The common council authorizes an appropriation of $2,500 towards the building now nearing completion for the N. Y. Dispensary.—M. C. (1874-1831), XVIII: 283, 359.
one candidate.—N. Y. Evex. Post, N 2-11, 1829. Regarding
the election, see McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., Nv, 1829.

4. In the charter election, the amended charter (see Ap 7, 1830) is
approved by the voters by a large majority.—N. Y. Evex. Post, N 6, 1829.
After several days, the result of separate balloting, as to whether the voters preferred that the term of the aldermen should be extended to two years, was reported as a majority in the negative.—Ibid., N 11, 1829. The common council took action see Dec. 28, 29, 1829.

It is reported to the common council that an excavation of
only 50 ft. in depth on 13th St. gives a well which promises to
supply the reservoir and pipes with water for extinguishing fires.
It is proposed to enclose the cast-iron tank with either a brick
or a wooden building, and the board voted for the wooden one,
the estimated cost of which is $2,500.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII:
357. See Dec. 14, 1829 and Jan. 11, 1830.

The common council refers to the committee on hands
and places a petition of Jacooco Raggi for permission to erect a fountain in
the Bowling Green at his own expense, but depending upon
the inhabitants in the vicinity for remuneration.—M. C. C. (1784-
1831), XVIII: 357. See also L. M. R. K., III. 97.

In his first annual message to congress, Pres. Jackson attack
the Bank of the United States and urges against a renewal of its charter.—Macdonald, Select Docs., etc., 238-39.

The common council adopts the following resolution, as pre-

sented by Mayor Bowes: “Resolved that a Competent practical man be appointed
employed to Act as a Commissioner or Agent for the Common
Counsel to procure information and to make plans and Estimates
for supplying the City (abundantly) with pure and wholesome water said Commissioner or his successor to be continued as Super-
intendent of this highly important public business.”—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 357. See Dec. 14, 1829 and Jan. 11, 1830.

New York University has its inception in the first of a series
of meetings held by nine citizens of New York, called to consider
organizing a university in this city.—N. Y. Univ. Bulletin, Je 30,
1911. The original call for this meeting is preserved in the library
museum of the university. It was held, by invitation of Rev. J. M.
Mathews, D. D., at his house. For his account, as chancellor, of
the origin and early history of the new university, see Recollections
of Persons and Events, Chiefly in the City of N. Y. (1865), 192-95
passim. For the dates of the subsequent meetings, see Chamber-
lain’s N. Y. University (Boston, 1901), 1: 58. See also 1: 6, 1829.

Part of the wooden fence enclosing the lot adjoining Potter’s
field having been stolen, the whole line on the Bloomingdale Road
is ordered replaced with a stone fence.—Min. of the Comrs. of the
Almshouse (MS), in secretary’s office, dept. of charities.

The common council changes the name of Market Street St. lying between Broadway and the Hudson River.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 470.

The common council resolves “that in compliance with the
wishes of the people, expressed at the late Election (see N 4) a
Memorial be presented to the Legislature, submitting to
that Body the amendments so proposed to the City Charter.”—
In this year, John Wesley Jarvis, still pursuing his calling in New York, was at the height of his career as a painter. -For accounts of his work see Dunlap, Hist. of the Arts of Design; Tuckerman, Book of the Artists (1867); Imam, Hist. of Am. Painting (1905).

In this year, the city receipts amounted to about $261,000, the largest revenues coming from the rents of public wharves ($4,000,000), marine rents ($15,000), and taverns ($150,000). The general expenses were about $500,000, one-quarter of which was for the almshouse. -Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 197-198.

The following views of buildings, etc., as they appeared in 1839, were published in later years in Valentine’s Manuals, as cited: Contoilet’s Garden, Broadway (Man. Com. Coun., 1853, p. 112); Manhattan Hall, Broadway (ibid., 1835, p. 196); St. Thomas Hall (ibid., 1858, p. 372); and 1865, p. 549); Livingston sugar-house, and Middle Dutch Church, Liberty St. (ibid., 1858, p. 488). In this connection, it should be observed that the view of the Broadway House, at the corner of Broadway and Grand St., which was published in the Manual of 1833 (p. 90) and assigned to 1816, and that in the Manual for 1865 (p. 617), where it is assigned to 1826, are both in error. The date depicted is 1831. The original painting, by the artist R. Bond, in the author’s collection, bears this date.

The New York Magdalen Society is organized. From it grew the New York Magdalen Benevolent Society, which issued its first report in Jan., 1834. Its first directoress, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, contested in charge of its affairs for over 40 years. The society purchased 12 city lots and an old frame building at Fifth Ave. and 86th St., for $4,000. It continued there in later years, occupying the wooden building for 20 years. For histories of this society, accounts of its work, and descriptions of its buildings, see Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 477-479; Richmond, N. T. and Its Institutions (1871), 117-118.

A call having been issued, on Jan. 4, for a meeting to discuss the establishment of a University in New York (see Dec. 16, 1829), “on a liberal and extensive foundation,” such meeting is held, at which Gen. Lewis presides. A resolution is adopted declaring it to be “highly desirable and expedient to establish in the City of New York a University, on a liberal foundation, which shall correspond with the spirit and wants of our country, which shall be commensurate with our great and growing population and which shall enlarge the opportunities of education for such of our youth as shall be found qualified and inclined to improve them.”

This resolution was passed after hearing a communication read on the subject of the “Expediency and the Means of Establishing a University.” Another resolution was passed requiring that this communication be printed and distributed “as exhibiting the views of the meeting and as preparatory to a more general call of the citizens of New York.” This was published in a pamphlet, a copy of which is preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. For reproduction of its title-page, and digest of contents, see N. T. University: Its history, influence, equipment and characteristics, ed. by Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, L.L.D. (Boston, 1902), I: 49-51. See O 15. On Jan. 9, an address to the public was issued, and by Jan. 12 the matter was “a subject of general conversation.” -N. T. Ev. Post, Ja 13, 1830. See also ibid., Ja 13, 14, 15, 19, 22, F 2, 4, 6, 1830.

The building for the New York Dispensary, on the corner of White and Centre Sts., has been completed. -N. T. Ev. Post, Ja 9, 1830. It was formally opened on Jan. 11. -Ibid., Ja 12, 1830. In the address to the company by Gen. M. C. (1784-1833), XVIII: 465-466. See N 16 and D 14, 1829; Ap 19, 1829.

The legislature provides for laying out West St., from Albany Basin to Battery Place (late Marketfield St.), parallel with Washington St. (see 1825).-Laws of N. T. (1830), chap. 8. See also I: 457.

The theatre is but a short time opened before the Chatham Garden Theatre, known for a time as the American Opera House (see May 20, 1829), opens as Blanchard’s Amphi-theatre. Equestrian performances, with rope-dancing and the like, were offered. -Ireland, I: 633; Haswell’s Reminiscences,
1830 244: L. M. R. K., III: 983. On March 11, 1831, it was reopened
Jan 18 as a theatre.—Haswell, 254-55. See 1832.

27 Webster makes reply to Hayne, in a debate between Benton, Hayne, and Webster, extending over several days, which turned on the question of upholding the Constitution and the system against sectionalism.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VI: 11-50; Winsor, VIII: 254, 265, 286. See also Mr 24, 1831.

Feb. Although the legislature has prohibited masquerades (see Ap 25, 1830), "subscriptions are opened for the purpose of producing a most splendid one, at the Park theatre, on . . . [Feb. 17].

This fashion, of course, intends to pay the fine [$1,000] and pocket of the surplus. Four hundred tickets are to be issued at five dollars each [Perhaps the first prophetic reference to "the 400"] . . . . The company of course will be select, and the same rules and regulations will be adopted which gave such universal satisfaction on similar occasions last winter."—N. Y. Mirror, VII: 255 (F 13, 1830).

"Statute of Clinton."—The directors of Clinton-hall association, some time since, applied to Mr. [Ball] Hughes, the sculptor, for the model of a projected statue of our late governor, intended for the front of Clinton-hall [see JI 11, 1829]. This model has been completed, and the exquisite accuracy of its execution has so fully satisfied the directors that they have ordered one of marble, larger than life, for the embellishment of the front of that magnificent structure. Mr. H. was the pupil of the celebrated Flaxman . . . . Although Mr. Hughes never saw De Witt Clinton, he has still, by the aid of prints and portraits, produced the most perfect and accurate delineation of the imposing features which distinguished that profound statesman that we have ever seen . . . .

—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 251 (F 13, 1830).


26 The New York Law Institute is incorporated, "for literary purposes, the cultivation of legal science, the advancement of jurisprudence, the providing of a seminary of learning in the law, and the formation of a law library."—Laws of N. Y. (1830), chap. 48.

The common council authorizes the establishment of a standing committee on common schools. The administration of school funds appears to be the fourteenth "considerations of School money," appointed by the common council. Their duties are "to require certain returns from the Officers of the several schools," to apportion and pay school money to the designated institutions, to visit and examine the schools at least twice a year, and to make to the board annually a full report of their doings. Over $42,000 are handled by them yearly. There is no subject in which our City has a deeper interest than in the elementary education of the people, and none, therefore, it would seem, in regard to which the action and supervision of the City Government should be more perfect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 528-53.

23 The Clinton Hall Association is incorporated "for the cultivation and promotion of literature, science, and the arts."—Laws of N. Y. (1830), chap. 52. See N 2.

21 The meeting is held in Masonic Hall in favour of abolishing imprisonment for debt.—N. Y. Ecc. Post, F 24, 1830. See Ap 26, 1831.

26 The Manhattan Gas Light Co. (see F, 1827) is incorporated. Its charter permits this company to make and sell illuminating gas and various by-products, and to lay gas-pipes under specified regulations, without interfering with any exclusive right heretofore granted. Its real estate holdings shall not exceed $100,000 in value, nor its capital stock $500,000. Before the act shall take effect, the "Am. Gas Light Co." shall surrender, within 60 days from this date, the privileges which it acquired by act of incorporation dated March 17, 1827.—Laws of N. Y. (1830), chap. 59. See D 31, 1832.

Mar. 9 The legislature incorporates the "New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co."—Laws of N. Y. (1830), chap. 75. This appears to have been the first life insurance company in New York City, none being mentioned in the Goodrich guide for 1828, and this being the only one mentioned in N. Y. At its It Is, In 1833. Life insurance was introduced in the U. S. in 1812 (p. 4).

19 The editor of the Mirror calls attention to the dilapidated monument of Capt. Lawrence, recommending that it be "repaired by a new one to be the symbol of his fame, and consistent with the dignity of the city which entombs his remains."—N. Y. Mirror, VII: 287. See also N. T. Ecc. Post, Mr 6, 1830. A public meeting to adopt measures for erecting a new monument was held at the city hall on March 16—Ibid, Mr 17, 1830. An application to the legislature for aid was rejected by the assembly.—Ibid, Ap 7, 1830. See also ibid, Ap 17, 1830.

22 The legislature passes the Northern Dispensary a tri- angular piece of ground bounded by Christopher, Factory, Grove, and old Sixth Sts., so long as it is used for a dispensary.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 626. For an historical sketch of this institution, which had its inception in 1826 (cf. 1829), and was the second dispensary in the city, being preceded by the New York or City Dispensary (cor. Centre and White Sts.), see Man. Gem. Curr. (1870), 348. This conveyance was dated March 26.—Ibid. (1830), 761. See, further, O 18; N 15. Both dispensaries are still in operation, the former at 165 Waverly Pl., the latter at 34-36 Spring St.—Directory of Social Agencies (1943), 218, 233.

27 The new City Dispensary, Clinton-hall, the Retunda, converted into a sessions court [see JI 24, 1831]—the opening and widening of Ann, Cedar, and Liberty streets, which formerly divided their institutions, is the result of the enlarged and graced by splendid rows of stores and dwellings-houses—the elevation of Justice on the cupola of the City-hall, making way for the introduction of a monitor of time [see Ap 19], which shall speak to the eye by night as well as day—and sundry other improvements . . . . attact the advancement of New-York in architectural decoration and beauty.—N. Y. Mirror, VII: 306.

Scudder's American Museum.—We learn that a lot of ground, at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, has been purchased, on which a building is to be erected which will be an ornament to the city, and to which the exhibition of the American Museum will be transferred. The edifice will extend 104 feet in depth on Ann street, and 77 in front on Broadway. The front will be circular. The building will be carried up to five stories, and will have several por- balconies, &c. and an observatory. Round the roof 18 colossal statues, from antique models, will be placed. It is to be finished by the first of November, and to be constructed of West Chester marble. Until it is ready for the reception of the collection of curiosities now exhibited in the old Alms House, the exhibition will continue open at the latter place as heretofore.—N. T. Ecc. Post, Mr 30, 1830. June 4. —See the new residence of the Commissioners of School money, appointed by the common council. Their duties are "to require certain returns from the Officers of the several schools," to apportion and pay school money to the designated institutions, to visit and examine the schools at least twice a year, and to make to the board annually a full report of their doings. Over $42,000 are handled by them yearly. There is no subject in which our City has a deeper interest than in the elementary education of the people, and none, therefore, it would seem, in regard to which the action and supervision of the City Government should be more perfect."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XVIII: 528-53.

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it up as a Museum in a truly splendid manner. The lower apartments are more particularly appropriated to Natural History. ...
tion to exclude the drawing of Lotteries, Your Committee would recommend such prohibition." As it is not, the committee decides that the lottery shall be drawn in the rear rather than in the front of the city hall.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 23. See, however, N 17.

7. "At a public meeting held at the City Hotel, with Mayor Bowne in the chair, it is resolved to found a "House of Industry, for the relief of indigent females."—N. T. EcC. Post, My 8, 1830.

8. The new market opens on the east side of Third Ave., at the junction of Third Ave. and the Bowery, between 6th and 7th Sts. (see D 15, 1838; S 7, 1829). "It attracted but few country wagons, however, and the [Harlem] Railroad Company concluded to establish a market depot between 27th and 28 Streets, in the Fourth Avenue, where it was afterwards held many years."—De Voe, Market Book, 551. By 1836 (p. 5, Je 21, O 11), the market at the Bowery and Third Ave. junction was known as Tompkins Market.


13. Among the many valuable improvements recently made, there are few more important and extensive than that just commenced in Barclay and Chapel streets.—The whole range of buildings, on both sides of the latter, to Murray street, is nearly prostrated. The street is to be widened from Barclay to Murray, and a range of uniform and elegant three story private dwellings erected on the west side of the street is to be let open front and overlook the Bowery. A number of similar houses are building, adjoining, in Barclay street—making in all upwards of twenty, and on a spot which has, for a great number of years, been encompassed with the most miserable tenements in the city.—N. T. EcC. Post, My 13, 1830, citing Daily Adv.

Improvements at Five Points are urged upon the city committee.—N. T. EcC. Post, My 15, 1830.

14. Inaugural to the common council, Francis B. Phelps proposes: first, to bring water from Rye Pond in 2 1/2 inch iron pipes, second, to bring the Croton River by open canal or iron pipes; third, to bring the water of the Passaic River, from above the falls, at Paterson, N. J., and across the Hudson by iron pipes laid on the bottom of the river, to procure a new supply of water by a plan of his own, probably by wells and springs on Manhattan Island.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 34; Man. Comm. Coun. (1834), 218. See F 28, 1831.

The committee on repairs, and that on arts and sciences, to whom was referred a report and resolution regarding an alteration in the cupola of the city hall to receive a public clock, report "that the work should be completed as proposed in the former report, with the exception of the fixtures and of lighting the Dial." The "bell made of glass will answer the several purposes of emitting light in the Cupola, and form a beautiful surface to show the time by day and be prepared for Illumination whenever the interest of the City calls for it to be done."

The common council therefore adopts the following resolutions: 1. Resolved that $650, be appropriated to add to the Clock the new front and to make it strike the Hour. 2. Resolved that $1000 be appropriated to furnish a Bell for that purpose. 3. Resolved that $1000, be appropriated to put in Dials of glass in Copper frames. 4. Resolved that $450 be appropriated for contingent expenses."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 60-61. See also descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 586. For the expense account of Rosewell Graves, the street commissioner, for "raising Cupola of City Hall," including clock, dial, and bell, see Commissioner's Ledger of Disbursements, etc., for Public Improvements, etc., 1827-1843, p. 38 (in record-room, finance dept., Hall of Records). See, further, F 7, 1831.

The common council resolves to open Ninth Ave. from 28th St. to the grounds of John L. Norton, commonly called the "Hermitage."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 63; Man. Comm. Coun. (1837), 579.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is to be opened on this day from Baltimore to Ellicott's mills, a distance of 13 miles.—N. T. EcC. Post, My 22, 1830.

"In our walks through the city, we notice in every quarter that very extensive alterations and improvements are making, some of them of a character that will add very materially to the beauty and convenience of the city... The opening of Cedar street is one of these. By this measure, not only a couple of miserable rookeries have been removed, but the value of surrounding property has been much increased, and a new street, occupied on both sides with large, airy and substantial stores, has been suddenly created in the very heart of business. The widening of William street, from Maiden-lane, is another improvement which was much required, and the advantages of which will be very great. The alterations now in progress on the west side of Columbia College, are also very important, and will add much to the beauty and value of that neighborhood."—N. T. EcC. Post, My 26, 1830.

For the purpose of securing a fund to give support to the widow and heirs of Robert Fulton, arrangements are being made to place a "Fulton box" on board of every steam-boat to the United States for the reception of a single cent from every passenger. The plan was started in Virginia by a few public-spirited and magnanimous persons.—N. T. Mirror, VII: 735. See also Nat'l Gaz. & Literary Reg., Apr 24, 1830; N. T. EcC. Post, Jl 8, 1830; N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., T 9, 1831.

The common council takes up a report (see M. C. C., 1784-1831, XVIII: 266, 367) which the joint committee of repairs and public offices made on Nov. 30 last, on the subject of accomodations for courts, etc., in "the Building on Chamber street" (the "N. Y. Institution," which was formerly the almshouse). The report says that the entire building is needed for public purposes,—for the police office, house of detention, grand jury, first district watch, commissioners of the almshouse, and ("where the Museum now is") for a courtroom, 42 by 93 ft., with judges' chamber, clerk's office, and jury rooms connected with it, also for the committee of assessment, the public administrator's office and court, and the marine court. The several apartments remaining may be appropriated later.

The committee further proposes "that the Iron railing of the Park be extended on the Chamber street front, and that the ground be laid out in an Ornamental manner... that the whole building be new painted white, as a method of the scenery of the revolting attributes of a common prison." The council therefore suggests "that part of the Institution [the east end] lying nearest to your future Court of Sessions [the Rotunda], be occupied for the accommodation of persons charged with crime, to be called the House of Detention, and to be prepared with the view of separation or such Judicial classification as may best comport with the health and safety of all the individuals confined therein. As that part of the Institution to be occupied as above stated will be separated from the Court of Sessions (now preparing) by a small space of ground it will be readily seen that by running high walls so as to include that space into a yard, as it is now occupied, the intercourse between the two places will be entirely concealed from the public eye; and thus one of the best, as it would be, and is, a woodshed for idle and curious spectators to witness the passage of the prisoners will be in a great measure done away;..." The following proposition closes the report: "The future improvements of the City will undoubtedly develop a more central location for all these Institutions; but until that period arrives, public accommodation as well as economy suggests the present is the most suitable situation." The estimated cost of the proposed alterations, except the iron fence, will not exceed $10,000. The joint committee offers a resolution that they be authorised to make the alterations within this limit of cost. This report of Nov. 30 last, now brought forward, is presented by the joint committee to the common council with a fresh report embodying additional observations. They say that "all the legal measures necessary to put the City authorities in possession of the building called the Institution have been taken, and the same is now in situation to be occupied for public purposes, as soon as the Common Council shall direct."

... When to this consideration is added the present crowded state of the City Hall and its utter inadequacy to the accommodation of the numerous Courts and public Offices, the Committee are persuaded that no other arrangement need be urged to induce the Common Council, without further delay, to adopt some plan for the occupation of the building in question."

Since the Nov. 30 report was written, proposing a house of
detention in the east wing of the building, "the Board have passed certain resolutions on the subject of a Location for a New Bride- well, the effect of which however, has been suspended by a notice of re-consideration. The Committee therefore have deemed it proper to postpone for the present that branch of the subject referred to them, reserving until the Bridewell location question shall have finally been settled by the Board.

"With respect to the Western portion of the building, there is no difficulty in the way of fitting it up immediately to meet such of the Public wants as are the most pressing." The following plan is proposed:

First. One large Court Room with its Judges Chambers, Clerks Office and Jury Rooms, for the use of one or more of the higher Courts.

Second. One smaller Court Room for the Surrogate, with an Office adjoined for the records of Wills and other documents relating to the estates of deceased persons.

Third. One Court Room for the Marine Court with a Clerk's Office and Jury Room, instead of the present subterranean abode of that tribunal.

Fourth. A more appropriate and commodious apartment for the Grand Jury with a Chamber for the witnesses and others in attendance.

The estimated cost for these alterations is $5,000. The board passes a resolution that this portion of the building be so fitted up, and an appropriation of this amount is made for the purpose.—

M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIX: 76-80. See, further, Ji 12; and description, of Pi 95-6, III: 35.

Thomas Kelah Wharton, a young artist, describes in his journal the appearance of New York upon his arrival from England. Among other things, he refers to "The weeping willows... in the church yards—and in the streets the light and elegant carriages, some showy equipages, and a constant stream of busy looking, fast walking people..."—From Wharton's original manuscript journal (in the N. Y. P. L.), containing charming views, only one of which, however, a view from the Battery, is of New York interest.

Among the season's improvements in Niblo's Garden, one of the "most elegant attempts to cover a street with beauty...and finish it in imitation of marble—and also to put up in front of it a chaste and beautiful Portico, to be supported by massive marble columns..."

"We also understand that the Vestry of Trinity Church intend making an improvement about St. Paul's, which has long been called for. In place of the heavy brick walls which now nearly surround this beautiful edifice, and the block which it occupies, it is intended to substitute a light iron railing similar to that in front of Trinity Church—terracing the ground on the inside, which is higher than the street. It is also intended to remove the present uneven flagging in front of the church, and supply its place with one which will do credit to the church."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Je 19, 1830.

An address of the general executive committee of the mechanics and other workingmen of the city (see D 29, 1839) is read at a public meeting at the West Chester House, Bowery, and unanimously approved. The address recounts the fact that 25 members of the executive committee have "denounced the principles which they once professed to entertain and vacated their seats in the Committee," and others have been elected to fill their places. The committee declares, "It is the destruction of religious opinions and prejudices in their great work of political reform." In addition to the principles previously enunciated the committee considers "dangerous" the practice of the legislature in incorporating companies "with privileges which are denied to individuals," enabling the rich "to combine and concentrate their power to oppress the poor and laboring classes of society." Especially dangerous do they consider the chartering of banks.

"The polar star to which our efforts point," the address continues, "is a more extensive general system of National Education. We believe that you have not yet at the bottom of your manhood, that virtue and happiness, vice and misery, are but cause and effect, and crime will cease. This can be done in no way, but by a proper training of the intellect, from infancy to manhood."

The committee recommends a general convention in September to nominate "suitable candidates to be supported by the Farmers, Mechanics, and other Working Men, for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor."—An Address of the General Executive Committee of the Mechanics and other Working Men (1830), in N. Y. P. L.

George IV dies and is succeeded by his brother, William IV.—June 21

Hazen, Europe since 1815, 428.

Several hundred persons "opposed to the execution of the law of the Corporation relative to taking up hogs found running at large in the streets" cause a riot at First Ave. and North St., overturning the hog carts and covering them with mud.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ji 21, 1830.

"The corner-stone of the Female Asylum for Lying-in Women is laid at Orange and Prince Sts. by Mayor Bowron.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ji 1 and 3, 1830. It was dedicated in Jan., 1832.—Ibid., Ja 15, 1831.

Secretary of State Martin Van Buren arrives at New York and takes lodgings at the City Hotel.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ji 18, 1830.

One of the old houses of the Dutch colonial period, bearing the date 1668 on its stepped-gable front, was still standing at this time at 41 Broad St., occupied by the grocery of H. N. Ferris. For description and wood-cut view, see N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 11; Man. Com. Coun. (1847), 371.

On March 19, 1831, the Mirror published a view of a similar old house in Pearl St., bearing the date 1697, and which, a description stated, "was pulled down about three years since" (1828).—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 289; Man. Com. Coun. (1847), 246.

The joint committee on public offices and repairs, to which was referred a communication from the register of deeds, as well as a resolution offered by Mr. Roosevelt in regard to fireproof offices, and a report of a former committee on the same subject (see Mr. 9, 1829), makes a report to the common council. This states that "the City Hall, in which the Public Records are now deposited, is not secure against Fire;" and that the committee has examined the two suggestions submitted: "one of which proposes the fitting up of a portion of the building on Chamber street, and the other altering the old Gaol." Observations in detail are embodied in the report.

The board passes the resolution, proposed by this joint committee, "that it he referred to the Committees on Public Offices and Repairs to cause the building at present occupied as a Gaol to be fitted up in a Fire-proof manner for the reception of the Public Records as soon as the imprisoned debtors shall be removed," and $15,000 is appropriated to carry this into effect.—


A resolution is referred to the committee on public offices and to that on the jail and bridewell "that the Committee on Repairs be authorized to fit up part of the Old Alms House in such manner as to securely accommodate the Prisoners in our Jail."—Ibid., XIX: 143. For report of these joint committees, see Ag 23.

The common council refers to the committee on arts and sciences, "with Authority," a petition from M. Nash that he be employed without compensation in assisting to fit up the Observatory in the Cupola of the City Hall" (see My 19, 1828).—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XVI: 147.

The common council resolves to widen and improve Pine St. at the corner of William St.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XII: 157; Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 529.

"The question respecting the jail appears to have been at length decided in a way directly contrary to the wishes of our constituents, it is to be fitted up in a fire-proof manner for the purpose of keeping the public records!" There seems to be a settled determination on the part of the Common Council totally to disregard the desires of their constituents. The public have long since voted the nuisance down, but we fear it will remain for their posterity to demolish, unless they take the law in their own hands,
1830 and tumble it about the ears of our city ages. We should be
July sorry to recommend such a course; but if a public meeting should
17 be called for the purpose, we would not answer for the conse-
quences."—N. Y. Mirror, Jl 17, 1830.
Aug., (n.), the old bridewell became the debtors' jail.
After this, the editor of the Mirror seems to have given up hope,
for a while, of having the jail and bridewell removed. His next
comment does not appear until July 5, 1834 (q.v.).

"The Mirror publishes a description and a small wood-cut view of the French Church du St. Esprit (on the north side of
Pine St., east of Nassau St.), drawn by Davis and engraved by
Mason. It is the oldest religious edifice in the city, having been
erected in 1704.—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 8. See, however, the changes
in the structure, noted in L. M. R. K., III: 93. The Davis draw-
ing is in the author's collection.

Blanchard's equestrian company is now at Vauxhall Garden.—
N. Y. Gen. & Gen. Adv., Jl 21, 1830. After this, the resort began
to decline in popular favour, while Niklo's Garden, nearby, began
to win popularity.—See Je 12.

For an account of the various resorts in New York that bore the
name of "Vauxhall," see the Index of the present work, and
articles by Hopper Striker Mott in the N. Y. Sun, Mr 29 and 31,
1818. See, further D 27, 1833; 1837.

The Mirror publishes, with a description, a small wood-cut view
drawn by A. J. Davis and engraved by A. J. Mason, of a
tiled cottage, a hundred years old, at the north-east corner of
Broad and Beaver Sts.—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 17. Redrawn to
represent its fancied appearance in Dutch times, and bearing the
date 1679, this view was published in the Man. Com. Coun. (1853),
378.

The "July Revolution" begins in France. It lasted for three
days, during which about 600 lives were lost. It resulted in the
overthrow of Charles X and the accession of Louis Philippe,
Duke of Orleans.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 92-99. See S 2.

Ground is broken at Schenectady for the Mohawk and Hudson
R. R.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 3, 1830.

The Mirror publishes a view of Park Row, with a long historical
and local description, the latter half of which is devoted to an
account of the landmarks seen in the picture. The occupants of the
houses on the east side of the street are named. In connection
with a mention of the Park Theatre, a resume of the history of
New York's early playhouses is presented.—N. Y. Mirror, VIII:
33-34.

The first number of The Christian Intelligence appears, succeed-
ing The Mag. of the Rf'd Dutch Church (see Ap, 1826). It is still
published.

Col. Marinus Willett, "the hero of Fort Stauwix," dies, more
than 90 years of age. His body was interred in Trinity church-

The common council adopts a resolution to enclose the potter's
field with a board fence, the cost not to exceed $500.—M. G. C.
(1788-1831), XIX: 514.

The standing committee on public offices and on the jail and
bridewell, acting jointly, report that, although six years have
depassed since the passage of the act of April 10, 1824 (q.v.), which
authorised the building of a new jail and bridewell, or the approp-
riation for this purpose of a building already erected, nothing
effectual has been done, owing to great diversity of opinion.
On July 12 (q.v.), a report was adopted directing the fitting
up of the present jail for the reception of the public records.
This required that other accommodation be provided for the
confinement of the debtors. The committee finds that "it would
be most advisable as a temporary arrangement, that the Bridewell
should be turned into a Debtors Prison, and that the Criminals
should be removed to the establishment at Bellevue. By adopting
this course no expense will be incurred, and the future changes
now in contemplation, may hereafter be made without loss.

A large portion of the Penitentiary [at Bellevue], owing to
the removal of the prisoners to Blackwells Island, is now vacant,
and the building (in everything except its name) is in fact a Bridewell
ready built. Its distance will no doubt be attended with some
inconvenience, as an evil however which the City Increases will
be duly deserving and which even now may be greatly mitigated
by holding there the Courts of Special Sessions, and also a branch
of the Post Office. And with respect to the present Bridewell its
occupation as a Goal would probably be of short duration, inasmuch
as the barbarous practice of imprisonment for debt, juggling from
Aug. 23, the strong indications of public sentiment will no doubt ere long
be abolished.

The joint committee therefore recommends, and the board
passes, the following resolution: "Resolved that the building in
this city at present known as the Bridewell be and the same is
hereby designated as the Gaol of this City for the confinement
of persons on civil process [debtors]."

"Resolved that the Building at Bellevue, in this City known
as the Penitentiary be and the same is hereby designated as the
City Prison or Bridewell of this City.

"Resolved that the Keeper of the City Prison for the time being, under his charge to be removed to the said Prison
at Bellevue and that the Debtors in actual confinement be there-
upon removed to the Goal or debtors Prison so newly designated."
—M. G. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 193-195 and descrip. of Pl 97,
III: 588. See further, O 4, N 15.

The common council adopts a resolution offered by the present
board of health that that board be composed of the mayor, recorder,
and aldermen, and that any seven members shall be competent
to transact business.—M. C. G. (1784-1831), XIX: 196.

The common council, on being informed of the death of ex-
Mayor Col. Marinus Willett (see Ag 22), passes resolutions of
respect, and arranges to attend his funeral.—M. C. G. (1784-
1831), XIV: 196.

"A plan is on foot for erecting in the Park a statue of Washing-
ton, by Causici, who executed the Baltimore monument with so
much credit to his talents as a sculptor. We understand that
several of our most wealthy and respectable citizens are engaged in
the undertaking."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 21, 1830. See also ibid.,
S 2, 1830.

Charles Keen, son of the celebrated tragedian, makes his first
appearance in America, at the Park Theatre. He plays Richard
III—Hone's Diary, Jl 21; Haswell's Reminiscences, 245.

News of the revolution in France reaches New York.—N. Y.

"A New Yorker" writes to the press a letter urging that con-
struction be halted before the erection of the "new prison" of the
City (see Ag 31), to be designed by Causici (a pupil of Canova),
who is now in New York. "Several of our most respected and
wealthy citizens have already signified their intention of sub-
scribing to M. Causici's prospectus, which, it is understood,
will be published in a day or two."—N. Y. Eve. Post, S 2, 1830.


An establishment of a new cast has been recently got up in
this city. It consists of upwards of one hundred [wax] figures,
mostly intended to represent persons and events in important
eras of sacred history . . .

"The museum is situated at the corner of Broadway and
Howard street, and occupies the second and third stories of
that spacious building, Howard House."—N. Y. Eve. Post,
S 5, 1830.

The Mirror publishes a view, drawn by Davis and engraved by
Anderson, of the block on the west side of Nassau St., from Ann
to Beekman St., showing, at the Ann St. corner, the printing-house
in which the office of the Mirror is situated. All the buildings are
described, including Franklin Hall on Ann St., and the Am. Bible
Society building and Clinton Hall on Nassau St.—N. Y. Mirror,
XII: 65.

Charles E. Durant, the first American aeronaut, ascends in a
balloon from Castle Garden. He landed near South Amboy.
—N. Y. Eve. Post, S 8, 19, and 11, 1830.

The members of a committee on behalf of N. Y. University
write a letter to the president, vice-president, and directors of
the N. Y. Athenaenm, in which they say:

"Gentlemen, the establishment of a University in the City of New York has for some time occupied the attention of several of our most dis-
tinguished citizens; and an amount of means is now pledged to the
object, which will place the Institution at its commencement on a
liberal foundation.

"In contemplating the various plans by which the University
as well as other Seminaries of Learning might most effectually
promote their common cause it has been thought that a meeting of
Literary and Scientific gentlemen to confer on the general interests
of Letters and Liberal education would be attended with happy
results; and so far as it has been in our power to collect the sentiments
of those most competent to judge, the measure has been
There seems to be a universal impression that our Literary Men and Literary Institutions have been too much insulated and that more frequent intercourse and comparison of views would be a source of high gratification to individuals and a benefit to those interested in the welfare of Science & Literature.

With this view the undersigned have been appointed a Committee on behalf of the University of this City to invite such a meeting to be held in New York on the 20th of October next.

"We are happy to state that some of our most distinguished Scholars who have spent several years in the Universities of Europe will be present on the occasion, and give the result of their observations on the systems of education now pursued at home & abroad.

"Will you favor the meeting with your presence, and with such views as you may be pleased to lay before it"

"We have the honor to be

"Very Respectfully

"Your Obt. Srvts.

"J. M. Matthews

"J. M. Walworth

"Albert Gallatin

"J. Delafield"

"To the President

"Vice Presidents & Directors

"of the New York Athenaeum.

"From the original, No. 1449 in the Everett collection, in the N. Y. P. L. This is one of the letters, regarding the proposed convention, which were sent by a sub-committee of the executive committee of the university (appointed on Aug. 31 for this purpose) to learned and literary men in the United States.—Chamberlain, N. Y. University (Boston, 1901), I: 59. See O 15 and 20.

The Liverpool and Manchester Railway, the first passenger railroad in England, is opened.—Haydn’s Dict. of Dates, 836, 614.

The committee on the subject to whom the question has been referred, reports in favour of “painting the Basement of the City Hall white in imitation of Marble.” They think “a great Error was committed by building any part of the outside of the Hall with Brown free stone, when Marble could have been procured of a much stronger and more durable nature, But from the experience of some of your Committee, and from the enquiry they have made of old experienced builders and Stone Cutters, they are satisfied that painting free Stone with Oil colours, tend more to harden and preserve that material, than any other thing they are acquainted with.” The common council therefore adopts a resolution “that the Superintendent of Repairs cause the Basement of the South, East and West fronts of the City Hall to be painted white under the direction of the Committee on Repairs”—M. C.C. (1784-1834), XLI: 249. This legislation was never carried out. See Ap 1, 1837. The north front, except the basement, was painted white in 1890 (p. 31, My 15).

The common council resolves that Beckman, Wall, Fulton, and Cortlandt Sts. be lighted with gas.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 254.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 13,748 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (1891), table 7, p. 64.

The Belgians declare their independence of Holland. They decided in favour of a monarchy, adopted a liberal constitution, and elected Leopold of Coburg as king.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 107.

The common council refers to the committees on public offices and repairs “to prepare suitable apartments in the Westerly end of the Old Alms House for the holding of the criminal Courts of the City, and for the accommodation of the Grand and Petit Juries, the District Attorney, the Clerk of the said Courts, The Police Office and others connected with the same,” and that $4,000 be appropriated for the purpose—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XLI: 360. See also Ap 12 and Aug 23. For the committee’s report, see O 18.

The school of the National Academy of Design moves into Clinton Hall, just completed at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts.—Cummings, Historic Annals of the Natl. Acad. of Design, 119.

Shareholders having been obtained for a new university in New York (see Ja 6), they now choose a council from their own membership. Concerning the idea of having shareholders for an educational institution, see N. Y. University, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901), 52.

The joint committee, appointed on Oct. 4 (p. 11), on the subject of fitting up the western wing of the almshouse, reports on the plan and on the legal aspects of the proposed removal of the courts to this building, and a resolution is passed that the committee on applications to the legislature seek the passage of an act authorizing the removal.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 297-99. See further, N 15. See also F 28, 1832.

The common council accepts an invitation to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Northern Dispensary (see 1827, and Mr 22, 1830)—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 304; and see pp. 340-41.

From Oct. 20 to 25, a convention of literary and scientific men was held in the common council chamber in the city hall, in response to the invitations sent by a committee of the university to be established in New York, for which see the original MS. quoted under Sept. 10, supra. John Delafield, who acted as secretary of these sessions, copyrighted, on Nov. 23, a book of the proceedings, bearing the title, Journal of the Proceedings of a Convention of Literary and Scientific Gentlemen, held in the Common Council Chamber of the City of New York, October, 1830. New York: Jonathan Lewitt and G. & C. & H. Carroll. William A. Mercein, Printer, No. 240 Pearl-street, corner of Burling Slip. 1831. For reproduction of the title-page, and digest of the transactions, see N. Y. University, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901), 53-58. See further, Ja 31 and Ap 18, 1831.

A new committee reports to the common council on a memorial from the Manhattan Gas Light Co. (see F 26), which asks the board to annul the city’s contract with the N. Y. Gas Light Co. (see O 30, 1826; Mr 10, 1828), and to grant to the memorialists the right, in common with that company, “to use the Streets of the City, for laying Pipes and supplying Gas Light within the Limits prescribed for the old Company.” The committee lays before the board an historical resume of the origin and proceedings of the two companies. The Manhattan Co. claimed in its memorial that the concurrent rights applied for would create a “useful competition;” and alleged that the N. Y. Gas Light Co. had “wholly failed to comply with the stipulations and engagements which form the conditions of their contract with the Corporation.” The memorial offered to prove that the gas of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. was of poorer quality than that of London; that the gas factories of that company have been “nuisances since their erection;” and that their pipes “have been and are, in several streets so carelessly laid, as to be offensive to Citizens;” that the price has been “exorbitant;” and that pretended reductions have been “wholly nominal and deceptive,” although superior gas can be supplied at a cheaper rate.

The committee reports that it has held several meetings, and examined witnesses under oath, including “persons both scientifically and practically acquainted with the quality, manufacturing and furnishing of Gas in different cities in Europe, as well as at Baltimore and New York.” The facts embodied in the report. It is found that the N. Y. Gas Light Co.’s gas is inferior to that of London. Some witnesses testified that the factories were nuisances, but none that they were injurious to health. They are less offensive than that of London. It was proved that the company “used great care in testing each pipe by hydrostatic pressure, and also in joining, cementing and laying the same; and in all cases, endeavouring to discover and remedy every accidental escape of Gas as early as possible.” It also appears from the testimony that “the Gas delivered to customers is all measured with meters, made and tested with great care.” No proof was adduced to show “that better Gas could be furnished at less or even at the present rates;” it being found “that the company could not afford to reduce their price of gas, without an increase of custom from the public.” It was also proved “by the evidence of the manager of the company that the Company were losers to the amount of fifteen dollars per year, for every public lamp furnished by them with gas under their contract with the Corporation;” and it was shown “that the price per annum, for lighting each public lamp with coal gas, in Baltimore was Ten dollars, and in London about Twenty five dollars, while the Corporation here pay the company but Five dollars and twenty five cents per Lamp.”

Regarding the alleged benefits of competition, “it has been
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1820
shown by the result of an investigation made by Commissioners in the City of London, and instituted by the British Parliament that serious evils grew out of the operations of different Gas Companies in the same district, the breaking up of the pavement for two sets of mains [in] the place of one; the confusion and disorder produced by pipes crossing and intersecting each other, the disputes and delay in identifying leakages, altogether became so great an inconvenience that it proved absolutely necessary to separate and confine the different companies to different districts, which distinct separation was accordingly made of the different Companies; and all the latter grants made by Parliament for the manipulation to new Companies, have been confined to particular and exclusive sections of the City.

The law committee further reports that the N. Y. Gas Light Co.'s works "have now been in operation between five and six years, and during the whole of that period, by the judicious management and care of the persons in their employ, the difficult and somewhat dangerous process of preparing and distributing the gas, have been carried on without a single failure of any consequence, in supplying the necessary quantity of Gas, and without any accident affecting the slightest degree the person or property of any of the Citizens."

In conclusion, the committee states that it has not found any breach of contract on the part of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. to justify the common council in annulling or revoking the grant. The common council therefore offers a resolution that "it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners." While the action of the board on this report is not recorded in the minutes in a very clear manner, it appears to have been agreed to.—M. C. C. (1874-1871), XIX: 315-21. See, however, D 31, 1873.

26
Ex-President Monroe arrives in New York to take up his residence.—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 27, 1870, citing "Civ. & Em."

29

Nov.

"Eight beautifully executed views of some of the most striking parts of our city, engraved by Smillie, from drawings by C. Burton, have just been published by Bourne. The subjects are Park Place, the American Hotel in Broadway, the Bowling Green, the Broadway, from the foot of the Cortlandt street, the Grace & Trinity Churches, Masonic Hall, and the Landing at the foot of Barclay street. The engravings are small, not quite five inches by four, but they are equal both in effect and delicacy of execution to the best views we have of the English cities."—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 11, 1870. The view of Grace and Trinity Churches is reproduced as Pl. 101-2, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 594-98. See also Pl. 101-8, Vol. III, and S 28, 1871.

12
Ex-President Monroe presides at a meeting held at Tammany Hall to make arrangements for celebrating "the glorious results of the French Revolution."—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 13, 1870. See also Ibid., N 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 1870. See N 26.

The grand jury makes a presentment against lottery tickets, showing that there are about 52 lotteries a year in this city, issuing 1,857,000 tickets, amounting to about $9,270,000. The usual profit of the vender is about $1 a ticket. Lottery tickets "create a spirit of gambling, which is productive of idleness, vicious pursuits and habits, which lead to the ruin of credit and character, and frequently to other crimes."—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 16, 1870. "Lotteries in Am. History" by A. R. Spofford, in Am. Rev., Am. Hist. Assn. for 1852, p. 181. See My 3, 1870, and D 31, 1873.

15
The common council adopts a report of its joint committee on public offices and repairs (see Ag 23) in relation to alterations they propose to make in the "Old Jail" for the purpose of converting it into fire-proof offices. This report recommends that, in addition to the alterations intended by the resolution of July 12 (1870), the last floor of the jail "ought to be made in such a manner as to correspond in appearance with that splendid building" (the city hall). The board appropriates $7,500 for the purpose, in addition to the $14,000 already allowed.—M. C. C. (1874-1871), XIX: 358-59. See also descript. of Pl. 97, III: 358. See, further, Nov., My 7, 1871.

It is estimated that 50,000 people from the city, the neighboring counties, and the adjoining States will unite in celebrating, on the 25th inst., the double jubilee, on occasion of the anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British in 1813, and of the triumph of liberal principles in Paris the 27th, 28th and 29th July last, and throughout France immediately after those three memorable days. Our citizens of all conditions and parties are active in preparation for an imposing spectacle at the parade ground, Washington Square, which will be the Champs Elysees of the day. The Common Council, the various societies of New York and Brooklyn, the Trustees of the latter, and indeed almost every public and private civic body will be represented. . . .—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 20, 1870, citing Standard. See N 26.

The celebration in honour of the revolution in France is postponed to Nov. 26 on account of rain.—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 25, 1870.

The successful revolution of July, 1830, in France (q. v., Ji 28), is celebrated in New York on this day, having been postponed from the 29th on account of the weather. "Evacuation Day" was selected as an appropriate day for celebrating this event because that day restored our own citizens to their homes and to the enjoyment of their rights and liberties. A great civic and military pageant is held in the morning, the route of the procession being from the Park, by way of Chatham St. and The Bowery, to Washington Square, where the celebrants are met by the venerable ex-president, James Monroe, by the chairmen. An oration is delivered by Samuel L. Gourneau, Monroe's son-in-law; an ode, written by Samuel Woodworth, is sung by the Park Theatre choristers. A tri-colour flag is presented, on behalf of the natives of France, resident in New York, to the First Division of the N. Y. State Artillery, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Morton. The Marseilles Hymn is sung, and the proceedings in Washington Square close with a feu de joie. The remainder of the day is occupied with dinners, illuminations, and special performances at the theatres. For details of the events of the day, see N. Y. newspapers of Nov. 25-30; also "Full Account of the Celebration of the Revolution in France, in the City of New-York, on the 25th ultimo," which comprises the latter half of a work entitled Full Annals of the Revolution in France, 1870, by Myer Moses (N.Y., 1870). The most interesting features of the procession were the printing-press striking off the ode, written for the occasion by Woodworth and distributed to the crowd, to be sung to the air of the Marseilles Hymn; and a huge ox on a platform drawn by four oxen as large as himself, the butcher's ox, contributor to the meat of the printed ode, was sold in the H'Y Cady Sturges sale at The Anderson Galleries, Nov. 20-22, 1872; there is also one in the collection of the Grolier Club. The text of the ode, in Woodworth's handwriting, is in the N. Y. Pub. Library.

The common council orders that the triangular piece of ground known as Union Place be appropriated for public purposes.—M. C. C. (1784-1871), XIX: 356-70. On March 7, 1871, the aid of the legislature was sought.—Ibid., XIX: 544-40. For the resulting enactment, see Ap 23, 1871.

Special fast express are employed by rival New York newspapers to bring President Jackson's message from Washington to New York. The Courier & Enquirer and the Journal of Commerce had their own separate and independent arrangements. The other papers joined in a third express.—Boston Daily Ev. Transcript, D 11, 1870. See also Stoneman's Hist. of the Express Companies (1858); McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VI: 57.

The trustees of Columbia College convey to the city the part of 13 Chapel St. between Murray and Barclay Sts.—M. C. C. (1784-1871), XIX: 384.

Dec.

Delmonico begins to win favour with the social life of New York. Philip Hone records in his diary: "Moore, Giraud, and I went yesterday to dine at Delmonico's, a French restaurateur in William street, which I heard was upon the Parisian plan, and very good. . . ."—Hone's Diary, I: 25. See N 12, 1842; also L. M. R. K., III: 177.

"Re-opening of the largest museum in America. . . ." The American Museum formerly located in the Park, from whence it was removed (by the peremptory orders of the Common Coun-
The original picture, which was about six feet in length, was presented by the artist to the Connecticut Historical Society. There were five or six coaches, of the old-fashioned stage-coach pattern, with a driver's seat or box upon either end outside. See Brown's History, p. 178, passim, where, in a reproduction of the cut-out picture the train is presented in a folding plate, showing the engine, tender, and two of the passenger coaches. See, further, S. 26, 1811. The original engine was "scrapped" in 1855.—Stevens, The Beginnings of the N. Y. Cent. R. R. (1826), v. 43-45. A replica of the "De Witt Clinton," as described by a circular of the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. (1823), under the title "The First Train Run in the State of New York," weighs, without its tender, 9,420 pounds; the tender weighs 5,340, and each of the three coaches (now connected with it) weighs 3,420 pounds. The "De Witt Clinton" is 12 ft. 10 in. long, and its height to the top of the steam dome is 8 ft. 5 in. The tender is 10 ft. 11 in. long. Each coach is 14 ft. long.

In 1821, this replica of the "De Witt" and its coaches were placed on exhibition in the east balcony of the cornerstone of the Grand Central Station [What a name!]. On July 17, 1821, the engine, under its own steam, was exhibited with the coaches on the rails on the track below Riverside Drive, from 96th to 116th St. It was then mounted on flat cars and taken to Chicago for the "Progress Pageant" held there from July 30 to Aug. 14.—N. Y. Times, X17 and 19, 1821. Afterwards, it was exhibited at several state fairs, and at a number of other places throughout the Eastern states. On its return to New York in 1824, it was again placed on exhibition in the Grand Central Station, where it still remains (1926). Mr. Stevens' book (vide supra) corrects for the first time the popular supposition that the replica, now shown, is the original engine.

In this year, The Spirit of the Times, the first sporting paper published in the U. S., appeared in N. Y. City. The publisher was Wm. T. Porter.—Annals of N. Am., 564.

In this year, the first steam-boat arrived at Chicago.—Preble, Hist. of Steam Navigation, 174.

Mrs. Toddole, who sailed from London on Nov. 4, 1827, and arrived "on Christmas-day at the mouth of the Mississippi," and thereafter spent three and a half years in the United States (principally in the Western and Southern portions), visited New York City for a period of seven weeks in 1831, before returning to England. Her observations, published in London in 1832 in Domestic Manners of the Americans, at once became famous; they contained the following (selected) references to this city:

"I have never seen the bay of Naples, I can therefore make no comparison, but imagine it receiving any thing of the kind more beautiful than the harbour of New York. . . . I doubt if even the pencil of Turner could do it justice, bright and glorious as it rose upon us. We seemed to enter the harbour of New York upon waves of liquid gold, and as we darted past the green isles which rise from its bosom, like guardian sentinels [sic] of the fair city, the setting sun stretched his horizontal beams farther and farther at each moment, as if to point out to us some new glory in the landscape.

"New York, indeed, appeared to us, even when we saw it by a soberer light, a lovely and a noble city. To us who had been so long travelling through half-cleared forests, and sojourning among an 'I'm-as-good-as-you' population, it seemed, perhaps, more beautiful, more splendid, and more refined than it might have done, had we arrived there directly from London, but making every allowance for this, I must still declare that I think New York one of the finest cities I ever saw, and as much superior to every other in the Union, (Philadelphia not excepted,) as London to Liverpool, or Paris to Rouen. Its advantages of position are, perhaps, unequalled anywhere. Situated on an island, which I think it will one day cover, it rises, like Venice, from the sea, and like that fairest of cities in the days of her glory, receives into its lap tribute of all the riches of the earth.

". . . . Broadway . . . may vie with any [street] I ever saw, for its length and breadth, its handsome shops, neat awnings, excellent taverns and well-dressed pedestrians. It has not the crowded glitter of Bond-street equipages, nor the gorgeous frontal palaces, but it is magnificent in its simple front, ornamented by several handsome buildings, some of them surrounded by grass and trees. The Park, which stands in the noble city-hall, is a very fine area . . .

"The dwelling houses of the higher classes are extremely hand-
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1831 some, and very richly furnished. Silk or satin furniture is as often, or oftener, seen than chintz; ... Every part of their houses is well carpeted, and the exterior finishing, such as steps, railings, and door-frames, are very superior. Almost every house has handsome green blinds on the outside; balconies are not very general, nor do the houses display, externally, so many flowers as those of Paris and London ... "Hudson Square and its neighbourhood is, I believe, the most fashionable part of the town; the square is beautiful, exceedingly well planted with a great variety of trees, and only wanting our frequent and careful mowing to make it equal to any square in London. The iron railing which surrounds this enclosure is as high and as handsome as that of the Tuileries, and it will give some idea of the care bestowed on its decoration, to know that the gravel for the walks was conveyed by barges from Boston, not as ballast, but as freight.

"The great defect in the houses is their extreme uniformity—when you have seen one, you have seen all ... "There are three theatres at New York ... The Park Theatre is the only one licensed by fashion, but the Bowery is infinitely superior in beauty; it is indeed as pretty a theatre as I ever entered, perfect as to size and proportion, elegantly decorated, and the scenery and machinery equal to any in London, but it is, not the fashion. The Chatham is so utterly condemned by bon ton, that it requires some courage to decide upon going there; ... "At the Park Theatre ... we saw many ‘yet unrazored lips’ polluted with the grim tinge of the hateful tobacco, and beard, without ceasing, the spitting, which of course is its consequence. Their theatres had the orchestra of the Feydeau, and a choir of angels to boot, I could find but little pleasure, so long as they were followed by this running accompaniment of thorough base. ... "The Exchange is very handsome, and ranks about midway between the heavy gloom that hangs over our London merchants, and the light and lofty elegance which decorates the Bourse at Paris. The Golden Treasury, however, the Bank of the City, and a choice of angels to boot, I could find but little pleasure, so long as they were followed by this running accompaniment of thorough base. ... "There are a great number of negroes in New York, all free; their emancipation having been completed in 1827. Not even in Philadelphia, where the anti-slavery opinions have been the most active and violent, do the blacks appear to wear an air of so much consequence as they do at New York. They have several chapels, in which negro ministers officiate; and a theatre in which none but negroes perform. At this theatre a gallery is appropriated to such whites as choose to visit it. ... "If it were not for the peculiar manner of walking, which distinguishes all American women, Broadway might be taken for a French street, where it was the fashion for very smart ladies to promenade. The dress is entirely French; not an article (except perhaps the cotton stockings) must be English, on pain of being stigmatized as out of the fashion. Everything English is decidedly Manuel's; ... "Most of the houses in New York are painted on the outside, but in a manner carefully to avoid disfiguring the material which it preserves; on the contrary, nothing can be neater. They are now using a great deal of a beautiful stone called Jersey freestone; it is of a warm rich brown, and extremely ornamental on the walls of houses it has been employed. They have also a grey granite of great beauty. The tatterpaving in most of the streets is extremely good, being of large flag stones, very superior to the bricks of Philadelphia.

"At night the shops, which are open till very late, are brilliantly illuminated with gas, and all the people seem as much alive as in London or Paris. ... "The hackney coaches are the best in the world, but abominably dear, and it is necessary to be on the surerue in making your bargain with the driver ... "The private carriages of New York are infinitely handsomer and better appointed than any I saw elsewhere; the want of smart liveries destroys much of the gay effect, but, on the whole, a New York summer equipage, with the pretty women and beautiful children it contains, looks extremely well in Broadway, and would not be much amiss anywhere. "The luxury of the New York aristocracy is not confined to the city; hardly an acre of Manhattan Island but shows some pretty villa or stately mansion. The most chosen of these are on the north and east rivers, to whose margins their lawns descend. Among these, perhaps, the loveliest is one situated in the beautiful village of Bloomingdale; here, within the space of sixty acres, almost every variety of garden scenery may be found. ... no spot I have ever seen dwells more freshly on my memory, ... than that of Woodlawn."—From Domestic Manners of the Americans (1st ed., 1832), II: 151-83. See also an introduction to a recent ed. of this work (N.Y., 1901), written by Harry Thornton Peck, quoting from the Autobiography of Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Trollope's son, in which Mr. Trollope describes the causes which induced his mother to write this famous book. Mr. Trollope states that Domestic Manners "was the first of a series of books of travels, of which it was probably the best and certainly the best known." He means, of course, the first written by his mother; but Mr. Peck erroneously interprets this statement when he says "Mr. Trollope was mistaken in thinking his mother's book the first of the travels series." In this year, owing to the great increase of equity business— ... for the first circuit.—Daly, Hist. Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of N.Y. from 1625 to 1846 (1858), 57, cited Laws of N.Y. (1851), 12. Other changes were made in 1839 and 1840, which prevailed until the court of chancery was abolished by the constitution of 1846 (p.v.). "In the vaults and cellars of the buildings of the Brinkerhoffs,— ... the first city hall's "ruins may yet he easily traced."—Fay's Views of New York (1831), 135; R. De Forest, Old Time in N.Y. (1833), 38. See also Mr 14, 1700. The author examined the cellar walls in 1909, when they were (and presumably still are) distinctly discernible.

In this year, 23d St. was opened from Third Ave. to the East River.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 530.

In this year, Geo. M. Bourne published his series of small views of New York; they are listed by titles and fully described in Vol. III, pp. 594-98, of the present work, together with the original plates and the hand-drawn drawings by C. H. Stanley engraved by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The "Washington Hotel, Broadway," shown in one of these views, is not the former Kennedy house, as stated in L. M. R. K., III: 950, but the former Washington Hall at the e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St.—See 1851. See also A. Pl. 215, Vol. III; and 1830.

In this year also, Peabody & Co., New York, published a thin quarto volume entitled Views in New York and Its Environs, from Accurate, Characteristic & Pictorial Drawings, Taken on the spot, expressly for this work, by Dakin, Architect; with historical, topographical & critical illustrations [text] by Theodore S. Fay (Co-Editor of the New York Mirror, Assisted by several Distin- guished Literary Gentlemen. It contains, besides, a folding map of the lower part of the city, by William Hooker. These views are listed and described in Vol. III, pp. 599-603, of the present work, two of the views, "Le Roy Place" and "La Grange Terrace" being reproduced on Pl. 103, Vol. III. In the description of the latter (see III: 605), it should be noted that Archibald Dick, not Alexander L. Dick as there stated, was the engraver. The Peabody views are also described in the N. Y. Mirror, Je 4, Ji 30, N 12 and 26, 1831; Mr 24, 1832. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-9, III: 359. See also descrip. of Pls. 103-7, III: 369.

The following views of buildings, etc., as they appeared in 1831, were published in later years in Valentine's Manuals, as cited: the custom-house, Wall St., built in 1831 on the site of the old city hall (Man. Com. Coun., 1835, p. 48); junction of Broadway and the Bowery (ibid., 1835, p. 160); Staten Island ferry, and U. S. large office, Whitehall St. (ibid., 1835, p. 288).
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City Hotel, Trinity and Grace Churches, Broadway (ibid., 1824, p. 96; Navy Yard, Brooklyn (ibid., 1854, p. 76; shot tower, East River (ibid., 1854, p. 208); Park Place (ibid., 1855, p. 72; landing-place, foot of Cortlandt St. (ibid., 1855, p. 82); Exchange PL, looking toward Haasber St. (ibid., 1855, p. 120); Park Theatre, and part of Park Row (ibid., 1855, p. 152); St. George's Church, Beekman St. (ibid., 1855, p. 154); Battery's Mansions, House, Broadway St. of the Colonnade, Battery's store, Broadway to Franklin St. (ibid., 1857, p. 152); St. Paul's Church and Broadway stages (ibid., 1861, p. 116). Cf. these views with the original engravings published in this year (1831) by Peabody and by Bourne (vide supra).

In this year, the public reservoir, on the south side of 15th St. and West 3d Ave. (Colton Map, Pl. 124, Vol. III), which was begun in 1829, was in successful operation. Excavated to great depth in solid rock, and with pipes from it laid through some of the principal streets, it was used for extinguishing fires. See descrip. of Pl. 13 in Peabody's Fiestas in N. T. (1831); N. T. Mirror, XI: 71. Wegmann's Water-supply of the City of New York (1836), 16, states that this reservoir was "the beginning of the public water-works of the City of New York." Cf. "Reservoirs, Wells, and Water-works" in L. M. R. K., III: 757-76. See, farther, Mr 29, 1832.

Between 1831 and 1842, a series of American views was engraved by W. J. Bennett. They are listed in the description of Pl. 116, Vol. III. They form the finest early collection of folio views of American cities, etc., in existence.

New York in 1831 are found in Vol. III of the present work: Youle's shot-tower (Pl. 102-a); La Grange Terrace, Lafayette Place (Pl. 103-b); the Broadway stages (Pl. 105).

The joint committee (on finance and public offices) to which was referred a petition of Cadwalader D. Colden and others respecting the "Rotunda," reports to the common councils: "That this application comes from those gentlemen who originally patronized the undertaking of Mr. Van der Lyn to establish an Exhibition of Panoramic pictures in this City, and who still are desirous to aid him in another attempt to conduct such an Institution. The joint Committee have heard the statements of Mr. Vanderlyn and of other gentlemen who are interested in his behalf. It is proposed by them that the Rotunda should be appropriated to its original use under the direction of Trustees and that for this purpose a new Lease should be granted by the Corporation at a certain Rent and that such rent or a portion of it should be applied to extinguish the demands still remaining unsatisfied for work and materials for the Building. It is also urged that the construction of this building fits it peculiarly for such a purpose only, and that there is a prospect that under judicious management an exhibition of panoramas in it may be a profitable and regular source of income to the Corporation, and that the persons who have been benefited by it will still be desirous to assist the Corporation to continue such an institution." It will be recollected that the ground upon which this building is erected was leased by the Corporation to Mr. Vanderlyn for the term of nine years from the 1st day of May 1817. Mr. Vanderlyn was allowed to remain in possession for about three years after his term had expired and until it was determined by the Board that the premises were required for public purposes and since the surrender of the premises to the corporation alterations have been made in the building. Under all these circumstances the committee do not deem it expedient to grant the present application. It is well understood that Mr. Vanderlyn when he had no rent to pay was not successful there. and considering the present altered condition of the premises the Committee do not think it expedient to grant the Corporation its claim upon a second experiment to be tried there.

A motion being proposed and lost that the Rotunda "be leased jointly to Mr. Vanderlyn and the Mechanics who assisted in the erection of the building and whose claims are still unliquidated," the board adopts the report and its recommendation that it is inexpedient to grant Colden's petition.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 128-129.

The name of Loxahatchee St. is changed to Monroe St.—M. C. C. (1831-1834), XIX: 435. The name of Harman St. is changed to East Broadway.—Ibid., XIX: 436.

Attention is called to "the insufficiency of the buildings employed by the Government for the purpose of a Custom-House. In the presence of the Collector's, Naval Officer's, Surveyor's and Auditor's rooms being all on one floor, near the ground, they are on different floors, rendering access to either, in the ordinary transac-

10 The ridiculous fashion of wearing mustachios, which quite lately seemed to be confined to a few boys and dandies, is on the increase in this city, and one now, in the course of a walk in Broadway of a pleasant afternoon, will meet quite a number of young men who, but for the hairy argument in the negative upon their upper lips, might be mistaken for rather sensible looking persons. We cannot account for this growing fashion, unless the dandies, tired of being called smooth-checked and effeminate, are determined, in compliance with Hamlet's advice, to 'assume a virtue if they have it not.'—"N. T. Post, F 10, 1831.

The contemplated improvements and embellishments of the Park, demand the removal of Public School No. 1." The board approves the draught of a law "for the further support and extension of Common Schools [Schools] in the City of New York."—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 488-89.

The burning of another church is recorded,—the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at the n. e. cor. of Broome and Ridge Sts. Only the walls are left standing.—N. T. Ev. Post, F 16, 1831. It was rebuilt, however, in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 932.

"We regret that the alteration of the old jail made it necessary to remove the two noble trees, which for a century have shaded the front of that building. Even their venerable appearance could not save them. The axe was yesterday laid to their root, and the contrast since their removal has been such as to create a general regret that it was necessary to do so."—N. Y. Ev. Post, F 19, 1831.
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Daniel Webster's friends in New York give him a dinner at the City Hotel, in imitation of his "Defence of New York." During this debate in the senate with Hayne on questions of the tariff, internal improvements, the proper functions of the judiciary, and the reserved rights of the states (see 27, 1830).—N. T. Eve. Post, Mr 25, 1831.

Acting Secretary of War Randolph gives orders for delivering to the Corporation of New York the New battery (in conformity to an act of Congress passed at its last session) as soon as the Ordnance and Quartermasters Stores can be removed from the premises. (circular letter, signed "N. C. C.")—May 18, 1831, XV: 584-85, 662. See Ap 23. The city had conveyed this property to the U. S. on May 6, 1808 (q.v.).

A public dinner is given by the citizens of N. Y. to the Hon. Tristram Burgos, of Rhode Island, in the assembly-room of the City Hotel. The invitation to him to speak, signed by a committee, refers to his recent "able and eloquent exposition of the Logan Nations," and his "exposure of the corruption of the present administration [Gen. Jackson's], particularly as it appears in the appointment of the gentleman who yet holds the credentials of the President of the United States to the Court of St. Petersburg" (John Randolph). A toast to Henry Clay, of whom it was said: "The genius of America beckons him to the Capital," was received with "raptures" and repeated cheers. The speech, correspondence, etc., connected with the event, were published in a pamphlet. See one of these in the N. Y. P. L.

Among the distinguished visitors in our city we notice on the books at the Washington Hotel, the names of Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain; Joan Mosquera, Ex-President of Columbia; Gen. F. C. de Mosquera, of Columbia; and Jorge Winkler, late Consul General from the Government of Great Britain to Mexico; Marquis P. Neri del Burrio, of Mexico. —N. T. Eve. Post, Mr 31, 1831.

In the spring of this year, several gentlemen of New York Apr. associated themselves in a plan to build a row of houses on the north side of Washington Square, which was then so far up town that, for all practical purposes, it was in the country. Plans were prepared (by A. J. Davis, Jr.), and all the houses were of brick. 18 houses in ten lots on Sixth and Fifth Ave. were contracted for together. The land belonged to the corporation of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and from that corporation the building lots were leased.

"The original plan provided for lots about twenty seven feet front and this is the width of the first five houses," as described by a granddaughter of John Johnston, one of the associated owners, whose family has ever since occupied No. 7. "The other lots were thirty-foot front, and Mr Johnston built two houses, on two plots, one thirty-two and one-half feet, and the other twenty-seven and one-half feet front." At first, "the ground rents of the houses" were "$170 per annum for the narrower and $150 for the wider lots." The exteriors of the houses, and within, they differed only slightly, having for instance mantles carved from statuary marble in Italy and handsome gilt and bronze chandeliers. Writing in 1909, the author above referred to were a list of these houses, their original owners, and their later occupants.

John Johnston and his family moved into their house on Nov. 2, 1833. At that time these houses were "surrounded by green fields, very few dwellings having as yet been built so far uptown. . . . All had beautiful gardens in the rear about ninety feet deep, surrounded by high fences, with double rows of pointed wattle on top, lined with arches at intervals and lovely borders full of old-fashioned flowers. . . . The garden at No. 7 remained in very nearly its original condition until an addition to the house was built over it in 1894."—John Johnston, of New York, Merchant, by Emily Johnston de Forest (1909), 124-27, 148. See My 71, also 1833, and 1835.


The managers of the "N. Y. Female Asylum for Lying-in Women" have obtained from the common council a lot on the north side of White St., adjoining the City Dispensary, on which to erect a building similar to the dispensary. The Lying-in Hospital was incorporated in 1799, and was at first allied with the N. Y. Hospital. —M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 492-95.

The common council resolves that a bill be presented to the legislature stating the city's need of an ample supply of pure water and asking that the rights of the Manhattan Water Company to take streams of water and other property and change the channels of water courses be repealed and the same be vested in the corporation of the city of New York.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 459-60, 519-21. See Ap 18.

Mar. Lord John Russell introduces the First Reform Bill in the house of commons. After much debate, it was defeated on April 19, parliament was dissolved, and a new election ordered. The election took place amid the greatest excitement and was an overwhelming victory for the reformers.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 430-35. See Je 24.

The common council resolves to apply to the legislature "to take the necessary steps to have the Constitution of the State so altered that the Mayor of this City may be elected hereafter by the People." —M. C. C. (1774-1811), XIX: 525. See Ap 25, 1833.


Stuyvesant St., running from the Bowery Road to Second Ave., is declared by law to be a public road.—Laws of N. Y. (1811), chap. 59 and 234; M. C. C. (1784-1811), XVIII: 492, XIX: 559. On March 21, the common council ordered that Stuyvesant St., between the Bowery and Second Ave. be opened.—Ibid.; XIX: 579. On April 18, the corporation council decided that the consent of the legislature was necessary.—Ibid.; XIX: 652. This was obtained.

The City Bank in Wall St. was robbed of nearly $500,000 in bank bills and 200 Spanish doubloons sometime between its closing on this Saturday evening and its opening on Monday, March 21. A reward of $5,000 was offered for the recovery of the property.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Mr 21, 1831. See also, Ibd., Mr 22, 1831. The reward was later increased to $10,000.—Ibid., Mr 24, 1831. This was the first successful attempt on record to rob a New York bank. The thief, Edward Smith, was finally captured, and $175,752 recovered.—Ibid., Mr 28, 29, 30, 1831. See also, Ibd., Ap 1, 4, 9, 30; My 12, Jl 9, 19, S 21, 22, 28; O 11, 1831.

The common council appoints Edwin Smith a city surveyor.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 578. That survey of the interior of the city hall has not been done "since the Hall was finished." This neglect is remedied "for the preservation of the building."—M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 578.

The finance committee, to whom was referred the subject of delaying the suit now pending for the recovery of Fort Gansevoort by the city, reports: That the premises in question are erected upon land formerly covered with water lying beyond High water mark in front of property belonging to John Jacob Astor, Esq., which was formerly part of the Clinton Farm.

"That in 1812 Mr Astor having what is termed the pre-emptive right to said premises, sold and conveyed the same by a Warrantee Deed to the United States for $10,000,—That the Government of the United States caused the Fort and other improvements to be erected there, and have been in possession ever since. That in February 1820 an application was made to the Corporation by Mr Astor for a grant of the land under water between the great Kill road & 12th Street embracing the whole of the premises in question, upon which application, the then Finance Committee reported on the 30th of November 1820 that in their opinion the premises so applied for would be required by the Corporation for public purposes." The resolution was thereupon adopted by the Board, "that it was not expedient to comply with the prayer of the said Petition." Then an action of ejectment was commenced by the corporation counsel against the U. S. officer in charge of the Fort, which action is now pending.—M. C. C. (1784-1811), XIX: 581-82. See also L. M. R. K., III: 944.
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Ap. 4

The common council accepts an invitation of the committee on arts and sciences "to view the New Bell prepared for the Cupola of the City Hall at Affairs Furnace."— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 556-56. See My 17, 1830; F. 7 and My 9, 1831.

A dilapidated room was found endless, and the Park on the Chambers St. property. The committee on lands, places, being "desirous of putting that ground in order, so as to get it in grass and set out the trees," finds that "the probable cost of erecting an Iron fence, to correspond with that of [wood] now on Chambers street with a large Gate in the centre corresponding with the Gate at the head of Murray street," will be about $2,000. The board authorizes the committee to spend $1,500 "in procuring Furniture and Drapery to correspond with that of the present Council Chamber," and this expense was not to exceed $1,500 for such purposes. The cost of architecture shall correspond with the Chamber at present occupied by the Council Chamber. The room is accordingly appropriated, and the $500 and $1,500 appropriations made. The proposed $5,000 appropriation for altering the architecture of the room was "Laid for further consideration."— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 591-594.

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"The Building in the Park that is now occupied for an Oil House is in a very bad state of Repair, and is not large enough to accommodate the Lighters who are 50 in number ... and the Cisterns now used for storing oil will not hold more than 1000 Gallons."—The Council orders the removal of this building (which is deemed a nuisance in its present state and location), as soon as a new one can be erected adjoining Fireman's Hall, in Mercer St.— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 597-598. On May 2, a remonstrance against placing the oil-house in Mercer St. (ibid., 627) was overruled (ibid., 698).

BROADWAY STAGES.—These vehicles ... have so cut up the pavement as to render travelling in lighter carriages disagreeable. For we can suggest no remedy except slow and careful driving, but there are liable to another objection. That is, the use of only two horses to draw those immense and heavy conveyances, sometimes loaded with eighteen or twenty persons. Either four horses should be attached, or the stages themselves should be of less dimensions."—N. T. Mirror, VIII: 327.

The next issue of this paper contained the following: "Omnibus.—An accommodation coach, of uncommon dimensions, bearing two stages, was said in such manner that its style of Architecture should correspond with the Chamber at present occupied by the Common Council. The room is accordingly appropriated, and the $500 and $1,500 appropriations made. The proposed $5,000 appropriation for altering the architecture of the room was "Laid for further consideration."— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 625; Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 510.

Washington, D.C.

In the month of April, another Improvement to our city is the building of a new theatre on Broadway. Mr. Bryant's building was called "the City of Omnibuses."—N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Ad., Ag 5, 1834.

An act of legislature authorizes the common council "to cause the earth to be bored for the purpose of obtaining water, in any street, road or public highway ... and the expense thereof, and of pumps and other fixtures connected therewith, shall be estimated and assessed among the owners or occupants of the houses and lots of ground intended to be benefited thereby."— Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 158. See F 28.

The subscribers and shareholders of "The University of New York" are incorporated by the name of "The University of the City of New York." Its purpose is "promoting literature and science." It "shall not own real estate, at one time, yielding an annual income exceeding twenty thousand dollars." The government and estate of the university "shall be conducted and managed by a council composed of thirty-two shareholders, and the mayor and four members of the common council of the city of New-York, Apr. for the time being." The act gives the names of the members of the council of the university, elected by the shareholders at the last annual election. Among the members of the first council, named in the act, are Jonathan M. Wainwright, Spencer H. Cooe, Morgan Lewis, Albert Gallatin, Myndert Van Schrick, James Lenox, Valentine Mott, Edw. Delafie, John Delafie, with certain members of the common council, including Gideon Lee and the mayor. The act further provides that "No one religious sect shall ever have a majority of the board" (or council of managers).— Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 176. This was the college of New York, later changed to the University of New York, and now the New York University, which took its name in 1866. In the university's archives are the early minutes of meetings of the stockholders, the Subscription book of Myndert van Schrick, Treasurer, and other contemporary records. For a history of the university, see N. Y. University and her Sons, ed. by Chamberlain (Boston, 1901). See, further, S 26, 1832.

The common council accepts an invitation from Col. John Thurlow "to visit a Collection of Paintings done by himself descriptive of the Military and Civil scenes of the United States during the Revolutionary War."— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 644.

The street committee, to whom was referred, on April 4, a petition of Seth Over and others, who desired lots on Lafayette Place, requesting permission to inclose a Court of eighteen feet wide in front of all the Buildings to be erected on that Street or Place," reports to the common council that, as the request "is in accordance with an express understanding of all the owners of the grounds through which that street was opened in 1826 with the then Corporation ... And as the proposed plan of Buildings will be highly ornamental to our city ..." the committee proposes that the petition be granted and that an ordinance entitled "a Law relative to Lafayette Place" be passed. This is carried.— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 654.

This appears to have been one of the steps in the erection of "La Grange Terrace" or "Colonnade Row," of which Theodore S. Fay, one of the editors of the N. Y. Mirror, wrote in this year: "Of all the modern improvements which characterize our city, the sumptuous row of houses in Lafayette Place, called after the seat of the venerable Patriot, La Grange Terrace, and of which our publishers present an accurate engraving [reproduced as Pl. 103-b, Vol. III], is the most imposing and magnificent. These costly houses ... are built of white marble, the front supported by a rich colonnade of fluted Corinthian columns, resting on the basement story, which is of the Egyptian order of architecture. They were designed and built entirely by Mr. Geer, and all the stone work was executed by the State prisoners at Sing Sing. One of the houses was sold not long since, for 26,500 dollars, a sum greatly below its value."—Fay, Views of New York (1831), 46; Kriechbaiker Mag., Jl, 1835; XI: 71; Ladies' Companion, N. Y., 1834, cited in N. Y. Histo., XII: 124. The common council resolves that William St. be widened and improved between Exchange and Stone Sts.— M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 655; Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 510.

The common council orders that Tenth Ave. be "worked into a convenient Road" between 51st and 70th Sts.—M. C. G. (1874-1831), XIX: 659.

Wm. Colleen Bryant thrashes Wm. L. Stone on Broadway with a "cowkick" because of insults published against him in Stone's paper, the Commercial Advertiser. Stone defends himself with a cane, and wrests the whip from Bryant. The antagonists are finally separated.— N. T. Emer. Post, Ap 21, 1831. Philip Howe sees the encounter from his house opposite, and describes it.—Howe's Diary, I: 193.

The N. Y. Institution for the Blind, which was founded in 1830, is incorporated.— Man. Com. Coun. (1838), 614-15; Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 214. See Mr 15, 1832.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land now comprised in Abridge Square, at Eighth Ave. and W. 12th St. (5.02 acres).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914) L. M. R. K., III: 254.

The legislature passes an act "authorising certain Lands and Premises in the City of New-York to be opened as a Public Place, called Union Place."—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 252. On April 25, the common council took steps for the appointment of comm-
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missioners of estimate and assessment to carry the act into effect. Apr.
M. C. C. (1784–1831), XI: 676. This "place" was 1669
named Union Square—L. M. R. E., III: 971-72. See also Mr
2, 1831; N 7, 1831; and descrip. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

Maj. Henry Stanton, quartermaster of the U. S. Army, delivers the North Battery (see Mr 28) to Gen. J. Morton, clerk of the common council, in behall and for the use of the corporation of the city. The correspondence in this connection was entered in full in the minutes on April 25.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 661-63. See also editor's note in ibid., 662; and L. M. R. E., III: 945; and view of this fort in Emmet collection, 11360.

Even prior to this transfer, the city began to receive petitions from persons desiring to lease the North Battery, or "Red Fort," from the city.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 587, 645.

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. The incorporators (among whom are Benson McGown, Thos. Addis Emmet, and Gideon Lee) are given power to construct "a single or double railroad" from any point on the north bounds of 23rd St. to any point on the Harlem River between the east bounds of Third Ave. and the west bounds of Eighth Ave., with a branch to the Hudson River between 124th St. and the north bounds of 125th St. They may transport property and people by the railroad, and use for this purpose steam, animal, or other power.

This charter is to run for 90 years. If the company shall not locate its route and survey it within six months, filing a map thereof in the register's office, and shall not commence construction work within two years and finish it within four years, the corporation shall cease and this charter be void. The capital stock shall be $250,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The moment of the common council shall be obtained before the railroad shall be built across or along any of the city streets.—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 263. The act was amended on April 6, 1832 (q. v.). See, further, My 30, 1831.

The College of Pharmacy is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 264. Instruction was given at the N. Y. Dispensary at Whitehead and Centre Sts. In 1838, the college built its building on a site near Third Ave. The present building, at 115-119 West 68th St., was completed in 1894. On July 1, 1904, the College of Pharmacy was affiliated with Columbia University.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 418-21.

The common council permits the owners of the steamboat "General Jackson" to have the exclusive use of the south side of the pier at the foot of Warren St. The owners of the Old Line of Liverpool packets and certain steamboats are permitted to use piers 22 and 23.—M. C. C. (1784-1831), XIX: 666-67. Also, The New York and Boston Steamboat Co. is assigned to the use of wharves and piers at the foot of Cortlandt and Liberty Sts.—Ibid., 669.

The common council adopts resolutions to open front St. from 5th to Colarss St., and to widen South St. from Clinton to Montgomery St.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 678-79.

The common council resolves that the committee on public offices and repairs be empowered "to improve the building known as the Old Alms House (now part of the City Hall) so that the front on Chamber street correspond with the front on the Park."—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 683. This order was in addition to an appropriation of $1,400 on April 4 for painting and repairs to the building.—Ibid, XIX: 594-95.

The finance committee, to whom was referred a communication from Henry N. Western to the mayor claiming compensation for his client, Enrico Caussi, "for a colosal Statue of Washington," reports that the testimony taken shows "that in the years 1823 and 1824 Mr Caussi was engaged in making a Model of a Colossal Equestrian Statue of Washington which was for some time erected in the Park, and for the labor Materials and time bestowed upon this work Mr Caussi now prefers a claim against the Corporation amounting in the whole to $8944, as appears by his bill annexed hereto." The committee, after investigation, finds that no resolution was ever passed which could "be construed as an understanding by the city to pay anything to Mr Caussi." On the contrary, the proof is that "what was done by the Common Council respecting Mr Caussi's said work was done out of pure kindness to him, and that there is no ground either of Law or Equity upon which his present claim or any claim arising out of the said transactions can rest." It is therefore rejected.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 668-69. See also descrip. of Pl. 100, III: 392. For the next effort to erect a statue in New York to the memory of Washington, see D 10 and 12, Apr. 1831.

Imprisonment for debt upon contract, except in cases where fraud has been committed or is intended, is abolished in N. Y. State.—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 300. The other states followed in a measure the example of the New York. The act was amended in some particulars in later years.—See, for example, Ibid. (1840), chap. 163 and chap. 377.

The first exhibition of the National Academy in its new quarters in Clinton Hall (see 8, 1830) is held.—Cummings, Historic Annals of the Academy, 121. See also N. Y. Evet, Ap 17 and 28, 1831. On May 7, the Mirror published a list and description of the paintings and drawings shown. Among them are the "Design and front view for the Record-office. These show the proposed transformation in the old jail in the Park (see N 15, 1830). This was probably drawn by A. J. Davis (see 10 and 17)—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 359, 358.

A public dinner in honour of Guelian C. Verplanck is held at the City Hall by "the friends of literature and the arts." Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. Dunlap, James K. Paulding, A. B. Durand, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and Judge Irving are among those present.—N. Y. Evet, Ap 15-16, 1831.

"The exhibition at the gallery of the American Academy of the Fine Arts, in Chambers-street, is rendered interesting by the fact that all the productions, including nine subjects of the American revolution, with near two hundred and fifty portraits of persons distinguished in that period, are painted from the life by a single individual" (Col. Trumbull).—N. Y. Mirror, VIII: 359.

The ship yards of this city have assumed a look of activity which has not been seen in them for five years past. One first rate ship was launched a day or two since, and contracts are already entered into for another. Two others, of which six are already on the stocks, and the others will be begun as soon as the ship yards can be made ready for them. This is a greater number than has been under contract at any time since the year 1826. Besides these large vessels, great numbers of small craft and steamboats are constructing along the shores, and vessels of every burden are undergoing repairs.

The reality and strength of this new impulse given to commerce, may be judged of from the remarkable fact, that within two months the value of shipping has risen in this port from twenty-five to thirty per cent. . . ."—N. Y. Evet, My 6, 1831.

"We notice in many parts of the city a great number of spacious new brick buildings, in various stages of erection . . . The growth of that part of the city which lies along the avenues on both sides of Broadway, is astonishingly rapid, and the new edifices for the most part are handsome permanent structures. In Houston, Bond, Bleeker, Fourth, and many other streets, large blocks of spacious and elegant houses are erecting or just completed, and, preparations for as many more are actively going forward. In Lafayette place, the marble, bricks, and other materials for a row of splendid fabrics are collecting, and we understand that contracts have been made, and preparations are immediately to be commenced, for a line of superb edifices, to front on the North side of Washington Square, and extend nearly the whole length of that beautiful enclosure. . . ."—N. Y. Evet, My 7, 1831; Howe's Diary, I: 31.

The common council grants a petition that that part of Chapel St. lying between Murray and Barclay Sts. be called College Place.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 706.

The committee on arts and sciences reports to the common council "that the original appropriation of $500 for the Hall Bell [see My 17, 1830] has been found inadequate to the expense incurred, and leaves a balance due to James F. Allaire [see Ap 4, 1831] of $874.99." The price of the bell, by weight, came to $3,657, and the expense of "turning, raising, and other preparations" increased this to $3,754.99. This left the deficiency of $874.99. The board votes an appropriation to pay it.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 710-11; and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 856.

"The piece of ground now enclosed in the rear of the building now known as the Debtor's Hall in the Park," is established as a public pound.—M. C. C. (1784–1831), XIX: 722.

The first bicameral council in the history of the city, provided for the session of 1851 was held in the City Hall on Monday, July 16, and the oath being administered by Mayor Bow. Neither mayor nor recorder is any longer a member, and the two boards, of 14 members each, choose their own presidents. It required 29 ballots in the board of aldermen before Samuel Stevens received a majority of the votes and was elected.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1851), 1: 19-21; Proc., Bd. of Ass't. Ald. (1851), 3. The common council in this form, aldermen and assistant being added as the number of wards increased, until April 12, 1853 (v. 9).—

David T. Valentine is elected sergeant-at-arms in the board of assistant aldermen.—Com. Adv., My 11, 1851.

"The Trustees of the 'Sailors Snug Harbour' [see Je 1, 1851; F 6, 1856] have purchased Mr. Houseman's farm on Staten Island, consisting of about one hundred and thirty acres, intended as the location for a hospital for superannuated seamen, accommodation for fifty of whom are to be erected immediately. The farm is situated near the entrance of the Kills; and the site selected for the buildings commands a good view of this city and harbour, of the town of Brooklyn, and of whatever passes in or out of the port."—N. Y. Educ. Post, My 14, 1851.

The wharf was afterwards added. The income from the Manhattan property in 1856 was $4,000.—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 469.

In 1856, the trustees reported to the legislature an income of $27,702.58 and expenses of $20,766.19. This increase resulted largely from the policy initiated in 1850 and 1851, when "the whole of the Sailor's Snug Harbor estate, from Broadway to the Fifth Avenue, and Washington Square, was leased out in house lots for two years."—See Disturnell's N. Y. As It Is, In 1857, 88.

On Oct. 31, the corner-stone of the first building of the Sailors' Snug Harbor on Staten Island was laid. For a brief history of the establishment, see Loshing's Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 129-30. See also Goodrich, Picture of N. Y. (1853).

The fondness for the cultivation of tulips, for which the Dutch founders of New Netherland were distinguished, is not yet extinct. The plantings of this splendid flower, however, have changed their location. Formerly tulips were cultivated on the soil which now covers the north part of Trinity Church Yard, when it was without the city—at present the finest beds are some miles to the northward and eastward of that place. Two successful cultivators of tulips, Mr. Kinne该er and Mr. Neale, have this season advertised their gardens for sale. Mr. Kinne该er situated on the Eighth Avenue, at the place formerly known as the seat of J. B. Murray, Esq. Here is a good situation and a congenial soil, under skilled and experienced tendance, fifteen hundred of these plants, embracing the finest varieties, are now in full bloom in a single bed. . . . Mr. Neale's garden is on Fifth-street. . . ."—N. Y. Edu. Post, My 17, 1851.

Jacob Lorillard has purchased the old state prison building and grounds at Ams and Greenwich Sts. and transformed them into a sanitarium. "The main building contains 29 rooms finished and the wings 60. . . . There are, besides baths either cold, warm or vapour, a refectory, apothecary shop, cistern and ice house within the premises. . . . The roof of the large front portico is formed into a promenade, or place for reclining, and commands a splendid prospect of the city, part of Staten Island—the Jersey shore, North River, and all the variety of life and being that animates that interesting scene. The building is surrounded by a beautiful garden, laid out in gravel walks and planted with shrubbery and evergreens.

"The establishment is opened for the accommodation of the sick, either residents of the city or strangers, who cannot elsewhere receive the attention of the medical faculty. It combines all the advantages of a hospital and a home; for every patient may call what physician he chooses, and receive such attention as he desires." It was opened for public inspection on May 17.—N. Y. Educ. Post, My 20, 1851, citing Courrier & Enquirer.

Vines in the city of New-York and its Environs. It is the title of a work, the first number of which has been published in this city, by Messrs. Peabody & Co. It is intended to comprise views of public buildings, private residences, dock-yards, &c. &c. from drawings by J. H. Dakin, to be engraved on steel by Messrs. Bernard & Dick. The letter-press descriptions and explanations are by Mr. Fay. The present number contains, besides an engraved title page, two well executed plates, each containing two views, viz:—New-York, from Governor's Island; Broadway, from the Park; the Bowling Green, and the American Hotel, with one or two of the adjoining houses."—N. Y. Educ. Post, My 25, 1851. The second number of this work was in course of preparation in July 16, and views of the city hall and Brooklyn Navy Yard, engraved by Dick from drawings by Dakin, were intended for insertion.—Ibid., Jl 16, 1851. See also 1851 (supra). Some of the Peabody views are reproduced as Pls. 102-2, 103-2, 103-5, Vol. III, and the series is described in III: 599-603. See, further, N 19.

"Burharn's Mansion House. . . . Mr. Burharn, of Bloomingsdale, has fitted up the country seat of the late John C. Vandenhevel, as a house of entertainment. . . . The house is commodious. . . . and the rear grounds and graved walk to the Hudson River, skirted on either side by forest trees, &c. make it fascinating. . . ."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 25, 1851.


Boots for subscriptions to the stock of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. (see Ap 25) are opened at the merchants' exchange at 10 a. m. Before 2 p. m. about $1,500,000 had been subscribed.—N. Y. Educ. Post, My 30, 1851. See also ibid., Je 1, 2, 4, 10.

The "Duell ing Ground," where Hamilton fell, at Weehawken, June is described. The monument to his memory which formerly stood there (D 2, 1856) was removed (cf. Ag 3, 1856) to "a place where it was believed to have a bad moral effect, by encouraging others to go and expose their lives on the spot where so distinguished a man had fallen. . . . The fame of that great man requires no memorial of stone. . . . But if a monument is necessary, the Duell ing Ground was the last spot, which should have been thought of for its erection. . . ."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Je 3, 1851, citing N. Y. Centennial, (sic).

Peter Maverick, son of Peter R. Maverick, dies in New York, of the city of his birth. Both were engravers of note.—Dundlap (Goodspeed ed.), II: 370.

An account for improvements at Hell Gate ferry bears this date.—See a comptroller's Ledger of Disbursements, etc. for Public Improvements, etc., 1847-1848, No. 298, in record-room, finance department, hall of records.

The Second Reform Bill (cf. Mr 1) is introduced in parliament by Lord John Russell. Though it met with much opposition in the house of commons, it was finally passed on Sept. 22 and sent to the house of lords. The lords, who were the greatest gainers by the existing system of nomination and "rotten boroughs," killed the bill on Oct. 8. This caused great indignation and led to numerous riots. Parliament was prorogued until Dec. 6—Hazen, Europe, since 1854, 455-56. See D 12.

The locomotive "De Witt Clinton" was taken from New York to Albany by boat on this day.—See summary at beginning of the year.

France and the United States sign at Paris a convention for July the settlement of claims arising from unlawful seizures, confiscations, etc. The former agrees to pay 25,000,000 francs and the latter 1,500,000 francs, to be distributed to claimants in the two countries.—U. S. Treaties, etc., I: 523-26.

James Monroe, the ex-president, dies in New York while temporarily residing with his daughter, Mrs. Samuel L. Gouverneur, at the Gouverneur residence, 63 Prince St., cor. of Elm (the later Lafayette) St. On July 7, the body was placed in the Gouverneur vault in the "Marble Cemetery" on Second Ave.—N. Y. Educ. Post, Jl 5, 1851. For full account of the obsequies, see ibid., Jl 7, 1851. For the removal of the remains from the Marble Cemetery, see Jl 2, 1858. John Adams, Jefferson, and Fisher Ames also died on the 4th of July (q.v., 1826).

In 1919, a movement was started to buy the house where he died.—Even. Sun, O 31, 1919. The effort was again made in 1921.—N. Y. Times, S 8, 1921. Again, in 1924, a "drive" was undertaken to raise a fund for this purpose (ibid., My 19; The Sun, My 17, 1924), but was not successful. In Oct., 1925, the house was removed to a near-by position at No. 95 Croby Street.—N. Y. Times, O 11, 1925.

A disastrous fire destroys 9 buildings on Charleston St., three on Varick St., and 13 on Van Dam St., including the Baptist Church.—N. Y. Educ. Post, Jl 5, 1851. Another fire, on July 17, in the vicinity of Rivington and Eldridge Sts., destroyed about 20 buildings.—Ibid., Jl 18, 1851.
Hone describes a tête champêtre "given by the Messrs Stevens at the Elysee Fields above Hoboken."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 32-33.

The old jail in the Park is "now nearly transformed into a handsome edifice, for the accommodation of several public municipal offices.*—*N. Y. Mirror*, IX: 73-74. This issue of the Mirror contains a small wood-cut view of the old jail before its transformation, engraved by Anderson from a drawing by Davis. See also, describe, of Pl. 97, III: 589; and L. M. R. K., III: 971. For the earliest view of the reconstructed building, see s 17.

An association of young men called the New York Debating Society has been formed in the city. Its meetings are held at Clinton Hall.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, S 4, 1831.

Several members of the common council and directors of the Harlem R. C. Co. arrive in Albany to examine the Mohawk & Hudson R. R. before laying rails on Fourth Ave., New York, to examine whether they would and in what the ordinary passage of the streets. As tested on "the Albany road," if the tracks may be crossed by vehicles of every description. "The travel and transportation, however, . . . must be confined to horse power. The use of the locomotive through business or traveller'd streets is undoubtedly impractical.*—*N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advo., S 21, 1831*, citing the *Albany Argus*, S 17, 1831.

This being the day appointed for paying a national tribute of respect to the memory of ex-Pres. Monroe, a salute of 13 guns is fired at daybreak from Governor's Island, followed by the discharge of a cannon at intervals of half an hour up to sunset.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, Jl 18, 1831.

Jewels, supposed to be the ones stolen from the Princess of Orange on Sept. 6, 1829, at Brussels, are seized by the U. S. marshal in a house in the upper part of Pearl St.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, Jl 29, 1831. See also ibid., Jl 30, Ag 1, 4, O 4. O 9, 1831.

Ex-Mayor Richard Varick dies in Jersey City.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, Ag 1, 1831. He was buried in the Marble Cemetery on Aug. 2.—*Ibid., Ag 2 and 3, 1831. See also *Hone's Diary*, I: 33.

The work of macadamizing the roads and avenues of the island is under way.—*N. Y. Com. Advo.*, Jl 30, 1831.

David Williams, the last of the captors of André, died at the age of 79.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, Ag 6, 1831.

The champagne spring, where Hone is a guest, is a favorite resort of the period.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 34.

The Houston & Mohawk R. R. has been completed from Lydus St. in Albany to "the brow of the hill in Schenectady."—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, Ag 16, 1831.

A public meeting is held at Clinton Hall and resolutions are adopted expressing sympathy and admiration for the struggling Philadelphia and providing a committee to solicit donations to aid them.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, S 6, 1831. See also *ibid.*, S 8, 15, 17, 21, 24, O 15, 1831.

Samuel L. Mitchell dies. For an interesting account of his life and work, by Dr. Francis, see *Old New York* (1858), and *Man. Com. Coun.* (1899), 515-47.

The New Yorkers "friendly to free trade and to a revision and reduction of the present tariff" meet at the merchants' exchange and appointing a committee to negotiate with the merchants of Liverpool to be held at Philadelphia on Sept. 30.—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, S 9, 1831. See also *ibid.*, S 7, 15, 1831.

"S." writes to one of the papers: "The great increase of population in the vicinity of Richmond Hill, as it appears, called for the erection of a new Theatre in that, now, important section of our city. A number of gentlemen accordingly associated themselves together for the purpose of erecting a substantial building, of sufficient capacity for the performance of the regular drama, and the unimproved ground of the Richmond Hill estate, have been chosen for that purpose. It would be difficult to find a situation combining greater advantages, and judging by the plan of improvements, we may expect an edifice, neat, sufficiently spacious, and well calculated to promote the comfort of the audience, as rooms in the Hotel will be fitted up and thrown open to visitors as drawing rooms, etc. . . ."—*N. Y. Ecq. Post*, S 8, 1831. From this it appears that the statement in L. M. R. K., III: 951, to the effect that the mansion itself was "opened as a theatre" is inaccurate, as well as the description of Pl. 55, A. 1: 417, which says that "a new wing was added to the rear of the house . . . and the whole was converted into a theatre." See also N 11, 1831, which definitely describes the theatre as a "new brick edifice." The "Hotel" above referred to was probably the mansion, which, in 1822, had been converted into a public resort.—See L. M. R. K., III: 921, citing Haswell's *Reminiscences*, 1:33.


CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

1. The pencil of Burton. — N. T. Type Post, S 28, 1831. The Bourne series is described under Pl. 101-3, III: 594-98.

2. The "great Free Trade Convention" meets at Philadelphia, and 163 delegates are present. — N. T. Type Post, O 1, 1831. Related newspapers are ibid, O 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 1831.

3. The common council passes an ordinance "Creating a Fire and Building Department." Three commissioners are to be appointed who shall manage the department, and "shall be a Superintendent of Building, Chief Engineer and Commissioner of the Fire Department." Their respective duties are defined. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 71-72.

4. "The block of marble, designed for the statue of Hamilton, has been brought to this city . . . from Lehigh, and it is the intention of Mr. Hughes . . . to commence the statue immediately. . . . The statue when completed is to be placed in the large room of the Merchants' Exchange." — N. T. Type Post, O 8, 1831.

5. The common council approves the map or maps presented by the N. Y. & Harlem R. Co. (see Ap 25) showing the route of the proposed road, "from the north side of twenty-third street, through the centre of the 4th avenue to Harlem river," and "the branch of the same through the centre of 15th street, from the 4th avenue to the Hudson river." Before building the railroad, the commissioners of the road shall be obtained. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 79-80. See D 22.

6. A map of Union Place, from Third to Fifth Ave., and 10th to 21st St., showing streets and lots, bears this date — See map No. 358 in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

7. A riot occurs at the Park Theatre upon the first American appearance of Joshua Anderson, because of some indirect remarks against Americans made by him on his voyage from England. The disturbances continued on Oct. 15 and 16, and were so violent that Anderson was unable to perform. — Howe's Diary, I: 39-40; Haskell's Reminiscences, 260-61; Ireland, II: 4-5.

8. A national tariff convention opens its sessions in New York City. — N. T. Type Post, O 24 and 26, 1831. See also ibid, O 28, 29, 31, N 1, 1831.

9. The site of Sailors' Snug Harbor is laid on Staten Island. — "The building now to be erected will be the centre to which two wings are to be added. It is intended that the Retreat shall be finished next fall." — N. T. Type Post, O 29, 1831, citing Daily Advertiser, Howe's Diary, I: 41.

10. About 200 persons walk across East River on the ice. — Howe's Diary, I: 46.

11. "Mr. Ball Hughes, the sculptor, has completed the model in plaster of his full length statue, in aalto relievo, of the late Bishop Hobart. . . . The marble for this work has . . . been just received. When completed, it is to be placed under the great window in Trinity Church.

12. "A very fine marble bust of Gorvane John Jay has just been completed by John T. Lack, of this city. . . . It is intended to be placed in the United States Supreme Court Room in the Capitol at Washington." — N. T. Type Post, N 4, 1831. See Mr 21, 1832.

13. The board of assistant aldermen passes a resolution directing the street committee to report upon the expediency of applying to the legislature for permission to enlarge Union Place (see Ap 25) by taking the gore formed by the intersection of the Bowery, Fourth Ave. and 16th St., and also the gore between 13th and 14th Sts. and The Bowery and Bloomingdale Road. — Proc., Bd. of Ass't, I: 233, 243. On Dec. 19, the street committee made a lengthy report; this was ordered printed. — Ibid, 279. This report contains an argument in behalf of the proposed enlargement of Union Place upon a plan shown on a map deposited in the street commission's office, or otherwise. It makes reference to the state law of April 11, 1815, which first appropriated Union Place for public purposes, and states: Its shape is an irregular polygon, embracing the triangle bounded by the Bowery on the west, Bloomingdale Road on the east, and Fourteenth Street on the north, together with that part of the Fourth Avenue where it emerges from Bloomingdale Road, from Fourteenth to Thirteenth Streets, commencing at the 'Forks,' so called, at Seventeenth Street, where the Bowery and Bloomingdale Road unite, and terminating at Thirteenth Street.

In its present form, Union Place presents to the eye a shapeless and ill-looking place, devoid of symmetry, and is also of too limited dimensions for any purpose for which hereafter it may be not only expedient but necessary to devote it.

Statistics are given in this report to show the probable future growth of the city, "to prove the importance that it is to the present generation to locate, both for itself and posterity, on account of the great, squares and public places now, while they can be obtained at a price comparatively small, and so to locate them both with reference to the present and future importance of parterres, where great streets and avenues, the arteries of our body politic, diverge or unite, and where, now that the ground is unoccupied, the purchase can be effected, which, in the lapse of a few years, when valuable buildings are erected, will be impracticable, on account of the great expense; thus precluding to future generations, the advantages that would necessarily accrue to them from having such squares in various parts of the city, for purposes of military and civic parades, and festivities, and, what is perhaps of more importance, to serve as ventilators to a densely populated city.

It is worthy of remark, that almost every stranger who visits us, whether from our sister States or from Europe, speaks of the paucity of our Public Squares; and that in proportion to its size, New York contains a smaller number, and those few of comparatively less extent than perhaps any other town of importance.

Comparison is made with cities of Europe. The proposed enlargement of Union Place the committee deems desirable as a site for public buildings. They offer a resolution that the enlargement he made as shown in the plan. — Decree, Bd. of Ass'ts, I: 153-61.

The report was adopted by the assistants on Jan. 16, 1832. — Proc., Bd. of Ass'ts, I: 309. On Jan. 30, the committee on lands and places of the board of aldermen, to whom the subject was referred by the board of assistants for concurrence, reported in favour of the plan. They stated that this was the highest land on the island south of 21st St. — Proc., Bd. of Ald., II: 105-06.


St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic), in Sheriff St. (see My 14, 1832) is destroyed by fire. — N. T. Type Post, N 9, 1832. "With the edifice perished the only church bell then possessed by the Catholics in New York. . . . A new and more advantageous site was selected on the corner of Grand and Ridge streets. . . . The corner-stone of the new church was laid. . . . on the 30th of April, 1832, and it was solemnly dedicated on the 9th of June, 1833." — Shea, Hist. of the Catholic Chk in the U. S., III: 495-500.

N. T. Type Post, N 9, 1832.

Richmond Hill Theatre (see S 8) is the name of a new Theatre which has been erected in this city, at the corner of Varick and Charlton streets. . . . The Theatre is a new brick edifice, the interior arrangements of which . . . are very commodious, and finished with much elegance and taste. . . . — N. T. Type Post, N 13, 1831.

The Richmond Hill Theatre (see N 11) opens for the first time with the comedy "The Road to Ruin." The poetical address on this occasion was written by Fitz-Greene Halleck and read by Mr. Langton, a member of the stock company. — N. T. Type Post, N 15, 1831; Haskell's Reminiscences, 262.

American Academy of Fine Arts. — A building has been erected on the former site of Dr. Hosack's stable, between Barclay and Vesey-streets, for the reception of the paintings and statuary belonging to the old Academy, and for its exhibitions. For such a building, which is an ornament to the city, the community is indebted to the public spirit of the owner of the property, who has leased it to the Academy on the most liberal terms. It has been constructed under the immediate direction and supervision of Colonel Trumbull, the President of the Institution. . . . The building and contents are described. — N. T. Com. Adv., N 14, 1831.

It was opened in May (q.v., 15), 1832.

The third number of Peabody's Fictus (see My 25) has just been published. It contains views of the following places: the Elysian Fields, Holobon; the City Hall, and the contiguous edifices; the Lunatic Asylum at Manhattanville and the large room in the Exchange. — N. T. Type Post, N 19, 1831. The series is described under Pl. 102-3, III: 599-603.

The common council yields a share of the school moneys to "the Orphan Asylum, in Prince street [opened in 1826—see N 20, 1826], under the direction of the New York Catholic Benevolent
1706

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1831 Society,"— Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1814), I: 459. This action reveals a change of attitude since April 28, 1815 (q. v.).

29 A plan is on foot for erecting in New York a statue of Washington by Mr. Greenough, a native artist.— N. Y. Eve. Post, N 29, 1831. See also ibid., D 2, 1831.

Dec. Samuel Stevens, reporting in behalf of the committee on fire and water of the board of aldermen, urges that the Bronx River be made the source of New York's water supply. Appended to the report is a letter signed by Cyrus Swan, president of the N. Y. and Sharon Canal Co., asserting that the Croton River could be carried into New York, and that a sufficient supply of water for the present and future wants of the city could not be obtained without it. The common council approved Stevens' report, and a bill embodying his proposal was sent to the legislature in 1832, which, however, failed to enact it into law.— Colden, Memoir Croton Aqueduct, 110-113; Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 218-19. See O 26, 1832.

9 It is resolved to open 42d St. from Third Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road.— Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 101; Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 450.

10 Statue of Washington.— A project is on foot, . . . of employing the inimitable sculptor of the Chanting Cherubs [Greenough] at present exhibiting in this city, upon a statue of Washington. . . . It is purposed to raise the necessary sum of five thousand dollars by subscription. The proceeds of the exhibition of the above-mentioned exquisite group will also hereafter be devoted to that purpose.— N. T. Mirror, IX: 183. A cast of Greenough's Washington is now on exhibition at the 5th exhibition of the National Academy of Design the next year.— Ibid., IX: 382. This was for the city of Washington.— Ibid., X: 23. See, further, D 12 and 14.

12 Lord John Russell introduces, in the house of commons, the third Reform Bill, which was passed on March 23, 1832, and sent to the lords. They showed the same disposition to defeat it as before (see J 24), until finally William IV gave Earl Grey and Lord Brougham permission to create a sufficient number of peers to insure its passage in the upper house. This threat sufficed, and the bill passed on June 4 and was signed.— Hazen, Europe since 1815, 456-57.

4 The board of aldermen requests its committee on arts and sciences to examine and report upon the propriety of erecting a statue of General George Washington, in the City Hall.— Proc., Bd. of Ald., I: 455. See D 14, 1831; F 30, 1832.

14 "The Proposals for the purchase of a Marble Statue of Washington, to be erected in this city, being highly approved of, the exhibition of Greenough's Group of Chanting Cherubs, now open at the American Academy of the Fine Arts in Barclay-street, will continue a short time longer for the purpose of assisting in raising a fund for the subject. A subscription is already open at the Exhibition Hall. . . . Conditions of subscription for the purpose of a Statue of Washington, to be erected in the city of New-York," require "the work to be sculptured by Horatio Greenough, for the sum of $6000 the whole amount of subscription to be $6000, $1000 being reserved for contingent expenses. . . . The order for the work will be forward to the artist as soon as the price of the Statue is collected . . . The total proceeds of the exhibition of the Group of Cherubs . . . will be added to the subscription list. . . . "— N. Y. Com. Adv., D 14, 1831. See, however, F 20, 1832.

16 "Mr. Horner the artist who executed the view of London for the Colosseum in that city, has issued proposals for publishing a panoramic view of the city of New York and the surrounding country, taken from the highest accessible part of the spire of St. Paul's church in Broadway. It is to be published in two engravings, 36 inches by 20. One of these called the South View, comprises the bay of New York with its islands, and the coast scenery from the heights of Brooklyn to the Jersey shore. It also embraces the south part of the inland with Broadway in the centre of the view. The other a northern line that part of the Park northwards, and the distant scenery includes the shore of Hoboken on one side, and the Navy Yard and part of Brooklyn on the other. . . ."— N. Y. Eve. Post, D 16, 1831. The former of these views, if drawn, evidently was never engraved; the drawing of the latter is in the author's collection. Cf. the well-known view of Broadway (Pl. 117, Vol. III) and the view of New York (Pl. 120, Vol. III). These are both by Horner.

Samuel B. Ruggles having acquired by several conveyances, in this year, from the heirs of James Duane, the following described property, now conveys it to five trustees and their successors: 41 lots of land between Third and Fourth Aves., 20th and 21st Sts., being part of the Gramercy farm of the late James Duane, and the boundaries of which are fully defined in the deed. This conveyance requires that the trustees shall enclose not more than 21 acres of this tract with an iron fence, having ornamental gateways, by May 1, 1833, and lay out the grounds with roads and paths and plant trees before May 1, 1834. This park or square shall be maintained at the expense of the owners of the surrounding lots for their particular benefit.— Liber Deeds, CCLXXVIII: 528.

For Dunlap's views of the public buildings in this city, see above-mentioned (1857), 528-29. See also the plan of the city, with the names of streets and blocks, 1832, in the surveyor's office.
"I remember it well—a long, low, venerable, irregular, white, cottage-like brick and wood building, pleasant notwithstanding, with a number of small, low rooms and a very spacious parlor, delightfully situated on a steep bank, some fifty feet above the shore, on the west side of the bay adjoining and spotted. There was a fine orchard, too, and a garden on the north; but I suppose that if not gone, they are going, as they say in Pearl Street."

"Is Hamilton's house still standing?"

"Not that in which he labored as Secretary of the Treasury . . . That was in Wall Street; it has been pulled down, and its site is occupied by the Mechanic's Bank. His last favorite residence was the Grange, his country seat at Bloomingdale, which, when I last saw it, remained much as he left it . . ."—N. Y. Evve Post, D 17, 1831.

The street committee, to whom was referred a memorial of nearly 200 persons who are owners and occupants of property in the vicinity of the "Five Points," praying that part of Cross and Anthony Sts. might be widened, and that the triangle of ground bounded by Little Water, Cross, and Anthony Sts., might be appropriated to public purposes, make a report on the character of this neighborhood, which "has long been notorious in the annals of the Police Department." They state, among other things: "The name of 'Five Points' has been given to that section of the city which lies within a circle of much other, and from whence Anthony street diverges, making five corners or 'points'—three right and two acute angles.

The number of houses, their value, and the number of occupants, on the triangular block are stated. The committee offers the resolution: "That Cross street be widened ten feet from Anthony to Little Water Street, and that Anthony Street be widened ten feet from Cross to Little Water Street;" also "That the triangle of ground bounded on Little Water, Cross, and Anthony Streets, be opened and appropriated as a public Square—and that the buildings thereon be removed."—Doc. Ed. of Ass'ts, I, 161-68. For view of Five Points (in 1827), see Man. Com. Com. (1855), 112.

On July 25, 1832, the mayor approved a joint resolution that the Court of Aldermen put their own hands to the forecast of the city, and to the doctrine of the city, and the result of this bold resolution of the city is to be taken for opening at Five Points."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 254. "Five Points" is now Paradise Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The common council passes "A Law To authorize the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to construct their Railway." This permits the company to lay its rails "along the 4th avenue, from 132d to 220th streets, and the 7th avenue to the Hudson River, together with a map now on file in the Register's office [see O 111], and a branch thereof along 125th street, from the 4th avenue to the Hudson River, provided that the width of such double road rail or way shall not exceed twenty-four feet.

If, after construction, it shall appear to the common council that the railroads or any part thereof "shall constitute an obstruction to the future regulation of the city, or to the ordinary use of any street or avenue" (of which the common council shall be the sole judge), the company shall provide a remedy, satisfactory to this board, or, failing to find a remedy, the company, within a month after requisition, shall remove the "railway, obstruction, or impediment," and "replace the street or avenue, in as good condition as it was before the said railroad was laid down." Failing to do so, the common council will cause the removal at the company's expense.

The common council reserves the right "of regulating the description of power to be used in propelling carriages on and along said railways, and the speed of the same," and other rights reserved by the city in the common council's act of incorporation (see Ap 33).

It is incumbent upon the company "to construct stone arches and bridges for all the cross streets, now or hereafter to be made, (which will be intersected by the embankments or excavations of the said rail road,) and which, in the opinion of the Common Council, the public convenience requires to be arched, or bridged; and also to make such embankments or excavations as (in the opinion of the Common Council) may be required to make the public highways passable for the remission of the intersected cross streets, easy and convenient for all the purposes for which streets and roads are usually put to; and also, that the said Company shall make, at their own like cost and charges, all such drains and sewers as their embankments and excavations may have the opinion of the Common Council) make necessary, . . ."

The company's powers and privileges granted by this ordinance shall be null and void if the company fails to build its railway within the time allowed by its charter.

There is a prohibition that any building on the strip of land taken for the railway. Railings or fences shall be erected by the company on the outer edges of embankments.

The ordinance shall be binding on the common council, and go into effect when the company shall execute an agreement embodying the terms of this ordinance.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 108-11. See 1832.

The residence of Peter G. Stuyvesant (built prior to 1765, q.v., and known as "Petersfield House") was still standing at this time (c/L. M. R. K., III: 952). The earth around it has been removed to fill up surrounding hollows, it stood high on a pyramid of ground. The north-east corner, which had been undermined, had fallen. The building was oblong, of brick painted yellow, two storeys high, with a hipped or gabled roof. It had two fronts, one facing west, and the other overlooking the East River. Its location was a little east of where First Ave. crosses 15th St.—N. Y. Mirror, D 31, 1831. The reference to it in the Mirror as the country-seat of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant is of course erroneous; as is also the statement in this Chronology, under Jl, 1768, that this was the house which was destroyed by fire on Oct. 24, 1778 (q.v.). An error is also found in the streets in L. M. R. K., III: 942, where "Petersfield" is said to be the residence of N. W. Stuyvesant. It was Peter G. Stuyvesant's. Likewise, the "Bowery House" is there said to be Peter G. Stuyvesant's; it was N. W. Stuyvesant's. They are correctly designated on the Landmark Map, Pl. 173, Vol. III. See also O 24, 1778, Addenda.

1832

In this year, the first newspaper in the Welsh language in America, the Gwynn America, a semi-monthly, appeared in New York.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 129.

In this year, Robert L. Stevens conceived the idea of the Stevens Battery. It was to be an iron-armed ship, 260 ft. long and 28 ft. beam. His brothers, J. C. and E. A. Stevens, assisted in the experiments.—Preble, Hist. of Steam Navigation, 135-36.

In this year, copies of all the ferry leases still in force were published in the Dutt, B. of Ass'ts, No. 26, p. 129 et seq.

In this year, Chas. Fredk. Grim published An essay towards an improved register of deeds. City and county of New-York, to Dec. 31, 1799. The compiler had planned a full and accurate guide to the deeds down to the year 1793, but was frustrated by the officiousness of the register of the county at the time. The arrangement is alphabetical by grantors and grantees named in county deeds, and there is a similar arrangement, on pp. 193-71, for the names found in deeds relating to the county of N. Y. on file in the office of the secretary of state, Albany.

In this year, it was reported: "It is proposed to unite the contemplated railroad from New-York to Albany (the present N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R.—see Ap 17) with the Harlem railroad (see D 22, 1831) at the termination of the Fourth avenue."—Williams, N. Y. Ann. Register, 1832. See Ja 14.

An English traveller in America writes of this city as follows: ... . A contrast is exhibited in some houses built by the Dutch settlers with bricks brought from Holland, with high, sharp roofs; they are preserved on account of their antiquity. The modern houses have green lattices to the windows, and the rooms on the first floor communicate by folding doors.

"To obtain some idea of the commerce of New York, a stranger should view the Broadway, where the stores of the jewellers and mercers are situated. In Wall Street the bankers have their offices—and in South Street the wholesale merchants transact their business—in Pearl Street the dry-good merchants have their warehouses—the East River the yards for ship-building—the North River, where the steam-boats depart.

"The port of New York is crowded with vessels of all descriptions; the docks which sail on the North River, and those which carry on the coasting trade to the East and South, are very commodious. Twelve hundred and forty docks are employed on the Hudson. They are painted with the most brilliant colors, and their white sails, and variegated flags and streamers, present a beautiful addition to the scenerv of the river."

"The ship-yards are in a constant state of activity, and the..."
1832 merchant vessels sail very fast. Ships of war have been built at the private yards. A builder contracted with the Columbian government to build four frigates, of sixty-four guns each, in eighteen months; in that time they were completed and fully equipped for sea. . . .

There are four manufactories of steam engines, which make annually about thirty engines for boats on the Hudson and Mississippi. Some are ordered for South America. A new era seems commencing in this important instrument of power.

The conveyance of merchandise to the different warehouses employs two thousand carts. Their passing and repassing produces a continual noise. In the midst of this busy scene, there is one spot sacred from the intrusion of commerce, the Battery, situated at the south of New York, fronting the Bay. A sea wall has been erected, which has much enlarged its former boundary. It is one-third of a mile long, and two hundred yards wide. It has a broad flagged walk in front, and a row of seats extending the whole length of the promenade. Near the city is a grass-plot intersected with walks; on the sides are planted the plataneus occidentalis or occidental plane.

Among the literary institutions of New York the Athenaean holds a distinguished rank, on account of the influence it possesses in the general diffusion of knowledge. Rooms are opened in Broadway, where newspapers of the United States and of Europe are taken; also the reviews, journals, and magazines. . . .

"The Historical Society meet at the Institution [but see Ap 19, 1832], in the Park, near the City Hall, where a range of buildings has been prepared for the use of various societies. Their library is valuable and extensive . . ."

"The Literary and Philosophical Society meet in an adjoining room. . . ."

"In New York, the Partiomen, or Gallery of the Fine Arts, is in Broadway, opposite the Park. The Hall is one hundred feet long. . . ."


"The Broadway is the fashionable promenade. Between one and three o'clock, it is frequented by the beauty and fashion of the city. . . ."

"The chief disadvantage of New York is the want of good water. From the great value of the ground, there are few open squares left to promote a free circulation of air. . . ."—Travels in the U. S. A. and Canada, by L. Finch (London, 1833), 16-21, 23-28, 34-35.

In this year, the Downing St. meeting-house of the Society of Friends ("Hicksite"); called the Greenwich Meeting, was built. It was finished after 1836, where the meeting moved to the north side of 27th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave.—Cox, Catalogue of Records of the Society of Friends (MS.).

In this year, a third French Protestant Episcopal Eglise du St. Esprit was erected, on the south-west cor. of Franklin and Church Sts. It was 100 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high.—Wittmeyer's Introduction in Vol. I of Collections of the Huguenot Soc. of Am., LXXVIII; Howe's Diary, I: 115. See N 29, 1834.

About this year, the old parsonage of St. Mark's Church, the gift of Petrus Stuyvesant, was removed by the opening of new streets.—Man. Com. Coun. (1862), 692.

In this year, the Chatham Theatre (see Ja 18, 1839) was converted into a church for the Second Free Presbyterian Congregation. It was known as the "Chatham Street Chapel."—Greenleaf, 1877; L. M. R. K., III: 687.

In this year, the street commissioners published Reports and documents [addressed to the common council] relative to the Stuyvesant meadows, from the year 1825 to 1831, inclusive.

In this year was published Historic Tales of Olden Time; concerning the Early Settlement and Advancement of New York City and State, by John F. Watson. See also 1846.

In this year, the following streets were widened: Ann St., between Nassau and William Sts.; Cedar St., between William St. and Broadway; Exchange Place, at William St.; Hanover St., at Exchange Place; William St., from Wall to Pine Sts.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 530.

In this year, the Tontine Coffee House "was kept as a hotel by Lorcejoy & Belcher, and was the scene of several brilliant Masonic dinners. The lodgers, in annual parade, would march from the City Hotel, on Broadway, down to Broad Street; through Broad to Pearl, and through Pearl Street to Wall and the Coffee-house—which they thought a long tramp. After the banquet, the march would be resumed along Pearl to Beekman Street, up Beekman to Chatham Street, down Chatham to Broadway and the City Hotel."—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City (1872), 343, citing Jour. of Com., II 25, 1871. See, further, 1874.

This year, a "serious fire" occurred in the interior of Franches Tavern, after which a new roof was added.—Drowne, A Sketch of Franches Tavern (1910), 214; and see Vol. III, pp. 850 and 978. See, further, 1873.

In this year was published in Washington, by order of the house of representatives, as House Doc. No. 101 (1st sess., 22d cong.), a Report on the relative merits of canals and railroads, submitted by Mr. Howard, of Maryland, and appended by order of the committee on internal improvements of the house of representatives; the other is entitled Documents in relation to the comparative merits of canals and railroads. Published by order of the house of representatives of the 15th day of February, 1832, under the superintendence of the committee on internal improvement.

The first number of the Rail-Road Journal (New York) is issued (erroneously dated "1831"). This timely paper is the first railroad periodical published anywhere. It contains a list of nine railroads in the United States, now constructed, and a list of which are in part finished, and in successful operation. These are the Baltimore and Ohio (250 miles, 60 miles being completed and in use); Albany and Schenectady (16 miles, 12 miles in use); Charleston and Hamburg (153 miles, 20 miles completed on which the U. S. mail is carried); Mauch Chunk (9 miles, all in use); Quincy, near Boston (6 miles, all in use); Ithaca and Oswego (99 miles); Lexington and Ohio (92 miles); Cameron and Allegheny (90 miles), and Lackawaxen (16 miles). A list of 19 others is given which "are now making, or soon to be commenced," among which is the Harlem road. "Applications will be made to the Legislature of New York, at its ensuing session, for Railroads in different sections of the State, with an aggregate capital of over forty-two millions of dollars." These include one "from Lake Erie, through the Southern tier of counties, to the Hudson River, crossing a ferry, and then down on the East side to the city of New York—Capital $10,000,000." Another is "from New York to Albany, on the East side of the Hudson." Another is "from the city of New York to Manhattaville and Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess Counties—Capital $5,000,000 with privilege to increase the capital to $20,000,000."—another railroad is "from New York to Niagara Falls.

In the third issue of the Journal (Jan. 14, 1832), Col. J. Stevens, of Hoboken, who was still living, is credited as having been "the first American projector of Railroads," by reason of his views expressed in 1812, and the memorial addressed by him in "1818 or 1819" to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, recommending "a Railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia."—Ibid., I: 37. See also Doc. No. 101, House of Reps., entitled Report on Steam Carriages (1832), explaining their early use in England.

The "dial plate of the City Clock" is illuminated.—N. T. Eve. Past, Ja 13, 1832. This probably marks the completion of the new public clock in the cupola of the city hall. See My 2, 1831.

The "Harlaem Rail-road. . . . is now located by an ordinance of the Corporation of this City [see D 22, 1831]. It is to commence at 23rd street, and pass through the centre of the 4th, or Broadway avenue, to Harlaem River, at a point about 300 yards above the bridge. The distance is five miles. The contracts are all to be made by the 1st of February, when operations are to be commenced. It is intended that this road shall be constructed in the most permanent manner, with double track, and the cost to be about $5,000 per mile. Application will be made to the Legislature at its present session, for permission to continue the Rail-road down to 14th street, and to such other part of the city as the Corporation may permit. There is little doubt but this will prove a profitable investment to the stockholders, even if no other use should be made of it than for passengers. It is however so located as to meet the road now in contemplation from Albany to New York, on the east side of the Hudson river."—Rail-Road Journal, I: 53. See F 2.
John Stevens recommends that the Harlem Railroad be continued "through Broadway as far as Trinity Church, opposite Wall Street."—See a letter from him in the Rail-Road Journal, I: 52 (pub. Jan. 21).

In the issue of January 28, was published his elaboration of the idea, which he proposes to be the earliest suggestion for an elevated railroad. It is as follows: "My plan is to erect single posts on each side of the street in immediate contact with the curb stone.—These posts to rise ten or twelve feet high from the level of the pavement, and to be placed at such distances from each other as will ensure stability to the rails fixed thereon, which may be either single or double: I should, however, prefer double ones as being more adapted to the purpose. The posts, if thought necessary may be housed, but, I am inclined to believe, the pine from South Carolina or Georgia may be made sufficiently durable by burning and thereby charring the lower ends, and if thought necessary, by boring also. In passing through the lower part of Broadway, it will become necessary to elevate the rails in order to preserve the necessary approach to a level."—Rail-Road Journal, I: 68 (in the collection of William Barclay Parsons). See also, descr. Pl. 133-3, III: 699.

In the course of executive proceedings in the senate on this and the following day, Senator W. L. Marcy of New York used the expression "To the victor belong the spoils," declaring this to be a principle to which both political parties adhered and were expected to adhere in the future. The New York Mirror, July 18, 1856. Hone's Diary, II: 94; Alexander, Pol. Hist., State of N. Y., I: 380.

The common council directs a committee to buy $30,000—_the gory of land on Sixth Ave., at its junction with Greenwich Lane, as the site for a market. This was the result of resolutions, petitions, and remonstrances, beginning Oct. 3, 1829 (see M. C. C., 1784-1831, XVIII: 745).—Market Book, 588-92. See Nov. 24.

The common council authorizes the "New York and Harlem Rail Road Company" to "take possession of the ground owned by the Common Council, over which the line of said rail road is ordered to be constructed, and that they be permitted to use the same during the continuance of the present charter [see Ap 25, 1831], for the purpose of a rail road, and that only; and when the same so to use it, it shall revert to the Corporation; provided always that said land shall be so used as not to interfere with the use of the cross streets, and on condition, however, that if the said Corporation shall not commence the said railroad, and complete the same within the time limited by their charter, then the privilege hereby granted shall cease and be void."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 128. See F 23.


In a speech before the U. S. senate on Feb. 2, 5, and 6, Henry Clay defended, with an array of historical data, the system of tariffs which he originated for the protection of American manufacturers.—See Speech in defence of the American System, against the British Colonial System, with an appendix of documents referred to in the Speech Delivered in the U. S. Senate Feb. 2, 5 & 6th, 1832 (Wash., 1832).

The board of aldermen resolves "That it be referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, to report to this Board a plan and the probable cost of a suitable monument to the memory of George Washington, surmounted with a statue of the Father of his Country, to be erected in the Park, in front of this Hall."—Proc., May 11, 1832, II: 180. The committee in favour of the proposal, and the board endorsed its recommendation that $200 be appropriated to procure plans, etc. The resolution was sent to the board of assistants for concurrence.—_Ibid., II: 333. On April 16, the assistants referred the subject to their committee on arts and sciences.—Proc., Bd. of Ass'ts, A'd, I: 406. For further steps in the efforts to procure a statute of Washington, see Ap 26, 1831.

The 190th anniversary of Washington's birth is elaborately celebrated.—_N. Y. Evc. Post, F 22 and 23, 1832; Hone's Diary, I: 46.

Ground is broken on Murray Hill for the Harlem Railroad. "Yesterday [Feb. 23], pursuant to invitation, several members of the corporation, together with visitors, engineers, contractors, &c. proceeded with the officers and directors of the Harlem Rail Road Company from their office in Chamber street in carriages to Murray Hill, on the fourth avenue, where the ceremony of breaking ground was to be performed. On their arrival at the elevated and commanding spot, a number of citizens and persons engaged on the work had already assembled, the rock had been bored and thirteen blasts were exploded, when John Mason, Esq. the Vice President of the company (Campbell F. White, Esq. the President being at his post in Congress) addressed the assembly... This address was received with great cheering, after which the company and guests repaired to Hinton's, at the [Youle's] Shot Tower Hotel, where a cold collation was spread and success to the Harlem Rail Road was drank in sparkling Champagnia, with great hilarity and good feeling.

Thus commences a single link in that great chain of internal improvement which is to reach from New York to the Atlantic, which, without fatigue and at moderate expense, will convey our citizens to Albany in a single day."—Carrier & Enquirer, F 24, 1832 (in Society Libr.); Rail-Road Journal, I: 129 (F 25, 1832); and see N. Y. Com. Adv., F 25, 1832. See, further, Ap 6.

There are numerous schools of all kinds in the city, in which all classes and colors may be accommodated... There are upwards of 100 churches in the city, of almost every denomination of believers. Of these, some are of a handsome order of architecture. The portico in front of the church of the Ascension, in Canal street, would do honor to any city. It is chaste and classical in the highest degree... Of all the churches of the U. States, Trinity Church is the best endowed. It is restricted by its Charter, which, annually revenue of $15,000, has been hitherto a vestry, and has been obliged to alienate a vast property in the city, in order to keep within bounds... Neither is New York behind her neighbors in the number of her literary and scientific institutions. The most ancient of these, it is believed, is the society library, founded in 1754, and containing upwards of 21,000 volumes, the historical society, incorporated in 1809... The Clinton hall association is an incorporation for the promotion of literature, science and the arts... There are two academies of the fine arts in New York—the American and the National—the former supported by amateurs, the latter composed of artists, with a few exceptions. In 1827, the returns made, according to law, to the comptroller of the state, made the total of banking capital in New York amount to $15,960,403. Since that period, several new banks have been chartered, adding largely to this sum. The number of insurance companies is upwards of forty."—_N. Y. Evc. Post, F 24, 1832.

A bust of Clinton by Caucici, a pupil of Canova, is on exhibition in the N. Y. Institution.—_N. Y. Mirror, IX: 271.

Money is appropriated for alterations and a new roof for the old almshouse, for the accommodation of the courts and other offices of the United States, by which a part of the building is occupied. On Jan. 13, 1831, a door was cut in the rear or Chambers St. side, leading into a garden; a portico and stoup were then erected, and a cistern was sunk there.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 141, 150, 318, 568, 418.

The N. Y. Institution for the Blind (see Ap 21, 1831) opens a school in the almshouse. On May 19, in this year, the school was established at 47 Mercer St.—See First Ann. Rep. of the Institution (1836). See, further, O, 1837.

As usual, each year, the legislature passes an act to enable the common council to raise money by a tax to meet its contingent and other expenses.—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 43.

"The public schools of this City are no longer liable to the objection which has hitherto been made against them, namely, that they were not in the proper sense free schools. Open to the entire class in the community, inasmuch as a small sum was required to be paid for every scholar attending. This requimation is now abolished, and the public schools are in every signification of the word free."—_N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 16, 1832.

The New York Traveller, a weekly, the Franklin Daily Advertiser, the Youth's Companion, a weekly, and the Antiquarian, have recently been established in New York.—_N. Y. Evc. Post, Mr 17, 1832.

The Walton mansion-house at 326 Pearl St., in Franklin Squ., is thus described: "... an antiquated, large three-story edifice, built in the English baronal style of the last century. The entrance-hall is in the centre of the building, with large old-fashioned parlors and drawing-rooms on each side. The portal is in fine keeping with the style of architecture, which then distinguished the English patriots from the plebeians.

"The portico is supported by two fluted columns, and surrounded with the armorial bearings of the Walton family, richly.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

Mr. 17

1832\- carried and ornamented; but like all insignia of nobility on this side the Atlantic, somewhat the worse for wear. . . .

"The Walton-house is . . . in the midst of a most dense population; but, when it was first erected [see 1772], there was but one building on that side of the street, between Peck-slip and the commencement of Cherry-street. The diagonal junction of the latter with Pearl-street, then created a thoroughfare, for the most part of Franklin-square. At the period to which we allude, there were not half-a-dozen buildings in Pearl-street north of Franklin-dun. For many years afterwards, that region, comprising at present the populous streets called Roosevelt, James, Oliver, Catharine, and Oak, together with Batavia-lane, was an impassable bog, denominated 'Swamp Meadow,' being almost wholly covered with stagnant water, holding communication with the Collect by a stream which crossed Chatham-street.

"That section, of the city which is still called the 'Swamp,' extending from Beekman to Frankfort-street, was then literally a swamp, being a wet, boggy waste, covered with trees and bushes, where wild birds built their nests and laid their eggs, as they fondly thought, far from the invasions of wicked school-boys, who learned their a, b, c, somewhere in Broad-street. Here, also, did sportsmen resort for game; here did whole herds of swine, not then employed as city scavengers, enjoy their own living by rooting up roots and ground-nuts; and here were hulcious blackberries, far more plentiful than satisfactory reasons for winning Pearl-street round the margin of this quagmire. The natural course of Pearl-street, from Peck-slip, is Cherry-street. But the whole city (modern improvements always excepted) is a labyrinth, a puzzle—a riddle—incaprehensible to philosophers of the present day.

"With these introductory remarks we publish the following description of the Walton-house, politely furnished by Mr. Pintard.

"This family dwelling-house was in its day—indeed still is—a noble specimen of English architecture a century ago. It is a brick edifice, fifty feet in front, and three stories high, built with Holland bricks, relieved by brown stone water-tables, lintels, and jambs, with walls as substantial as many modern churches, standing along the south side of Pearl-street, formerly called Queen-street. The superb staircase in its ample hall, with its mahogany handrails and bannisters, by age as dark as ebony, would not disgrace a nobleman's palace. It is the only relic of the kind that probably at this period remains in the city, the appearance of which affords an air of grandeur not to be seen in the lighter staircases of modern buildings.

". . . It was erected in 1754 [error for 1752] by William Walton, Esq. who lived and died a bachelor, and bequeathed by him to his nephew, the late Honorable William Walton [who died June 28, 1806], whose son, advanced in years, now occupies the premises.

"Mr. Walton was a merchant . . . He acquired an ample fortune by an advantageous contract with some Spaniards of St. Augustine, which enabled him to build by far the most expensive, capacious, and elegant house at that period in New York. When the foundation was laid, his fellow citizens all wondered that he should choose a site so far out of town, it being then almost at the eastern extremity of the city, but at the present time it is considerably west of the centre, between the Battery and Colossus-hook. . . ." Accompanying this description is a wood-cut view of the house, engraved by Mason from a drawing by Davis.—N. T. Mirror, IX: 289.

21 Frazier's bust of John Jay (see N. 4, 1831) is on exhibition at the merchants' exchange—N. T. Eco. Post, Mr 21, 1832. See also ibid., Mr 23.

23 By act of legislature, the Fifteenth Ward is created. The former Ninth Ward is divided, the eastern portion receiving the new name.—Laws of N. T. (1829), chap. 56.

29 "This city is every day putting forth new claims to the title sometimes bestowed upon it, of the London of America. The great metropolis of England seems to be a constant object of imitation with us. One of the evils of which the sober and religious part of the community of London have had much cause to complain—the violation of the Sabbath by the regular publication of newspapers on that day—has not hitherto been adopted in New York. Henceforward, however, we are to exhibit this as an additional feature of resemblance to 'the common sewer of Paris and Rome.' An evening paper, we are sorry to perceive, announces an intention of issuing regularly hereafter, beginning on the 1st inst. a Sunday newspaper. . . . We should be well pleased if the experi-

ment were to end in showing the persons who have undertaken the matter that there is too much moral sense in our community to allow of such a speculation proving profitable."—N. Y. Etc. Post, Mr 29, 1832.

The common council makes an appropriation for enlarging the public reservoir in 13th St. (see N 16, 1839; Ap 19, 1839; and 1841), to a point of land between Franklin-square and the west line of Eleventh, N., III: 976. See Weitkamp's check-list of New York views, by the N. Y. P. L., entitled The Ena Collection (1842), 425; see, further, Js, 1833.

The legislature passes an act to enlarge and alter Union Place, Apr. so as to include within its boundaries all the lands lying between 14th and 17th Sts., Fourth Avenue, and Bloomingdale Road. Fourth Avenue, by this act, was made one of the cardinal streets which crossed Chatham-street.

On April 19, the common council directed that Union Square be "opened" (enlarged as the act requires); and ordered that "the proceedings heretofore commenced for opening Union place, anterior to the passage of the said Act . . . be discontinued."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 170. See, further, Ap 4, 1833.

Referring to the early development of Union Square, the following account was published by Valentine in 1857: . . . A few years since, and this now delightful spot was termed 'The Forks,' where the Bowery and the Bloomingdale road united. It then presented to the eye of the tourist and pedestrian a shapeless and ill-looking collection of lots, where garden sauce flourished—dwellings of charity, and around which were reared a miserable group of shanties. The Manhattan Bank, at that period, owned a good part of the property; and when the yellow fever ravaged the lower part of the city in 1822, a temporary banking house was erected until the plague was stayed. In the latter part of the year 1831, the Common Council, on the petition of owners of property in the vicinity, resolved to have Union Place enlarged to its present space—forming an irregular parallelogram, something after the plan of the Rue De La Paix and the Place Vendome, Paris. In the report on this subject, we find the committee making use of almost similar arguments as those recently urged in favor of the Central Park. After noticing the gradual increase in the population of the city, and its favorable location for commercial greatness at the confluence of two magnificent rivers the report states—"That it is of the utmost importance to the present generation to locate, both for themselves and for those succeeding us, squares and public squares, now, while they can be obtained at a price comparatively small, . . . The report in favor of the improvement was adopted, and the map of the city altered to conform thereto; but it was not until several years afterwards that the present 'stately edifice,' which now adorns the place was erected. The Manhattan Bank put their lots in the market about 1845, and in 1847-8 the mansions to the left and centre of our sketch were finished and ready for occupation. The large building, the Everett House, is of more recent date, and stands partly on lots purchased of Mr. William B. Moffat, whose house adjoins it. The other buildings on the upper side of the place were erected, and are owned by Mears, Miller, Henry Young, and the late Daniel Parish. . . ." . . . this improvement would perhaps have been delayed until it was too late, but for the energy and foresight of the majority of the committee of the then Board of Councillors, whose names are appended to the report which lies before us—William H. Holly and James R. Whiting . . . Both gentlemen may be satisfied to go down to posterity as the founder of the plan of the Union Place—for, strictly speaking, the term Square is a misnomer."—Man. Cons. Coun. (1837), 480-81. See also descrip. of Pl. 135, Illi: 704.

The legislature amends the act of April 25, 1821 (i.v.), which incorporated the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., by authorizing the president and directors, with the permission of the common council, "to extend their railroad along the Fourth Avenue [southward] to Fourteenth-street, in the said city, and through such other streets in the said city as the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of said city may from time to time permit." After obtaining the consent of the common council, the company "shall not construct any road-way in any street . . . below Prince-street, until they have completed four miles of their road above said street." Other provisions of this act are:

"No carriage or vehicle shall be drawn or propelled by any
other than horse power through any street...south of Fourteenth Street." Every carriage on this railroad shall have suitable
"safeguards, projecting in a descending direction to bear the surface of the rails in front of each forward wheel, in such manner as to prevent any accident." The speed limit for vehicles below 14th St. is fixed at five miles an hour.—

_Laws of N. Y. (182), chap. 93. See My 1 and 10.

By concurrent resolution, the senate and assembly agree to furnish the N. Y. Society Library, and the N. Y. Law Library, as well as each incorporated athemum in the state and the Albany Institute, with copies of the documents, reports, and journals of the legislature; —_Laws of N. Y. (1832), 578.

The legislature introduces into the plan of the city a street 75 ft. wide running from 14th St. north to 50th St., nearly midway between Third and Fourth Aves. It is not named in the act.—

_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 101. The section below 26th St. was named Irving Place on March 7, 1837 (q. v.). For the section above Gramercy Park (Leasington Ave.), see L. M. R. K., Ill: 1004.

In 1837, a memorial was presented to congress by about 75 prominent individuals and companies praying that an appropriation might be made for the construction of a ship canal through Hale's Point, in order to avoid the dangers of "Hurl Gate." No appropriation was made, but, on April 15, 1838, a state act was passed incorporating the Hallett-Cove Railway. This act is now (April 14, 1832) amended to permit the company to construct the "Hurlgate Canal." Later in the year, a report describing the proposed canal and its advantages, accompanied by an estimate showing that it could be constructed for about $5,000,000, was prepared by De Witt Clinton, C. E. See a pamphlet with map and key, entitled "Hurlgate and the proposed Canal (N. Y., 1832)."

The legislature provides for the appointment and government, of 14 pilots to conduct vessels through Hell Gate.—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 156.

The legislature incorporates the New York and Albany Railroad Co. It gives it power "to construct a single, double or triple railroad or way between the cities of New-York and Albany, commencing on the island of New-York where the Fourth avenue terminates at the Harlem river, and passing through the counties of Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia and Rensselaer, and ending at some point on the said river Hudson opposite or near the city of Albany, with power to continue and extend the same to the city of Troy" and certain other localities. The corporation may build the road three years from this date, and shall spend at least $200,000 upon it, and, within ten years, shall put the road in operation, or nullify its charter.—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 161; ibid. (1833), chap. 275. On May 9, 1837 (q.v.), the time was extended two years in which to commence construction; and, again, on May 12, 1837 (q.v.), two years.

In the 25th Anniv. Hist. Soc. takes possession of the third floor of the new building erected by Peter Renssen, called the "Renssen Building," at the southwest cor. of Broadway and Chambers St. This was after a 16-years' tenancy of rooms in the N. Y. Institution, under a gratuitous lease from the city.—_N. Y. Ec. Post, Apr 18 and 19, 1812; Kelby, _The N. Y. Hist. Soc. 1818-1901_ (1904), 40, with view of the building opp. p. 50; N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1841); N. Y. H. S. Proc. (1848), 11. Here more of the former operations at which he presided as vice-president, as of April 1. This is evidently a typographical error for 19. He states that the society's library-room is "over the one occupied by the Athenæum."—

_Hone's Diary, I: 51-52. See S 1, 1817.

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. and Erie Railroad Co., authorizing it "to lay a single, double, or triple track from the city of New-York to Lake Erie, to transport property or persons by the power of steam, or of animals, or by any other power," or combination of them. The capital stock is limited to $50,000,000.—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 224; amended by ibid. (1833), chap. 183; ibid. (1834), chap. 311; ibid. (1835), chap. 277; ibid. (1844), chap. 151.

The work of constructing the road began on May 23, 1834, the survey of the whole route from Piermont on the Hudson to Dunkirk on Lake Erie, covering a distance of 483 miles (subsequently reduced to 446). On Sept. 23, 1841, the first section of 46 miles, from Piermont on the Hudson to Glenan, was put into operation. On Jan. 25, 1843, the road was opened to Middletown; on Jan. 6, 1848, to Port Jervis; Dec. 28, 1848, to Binghamport; Oct. 10, 1849, to Elmira; Sept. 3, 1850, to Hornellsville; and on April 22, 1851 (q.v.), the road was finally completed and opened to Dunkirk. The Erie was "the first trunk-line railroad to enter the city and to exert an approxicable influence on its commerce and prosperity."—_Wilson, Mem. Hist., III: 451-18; N. Y. Tribune, April 25, 1851. Connection with Manhattan Island was early made by ferry.

The legislature incorporates the "Eastern Dispensary of the City of New York."—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 392. It was organized for work in June, 1835. Situated on Division Ave. (see _N. Y. At II Is_, 1836, p. 64), it provided medical and surgical relief for the district bounded by the East River, E. 14th St., First Ave., Allen St., and Pike St. It 1844, it was described as situated at the corner of Essex Market Place.—_Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 46. In 1882, it was described as situated in the Essex Market building, at the n. e. cor. of Grand and Essex Sts.—_Loc. Cit. Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), II: 455-56. For a review of the various city dispensaries as they existed in later years, see _Man. Com. Coun. (1861), 727-89_.

"The New-York City Marble Cemetery" is incorporated. 25 This cemetery is described in the act as "the cemetery recently constructed in the interior of the block formed by the First and Second Streets, and Second and Third-streets in the eleventh ward."—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 319. It is therefore situated in the block opposite that still occupied by "The New-York Marble Cemetery" (see _F. 4_, 1831), and is east of Second Ave.—L. M. R. K., Ill: 927. The present city map shows it on the north side of 25 St. On March 13, 1843, the act of incorporation of this date was amended by an act permitting the trustees to purchase and add to the cemetery a parc of land fronting on 25 St. —_Laws of N. Y. (1834), chap. 46._

The legislature amends the charter of the College of Pharmacy so as to prohibit anyone from practicing the business of an apothecary in this city without attaining certain educational qualifications.—_Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 356._

A long memorial, regarding the canal, was presented to the common council, against granting a permit to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to extend its lines through the streets is published in full in the _N. Y. Com. Adv., My 1, 1832_. See My 10.

About two-thirds of the new brick building of Messrs. Phelps & Peck, at the corner of Fulton and Cliff Sts., falls to the ground, killing nine and injuring several others. Among the dead was Joshua Stokes, the junior member of the firm.—_N. Y. Ec. Post, May 5, 8, 1832. There is a rare loghepicting this accident, a copy of which is in the author's collection.

The common council passes an ordinance which permits the N. Y. & Harlem Railroad Co. to "extend their rails southerly, from the northern line of 23rd street, to Prince street," subject to the same conditions as heretofore imposed upon the company in respect to that part of the road above 23rd St. The company "may forthwith proceed to lay down a single track through the 4th avenue, south of 23rd street, Union Place, Bloomingdale road and Broadway, and another single track through the Bowery, both as far south as Prince street; and after two months use of a single track upon the whole distance, south of 23rd street, on both Broadway and the Bowery, with convenient turnings at the several terminations as above mentioned, they may, unless otherwise directed by the Common Council, lay down a second track on each of the above mentioned routes." The track is to be maintained by the company, subject to the regulations of the common council, which may also impose the obligation to remove them.

The rails "shall be laid down in such manner, and in such parts of the said streets, as shall be approved by the Street Commissioner, so as to cause no impediment to the common and ordinary use of the streets for all other purposes." The "watercourses of the streets" shall be left free and unobstructed, and the company "shall pave the streets in and about the rails in a satisfactory and permanent manner, and keep the width of twenty feet of said paving, including the rails, in good repair at all times, during the continuance of the use thereof." The company shall cause the pavement of the streets to be repaired in case the common council deems it necessary to require that the rails be taken up.

The company is required to "have their single rail tracks above mentioned completed on or before the 1st day of May, 1834;"
and is authorized "to charge and receive such tolls, rates, or fare, for the conveyance of passengers or effects upon the said rail tracks, south of 23rd street, as the said Common Council may prescribe."

To make the ordinance binding upon the common council, the company is required to execute an agreement, under seal, promising to abide by the terms of the ordinance.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 207-9. See S 1.

The Acad. of the Fine Arts "has just been opened at the new rooms in Barclay street" (see N 14, 1831). Among many portraits shown is "a noble full length of Colonel Varick, by Henry Inman."—Henry's Diary, I: 53.

The first Democratic national convention assemblies at Baltimore and nominatesGen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It adopts the two-thirds and unit rules.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VII: 143-44.

One of the new fire hydrants, in Wall St., is tested by the chief engineer of the fire department. "The head of water is fully equal to the force of a fire engine; the stream rose as high as the roofs of the highest houses in Wall street, and could be turned in any direction by means of a pipe similar to those of a fire engine."—N. Y. Ev. Post, May 24, 1832.

A public reception and dinner are tendered to Washington Irving at the City Hotel by his friends and fellow-townsmen on his return from Europe after an absence of 17 years. For full report of the event, the speeches, etc., see N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 2, 1832; N. Y. Mirror, IX: 386-87, 390; Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by P. M. Irving, II: 488-91; Henry's Diary, I: 53, 54-55. The original letter to Irving, dated May 23, from a number of his "townsmen," addressed to him this mark of their favour, is in the Seligman collection, in the N. Y. P. L. There is a lithographic view of the Irving dinner in the Eno collection, N. Y. P. L.

Louis McLane, secretary of the treasury, writes to the chairman of the committee of commerce on the house of representatives, answering the latter's inquiries regarding the New York custom-house. He says "that the building [at the n. e. cor. of Wall and Nassau Sts.—see L. M. R. K.: 976.] is found insufficient, and being deemed unsafe, authority has been given for erecting other buildings for the temporary use of the custom-house. The removal is to take place at the beginning of the ensuing month of June; after which time the present buildings will be unoccupied."

"...It is ascertained that the present custom-house, in consequence of its having been formed by uniting two or more private houses, cannot, with safety, be altered so as to adapt it to the better transaction of business; and that, . . . the site is too small to admit of the buildings necessary. . ."

He recommends "that immediate provision be made for the erection of a new custom-house, and for the purchase of the requisite ground, and that authority be given to dispose of the present building. . . ."

"The cost of an edifice, suitable to a port at which about two-thirds of the whole import trade of the United States is carried on, will be considerable; but, for the present year, it is believed . . . two hundred thousand dollars will be sufficient."

On June 4, McLane transmitted to the same representative an extract from a letter of June 2, which he had received from S. Swartwout, the collector at New York, enclosing a petition from the principal merchants of New York for a new custom-house. Swartwout expressed the need of an appropriation of about $500,000. He said: "The buildings which we have leased for two years, are very dark, and the ceilings so low, as to afford but little chance for ventilation . . ." The site of the present building he considers the most suitable, and it is desirable to commence building as soon as possible after the appropriation is obtained. "Two lots, with the buildings thereon, belong to Government. Two dwellings, east of our building, must be purchased, and four in the rear of us, in order to procure area sufficient for a building large enough to accommodate the present and prospective trade of this place." He estimates the probable cost of acquiring these, of pulling down the buildings as necessary, and the whole from "Waste Exps. Dues," Vol. VI., Doc. No. 256, 252 cong., 1st sess., 1832. See Jl 13.

June

About 1,000 people "feel that an arrangement of the Tariff Question during the present session of Congress, on principles of mutual concession and embracing such modifications as may alloy discontent and restore harmony to the different sections of the country, is absolutely necessary for the preservation of Peace and Union," meet in the old almshouse in the rear of the city hall and adopt resolutions favorable to the revision of the tariff. Peter A. Jay makes the principal address. Several high tariff enthusiasts unsuccessfully attempt to break up the meeting.—"N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 8, 9 and 11, 1832; Henry's Diary, I: 55. A pro-tariff meeting was held in the Park on June 11.—Ibid, Je 12, 1832.

The mayor approves a resolution of the aldermen and assistants to carry into effect the resolution of the common council of March 23, 1832 (g. e.), which ordered that the freedom of the city be presented to Martin Van Buren.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 221. But see Jl 5.

The city is visited by a scourage of cholera. R. K. Wharton, an Englishman who was studying art here, gives this description: "...More terrible than the landing of the fierce Dane—there the dread cholera has crossed the Atlantic and the Journals of today contain fearful accounts of its first ravages in Canada. The consternation of the city is universal—Wall street and the Exchange are crowded with eager groups waiting for the latest intelligence—The Courier and Enquirer has issued an extra with every detail—the event, in short, appears to engross the whole attention of the public—I have never seen so general and wide-spread an excitement."—Wharton's Diary (M.S.), in N. Y. P. L. See also Henry's Diary, I: 56-57, 58; N. Y. Ev. Post, Je 18, 1832. See, further, Je 22, Jl 1, Ag 11, and O, 1832; and descrip. of Pl. 102-III: 601.

The mayor informs the common council that the U. S. senate has passed a law "ceding to John Jacob Astor Fort Gangesvort." The communication is referred to the law committee and counsel of the board, "with power to act."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, I: 228. A public dinner was ordered "in honor of Mr. Astor, for the benefit of the Public Health." It relates to quarantines regulations, with particular reference to cholera.—Laws of N. Y. (1832), chap. 33.

The famous Perkins Institution has its inception when Dr. July Samuel Gridley Howe begins to teach a few blind children at his father's house in Pleasant St., Boston. In 1831, the Massachusetts legislature contributed $200 to be used for the work, and Col. Thos. H. Perkins, a prominent Bostonian, presented his mansion and grounds in Pearl St. for the school. This house was later sold, and the institution moved to a large building in South Boston; it was thenceforth known as the "Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind." Dr. Howe was the director. He opened a printing-office and organized a fund for printing for the blind—the first done in America. In 1837, he brought the famous blind deaf-mute, Laura Bridgman, to the school. The institution became one of the intellectual centres of American philanthropy.—Encyclo. Brit., XIII: 857.

The Asiatic or malignant cholera makes its appearance in Cherry St., near James St. It continued until the last of October, a period of nearly four months. Its principal ravages, however, were July and August. "No deaths were reported for the month of May for the daily record of interments reported by the city inspector, see N. Y. As It Is, In 1833, 164. See also N. Y. Ev. Post, Jl 1, 1832 et seq.

Myndert Van Schaick, later a treasurer of the board of health, writing of the cholera, said: "... The numerous temporary hospitals in the City and its suburbs—perhaps as far out as 14th Sts. and the new Hall of Records [the old provost jail], used as a hospital, in the Park, were suffering from a deficiency of water. There was none for our streets, little for the extinguishment of fires except from the rivers—and scarcely any that was suitable for domestic use, save a very small amount from teawater carriers." It was this condition that eventually brought about the establishment of the Croton Aqueduct.—Report of the Aqueduct Committee of 1830, 125. This and previous epidemics hastened the settlement of the northern part of Manhattan Island where citizens sought refuge from the plague.—Report of the city inspector, in Docs., Bd. of Ass'rs, (1832), Doc. No. 43, p. 261. See, further, Ag 11. The cholera again visited New York in 1834, 1849, and 1853.—Man. Com. Coun. (1838), 652.

The freedom of the city "in a gold box" is conferred upon Commodore Daniel T. Patterson at the city hall. For an account of the ceremony, with editorial comment, see Com. Adv., Jl 3; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Jl 3, 1832. This was due to action of the common council on June 27, when informed of the commodore's presence in the city, on his way to take command of the naval forces of the U. S. in the Mediterranean. The freedom is conferred "in token of his distinguished gallantry during the late
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war with Great Britain, and especially for the consequent part he bore in the glorious achievement at New Orleans.—Proc., July
Mr. Dunlap has opened two galleries for the display of his numerous paintings at the Picturesque Museum, corner of Broadway and Anthony street.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 3, 1832.

"My Country, 'tis of thee," having been composed in February by Samuel Francis Smith, a divinity student at Andover, is sung for the first time, at the Park Street Church, Boston.—Kohls. P. M. 1831.

"The alarm about the choler a has prevented all the usual publication under the public authority. There are no booths in Broadway, the parade which was ordered has been countermanded, no corporation dinner, and no ringing of bells. . . ."—Hone's Diary, I. 57-58.

The "Merchants Exchange Telegraph" sends word from Staten Island that the packet ship "New York" has arrived with Hon. Martin Van Buren on board.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 5. Coming to the city in the evening, he declines a public reception (as proposed on Jl 6, 9, v. 7 as a festivity incompatible with the prevailing cholera.—Ibid., Jl 6, 1832. His "freedom" was not conferred until Nov. 21 (q.v.).

The plan of Messrs. Sullivan and Disbrow proposes a single deep perforation for each ward, to be managed by a company in each, and incorporated for that purpose. The plan, from the experiment in Bleeker street, appears to be feasible.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 27, 1832.

This is observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer on account of the cholera epidemic.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 2, 1832.

The inhabitants and the authorities of the towns on the Eastern seaboard have rendered themselves contemptible in the eyes of the whole world, by the unfeeling and rude manner in which they have treated passengers in the steamboats from this city, that have dared, since the pestilence broke out here, to approach within gun shot of any of the usual landing places on the rivers over which they had jurisdiction. In some instances they have been driven off and refused a landing at all—in others they have been compelled to go a shore a long distance below the towns and travel back to the village with their baggage, through river and corn fields, until they could reach the public road leading into the country. . . .—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ag 3, 1832.

The appearance which New York presents to one who views it [at] the present time from the highest of the Hudson or from the opposite shore of New Jersey, a spectacle scarce less unusual and solemn than to one who visits what were two months since its crowded and noisy places of business. The number of persons who have left the city is estimated at upwards of one hundred thousand people, including persons of all classes and occupations. So many domestic fires have been put out, and the furnaces of so many manufactories have been extinguished, that the dense cloud of smoke which always lay over the city, inclining in the direction of the wind, is now so thin as often to be scarcely discernible, and the buildings of the great metropolis appear with unusual clearness and distinctness. On a fair afternoon, the corners of the houses, their eaves and roofs appear so sharply defined as if the spectator stood close by their sides, and from the walls you may count the dormer windows in any given block of buildings. The various colours of the edifices appear also with an astonishing vivacity, while the murmur from the streets is scarcely heard.—Ibid., Jl 24, 1832.

On or about this day, William Dunlap wrote to J. Fenimore Cooper, who is in France: "The cholera [see Jl 1] appears to be leaving us and we begin to be reconciled to being killed. The city has been very much deserted and a great many are yet absent and hundreds of shops are shut up . . ."

"The Cholera . . . having spread over all the Country and treated every other Cities pretty much as it treats us, our streets are assuming the usual appearance of dollar bunting.—Correspondence of James Fenimore Cooper, ed. by his grandson (1877), with a letter from Wm. Jy to Cooper, dated Dec. 11, regarding the passing of the disease through the country.—Ibid., I.: 308. See, further, Oct.

"The Board of Health have at length announced that the city corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. For a brief history of the site, see description of Pl. 166, III: 848; also "City Hall (second)," in L. M. R. K., III: 973. See, further, S, 16, 1831.

The famous Revays make their American debut at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I.: 41-42; Ireland, I: 12-14.

"The chief engineer has been authorised "to procure horses for the fire-department." Engineers in London are so drawn. "The present mode has demoralized very many boys, who make a frolic of a fire, acquire habits of idleness and vice, and raise false alarms."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Jl 24, 1832.

"A proposition has been made by John L. Sullivan and L. Disbrow to supply the city with Rock water, procured from the earth by boring. Mr. Disbrow has obtained a patent for boring places on the island by boring in earth and in rock. The greatest depth of the perforations in earth is one hundred feet, and the water is stated by Mr. Sullivan to be better than that obtained from the wells, though it cannot be expected always to remain so pure as at present. In rock the perforations have been carried much deeper, and have produced pure soft water. In Bleeker street near Broadway, Mr. Disbrow has bored 448 feet, of which 400 are in solid rock. The water obtained, as we understand from those who have visited the place, is of the finest quality; quite pure and as soft as rain water. A steam engine, of a six horse power, is employed to raise the water from this perforation into the depths of the earth, and brings up 14,000 gallons in 24 hours. The plan of Messrs. Sullivan and Disbrow proposes a single deep perforation for each ward, to be managed by a company in each, and incorporated for that purpose. The plan, from the experiment in Bleeker street, appears to be feasible."—N. Y. Eve. Post, Jl 27, 1832.
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1832 may be safely visited by strangers, and that those who have left it
Aug. from fear of the disease may return without danger. The ravages of
22 the epidemic have been so far stayed, that this measure has been expected for some days past. . . . Our business streets are again beginning to be thronged, the shutters of shops and ware-houses are thrown open, the rattle of drays and wagons is again heard, private carriages make their appearance in the streets, Broadway resumes from its two day somnolency of its former appearance, a general air of cheerfulness and confidence has succeeded the aspect of gloom which lately prevailed. . . .—N. Y. Ev. Post, Aug 22, 1832.

See also Ibid., S 3, 1832.

Bianca.—Hone mentions riding (from Albany) to Schenectady on the
Mohawk and Hudson railroad (see Ja 2).—Hone's Diary, I: 59.

This is a “two-De Witt Clinton” engine and train.—See 1831.

The original construction work was begun on the Bowery by first removing the cobble stone pavement, when a trench about 18 in. wide and the same in depth was excavated. At intervals of about 8 ft., holes were dug to a depth of 3 ft., in which were laid stone foundations upon which rested the ends of granite stringers from 12 to 15 in. square, upon which flat rails one inch thick were laid. These were secured by means of bolts passing through holes drilled in the granite stringers, and were held in place by bands on the under side of the stringer. A channel three-fourths of an inch deep was cut in the granite stringer on the inside of the rail to admit the flange of the wheel which was one and a quarter inches deep. The line was double track from Prince St. to 15th St. As soon as the tracks were laid to 14th Street the cars, some of which were built by the company while others were of English make, were put in operation. Owing to the rigid construction of the road-bed, the cars made a great deal of noise, which would be heard two or three blocks from the Bowery. This construction soon proved unsuitable owing to its rigidity. The blocks were taken up, and stringers of Georgia pine substituted, the granite stringers being sold to the City for gutter stones.—From data supplied by the company.

The fifth number of Views of New York, with illustrations, by T. S. Fay, has been issued by Peabody and Co. It contains two neatly engraved views—one of Broad street, with the Custom House in the distance, and the other of Holt's new hotel at the corner of Fulton and Water-streets. Besides these, there is a map of the city, colored to show the boundaries of the different wards.—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 13, 1832. This series of views is described under Pl. 102, III. 1: 699-703.

Charles Kemble makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, as Hamlet.—Hone's Diary, 59-60, 61, 62; Haswell's Reminiscences, 268.

Fanny Kemble appears for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre, as Bianca in Milman's "Faizo."—Hone's Diary, 62-63; Haswell's Reminiscences, 268.

A "Citizen" writes to one of the papers that "another street of equal beauty and convenience to the citizens with that of Broadway" is much needed. He suggests a "plan of continuing the third avenue nearly in a direct line down to the City Hall. That is, start from the north corner of Bond street, cutting off the end of Bleeker street, passing south-easterly by St. Patrick's Cathedral, directly to the corner of Chamber street, and there unite with Chambers street, lowering the street where it crosses Orange street, and elevating it about the Five Points and where it crosses Pearl street. "Opening such a street from the City Hall to the third avenue, of a width equal to Broadway, nearly on an inclined plane from Chatham street to the Bowery, it would form in a short time one of the most noble streets in the world, reaching in almost a direct line from the City to Harlem. Nassau street may also be improved, so as to make it very direct down to Wall street, and thence down Broad street to the East river."—N. Y. Ev. Post, S 22, 1832.

Trinity vestry, being informed of a new project (see 1831) to extend Albany St. through the churchyard, adopts a resolution disapproving of "the opening of any street through the said Cemetery," and appoints a committee to remonstrate against it.—Dix, Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 157, citing the church Records, III: 78. See further, Ja 28 and F 9, 1832.

The inauguration of N. Y. University's first chancellor, Rev. Jas. M. Mathews, D.D. (see Ja 31, 1831), and the instructors, takes place in Clinton Hall, at the s. w. cor. of Nassau and Beekman Sts. —Morning Courier and N. Y. Enquirer, S 27, 1832. For the records of attendance of students, see Chamberlin's N. Y. University (1831), I: 61. Among Williams's "American Antiquities" (Edinburgh, 1831), 71, and has Haswell's Reminiscences, 467-68.

A season of grand opera, sponsored by Lorenzo Da Ponte, opens at the Richmond Hill Theatre. The performance is "Cenerentola."—N. Y. Ev. Post, O 6 and 8, 1832.

The mayor approves a joint resolution that $1,000 be appropriated "toward an examination upon this island and elsewhere, for the means of bringing an ample supply of pure water into the City of New York, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 129-12, 285-86. This was the beginning of the proceedings to build the Croton aqueduct, the complete account of which, up to 1862, was told by Myndert Van Schaick, one of the Croton board, to accompany the report of the celebration held on the completion of the new reservoirs in Central Park, Aug. 19, 1852. See, also, O 12, 1832.

"The Old Pearl Street House in this city has been established for twenty-five years, and is extensively known as the resort of merchants. . . . During the present summer it has been greatly extended by the erection of spacious additional buildings . . . Its dimensions are 53 feet on Pearl, and 75 on Water street, and 144 feet from street to street. This street is covered with four story buildings, except a small court yard and a two story edifice on the roof of which is a flower garden. It is said to be the largest commercial boarding house in the United States . . . not being intended for the accommodation of families or ladies. . . . It is now kept by Messrs. Brown, of Clinton Co., and Mahon, late commander of the steamboat New Philadelphia. . . .—Ev. Post, O 26, 1832.

It is resolved to close the Fitzy Row road, between 25th and 30th Sts., and between 31st and 42d Sts.—Proc., App'd by the Mayor, I: 288.

Four clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church are consecrated bishops at a single service in St. Paul's Church. All the bishops of the American Church are present except Dr. Moore of Virginia.—Ev. Post, N 1, 1832. This is the only time this has occurred in the "American Church."—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 1, 1832.

In this month a brick market-house was completed on the Nov. Sixth Ave. site (see F), and the common council named it Jefferson Market after the third president of the United States.—De Voe, Market Book, 559; N. Y. Times, O 10, 1920; L. M. R. K., III: 599. It opened for business on Jan. 5, 1833.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 4, 1833.

Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Henry Clay and John Sergeant, National Republicans. At this election, for the first time, all presidential candidates were nominated by national conventions.—McKee, National Conventions and Plataform, 7-12.

Two beautiful cars were placed on the Rail-way [N. Y. & Harlem R. R.] in the Bowery last week. On Saturday [Nov. 10] we saw them, each containing from 25 to 50 passengers carried off in fine style, with two horses to the car, and drawn with great apparent ease.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., N 12, 1832. See also N 26, regarding the first street-car. See, further, N 14.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton, last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, dies at Baltimore.—N. Y. Ev. Post, N 18, 1832. See also Ibid., N 17, 19, 1832.

"Harlem Rail Road, Thursday, to be a ride of thirty or forty rods on the Harlem Rail Road to-day, in the pleasure of which the Corporation is to participate. After the fatigues of the excursion, which, we believe will be along the whole line that is completed, say from Spring street in the Bowery, up to the Reservoir—which, if the horses are fleet, it will take them nearly two minutes to pass—there is to be a grand Rail Road dinner. It is expected that the stock will rise with every fresh huemer—but will fall
In 1832, the Harlem Railroad was completed from Prince Street to 14th Street and would be open for trial with the cars. The company, together with the Mayor, Corporation, and strangers of distinction, left the City Hall in carriages to the place of depot near Union Square, where two splendid cars each with two horses were in waiting. These cars are made low with broad iron wheels, which fit the flanges of the road after an improved model from the Liverpool and Manchester cars. They resemble an omnibus or rather several omnibuses attached to each other, padded with fine cloths, and handsome glass windows, each capable of containing outside and inside full forty passengers. The company was soon seated, and the horses trotted off in handsome style, with great ease, at the rate of about 12 miles an hour, followed by a number of private barouches and horsemen. Groups of spectators greeted the passage of the cars with shouts, and every window in the Bowery was filled. The distance was not far from the old residence or farm of Gov. Stuyvesant, ... Those who made violent objections to laying down these tracks, and fancied a thousand dangers to the passing traveller, now look at the work with pleasure and surprise. Carriages of all kinds cross and recross the road without impediment, unless a single objection to bringing it down to the Park or Bowling Green, except the temporary inconvenience of breaking the paving and laying down the stone abutment—Several sections of the Harlem Railroad are complete, and it is supposed that the whole line will be finished early in ensuing summer. The comfort and convenience of this road to our citizens and guests is far in excess of expectation. Instead of being confined to a single lot of ground and a close atmosphere in the city, an acre or two will be purchased and a comfortable house built at a reduced expense, a garden, orchard, dairy, and other conveniences follow; and the train of rail-road carriages will start from Trinity Church at 5 o'clock, and convey passengers to Harlem and the intermediate stopping places, with as much facility and ease as they are now used to Greenwich Village. These are a few of the advantages which this small undertaking promises; and, in fact, it will make Harlem the suburbs of New York. For fishing excursions to Harlem River, and pleasant summer rides, it is presumed the cars will be kept in constant motion.

"After the experiment, the company and guests dined at the City Hotel and terminated in a very agreeable manner, the first essay of New Yorkers on a road-road in their own city."—Morning Courier and N. Y. Enq., N 15, 1832.

"We were highly gratified on Wednesday last [Nov. 14], as we were passing up the Bowery, with a view of the beautiful Cars of the Harlem Railroad Company. We understand they were made by Mr. Parker, coachmaker, of this city. They are spacious and commodious, divided into three compartments, each so amply large enough for eight, and can accommodate very conveniently ten passengers—twelve to twenty passengers inside; and, when we saw them, there were at least, we should think, an equal number upon, and hanging round the outside, the whole drawn by two fine horses abreast, at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour...."—Rail-Road Jour., I 737, cited by Danbur in A Hist. of Travel in Am. 1844-5. See, further, N 18.

"A plan has been set on foot for erecting a statue of President Jackson in this city, and subscription papers have been circulated for the purpose. The sculptor is Mr. Cusacki."—N. Y. Evst. Post, N 15, 1832.

"Harlem Railroad—A section of the Harlem railroad having been completed [see N 14], the members of the Corporation and other gentlemen were invited to take an excursion upon it yesterday [Nov. 18]. The morning papers profess themselves highly pleased with the road and the ride, and with the viands of the dinner with which, of course, the business was consummated."—N. Y. Evst. Post, N 19, 1832. See, for example, the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, N 19, 1832 (in Society Library). See, also, N Y Evst. Post.

A public meeting is held at the merchants' exchange, and resolutions are adopted declaring the recent death of Sir Walter Scott. A committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions for a monument to be erected to his memory.—N. Y. Evst. Post, N 20, 1832.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. Co. begins to advertise the running of its cars: "The cars will run upon the rails from Prince Street to Fourteenth Street, in the Bowery, from 9 o'clock A. M. each fair day except Sundays, for the purpose of affording evidence to the public of the expediency of using rail-roads within the City."—Morning Courier and N. Y. Enq., N 20, 1832. See N 26.

The freedom of the gold box has been awarded to Martin Van Buren.—N. Y. Jour. of Commerce, N 22, 1832.

South Carolina adopts an ordinance declaring that the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832 are null and void in the state and not binding on its citizens. It threatens to secede from the Union if force is used to reduce the state to obedience.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VI: 145-50. On Dec. 10, Jackson issued a proclamation against the nullifiers.—Ibid., VI: 157.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. L. line is opened to the public for travel from Prince to 14th St., the depot, ticket-office, and superintendent's office being at 241 Bowery.—From chronology supplied by the secretary's office.

"The introduction of a street railway into New York City in 1831-32 created a new mechanical business in the metropolis—the manufacture of tramscars, as the English call them, for the use of such roads. In that business John Stephenson was the pioneer. He had recently finished his apprenticeship to a coach-builder, and began manufacturing omnibuses for Abraham Brower on his own account, when he received an order from the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to build a car for them. Mr. Stephenson constructed it after a design of his own, and named it John Mason, in honor of the first president of the company and founder of the Chemical Bank.

"This was the first street-railway car ever built. It was made to hold thirty passengers, in three compartments. The driver's seat was on the roof, and it had passenger seats on the roof, which were reached by steps at each end. It was a sort of cross between an omnibus, a rockaway, and an English railway coach, and had four wheels. This was first put on the road between Prince and Fourteenth streets, on November 26, 1832 [see also N 10, 14, 18 and 20], carrying the president of the road and the mayor and common council of the city of New York. For this car Mr. Stephenson received a patent from the United States Government." Some of his later models are described...

"... In 1836 he built a spacious factory in Harlem, and in 1843 he bought the land on Twenty-seventh Street, near Fourth Avenue, where his present establishment [1864] now is...

"The street-railway car is a purely New York product. It was in successful operation in that city for twenty-five years before it appeared in any other city of the Union or elsewhere...."—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 492-3. Cf. N 14.

John Howard Payne having returned to New York after an absence of 20 years, a benefit in his honour is held at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. Evst. Post, N 21 and 30, 1832. On Dec. 1, a dinner was given for him—Ibid., D 3, 1832.

"The 1841 election is a elected mayor by the common council.—N. Y. Dec. Evst. Post, D 6, 1832.

"The two houses west of the U. S. Branch Bank in this city, and four in Pine street, have been purchased with the view of erecting a new Custom House, which, with the adjoining lots already occupied for that purpose, will make the building 104 feet on Wall and Pine streets, and 150 feet in depth. The building will, in addition to the offices for the Collector, Naval Office, and Surveyor, contain the Post office, the offices of the District Court and Judge, the District Attorney, the Marshal, etc. The price paid for the house and lot contiguous to the U. S. Bank it is said was $52,000."—N. Y. Evst. Post, D 8, 1832; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D 18, 1832.

On Dec. 25, it was said, "The new Custom House for the city of New York which is to be erected partly on the site of the present one, will be a spacious and commodious building, differing from the one we now have by bearing some proportion to the trade of this great mart of the United States. The ground lately purchased is 104 feet on Wall and Pine streets, by 200. It is intended to open an alley for light and air on the side next the bank, and thus leave a front of 50 feet to the building. The Secretary of the Treasury is procuring plans of the edifice from two of the first architects of the country—probably Strickland and Town may be applied to. The Material will probably be marble, which is now one of the cheapest for solid structures. The building will probably have spacious and convenient porticoes on Wall and Pine streets."—Ibid., D 18, 1832. See also ibid., D 21, 1832.

"The 'present' custom-house on this site, referred to above, had been..."
in use since 1816 (q.v., D 2), and stood on the site of the old city D 8 hall.

A Emmet’s monument in St. Paul’s Church-yard is now nearly completed. It is an obelisk of white marble, thirty feet high, hewn out of an entire block. On the side next to Broadway the monument bears near the top a bar relief likeness of the deceased. . . .

—N. Y. Ecc. Post, D 11, 1832. The monument was designed by Ingham.—Ibid., D 24, 1832. See also Emmet Monument, by Macenere, pub. by the Merchants Library.

A large public meeting is held in the Park, and resolutions are adopted approving President Jackson’s proclamation against the South Carolina nullifiers (see N 24).—N. Y. Ecc. Post, D 17-20, 1832.

Various extensions and branches of the Harlem R. R. are suggested by “A Constant Reader,” “... to embrace the whole city and island, all coming in at the heart of the City . . .” This writer is “indignant at the use of the road by carts and wagons, without leave or license.”—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., D 20, 1832.

Col. De Witt Clinton, Jr., who had been sent, at the suggestion of Mynder Van Schalk, by the joint committee on fire and water of the common council to examine into the practicability of bringing water to New York City from the Croton River, reports in favour of this project. He proposes an open aqueduct at an estimated cost of $2,500,000—Cullen, Memoir Croton Aqueduct, 111; Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 219; Croton Aqueduct Report (1862).

See F 26, 1837.

The city permits the Manhattan Gas Co. (see Feb. 26, 1830) to lay gas-pipes in any of the public streets north of Grand St.—Proc. App’d by Mayor; J 139, C.F. 355, 1832. The contracts’ contract with the city was extended 20 years further. See Contract of the Manhattan Gas Light Company, with the Corporation of New York, to continue for twenty years, from 5 May, 1848, to 5 May, 1868 (N. Y., 1848).

1833

In this year, Great Britain passed the Factory Act, which prohibited “the employment in spinning and weaving factories of children under nine, made a maximum eight hour day for those from nine to thirteen, and of twelve for those from thirteen to eighteen. The bill also provided for the sanitary conditions of the factories, for a certain amount of recreation, education, and, most important, it created a system of factory inspectors, whose duty it was to see that this law was enforced.”—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 440-42.

In this year, Obed Hussey of Cincinnati received a patent for a reaping-machine. Cyrus Hall McCormick patented his harvester in 1834.—Butterworth, The Growth of Industrial Art (1892), Pl. 15. McCormick’s was the first practical grain harvesting machine but it was not until 1845 that the reaper was really introduced.—Smith, American, 254.

“Great improvements have been made within a few years, in the compact part of the City, by widening, opening and straightening streets, to remedy in some degree, the irregular and inconvenient manner in which the ancient part of the City was built . . .

Most of the buildings are of brick; and many of the warehouses of the merchants are not surpassed for beauty, spaciousness, and convenience, by those of any other city. The style of building, with granite and marble fronts to the basements, has been recently introduced, and is now almost uniformly adopted in the erection of warehouses . . . Some of the rows of houses in La Fayette-place, Bond-street, Bleeker-street, &c. may vie, for beauty and taste, with European palaces.

“... Pearl-street . . . is the principal seat of the dry goods and hardware business. Front and Water streets, between Pearl-street and the East River, are occupied principally by the wholesale grocers, commission merchants, and mechanics connected with the shipping business. South-street, running along the East River, contains the warehouses and offices of most of the principal shipping merchants. Wall-street . . . is occupied by the Baus, Insurance Companies, Merchants’ Exchange, Newspapers, and Brokers’ offices, being the seat of heavier money transactions than any other place in America. Canal-street . . . is a spacious street, principally occupied by retail stores . . . The Third Avenue, extending from the Bowery to Harlem, is Macadamized [see F 23, 1829], and is the principal avenue to the City from the east . . .

The streets are generally well paved, with stone or brick side walls lighted at night by lamps, and some of them supplied with gas lights.—New-York As It Is, In 1833 (ed. by Edwin Williams, author of the N. Y. Annual Register, and pub. by J. Disturnell, 1833), 12-13.

The brick building in the rear of the city hall, formerly the almshouse and more recently the “N. Y. Institution,” was at this time known as the “New City Hall” or “City Hall No. 2,” and contained the following public offices: In the west end of the basement, the watch house for the police; in the first story of the building, the police office, office of the clerk of the court of sessions, and district attorney’s office; on second floor, the sessions court-room, grand jury room, witnesses’ room, and petty jury room; at the “centre door,” the office of the almshouse commissioners, committee rooms, etc.; at the east end, the U. S. court rooms, clerk’s office, marshall’s office, and judges’ chambers; on third floor, keeper’s room.—Ibid., 14. By 1837, some changes had been made in this government.—Cf. ibid. for that year. See also the Dripps Map, Pl. 138, Vol. III.

“The New-York and Harlem Rail Road Company are now constructing a Rail Road to extend from Prince-street, in the Bowery, along the line of the Fourth Avenue, 7½ miles, to Harlem. The work will soon be completed, and the ride will doubtless be a favourite recreation for citizens and strangers.”—Ibid., C. F. 14, 18, 26, 1832.

At this time, the reservoir in 11th St. near the Bowery was in successful operation. For detailed description of it, see ibid., 18-19.

At this time, the National Academy of Design was occupying rooms in Clinton Hall.—Ibid., 55. The N. Y. Hist. Soc. occupied “spacious rooms in the building lately erected by the General Society of Eleemosynary, Esq., corner of Broadway and Chambers-street.”—Ibid., 56.

Among the many benevolent and moral institutions in New York at this time was this “New-York City Temperance Society.”—Ibid., 77. Two weekly papers, the Genius of Temperance, and the Temperance Advocate, were both published by W. Goodell and S. P. Hines at 126 Nassau St.—Ibid., 147.

At this time the custom-house extended from Pine to Cedar St near Nassau St.—Ibid., 117. This was an apparently temporary arrangement while construction of the new custom-house was under way, the initial plans for which were laid as early as Aug. 5 (q.v.).

In this year, there were 43 licensed lottery offices in New York City, paying $20 each in license fees, amounting to $11,205, one-half of which was appropriated, by law, to the public schools, and one-half to the N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. After Dec. 31 (q.v.), all lotteries in the state were to cease.—Ibid., 159. See the law of Apr. 30, 1833.

The markets in New York at this time were:

Fulton Market, bet. Fulton and Beekman Sts., East River.

Washington St., bet. Vesey Sts., North River.

Catamarin, bet. at Catamarin St, East River.

Clinton, bet. at Canal and Spring Sts., North River.

Greenwich, bet. at Christopher St., North River.

Centre, bet. at Grand and Elm Sts.

Franklin, bet. at Old Slip, East River.

Essex, bet. on Grand St.

Grand, bet. at Grand St.

Gouverneur, bet. at Gouverneur St.

Tompkins, bet. at Bowery and Third Ave.

Manhattan, bet. at Rivington and Stanton Sts., E. River.

An unnamed, bet. at Greenwich Lane and Sixth Ave.

Weehawken, bet. West and Christopher Sts., N. River.

Ibid., 170.

Since 1827 (q.v.), the owners of the lots surrounding St. John’s Park have enclosed the square with an iron fence (see J 27, 1828), at an expense of $26,000, and adorned the interior with ornamental walks and shrubbery. At this time, the square was surrounded with “costly and valuable private dwellings, having St. John’s Church on its eastern side.”—Ibid., 179-80. The church itself is described. See also descrip. of Pl. 106-a, Vol. III; and L. M. R. K., Ill., 933.

“During the present year, 1833, a range of superb private residences has been erected on the north side of the square [Washington Square], and the name of the street, on the petition of the owners of those buildings, changed from Sixth-street to Waverley-place, in honour of Sir Walter Scott. A street, 75 feet wide, called ‘Washington-place,’ (formerly Fifth-street), leads from Broadway to the middle of the square; at the termination of which bet. [edits]
Washington Pl. and Waverly Pl. the site of the University of the City of N. Y. has been fixed. ’—Ibid., 1853.

"The Bowery Place was at the former junction, or 'fork,' of the Bowery and Broadway, distant 1.5 miles north of the present City Hall, was originally laid out by the commissioners who devised the plan of the upper part of the City, in an oblique and irregular form, comprehending the narrow strip of land lying between Broadway and the Bowery, extending as far south as Tenth street; and subsequently reformed so as to include only the triangle or point of land lying north of Fourteenth-street. Upon the petition of the proprietors of lands in that vicinity, the Legislature, in the year 1832, passed an act greatly altering and enlarging the form and dimensions of this square; so that Union-place now forms a spacious rectangular square, embracing (in addition to its former limits, north of Fourteenth-street) a large triangle on the east, carried out of the Bowery Place, as the triangular line lying west of the present Broadway or Bloomingdale Road. The whole of the land was taken from individual proprietors, at an expense of $213,516, which was assessed upon and paid by the owners of lands in the immediate vicinity.

"Its length, N. to S., from Fourteenth to Seventeenth-street, is 677 feet; and its breadth, from the east line of the Fourth Avenue, westward, 503 feet. Its area is upwards of two acres, being as large as the whole of the Park, and nearly three times as large as Hudson square. The City Corporation have recently directed all the buildings to be removed, and the area of the square to be reduced to the City line. It has been lately connected with Washington square by the extension and widening of Wooster-street, from Waverly-place to Sixth-street, which is hereafter called "Jackson Avenue."—Ibid., 180-81. The name University Place was adopted instead.—L. M. R. K., III: 1011, 1012. See Ap 22.

"Clinton Square, Laid out by an act of the Legislature, in the year 1833, upon the tract of low land in the north-eastern section of the City, called Stubyesant's Meadows, is situated between Avenue A, and B, and between Seventh and Tenth streets." This became "Chatham Square."—See Ap 9. "The expense of forming this square is to be levied by assessment upon the lands in the vicinity. It is directly connected with the elegant range of buildings in Eighth-street, called 'St. Mark's place.'"—Ibid., 182.

In a description of the city, James Stuart says, in part: "The neatness, lightness, and cleanliness of the hackney-coaches, which are numerous, and the rapidity with which they are conveyed, and all, whether for the conveyance of passengers or effects, are driven, were new to us. We saw no heavy horses for wagons or carts; all are driven at a trot.

"The hackney-coaches are only constructed for four persons, very nice-looking without and within, generally driven by Irishmen, or men of colour, who are, we found, as apt to overcharge strangers as the carriages. The carrying of two passengers, together supported on light iron frames; attached to the tops are curtilas of silk as well as of leather, which may be rolled up and buttoned, or let down at pleasure, so that the passengers may either have the space from the top of the carriage down to its middle altogether open, or enclosed with curtains of silk or leather.

"The number of foreigners from all countries is great. One hears the French and Spanish languages almost in every street. Smoking cigars seems universal during the warm weather in the open air, the inhabitants being seated on the street, near the doors of their houses, or in their porticos or verandas. . .

"Iced soda water from the fountain is the liquid in universal use by all descriptions of persons, and is admirably prepared,—theattachment is of general use, as it appeared to me, had ever tasted in warm weather. It is frequently mixed with a small portion of lemon syrup; the price threepence standing for a tumbler. It is prepared and sold in almost every street. The demand at the fountains is so great, that very large sums of money have been made by the manufacturers."—*Three years in North America* (N. Y., 1833), I: 22-32.

"In the Annals of the Edinburgh bookseller, on visiting New York in this year, made the following comment on the treatment of emigrants then in vogue:—"I passed two . . . encampments of emigrants in Washington street; some of them were lying huddled together under carts, some within the recesses of doors, and some on the bare pavement. I acquired of a good looking elderly woman who was lying on the pavement—her head bare, and her long grey hair fluttering in the breeze—how long it was since she landed; and she answered in German that it was six nights, and that her party had lain all that time on the streets. . .

"Weston describes Grant Thorburn, the seedman, "the original of Galt's Lawrie Todd." The description accords with the well-known cartoon of Thorburn by the English artist, Daniel Maclise, published in London, in 1873, in a *Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters* (1850-1858), . . . accompanied by notices . . . by H. M. Maginn (from Fraser's Mag.). Weston gives a full description (the best extant) of Thorburn's store.—*The U. S. and Canada in 1833* (Edinburgh, 1836), 53-56, 65-57, 69.

In a description of New York, E. T. Cole makes the following comment about the present condition of the Lawrence monument in Trinity churchyard: "It is a most shabby, economical structure, but has been brick and faced with white marble. The column, of the Corinthian order, is broken at the base of the pedestal, and is in a very bad state. The parapet on the cap of the capital lying at the base of the pedestal, emblematic of his premature death. Owing to the summit being exposed to the weather, the rain has gained admittance into the interior of the brick-work, and has given the column a considerable inclination to one side. Some of the marble from one to two sides of that of the pedestal, have fallen down and exposed the shabby interior. Surely such a man deserves a monument of more durable material . . . —*A Subaltern's Farleagh* (N. Y., 1833), I: 152-56. For over six years the monument has been in this condition.—See Ap 2, 1853; Ap 10, 1856. See, further, Ag 17, 1844; 1847.

In this year, Wm. Chapin made a map of the city from the Battery to 125th St., and from the Hudson to the East River, which is hereafter called *The Bowery* (since the Brooklyn shore). See map No. 55, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

In this year, Fourth Ave. was opened from 17th to 28th St;—Irving Place was opened from 14th to 20th St: Liberty Street was widened from Broadway to Greenwich St; and Wooster St. was widened and extended to 14th St.—*Man. Com. Cen.* (1857), 520-21; *Ibid.* (1863), 544.

In this year, the Bowery Amphitheatre, occupying Nos. 17-19, Bowery, was built by the Zoological Institute.—*Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage*, I: 276; L. M. R. K., III: 98.

In this year, the two so-called "Colonnade Houses" were erected at 714 and 716 Broadway, which backed upon "Colonnade Row" on Lafayette Place. One of these, occupied by Philip House in 1876-7, was demolished in 1899.—See descrip. of Pl. 109-10, III: 605.

The following notes indicate some of the recent transformations in the city's cemeteries: The burial-ground of the French Episcopal church (in Pine St.—see L. M. R. K., III: 931) was occupied at this time by stores.

The Presbyterian church and burial-ground in Nassau St., between John St. and Maiden Lane (since sold to the Baptists), has been converted into stores and dwellings, the dead having been removed.

On the former burying-ground of the Lutherans, at the corner of Broadway and Rector St., which was purchased by Trinity corporation, Grace Church has been built (L. M. R. K., III: 931) with a parsonage-house in the rear. "To accommodate these buildings, they carted the bones in open box carts promiscuously, and fragments of bones and coffins were dumped into the North River. This was done in 1805 or 1806."—*The Presbyterian church in Wall-street emptied the contents of several private vaults about ten years ago. The new offices on Nassau-street stand on part of this ground. The Quaker and Friends' burying ground was dug up, and bones and rubbish carried off in carts. It is now Thorburn's Garden.* [*Vide infra.*]

"Christ Church, in Ann-street, sold to the Roman Catholics [L. M. R. K., III: 932]: Repaired, altered, and dug up.

The Brick Church, (commonly called Dr. Spring's Church), vaulted and dug up two or three times, and lately that been down the wooden lecture room, with content of the Corporation, and rebuilt it with brick, much enlarged it, dug up the bones and rubbish, and carried them off in open box carts.

"The Jews' ground, in Oliver-street, has also been dug up, and is now covered with buildings."—*N. T. Gen. & Gen. Adv.,* F 25, 1853; citing transactions of the Bd. of Ald., F 4, 1853 (Doc. X. 76).

On Feb. 7, "Humanitas" replied, concerning the Society of Friends, that "The remains were taken from the ground now
occupied by Thorburn, and carefully put in boxes, not with the “requisite”; none were densely deposited in a vault, built expressly for the purpose, in the burial-ground belonging to the Society in North-street. Part of this old burial-ground was converted into "a common cat-way."—Ibid., F 27, 1833.

In this year, when the two boards of the common council failed to agree on the purchase of Rutgers Medical College by this city, the assistants published their reasons by a description of the situation of the property.—Doc. No. 25 and 41, Ed. of All. and Assts., III: 145, 427.

In this year, the "Washington Grays" and the "City Guard" were organized. Later, the former became the Eighth Regiment, and the latter the Twelfth Regiment.—Chas. S. Clark, in the Env. Post, F 26, 1936.

In this year, was published Laws of the state of New-York, relating particularly to the city of New-York.—See copy in the N. Y. P. L.

In this year, the second American Monthly Magazine was established, by Herbert and Patterson, and subsequently edited by Park Benjamin. It terminated its career in 1835.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117.

At this time, Wm. S. Mount was a successful portrait-painter in New-York.—Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), III: 265.

Jan. 1. Secretary of the Treasury McLane advertises for plans for the new custom-house to be erected at Wall and Pine Sts., offering a premium for the best design. The building will front on three streets, viz.: 88 feet on Wall street, on the South, the like extent on Pine street, on the North, and 188 feet on Nassau street on the West. On the East it will be bounded by an alley of about ten feet. It is proposed to be built of marble. . . .

"It is to be observed that the level of Pine street is 8 feet 6 inches above that of Wall street."—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 8, 1833.


The first penny newspaper, the Morning Post, is established by Horatio David Shepard, with Horace Greeley and Francis V. Story as partners, printers, and publishers. It survived only about one month.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 89. See S. 3.

The new mayor, Gideon Lee, is inducted into office, succeeding Walter Bowne (see D 9, 1825). In his address on this occasion, at the city hall, he recommends, among other things, substituting stone for the wooden dock of the city.—Env. Post, Ja 8, 1833.

Lee was re-elected Dec. 4, 1833.—Courier and Enquirer, D 5, 1833. For a sketch of his life, see Man. Com. Com. (1853), 425-26; Losing, Hist. N. T. City, II 312. He was succeeded by C. W. Lawrence.—See My 13, 1834.

Holt's Hotel, a marble building, six storeys high, which Stephen Holt began to build in May, 1831, on land which he had purchased in May, 1837, is opened. It extends 100 ft. on Fulton, 76 ft. on Pearl, and 85 ft. on Water St. The top of the dome, 334 ft. high, commands a panoramic view of the city. It is called "a wonder of New York."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., S 12, 1832; Ja 4 and 5, 1833.


The building is remembered by many from the fact that, through its long, marble-paved corridor, and up one of its stairways, lay a fanfare of music from the Fulton St. station of the elevated railroad. It was demolished in 1902 (p. v.).

The board of aldermen makes record of the fact that: "New York, with a population of 220,000, does not possess one building devoted to scientific purposes." It proposes that the common council petition the legislature to release to them two lots of ground adjoining the New York Dispensary, in the possession of the state, to erect a building to accommodate the Lyceum of Natural History, the Mechanics' Society, the Mechanics' Institute, and the College of Pharmacy.—Doc. No. 68, Bd. of Ald., Ja 21, 1837.

The legislature passes an act enabling the High School Soc. of N. Y. to sell its real estate or make application for dissolution, as the benefit of the stockholders may require.—Laws of N. Y: (1833), chap. 9. See Ap 44.

The board of assistant aldermen approves a resolution of the aldermen for widening Pine St. and extending it to the North River through Trinity churchyard. This caused much comment and opposition.—N. Y. Ev. Post, Ja 26, 29, 30, 31, F 2, 4, 1834. The resolution was approved by the mayor "in direct opposition to public sentiment."—Ibid., F 9, 1833.

It is not easy to say whether the project of extending Albany street through Trinity Churchyard is regarded by the disinterested portion of our fellow citizens with more of surprise or indignation. Beyond doubt the City Corporation betrays on this, as they have betrayed on many other occasions, a most reprehensible disregard of Moral right, and of the true meaning of the laws, and a deliberate intention to make the best use of their time for the accomplishment of local and private interests and enterprises."—N. Y. Mirror, X: 253 (F 9, 1835). See also Ibid., X: 262-63. The intended extension of Pine St. through the churchyard was not put into effect. Another attempt was undertaken in 1847 (pp. v.), this time for the extension of Albany St. eastward through the churchyard.

Samuel B. Ruggles, having petitioned the board of aldermen to open Fourth Ave. from 17th to 23rd St., the street committee, after it had been reported that extensive improvements were in progress there, that expensive houses are to be built during the coming summer, and that the construction of the railroad has already opened the avenue, and it should be legally opened in the usual formal manner as a matter of record.—Doc. R, Bd. of Assts., Ja 26, 1833.

An old Dutch house in New St., near Wall St., said to be the last of the Dutch houses, is about to be pulled down. For wood-cut view of it, engraved by Anderson from a drawing by Davis, see N. Y. Mirror, X: 211.

Mayor Gideon Lee informs the board of aldermen that he has signed the resolution providing that, "in the extension of Canal street, the gore formed by the intersection of said street with Orange and Centre street, be thrown into the public street."—Mayor's Messages (1837), 23. This gore became Harry Howard Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 970.

A petition is introduced in the legislature praying that the village of Brooklyn be incorporated as a city.—Assem. Jour. (1831), 264. The bill passed the assembly but failed in the senate. Brooklyn was made a city on April 8, 1834 (p. v.).

The city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land now comprised in Paradise Park, at Park and Worth Sts. and Mission Place (168.1 by 156.3 by 92 ft.).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 971. This "Five Points Triangle" was fenced and sodded with grass in this year, and was then called "Mission Square." It is now known as Paradise Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

Philip Hone presides at a public meeting, held in Tammany Hall, at which resolutions are adopted protesting against the franchise given to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. (see Ap 25, D 22, 1831; F 1 and My 10, 1832), and expressing opposition to "Railroads in the midst of our dense population as dangerous to the personal safety of our families and ourselves. . . ." The resolution asks that the legislature reject the bill now before it which grants further privileges to the company, and repeal the law of the last session. They "disapprove of the permission already extended by the Common Council to said Company, to make said Rail-Road from Twenty-Third to Prince street." A standing committee of three from each ward is appointed, with power "to call general meetings, and to take such measures as may be prudent and wise for the great interests of the state."—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The committee is to meet at the same place on Feb. 19. The resolutions are to be printed and copies sent to the legislature and common council.—N. Y. Com. Adv., F 16, 1833. See, further, Je 10.

Commenting on an application to the common council for an appropriation of $500 "to carry on the working of 61st street," one of the newspapers says: "The same principle is at work here as in the case of the road made a year or two since from the Third
Avenue at Yorkville to Hellgate ferry, whereby a most beautiful visit to the county seat of a certain Alderman on the opposite side of the river is also possible at the public expense. The first street, not road, passes through that property formerly called Smith's Folly, a part of which was lately bought and is still owned, as we are informed, by a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. If this kind of legislation is to be gone on unchecked, there will be no safety for property in New York than in the most despotic country in the world. . . .—N. Y. Evc. Post, F 19, 1833. See also Ibid., F 25, 28, Ap 30, 1833.

The legislature passes an act for the appointment of five water commissioners for the city of New York. They shall examine and consider "all matters relative to supplying the city of New-York with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water for the use of its inhabitants, and the amount of money necessary to effect that object." The act continues that they are required to report which, in their opinion, is the best plan for furnishing this city with the desired supply of water, and their estimate of the expense involved in carrying it out. They shall present a copy of this report to the common council on or before Nov. 1 in this year, and to the legislature on or before the second Monday in January, 1834. The act shall continue in force for one year. The expenses incurred under this act shall be paid by the common council. —Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 36.

The act was drafted by Myndert Van Schaick, member of the state senate from this city. The commissioners appointed by the governor were Stephen Allen, Wm. W. Fox, Saul Alley, Charles Dunnsberry, and Benjamin M. Brown. In the discharge of their duties, they employed George White and Maj. David B. Douglass to make the requisite surveys. White was prevented by sickness from performing his portion of the work, and it devolved on Maj. Douglass to make the necessary examinations. On June 5, the common council appropriated $5,000 for the work. —Doc. 12, Bd. of Ald., Ap 1, 1836; Colden, Memoir Croton Aqueduct, 115; Man. Com. Coun. (1844), 219. See N. Y. T., 1831.

A dramatic festival in honor of Wm. Dunlap, the artist and author, is held at the Park Theatre. —Eve. Post, F 28, Mr 1, 1833; The Knickerbocker (Mag.), I: 323–29.

President Jackson signs the Force Bill and the Compromise Tariff Bill. —McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VII: 163–68.


The legislature passes an act to terminate 9th and 10th Sts. at Sixth Ave., instead of continuing them west of Sixth Ave. as shown in the Commissioners' Map of 1811—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 49.

The common council resolves that the street lying between, and parallel to, Third and Fourth Aves., extending from the north line on the south, be opened, regulated, and named Irving Place in honour of Washington Irving. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 380; II: 206, 238.

The name of Sixth St., from Broadway to Christopher St., is changed to Waverly Place. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 384–85.

The mayor signs a resolution that the commissioners of the almshouse cause to be prepared stone blocks and broken stone for the purpose of laying 400 ft. in Broadway, south of Canal St. —Mayor's Message (1831), 41.

Audubon is at work on his Birds of America. Howe describes it. —Howe's Diary, I: 73.

Alderman Manlove presents the following resolution to the board: "That the Superintendent of Repairs be directed to point out to the East River commissioners the more fully described side of this building [the city hall] white." The board adopts it, and directs that it be sent to the board of assistant aldermen for concurrence. —Proc., Bd. of Ald., IV: 349. The assistants laid the resolution on the table. —Proc., Bd. of Ald., IV: 403. The resolution was opposed by "Civis" who stated that the "north front of this building is allowed by good judges to be in better taste than any of the noble edifices in this city." —N. Y. Evc. Post, Ap 3, 1833; See Mr 15, 1830, when the work was actually contracted for and accomplished.

Wooster St. is continued north from 8th to 14th St., striking the southwest corner of Union Place, and is widen'd in part—Laws of N. Y. (1831), chap. 98; Ibid. (1834), chap. 174. This extension became University Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 1011, 1012.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings, at a cost of $116,691, the 3.43 acres comprising Union Square (see Ap 5, Apr. 1832) —Prendergast, Record of Real Estate Owned by the City of N. Y. (1814), 49. See Ap 30, 1832.

From April 9 to 15, the annual election for aldermen and assistant aldermen took place in all the fifteen wards.—N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 12, 1833.

The legislature passes an act creating a public square out of "all the land in the eleventh ward of the city of New-York, bounded northerly by Tenth-street, easterly by Avenue A, southerly by Seventh-street, and westerly by Avenue B," the name of which shall be given by the common council. —Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 150. This became Tompkins Square (see Jl 30).


"Steel pens have lately been brought to market in great variety. They are all patent, and some of them have the double patent. . . ." —N. Y. Eve. Post, Ap 11, 1833, citing Jour. of Com.


The Jewish synagogue in Mill St., rebuilt in 1814 (6½ ft.), is sold. A new synagogue is erected on the western side of Crosby St., between Spring and Broome Sts.; this was consecrated in 1834. After the great fire of 1835, Mill St. ceased to exist as such, but South William St., which is Mill St. widened and extended, took its place. —Publications of the American Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, 1835; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., IV: 381. See further, Jl 1, 1835.

The common council orders "That Union place [see Ap 4] be opened on the 1st day of May next, and that the buildings and incumbrances thereon be removed thenceforth within thirty days thereafter, and that the same be graduated to the city line, under the direction of the Street Commissioner," for which purpose a collector is appointed. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 406. The square was opened in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 97–105.

The legislature incorporates the "Am. Seamen's Friends Society." —Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 195. The objects of this society were very similar to those of the Y. M. C. A. of to-day. Among the incorporators were Amos G. Phelps, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and other public-spirited citizens of New York.

The legislature incorporates the Greenwich Savings Bank (cf. Ap 17, 1830) —Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 215. This bank was first opened at No. 12 Carmine St., where it remained until 1839, when it removed to No. 11 Sixth Ave. It has continued on this avenue ever since, having moved successively to No. 41 in 1846, to No. 75 in 1854, to No. 246 in 1892, and to its present building, extending from Sixth Ave., to Broadway, in 1924.—See inscription on the architecture of present structure.

The "Mechanic's" Institute of the City of New York is incorporated by Alex. Masterton, Geo. Bruce, and others, with the object "to diffuse knowledge and information throughout the mechanical classes; to form lectures on natural, mechanical and chemical philosophy, and other scientific subjects; to create a library and museum, for the benefit of mechanics, and to establish schools for the education of their youth." —Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 209. This was not the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, which survives to-day (see 1821, etc.), and which, in 1832, had a school in Crosby St.—See N. T. At It Is, in 1833 (pub. by Disturnell, 1833), 45; Annals of the Society (1882), 5 § 96, 105. The Mechanics Institute was founded in 1831, and its work—"The American School for Mechanics"—was continued in N. Y. At It Is, in 1833 (pub. by Disturnell, 1833), 10–11, in which latter year it occupied rooms in the basement of the city hall, where it was also in 1839 (see ibid. for 1839), 110.

The senate and the assembly, each by the two-thirds vote required by the constitution, propose to the people an amendment providing for a popular election of mayor hereafter in the city of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1833), 514–15. This amendment was ratified by the electors, on Nov. 4–6 (9½).

The City Hotel, a "vast structure" on the west side of Broadway between Cedar and Thames Sts., a "splendid edifice, long known, and universally popular, as one of the best hotels in the country," is partly destroyed by fire. It is the scene of a thrilling rescue. The attic and top story are gutted, and the contents of the building ruined. The hotel contains "one of the most spacious
1832 and elegant apartments in the United States, chiefly used for public dining rooms, balls, and concerts.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Apr. 25, 1833; Costello, Our Firemen, 216. Enlarged and improved, it was reopened July 16, (See My. 15.

16 The legislature passes an act "in commemoration of the services and in honor of the memory of George Washington." A large number of ward delegates, together with the mayor, recorder, and presidents of the two boards of the common council, are made directors of a corporation entitled "The New-York Washington Monument Association." This body is to continue for a term of 30 years. Its capital shall be $500,000, collected by subscription, grant, devise, or otherwise. Until required for this object, the association shall invest the money so collected in "U. S. government or state or city stocks, or stocks of the city of New-York," or shall deposit it in, and make loans to, "any of the banks of this state, or to the life insurance and trust company of the city of New-York." As soon as $75,000 shall be collected, the association "may cause to be erected, in such part of the city of New-York as the contributors may by vote or otherwise direct, a monument in commemoration of the esteem and deep feeling of veneration entertained by the citizens of New-York, for the character and memory of George Washington." Other provisions of the act are: "Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit the disposing of moneys for models and drafts, and other necessary and preparatory measures, previous to the said amount of fifty thousand dollars being collected;" also "The said Washington monument shall not be placed or erected in any of the streets or public squares of the said city, without the consent or approbation of the corporation of the said city."—Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 413. See also 1830; and D. 51.

17 The legislature modifies the Commissioners' Plan by introducing two new avenues in the Twelfth Ward. These, as afterwards named, were Lexington Ave. (from 30th to 34th St.) and Madison Ave. (from 33rd to 42d St.)—Laws of N. Y. (1833), chap. 309. See 1838.

18 A fire at Bank and Hudson Sts. destroys about 70 buildings.—N. Y. Evac. Post, May 1, 2.

May We do not believe that the people of this city are prepared to see the beautiful park which has so long been the pride and ornament of New York broken up, its railings prostrated, its trees felled, and its spacious area covered with blocks of buildings. This is the scheme of some projectors, among the wild plans which the present rage for speculation has produced, but we venture to predict that it will not take. There is already deficiency of public squares in the lower part of the city for the purposes of health and refreshment. —N. Y. Evac. Post, May 9, 1833. It is proposed to remove the custom-house to the Brooklyn landing, and the city hall to Union Square.—ibid, My. 9 and 10, 1833.

10 A proposal to sell the city hall and the adjoining ground to the federal government for a custom-house for $500,000 is rejected by the board of assistant aldermen.—N. Y. Evac. Post, My. 11, 1833. See also ibid, My 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 1833.

13 A traveller, writing of his tour through the U. S. in 1832-3, says of the trans-Atlantic packets: "The packets used for Liverpool, London, and Havre, are like floating palaces. The utmost ingenuity has been taxed to render the arrangements most perfect; the accommodations of every kind most admirable. ..." He describes the Astor House in detail; and refers to "the splendid range of mansions erecting called La Fayette terrace" (error for La Grande Terrace—see p. 102-1, Vol. III) which are "buildings like the terraces in Regent's Park."—A Brief Account together with Observations made during a visit in the West Indies, and a tour through the U. S. A. 1832-3, by Dr. Thomas Ralph (Dundas, Upper Canada, 1836), 79-83.

The delightful situation at the Shot Tower (the mansion of the late George Yarke), kept as a house of entertainment by Mr. Hilton" in 1831, and closed in 1832, is opened for the season of 1833.—Costello, Our Firemen, My. 14, 1832. The place is a manufacturers' shothouse, see L. M. R. K., III: 693; and Pl. 102-3, Vol. III.

15 The City Hotel, like a Phenix ... is rapidly rising from its ashes, and is assuming an appearance of greater beauty and soaring to a grander height, than before the late confagration. In planer prose, carpenters, masons, &c. are actively at work repairing that building, and adding another story to the lofty pile."—N. Y. Evac. Post, My. 15, 1832. See Ap 25.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is completed from 14th to 24th St.—For chronology supplied by the company. See further, 1834; and June, 1834.

President Jackson visits New York. He reached Perth Amboy from New Brunswick by the steamboat "New York;" and was conducted with his suite on board the steamboat "North America," which went from this city to Perth Amboy to meet him. Arriving at Castle Garden at about five o'clock, the Garden was "filled to overflowing" when he was welcomed by the mayor "amid the shouts of spectators, and the roaring of artillery." He mounted a horse and reviewed the troops; then started in procession for the city hall. "Just after the President had crossed the bridge, which connects the garden with the Battery, being filled at the moment with the Procession, it gave way, and carrying with it the two ticket offices standing on each side, fell into the water below. Gen. Jackson mounted, had that moment cleared the bridge, and was but fifteen or twenty feet from it when the accident occurred."

The end of the bridge resting on the battery wall gave way and fell into the shallow water resting on the loose stones below. The procession was thus cut off, leaving only about twenty persons behind. Gen. Jackson, and a large number of people were upon the bridge at the moment, and were thrown in a mass, into the shallow water. How it happened that no lives were lost and no more injuries incurred, it is very difficult to imagine."

The president alighted at the city hall, and was conducted to the governor's room, where he was received by Gov. Marcy and his military suite. "Shortly afterwards he made his appearance at the custom house, and sauntered along the waterfront streets adjacent. About sunset he proceeded with the Vice President and Governor Marcey to the American Hotel where lodgings were provided for him. ...—N. Y. Com. Adv., Je. 15, 1833. See also Hone's Diary, I: 76-77. The repairs to the Castle Garden bridge cost $666,95.—Mayor's Message (1834), 146.

President Jackson receives several thousand ladies at the city hall, and visits the Brooklyn shore at the evening. He goes to Tammany Hall.—N. Y. Evac. Post, Je. 14, 1833.

After a short visit to New Jersey, President Jackson is waited upon at the merchants' exchange by the Chamber of Commerce. He later visited Castle Garden, rode through several streets of the city, and went to Niblo's Garden.—N. Y. Evac. Post, Je. 15, 1833.

The celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, and his companions, the prophet and his son, now occupy the place in the public curiosity which General Jackson filled during his recent visit here. They arrived yesterday [June 14], and witnessed the ascent of the balloon from the steamboat in which they arrived. They are in charge of Major Garland of the United States Army. The crowd was so great that they found it impossible to land and enter the garden as was expected. They were afterwards taken to their lodgings at the Exchange Hotel, in Broad street. ...—Hone's Diary, I: 77.

President Jackson leaves New York for Bridgeport.—N. Y. Evac. Post, Je. 15, 1833.

"A New-Yorker" writes to the editors: "There is no city in the United States, which, in my opinion, presents so many delightful and pleasant retreats, and so easy of access, as New York. We have our Hoboken, Weehawken, Bath, Coney Island, Flushing, &c. &c. But I know of none which combines more beautiful scenery than the Thatched House Garden at Jersey City. ..."—N. Y. Gm. & Adv., Je. 20, 1833.

The mayor signs a resolution to fence in the triangular piece of ground at the Five Points with paling, and that it be laid with grass. —Mayor's Message (1833), 82.

A board of health is established consisting of the mayor, aldermen, and assistant aldermen.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, II: 15.

"The celebrated Colonel Burr was married on Monday evening July 1 [1] to the equally celebrated Mrs. Jumel, widow of Stephen Jumel. He is benevolent in her to keep the old man in his latter days. One good turn deserves another."—Hone's Diary, I: 78. See also def. of 30, My. 18, 1833.

James Boorman gives to the N. Y. Institution for the Blind (see Ap 21, 1831; Mr. 15, 1832) a lease of the premises on the east side of Ninth Ave., between 33d and 34th Sts.—Libar Deeds, CCCIV: 202; Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 246, 399; L. M. R. K., III: 955. By October, the institution was established in buildings standing
chronology: invention and prosperity: 1815-1841

1831

July

5

Advertisements for contracts will be issued and building operations commenced immediately.—Eve. Post, Ag 5, 1833. The original perspective water-colour view of this building, by A. J. Davis, to its partner, and one of the finest early American architectural drawings in existence, is now in the possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. It came from a splendid collection of several hundred drawings by Davis, acquired in 1924 by the Metropolitan Museum of Art from Mr. Jos. B. Davis, a grandson of A. J. Davis. See, further, S 2, 1833: Jl 4, 1834.

6

The improvement which has recently taken place in the domestic architecture of this city, as respects external form and symmetry, has been the subject of remark by strangers. A style less tawdry and more in consonance with the rules of good taste has been introduced. Those ugly projections from the roofs, called dormaunt [i] windows, which in many streets disfigure almost every private building, have been generally banished from the new edifices. No one can hesitate as to the fine result which results from a simpler construction of the roof, who gives a single glance at those noble blocks of buildings which have been erected around Washington Square and elsewhere within a short time.

7

There is still in many places too much disposition among those who put up houses to build in a different style from their neighbors. A modern dwelling of three stories in height, and of the ordinary width, out of all proportion for a single building. Standing by itself it is a steeple rather than a house, and should be connected in a block with two or three others of the same height and of a uniform architecture, in order to possess a proper symmetry. Another improvement which we should be glad to see carried into effect, is the employment of a material and more durable material in building. It is receded to the honor of Augustus that he found Rome of brick and left it of marble. There is scarcely any kind of stone, the effect of which in building, even when rudely hewn, is not superior to brick [i]. But to erect public buildings, intended for the use of successive generations, of such a frail and perishable material as brick [i], is decidedly in bad taste.—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 7, 1833. See also 1831, supra.

8

The case of Bogardus vs. Trinity Church "has been decided by the Chancellor in favor of the Church—all the objections raised to the plea setting up the Church title under the title of Queen Ann, and the subsequent uninterrupted possession, being overruled. The complainants have a right to reply to the plea, by denying the facts contained in it, and unless this be done within thirty days, the bill is to be dismissed."—N. T. Eve. Post, Ag 9, 1833, citing American. The Trinity Church Pamphlet (collected for the corporation, 1827), relates to events of subsequent date in connection with Trinity's claim of title, which, from time to time, has been in dispute in the courts and legislature. See index under "Bogardus, Armetje Jane." 

9

Aug.

1833

July

5

The Red Rover—A magnificent new omnibus . . . has made its appearance recently in Wall-street, drawn by four beautiful and spirited corps. Its route and hue seem to justify its title; it is of rich crimson, tastefully gilded, and its course is through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Fourth-st., thence across the city to Military Hill, Sixth Avenue, and then down to 271 Bleeker-street . . . The route is performed every hour . . .”—N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ag 30, 1831, citing the Standard. See also Ap 16, 1831.

10

Several meetings have been held in different wards of this city, at which resolutions have been passed in favor of altering the Custom House up town and widening Nassau street . . . The object of getting up these meetings is manifestly to make a show of public opinion in favor of the project. We protest, however, against their being taken as any evidence of public opinion . . . Those who are honest in favor of the removal of the Custom House are well known to be speculators, persons
who own property up town, the value of which they think will be
enhanced by having a Custom House in their neighborhood, and
men who will make themselves popular by their zeal in the
upper wards.

"Should the Custom House be removed, it is clear to us that
those who expect to be benefited by it will be disappointed. It
will not change the seat of business for the city, and of consequence
will not increase the value of property in the upper wards as it
is usually imagined. The merchants will not leave their old and con-
venient places of business in the neighborhood of the wharves and
of Wall street and the Exchange. . . . The place in which the
business of the city was transacted for years before the revolution is
the place in which it is transacted still, and is likely to be so for
half a century to come. . . ."—N. T. Evoc. Post, S. 2, 1833. See
also ibid., S. 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, O 26, 25, N. 4, 27, 29, 1834.

The publication of The Sun begins. It was a daily, and the
first successfully established paper which sold for a cent. The
publisher was Benjamin H. Day.—See the first issue; also North,

16

The boundary-line between New York and New Jersey is
settled by treaty. Ellis and Bedloe's Islands were on the Jersey side
of the line, but New York retained jurisdiction.—Gerard, City of
Water Rights, 66-69. See F. 2, 1834.

18

The mayor transmits to the common council a letter from the
secretary of the treasury signifying the intention of the U. S.
government to adopt measures for erecting a custom-house at
the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts.—Mayor's Message
(1833), 101. See, also descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. See, further,
F. 27, and 144, 1834.

The government added to the property, taken for this purpose,
two lots, Nos. 3 and 4, which had been acquired respectively
by the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. in Dec., 1832 (Liber Deeds,
CCXC: 292), and from the National Bank, in Jan., 1833 (ibid.,
CCXC: 462).

18

President Jackson reads to his cabinet an elaborate paper,
drafted by Att'y Gen. Taney, setting forth his reasons for deciding
upon the removal of government deposits from the U. S. Bank
after Oct. 1. Secretary of the Treasury Duane refused to give
the order or to resign, and he was therefore dismissed, Taney
appointed in his place, and the deposits removed to certain state
("pet") banks. This caused great agitation throughout the
country, and Jackson was censured by congress.—Macaulay,
Select Docs., etc., 289-303, 306-17.

19

The "specification of the materials and mechanical execution
of the proposed new Custom House in this city" is described.—
N. T. Evoc. Post, S. 19, 1833.

20

"The pavement of that part of Broadway between Barclay and
Murray street is now taking up, under the direction of the city
authorities, for the purpose of trying the experiment of Macadam-
ised pavement in this place."—N. T. Evoc. Post, S. 20, 1833. "It is,
we believe, the first attempt in this city in macadamising . . ."—
N. Y. Mirror, XI: 119.

25

The Evening Star, published by Messrs. Noah and Gill, makes
its first appearance.—N. Y. Evoc. Post, S. 26, 1833.

26

Congress having failed to erect a monument to Washington in
accordance with its resolutions of Aug. 7, 1785 (q. v.) and Dec. 24,
1799, a public meeting is held in the city hall at Washington, D. C.,
to take up the matter and carry it into execution by means
of private subscriptions. This meeting resulted in the organization
of the Washington National Monument Society whose object was
the erection of a "great National Monument to the memory of
Washington at the seat of the Federal Government." Contributions
were at first limited to one dollar, but this restriction was afterwards
removed. The progress of the fund was very slow, and it was
not until 1848 (q. v., J. 31 and J. 4) that enough money was raised
by the society in commencing work.—Harvey, Hist. of
(1893), 12-41.

Oct.

2

An "Anti-Slavery Society of New York" is formed, and abolition
rises braving. The following are the principal incidents. On
Sunday, Sept. 29, the following notice was given from the pulpit of
the Presbyterian churches, and on Oct. 1 and 2 was published in most of the daily papers: "The friends of immediate abolition of slavery in the United States are requested to meet at Clinton Hall on Wednesday evening, 2d October, at half past
seven o'clock, to form a New York City Anti-Slavery Society.

Committee: Joshua Leavitt, John Rankin, William Goodell, Oct
William Green, Jr., Lewis Tappan.

2

The following placard is posted: "Notice to all persons from
the South.—All persons interested in the object of a meeting called
by J. Leavitt, W. Goodell, W. Green, Jr., J. Rankin, and L. Tappan,
at Clinton Hall, this evening at seven o'clock, are requested to
attend at the same hour and place. [signed] Many Southerners
are not. All persons who may feel disposed to manifest the true
feeling of the State on this subject are requested to attend."—

The trustees of Clinton Hall, becoming alarmed, refused to open
the hall (see Howe's Diary, 1: 79). The organizers of the society
therefore met, 53 in number, in the Chatham Street Chapel, of
which Rev. Chas. C. Finney was minister (which stood just east of
the present Broadway). The meeting ended in being called an
organized and adjourned. The crowd that had gathered at Clinton
Hall, hearing this, rushed to the chapel, but were just too late.
Garrison, then 28 years of age, was among the organizers.—See
William Lloyd Garrison, 1805-1879, by Wendell Phillips Garrison
and Francis Jackson Garrison (Boston, 1894), I: 382.

The next day, the Governor makes a call on the organizers of the
opposition meeting under the heading, "Great Public Meeting.
The Agitators Defeated! The Constitution Triumphant." Those
opposed to the anti-slavery movement, it appears, assembled on
the zd, organized, and adjourned to Tammany Hall, not less than
5,000 being present, who adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That our duty to the country, and our Southern
Brethren in particular, render it improper and inconsistent to
argue a question pregnant with peril and difficulty to the
common weal.

"Resolved, That it is our duty as citizens and Christians to
mitigate, not to increase the evils of slavery by an unjustifiable
interference, in a matter which requires the will and cordial
concourse of all to modify or remove.

"Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express to our
Southern brethren, our fixed and unalterable determination to
resist every attempt that may be made to interfere with the rela-
tion in which master and slave now stand, as guaranteed to them
by the Constitution of the United States."—Morn. Cour. and N. T.
Enquirer, O 3, and 0 4, 1835. See also Winsor, VIII: 287;
McMaster, VI: 180.

Mayor Lee sends a communication to the common council
recommending that the payment of the village of Brooklyn to become
a city. He recalls the fact that the application was not voted upon
favourably at the last session of the legislature (see F 8), but will
undoubtedly come up again at the next session. He questions if
"two commercial cities, under two distinct and separate govern-
ments, located on one harbour, may not prove to be mutually in-
jurious," and he recommends the subject be submitted to the con-
sideration of all, at Washington hall, at a special meeting to be
held on the 31st of this month, at which time the matter will
probably come up for discussion.—Dec., Bd. of Ald. (1834),
III, Doc. No. 30. A special committee was named and a report
submitted (see Ja 6, 1834).

Henry Clay arrives in New York. On Oct. 16, he was visited
at the city hall by the Chamber of Commerce and the merchants
and attended the performance at the Park Theatre. An offer of
a public dinner was declined.—N. T. Evoc. Post, O 17 and 17, 1835.

Leggings were prepared for him at the American Hotel—Howe's
Diary, 1: 80.

The common council resolves to use the triangular block
of ground, bounded by Canal, Hoboken, West, and Washington Sts.,
on which to build a market for country produce, as part of Clinton
Market (see D 8, 1828). This was made ground, a part of which
was used at this time as a place of deposit for fuel for the city's poor,
and another part for paving-stone.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, J: 57-
8; De Voe, 510. An aggregate of $4,455 was appropriated the
next year to carry the resolution into effect.—Ibid., II: 253, 270.

In the advertising columns of the Evening Post of this day and
several days following appears an "Address of the New York City
Anti-slavery Society [see O 2] to the People of the City of New
"The times are dreadfully hard. The supererogatory act of tyrannical which the President exercised in removing the deposits has produced a state of alarm and panic unprecedented in our city. The friends of the United States Bank on the one side, and the whole array of Jackson men, together with the friends of the Pet Banks, on the other, mutually accuse each other of being the cause of the pressure. . . ."—Hone's Diary, I, 84-85.

The ban against lotteries (see Ap 30) goes into effect. The Am. Art Union was one of the enterprises thus proscribed.—See Ja 29, 1844; D 15, 1853.

". . . Never in any year did the 31st of December fail so completely to redeem the pledges of the 1st of January."—Hone's Diary, I, 86.

1834

Early in this year, a meeting of artists and mechanics sent a delegation to President Jackson in Washington to petition him for relief from the hard times resulting from his policy towards the United States Bank.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VI: 202. For the results of separate petitions to the president by merchants and mechanics, see Courier and Enquirer, F 7, 17, and 25, 1834.

In this year, the first volume of The Congressional Globe, containing the debates and proceedings of congress, was published. The name was changed to The Congressional Record with the issue of March 4, 1837.

In this year, William Dunlap published, in two volumes, his History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States, 1660-1815. A new, illustrated edition of this work, edited with additions by Frank W. Bayley and Chas. E. Goodspeed, was published in 1918, in three volumes, by C. E. Goodspeed & Co. of Boston.

Dunlap's concluding paragraphs are on the subject of American collections of paintings. He gives the lists of paintings owned by Rohn, Gilmor of Baltimore, and Philip Hone of New York. He mentions several other collections of his time, owned by New York citizens, notably those of Michael Palf, Miss Douglass, Dr. Hozack, Myndert Van Schaick, Jas. Renwick, and Luman Reed. Of collectors of prints, he refers to John Allen and Ithiel Town whose treasures in this line are "magnificent."—Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), III: 270-80. For later painters and private collections of paintings, see Tuckerman's Book of the Artists (1867).

At this time, Francis Alexander, of New York, was one of the most successful of American portrait-painters. For an account of his work, see Dunlap (Goodspeed ed.), III: 312-40.

In this year was shown in London, at The Panorama, Leicester Square, a view of New York, painted by Robert Burford from drawings made by him in the autumn of 1832. At the same time, a pamphlet was published describing the city and the landmarks shown in the Panorama, and containing two wood cuts of the view in outline. These two views are seen from the centre of Broadway opposite Ann St., looking respectively north and south. A copy of this pamphlet is in the author's collection. For a news report of the exhibition, see N. Y. Mirror, XII: 63 (Aug. 23), and N. Y. Eve. Post, Ji 25, 1834.

In this year, 183 new buildings were erected in New York.—Eve. Post, Ja 27, 1835, citing Jour. of Com.

In this year, the residence of Henry Brevoort, Jr., was erected at the north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 9th St. It was sold to Henry de Rham in 1850 (q.v., Ji 21) for $57,000, and by his family to Geo. F. Baker, Jr., in 1921 for $450,000, thus changing hands but twice in 99 years.—See N. Y. Tribune, Je 29, 1919. The house was still standing in May 1924, when Mr. Baker sold the property to Bing & Bing, Inc. who resold it in April to the Morris White Holding Co., whose purpose was to improve this corner at once with a 15-storey hotel. The Sun, Mr 18, 1925; N. Y. Times, Ap 28, 1925. It was demolished in the summer of 1925.—Ibid, O 25, 1925. See, further, F 24, 1840.

In this year, the restrictions governing the use of the Tontine Coffee House as a tavern or coffee house were removed by the Court of Chancery, and the building was leased for general business purposes (see description of Pl. 69, I: 455).

By 1835, the "balcony had been removed, and the interior of the building somewhat changed." During the fire in Dec. of that year, the cornice of the Tontine caught fire three times, but was extinguished.—Ibid, 322-24. See, further, 1856.

In this year, the "N. Y. Ophthalmic Dispensary" was founded.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1834

On May 15, 1837, it was incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1837), ch. 57.

In this year, the Murray homestead, from which Murray Hill takes its name, was burned. The country-seat of R. H. Murray was near Fourth Ave. and 37th St., "amid spacious grounds, the present Grand Central Station occupying what was then one of his corn-fields." The farm lay between the Bloomingdale and Boston Post Roads and as far as Kip's Bay.—Harwell, Reminiscences, 21—23, 29; Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. Y., III: 295; L. M. R. K., III: 951.

In this year, the "Naturalization Office" was in the Rotunda. For an outline of this building's history, see Howe's Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913), 80—84.

In this year, Fulton St. was widened from Broadway to Ryder's Alkoven. In 1834, this road was widened from Broadway to Nassau St.; and 28th St. was opened from Third to Fourth Ave.—Man. Com. Coun. (1875), 521; ibid. (1865), 544.

Probably in this year was made the profile of 155th St. from the Hudson to the Harlem River, filed as Map No. 610 in a bureau of topography, borough president's office.

The following views, depicting New York in 1834, are found in Vol. III of the present work: the Garmerwyck view (Pl. 110); the Maverick view of Wall St. (Pl. 111); Manhattanville (Pl. 113); the Horner view of Broadway (Pl. 113); view of New York from the bay (the Chapman-Bennett view—Pl. 116); baptizing scene on the shore of the North River, below Fort Ganoecotte (Addenda Pl. 20-a); Park Hotel (the Astor House—A. Pl. 22-a).

In this year was published the first, and, so far as known, the only part of George C. Horner's Street Figures of the City of New-York. The three views in this issue are reproduced and described as Pls. 98 and 104 (a and b), Vol. III (not 103, as stated in the description of Pl. 98, III: 589). These views are: "Fulton St. & Market," "Broadway from the Bowling Green," and "South St. from Maiden Lane."


In this year, a new edition of the city's Laws and Ordinances was published.

In this year, the Staats-Zeitung was established as a German weekly newspaper. It became a tri-weekly in 1842, and a daily in 1845—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 127.

By this year, the "Harlem Railroad" had been completed from Prince St. to Yorkville, 5 miles. See F.—For several months cars drawn by horses have been in operation from Prince-street to Yorkville, and they now run as often as once in each half hour every day in the week. The fare for each passenger is 12½ cents, and the daily expenses of each car is computed at $2.75 exclusive of wear and tear. . . .

According to Lossing, steam was first introduced as a motive power on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. in 1834, Wm. T. James, the machinist of the road, being the inventor of the first steam motor for city railways.—Lossing, Hist. of N. T. City, p. 402.

By this year, the Manhattan Gas Light Co., whose works were on the North River, foot of 18th St., had laid its main pipes through 18th St., Ninth Ave., Hudson St., Bleeker St., Sixth Ave., Waverly Place, Broadway, Bowery, Broome, Centre, and Grand Sts. It expected "to furnish the citizens in the upper parts of the City with a full supply of pure Gas within the current year."—N. T. As It Is, In 1834, 21—22.

By this year, the Stuyvesant Institute was organized.—N. T. As It Is, 1835, p. 69. For the erection of its building on Broadway, see Man. Com. Coun. (1859), III: 886, and 4, 185, 186; ibid. (1865), III: 951.

The common council adopts a report of the market committee favoring the demand of petitioners who have reminded the board of the latter's promise to erect a market-house on West St. between Christopher and Amos Sts., on which promise they relied when they bought lots near by. Some time later, a resolution was passed to build a house extending on Christopher St. 30 ft., on West St. 197 ft. 10 in., on Weehawken St. 197 ft. 10 in., and on Amos St. 30 ft. The board appropriated $54,75 for the purpose. This became known as the Weekhoms or Green Market. De Voe, Market Book, 576 et seq. See JL 6, 1835. Before the ground was filled in, however, the fire of 1835 (p. 16, D 16) destroyed the old wooden market-house.—De Voe, 520.

The grand jury calls the attention of the city authorities to the "filthy, dilapidated and comfortless" condition of the bridewell. This has been a theme of grand jury presentments for the last twenty years.—Curtier and Enquirer, Ja. 21, 1874. For view of the bridewell at this time, see Man. Com. Coun. (1859), 180.
The common council appropriates $4,794.95 "to defray the expenses of graduating Union Place to the city level."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 106. See, further, N. 12.

Jan. 23

UTINION
1815-1841
graduatinglagstaff
1834.

The "Knickerbockers" of New York celebrate their first anniversary at a banquet in the "City Saloon, in Broadway." Among the toasts is one in Dutch, offered by Hermann A. Vedder, which, translated, reads: "To the memory and virtue of the true Hollander William the Third, Prince of Orange and King of Great Britain and Ireland; he triumphed over the House of Stuart, laid the foundation of the present Government of England, and also that of abolishing religious persecutions." A committee was appointed by the meeting to take measures for the formation of a "Knickerbocker Society" in this city, "with the avowed purpose of preserving some of the festive customs of our Dutch ancestors, and that the annual meeting be held hereafter on the 1st of St. Nicholas, (the 6th of December).”—Courier and Enquirer, F 1, 1834. Of the organization of the St. Nicholas Society, F 14, 1835 (p 3).

"New Custom House.—The workmen have broken ground, and the old buildings are about being removed."—N. T. Eve. Post, J 28, 1834.

A committee report of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. shows that a single track was laid by this time, on granite sleepers, from Prince St. to Union Place, where a double track commences, similarly built, to 23d St., and on wooden sleepers from there to 84th St. or Yorkville, except that portion between 33d and 56th Sts., where there was as yet only one track.

The expense for building the road from Prince St. to Observatory Place (Yorkville), was $220,000; and for excavations, embankments, etc., between Observatory Place and Harlem, about $25,000. The real estate consisted of 6 lots at the corner of Fourth Ave. and 25th St., on which car-barns, stables, shops, etc., had been partly erected, and 10 acres at Observatory Place, where the company built an $8,000 hotel.

The road was in use in June, 1834, as far north as Murray Hill. The company owned five "pleasure cars," but only three were in use at a time. The total number of passengers carried up to this time was 89,094; fare, six cents for adults and three cents for children.—N. T. Ann. Register, 1834. See F 17, 1834 and My.

The New York State legislature ratifies an agreement entered into by commissioners appointed by this state and those appointed by New Jersey (see Ap 16, 1827) to settle the boundary-line between the two states in New York Bay and the Hudson River.—Laws of N. Y. 1834, chap. 8. See S 16, 1835.

Cadwallader D. Colden, grandson of the colonial governor, and formerly mayor of the city, dies at the age of 67.—N. T. Eve. Post, F 8, 1834. In December, a mural monument to his memory was erected in Grace Church, the inscription being written by Gulian C. Verplanck.—N. T. Mirror, D 20, 1834.

Jan. 24

A meeting of over 20,000 persons is held in the Park in front of the city hall, upholding the principle of a national bank, and declaring in favour of re-chartering the U. S. Bank, with such modifications and restrictions as congress may deem expedient. Philip Hone acts as president of the meeting.—Courier and Enquirer, F 10, 1834; Hone’s Diary, I: 91. See F 11.

A meeting of merchants and traders is held at the exchange, and resolutions passed for the purpose of combating mercantile influences for commercial, not party, ends.—Courier and Enquirer, F 12, 1834. Hone describes it.—Hone’s Diary, I: 92.

Jan. 25

"The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole in the open space at the junction of Chapel (West Broadway) and Franklin Sts., in the Fifth Ward, to be surrounded with a circular wall, 10 ft. in diameter.—Proc. App’d by the Mayor, XI: 132. See also F 22.

The water commissioner makes a report to the common council showing the height of buildings in various parts of the city above tide-water.—N. T. Com. Adv., F 16, 1834 (with illustrations).

The common council resolves to erect a flagstaff at the Battery.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, II: 130; Mayor’s Message (1834), 164.

A. On March 31, a flag was raised on a flagstaff erected there by the city.—See Grand Opening of the New Armoury of the Eighth Regt. (1830), 12.

A liberty-pole called "Riley’s," 117 ft. high, is erected by the Democratic party on the south-west corner of West Broadway (formerly Chap P’t) and Franklin St. (see F 11). It was shattered by lightning the following year, and another immediately erected.

The common council appropriates $4,794.95 "to defray the expenses of graduating Union Place to the city level."—Proc., App’d by Mayor, II: 106. See, further, N. 12.

Jan. 24

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1726

The latter remained until 1858.—Costello, Our Firemen, 192-94.

27 The building on Wall St., erected in 1814 by Eastburn, Kirk & Downes as a store, and used since 1816 as the custom-house, is now demolished.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv. Feb. 27, 1854; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. For the new custom-house, on the same site, see My, and Jl 4, 1844.

Mar. The city charter is amended by act of the legislature so as to permit the election of the mayor (see N. 4, 1853) by voters qualified to vote for charter officers.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 25. See Mr. 19, 21; Ap 2, 8, 10, 11, 15.

19 The following memorandum by Philip Hone sketches briefly the political issues involved in the impending election for mayor—the first election of a mayor by the people since Delany's on Oct. 14, 1689 (q. c.), and the first fruits of the charter amendment of March 3, in this year (q. c.). Hone's observations also illustrate very strikingly the adherence of a party man to his convictions and his party irrespective of the merits of the candidate for office:

"The Committee of National Republicans appointed to nominate a mayor met last evening, and nominated for that office Gulian C. Verplanck. This gentleman was ousted from his seat in Congress by the Jackson party, because he would not go all lengths in his opposition to the United States Bank. That point of view he is a good candidate, and his success will be a triumph for the bank party; but I do not think him a popular man, or by any means well qualified for the office. He is not a practical man; he learned certainly is, and an able writer on subjects connected with belles-lettres and the fine arts; but he knows little of mankind, and his political course has been unsteady as the wind. Still he must be supported. The Tammany men have sent a delegation to Albany in aid of Mr. Charles L. Livingston's consent to run as their candidate for the mayoralty. He is more suited for the office, and if he had not committed himself against his judgment in the approval of the ruinous course of measures pursued by the administration in relation to the bank, I would have supported him with all my heart. As it is, I shall have to make some sacrifice of feeling in voting for Mr. Livingston against him. But I hold that the salvation of the country depends in a great measure upon the defeat of the Jackson party in the struggle which will come on next month, and personal predilections must give way to the public good."—Hone's Diary, II: 97. See, further, Mr. 21.

21 "Mr. Livingston [see Mr. 19] refuses, it is understood, to run as mayor. Mr. Coroebus W. Lawrence has been applied to, and consents to run as the candidate of the Jackson or Tammany party. This is a bold measure on the part of the Jackson men. Mr. Lawrence is now their congressman, and circumstances have placed him on prominent ground as an opponent of the bank and supporter of the measures of the administration (against his conscience, as I believe on mine). He has been vilified by the delegates of the merchants for refusing to present his memorial, and his name has been dismissed from consideration. If it occurred in their reports. He is most heartily sick of his present situation, but he is compelled by his party to accept the nomination of mayor. This will be a fair trial of the issue,—Mr. Lawrence, the man who has for the sake of party proved recreant to the interests of the merchants, of which profession he is a member, on the one side, and Mr. Verplanck, who lost his seat in Congress because he would not pursue the same course, on the other. The personal characters of both these gentlemen are irreproachable. Verplanck at first declined the nomination, but it is now understood that he consents to serve."—Hone's Diary, II: 98. See, further, Ap. 2.

29 The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land now comprised in Tompkins Sq. Park (see II: 19, 38, 1853) from 7th to 10th St., Ave. A and B (10.56 acres).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate. See Je 1.

29 The contract for excavating for the custom-house bears this date. It is for $750, and is signed by William Beard, the contractor, and the commissioners.—From the original document, sold with the Joline collection (Item No. 375), at Anderson Art Galleries, Feb. 25, 1911. See also 9th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. and Hist. Proc. Soc. N. Y., 1865, p. 161, became the sub-treasury of the U. S. See, further, My and Jl 4, 1834.

Apr. Hone records in his diary a reception to Daniel Webster at Hone's house. Webster confirms a declaration which he had previously made to Hone in Washington, "that the hopes of our friends there to bring about a favourable change in the affairs of the country rely mainly upon the success of the great struggle which is to take place in New York next week."—Hone's Diary, I: 96. See further, Ap. 8.

2 The mayor approves a law to regulate the city prison and bridge. The eastern wing and basement of the jail, the cells connected with the first district watch-house, the basement of the building at the corner of Third St. and the Bowery, and also such portion of the House of Refuge as may be appropriated by the managers of that institution for the confinement of persons under the age of 15 accused of offenses, are designated as the "City Prison and Bridewell."—Laws and Ordinances of the City of N. Y. (1853), 217.

2 The town of Brooklyn is incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature defining its corporate powers and duties.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 29. As a village it had been incorporated on April 12, 1816 (q. c.).

2 Cornelius Lawrence (see Mr. 19), the Jackson and Tammany candidate, is chosen mayor of New York by a small majority over Gulian Verplanck. The election, which continued for three days beginning Tuesday, April 8, was accompanied by great excitement and by disturbances so serious that the militia had to be called out to restore order. The common council was carried by the Whigs.—Hone's Diary, I: 109-101; N. Y. Evet. Post, Ap 19, 1854. Cf. Losing Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 312 et seq.

212 The most wonderful of all the results of the election is that all New York, has been kept in a state of alarm; immense crowds have been collected at Masonic and Tammany Halls, but the greatest concourse was in front of the Exchange. The street was a dense mass of people. Partial returns were coming in every few minutes, and so close has been the vote that the Whigs at the Exchange have sent a delegation to Albany for Jackson in front of the office of the "Standard" opposite doubted alternately as the news was favourable to one or the other; and up to the last moment the result was doubtful, when, at the close of the canvass, the majority for Mr. Lawrence, the Jackson candidate, out of the immense number of votes—thirty-five thousand one hundred and forty-one—was found to be one hundred and seventy-nine. There is no doubt, however, that with the able aid of a majority of aldermen and assistants, the Common Council is reformed, and we shall succeed in the great full election. It is a signal triumph of good principles over violence, illegal voting, party discipline, and the influence of office-holders."—Hone's Diary, I: 100-1. See also N. Y. Evet. Post, Ap 11, 1854.

21 This day is one of celebration for the triumph of the Whig party in the recent charter election (see Ap 10), with a fête at Castle Garden and other notable events.—Hone's Diary, I: 101-2; N. Y. Evet. Post, Ap 16, 1854.

"Though the Democratic Mayor was elected, a Whig Common Council was chosen, and the Whigs deemed it a triumph, which they celebrated by a banquet at Castle Garden, . . . After the banquet a portion of the company was addressed by Daniel Webster from a window of Mrs. Edgar's house in Greenwich Street. After dinner there was a beauty election of this year that was last week. "Silk Stocking" party was applied by the Democrats to their opponents, arising from the circumstance that the excitement of the campaign was such as to draw many retired and hitherto non-partisans into it in opposition to the Democrats."—Howell's Reminiscences, 288-89.

The legislature passes an act to convey to the city by condemnation proceedings the title to two large parcels of land, one in the Seventh Ward, bounded on the north by Grand St., east by Corlear's St. south by Lombardy (Monroe) St., and west by part of the Geo. Lorillard estate; the other, in the Eleventh Ward, bounded north by 2d St., east by Avenue D., south by North (Houston) St., and west by the continuation of the easterly side of Sherill St.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 150. In the former, Monroe Market was afterwards built; and in the latter, Union Market.—See L. R. K., Ill: 959, 960.

21 In support of its opinion that investments for market purposes are advantageous to the city, it is stated that Fulton Market, which cost $200,000, produces an annual revenue of $19,077.10, or 93 percent on the investment.—De Voe, Market Book, 380-81. See Mr. 19, 1853.

2 The legislature incorporates the Long Island Railroad Co., giving it authority to construct its road.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 178. This is one of the few railroad corporations which has operated continuously under its original charter and name.—N. Y. Times, Ap 24, 1824.
The legislature passes an act "to provide for deepening the waters adjacent to the wharves, piers, docks, bulkheadss and shores in the city of New York."— Laws of N. Y. (1834), chap. 186, ibid., (1835), chap. 122.

In this month, construction of the new custom-house on Wall St. (see Ji 13, 1835; S 16, 1835; F 27, 1834) was commenced, on the site of the old house which had just been demolished.—N. Y. City Directory (1832-3), 738; ibid. (1841-2), 801. The new building was completed and occupied May 1, 1842 (q. v.).

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is opened as far as Yorkville.—From data supplied by the company. Cj. F— and see, further, Je—. Soon after, work was commenced on the cut at Snake Hill in Harlem from 11th to 12th Sts., which was nearly all rock, and on a wooden truss-bridge between 106th and 109th Sts. The bridge having been completed before the tunnel, the tracks were laid on the bridge, and over the Snake Hill section to 125th St., where a temporary station was built. In this construction the rails were laid on Georgia pine stringers, resting on chestnut ties, this being the origin of the wooden-tunnel construction, which has ever since been followed in building houses railway. Cars on this railway were transported on trucks from 42nd St. over Third Ave., and were run on the north end of the tunnel to the Harlem, the far being a sixpence, so that passengers from downtown in going to Harlem had to walk over the tunnel hill, the fare from Walker St. to Harlem being eighteen pence. The cars on this section, some of which were double deckers, continued to run by horse-power up to nearly the tunnel was completed. The tunnel, including the open cut, when completed, was 906 ft. long, and cost about $96,000.—Ibid.

Mr. Astor commenced this morning the demolition of the valuable buildings on the block fronting Broadway from Barclay to Vesey street, on which ground his great hotel is to be erected. The dust and rubbish will be almost intolerable; but the establishment will be a great public advantage, and the edifice an ornament to the city, and for centuries to come will serve, as it was probably intended, as a monument of its wealthy proprietor."—Hone's Diary, I: 103. For the landmark history of this site, where the Astor House was built, see L. M. R. K., III: 976; and N. Y. Times, My 11, 1913. The buildings which formerly occupied this block, and were destroyed at this time, are shown on Pl. 85, 105, 106, 107, 111. One of these, No. 227 Broadway, was occupied by Paff's gallery (see 1811).—Describe of Pl. 108, III: 611. See, further, My 15. The south half of the Astor House was demolished in 1913. The north half, unoccupied since that date, stood until 1926.—Son, My 30, 1913; N. Y. Tribune, S 3, 1913; 14th Ann. Rep., Am. Scen. & Hist. Proc. Soc. (1914), 145; 435; L. M. R. K., III: 976; descript. of Pl. 158-a, III: 841.

The legislature passes an act "for supplying the city of New-York with pure and wholesome water." It provides for the appointment of five "water commissioners of the city of New York," whose duty shall be to examine and consider all matters in this connection, with power to employ engineers, surveyors, etc., and who shall adopt the plan which they think most advantageous for procuring the cheapest, best water. They will report their contracts, etc., to the common council before Jan. 1, 1836. If the plan is approved by the common council, the commissioners shall provide for a referendum on it, to be determined at the time of the next general election of charter officers. If a majority of the electors favor it, it shall be lawful for the common council to raise by loan from the city, in such amounts as they think fit, a sum not exceeding $5,000,000, for the execution of the plan. The plan is called the "Water Stock of the city of New York." The money so raised shall be applied to carry out the plan.—Laws of N. Y. (1834), chap. 256; Colden, Memoir Croton Aqueduct, 120, 125.

Gov. Marcy re-appointed the same commissioners he had named under the act of Feb. 26, 1833 (q. v.), and they employed Davis & associates, the same engineers.—Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 219; Myrdert Van Schaijk, who drafted the act of 1834, described, in his report of 1832, the financial difficulties on the one hand and the great need on the other caused by the cholera epidemic of 1832.—Croton Aqueduct Report (1862). The act of 1834 was amended on Apr 27, 1840.—Laws of N. Y. (1840), chap. 175. Regarding the route and construction of the aqueduct outside of Manhattan Island, see ibid. (1836), chap. 293 and 468; and ibid. (1837), chap. 328.

The Senate and Assembly concur in a resolution to ask the governor to open negotiations with the New York Water Company for a view to an exchange of the present site and buildings occupied as the state arsenal [see L. M. R. K., III: 995; 994], for a more convenient and eligible location thereof; in the upper part of the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1834), 597-94.

Mayor-elect Lawrence is given a great reception upon his arrival in New York from South Amboy.—N. Y. Bee. Post, My 13, 1834; Hone's Diary, I: 104.

The following "Notice to Firemen" is published: "The large bell on the House of Burgesses, has, (under the direction of the Committee of Public Buildings, and Repairs,) been so fixed that it will rung for fires, and the city laid out, or divided into districts, for the purpose of informing Firemen the direction of fires . . . ." The notice defines the bell strokes and the respective districts to which they refer.—Com. Adv., My 10, 1834. Both the bell and the system of alarms are criticised in ibid., May 16, after a destructive fire. See also descript. of Pl. 143-a, III: 712, which appears to be in error in stating that a new bell was placed on the roof of the city hall in 1834.

Mayor C. W. Lawrence (see Ap 10) is inducted into office.—Com. and Enquirer, My 14, 1834.

The newly witted wooden rails in the park have been removed and chestnut posts erected in their place, from which iron chains are to be appended, which will improve the prospect from my house. Astor's buildings are nearly all removed [see My 1]; the dust from the immense mass of rubbish has been almost intolerable for the last fortnight . . . ."—Hone's Diary, I: 104-5. See My 31, Jl 4. 1834. Lafayette died at Paris, "in the house which is now No. 8, rue d'Anjou."—Tower, The Marquis de Lafayette (1835), III: 469. The news reached New York on June 19.—Com. and Enquirer, Je 20, 1834. See Je 26.

A map of the Union Place improvements bears this date.—See map No. 703 in bureau of topography, borough president's office. They have taken away those infamous whitewashed posts, and long strips of narrow planks with which the sides of the footways [in the Park] were decorated and put up in their stead neat locust posts, of uniform shape and size, connected by iron chains.—N. Y. Mirror, My 31, 1834. On March 21, 1835, the same paper reported: "The chains attached to the posts in the park have wholly disappeared." On April 4, 1835: "the chains have been replaced." See O 22, 1792.


"Harlem Railroad—One of the most interesting rides which both citizens and strangers can take in this city, is that on this railroad. For 12½ cents a ride of five miles to Yorkville is obtained. It is true that the route affords no beautiful view of cultivated fields and gardens, but conveys an idea of the great amount of labor bestowed in cutting the track through hills of solid rock from 20 to 60 feet high, affording a correct idea of the geological structure of the island. At the termination of the ride is a spacious hotel, on very elevated ground, affording one of the most extensive, varied and richest prospects to be seen in our country."—N. Y. Farmer, and Am. Gardener's Mag., VII: 173. The hotel was Noyes's Prospect Hall.—See Jl 15, 1835, N. Y. Sent. Post, Je 19, 1836.

Tompkins Square (see Jl 30, 1833, and Mr 21, 1834) is ordered to be opened on this day.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 183. See also ibid., II: 235; and L. M. R. K., III: 971. See, further, Jl 25.

The N. Y. Mirror says of the jail (the old bridlewell—see Ag 23, 1830): "This abominable blemish upon the beauty of the Park, still 'canchers the ground,' although an almost universal desire for its removal has been expressed with more or less vigor again [see O 24, 1832]: actually dinned into the ears of the authorities [see N 2 and D 6, 1828]. Everything about it is bad and out of place; in appearance, it is hideous; in its purposes, ungracious and affecting; in its associations, a perfect nuisance. It rears its ugly front in the midst of beauty, and splendour, and cheerfulness, with an effect not unlike that produced by the sight of a gallows, surrounded by a smiling and verdant landscape."—N. Y. Mirror, Je 7, 1834. See Mr 21, 1835.
Ceremonies in honour of Lafayette, who died on May 20 1834, take place under the direction of a joint committee of the common council and the mayor. It was the last time that the Mayor of the city was the general of the Continental army, the hero of the American Revolution, the ardent apostle of liberty, the benevolent, the virtuous Lafayette. An urn, covered by the wings of the American eagle, well done in bronze plaster, was drawn by four white horses in the center of a hollow square, formed by the Lafayette Guards and followed by the pall bearers in barouches. These were members of the Cincinnati associates of Lafayette in the War of the Revolution.—Hone's Diary, I: 108. For full account of the pageant and ceremonies, see N. T. Eve. Post, Je 26 and 27, 1834, and Courier and Enquirer, Je 27, 1834.

Progress in building the new custom-house, at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see JI 13, 1832; S 16, 1833), is in about the same stage of forwardness as that of the Astor House, the corner-stone of which is laid on this day.—Jour. of Com., Je 4, 1834. Regarding custom-houses, see Ag 21, 1834; Mr 14, 1835.

In laying the corner-stone of the Astor House, a box is deposited beneath the stone, "with a silver tablet in it, containing the following inscription, "Corner-stone of the Park Hotel, Laid the 4th of July 1834. The Hotel to be erected by John Jacob Astor. Builders, Philetus H. Woodruff, Peter Storms, Campbell & Adams; Superintendents, Isaiah Rogers and Wm. W. Burwick; Architect, Isaiah Rogers."—Eve. Post, JI 8, 1834. Another publication of the same date refers to it as "the celebrated Astor Hotel, so called from . . . John Jacob Astor, who at the age of about 80, is devoting a fraction of his immense wealth to the accomplishment of this enterprise. . . ."—El 4, 1834. Thereafter, in the name Astor House was used, probably from the frequent reference to "Astor’s hotel."—See My 31, 1836. For Wm. B. Astor's connection with the enterprise, see O 29, 1835. For outline of the landmark history of this site, see L. M. R. K., III: 976. See also descript. of P 9, III: 591, and P 220, III: 653. For a lithographic view of the "Park Hotel," drawn by Schmitt in 1834 from the architect's plans, and issued in this same year, see A. Pl. 22-5, Vol. III. See, further, D 6.

Isaiah Rogers must have come to New York to supervise the construction of the Astor House in this year, instead of in 1835, as stated in descript. of P 118, III: 625. He was later the architect of the Bank of America (in 1839), the Middle Dutch Church on Lafayette Pl. (in 1836), and the Astor Place Opera House (in 1845).

A race riot occurs at the Chatham St. Chapel, when a coloured congregation disputes with men of the N. Y. Sacred Music Soc. the right of the latter to use the building on this evening—N. T. Eve. Post, JI 8, 1834; Lossing, Hist. of N. T. City, I: 332. See also Haswell's Reminiscences, 283-90. See O 2.

From July 9 to 11, inclusive, riots against the abolitionists occurred. The following places were sacked or damaged: Chatham St. Church, Dr. S. H. Codman's Church, Zion's Church (coloured), Rev. Mr. Ludlow's church, St. Phillip's Church (coloured), African Baptist Church, and the residences of Arthur and Lewis Tappan.—Courier and Enquirer, JI 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15; N. Y. Spectator, JI 10; and Eve. Post, JI 12, 1834; Hone's Diary, I: 109. See also Lossing's Hist. of N. T. City, I: 325-40.

The following description of New York is published in Charleston: "From Philadelphia, our correspondent sends the following intelligence of life, business, bustle and pleasure, taking the steam boat to Borden- town, N. J. (near which we saw the fine mansion and grounds of Joseph Bonaparte) the road rail, 36 miles to Amboy, and the steam boat again through Staten Island Sound to this place, accomplishing the whole route in about 7 hours. Here we have been since Monday last, enjoying the various sights with which the vast metropolis charms the eye, and enshrines the wonder of the stranger. Here the world itself almost seems to be congregated for people of all nations, including the resident, the passing traveller, and the recent emigrant, meet the eye in every direction.—The shops in Broadway spread out their temporary stores in rich and varied profusion, and seem to concentrate the wealth of the world. . . . The Battery and Castle Gardens on the one hand, with the last breezes and brilliant spectacles, and Niblo's on the other, with enchanting concerts of vocal and instrumental music, and grand pyrotechnical pagents, invite enjoyment, after the labors of the day. . . . Omnibuses, exceeding a hundred in number, roll incessantly over the paved streets, administering equally to the purposes of business and pleasure, adding to noise and bustle, and forming an object of such prominent attraction, as to cause New York, not inaptly to be termed "The City of Omnibuses." The Bank of New York is a monument of enterprise, and the New York is commensurate with and on as grand a scale as their city. As an instance of this may be noticed, the great Hotel to be erected, on Broadway, by Mr. Astor, preparations for which, consisting, at present, in the pulling down of large and commodious houses, are now in active progress—for one of the corner lots and buildings (already demolished) Mr. Astor is said to have paid the enormous sum of $26,000. To show the grand scale of expense which prevails here, I state a few particulars, gleaned from good authority. The rent of City Hotel is $15,000 per annum; of the American Hotel $9,000, of the private boarding house in which I reside $8,000, and of a single room in Broadway, occupied as a Barber's shop, $300. How vast must be the rental of the whole city—"N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Advertiser, Je 5, 1834, quoting a Charleston Courrier of Jl 17."

The first commencement of New York University takes place, in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St. The degree of A. B. is conferred on nine graduates.—N. T. Eve. Post, JI 18, 1834.

The mayor approves a resolution of the common council that "Tomkins square [see Je 1] be filled up to the city regulation, and enclosed with a good and sufficient fence," and that $200,000 be appropriated for the work.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, II: 211. See, further, O 3.

Geo. Nowlan's hotel, "Prospect Hall," at Observatory Place, on the line of the Harlem R. R. at 914 St., is described in a published notice.—Courier and Enquirer, JI 30, 1834.

Work on the N. Y. University building in Washington Square (see JI 16, 1835) is interrupted by a stone-throwers' riot, caused by the municipality in the street, known as the "stone-throwers' lane," was originally projected, as here described, to have its "great hall for business in the form of a cross, with a dome over the intersection. This dome appears in the view, rising high above the roof. The cost of the building, it was expected, would be "much less than $500,000," and the time required for its erection "nearly four years."—N. Y. Mirror, XII: 57.

As to Broadway, we will make no mention of that, for we doubt much if there is another street in the world which presents such a confused assemblage of high, low, broad, narrow, white, grey, red, brown, yellow, simple and florid. . . . The private houses, lately erected, particularly in the new parts of the city, are for the most part, spacious and elegant as for example, those in about 100 St. Mark's Place, and the Lafayette buildings."—N. Y. Mirror, XII: 57.

Delegates from trades' unions in Boston, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Newark, Brooklyn, and New York meet in the city hall to perfect a national organization (see Ag 28). During the convention, a committee on resolutions, that was to be "expressive of the views" of the delegates "on the social civil and intellectual condition of the laboring classes," presented a noteworthy report. At the outset, the fundamental principle is declared, that "the actions and pursuits of man have for their object the possession of happiness, that this object is attained in proportion to the ratio of the intelligence and virtue of man individually and collectively, and whereas society is conducive to happiness, it being good for man to associate with his fellow man, moral justice of necessity
becomes the Keystone to the arch of social compact." It is maintained that the conditions of the laborers as classified at present are the most unequal and unjustifiable distribution of the produce of labor, thus operating to produce a humiliating, servile dependence, incompatible with the inherent natural equality of man.

Therefore, it is recommended that "such of the working classes . . . as have not already formed themselves into societies for the protection of their industry, do at once, by their voluntary consent, assign to their respective trades and arts, as well as their general interests as productive laborers.

The report also deprecates "the system of education now in operation" because of their "exclusive character in giving instruction to the wealthy few at the expense of the industrious many.)

The report also deprecates "the system now practised in the disposal of the Public Lands," because it debar the labouring class "from the occupation of any portion of the same, unless provided with an amount of capital which the greater portion of them . . . cannot hope to attain.

"Serious alarm" is felt at "the deplorable condition of the male and female children employed in the cotton and woolen manufactories . . . arising from the early age they are put to work . . . and the enormous length of time allotted for a day's labor.

It is suggested that "lawful security should be exacted from the proprietors of manufactories, for the education of every child employed.

Further, the report urges upon the consideration of every labouring man the repeal of laws existing in some states under which "Trade's Unions . . . are declared illegal Combinations." Such laws are avowed to be "a manifest violation of the Constitution . . . and an infringement of the lawful rights of every citizen.

The report concludes with the resolution that hereafter "it should be the first as well as the last duty of every laborer, to inform himself on the subject of his equal rights and labor to promote the good of the whole community, rather than to confer privileges on a favored few." The report was unanimously adopted.—A DocumentaryHist. of Am. Industrial Society (Cleveland, 1910), VI: 203-9. See Ag 28.

This was the first National Trades' Union in the United States.

"It continued through three years of remarkable success and disappeared only with the panic of 1837."—ibid., VI: 22-23.

The trades' unions' delegates, in convention assembled (see Ag 25), adopt a constitution as an association "styled the National Trades' Union of the United States." This Union is to be composed of delegates "from the several Trades Unions in the United States," and the delegates are limited to one from each Association or Society, and to be elected in such manner as the several Unions may direct, and to hold office for one year. Annual meetings are held. The objects of the organization are thus defined: "To recommend such measures to the various Unions represented herein as may tend to advance the moral and intellectual condition and pecuniary interests of the laboring classes; promote the establishment of Trades' Unions in every section of the United States and also to publish and disseminate such information as may be useful to Mechanics and Working Men generally, and to unite and harmonize the efforts of all the productive classes of our country."—A Doc. Hist. of Am. Indust., VI: 225-27, and authorities there cited.

The First Presbyterian Church, in Wall St., is destroyed by fire. The building occupies a corner lot of Park and Cedar streets, opposite the corner of cupola and bell fell into the church, only the thick walls of the building remaining.—Gazier & Enquirer, S 15; N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., S 15; N. Y. Com. Adv., S 15, 1834; and descrip. of Pl. 105, III: 607; and Pl. 113, III: 615. The church was rebuilt in 1835 (Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 174), the new edifice having a spire. —See Pl. 109, III: 611, 723-47, Vol. III; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See, further, Ju 26, 1844.

The N. Y. University building is "now nearly at its height, and will be ready for occupation in May next." For detailed description of it, see N. Y. Mirror, XII: 81. Cf. D 31.

Some idea of the immense amount of labor required in the construction of the new Custom House, may be gathered from the fact that although some 30-40 hands have been employed upon it for six months past, it has not yet risen above the surface of the ground. Astor's great Hotel is somewhat more advanced, but the walls of the first story are not yet completed. A still larger number of hands we should think, are employed on this building, than on the Custom House."—N. Y. Etc. Post, S 25, 1834, citing Jour. of Com.

"On the East side of Cedar street, which has been recently widened by an act of the Corporation, a range of five story brick houses has been erected, or is erecting, almost the whole distance from Wall street to Broadway. . . . The improvements which have taken place in the lower part of the city within the last six or eight years, are truly astonishing. Almost all the old buildings have been torn down, and new ones erected in their stead, very few of which are less than four stories high, and many of them five, and even six stories."—N. Y. Etc. Post, S 9, 1834, citing Jour. of Com.

The sum of $60,000 is appropriated "for paving streets, sidewalks and awnings, and for grounds, taken in the opening of Tompkins square." —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XII: 241. See Je 1, 1834 and F 11, 1835.

A resolution is approved by the mayor that the wooden fence enclosing Duane Park be taken down, and that a stone coping, surmounted by an iron railing, be placed there, an appropriation of $1,820 being made for the purpose.—Mayor's Message (1834), 25.

The common council permits the erection of a liberty-pole in the Fourth Ward.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XI: 247. For one in the Fifth Ward, see F 11.

The mayor signs an ordinance to fill in a pond at Manhattanville in the rear of St. Mary's Church, between Tenth and Eleventh Ave.—Mayor's Message (1834), 28.

The Whigs are raising liberty-poles in all the wards.—Hone's Diary, I: 116.

The common council resolves "That the Corporation of the City of New York are lawfully authorized to enclose, regulate, and improve all the lands lying within the limits of Union place, as defined by the statute of April 5, 1832, in like mode with other public squares of the city, and accordingly it is ordered, that so much of the area of the said square, as shall be comprehended within the elliptical figure laid down on the plan deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, containing not more than 677 feet in length, and not more than 302 feet 9 inches in breadth, he enclosed with an iron fence and stone coping, with convenient and appropriate gates. That the surface of the enclosure be reduced to proper and sufficient levels, and prepared to receive grass and shrubbery, with convenient footwalks; that a flagged sidewalk be laid around the exterior of the enclosure, not exceeding 15 feet in width; but the flagging around the exterior of the enclosure shall not be laid until the further order of the Common Council; that in the meantime, and until the further order of the Common Council, in respect to the permanent paving of the carriage ways and the space lying beyond the exterior, such portion thereof, as may be necessary, be rendered passable for carriages and vehicles, That the Street Commissioner, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Wharves, Lands, and Places of the two Boards, carry this resolution into effect, and $15,000 is hereby appropriated for this purpose."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 259-60. See, further, My 14, 1835.

A committee of the common council selects, as the site for a house of detention, debtors' prison, criminal court-room, etc., the block of made ground, embracing an area of about 200 by 250 ft., which has been redeemed out of the Collect Pond, and is bounded by Elm, Center, Leonard, and Franklin Sts. At this time it was occupied as a public yard. The plan proposed was to build the foundation of the new house of detention, etc. on piles driven into the ground. The boundaries and general character of this made ground are described in the committee's report.—Doc. No. 29, Ed. of Ass. Alds., N 24, 1834. See 1835; Ag, 1838.

The new French Protestant Episcopal church (L'Eglise du Saint Esprit), at the south-west corner of Franklin and Church Sts., built by the congregation that formerly worshipped in Fane St., and largely completed (see 1832), is described, with plans, in N. Y. J. Mirrors, XII: 169, 178, 185; L. M. R. K., III: 932. It is a white marble building, costing $60,000.—Man. Com. Coun. (1862), 757, and see view in ibid., 284. See also Vol. I, P. 244-45.

Pena Jackson, in his annual message to congress, announces the extinguishment of the national debt. The money for this purpose was produced from duties on imports and the sale of the public lands.— Messages and Papers of the Presidents, III: 1526-27; Annals of N. Am., 374.
“The foundation of the Custom-house [until recently the sub-
3
treasury building] is completed, with all its vaults, abutments, 6
e tc.; the huge blocks for the columns are ready, and the workmen 6 are now engaged in erecting them. ’’—The Treasury House “is in a still more forward condition. The granite slabs of the first and second stories are all in their places; the pillars all stationed, and the partitions of the first floor com-
6
pleted. …”—N. T. Mirror, XII: 185. See My 31, 1836.

A society, having for its object to collect and rescue from ob-
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livion every unrecorded action and incident of the Revolutionary and late wars, is established, and named the “Am. Historical Society of Military and Naval events.” In 1837, its officers com-
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prised some of the most distinguished men of the time in New York.—N. T. At II, In 1837, 74.

31 “The New University [see § 13] is a mountain of white marble and brick, with Italian details, more incongruous than those of Wren’s towers of Westminster. …”—The Architectural Mag-
31

1835

— The second Seminole War began in this year and continued until 1842.—Winsor, VII: 497, 498, 439.

— In this year, a patent for a revolving pistol was granted to Samuel Colt.—Encyclop. Brit, VII: 756; Annex of N. Am., 574.

— In this year, Audubon published his work on the Birds of America.

— The population of New York City in this year was 279,029.—
Disturnell, N. Y. A. II: 11, In 1837, 11.

— “The ideal of quiet and genial retirement in 1835 was found in Washington Square, where the Doctor [or Dutchman] built himself a handsomemodern, wide-fronted, house, with a big balcony before the drawing-room windows, and a flight of white marble steps ascending to a portal which was also faced with white marble. This structure, and many of its neighbors, which it exactly resembled, were supposed, forty years ago, to embody the last results of architectural science, and they remain to this day very solid and honorable dwellings. In front of this was the square containing a considerable quantity of in-
expensive vegetation, enclosed by a wooden palizing, which increased its rural and accessible appearance; and round the corner was the more august precinct of the Fifth Avenue, taking its origin at this point with a spacious and confident air which already marked it for high destinies. I know not whether it is owing to the tenacious early association of New York with Amsterdam, appears to many persons the most delectable. It has a kind of established repose which is not of frequent occurrence in other quarters of the long, shrill city; it has a ripper, richer, more honor-
able look than any of the upper ramifications of the great longitudi-
33
dinal thoroughfare—the look of having something of a social history.—Washington Square, by Henry James (N. Y., 1844), 274-274. See also 1831.

— The condition of the N. Y. & Harlem R. is thus described: “About 4 miles of the road are now in use, upon which pleasure cars constantly run, for the accommodation of those who desire to get out of the city for a short time. When completed, there will be a tunnel of some length through a rock, at Yorkville, after which there will be a gradual descent to Harlem river. …” At present horse power is used. A locomotive engine was provided and used for a short time, but the boiler burst, and the engine was laid aside.”—Williams, N. T. Ann. Register, 1835.

Above 14th St., at this time, there was open country. See, further, Ap 18 and O 3.

— In this year, instruction was commenced in the unfinished building at N. Y. University on Washington Square.—Chambers,
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lin, N. T. University (1901), I: 677; Eve. Post, My 19, 1837; descript. of pl. 133, III: 708. For the dedication, see My 20, 1837.

— In this year, a vase and a cock were added to the steeple of St. Mark’s Church.—Memorial St. Mark’s Church (1893), 54-55.

— In this year, the First Presbyterian Church, on Wall St, which was burnt out in 1834 (q.v., S 13), was rebuilt.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches of N. Y., 1834; see also Vol. I, p. 295; and descript. of pl. 105, III: 607.

In this year was erected the “Sixth Free Presbyterian Church,” on Broadway between Anthony St. and Catharine Lane. It opened for worship in April, 1836, possessing the largest auditorium in the city at that time. Its name was afterwards changed to “The Tabernacle.”—Greenleaf, 179; Man. Com. Coun. (1846), 591.

Both this church and another Presbyterian church called the “Tabernacle,” on Catharine near Madison St. (Greenleaf, 192), were of comparatively short duration.

The Bank of America erected, in this year, a handsome bank-
33
building, with two columns in front, at 30 Wall St. This remained until 1837, when it was torn down, and the present edifice erected in 1887-88, Clinton & Russell being the architects.—Information obtained at the bank, correcting L. M. R. K., III: 924; descript. of pl. 145, III: 718. Duer, in his Reminiscences (1847), 5, states that, in 1783, there stood on this site a large, 3-storeyed double house, the family mansion of the Marstons, which was at that time occupied by Van Bercle, minister from the States-General of Hol-
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In this year, Anson G. Phelps bought the old Henry Coster house, cor. First Ave. and 30th St., for $7,500; dec. of pl. 155, III: 610; trip. of pl. 155, III: 737; Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 7-6.

In this year, Chatham St. was widened from Pearl to Mott St.; also Liberty St. from Nassau to William St.; Wall St. from Pearl to Merchant St.; and William St. between Wall St. and Maiden Lane. Ninth Ave. was opened from Bloomingdale Road to 45th St.; 116th St. from Fourth Avenue to Harlem River; Second Ave. from 129th to 131st St., and from 28th to 28th St.; and Seventh Ave. from 21st to 214th St.—Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 532.

Views of New York in this year, reproduced in the present work, include (besides those cited under specific dates): the Chapman-Bennett view of the city, “Taken from the Bay ne-
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r Bedloes Island” (Pl. 110); and the Horner view from Brooklyn (P1. 152), both in Jan. 1835.

For view of Pearl St., bet. Franklin Sq. and Oak St., 1835—

For view of the Geo. Hazzard house, Third Ave. and 84th St., 1835, see ibid. (1839), 599. This house, named from its proprietor, was “for many years, and until the introduction of more ex-
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peditious modes of conveyance, the first stopping-place, on the route of the 'Danbury Post-coaches,' the only mode of public conveyance between the upper and lower portion of the city, until about the year 1835.…” Third Ave. “was one of the most magnificent drives in the world, being macadamized from Twenty-eighth street to the Harlem Bridge; and, taken in connection with 'Cato's,' or the 'Old Post Road,' which intersected the Third avenue at Forty-fifth street, and also at Sixty-fifth street, was much used by the carriages of that period, as a drive …” About 1845, the "Hazzard House" was enlarged and entirely changed in appearance.—Ibid.

A "Map of Spring Valley in the Twelfth Ward of the City of Jan-
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York belonging to the Estate of George Youle dec'd,” sur-
veyed by Thomas R. Ludlam, city surveyor, and signed by him, bears this date. It is owned by the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.

The mayor approves an ordinance for filling in Burling Slip.—
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Mayor's Message (1837), 52.

Washington Irving has purchased about 10 acres on the bank of the Hudson, three miles south of Tarrytown. “On the premises … there is still standing an old stone house, built in the ancient Dutch style of architecture during the French war. … We also understand that it is the identical house at which the memo-
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rable tea-party was assembled so faithfully and admirably de-
scribed in the inimitable Legend of Sleepy Hollow, on that disa-
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strous night, when the ill-starred Ichabod was rejected by the fair Katrina and also encountered the fearful companionship of Brom Bones in the character of the headless Hessians. …” —Eve. Post, Ja 28, 1835, citing Westchester Hist. A. A., which the mayor signs a resolution to construct a public pier from the ft. of Beach St., 200 ft. long and 30 ft. wide.—Mayor's Mes-
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sage (1835), 55.

The street commissioner is authorised to expend $500 for trees or ornamenting Tompkins Square.—Proc., App’d by May-
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or, III: 331. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.
The St. Nicholas Society is organized by "several gentlemen, residents and natives of New York," at a meeting held at Washington Hotel. —From "Extract from the Minutes" of the society, pub. in the 1897 ed. of its Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members, 3. It was incorporated April 17, 1841 (q.v.). See also the "Chronicle" of the society's events in ibid, 7-19 and D 5, 1848. This society is now at 43 Cedar St. Cf. J 24, 1834.

The council concurred in the resolution of the bodies of New York City with water (see My 2, 1842), report to the common council in favour of building the Croton aqueduct. This was referred to a committee of the board, which approved the plan and recommended that the subject be voted upon by the electors at the next election. The common council concurred in the committee report. —Eve. Post, Mr 20, 1835; Com. Proc., "Report of the Croton Aqueduct," 124; Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 220-21. See Ap 14.

The completion of the bulkhead at Bellevue, and filling in, cost the city about $45,000. —Doc., Bd. of Afd., I: 316.

"The Merchants Room News, corner of Wall and Pearl street, is now in full operation. We understand that the proprietor receives two hundred and fifty different newspapers." —Eve Post, F 20, 1835.

A plan of Harlem, showing the Harlem Canal, and giving street layout, bears this date. —See map No. 711 in bureau of topography, borough president's office. Cf. a plan of the proposed Harlem Canal, made by Edw. Smith, and bearing date of Jan 22, 1836, filed as map No. 719 in same office.

The common council resolves to contract for the building of a market "on the ground lately taken for market purposes in the 11th Ward [see J 6, 1834] of the same dimensions as the Jefferson Market." In May, it was named Union Market. This, De Voe says, was "no doubt from the fact that the Corporation intended to unite the Manhattan Market [see Mr 26, S 10, 1837] with this, as that market-place had proved a failure." When the building was finished, the transfer of the butchers was made. —Market Book, 326, 580, 581; L. M. R. K., III: 960. See O 24, 1835.

Writing from New York, William Ross describes in detail the architecture of the custom-house, now in course of erection at the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see J 4, 1834), in which he gives an account of alterations in the plans of the interior design, which he has made for the commissioners. He says a description of the approved (original) design may be seen in the N. Y. Mirror (q.v., Ag 23, 1834) —The Architectural Mag., London, 1835, 252-33 (with wood-cut drawings of the architects' drawings). See, further 1877, My 21, 1842. A beautiful water-colour perspective drawing of this building by A. J. Davis is owned by J. P. Morgan, Esq.

The "Peep Show Club," which meets every other Thursday evening for supper at the Washington Hall. —Hone's Diary, I: 134 Rev. Dr. Wainwright was the founder. —Ibid., I: 141.

The mayor signs a resolution for filling in the bulkhead on the southerly line of South St., from Pine St. Slip to Rutgers Slip. —Mayor's Message (1835), 66.

"As for the Buidewell, that still remains in a high state of preservation. There is talk, now and then, of sweeping it off from the ground which it clumbers, but as yet it is talk only, and we are prepared, though by no means willing, to see it remain in all its unmatchable ugliness for the next ten or twelve years. By way of increasing its charms —making it a still more agreeable object of sight—a small wooden building has lately been stuck just behind it, for which, if we are not advised; it has some what the look of an engine-house. Altogether the Bridewell or Jail, with its grated windows, its dingy stone walls, its high fence, its contemptible little belfry, and its kitchen, or stable, or engine-house in the rear, is quite an attractive object, and gives to the Park a very distinguished appearance." —N. Y. Mirror, Mr 21, 1835. See Ap 28, for its final to investigate the possible large Exchange Room several weeks since and the finishing touches having been gone through with, the enclosure was removed on Saturday, and the statue is now exposed to public view. . . .

The statue is chiseled from a block of beautiful Carrara marble. The figure is represented in a standing posture, with the Roman toga suspended over the left shoulder, and falling in graceful folds down the back. In the right hand is a baton, presenting a parch ment certificate of membership of the Cincinnati, resting on a square pedestal. . . ."—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., My 28, 1835. See Ap 20.

The South Ferry is established, to run from Whitehall to or near the foot of Atlantic St., Brooklyn. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 377, 412, 413; Eve Post, Mr 24, Ap 4, 1835. This closed a contest which lasted ten years to secure a charter for a ferry to Brooklyn south of Fulton Street, the attempt to do which was then blocked by the owners of the Fulton Ferry Co. —See D 23, 1835.

Cornelius W. Lawrence is re-elected mayor, the Whigs presenting no candidate in opposition. —Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 487. Ex-Mayor Hone, an active Whig, comments in his diary: "The Jackson people have renominated Mr. Cornelius W. Lawrence as Mayor, and the Whigs will not oppose him. I am glad of it, for if we do not take him we shall have a worse man; indeed, I have been well pleased with his conduct during the last year of his mayorality, and he would have my cheerful support but for the circumstance of his having recently vetoed a resolution of the Common Council which recommended to the legislature the passage of a law to register the votes. This is a measure so obvious and proper to secure the purity of our elections, and so loudly called for, especially in this city, by all who desire to preserve the peace and good order which ought to prevail at such times, that nothing but a blind devotion to party could have influenced the Mayor in his opposition to a measure so salutary." —Hone's Diary, I: 176-7.

The legislature passes the Commissioners' Map by widening Ave C from 60 to 80 ft. between 3d and 15th Sts. —Laws of N. T. (1835), chap. 46.

In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days, the voters of New York City cast 17,530 ballots in favour of building the Croton aqueduct (see F 16) and 5,961 against it. —Coliten, Memoir Croton Aqueduct, 153; N. Y. Gazetteer, I: 511; In 1837, 17; Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 220-21. See My 7, 1838.

The common council orders that William St. be widened to 50 feet between Wall St. and Maiden Lane. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 380.

Geo. Repelye and wife cede to the city the following parts of streets: 35th St. from Ninth to Tenth Ave; 37th St. from fitaroy Road to Ninth Ave. and from Ninth to Tenth Ave; 38th St. from Ninth to Tenth Ave; 39th St. from Fourth to Ninth Ave. —Tenth Ave. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, I: 381.

The legislature passes an act to extend the time two years from this date for completing the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. The company is authorised to increase its capital stock $250,000, and to borrow from time to time sums aggregating not over $400,000. Authority is given to alter or repeal the act of incorporation of April 25, 1821 (q.v.), or its amendment of April 6, 1822 (q.v.). —Laws of N. T. (1835), chap. 101. Time was again extended in 1837-1838, chap. 55. See, further, My 12, 1836.

"Statue of Hamilton. —We have just returned from a visit to the Exchange where a most attractive object is drawing together crowds of admiring citizens. It is the statue of Alexander Hamilton, for the execution of which a fund was raised some two or three years ago by subscription among the merchants of this city [see Mr 28]. They have reason to congratulate themselves upon the admirable manner in which their intention has been fulfilled. The statue is carved from a single block of Carrara marble, the upper and anterior portions of which are purely white, and the back slightly veined with clouds or shades of an exceedingly pale blue. This should, perhaps, be considered a defect, but that it has ingeniously contrived to hide by such an arrangement of the folds in the drapery as makes the coloring of the marble almost imperceptible. The figure is standing with one foot slightly advanced and the weight of the body resting upon the other, the head erect and turned a little to one side as in the act of speaking. The left arm hangs in the easy natural position by the side, while the other, scarce enough raised, the hand grasping a scroll, the end of which rests upon a table. The costume is that
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

of the time in which Hamilton flourished as a statesman and public orator; a coat with upright collar, small clothes, silk stockings, and the persplicative oratorical mantle or toga, knotted upon the left shoulder and falling away behind to a rich mass of flowing drapery; thus obviating the trim formal appearance of the close-fitting garments peculiar to enlightened nations.—The resemblance is perfect—so pronounced by those who knew Hamilton well, and moreover identical with all the good portraits of him we have ever seen. The execution is in the highest style of art; the attitude natural and unconstrained yet full of dignity; and it is evident that an immensity of labor has been bestowed upon the details not only of the face and figure, but also of the drapery. It is a magnificent production, worthy of the man in whose honor it was formed, of the liberality to which the city of New York is indebted for its possession, and of the talents and high reputation of the sculptor, Mr. Hughes."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 20, 1835. Cf. May 14, 1836.

On this day, the committee of inspection, "appointed by the original agreement between the building Committee of the Merchants' Exchange . . . and R. Ball Hughes, Esq., to examine, inspect and express an opinion upon the statue . . .," certify that they have done so, and that it meets their "unqualified approbation . . ." This is signed by John Trumbull, David Hosack, John D. Jacoby, and J. Delafield.—N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Adv., Ap 20, 1835. The statue stood on a pedestal of gray granite—N. Y. Mirror, XII: 351. See O 24.

For map of "Randel's" (Randall's) Island, bearing this date, see Man. Com. Coun. (1835), 492.

Hone describes the increase in the valuation of lots in "the upper part of the city" on Second Ave. near St. Mark's Place.—Hist. Dict. I: 140 (also 138).

May 1

1. The first number of the New York Herald appears, James Gordon Bennett being the publisher. The second number was issued on May 11. Many of the features of the modern newspaper, and many of the methods of modern journalism, were first introduced by the Herald. Among these were: the financial articles; the system for gathering news; the publication of maps and illustrations (in 1838), and the arrangements made the same year for foreign correspondence; and the general spirit of enterprise which in 1835 led to the establishment of express from Texas to Mexico.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 95; Annals of N. Am., 573. See also Pasko's Old N. Y., II: 234 and Haswell's Reminiscences, 295.

7. The common council passes a law instructing the water commissioners "to proceed with the work of supplying the City of New York with a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome water, for the use of its inhabitants, according to the plan adopted by them" (see F 16), and providing for the creation of a public stock amounting to $2,500,000 to be called "The Water Stock of the City of New York."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 401-5. See J 2.

11. The first number of the Evening Post also appears. It was the organ of the common council to alter the Commissioners' Plan of the city by fixing the permanent exterior street on East River between 13th and 23rd Sts.—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 268.

12. "The fashionable end of town is now decidedly at Washington Square, and the surrounding neighborhood from Bleecker Street to Albion Place. The elegance and beauty of this section cannot be surpassed in the country,"—Morning Herald, My 12, 1835. See also descr. of Pl. 135, III: 701.

14. The common council passes an ordinance "To regulate and pave Union place, agreeably to a plan adopted by the Common Council, the 12th of November, 1834," and assessors are appointed.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 410. See J 29.

23. The subscription to supply the common council with a map of Manhattan Island is opened.—Eve. Post, My 25, 1835, citing Gaz. Until 1849, the cafe was popular after which Palmo abandoned this occupation, and erected an opera house in Chambers St. This afterwards became Burton's Theatre, and, in 1865, was occupied by the United States Court.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 572.

30. There is published, with a detailed description, an engraving design by the "firm of colours worked to the National Guard by the corporation of the city of New York," which in a few days will be presented by the governor in the city's behalf.—N. Y. Mirror, My 30, 1835.

June

2. The water commissioners appoint David B. Douglass their chief engineer and direct him to organize a corps of assistants.

In accordance with his report, four additional engineers, five rodmen, and seven labourers and chimneymen were appointed.—Dec. 12, 1835, of Ald.; Ag 1, 1835, cited Adr. 1834-5, 46. The Society Library, in conjunction with the Athenæum, buys two lots on the east side of Broadway, bounded by Leonard St. and Catharine Lane. Here a building was later erected, which was first occupied by the library on April 30, 1840 (p. e.)—Keep, Hist. of the Society Lib., 341, 343, 381.

A fire breaks out in the rear of 200 Elizabeth St., in the centre of the block bounded by Prince, Elizabeth, Houston, and Mott Sts, opposite the Catholic cathedral. "About 20 houses were destroyed or badly damaged, including the whole block on Prince and about half that on Mott street. The buildings were almost all of wood and occupied by a great many families, together with taverns, 'penny-loaves,' grocers, etc."—Eve. Post, Je 8, 1835, citing Jew. of Com.; Costello, Our Firemen, 220.

The mayor approves a plan for widening Wall Street between Pearl and Hanover Sts.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 12.

On board the U. S. frigate "Constitution," at sea, the "Commissioned and Warrant Officers" of the ship draw up resolutions, expressing the need of a military school, and outlining a method of establishing it. It was probably the first organized movement looking to the establishment of a naval academy in this country. The resolutions name a committee of ten "to take charge of the subject and conduct it to its final disposition," and require that the resolutions be printed; that the secretary of the navy be requested to lay a copy before the president of the United States; that copies be sent to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs in the senate, and in the house of representatives, to each naval station, squadron, and U. S. ship in commission; that a copy be furnished to the Hon. Edward Livingston, now on board the Constitution; and that one be sent "to the commander of this ship, inviting his aid in furtherance of the object of this meeting."—N. Y. Times, Ap 20, 1835, which gives the full text of the circular, contributed in a letter from Lieut.-Commander E. S. R. Brandy, U. S. N., in connection with the subject of raising a fund to preserve the frigate "Constitution." The Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded ten years later. See 1845.

A riot occurs in Chatham St. between a number of native citizens and Irishmen. About 20 or 30 are arrested.—Eve. Post, Je 12, 1835, citing Daily Adv. See also ibid., 30, 24, 1835. The dissensions were caused by an attempt to raise an Irish regiment to be called the O'Connell Guards.—Ibid., Je 25, 1835. See also ibid., Je 26, 27, and 30, 1835. Haswell says that Dr. McCaffrey was killed during the encounter and that this was known as "the Five Points Riot."—Haswell's Reminiscences, 298.

The committee on public lands and places, to whom was referred a memorial from a large number of the proprietors of lands at Harlem, asking the common council to lay out a public square (Mount Morris Square) between Fourth and Sixth Aves, 120th and 124th Sts, makes a report favouring the proposal. The rocky eminence here, 70 ft. high, is "crowned with various kinds of forest trees, many of them of great antiquity and possessing altogether a very peculiar and distinctive character." The place is unsuitable for building lots, because of the immense cost to level the height. It is, however, adaptable for the purpose proposed, on account of "its insular situation, its great height, its conical figure; the trees with which it is covered," and the possibility of converting it into a place of ornament and beauty. No public place has yet been laid out at Harlem, and this ground is not too large for the purpose. The whole cost will be $2,000,000 on the surrounding property. A resolution is therefore approved "that application be made to the Legislature . . . for the passage of a law authorizing such alteration in the map or plan of the City as will permit the forming and laying out of a Public Place between 120th and 124th Street and between 4th and 6th Avenues . . ."—Proc., Bk. of Ald., IX: 15, citing Doc. No. 10. On Nov. 5, the mayor signed a joint resolution that such application be made to the lady be authorized by Mayor, III: 96. This was reinforced by another joint resolution, approved by the mayor on Jan. 22, 1836, that such new square be laid out.—Ibid., III: 162. See also Mr 17, 1836. For the desired legislative act, see My 15, 1836.

The U. S. frigate "Constitution" ("Old Ironsides") arrives at New York with Edward Livingston, minister to France, on board. "An immense concourse of citizens was assembled on the Battery
to greet him on his arrival." On June 24, he received visitors in the governor's room of the city hall.—*Even. Post*, Je 23 and 24, 1835. On July 16, a public dinner in his honour was held at the City Hall.—*Ibid.*, Ji 17, 1835.


David B. Douglass and his assistants begin to survey the line of the Croton aqueduct. They continued with the field work until Jan. 8, 1836, and began again on April 11, 1836, resurveying the line.—*Doc.*, 12, *Ed. of A.I.*, Ag 1, 1836.

The mayor signs a resolution directing the sale of the old Greenwich Market in Christopher St., and the grounds which it stands was repaired and appropriated for a "Courthouses" market, as part of the Greenwich Market.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 16; *De Voc.*, 403; L. M. R., III: 959. See the Weehawken Market, Ja, 1834.

"Trees in Wall Street.—The subscription for planting this street with a row of Allanthuses, or 'trees of heaven,' goes on swimmingly. The mode of subscribing is—for so many trees each,—already there are about 50 trees on the list,—but nearly twice that number will be required. ..."—*N. T. Gaz. & Gen. Adv.*, Ji 3, 1835.

The common council appropriates "a further sum of ten thousand dollars... to complete the necessary expenditures for granite coping, iron railing, and otherwise improving Union Place."—*Proc.* by Mayer, III: 45; *Doc.*, *Ed. of A.I.*, Ji: 73 (Doc. No. 19). See also descrip. of Pl. 155, III: 702.

The mayor approves a joint resolution for forming and opening the public square between 21st and 34th Sts., on both sides of Fourth Ave.—*Proc. App'd by Mayor*, III: 45.

The mayor signs resolutions as follows: For opening Ninth Ave. from 45th St. to the Bloomingdale Road; adopting the plan presented by the street commissioner for regulating the avenues and streets of Harem from 109th to 135th Sts., and from Ninth Ave. to Harlem River; and providing for an exterior line on the Harlem River; and directing the street commissioner and street committee to employ persons to prepare a plan for the grade of this island.—*Mayor's Message* (1836), 25.

A disastrous fire destroys 6 buildings in Fulton St., 13 in Ann St., including the Catholic Church, and 9 in Nassau St. Three people are killed.—*Even. Post*, Ag 12 and 13, 1835.

"Great excitement prevails in all parts of the country on the subject of the attempts made by the friends of immediate emancipation to excite the slaves of the South to resist the authority of their masters; at least, such is the alleged tendency of the indiscriminate measures taken by persons who have engaged to that cause."—*Hone's Diary*, Ji 155.

"One of the stones of the new Custom House weighs twenty-seven tons. It was drawn to this city from the quarry in Westchester County, on a carriage made for the purpose, by a team composed of two pair of horses and sixteen yokel of oxen."—*Even. Post*, Ag 15, 1835.

The Dutch frigate "Maria" and the brig-of-war "Succesd" arrive from Curacao. "In passing through the Narrows, they exchanged salutes with fort Lafayette. On board the frigate is His Royal Highness Prince Henry, son of H. R. H. the Prince of Orange."—*Even. Post*, Ag 25, 1835.

"The beginning of panic operations in this city. The evils which the abolitionists had been predicted began to be wreaked upon this devoted metropolis by the United States Bank. The New York Branch yesterday drew half a million of dollars in specie from the state banks. ... The transaction of yesterday may seem to some but like a little cloud on the verge of the horizon. Yet let them remember that it is in that way that the tornado makes its first threat, but soon after wraps the heavens in a pall and spreads the ocean with wreck."—*Even. Post*, Ag 25, 1835.

"The abolition question continues to agitate the public mind, and acquires hourly a most alarming interest. A great meeting is to be held to-morrow afternoon, in the Park, of those opposed to the incendiary proceedings of the abolitionists."—*Hone's Diary*, Ji: 156-57. See Ag 27.

At the meeting in the Park (see Ag 26), resolutions are adopted against the abolitionists, and against the interference of individuals between the masters and the slaves in the Southern States.

Hone records: "The plan for macadamizing the street before my house not having fully answered public expectation, the corporation have been trying a new experiment in Broad street in front of the block between Warren and Chambers streets, copied from a plan of paving in St. Petersburg, Russia. The street is excavated to the depth of about two feet; a layer of broken stone is placed, such as is used for macadamizing, on the top of which a regular pavement of round stones, the whole covered by a compact course of wooden blocks, hexagonal, one foot in length, and placed vertically. These are made to fit very neatly, the interstices (which of course are small) filled with liquid tar, and covered with a thin coat of gravel. The street was used yesterday for the first time, and the multidimensional train of omnibuses, carriages, carts, and wagons which infest Broadway appeared to pass over the new Aspian way 'pretty tolerably slick.' But it remains to be seen whether hemlock tallow is less destructible than black stone, and whether the tinct layers of road may not peradventure cost more than one."

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In a series of letters to his brother Peter, who is at Havre, Washington Irving, writing on several occasions between Aug. 24, 1835, and Feb. 16, 1836, records his progress in writing *Aertisa*. This work was written at the residence of John Jacob Astor, which was situated at 88th St., near East River. See view in *Man. Fam. Com. (1864)*, 208. In a letter of Sept. 26, 1835, he thus describes the place:

... For upward of a month past I have been quartered at Hellgate, with Mr. Astor, and I have not had so quiet and delightful a nest since I have been in America. He has a spacious and well-built house, with a garden in front of it, and a garden plot rear. The lawn sweeps down to the water edge, and full in front of the house is the little strait of Hellgate, which forms a con-
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Stanley moving picture. Here the old gentleman keeps a kind of bachelor hall. Halleck, the poet, lives with him, but goes to town every day, and comes out to dinner. This only child and member of his family is one of his grandchildren, a very fine boy of fourteen years of age [Charles Astor Bristed]. . . . I cannot tell you how sweet and delightful I have found this retreat; pure air, agreeable scenery, a spacious house, profound quiet, and perfect command of my time and self. . . . Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by W. C. Brain, Pierre M. Hopping, III: 78. 30

In this month, a meeting of eight persons was held at the house of Knollen Thomas, in Bond St., and a movement started "to establish a theological seminary in this city," which eventually resulted in the founding of the Union Theological Seminary of to-day. A seminary fund was raised, amounting to $61,000 in Jan., 1836. — Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, III: 447-48. See, further, 31

The second convention (for the first, see Apr 25, 1834) of the "National Trades' Union of the United States" assembles at 15 Park Row, an application for the use of a room in city hall being refused. The sessions continued through Oct. 6. Among the reforms discussed by the delegates and concerning which resolutions were presented and adopted, were: A universal ten-hour day for government workers; abolishing the system of employing convict labour in competition with other labour; a salary for compensation for female labour; check on multiplication, for females, "of all description of labor." The last is deemed "a moral injury" to the "youthful female," in forcing her "to associate with the men of all descriptions," and thereby "acquire the ruder habits of the males;" further, the competition it creates with the males "tends inevitably to impoverish both." — A Doc. Hist. of Am. Indus. Soc., VI: 228-63, and authorities there cited. 32

On invitation of the directors of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., a party is shown the new road from the city to Harlem. The members of the senate and common council are among them. They view, from Prospect Hill, the discharge of several hundred blasts for excavating the tunnel. The embankment, arched carriageways, etc. are described. — N. Y. Gaz. & Gen. Ado., O 5; Com. Ado., O 5, 1836. See 1837. 33

"An Old Citizen" writes to one of the papers: "The increase of our population, owing to the commercial prosperity of the last few years, has so far exceeded all expectation, that no adequate provision has been made to meet the future or even present demand for building lots. The graduation of streets, as established by the Corporation ordinances, does not extend beyond 33d street and the streets above have been opened by law, and several even below that line are not distinguishable from the adjacent pasture fields. It is computed, on the best authority, there are not more than 3,000 lots in a situation now to be built upon which are unoccupied. This does not exceed a single year's supply. . . . The effect of this state of things is that no lots, suitable for occupation, can be obtained under $1500 or $2,000, and that our enterprising and industrious young merchants and mechanics are expelled from the city in which their business is transacted, and compelled to remove to the neighboring shores of Long Island and New Jersey. . . .

"The only efficient means of retaining our citizens on the island is to graduate forthwith the city at least as far as Flarlam Bridges, as well as the intermediate space between 33d and 40th st. as that which lies within the village, and to open at once all the streets, as high as 44th street, and such other streets and avenues beyond that line, as may be applied for by the adjacent owners or are required by the general convenience. . . . Carpenters and masons can cover the three thousand lots now ready for occupation with magnificent edifices, long before the commissioners are prepared to report the survey of the streets and avenues, other owners opening these streets below 42d street; a Custom House and a new City Hall can be much more easily erected than, judging from the progress made in enclosing Union Square and paving the adjacent streets, the new avenues can be regulated. The prosperity of the city calls for an efficient organization of the Street Commissioner's department. The present Corporation, and particularly the able Chairman of the Street Committee of Oct. 3, the Board of Aldermen, and the Alderman and Assistant of the 12th Ward, have, by their prompt and judicious improvements are precisely situated, have done all that can be expected from them. Legislation is, however, of little avail without the co-operation of the executive officers, and the resignation of the present street commissioner will enable the Common Council to place that department on a footing commensurate with its importance, and the varying details entrusted to it." — Ev. Post, O 3, 1835. See 2. 34

Clinton Country Market at the foot of Canal St. is opened. — Ev. Post, O 27, 1835.

The Union Market (see Ja 6, 1834; Mr, 1835) opens for business. — De Voe, 582. See My 4, 1836.

A wood-cut view of the statue of Hamilton (see Mr 28, Ap 20), in the exchange, is published. Drawn and engraved by Adams, It is said to be "a correct representation of the statue." — N. Y. Mirror, XIII: 129; Emmet collection, 1174. See, however, D 17.

Houses, stores, churches, and other buildings, to the number of 848, are now being erected in New York below 23d St.; Ev. Post, O 27, 1835, citing Daily Adv. 35

The "large and elegant" country mansion of Jas. F. Depeyer, near Bloomingdale Asylum, is destroyed by fire. — Com. Ado., O 28, 1835.

A general meeting of Democrats takes place at Tammany Hall to determine party principles and nominations. The regulars are outnumbered by the "Anti-Bank" and "Anti-Monopoly" faction. When the former turned out the gas, "in the twinkling of an eye, hundreds of candles were pulled from the pockets of the people, while the aid of love face matches were immediately lighted." — Ev. Post, O 26, 1835. This incident represents his wing of the Democratic party the "Loco-Focos." — Cf. Byrdall, Hist. of Loco-Foco Party, 23-28; also Pl. 126-b, "The Times," and its description, 36: 690-91.

"We understand it is ascertained by actual survey, that this island comprises thirteen thousand acres, and it is estimated that one thousand acres will eventually be added to it by extending into the rivers and filling up of marshes. The fixed and unoccupied acre is comprised in the line below Grand street, from river to river—from Grand street to twenty-first street there are two thousand acres. In these three thousand acres, it is supposed there are yet vacant lots sufficient to accommodate not only the whole present population of the Island but enough more to make up the number of 600,000—or the number of 100,000 inhabitants to one thousand acres, allowing about the same density of population that now exists below Canal street. — It may be seen from this, that the whole Island is capable of accommodating nearly a million and a half of inhabitants—and if our population continues to increase in the same ratio it has done for the last thirty or forty years, the Island will be filled to its whole extent, in a period of less than half a century. — Ado., 23d, C 29, cit. of Advance. — Honc write: . . . . the Italian opera does not succeed, and the proprietors are about selling their opera-house (the nestest 37

Next and most beautiful theatre in the United States, and unsurpassed in Europe); but there are two reasons for this, both of which savour much of the John Bulliam which we have inherited from our forefathers. The first is, that we want to understand the language; we cannot even sit by and see the performers splitting their sides with laughter, and we not take the joke; . . .

The other is the private boxes, so elegantly fitted up, which occupy the whole of the second tier. They cost six thousand dollars each, to be sure, and the use of them is all that the proprietors get for their money; but it forms a sort of aristocratical distinction. Many people do not choose to occupy seats (more pleasant and commodious than they can find in any other theatre) while others recline upon satin cushions, and rest their elbows upon arm-chairs, albeit they are bought with their own money. . . . I like this spirit of independence which refuses its countenance to anything exclusive. . . . "— Honc's Diary, I: 170.

Home describes eccentric conduct exhibited by Booth, the 13th stagecoach. He was first the damages and opera theatre, which indicates a partial derangement of mind.—Honc's Diary, I: 171. This was Junius Brutus Booth, a lineal descendant of John Wilkes, and the father of Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. "His irregular habits shortened his life." — Lossing, Harpers' Popular Cyclopaedia of U. S. Hist. (1893), I: 143.

"A vessel will depart to-day for Texas, with nearly two hundred 19
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volunteers. She goes direct to New Orleans, which is to be the rendezvous for four other vessels also with volunteers—immediately after their arrival, not including the body for Texas—New Post, N. Y., Nov. 15, citing Merch. Adv. These volunteers were to help Texas in her struggle for independence.

A news item reads: "Astor's Hotel.—The exterior is nearly completed and the appearance far surpasses expectation, for size and solidly no building in the United States will compare with it. The building and the ground cost over half a million of dollars. The upper part, not including the ground floor, is projected for twenty thousand dollars per annum. Mr. Astor to furnish it; to do which he is to expend Eighty thousand dollars; the tenant is to pay an interest on this sum of six per cent. making four thousand eight hundred dollars, together with the taxes on the same, amounting to sixteen hundred dollars. The rent will therefore be twenty-five thousand four hundred dollars. There are eighteen stores on the basement, on Vesey and Barclay streets, and on Broadway. These will rent for at least five hundred dollars each—making in all a rent of thirty five thousand dollars in round numbers; yielding over six per cent. for the first lease. The interior of the house is in a rapid state of finish, the furniture is in contract, and every effort making to open the doors on the first of May next."—Eve. Post, N. Y., Dec. 15, citing Daily Adv.

Some surprising speculations are published concerning improvements in New York and elsewhere by the year 3000. Bridges over the two rivers; quays extending two miles up each river; gunpowder antiquated, and in its place a machine "by the breath of which an army of a million men may be destroyed in an hour," and which has decided for ever against all future attempts to the settlement of international differences; a tunnel from New York to Staten Island abandoned in favour of an aerial ship; New York City with a population of 10,500,000—there are some of the features of the prophecy.—N. Y. Mirror, XIX, Dec. 17-21.

"There appears to be a serious move in the City Councils, town, in layout streets and Avenues in the Twelfth Ward. A large portion of the owners of lots in that section of the city, reside in the lower part of the City. The great facilities offered to the inhabitants to reside at Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City and Williamsburg, begins to alarm land owners, who at length see that unless equal facilities are afforded to reach the Twelfth Ward, that portion of the city will not be benefited by the great increase of population. The crowded state of Broadway is such, that Avenue must be opened to be relieved. Hudson street should be brought down in a straight line to the intersection of Courtland street and Broadway; this would be a great accommodation to persons residing on the west side of the city. William street should be widened and extended to Chatham street, Henry street opened into William street. The Third or Fourth Avenues should be opened into centres so that Rail Road cars could start from the rear of the City Hall. These improvements which have long been talked of, should be done without delay, they can be made at a less expense now, than any other time, and when done, would increase the value of Real Estate in the Twelfth Ward, twenty to fifty per cent."—Eve. Post, D 2, 1835, citing Daily Adv.

The St. Nicholas Society celebrates its first anniversary with a dinner at the City Hotel.—Eve. Post, D 7 and 8, 1835.

A fire, starting in a store on Merchant St. (later called Hanover St.), corner of Pearl, rages along Water, South, Front, Pearl, Stone, Beaver, Mill, Hanover, Merchant, William and Wall Sts., Hanover Square, Coventry Ship, Old Ship, Jones' Lane, Gouverneur Lane, Guyless Alley, and Exchange Place, and consumes nearly 700 houses in 17 blocks, chiefly large shipping and wholesale dry-goods and grocery houses. It is the section which contains the banks, the Stock Exchange, and the post-office, the very heart of the city. The merchants' exchange on Wall Street, built in 1825-1827, and the South Dutch Church in Garden St., are destroyed. With the latter is also destroyed the corner-stone of the old church in the fornt, unearthed in 1798 (6-8) by workmen digging up the foundation of what George, and the addition of the Garden St. church. (See further, F 15, 1835.) Certain buildings were blown up with gunpowder to stop the spread of the flames (see Mayor's Message, 1836, 71).

The white marble statue of Hamilton, which stood 15 ft. high with its pedestal, in the rotunda of the exchange, is lost. It had been erected "by the munificence of our merchants during the present year;" but now "is mixed with the ruins of the ill fated structure it was erected to adorn."—N. Y. Com. Adv., D 17, 1835.

A joint effort was made to erect the statue of Hamilton by a young officer from the navy yard with a party of four or five sailors. They had actually succeeded in removing it from the pedestal, when the danger from the approaching fall of the roof, compelled them to seek safety in flight."—Ibid., D 21, 1835. See also descrip. of Pl. 115, III: 619.

Bell Hughes retained possession of the original model of his Hamilton statue, the destruction of which left New York without any public statue.—N. Y. Mirror, XIII: 391, 377 (Mr 19, Ap 9, 1836).

During the progress of the fire, Alexander Robertson made a sketch of it. He "placed himself among the smoking ruins of the once magnificent City Hall [error for merchants' exchange], close to one of the great marble columns of its portico," and remained, until his drawing was finished.—The Art of Seeing, by an Artist [Andrew Robertson], ed. by his daughter, Emily Robertson, the title-page of the work being Elementary and Practical Hints as to the Perception and Enjoyment of the Beautiful in Nature.

The Chamber of Commerce, which was in the exchange, lost the manuscript of its charter. In this building were the board of brokers, the post-office, and several banks. The Franklin Market at Old Slip was also destroyed.

Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 1125.

For all full accounts of the disaster, see the newspapers of the next few days,—for example, the N. T. Eve. Post, D 171; N. T. Herald, D 18, 1835; also Howe's Diary, I: 180-88; N. Y. H. S. Collections (1849), 419, 449; Costello, Our Pasts, 602; and MS. letters in the "Shoe and Boot", state, 1835, and the New Book, XICH: 1836. An 8vo pamphlet was published by C. Foster in 1835, and again in 1836, entitled An Account of the Conflagration of the Principal Part of the First Ward of the City of New York. With numerous etchings and a plan Showing the State of the Ruins, with a list of names of the persons burnt out, etc. (containing 4 views and plan). Other accounts are found in Stone's Hist. of N. Y. City, 471-86; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, I: 345-455; Watson's Annals, 386-89.

Scenes during the fire are shown on Pls. 114 (a and b) and 115, Vol. III. See the descriptions of these (III: 617-19), and authorities there cited; and see references to the fire in the descriptions of Pl. 110, III: 614; Pl. 132-3, III: 685; and Pl. 146-3, III: 717. A view of the fire from Wechaw, "Drawn on Stone by A. Picken from a Sketch taken on the spot by Lieutenant Westbrook," is found in the N. Y. P. L. (Emmet 11512). Another lithographic view of the fire is in the Eco. connoisseur.

On Dec. 21, 1835, the Herald described the burned territory, with an account of the property destroyed, and a ground plan of the region devastated (Emmet 11515). See also the map published in the Eve. Post, D 22, 1835.

The members of the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board, which had held its sessions in the merchants' exchange, meet at John Warren's office, and vote "to suspend all operations for the present week, and appoint a committee to secure rooms." On Dec. 19, the committee reported that they had engaged temporarily a room at Howard's Hotel, No. 8 Broad Street, at three dollars a day. A portion of the site of that hotel is included in the site of the Stock Exchange building as it stood in 1894. The records of the board were saved from the fire (see D 16) in an iron chest.

On Dec. 23, the committee reported that they had engaged "the back room of the basement store in John Warren's building, of Mr. Pepoon, at the rate of 750 Dollars per annum, for the use of the Board."—Eames, The N. Y. Stock Exchange, 29-30.

The common council requests the mayor to call a meeting of the citizens to devise measures "for remedying the effects of the serious calamity with which this city has been visited." A joint committee of the two boards is appointed to inquire into the causes of the fire.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 125-27.

A large public meeting is held with Mayor Lawrence in the chair, and it is resolved that a committee consisting of the mayor and 25 citizens be appointed "to ascertain the extent and probable value of property destroyed, and how far the sufferers are protected by insurance: Also, with power to make application to Congress for relief by an extension of credit for debts due the United States, and a return or remission of duties on goods destroyed: And also to ask for such other aid from the General, State, and City Governments as may be deemed expedient: Also to ascertain the origin
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1835 and cause of the fire, and what change if any should be made, Dec. either in the regulations of streets, the erection of buildings, or the arrangement of the Fire Department, to prevent a recurrence of similar calamities, and to take such other measures as the emergency may demand. . . ."—Eve Post, D 19 and 21, 1835.

"The Merchants' Exchange is held at the Mechanics' Exchange in Broad Street; the post-office removed to the rotunda in Chambers street. The printing-offices, of which a large number are burned out, are distributed into different places, and it is amusing to see the holes and corners into which the merchants have stowed themselves."—Hone's Diary, I: 186. On Dec. 21, the Post said: "The Rotunda in the Park is fitting up for the Post Office, to which place it will probably be moved this day."—Eve Post, D 21, 1835. See D 28.

The common council requests the mayor, in connection with the president of the board of trade, and Chamber of Commerce, "to apply forthwith to the proper departments of the Government of the United States, . . . to extend every possible facility to all the Banks in this city, and especially by loaning to said Banks a large proportion of the surplus revenue of the United States, and of affording relief to the citizens who have sustained loss by the late fire . . ."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, III: 128.

It is "refused to the Committee on Fire and Water, of both houses, to confer with the Committee of the Citizens on the propriety of such effective measures as they may deem proper, to rescue the property now buried under the ruins of the late fire in the First Ward."—Ibid, III: 129.

The mayor signs a resolution that the lease of Castle Garden, held by H. Marsh, be renewed for five years, preserving the conditions of the old lease, excepting that the rent will be $1,000 per annum. The lease will be void in case the "Castle" should be wanted for the defence of the harbour.—Mayor's Message (1835), 61.

The mayor signs a resolution appropriating $3,000 for the purchase of a lot and erecting a justices' court-room and house of detention at Harlem in the Twelfth Ward.—Mayor's Message (1835), 65.

As the fire of Dec. 16 "was increased . . . by the narrow streets and high stores on each side thereof, and the total destruction of all the buildings in that section of the city renders it expedient and advisable to alter the route and width of the streets through the same," the common council therefore recommends "to the owners of lots in that section of the city, to meet together on Wednesday next at 12 o'clock, in the Superior Court Room of the City Hall, and take the necessary measures for the adoption of a practicable plan for altering the same before commencing any buildings."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, III: 129.

"We believe every citizen will rejoice that the Corporation have promptly come to the relief of the citizens. A plan was adopted last night by the Common Council for creating a stock of six millions of dollars, bearing an interest of five per cent, which shall be exchanged for Bonds and Mortgages held by the Insurance Companies. This will enable the Companies to pay promptly; and all the sufferers will be relieved. We believe the simple fact that the city will take these bonds and mortgages, will induce capitalists to come forward and take the mortgage at once; so that before the loan is even consummated, all the mortgages will be taken up, and the city saved from any expense or trouble."—Eve Post, D 22, 1835. citing Daily Adv.

Dr. Hossack dies.—Hone's Diary, I: 189-98.

The common council orders "That an iron railing be placed round the basement of the City Hall, similar to the one on the west side of the Hall of Records, with stone wall and coping [described in a filed report] . . . that the Superintendent of Building be directed to advertise for estimates for the same, and carry the same into effect, under the direction of the Building Committee."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, III: 136; Mayor's Message (1836), 69.

For the year ending on this day (of S 30, 1820; 1825; 1830), 32,715 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Emigrants (1831), 64.

1836

In this year, John Ericsson patented the screw-propeller, which he had invented and operated in 1823-1835.—Map of Am. Hist. (1891), XXV: 11; Ibid (1892), XXVIII: 173-74; Church, Life of John Ericsson, I: 89 passion, 98-99.

A report, in 1835, presented the following concerning American 1836 manufactures "American Institute.— . . . "The late annual fair," says the writer, "was closed by an able and elegant dissertation on the rise, progress, and present prospects, of the various manufactures within our borders. . . . The single article of iron, manufactured and vended in this city in 1836, amounted to seven millions of dollars; and although a temporary stagnation of business has somewhat diminished the trade, the manufacture is still on the increase, some articles having even been largely required for the London market. . . . In 1838, the American Institute introduced the culture of silk within our borders, and by the exertions of its members, the question as to whether its growth was adapted to our climate, was speedily solved in the affirmative. The importations of this one article, for the last sixteen years, amount to one hundred and sixty-seven millions, and in the year 1856, to twenty millions. . . ."—Knickerscher Mag. (1838), XX: 54.

Joseph Henry, one of those who claimed to have invented the electro-magnetic telegraph—in Albany in 1830 (p. v.)—wrote, in 1836: "I think the first actual line of telegraph, using the earth as a conductor, was made in the beginning of 1836. A wire was extended across the front campus of the College grounds [Princeton] from the upper story of the Library building to the Philosophy Hall, on the west side, and we put in a line of chimes, comparing this with the apparatus of a telegraph, and measured the rise, decay, and transit of the current in the wires. Through this wire signals were sent from time to time from my house to my laboratory."—From Henry's letter to Rev. S. B. Dod, author of "Princeton and Science," in The Princeton Book (1839), 96.

In this year, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, a Polish lady, began lecturing through the United States, one of her subjects being "Equal Rights of Women." She sent a petition with five names to the New York legislature concerning property rights of women, and another later with 30 names; but the legislature took no notice of either of them.—Annals of N. Am. 575.

In this year, the city charter was published with annotations by James Kent, chancellor of the state, together with a treatise by him on the power, duties, and authority of the mayor, aldermen, and district aldermen.

In this year, the Manhattan Company extended its system of water-works northward along Broadway as far as Bleecker St., and it then had about 25 miles of mains and supplied about 2,000 houses. The company continued to operate its system until the introduction of the Croton water in 1842.—20th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 207-8.

In this year, 1826 buildings were erected in New-York.—Eve Post, 0 10, 1837.

In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons removed to the building of the Girls' Normal School, at 67 Crosby St.—See L. M. R. K., III: 940. See, further, 1855.

In this year, the erection of the edifice known as the "Halls of Justice," held later as "The Theatre," was commenced, on ground selected in 1834 (p. v., N 24) by the common council. It was finished in the summer of 1838 (p. v.).

In this year, St. Bartholomew's Church on Lafayette Place was opened. The site was later occupied by the Roman Catholic Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.—Mrs. Lamb in Mag of Am. Hist. (1896), XVI: 11.

In this year, a stone portico, clock, weather-vane, and other improvements, were added to St. Mark's Church.—See descrip. of Pl. 119, III: 624; Memorial of St. Mark's Church (1899), 55, 139.

In this year, the third church of the Scotch Presbyterians (see 1756) was erected, at the corner of Crosby and Grand Sts. Five lots were purchased there for $10,000. This edifice was larger than the Cedar St. building (see 1768), and was constructed of bluestone and Morrisania marble. The congregation occupied it only about 16 years. It was then sold, for $55,000, to a sister congregation, now known as the Fourth Presbyterian Church.—Wylie, Our Jubilee. The 150th Anniversary of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York 1756-1906, 15-17; Greenleaf, Hist. of Churches in City of N. Y., 205-6; see also L. M. R. K., III: 972. The Scotch Presbyterian Hote established themselves on 4th St. (see 1837).

In this year, the library of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions was started.—Man. Com. Coun. (1896), 566. It is still in active operation, being situated in the Metropolitan Life Bldg.

In this year, the "Mulberry Street Church" (Baptist) went "under the hammer," and became the "Tabernacle Church" (Baptist).
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815-1841

1836
American art, "whose name is never mentioned in the annals of the time without respect and admiration." Inman, Mount, Morse, Durand, Cole, Flagg, and many other artists were aided by him.
In his lifetime, his paintings were displayed in his house in Green-
wich St. After his death, they were deposited with the N. Y.
Hist. Soc., in whose galleries they still remain.—Isham, Hist. of
Art. (1855), 208, 218.

In this month, plans for a new market were agreed upon (re-
ported by the market committee on Jan. 6, 1834) which should be in
the nature of an extension of the Grand Street Market, now become
an obstruction to traffic. The site selected was that bounded on the
north by Grand St., on the south by Monroe St., and on the East
by Cortland St., comprising the eastern section of the block, and
containing 140 ft. on Grand St., 115 ft. on Monroe St., 119 ft. on
Cortland St., and 225 ft. on a line running through the centre of
the block. In Sept., it was named Monroe Market.—De Voe, 285-87;

The new Presbyterian church at the corner of Duane and Chan-
che Sts. is opened for worship. The congregation had worshipped in the
"Cedar Street Church" until 1834 (q. v., Ja 8). The corporate name
of the new church had already been changed to "The Presbyterian
Church in Duane St."—Laws of N. Y. (1835), chap. 352 Greenleaf, 137-18.

The mayor approves a resolution suspending the operation of
every city ordinance, etc., which permits or directs omnibuses,
stages, or stage-coaches "to stand in any part of Wall-street."—

The mayor approves the following resolution, passed by both
boards of the common council: "Resolved, That it be referred to the
Committee on Public Offices and Repairs of both Boards, to
have a building erected adjoining the Rotunda, fronting on the
Park, on the site where the Soup House and Hook and Ladder
Company now are, to correspond with the front on Chamber street,
for the accommodation of the Post Office."—Proc., App'd by
Mayor, III: 140-41. See also descrip. of Pl 115, III: 618

The common council directs the street commissioner "to cause
surveys and profiles of the several streets in that part of the first
ward, which suffered by the late conflagration, to be made; also
the streets which intersect them, with a view to form a new grade
of said streets, as speedily as possible, so as to facilitate the rebuilding
upon the same."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 142.

For plan of the Exchange Place extension, and the Merchant St. (Hanover St.)
widening, see maps No. 720 and 721 in topographical bureau,
borough president's office.

The common council passes resolutions of appreciation for the
sympathy and aid extended by the citizens of Philadelphia, Balti-
more, Boston, Lancaster, Albany, Utica, Troy, and Brooklyn on account of the late fire.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 143.
Feb. 3, 1836, an account of the proceedings of the citizens of these
and various other cities in reference to the fire was printed by
order of the common council.—Eve. Post, F 3, 1836.

The common council empowers the committee on public offices
and repairs "to make all the necessary preparations and altera-
tions to render the Rotunda convenient for the use of the Post
Master, and commodious to the public."—Proc., App'd by Mayor,
III: 140.

A report of the secretary of state of the state of New York,
relating to a geological survey, gives an account of the stone and
marble quarries from which building-stone is derived for public
buildings in New York City.—Assemb. Docs., (Doc. No. 9) F 17:
12, 1835, joint committee of state and assembly to write to the
governor on his special message regarding the fire of Dec. 16-17,
1835, certain facts obtained from a committee delegated to repre-
sent the views of the citizens of New York to these officials of the
state government. These facts (condensed) are:

"The loss sustained in buildings, including several public
edifices, is supposed to be about 674. Immense ranges of capacious
and valuable stores and warehouses have been leveled, and nearly
1,000 mercantile firms disposed. These firms employed, it is
estimated, from 3,500 to 4,000 clerks, besides cartmen, porters
and labourers, many of whom depend for their support upon their
daily and monthly earnings. The total amount of property de-
stroyed is believed to be from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000." The
fire burned over an area of nearly two acres, comprising a densely built and
exclusively mercantile portion of the city, and destroyed all
within that compass, except three or four buildings.

896 with seats free.—Life of Wm. Wallace Everts, D.D., by his son
(Philis, 1891), 14, 18.

—In this year, the Shakespeare Tavern, at the s. w. cor. of Fulton
and Nassau Sts., was demolished, when Fulton St. was widened.
William L. Stone wrote in 1872: "It was originally a low, old-
ashioned, massive edifice, built of small, yellow bricks, two stories
high, with bow windows on the roof. The building was
erected many years before the Revolution, by John Leake, a com-
missary in the French war [L. M. R. K., III: 980] but, in 1822,
a modern extension on Fulton Street, three stories high, was added.

"On the second story there was a room for public meetings and
military drills, and on the third story there was another room,
arched, for concerts and balls, and for the accommodation of the
political, literary, and musical patrons of the house. It was kept in
its palmiest days by Thomas Hodgkinson ... and under his manage-
ment it became and long continued a great resort for the
wits of the day, and was celebrated for the superiority of its wines
and the quiet comfort and elegance of its private rooms.

"The Shakespeare Tavern, in fact, was to New York what the
Mermaid was to London in the days of Shakespeare and Queen
Beiss, or, later, the 'St. James Coffee-house' and the 'Tork's Head'
in the time of Reynolds, Garrick, and Goldenoth ..."—Stone, Hist.
of N.T. City, 487-92. For a view of it, see item No. 4944 in
Emmett collection, in N. Y. P. L.

On its site, the "Commercial Advertiser Building" was erected. This was destroyed by fire Sept. 15, 1831.—Harper's Weekly,
S 1839, Oct. 15, 1839.

—In this year, the widening of Fulton St. required cutting off
about 8 ft. from the front of the Moravian Church on the south side
of this street between William and Dutch Sts.—Greenleaf, Hist. of
the Churches, 278. See 1829.

—In this year, John St. was widened from Broadway to Pearl St.

—In this year, Astor Place was opened.—See L. M. R. K., III:
992. For description of the neighbourhood, see Man. Com. Coun.
(1835), 608.

At this period, there was unusual activity in opening and widen-
ing streets (see 1830). In 1836, the following were among the streets opened: Fifth Ave. from 21st and 42nd St., and from 42d to
125th St.; Lexington Ave. from 37th and 42d St.; Tenth Ave. from
71st St. to Kingsbridge Road; Madison Ave. from 23d to 42d St.;
42d St. from river to river; 125th St. from Third Ave. to Harlem
River; 130th St. from Third to Fifth Ave.; 116th St. from Fourth
to Tenth Ave.; 23d St. from Third to Eighth Ave.; and 33d St.
from river to river. Mt. Morris Square, Manhattan Square, and
the public place at Art and 8th Sts. and Lafayette Place were also
opened. The following are the list of the few large complete
maps of Manhattan Island, and one of the most useful and beauti-
ful.

In this year was printed, in part 2 of The Picturesque Beauties
of the Hudson River and Its Vicinity, illustrated in a series of
views (pub. by Distemper), 3, a small wood-cut vignette having in
the foreground a windmill, and in the distance a train of cars with loco-
motives. It is entitled "View from Jersey City, engraved on wood
by J. A. Adana." It is probably one of the earliest views of a loco-
motive and train in the neighbourhood of New York.

Between 1835 and 1839, the engraved Horner view of New York,
as seen from Brooklyn, was issued. It is reproduced and described
as Pl. 120, III: 625-28.

In this year, Edwin Smith made a survey of a proposed "Mur-
ray Hill," a park in the vicinity of Fourth Ave. and 12th St.—See
map No. 148 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

In this year, Luman Reed died; he had been a patron of
1836

1. The beginning of fire insurance companies in the city, nearly all prosperous. Their aggregate capital was $8,751,743, and on the 7th of January, 1860, they were believed to be insolvent; four have their capital very much impaired, and several of the others are losers to a heavy amount. The total loss (estimated) sustained by these companies is about $7,000,000 leaving a little over $1,000,000 of sound capital. The following bills are reported by the committee in the belief that their passage will enable the city to retrieve its losses in fire Insurance and retain its commercial relations in full activity: “First. An act to authorize the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York to raise money by loan, &c. “Second. An act to enable the insolvent Fire Insurance companies more conveniently to adjust their affairs. Third. An act to enable the stockholders of the said companies, and others, to replenish their stock, revive and continue their charters. “Fourth. An act for the relief of the city of New-York. “The first of these comes from the common council.”—From Docs. of the Assembly (1836), Doc. No. 7. The text of the common council’s memorial, asking for the passage of an act authorizing the city corporation to raise moneys on loan, is found in ibid., Doc. No. 8. The following is also a memorial of Cornelius W. Lawrence, chairman of a committee of citizens asking for the passage of two bills relating to the fire insurance companies, and another memorial from Lawrence, as chairman, asking for the repeal of the law subjecting to taxation debts due to non-residents.—Ibid., Doc. No. 8. See J. A. 18.

18. At a meeting, held at the rooms of the Am. Tract Society, the New York Theological Seminary is organized by the choice of officers for the year. For the beginning of this work, see O. 1835.

30. The domestic architecture in the Bowling Green section of Broadway is for the first time varied by the introduction of tall stores.—N. Y. Mirror, XIII: 247. See also My 28.

Feb.

1. The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That the Twelfth Ward be divided by a line running through the centre of 40th St., forming a new ward to be called the Sixteenth Ward, the residue to be the Twelfth Ward; and that application be made to the legislature for a law to alter the title for public purposes the gore of land between Art St., Eighth St., Lafayette Place, and the Bowery.—Mayor’s Message (1836), 83. See, further, March 16.

7. The common council orders that Mill St. be opened between Broad and William Sts.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, III: 111.

3. The Chamber of Commerce, alter the fire of 1835, met on this day, and thereafter until 1856, in the Merchants’ Bank, on the north side of Wall St., the third house west of William St.—Bishop, A Chronicle of 150 Years. The Chamber of Com. of the State of N. Y. (1918), 60; and see Pl. 147, Vol. III.

6. The legislature authorizes the commissioners of the land-office to sell to the United States certain state lands on Staten Island, heretofore used for military purposes, to enable the federal government “to construct and maintain proper defences for the protection of the harbor of New York.”—Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 19. On May 4, 1844 (q. v.), the legislature appropriated the revenue from the sale of these lands to building a new arsenal in the city of New York.

18. “Business Extending.—We are glad to see a disposition to enlarge the circle of business. . . . Already the whole of Cedar St. between Broad and Broadway, is built upon. Following John street will come next. Several jobbers have commenced in Broadway, the south side of which, from Wall St., to the Bowling Green, will soon be changed. The Brinckhoff property, 40 feet front, running through to New St., is sold for $80,000. Gov. Jay’s house, sold long ago as Mrs. Keese’s boarding house, 50 feet front, sold for $100,000. These, with many others, are soon to be taken down to accommodate the mercantile community.”—N. Y. Com. Adv., F 10, 1836. The same paper adds that “the list of property purchased is so large and lot of the United States Branch Banks,” on Wall St.; the Society Library building and lot, at No. 33 Nassau St. (see F 13), and other parcels.

13. Philip Hone writes: “I think the merchants are wrong in opposing so strenuously the wishes of the up-town people to have the Post-Office in Broad or Wall Street. The Custom-House and the Exchange are properly located in Wall street, for they are exclusively devoted to the merchants, and their wishes should alone be consulted on the subject; but it is not so with the Post-Office. Many persons in the upper wards are in the habit of receiving letters,—not so many, certainly, as the Howlands and the Griswolds, but enough to give them a right to a say in the matter. But the strongest argument of policy, and in disregarding it the merchants are short-sighted; the numerical strength of the upper wards is so great that they control our elections, and have on all municipal questions a controlling voice. They have been boiled in one or two affairs of this kind, and are somewhat savage at this determination of the ‘monied aristocracy.’ . . . to keep the Post-Office to themselves; they would consent to a compromise which would place this establishment near the park (the site of the present Bridewell would be a grand place, and a building similar to the Record Office would make a splendid finish), and that location would be permanent; whereas there is danger that, if Wall street is now agreed upon, the pettyness of the people of the first ward would be punished by its removal, before five years, to the Bowery or Union Place.”—Hone’s Diary, I: 198-99.

15. The Society Library building on Nassau St. (see Apr, 1795) is sold to Wm. W. Townsend for $4,400.00.—Keep. Hist. of the N. Y. Society Lib., 381. See also J. 3, 1835.

18. At this time, it was not decided whether the South Dutch Church in Exchange St. would be rebuilt on the same site or moved uptown.—See letter of this date with “Sylvester” group, in N. Y. H. S. Its services were temporarily held in the chapels of the First Presbyterian Church on Wall St., and the Brick Presbyterian Church on Beekman St.—Hist. Sketch, 27. In 1837, the congregation divided into the Murray St. branch (1837-1848), and the Washington Sq. branch (1837-1876), occupying new churches in those localities.—Corwin’s Manual, 1849. In 1849, the former of these moved to its new church building at the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 21st St., after temporarily worshiping in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary in University Pl.—Hist. Sketch, 27, 49, 31, 37. In 1850 (q. v.), the congregation bought Zion (Episcopal) Church, at the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 38th St., the latter church then joining with the Church of St. Timothy. See J. 3, 1836. L. M.

1. A committee of the trustees of the merchants’ exchange announce, regarding the new exchange, that “It is proposed to occupy the whole space, between Exchange Place, Wall, Hanover and William streets, (if the land can be obtained upon reasonable terms) and to erect thereon a building, suitable in architectural design, and in appropriate accommodations, to the prosperous condition and growing wants of this mercantile community, provided that six thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, shall be subscribed within thirty days. It is intended that every room shall be vaulted and rest upon arches, and be made completely fire proof and has it been estimated, by competent judges, that the nett revenue from the proposed building, will make dividends of at least six per cent. per annum, and by some it is believed, that the dividends may amount to seven or eight per cent. per annum.” Half the subscriptions were obtained by Feb. 23, and books were opened on the three succeeding days to secure the remainder.—Ev. Post, F 23, 1836. See Mr 1.

23. The Methodist Book Concern’s printing and publishing establishment in Mulberry St. is destroyed by fire.—Ev. Post, F 18, and 19, 1836; Costello, Our Farmers, 223.

19. The post office, as provided for on this day (see also 1836), including all the streets from 28th to 9th inclusive, from river to river. The total cost for opening the entire length of 34th St. was $15,174.42.—Man. Com. Com. (1857) 34:3. The assessments for opening 34th St. were levied in 1835 (q. v.).

A serious labour riot occurs, due to strikes by trades unionists.—Hone’s Diary, I: 200-1.
The mayor approves a resolution ordering that Fifth Ave. be opened from 21st to 129th Sts., except such portions as are already occupied, and the portion between 120th and 124th Sts., which, as proposed on June 22, 1835 (P.L.), is to be made a public square.

—Proc., App'd by Mayor, III: 221. See Mr 6.

The legislature passes an act which makes such portion of the fifth and sixth brigades of artillery as reside in the city and county of New York subject to the order of the mayor, whenever their services shall be required by the civil authorities to quell riots, suppress insurrection, protect property, or preserve the peace.

—Laws of N.Y. (1836), chap. 66.

The New York branch of the Bank of the United States (see 1825), at Nos. 11-17 Wall St. (present Nos. 35-39 Wall), closes, this being the last day of discount. The removal of government deposits from the Bank of the United States had been the occasion for many public mass-meetings in a number of cities.—Hardenbrook, *Financial N. Y.*, 177-78. See, further, S. 9, and O 8.

The ruins of the merchants’ exchange had not been removed at this date, and were considered a menace to public safety.

—See N. T. Mirror, Mr 26, 1836.

The new edifice was commenced, however, in this year, on the same site, and was completed in 1841 (P.L.), although opened for use (Nov. 17, 1841, g.b.). See also descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 413; and descrip. of Pl. 152-2, III: 772.

During the period of construction, the business of the exchange was conducted in a building at the corner of New and Exchange Sts.—See “Classified Mercantile Directory,” 130, at back of Disturnell’s N.Y. A.T. It Is, 1837. See also descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 414.

Miss Harriet Martineau is in New York.—Hone’s Diary, I: Apr. 206.

"J. Disturnell, of this city, has published a Guide to the City of New York, containing an alphabetical list of streets, with the census, the division of the city into wards and fire districts, and other matters, accompanied with a map of the city."—Eve. Post, Ap 5, 1836.

The northward trend of the city’s growth is thus described:

...Broadway has ceased to be Broadway. It is nearly as much of a mere crowded thoroughfare as Fleet-street, London. During the winter, it has been almost blocked up with omnibuses, carts, sleighs, carriages, barrows, etc. etc. Most of the boarding-houses below Wall-street have been converted, or are about to be, to other purposes. It is said, that N. Prince’s house is to give place to a hotel; and that, in one year, there will be scarcely a private residence or a boarding-house below Wall-street. The rise in rents and the price of bread, there, have already driven many up town. Mr. Astor thinks, properly enough, that a great portion of the retail business, drygoods stores, etc., will soon reach as far as Prince-street. Lately, however, scarcely extend their promenades farther down than the Park; and what will become of the Battery, heaven only knows.

Referring to New York’s growth in population, this writer expatiates prophetically regarding the expected building extension. He even predicts "tunnels," and expects that this will become "one of the most wealthy, populous and splendid cities of the globe."

He compares New York of 50 years ago, when it had "contracted limits, its insignificant streets, its corn-fields about St. Paul’s, its swamps and ponds by Tammany-hall, its heaths where now stands West Broadway, the water washing against Trinity-church, and all the almost incredible characteristics of the city in seventeen hundred and eighty, and which have now so completely passed away before the broad and universal spirit of wealth and improvement." He expects that, in another 50 years, transformations more striking and important will be effected, with "new churches, squares and streets, coping with all the gorgeousness of London and Paris, where now spread only barren heath and unbroken solitude."—N. Y. Mirror, XIII: 327. See also descrip. of Pl. 98, Vol. III: 326.

Mayor Lawrence is re-elected a second time (see Ap 11, 1835).

Candidates of the Whig, Equal Rights, and Native American parties, were in the field, but the mayor’s majority was decisive. However, the Whigs elected half the members of the common council.—Man. Com. Coun. (1834), 459-91.

"The pressure in the money market is daily increasing. The rate of discount on the best paper is from thirty to forty per cent."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

per annum. Exchanges are far below par, but no importation of
136 species will take place until the rate of exchange is sufficiently in
14 our favour to cover not only the expense and risk of importation,
but also the interest of the money while it is necessarily living idle
15 on the voyage. . . ."—Eve. Post, Ap 14, 1836. See also ibid.,
16 Ap 15, 1836.
17 The legislature passes an act "to provide for a geological
18 survey of the state."—Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 142. Five
19 annual reports were made by the commissioners, the full report
20 comprising several volumes. See J. 6.
21 A plan has been formed in this city to collect in one building,
22 models, specimens, and drawings of all the important improve-
23 ments in the mechanic arts of which our country can claim the
24 honour. It will go into effect under the auspices of the American
25 Institute, who have taken a hall for the purpose in Broadway,
26 to be opened on the 1st of May. It is to be called the Repository
28 The legislature incorporates a company to build a macadamised
29 turnpike from Harlem to New Rochelle.—Laws of N. Y. (1836),
30 chap. 167.
31 The legislature authorises the dissolution of the "Masonic
32 Hall Association," which was formed under an act of April 18, 1825,
33 passed for the purpose of enabling masonic lodges to take
34 and hold real estate for their affairs. It also authorises this associa-
35 tion "to sell and convert into cash the lands and buildings of the
36 said association known as the masonic hall, situated on Broadway,
37 and in the rear on Pearl-street," a detailed description of which
38 is contained in the association's certificate of incorporation.—
39 Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 169. Some years later it became
40 Gothic Hall.—See descriptive catalogue of Enx prints, pub'd by
41 the N. Y. P. L., item 177. For the beginning of Masonic Hall,
42 see J. 14, 1836.
43 The Texans, under Samuel Houston, defeat the Mexicxns at
44 San Jacinto, killing 650 and wounding 208. Santa Anna was
45 captured the next day.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the
47 The legislature passes an act "to expedite the construction of a
48 railroad from New-York to Lake Erie." It relates to the issue-
49 ance of stocks, and to other matters in this connection.—Laws
50 of N. Y. (1836), chap. 170; see also ibid., chap. 296.
51 The mayor signs an ordinance to pave 14th St. from Union
52 Place to the Hudson River.—Mayor's Message (1836), 113.
53 The legislature passes an act (amended on May 20) to aid the
54 Institution for the Blind to acquire full title to the grounds and
55 buildings of the institution (situated on the east side of Ninth
56 Ave., between 53rd and 54th Sts.).—Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 226, 399. See also J. 4, 1833. A brief report of the work done here
57 in 1836 is found in N. Y. At Its It, In 1837 (pub'd by Disturnell),
59 Mayor Aaron Clark, reporting to the common council on
60 May 22, 1837, said that in 1837 the Public School Society consisted
61 of 9 schools, containing 4,555 boys and girls; in May, 1836, there were
62 15 schools containing 9,182 scholars of both sexes, 26 primary schools
63 containing 9,496 children, and public primary schools for
64 1,171 coloured children.—Mayor's Message, 10.
65 The legislature amends a part of the Revised Statutes relating to
66 quarantine regulations.—Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 250.
67 The legislature passes an act directing the governor to ap-
68 point commissioners to settle differences as to boundaries with
69 persons who acquired title from the city to parts of the Common
70 Lands prior to April 1, 1811.—Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 244.
71 The legislature passes an act to alter the plan of the city in
72 respect to certain streets in Manhattanville. Old streets named
73 Manhattan St. and Lawrence St. are involved in this alteration.
74 Laws of N. Y. (1836), chap. 251; Doc. No. 109, Bd. of Ald.
75 Mayor's Message (1835), 102. See also Pl. 112, Vol. III.
76 The Union Market (see O 2, 1835) burns.—Eve. Post, My 5, 1836, citing Courier & Enquirer. It was rebuilt, and used until
77 a larger one was erected in 1853 (q. v.).—De Voe, Market Book,
79 Manhattan Square, bounded by 77th and 81st Sts. and Eight-
80 th and Ninth Aves., is directed to be opened.—Proc., App'd by
82 That part of the House of Refuge occupied by females is
83 entirely destroyed by fire.—Eve. Post, My 6, 1836. See 1838.
84 The legislature authorises the common council to raise by loan,
The ground belonging to the South Reformed Dutch Church in Exchange Place is sold for $24,500. The building was destroyed by fire in 1835.—*Expo. Post*, Je 15, 1836; L. M. K. N., III: 976.

The common council authorizes the "Water Purveyor" to issue proposals "for pipes to be laid down from Chatham-street to Nassau-street, through Nassau-street to Broad-street, through Broad-street to Pearl-street, agreeable to the size as adopted by the Water Commissioners."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: S. See Ji 28.

"A new club is about being established, at the head of which are number of our most distinguished citizens, to consist of four hundred members, and to be similar in its plans and regulations to the great clubs of London, which give a tone and character to the Society of the British metropolis. A meeting was held this evening, at the Athenaeum, to organize the club."—*Hone's Diary*, I: 212.

The Atheneum was a hotel, kept by Edward Windust, at 557 Broadway, on the south-west corner of Leonard St.—*City Directory; "Classified Mercantile Directory" at back of N. Y. A. It Is 1, In 1837, 74, under "Windust;" and view in the Crouzekbank collection, N. Y. H. S. See Ap 26, 1837.

The New York Express appears, the publishers being James and Erastus Brooks. The Daily Advertiser was united with it this year. It was finally issued as the *New York Express.—Annals of N. Am.*, 1777; Havell's *Reminiscences*, 312.

The "Novelty" makes the first voyage ever made from New York to Albany by a steamboat propelled by atmospheric coal.—*Hone's Diary*, I: 213.

A subscription has been set on foot for erecting a free Episcopal Church for negroes.—*Expo. Post*, Je 7, 1836.

Ex-President James Madison dies.—*Expo. Post*, Ji 1, 1836. The common council adopted resolutions of regret on July 1.—*Ibid.*, Ji 2, 1836.

"The part of the city consumed last winter by fire, now presents a curious and animated spectacle. The bustle and activity of the labourers bringing in and adjusting to each other the materials of construction, the rapid erection of spacious buildings in different stages of progress, on each side of the numerous and irregular streets which run through this quarter, remind the spectator of what he has read concerning cities built up suddenly in waste places. . . . In another part of the city a different spectacle may be seen. Chapel street, demolished on each side, looks as Jericho or Troy might have done after their siege."—*Expo. Post*, Je 29, 1836. See also *Ibid.*, N 11, 1836.

The mayor signs resolutions that members of the board of aldermen be supplied with copies of "Colton's new map of the city" (Vol. III: Pl. 124), and that Manhattan Square (bounded by Eighth and Ninth Aves., 77th and 81st Sts.) be opened.—*Mayor's Message* (1836).

The mayor signs a resolution providing that ground shall be set apart for a public place, bounded on the south by 23rd St., north by 26th St., west by Fifth Ave., and east by a contemplated street mid-way between Fourth and Fifth Aves.; and that application be made to the legislature for the passage of a law to alter the map of the city so as to conform thereto.—*Mayor's Message* (1836). See, further, Ap 10, 1837. This was Madison Square.

The "Specie Circular" is issued upon an order of Pres. Jackson to the secretary of the treasury. It requires receivers of public money and deposit banks, after Aug. 15, "to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz., gold and silver, and in the proper cases Virginia land scrip." Under some circumstances the time is extended to Dec. 15, "for actual settlers or bona fide residents."—*Messages & Papers of the Presidents*, X: 104-5; cf. *McMaster, Hist. of the people of U. S.*, VII: 352-65 also Shepard, *Martin Van Buren*, 260-61.

The four-storey brick building of the American Bible Society, at 115-117 Nassau St., burns.—*Expo. Post*, Ji 20, 1836; Costello, *Our Fireside*, 228.

The Vice President has arrived in our city and is at the Astor Hotel."—*Expo. Post*, Ji 21, 1836.

The common council empowers the committee on public offices and repairs "to provide a suitable bell and fixtures forthwith to be placed in the Hall in lieu of the present bell, which is so injured as to be unfit for use."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, IV: 205; and descript. of Pl. 142-4, III: 712. The old bell was hung in 1831 (q.v.). For the new city hall bell, see O 3, 1836.
The common council resolves "That a line of water pipes, be laid in Barclay street, from the intersection at Chapel street, down to 28 Barclay to Greenwich street, through Greenwich to Cedar street, up Cedar street to Broadway, agreeable to the site as adopted by the Water Commissioners, and that the Purveyor be instructed to advertise for estimates for furnishing pipes and fixtures for the same."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, IV: 31-32. See Ag 3.

The common council orders that the street commissioner "contract for an iron railing around Union Place," and appropriates $11,000 therefor, "in addition to appropriations heretofore made."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, IV: 41.

The common council directs the committee on public offices and repairs "to cause the Governor's room to be newly furnished."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, IV: 51. See also P. Pl. 31-a, Vol. III, showing the room as it was in 1850-1.


The Italian Opera House, at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts. (see N 18, 1833) becomes the National Theatre.—Brown, Hist. of the N. T. Stage, I: 241. See Nov. 23.

The "New York City Marble Cemetery" and the "New York Monumental Cemetery," which face each other on Second Ave. (the former bounded by 2d and 3d Sts., the Bowery, and Second Ave., and the latter by 2d and 3d Sts., First and Second Sts.), are described in the N. Y. Mirror, of this date. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927.

The building lately occupied as a branch of the United States Bank in this city is purchased by the Bank of the State of New York for $245,000, "an advance of sixty-six thousand dollars on the price it was sold for only three few months ago."—Even. Post, S 7, 1856. See also ibid., S 16, 1856.

Harvard College celebrates the 200th anniversary of its founding.—Even. Post, S 14, 1856, citing Boston Courier. See 1856.

The Williamsburg and Peck Slip Ferry is opened.—Even. Post, S 9, 1856. See also ibid., S 15, 1856.

The Bank of the U. S. conveys to the Bank of the State of N. Y. title to the old Verplanck property in Wall St., including alleyways, which was purchased in 1822 (p. v, Mr 23) for the U. S. Branch Bank.—Liber Deeds, CCCXLVII: 179 and ibid., CCCXXV: 579, 580. From 1837 to 1842 (p. v), the Bank of the State of N. Y. was at this address, 15 Wall St.—See City Directories. See also description and history of the Annex Office, II: 439; descrip. of Pl. 99, III: 5911; Rep. of Am. Socie. & Pres. Soc. (1918), 597-679; and L. M. R. K., III: 924, under "Branch of the Second Bank of the U. S. (the second site)," and 975.

Charlotte Cushman makes her first appearance in New York, at the Bowery Theatre as Lady Macbeth. —Brown, I: 114.

"The subterraneous passage in the rail road from this city to Harlem is now opened from end to end, and will shortly be completed. The last remaining part of the road was pierced yesterday morning. The rock is exceedingly hard, and the work difficult, but the promise by the undertakers of this enterprise to finish it before the 15th of September has been fulfilled."—Even. Post, S 13, 1856.

Aaron Burr dies at New Bristol, Staten Island.—Even. Post, S 14, 1856. See also ibid., S 16, 1856. He was buried at Princeton on Sept. 16.—Ibid., S 19, 1856.

The Bowery Theatre (see Ag 20, 1856) is burned for the second time.—Even. Post, S 24, 1856: Costello, Our Firemen, 225; N. Y. At II II, 2245: L. M. R. K., III: 682. It was immediately rebuilt.—Brown, Hist. of the N. T. Stage, I: 114.

Peter G. Stuyvesant and wife grant to the city the land comprised in the present Stuyvesant Park, at Second Ave, and East 14th St.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing Liber Deeds, CCCXV: 350. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The new bell on the city hall, weighing 5,000 lbs., is praised by the newspapers of the day.—Comm. Adv., O' 3, 1856. See Ji 22, 1856; S 12, 1857.

The Athenæum Hotel has just been opened in Broadway at the corner of Leonard St.—Even. Post, O 13, 1856.

The mayor signs a resolution that theupt. of repairs cause the building occupied as Essex Market to be taken down and rebuilt as a market for country people at Tompkins Market.—Mayor's Message (1856), 43. For the changes in Essex Market at this time, see De Voe's Market Book, 4th ed., L. M. R. K., III: 99-108. See Je 4, 1851.

The third annual convention of the National Trades' Union assemblies in Military Hall. Delegates are present for the first time from localities so far distant as Ohio. Subjects considered at the earlier conventions (see Ag 25, 1854, and O 1, 1855) such as education, state prison labour, the factory system, female labour, the ten-hour day, are presented before the convention in committee reports. An interesting recommendation is made that "a portion of the National Fund be set apart to supply members with means for the purpose of enabling them to remove to such places as are not overcrowded with numbers." The conservative character of the delegates is indicated by a resolution that "it is the opinion of this Convention, that if Trade's Unions and Trade Societies were to apply their funds to the establishment of Co-operation in Societies suffering against, instead of exhausting their funds by supporting strikes, a much more permanent benefit would be rendered." The report was "read and accepted."

The sessions of the convention continued through Oct. 28.—A Doc. Hist. (1856), 294; Even. Post, Ag 25, 24-26.

The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That the macadamizing on the Eighth Ave. between 42d and 59th Sts. be completed by covering the avenue with a layer of hard stone also that the street corn't be authorised to lay down a wooden pavement in Broadway as an experiment, not to exceed 200 ft. in length.—Mayor's Message (1856), 46. This experiment was made between Chappaqua and Saw Mill River, by the Commissioners of the Cent. Park (1866), 111. On Dec. 5, the mayor signed an ordinance for paving William St. with blocks of wood from Wall to Pine St.—Mayor's Message (1856), 46. The wooden pavement was tried again in 1858 in front of the hall of records (the old jail).—The 10th Ann. Rep., &c., 113.

The "Ladies of Brown University" are listed in the teaspoons of the present St. Peter's Church was laid on the southeast corner of Barclay and Church Sts. The first church of the same name which stood on this site (erected in 1857, p. v, O 5) was demolished earlier in the year. In September, 1857, worship was commenced in the basement. The principal auditorium was consecrated Feb. 25, 1858 (p. v).—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 335.

The mayor signs resolutions as follows: That 110th, 111th, 112th, and 113th Sts. be graded from the Old Road, west of Fourth Ave. to Second Ave.; that Fifth Ave. be graded, and the curb and gutter-stones be placed therein from 12th to 130th St; and that 116th St. be opened from Fourth Ave. to Tenth Ave., and regulated and worked from Third Ave. to the Harlem River.—Mayor's Message (1856), 47.

The Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson are elected president and vice-president. The National Republicans or Whigs had three candidates for president—Wm. H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, and Willie P. Mangum; and three vice-president—John Tyler, Francis Granger, and John McLelan.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 34-39. See Mr 4, 1857.

The Bowery Theatre (see S 22) is being rebuilt. "The workmen have already put on a part of the roof, and it is the intention of the proprietors to finish it by the first of January next. The project of extending Canal street through to the Bowery, by which the theatre would have been cut up, appears to be abandoned."—Even. Post, N 14, 1856.

The National Theatre (see Ag 29) is sold at auction for $75,000 to O. Mauan and James H. Hackett. They leased it to James W. Wallack.—Even. Post, N 5, 1856; Brown, I: 245. See S 23, 1859.

The first number of the Plain Dealer is issued.—Even. Post, D 3, 1856.

"The Corporation are mending the Macadamized portion of Broadway. They would be better to dig it up at once, and supply its place with the wooden pavement which wears so well and preserves itself in such admirable order in a neighboring part of the same street. The Macadamized portion is full of hillocks and hollows, it needs perpetual repair; it is very expensive and very dirty. It is even worse than the old method of paving with small round stones."—Even. Post, D 3, 1856.

The "American Institution of Architects," the second archi-
FIRST AND LAST PAGE OF CONTRACTORS' BILL FOR BUILDING THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR IN CONNECTION WITH THE CROTON AQUEDUCT; DATED DEC. 16, 1843. SEE ADDENDA, VOL. VI.
CHRONOLOGY: INVENTION AND PROSPERITY: 1815–1841

In 1836, the British Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge was established.

**Hone** dines "with the governing committee of the Union Club at Windust's." The committee numbers 35 out of the present membership of 259, "not a sufficient number to organize properly," he says, "but it was resolved to procure a house and committee immediate." A sub-committee of seven was appointed to carry the plan into effect and to admit members. — *Hone's Diary*, I: 17. For Windust's Hotel, see *Jeff* 17, and *Ibid.*, I: 269. See Apr. 25, 1837.

Ellen Tree makes her first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre, as Jezabel in "As You Like It." — *Harwell's Reminiscences*, 329; *Hone's Diary*, I: 258.

The finance committee of the consistory of the South Reformed Dutch Church, writing to Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer to ask for a loan to enable them to rebuild the church, which was destroyed in the fire of 1835, states that "The pew-owners unanimously agreed that owing to the removal of families from that part of the City, it was inexpedient to rebuild there." Also that, on the site of their church property in Exchange Pl., an equal division of the proceeds would be made between the families which had removed to the vicinity of Washington Sq. and those that remained in the lower part of the city. The letter continues: "The means which would have been ample, to furnish each of these parties with a share, is a contribution from the public with regard to the power of the Church to give a charter of incorporation, and the state of our city affairs has gone into the Court of Chancery and may not be decided in a long time. In the mean time, a new arrangement has been made between the parties. The Consistory of the downtown Church is to retain all the present available funds of the Church, and five of the lots in Exchange Place are to be disposed of as follows—Three to be taken by the Church uptown and two that below.

"By individual subscription, money is to be raised, by each party for erecting stores on these five lots, which will thus be made to produce a considerable income. But this will not furnish either with a place of worship.

"Happily for the uptown enterprise, they have obtained the splendid Chapel of the University and will open it for public worship on New Year's day," while our Church below must continue as now, holding its sabbath services morning & afternoon in the Lecture room of the Brick Church at the Park and its evening services in the Session room of the Presbyterian Church in Wall Street. In this condition we must remain until after the termination of the suit respecting the old ground, unless relieved by a law.

"We have purchased a piece of ground at the corner of Murray & Church Streets—50 feet on Murray by 75 ft. on Church St. We wish to obtain one lot adjoining on Murray St. and then to proceed as early in the Spring as practicable to build "a House for the Lord." The committee asks Mr. Van Rensselaer for a loan of $20,000.—From the original MS. in the N. Y. H. S. See 1837.

The building in the central part of Washington, D. C., occupied by the general post-office, the patent-office, and the city post-office, is destroyed by fire. The entire contents of the two latter offices are lost, including the "curious maps and papers, comprising all the inventions of American ingenuity for half a century past." — *Dec. Post*, D 17, 1836.

"A new pavement of wood has been laid down in William street, between Pine and Wall streets. The progress of this work attracts considerable attention." — *Dec. Post*, D 16, 1836.

"The great number of fires that constantly happen in New York, shows the necessity of procuring a better supply of water than we now have. . . . It is useless to wait for the Croton or any other water, if it cannot be obtained immediately. It will take from three years to effect.

"Until the Croton water can be brought into the city, we propose that the Corporation erect Reservoirs in four different places, on the East and North Rivers, at points below Grand and Canal streets, and fill them with the waters of those rivers by means of steam engines. These Reservoirs, or receptacles of water should be equal in capacity to the one on Fourteenth street, and the water conducted through every part of the City, in pipes like those now laid by the water commissioners." — *Dec. Post*, D 19, 1836.

During 1836, 1,621 buildings were erected in New York City, an increase of 1,621 over 1835.—*N. Y. As: It Is*, In 1837, 20.

During this year, 2,285 merchant ships entered this port, an increase of 250 over 1835.— *Ibid.*, 162.

1837

In this year, rebellions broke out in Upper and Lower Canada, which lasted until 1838. They were caused by a demand for more representative government and an executive responsible to the colonial legislature, not to the king.— *Winson*, VIII: 150-52, 180-81; *Hazen, Europe since 1815*, 532-35.

In this year, publication of the American Archives, edited by Peter Force, was begun with the first volume of the fourth series. The six volumes which constitute this series were completed in 1846. In 1848, the first volume of the fifth series appeared, and the third was issued in 1853; then congress refused to make any further appropriation, and the work was suspended. It was originally intended to form six series: I, to 1688; II, to 1763; III, to 1774; IV, to 1776; V, to 1783; VI, to 1787. As published, the work consists of nine volumes, from March, 1774, to Dec., 1776.— *Winson*, VIII: 425-26; *Lossing, Cyclo. of U. S. Hist.*, I: 701.

In this year, the first successful introduction of the screw in steam navigation was made, by Captains Ericsson and F. P. Smith on the steamer "Thames." — *Annals of N. Am.*, 579.

In this year, the first steam-launch was designed by, and constructed under the direction of, Chaos. Haswell at the New York Navy Yard, and named the "Sweetheart." The engine was subsequently transferred to the U. S. Naval School at Philadelphia.— *Harwell's Reminiscences*, 349-50

An English traveller, writing of New York, comments: "A custom prevails, in the principal streets for shops, of having wooden pillars planted along the outer edge of the pavement, with horizontal beams reaching from pillar to pillar, not unlike the stanchions and cross pieces of a rope-run. On these pillars, usually painted white, are pasted large printed placards, announcing the articles sold in the shop before which they stand; and from the under side of the horizontal beam are suspended, by hooks or rings, show-boards with printed bills of every colour. This is especially the case opposite the bookstores. Another purpose which these pillars and beams serve, is that of suspending awnings from the houses to the end of the pavement in summer, . . . " He also observes: "A great defect in the municipal arrangement is the want of sufficient light in the street by night. The lamps are so far apart, and so scantily supplied with gas, that it is impossible to distinguish names or numbers on the doors from the carriages, or even on foot, without ascending the steps to examine; and as no uniform plan seems to be laid down for the order in which the numbering of the houses shall be made, the difficulties and delays are vexatious to the most patient." — J. S. Buckingham, *America, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive* (London, no date), I: 44-50, 221-22.

J. Disturnell published, in this year, another New York City guide-book; calling it *New York As It Is*, In 1837. The title-page states that this was the "fourth year of publication." See 1833 for extracts from his guide for that year. The N. Y. Hist. Soc. owns copies of the work for 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1839. Some of the new features in the city's growth, mentioned in the 1837 edition, are as follows:

The "Introduction," dated May, 1837, remarks: "The sad reverse which the City of New-York, and the country at large has recently experienced, owing to the derangement of our currency, and a too anxious desire to accumulate wealth, ought to teach us a lesson of moderation. . . . Too long has the unfailing usurer, the greedy speculator, and the selfish politician had the ascendency in private.

"A Telegram is established on the heights of Staten Island, communicating by signals with one in the City on Holt's Hotel" (cf. 1838).— *Ibid.*, 11.

The Rotunda was now used as the post-office.— *Ibid.*, 13.

The works of the N. Y. Gas Light Co. were situated at the corner of Canal and Centre Sts. Already, 26 miles of iron gas-pipes had been laid in the principal streets. The price of gas was
1817, 70 cents per 100 cubic feet; or, for a store, having four lights, $60 a year.—Ibid., 12.

The account of the development of the New York and Harlem Railroad is as follows: "This company was incorporated in 1831 [5,5], and has since been so amended that its capital, originally $35,000, was increased to $1,150,000, in 1834.

"The route selected for its road is from Prince-street, in the Bowery, through the 4th Avenue, to Harlem River, with a branch through One hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to Ninth Avenue, and thence to the Hudson River at Manhattanville landing.

"The first running of the cars upon this road was in November, 1834, and they travelled no further than Fourteenth-street. In June, 1835, their route was extended to Murray Hill. In May, 1834, the route was further extended to Yorkville, where it has continued ever since." The number of passengers and the amount of fares received each year from 1834 to the end of 1836 is given.

"When the route shall be extended through the tunnel over the beautiful embankment and bridge constructed to Harlem, the number of passengers will, probably, greatly increase.

"The tunnel commences at the southerly side of Ninety-first-street, and terminates at the northerly side of Ninety-fourth-street, and will be, when completed, 844 feet in length, 24 feet wide, and 21 feet high in the centre. Each end of the tunnel will be finished with a handsome stone facing, so as to give it a conspicuous and pleasing aspect; the embankment commences at One hundred and fifth-street, and extends to One hundred and sixth-street. This will be a most substantial work, as the whole will be supported by slope walls of dry masonry. At the crossing of the streets there are handsome arched carriage-ways, supported by stone pillars. At the northern termination of the embankment, the bridge commences, extending from One hundred and sixth-street to One hundred and eighth-street.

"This tunnel is said to be as spacious as any other excavation of solid rock made in modern times, not excepting the excavation of the Simplon, made under the Emperor Napoleon; and the approach to it at both ends through a rock, 52 feet in depth, is an object not less interesting than the tunnel itself.

"There is scarcely to be found a more beautiful and picturesque scenery in any part of the world, than the view Hall Gate and its neighbourhood presents, in riding over the bridge and embankment, north of the tunnel, at an elevation of thirty feet above the level of the avenue.

"It is expected that this road will be travelled by the cars to Harlem some time in the month of July, 1837.

"Passengers’ Ticket Offices, at No. 244, Bowery; and at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fourth Avenue.—Ibid., 14-15.

"It was in this year that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. acquired the block between 26th and 27th Sts, Madison and Fourth Aves, and erected on the southern half a depot, stables, machine-shop, and superintendent’s office.—From chronology supplied by the company.

May Day is morning-day in New York.—Disturnell, 19.

During 1836, Beaver St. was extended through the "Burnt District," intersecting Pearl at the corner of Wall St; Mill St. was connected with William St. in the same neighborhood, and it was proposed to change the name of Mill to South William. Fulton St. was widened on the south side between Broadway and Gold St. Gold St. was widened between Fulton and Frankfort Sts. Spruce St. was widened from Gold St. to Nassau. Chatham St. was widened between Murray and Franklin Sts, and it was proposed to change its name to West Broadway.—Ibid., 20.

N. Y. University, on Washington Square, just completed, is described, with view (frontispiece).—Ibid., 21.

The district burned over by the fire of Dec. 16 and 17, 1835, is already nearly all rebuilt. Most of the stores are occupied, and many of them are "entirely fireproof, constructed in the most durable manner, principally of brick."—Ibid., 22.

The construction of the new merchants’ exchange, the new custom-house, and the halls of justice is now under way. These are described in detail. "The merchants’ exchange is the building of Quincy granite which still stands on the block bounded by Exchange Place, Wall, William, and Hanover Sts. (constructed in 1830), and the National City Bankhouse also still stands, on the east side of Nassau St., between Wall and Pine Sts. (which became the sub-treasury). The halls of justice (or "Tombs"), built in the Egyptian style of architecture, were erected

on made ground where once was the Collect Pond. Every precaution has been used “to render the foundation secure by the introduction of iron ties, inverted arches, and heavy timbering.” The ground was excavated several feet below the water level, large timbers were placed together, and range timbers at right angles with these laid several feet wider than the respective walls.” The superstructure was erected “during the past season.”—Ibid., 24-27.

It is worthy of note that the Brooklyn city hall, at the intersection of Fulton, Court, and Joralemon Sts., was also in course of erection at this time.—Ibid., 27.

The National Academy of Design has the following lecturers: Samuel F. B. Morse, painting; Horatio Greenough, sculpture; William C. Bryant, mythology; Robert W. Weir, perspective; William Dunlap, historical composition; Thomas S. Cummings, miniature painting; Gulian C. Verplanck, history; A. J. Mason, wood engraving—Ibid., 66-67.

The meeting place of the N. Y. Sacred Music Soc. (established in 1823, and incorporated in 1829, p. 52), was at this time in the Chatham St. Chapel (formerly the Chatham Theatre).—Ibid., 72.

Views of New York in this year reproduced in the present work include (besides those cited under specific dates) the Hill-Bennett-Clover view from Brooklyn Heights (PL. 117), and the Merchants’ Exchange (PL. 118), both in Vol. III.

A survey of the Commissioners’ Lands is made this year by Francis Nightingale.—Sotheby & Co., 1841, for real estate bureau of comptroller’s office. See, further, Ag. 1838.

In this year, the cross-roads in the Forties and Fifties were being extensively opened. For example, the cost of opening 57th St. from river to river was provided for on March 16 to the amount of $11,100.—Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 353-357.

In this year, 1836, $60 buildings were erected in New York.—Exe. Post, F. 8, 1838, citing Jour. of Com.

"The house still remains [1837] in William street, New York, in which he [George Washington] instructed his hearers. Its peaked front and roof marks its antiquity, although it has been modernized. The street was then called "Horse and Cart street," from a sign of a horse and cart at a tavern door, opposite the house in which Washington discoursed, he occupying the upper story, which was then a sail loft."—Dunlap, Hist. of the New Neth, II: Appendix, CLXXI.

This was the so-called "rigging loft" at 120 William St.—See description of PL. 43, I: 1441 and L. M. R. K., III: 930.

In this year, the congregation of the South Church (Reformed Dutch) separated into two branches, one going to a church on Murray St., which was completed and opened on Dec. 24 (p. 53), and the other to Washington Square, to which was added the building of the University until its own building, which was being erected beside the University, should be completed, in 1840 (p. 0, O 1 see descrip. of PL. 139, III: 708). This congregation remained in the Washington Square church until 1876.—Corwin’s Manual, 1804: Historical Sketch of the South Dutch Church, 27, 29, 31, 37; Greenled, 20-21; Trow, The New Metropolis (1821), 66, 74, 139, Vol. Dunlop’s former church, No. 145, 2nd St., between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, was bought by the University and was erected as Washington Square; it was erected in 1837-40 and demolished in 1895.

In this year, the city granted to the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents a plot of ground between 23rd and 24th Sts., Ave. A and First Ave., in exchange for a re-conveyance to the city of land sold by the society at the lower end of Madison Square.—L. M. R. K., III: 924; Man. Com. Coun. (1837), 762. In 1834, the city gave the society a quit-claim deed of the entire block at First Ave., which contained the 1837 land-grant.—Ibid., (1870), 762.

In this year, assessments were levied for opening streets, including the following: Fifth Ave. between 21st and 42nd Sts; 4th and 57th Sts. from river to river; 86th St. from Eighth Ave. to the Hudson River; 145th St. from Third Ave. to the Harlem River; 157th St. between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers.—Index to Assessment Rolls, Vol. I, in comptroller’s office.

In this year, the firm of Tiffany & Young was established at 259 Broadway. In 1845, it introduced its first stock of standard gold and gem jewelry. In 1847 (then styled Tiffany, Young & Ellis), the firm moved to 271 Broadway; in 1853, when first called by the familiar name Tiffany & Co. It continued to occupy the same elegant at 520 Broadway; and, in 1870 (p. 99), it moved to Union Square.—From data supplied by the company; and Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 797-99.

In this year, the store now familiarly known as "McCreevy’s"
1837 had its beginning, at 102 Canal St., under the firm name of Usdell & Peirson. For its history, see Evet. World, Aug 4, 1852.

9 In this year, Bangs, Merwin & Co. began business as auctioneers of literary works and prints. M. F. H. Bangs continued the business under the firm name of Bangs & Co.—Derby, Fifty Years among Authors, Books and Publishers (1884), 460. The good-will of Bangs & Co. was afterwards purchased by John Anderson, Jr., who gave his name to the business, and which, in 1903, became the Anderson Auction Co. In 1915, this company, with the Metropolitan Art Ass'n, became The Anderson Galleries, Inc., its premises being then on East 40th St., at the e. c. or. of Madison Ave. In 1917, the business occupied the Arion Society’s building, at the e. c. or. of Park Ave. and 59th St.—From data supplied by the company.

10 In this year, another fire (see 1832) occurred in Fraunces Tavern.—Drown, A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern (1919), 21. See, further, 1844.

11 In 1837-8, Franklin Market at Old Slip was rebuilt, of brick (L. M. R. K., III: 958), a temporary shed having been erected on the site after the burning of the old market in the great fire of Dec. 16, 1835 (De Voc, Market Book, 521).

12 In this year, the New York Review was established.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 110.

13 In this year was published A History of New York, in 2 vols., by Wm. Dunlap.

14 “The chapel of the New York University is now nearly completed. It is small, of course, not being intended for the accommodation of a large audience, but it is uncommonly beautiful. The Gothick carvings in wood with which it is embellished are probably finer than any thing we have in this country. The stranger who visits our city do would to well to repair to Washington Square, were it only to see how nobly the University overlooks that spacious park. This building, which is of the simplest style of the Gothick sometimes called Byzantine[,] is the finest publick edifice of New York, and one of the finest in the whole country. Its proportions fill and satisfy the eye. The visitor should ascend the massive marble stair case, and peep in at the chapel door, which is politely left ajar. He will admire the effect of the two large windows, of the quaint Gothick tracery, of the richly wrought panels, and panneling and gro春风ions, thickly intersecting each other, and the knotting angels, with palmers in their hands, whose station is near the top of the large window back of the pulpit.”—Evet. Post, Ja 16, 1837.

15 Wm. Abbott announces that “Proposals will be received in the course of next week, for the erection of a splendid new Theatre, on the site of Masonic Hall, and lot adjoining, devoted to Italian and French Opera and Ballet, as well as the legitimate drama.”—Evet. Post, Ja 16, 1837.

16 The mayor approves assessments for laying the sidewalks of Fifth Ave. from Washington Place to 17th St.; and for grading 22d St. between Madison Avenue and the Hudson River.—Mayor's Message (1837), 68.

17 The mayor approves a joint resolution that the widening of Centre St. commence on May first, and that 20 days thereafter be allowed for the removal of the buildings which encroach upon it.—Proc, App'd by Mayor, IV: 173. This necessitated the destruction of the first public school building.—Halsey, Pictures of Early N. Y. on Dark Blue Staffordshire Pottery, 51. For the demolition of Free School No. 1, see 1839.

18 The legislature passes an act creating the Seventeenth Ward out of a part of the Eleventh Ward.—Laws of N. Y. (1837), chap. 16.

19 The name of the “Great Kill Road” (commonly known as the Great Kill Road) is changed to Gansevoort St.—Proc, App'd by Mayor, IV: 173. M. Merwin died in 1871. Wm. Dunlap, Richard Riker, and others, present to the board of assistant aldermen a petition “relative to translating and preserving the Dutch records now remaining in a disadipated state in the office of the Clerk of the Common Pleas of this County.”—Proc., Bd. of Ass't. Ald., IX, 110. This was the initial step toward the publication, in 1837, of The Records of New Amsterdam. For the action of the city on this petition, see 1839.

20 The following notice appears in a handbill and a newspaper:

*Bread, Meat, Rent, Fuel! Their Prices Must Come Down. The Voice of the People Shall be Heard, and Will Prevail*

“The People will meet in the Park, Rain or Shine at 4 o'clock, on Monday Afternoon [Feb. 15] To inquire into the Cause of the present unexampled Distress, and to divide a suitable Remedy. All Friends of Humanity, determined to resist Monopolists and Extortioners, are invited to attend.”—The document bears the names of eight citizens.—Evet. Post, Fe 10, 1837; and descrip. of Pl. 126-b, III: 969-971. See, further, F 15.

21 “Vanderbilt is building a splendid steamer to run on the Sound in opposition to the Transportation Company’s boats to commence on the 1st of March. He is the greatest practical anti-monopolist in the country.”—Evet. Post, F 10, 1837.

22 The legislature authorizes the establishment of a medical faculty in the University of the City of N. Y., which shall have power to confer the degree of doctor of medicine. The act requires the agent of the state prison at Sing Sing to deliver, at the prison, to the medical faculty of this university, “such dead bodies of convicts as are by law authorized to be dissected, not exceeding one half of the number of such bodies.”—Laws of N. Y. (1837), chap. 23.

23 “Disgraceful Riot and Destruction of Property.—Our city was yesterday [F 15] the scene of a riot and outrage upon private rights of citizens. ... A short time after the adjournment of the meeting in the Park yesterday afternoon [see F 10], a mob of several hundred repaired to the extensive flour warehouse of Eli Hart & Co., No. 175 Washington street, and commenced violent proceedings upon it and those who were in it.”—Evet. Post, F 14, citing The Times; see also N. Y. Com. Adv., F 14, 1837.

24 It was estimated that Mr. Hart’s losses would exceed $10,000. The opinion was expressed that the demonstration was organized to give certain persons political consequence, although it could not succeed in reducing the price of flour.—Morn. Chron., F 14, 1837. In the reference to the event in Vol. III, p. 525, line 32, “January” should be February.

25 See also the cartoon, “The Times,” which was published in connection with the “Loco Foco” campaign of 1837, and which is reproduced and described in Vol. III (p. 126-b). See Ap 10.

26 The mayor approves an assessment for paving the sidewalks of the Bloomingdale Road from 14th to 21st St.—Mayor’s Message (1837), 76. The common council permits John and Peter A. Delmonico, 17 who are erecting “an elegant and expensive building” on the triangular piece of land situated at the junction of William, Beaver, and Mill Sts., fronting on each of these streets, to build “an iron balcony in front of the windows on the second and third stories.”—Proc., App’d by Mayor, IV: 180; Mayor’s Message (1837), 77. See also descrip. of Pl. 118, III: 623; and D 18, 1830.


28 Friction or “Lococo” matches are introduced.—Com. Adv., F 22, 1837.

29 The mayor signs a resolution that the sidewalks around Washington Square be flagged.—Mayor’s Messages (C. W. Lawrence), 78.

30 Proposals are invited, until April 26 (q. v.), “for furnishing the materials and completing the construction of twenty-three sections of the Croton Aqueduct, including the dam in the Croton, the aqueduct bridge over Sing Sing Kill, and the necessary excavations and tunneling on the line of about 83 miles from the Croton to Sing Sing village.”—King, Memoirs of the Croton Aqueduct, 144-45.

31 In this month, the erection of the seminary building on Jackson Ave. (University Place) —see O, 1851; Ja 18, 1836—was begun. Suspended by the financial distress of the period, and hampered by a controversy which interrupted the Presbyterian denomination, the building was not finished and dedicated until Dec., 1838.—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 449-45. See, further, Mr. 1839.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1817

1827

1837

1847

1857

1867

1877

1887

1897

1907

1917

1927

1937

1947

1957

1967

1977

1987

1997

2007

2017

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprised in Christopher St. Park, at Christopher, West 4th, and Grove Sts.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 49.

By this time, 125th St. was opened from Manhattan St. to the Bollingbrook Road.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 536. In 1849, the cost of this work was recorded as $2,650.39.—Ib. 533. See 1817.

The legislature passes "An Act to alter the map or plan of the city of New York, by establishing a public square or place in the sixteenth ward." The land is described as bounded on the north by 26th St., west by Fifth Ave., south by 23rd St., and east by "a certain street established by law, being seventy-five feet wide, and lying between the Fourth and Fifth Avenues."—Laws of N. Y. (1837), chap. 177. The land thus acquired, consisting of about 5 acres, was part of the Commercial Lots granted to the city by the Dongan Charter. This act was one of a series of acts whereby the area of the proposed "Parade," as laid down on the Commissioners' Map of 1807-11, was reduced. For the earlier acts in the series, see Mr. 21, 1828; Mr. 16, and Ap. 25, 1829. See also description of Pl. 148-a, III: 720; and of Pl. 163, III: 857.

On April 12, 1837, the city acquired an additional piece of real estate from Richard R. Ward (recorded in Liber Deeds 375, p. 257); in 1845, another, from Francis B. Cutting (Liber Deeds 378, pp. 192, 197), and in 1847 another by condemnation proceedings, all of which together comprise the present Madison Square.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 49. See also description of Pl. 114, III: 687.

"One of the signs of the times is to be seen in the sales of rich furniture. Men who a year ago thought themselves rich, and such expenditures justifiable, are now bankrupt. "Markets continue extravagantly high; meat of all kinds and poultry are as dear as ever. The farmers (or rather the market speculators) tell us this is owing to the scarcity of corn; but the shad, the cheapness of which in ordinary seasons makes them, as long as they last, a great resource for the market, could not fetch seventy-five cents and a dollar. Is this owing to the scarcity of corn, or are the fish afraid to come into our waters lest they may be caught in the vortex of Wall Street? Brooms, the price of which, time out of mind, has been twenty-five cents, are now sold at half a dollar; but corn is scarce. Poor New York."—Hone's Diary, I: 250. On the following day the Post, in its "Commercial Record" says: "More failures were announced yesterday after the number of banks stopped up to this time is said to be one hundred and twenty. Such a state of things is unprecedented, and we fear the worst is to come. It is really painful to hear of the distress of business men, who have always lived in affluence. This will be appreciated by those who know that the furniture of the Joseph's was sold at auction yesterday."—N. Y. Post, Ap. 11, 1837. Cf. McClure, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VII: 395. See also Ap. 18.

In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days, Aaron Clark, a Whig, was elected mayor.—Eve. Post, Ap. 11, 1837.

The legislature establishes Thirty-seventh Ave. as the permanent exterior street along the Hudson, between Hammond and 135th Sts., as laid down in a map made by Geo. B. Smith, city surveyor, dated March 10, 1837, approved by the corporation on April 28, and filed in the street commissioner's office. The act also provides for the extension of the streets south of and including 135th St. westward to Thirty-seventh Ave.; Eleventh Ave. shall be extended south from 35th St. to 19th St.; and Twelfth Ave. shall be extended north from 36th to 15th St. The act gives the city control of the water lots lying along the line of the proposed wide of the exterior street, subject to the pre-emptive right secured to their owners.—Laws of N. Y. (1837), chap. 182; amended by ibid. (1846), chap. 268.

The legislature passes a very full act "for the licensing and government of the pilots of the port of New-York, by the way of Sandy-Hook."—Laws of N. Y. (1837), chap. 184.

Columbia College celebrates the semi-centennial anniversary of the reconstruction of the college under the act of the legislature passed April 13, 1877. The honorary degree of master of arts is conferred on Fitz-Greene Halleck, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and Chas. Fenno Hoffman.—Eve. Post, Ap. 15; N. Y. Com. Adm., Ap. 14, 1877; Hist. of Columbia Univ. (1904), 118.


"Failures are taking place every day."—Eve. Post, Ap. 21, 1837.

The assistant Aldermen go on record in favour of translating and preserving certain Dutch records (see F 6). These records are to be "lying in the office of the New York Common Pleas, ... in a dilapidated state," consist of "will, deeds, the acts and doings of Governor P. Stuyvesant and Council, and the proceedings of the Burgomasters," while this city was under the
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1837

Dutch governor. They were written, the report continues, "in characters, some words contracted, and many in French, English and Latin words, Dutchified" and difficult to translate, but Dr. Westbrooks explained in the Evening Post with this kind of writing, and should be employed in rescuing these papers from the oblivion which they must soon fall into." An appropriation of $500 is made. — *Journal & Obit*, ed. of Ast. Ald., IX: Dec. 15. The aldermen concurred, and the resolution won Mayor Clark's approval on Aug. 2 (g-3). While the matter was under discussion in the board of aldermen, "a foreign gentleman," in that board, says a note in the Evening Post, "tries and opposes the measure — nay, treats it with ridicule."

"This is just what might be expected. A foreigner can feel no interest in the history or the honor of New York. His feelings are engaged in the transactions of the present day, or if he looks back to the annals of any country with interest it is to those of the land of his nativity. We cannot blame him — we blame those who placed him in a seat that ought to be occupied by one who has the feelings of an American." — *N. Y. Eco. Post*, May 9, 1837.

25 A meeting of merchants is held in Masonic Hall, presided over by ex-Mayor Hone, "to take into consideration the causes of the existing distress, and to devise suitable measures of relief." A committee is appointed to "repair to Washington and prosecute" that case. The legislature authorized the continuance of the contract; see [Jl 11, 1837]; and in behalf of this meeting, and in the name of the merchants of New-York and the people of the United States, urge its immediate repeal. — *Morning Courier & N. Y. Enquirer*, Ap 25 & 26, 1837; *Hone's Diary*, I: 251 - 252, 254 - 55. See May 4.

Hone again attends a dinner of the governing committee of the Union at Windust's (see D 7, 1837). Record in his diary that the executive committee are engaged in preparing the house and laying in stores and furniture. They expect to be ready in about three weeks. He adds: "This club will be well suited to the purposes. A single gentleman will be able to get a good dinner and wine for half the price he would have to pay at a hotel." — *Hone's Diary*, I: 252. See, further, May 27.


The legislature incorporates "The society for the relief of half orphan and destitute children in the city of New York," the object of which is to "relieve, provide for, instruct, and protect such children." — *Laws of N. Y. (1837)*, chap. 27.

The following parts of streets are discontinued: 41st St. from Fifth to Sixth Aves.; 68th St. between Third and Fourth Aves.; 8th, 81st, 88, 84, 8th, and 8th Sts. between Sixth and Seventh Aves. — *Laws of N. Y. (1837)*, chap. 274.

About 4,000 or 5,000 people attend a Locofoco meeting in the Park and adopt resolutions advising a general retrenchment of expenses and the preservation of funds, recommending to the common council, in the present scarcity of work, to employ as many laborers as possible "in the construction of the works for bringing water to this city, and other public works in progress," suggesting that the city set an example of economy by reducing official salaries, and providing for the appointment of ward committees "to attend to the condition of destitute emigrants and others who may desire to remove to the country." — *Even Post*, May 4, 1837.

Pres. Van Buren replies to the committee of merchants (see Ap 25) who urged "an immediate repeal of the order requiring specie in payment on sales of public lands" that he has not been able to satisfy himself that he "ought, under existing circumstances, to interfere with the order referred to." — *N. Y. Eco. Post*, May 6, 9, 1837; cf. *Hone's Diary*, I: 252 - 56.

The common council permits the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to continue its rails by single or double track southwesterly from the north line of Prince St. to the north line of Walker St., subject to the same conditions and restrictions as imposed upon the company in respect to that part of the road between Prince and 23rd Sts. (see May 12). — *Papers by Mayor*, IV: 213; *Mayor's Message* (1837), 105; *Dec. No. 79*, Bd. of Ald., Dec. 7, 1836. See S 205; Mr. 12, 1838.

"There is great excitement to-day, occasioned by the sudden death of Mr. Fleming, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank. He only resigned yesterday, and in consequence there was a run for specie

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May

"The crowds in Wall-street betoken the interest felt in the affairs of that bank. New-York never saw such a time. There is no parallel for the occasion." — *Even Post*, My 4, 1837. See also *ibi*, May 5, 1837.

The mayor signs a resolution "That a reservoir be constructed on the ground on 13th street, near the Bowery, similar to the one now in use under the direction of the Joint Committee on Fire and Water;" and $10,000 is appropriated for the work, which is to be done by contract after the common council has approved the plans, etc. — *Proc. Apd by Mayor*, IV: 238 - 39. See also Disturnell, *N. Y. As It Is*, In, 1837, 17, and L. M. K. R.: III: 976. A view showing the roofs of the two reservoirs is in the En P. L. *See. 3. In The Eco. Collection*, N. Y. P. L. — *See. 336 in The Eco. Collection of N. Y. Views*, by Weytenkamp (1827).

The Dry Dock Bank stops payment. — *Hone's Diary*, I: 254. Aaron Clark, Whig, takes office as mayor, succeeding Cornelius W. Lawrence, Democrat. — *Eve Post*, May 9, 1837. Immediately, "There was quite a scrambling for the 'spoils' among the whig members of the Corporation. . . . City officers were removed by dozens, and their places supplied by those who had voted the whig ticket." — *Ibid*, May 11, 1837. He was succeeded by Isaac L. Vanian, Democrat in 1839 (g-e, Ap 9 and My 14).

.. the banks in the city, and, so the state of the times will soon be such as to render the resumption of specie payments practicable. — *N. Y. E. Post*, May 10, 1837. "The experiment [see Jl 11, 1837] last succeeded; the volcano has burst and overshadowed New York; the glory of her merchants is departed. After a day of unexampled excitement, and a ruthless run upon all the banks, which drew from their vaults $600,000 in specie yesterday, nearly as much having been drawn on Monday, the officers held a meeting last evening and resolved to suspend specie payments." — *Hone's Diary*, I: 256.

"A few days before some banks in lesser cities of the Southwest had stopped. On the day after the New York suspension, the banks of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Hartford, New Haven, and Providence followed. On the 14th the banks of Boston and Mobile, on the 15th those of New Orleans, and on the 17th those of Charleston and Cincinnati fell in the same crash. There was now simply a general bankruptcy." — Shepard, *Martin Van Buren*, 274.

The legislature extends for two years more the time for commencing the construction of the N. Y. and Albany Railroad (see Ap 17, 1832). — *Laws of N. Y. (1837)*, chap. 411. See Ap 5, 1840.

The legislature authorizes the inhabitants of Morrisiana, in Westchester Co., "to build a free bridge for their private use across the Harlem river, between Harlem and said Morrisiana." The act requires that "Such bridge shall be constructed with a draw or slide for the passage of vessels with standing masts, and be so attended as not to obstruct or hinder the free passage of vessels navigating said river." The right granted by this act must be used in conformity with the right reserved to the inhabitants of Morrisiana in the act of March 31, 1790 (g-r), which granted to Lewis Morris, his heirs and assigns, the right of a toll-bridge across the Harlem River. — *Laws of N. Y. (1837)*, chap. 423.

The legislature incorporates "The American Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," to advance the cause of general education "by obtaining and publishing statistics and facts relative to the history, the progress and the improvements of the school systems of our own and other countries; of promoting associations among professional teachers, for the purpose of their mutual improvement and co-operation; and for the establishment more generally throughout our country of libraries and reading-rooms for popular use; of establishing correspondence with similar institutions in Europe, with a view to procure facilities for promoting by all laudable means, the general interest of literature, education, science
1748

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

...and the arts. The society is "to be located in the city of New-York." Among the incorporators are Thomas De Witt, Alonso Potter, Jacob Abbott, Sam'l F. Morse, and Gorham D. Abbott.


The H. Hilton Square is rented out as a pasture land by the commissioners of the almshouse, bridewell, penitentiary, etc.-Minutes of the Comrs of Almshouse, Bellevue and Bridewell, etc. (MS.) in office of the nec. of dept. of public welfare.

20 N. Y. University, on University Place, on the east side of Washington Square, between Washington Place and Waverly Place, is dedicated. For an account of the ceremony, and a description of the building, see Evw. Post, My 19, 1837; N. Y. Mirror, Je 10, 1837; Chamberlain's N. Y. University (Boston, 1901), I: 67-69; N. Y. A: It Is, In 1837, 51; A Picture of N.Y. T. in 1846, 34. For view of the building, see N. Y. Mirror (1834); XII: 81; Men. Com. Coun. (1848), 106. For criticism of the architecture, see D 31, 1834. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941. When the university moved to University Heights, in The Bronx, in 1894 (q.t.c.), the building on Washington Square was demolished. The law school and certain other departments, however, are still maintained in a building since erected on the old site.

-Capt. Marryat is in New York. For Hone's estimate of him, see Hone's Diary, I: 260, 262.

22 Hone comments on the shocking loss of life in steamboat accidents, "especially on the Western waters."-Hone's Diary, I: 260.

26 "A deadly calm pervades this lately flourishing city. No goods are selling, no business stirring, no boxes encumber the sidewalks of Pearl street; stocks have fallen again, but not back to the prices at which they were before the suspension of specie payments. ..."-Hone's Diary, I: 261.

Hone records: "I dined with the governing committee of the Union Club, the first dinner in the club house, No. 343 Broadway [see Je 17, D 7, 1836; Ap 25, 1837]. The house will be open to the subscribers on Thursday next. It is well fitted up, the furniture neat and handsome; the servants are good, and, above all, there is a most recherché chef de cuisine. Subscribers will get a better dinner and pay less for it than at any hotel in town. It is a great resource for bachelors and men 'about town' but I do not see how we married men can be induced to leave our comfortable homes and families to dine 'en garçon' at the club, even under the temptation of Monsieur Julien's ban diners à la Paris. "-Hone's Diary, I: 261-62.

The City Directory of 1836 shows that 343 Broadway was the residence of Jacob R. Le Roy, after which time Le Roy lived in Lafayette Place. According to the Directory, the club-house stood on the west side of Broadway, just below Leonard St.; from which it appears that Wilson (Mem. Hist., IV: 234) is in error in stating that the Le Roy house was "near White Street." See also L. M. R. K., III: 939. The club's handbooks for 1812 and other years are, apparently, in error in stating, in a condensed chronology, that this first club-house was "opened" in "1836." For the second club-house, see My 13, 1842.

June

"Upwards of one hundred and thirty removals and appointments were made last evening by the Common Council. This is done working by wholesale."-Evw. Post, Je 5, 1837.

12 Referring to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (see Ap 17), Philip Hone writes: "This youthful scion of the Bonaparte stock, who for four years from Paris for a sally attempt at revolt made by him at Strasburg, after walking Broadway during the last three or four weeks, sailed to-day in the 'George Washington' for Liverpool. ..."-Hone's Diary, I: 263.

13 James Ryan, of Boston, announces that he has leased "the large building in Duane street, six doors from Broadway, known as Rutgers's College, for the purpose of a Hotel and Restaurant. After changes in plan, the common council adopts a resolution to rebuild Franklin Market at Old Slip, extending it 60 ft. on its northern end toward F stout St.-Proc., App'd by Mayor, V: 53.

Under this resolution a translation was made by Doctor West brook, from May, 1847, to the 31st of August, 1847, comprising a manuscript volume of about four hundred and fifty folio. The above appropriation having run out, the further prosecution of the work was discontinued, and nothing further in relation thereto was done until the year 1847" (see Ja 22, 1848).--Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1849), XXXVI, part 2, 572. This was Rev. C. D. Westbrook, of Peekskill.-Evw. Post, My 23, 1838, citing Albany Daily Ad.

15 "After some changes in plan, the common council adopts a resolution to rebuild Franklin Market at Old Slip, extending it 60 ft. on its northern end toward F stout St.-Proc., App'd by Mayor, V: 53. A brick market-house was erected soon after. In less than twenty years, the business had nearly all left this market.-De Voc, Market Book, 521-24.

The Broadway Theatre, on the east side of Broadway at the corner of Canal St., is opened. The building was formerly known as Euterpean Hall.-Evw. Post, Ag 28 and 29, 1837; Harwell's Reminiscences, 328; L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Apollo Hall." Brown, Hist. of the N. T. Stage, I: 262-63, erroneously gives the date of opening as Aug. 28, 1836. See, further, D 4.

The Stuyvesant Institute (see My 25, 1836), at 695 Broadway, opposite Bond St., offers gratuitous accommodations to the N. Y. Philosophical Society. The application was accepted, and the society moves into two spacious rooms.-Kelby, The N. T. Hist. Soc., 1804-1894 (publ. in 1905), 44; 45; N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1841), 468; N. Y. H. S. Proc. (1848), 21. For view of the Stuyvesant Institute, see Kelby,
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The society's last home was in the Remsen building.—See Ap 19, 1832. See, further, O 5, 1841.

Prof. Charles G. B. Daubeney, a distinguished botanist, from Oxford, writes of New York, where he arrived on this day: "... I must indeed confess that the Broadway, as a single street, eclipses in certain respects anything that I can call to my mind in London; there, it is true, in no such public edifices as those in Regent Street, but there, however, is the contrast of all that appertains to the city and neighbourhood. The Battery, for instance, is a promenade which in point of situation might compete with any in Europe, even with the boasted Villa Reale of Naples, commanding as it does the most extensive views of the beautiful Bay, enlivened by the numerous vessels constantly passing and repassing. It is kept, however, in a slovenly manner, and laid out with no sort of taste; nor are picture galleries or museums, on the plan of European cities, to be met with. The only public buildings that rank above mediocrity, are the City Hall, (which, however, would cut but a mean appearance by the side of any of the rich, though antiquated looking buildings of the kind in the Netherlands, or by that of the Bourse at Paris,) and the new University in Washington Square, which seems to be an imitation of the C.C., College, in Cambridge."—Jour. of a Tour through the U. S. and in Canada, made during the years 1837-38 (Oxford, 1841), 13-14.

The first number of the Daily News appears.—Eve. Post, S 4, 1837.

Wallack opened the National Theatre (late the Italian Opera House) this evening, with the comedy "The Rivals," writes Hole, describing theatricalisers. "The National is the prettiest theatre in the United States; but it is not in Broadway and the New Yorkers are the strongest people in the world in their predilection for fashionable locations."

"It is almost incredible that in these times of distress, when the study of economy is so great an object, there should be nine of these money drains in operation: The Park,—the old Drury of New York which has done well during the whole of the hard times; the Bowery...; the Franklin, in Chatham square; Miss Menier's Theatre, in Broadway, opposite St. Paul's,—little and weakly, and likely to die; the Euterpe Hall, Broadway, below Canal street,—short-lived, also, I suspect; the Broadway Theatre, next to Tatteralls's, which has been haphazardly fitted up, and is to be operated by Mr. Hamlion's Theatre, formerly Richmond Hill, where the Italian opera first placed its unstable foot in New York; the Circus, in Vauxhall Garden, nearly in the rear of my house [see Mr 9, 1846]; and Nibbo's Vauvelies,—the best concern of the whole at present, with a strong company playing little pieces à la française. Concerts, and rope-dancing, and other performances of the Ravel family, consisting of eight or ten of the most astonishing performers in their line who have ever appeared in this city. If Wallack can stand all this, he is immortal."—Hone's Diary, I: 266. See, however, S 23, 1839.

Hone records: "There never was a nation on the face of the earth which equalled this in rapid locomotion. The President's message was brought on to this city by railroad, steamboat, and horsemen, and carried from hence to Boston, which is not arrived in the inconceivably short period of twenty-four hours from Washington, a distance of five hundred miles."—Hone's Diary, I: 268.

The crowded and filthy condition of the bierwell compels the commissioners of the almshouse to urge the common council to push to completion the new house of detention.—Doc. No. 53, Bd. of Ald., S 11, 1837.

The brick wall around the grounds of St. Paul's Church is being removed, to be replaced by "a handsome iron railing."—N. T. Com. Adv., S 12, 1837.

The Olympic Theatre, at 442-444 Broadway, is opened. At first it was not successful.—Haswell's Reminiscences, 328; Brown, I: 264; L. M. R. K., III: 985. Cf. Man. Com. Com. (1865), 615. See also, S 22, 1837.

"We are gratified to perceive that the streets of this city begin to present a cheerful aspect. We learn that trade has very sensibly improved within a few days, and jobbers now have hopes of doing a respectable fall business. This, though not sufficient to relieve merchants wholly from the existing pressure, is still encouraging for the future..."—Eve. Post, S 16, 1837. See also ibid., S 21, 1837.

"That business will in a short time recover from its present depression, we have no doubt; and the step most essential in hastening such an event will be the resumption of specie payments by the banks, which we hope will be undertaken as speedily as possible."—Eve. Post, S 16, 1837.

The Y. & H. R. R. is "laid with a double track in the Bowery as far south as Walker street, and in a short time it is intended to lay the road down to the City Hall, and ultimately to Whitehall. The construction of the road even in the Bowery was and is defiance of the opposition of nearly all interested in any way in property on that thoroughfare."—Eve. Post, S 20, 1837. See also ibid., S 23, 25, 28. See, further, O 26.

The ground between Sixth and Seventh Aves., 79th and 86th Sts., is appropriated for a reservoir, also the ground between Fifth and Sixth Aves., 46th to 42d Sts.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, V 70.

The Yorkville or receiving reservoir was begun on the former site in 1838, and the Murray Hill or distributing reservoir on the latter.—66th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Res. Soc. (1911), 343-352; 22d Ann. Rep. (1817), 354-355. The statement in L. M. R. K., III: 967, that the Yorkville reservoir began in 1838 extended from 66th to 60th Sts., is erroneous, as the one on this site was not authorized until 1839 (p. 50, JF 39).

"The fire district, has among other improvements, been the occasion of the restoration of Delmonico's establishment, with many additions to recommend it to public favor." The new restaurant, a three-storey building, was opened last week.—Eve. Post, S 26, 1837. It was at the intersection of South William and Beaver Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 978.

Washington's coffin in the old vault at Mt. Vernon is opened, and the remains are deposited in a marble sarcophagus in a new vault on the estate. The lid of the sarcophagus is from a design by Wm. Strickland (1787-1854), architect and engineer, whom Dunlap thought he remembered as one "in the scene shop of the Park Theatre [New York], a companion of Hugh Reingale and a pupil of John Joseph Holland."—Hist. of the Arts of Design (Goodspeed ed.), III: 1735; Lossing, Mount Vernon and its Associations, 354-358; Wistach, Mount Vernon, 248-50. Cf. D 30.

The directors of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. invite the common council and other citizens "to celebrate the completion of the great tunnel at Harlem Heights." The tunnel and other features of the route are described in the news report. A "most sumptuous entertainment" was served at "Nolan's great house, near the tunnel." Those who carried out the project, and who were called "a band of speculators," will be called "public benefactors."—N. Y. Com. Adv., O 27, 1837, citing the Express. The "whole course" of the road "is for the first time opened to the public." This includes "the Tunnel on the Fourth Avenue," described as an "artificial ravine that has been cleverly cut, quartering seventy feet, through the solid rocks of Mount Prospect."—N. Y. Mirror, XV: 1511 and see ibid. for Nov. 4; and N. Y. H. S. Bull., J 9, 1826, 117. See, further, N 22.

"The old pear tree on the Third Avenue planted by Governor Stuyvesant has lately been surrounded by a wooden paling to protect its trunk... The venerable tree yet annually drops its fruits, which we hope will be utilised as sportment, and not by accident or wantonness, will probably continue to do so for a century to come."—Eve. Post, O 31, 1837. See 1867.

The board of aldermen expresses its gratitude to Lieut. Thomas R. Gedney, U. S. N., for the discovery of the deep-water channel at the entrance to New York harbour.—Doc. No. 58, Bd. of Ald., N 7, 1837. See also Eve. Post, J 19, 1837.

The fare [on the N. Y. & Harlem Rd.] all the way through from the city to Harlem, is now reduced to 187 cents, one third

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Oct. 7

Nov. 22
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22 (six cents) of which is for that portion of the route from Yorkville to Harlem.—*Even. Post*, N 22, 1837.

26 The Unitarian Church on Prince St., west of Broadway (see D. 7, 1826), is destroyed by fire.—*Even. Post*, N 27, 1837; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches*, 376. The congregation engaged the large hall of the N. Y. Institute on Broadway, and used it for a place of assembly for a year and a half. The site of the burned church was sold, and "a substantial building of rough granite," erected "on Broadway, nearly opposite Washington Square," was opened for worship May 2, 1837 (p. 2), and named "The Church of the Messiah."—*Even. Post*, D 5, 1837.

29 The city hall bell is broken again (see JI, 22, 1836).—N. Y. *Com. Adv.*, N 29, 1837. See D 19.

Dec. 2 A news item reads: "Croton Water Works.—There are more than twenty miles of this work under contract and in progress. About twelve hundred men are employed on the various parts of the line, and the amount of work for the month of November alone amounted to nearly $45,000. Of the aqueduct about 2500 feet is completed. We learn that laborers are still in demand in Westchester. About three thousand will be employed in the spring."—*Even. Post*, D 2, 1837.

4 The Apollo "is a new amusement opened by Messrs. Bragalli and Palmo, at 410 Broadway, where a house has been elegantly fitted up, and the scenery and arrangements are burlotto'd by a manager called Italian Marlonetta."—*Even. Post*, D 4, 1837. This was formerly the Broadway Theatre (see Ag 28).—Hawwett's *Reminiscences*, 328; L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Apollo Hall." See also Brown, I: 265.

6 The corner-stone of a new building for the N. Y. Institution for the Blind is laid on the premises occupied by the hall of the Lutheran and 34th St.'s.—The building now commenced is intended as the wing of a beautiful edifice of the Gothic order, spacious enough to accommodate all the blind of the state of New York. This wing will be built of stone, three stories in height, and will measure 150 feet in length and 35 in breadth. Another wing will be erected when the funds shall be procured, and next the main building, by which the wings will be connected.—*Even. Post*, D 5 and 7, 1837. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

8 A new bell is placed on the city hall, in place of the one broken on Nov. 20 (q. v.). It weighs between 5000 and 6000 lbs.—about 800 lbs. heavier than the old one. It was made by Messrs. Allaire.—N. Y. *Com. Adv.*, D 20; *Even. Post*, D 22, 1837. See also JI, 1837.

22 Carlton House "is an entirely new establishment, made by the union of two large brick houses on the east side of Broadway at the corner of Leonard street, and extending along Leonard street to Benson street, forming as extensive a building as can be desired for the purpose of a public house. . . ." "One advantage this house will have over others is its location, being in the very center of the part of Broadway is falling into neglect by the promenaders, whereas further up, near the Carlton, the street is gaining daily as a public resort."—*Even. Post*, D 22, 1837. See also Ibid., My 23, 1837.

24 The South Reformed Dutch Church, on the north-east corner of Murray and Church Sts., is dedicated by a branch of the congregation of the Garden St. church, which was destroyed in the fire of Dec. 16, 1833 (q. v.).—White, *Hist. Sketch of the South Church* (Ref. G), Greenleaf, 29; and see 1837. See, further, Je, 1849.

27 A large public meeting is held at Vauxhall Garden "in favor of the Canadian Patriots." Resolutions are adopted declaring that "the majority of the people of Canada have, by the election of their delegates to the Assembly of the Colony, evinced their desire to reform the abuses under which they have suffered for years; that Great Britain has despised the petitions of the Colonies as the despised those of these States prior to 1776, and that the grievances of the Canadians have not been redressed," expressing "the abhorrence with which we have witnessed the slaughter of men struggling for freedom—the destruction of their property—the burning of their villages and churches, and the persecution of our fellow men for the supposed crime of daring to ask for what was due to us,—the outrages of the Canadian as the effort of an enslaved people to obtain those rights which God and nature intended that they should exercise;" appointing ward committees to solicit subscriptions "to assist the Canadians who have taken refuge among us in every manner not forbidden by our treaties with Great Britain or by the Laws of Nations."—Dec. Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, "Member of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and Editor of the Montreal Vindicator, for whose arrest the British Government has offered a reward of $2,000," addresses the meeting amid great applause.—*Even. Post*, D 28, 1837.

29 The remains of Washington.—The sepulchre of the Father of his Country was recently opened, in order to place his remains in the marble sarcophagus made by Mr. Struthers, of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Mirror*, XV: 215; cf. O. Y. See also *Even. Post*, D 19, 1837.

By the end of this year, a chain of canals and railroads joined New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, and Pittsburg, thus bringing the interior of the country along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers into closer commercial relations with the Atlantic seacoast.—*See "Railway Development in the U. S., in the Papers and Discourses of the Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers*, XXXVII: 565.

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In this year, the English Public Record Office was established.—*Winson*, VIII: 459.

This year, Lord Durham made his important report on the state of Canada. He recommended the union of Upper and Lower Canada into a single colony with a single government and the organization of an executive council which should be responsible to the assembly.—Hazen, *Europe since 1815*, 225-27.

In this year, the library of the Union Theological Seminary was founded. In 1839, the Van Buren library was added to it by purchase (the collection of Mr. Van Loan and $1000, a gift of the editor of the Spectator and Vglate), which thereafter gave its name to the entire library.—*Mac. Com. Coun.*, (1836), 541.

In this year, the New York University Law School was established in the building on Washington Square. Benjamin F. Butler, who was attorney-general in Jackson's cabinet, was elected principal of the faculty, with William Kent and David Graham, Jr., as professors. When Butler was appointed U. S. district attorney, by Van Buren in 1839, the instruction lapsed.—*N. Y. University Bulletin*, Je 50, 1911. See also *Even. Post*, F 28 and Ap 19, 1838.

In this year and the next, the house of refuge (see JI, D 25, 1837) moved to Bellevue. First, a building was erected for the female delinquents, 150 by 45 ft., and three storied high; then the building known as the "Fever Hospital" (see 1824) was altered for the use of the boys, and the premises were enclosed by a wall.—14th *Ann. Rep. of the Managers of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*, 1839; L. M. R. K., III: 942. See My 21, 1839. The Perris Insurance Map, Vol. VI (1854), shows these buildings on the East River, between 23d and 24th Sts.

In this year, an iron railing was erected around St. Mark's churchyard, replacing the wooden picket-fence which was built in 1830. This lower fence is still standing.—*Memorial of St. Mark's Church* (1899), 54, 145.

In this year, Common Lands in the Twelfth Ward were surveyed by Wm. Whitlock.—See map No. 86, in real estate bu. of comptroller's office. In 1853, a survey of lots in the same ward was made by John Callaghan.—See map No. 95, in same office.

In this year, Francis Nicholson made a survey of New York's squares, parks, and public places.—See map No. 89, in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

In this year, John J. Serrell surveyed the city corporation's property between 23d and 42d Sts.—See map No. 79, in real estate bureau of comptroller's office. He surveyed also the city market grounds.—See map No. 200, in Ibid.

In this year, assessments were levied for opening Fifth Ave. between 42d and 125th Sts., and 34th St. from river to river (see also 1836).—*Index to Assessment Rolls*, Vol. I (comptroller's office).

In this year, the car-shops of John Stephenson were on the east side of Fourth Ave. between 128th and 129th Sts. Among the cars purchased for him by the N. Y. & Harlem R. were two large passenger coaches having diamond-shaped windows, built for the Erie R. R., but not desired owing to the failure of that company. These were made originally with 6 ft. gauge, but were altered to 4 ft. 8 $ in. to suit the gauge of the Fourth Ave. road.—From notes by W. S. Carman, supplied by the company. See also My 4.

In this year was published *Covenants on record in the Register's*
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Officer ... from the 1st January, 1835, to the 1st January, 1838, by Dudley Salter, with a Map of the Harlem Commons or Yorkville, compiled by J. F. Bridges, Jan., 1835, in four sections. The conveyances described are lots in the Harlem Commons, mainly as laid down on a map by Chas. Chilton in Dec., 1824. On pp. 117-23 are patents or confirmations issued by Gov. Richard Nicolls in 1666, and by Gov. Thos. Dongan in 1686, as well as much original matter relating to the establishment of the division line between Harlem and New York, and to the title of the Harlem Commons. Some of this matter is from the original Harlem records, now in the N.Y. P.L.

From 1835 to 1837, the Democratic Review was published. From 1835 to 1836, it was called the United States Review, and was succeeded by Florence and Lawrence's Democratic Quarterly Review. New York and the periodical press, 115.

While striking a fire alarm, a watchman cracks the bell on the city hall, (see D 19, 1837).—Com. Adv., 1838. See J. 24.

A report is current in the streets this morning ... that the British had crossed over to Fort Schuyler, on the American side, and burnt the steamboat Caroline, which had been chartered by the patriots. There were thirty persons on board, nine of whom were missing—supposed to have been drowned or burnt. If this be true, our neutrality has been violated more Signally by the British Canadians.—Ext. Rev., 193, 1838. This created great excitement in New York.—Ibid., 14, 1838. See also ibid., 10, 5, 129.

The foreign press, especially the British early in the morning of Dec. 5, and at least one man, Amos Furley, was killed and several wounded. Gen. Scott was at once dispatched with letters asking the governors of New York and Vermont to call out a military force, and a correspondence was opened with the British Minister, Henry S. Fox. Sir Francis Head, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, justified the attack on the grounds that the British had been invaded by the Canadian rebels. The federal government did not consider this a sufficient excuse for the act of aggression and protested to Great Britain. Nothing further was done until the autumn of 1839, when a Canadian named Alexander McLeod crossed the border and boasted, in taverns, that he had killed Furley. He was at once arrested and indicted. The British minister Fox protested against these proceedings, claiming that "the destruction of the steamboat Caroline was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service oberving the orders of their superiors," and that an individual could not be held responsible for an act done by order of the constituted authorities. The discussions over the case led to popular excitement in both countries, and there was at one time prospect of war between the U. S. and Great Britain had been avoided as far as possible by the President in 1814, and declared not guilty. The destruction of the "Caroline," however, having been admitted by the British to be a public act, an explanation and defence was demanded, and the affair was finally settled in 1842 by Lord Ashburton's assurance that "no slight to the authority of the United States was ever intended," that it was a "misrepresentation," and that an earlier apology should have been made. McMaster, Hist. of People of U. S., VI, 439-44, 461-73; VIII, 277. See also Here's Diary, 1 310.

The significance of the name High Bridge appears in a report of the water commissioners respecting the relative merits of a high bridge, "185 feet in height, on seven immense stone piers sunk in the water and mud, on an average of 24 feet below tide, with 80 feet span from pier to pier, with a wall one foot in the river, with an abutment," the latter being recommended because the expense would be about half a million less. In the light of modern developments, the following paragraph from this report is noteworthy. "If the [Harlem] river should ever be made navigable, by the removal of the hills at Kingbridge, and the obstruction of the dam at Macomb's Bridge, the facility afforded by the low bridges, of an archway of 80 feet in width, and 50 feet in height above full tide, will admit the passage of vessels of sufficient burthen and capacity, for every useful and necessary purpose, and the high bridge could do no more."

It is also interesting to observe the commissioners' admission "so far as architectural display is involved, that the high bridge has the preference."—Proc., P. & E. of Aids, XIV, 179-81. See J. 3.

President Van Buren issues a proclamation exhorting all Americans to refrain from interfering unlawfully in Canadian affairs, and declaring that "any persons who shall commit against this Government ... will render themselves liable to arrest and punishment under the laws of the United States."—Ext. Rev., 1838.

Washington Irving is considered as a candidate for several political offices, and he takes occasion to write to his friend Governor Kemble in New York, who is a member of the house of representatives in Washington, setting out his articles of political faith, and indulging in some criticism of the administration of President Van Buren.

A few weeks later President Van Buren wrote to Irving that the secretary of the navy was intending to resign, and tendered him the appointment. Irving declined, saying: "I shrink from the barest cares and turmoil of political life in Washington, and feel that I am too sensitive to endure the bitter personal hostility and the slanders and misrepresentations of the press which beset high station in this country. ... I really believe it would take but a short career of public life in Washington to render me mentally and physically a wreck and to hurry me prematurely into old age."—Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1865), III, 96-97.

The common council appropriates $6,000 for another bell for the city hall (see J. 1) which shall be "warranted by the maker to answer all intended purposes for at least one year."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, 1838, p. 170; description of Pt. 14, III, 715. See F. 14.

The new alarm bell (see J. 24) is placed on the city hall. Although one of the largest of Spanish manufacture, weighing about 1,500 pounds, and placed in the tower, it rang only on the side for the clapper to rest against, it is feared that the tone will not be loud enough to reach the distant parts of the city.—Ext. Rev., 1, 1838. See Ag 1.

The Bowery Theatre (see S. 22, 1836) is destroyed by fire for the third time.—Ext. Rev., F. 19, 1838; Haswell's Reminiscences, 355; Costello, 229, Brown, I, 115; L. M. R. K., III, 392. It was rebuilt and opened on May 6, 1838.

When the Bowery Theatre was destroyed, the old Bull's Head Tavern, at that time known as "The Theater Hall," and "kept as a porter-house by Bradford Jones, with an oyster-cellar under it, and known as No. 50 Bowery," was gutted, and portions of its walls were overthrown. Repaired and reoccupied as a porter-house, a portion of its walls serving in the new structure, the old tavern, in 1867 and later, was known as the Atlantic Garden.—Hist. Mag., 26, 185.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of Barclay and Church Sts. (see O. 26, 1836), is consecrated.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 356. See also Talley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedrals, 13; L. M. R. K., III, 916; and The Freeman (1840), 321.

The common council appropriates "the further sum of $6,000" for the payment of the foundation of the Halls of Justice and House of Detention.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, 1838, p. 122. See D 1.

The name of Mill St. is changed to South William St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, 1838, p. 126.

Consideration of Washington Irving as a candidate for mayor of New York becomes general, and Irving writes to his friend Governor Kemble in Washington, about it: "There is no truth in the rumor of my having consented to become a candidate for the Mayoralty. I have not even been applied to on the subject, but if I had been, nothing could induce me to undertake an office for which I feel myself so little fitted. Besides, I value my peace of mind too highly to suffer myself to be drawn into the vortex of New politics; which, not to speak profanely, is a perfect political Hell. However, a few days since the mayor expressed a kind of deputation from Tammany Hall at the cottage" (Sunnyside), informing him that he "had been unanimously and vociferously nominated a Mayor," and he concludes: "of course I declined."—Life and Letters of Washington Irving, by Pierre M. Irving (N. Y., 1863), III, 124, 126.

The St. George's Society of the city of N. Y. is incorporated.—Law Rev., 1838, chap. 97. Established in 1788, its membership was confined to residents of English birth or descent.—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II, 186-88; A Hist. of St. George's Society of N. Y., from 1770 to 1815 (1915).

"A line of steam vessels to run between this city and London, attacking at Cork, in Ireland, has been established in England. The first trip will be made by the Sirius, a new steam vessel of seven hundred tons and three hundred and twenty horse power, which has been chartered by the company engaged in this
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1838, enterprise, and is expected to arrive here in April. This vessel is said
Mr.—to possess great recommendations for speed and seaworthiness.

24 Messrs. Wadsworth & Smith, of this city, are the agents of the
company. We believe that this is a different company from that
which sends out the "Great Western" steamboat, and is likely to
anticipate it in the enterprise.—Eve. Post, Mr 24, 1838. See also
ibid., Ap 19, 1838. The "Siris" arrived on April 22 (q.v.).

The editor of the Mirror writes of "the new American hotel,
which is nearly completed," at the north-west corner of Broad-
way and Barret St., and where, on May 1, this paper will occupy the
"first store," at No. 1 Barclay St.—N. Y. Mirror, XV: 311.
For view of the original American Hotel in 1827, see PL 100, Vol.
III; and, in 1831, Pl. 4 of the Bourne series, and PL 3 of the Pea-
body series.

29 An act of the legislature, assigning that of May 2, 1838 (q.v.),
for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water, authorises
the common council to raise a further sum of not more than $5,000,000
by loans, thereby creating a public fund or stock called "The
Water-Stock of the city of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1838),
chap. 127; Proc., App'd by Mayor, V: 159.

31 Parts of 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, and 119th Sts., as laid out on the
plan of the city, between Tenth and Eleventh Aves., are dis-
continued.—Laws of N. Y. (1838), chap. 149. This was the
ground occupied originally by the N. Y. Hospital at Bloomingdale,
and now by Columbia University.—See descrip. of PL 178, III: 953.

A company called the "Sub-Marine Armour Co." is incor-
porated, with offices in New York, for the manufacture, sale, and
use of armour, as well as machinery and implements, for raising wrecked
or lost property from under water.—Laws of N. Y. (1838),
chap. 152.

The legislature authorises the extension of Lexington Ave.
from 42d to 66th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1838), chap. 148.

6 The legislature authorises the appointment of commissioners to
investigate the causes of fires in the city of New-York.—Laws of
N. Y. (1838), chap. 177.

7 The legislature incorporates the "Repository of the American
Institute."—Laws of N. Y. (1838), chap. 176.

In the election held on this day and the two succeeding days,
Mayor Clark was re-elected.—Eve. Post, Ap 10, 1838, et seq. "The
election . . . was contested with great animation. The three
parties in the field were the Democratic, Whig and Conservative.
The former adopted as their candidate for Mayor, Isaac L. Varian
. . . The Whigs renominated Mr. Clark, and the Conservatives
brought up Richard Riker, for many years Recorder of the city."
Clark received 19,723 votes, Varian, 19,204, and Riker, 395. The
Whigs "perpetuated their political power for another year" in the
common council by "a majority of one ward."

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. passes a resolution to memorialize the
legislature on the subject of collecting materials in Europe illustr-
ating the history of New-York. The draft of the memorial was not approved by the society until Jan. 8, 1839; and in that month it
was presented to the legislature, followed by a special message from Gov. Seward on Feb. 5, and adopted.—Kelby, The N. Y.
Historical Soc., 1804-1904, 41. See, further, My 2, 1839.

The legislature incorporates the "Rutgers Female Institute in

The legislature passes an act "to lay out a new street in the
twelfth and sixteenth wards." This defines the line of Broadway
northward from 21st St., including its intersections with Sixth and
Seventh Aves. That part of the Bloomingdale Road which lies
north of its intersection with Seventh Ave., the act states, shall
remain open as a public road until closed by city ordinance.—Laws
of N. Y. (1838), chap. 232. See also My 5 and D 11, 1837.

The "Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans," organ-
ized in 1836, is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1838), chap. 232.

Cf. My 8, 1845. So great was the prejudice against that portion of
the destitute whom this society proposed to relieve that suitable
premises could not be procured. After a time, two lots, with a
house, on 12th St., between Fifth and Sixth Aves., were bought.
So great was the manager's representations that the receipt of $1,700
was given as a "hurting fund."—Belden, N. Y. Past, Present, & Future
(1849), 95; Phelps, N. Y. City Guide (1854), 23. For its establishment
on upper Fifth Ave., see 1842.

The University of the City of New York becomes one of the
beneficiaries under an act of the legislature, passed this day, "to
appropriate the income of the U. S. deposit fund to the purposes of

The "Siris," the first steamboat supplied by Atlantic under the power of
steam alone, arrives at New York from Cork, having made the
voyage in 18 days. Her arrival is "an event of so great an interest
that the corporation of the city appointed a joint committee to
receive and visit her on her arrival." She is anchored off the Bat-
tery.—Hone's Diary, I: 205; Pasko's Old N. T., II: 234. The
"Siris," the first steamboat supplied by Atlantic under the power of
steam alone, arrives at New York from Cork, having made the
voyage in 18 days. Her arrival is "an event of so great an interest
that the corporation of the city appointed a joint committee to
receive and visit her on her arrival." She is anchored off the Bat-
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tery.—Hone's Diary, I: 205; Pasko's Old N. T., II: 234.
alderman of the Sixth Ward, the route was changed through Broome
and Centre Sts., Mr. Erben's purpose being to cause the cars to pass through the organ-factory on Centre, near Walker St.—From notes by
W. S. Carman, supplemented by a dozen large steamboats with
crowded decks and ornamented by flags, among which the loving
embraces of St. George's Cross and the Stars and Stripes were
conspicuous in every instance. I went with a party on board the
'Providenc'-

"Having reached the bay below Staten Island, the 'Great
Western,' stopped, and the 'Providenee' went along side and took off
a large party of gentlemen who went down in her, among whom were
Governor Marcy, Mr. Seward, and many other distin-
guished persons. We then left her with shouts and good wishes
for her safe and speedy return. . . . She pursued her course in
fine style, and we returned to the city and got home to a late
luncheon. There was a great crowd on board the 'Providenee,' in
which all the ladies and the excitement was quite a pleasant
one. An interesting incident occurred whilst we lay along side
of the 'Great Western,' in the bay. The ship 'Colon,' from Havana,
came in with a number of passengers, with all sail set. Sailing
beautifully on the wind, she passed through the fleet of gay steam-
boats, cheered the 'Great Western,' went close under our bows,
almost touching the bowsprit, and passed triumphantly along
her way to the renowned city of Gotham; it was a fine aspect
of sails and rigging against steam and paddles."—Hone's Diary,
I: 311-12, *Ev't Post, My 7 and 8, 1838.* The "Great Western" made
70 trips across the Atlantic during her connection with the
New York-Bristol and New York-Liverpool lines—Bullock,
"First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic," in *Conn. Mag.* (1897),
II: 370.

The total cost of widening Art St. from the Bowery to Broad-
way amounts to $88,794.75.—*Mon. Com. Coun.* (1857), 257.

"The Suspension Law of this State expired yesterday [May
16], and all the banks are now bound to pay specie for their bills."
—Ev't Post, My 17, 1838.

"The existing prosperous condition of our city in pecuniary
affairs affords convincing evidence of the justness of our position.
The resumption of specie payments [see My 16] has realized every
reasonable expectation of the friends of that policy. We need not
extend our observations beyond the city of New York, in search of
the benefits arising from an honest policy on the part of banking
institutions. We see commerce reviving—mechanics actively
employed—buildings erecting—and in fact the most enterprising
enterprise. Witness the crowded thoroughfares of this city—the
wharf filled with merchandise from every quarter of the globe—ships loading and unloading—the restoration of confidence in capitalists—the investments in various
stocks."—Ev't Post, My 22, 1838.

"Progress of the Croton Aqueduct.—It is gratifying to
see the zeal, industry and perseverance with which this great work
is prosecuted by the several contractors and the men in their
employment, and, without any unforeseen or untoward hindrance,
there is a good degree of certainty that it will be completed within
the time specified within the respective contracts. The whole
through this county, we believe, is now under contract, and
may be reasonably expected to be completed before the expiration of
the year 1840."

Near the village of Westchester the work is progressing remark-
ably well. On Mr. Gregory's section, north of the village, a
few hundred feet of the Aqueduct were completed last season, and
attracted much attention. Mr. Clark's section, south of it, is
rapidly preparing for receiving the masonry trunks of masonry for
the later course. Messrs. Scott & Young's tunnel through the
hill has been completed by the excavated, and the great frame work
on which the stupendous arch over the Kill in this village is to be
constructed, is in a good state of forwardness. A large quantity
of cut stone, from the quarry of Mr. Jesse Ryder, in this town,
is also on the ground ready for the masons. The section of Messrs.
Carmichael & Delano is also advancing with surprising rapidity;
within a few weeks past about four hundred feet of the work has
been completed except the embankments, and presents a specimen
of what the appearance of the Aqueduct will be when finished.

Mr. Appleton's sections are also in fine progress, as also the
sections of Mr. Brayton, Mr. Riddle, and others further south.
More than 600 men, we think, are at work in and about this village
at the present time."—Ev't Post, My 24, 1838, citing Westchester
Herald.

The new American Hotel at the corner of Barclay street and
Broadway, opposite to the Astor House, has been taken by Mr.
Cozens, and very favorably known to visitors at West Point.
. . . It will be opened for the reception of guests on Tuesday
next [June 12]. The building has been lately rebuilt, and so en-
larged as to make it one of the most spacious and commodious
hotels in the city."—Ev't Post, Je 8, 1838.

Home describes the famous Stuyvesant pear-tree:—

"This pear tree was the subject of conversation at Mr. Stuyvesant's table
to-day. There is no doubt of the fact, I believe, which I now
record, that it was brought out from Holland by Governor Stuy-
vesant, and planted with his own hands on the spot where it now
stands. Governor Stuyvesant came to New York in . . . May,
1647; the pear-tree is, therefore, one hundred and ninety-one
years old."—*Hone's Diary,* I: 317.

The Prince de Joinville, on his arrival from France, was
received by the mayor at the city hall. A party of French gentlemen
entertain him at dinner at the Astor Hotel.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.,* Je 18,
1838; and see *ibid.*, Je 25, 1838.

"Three Cameleopards, the first ever brought into this country,
are now exhibiting at the upper part of Broadway. They are
imported from Southern Africa where multitudes of them are
captured with the noose and used for food. It is said that the Came-
leopard or Giraffe on being brought into northern climates is subject
to a kind of consumption, and dies in a short time."—Ev't Post,
Je 26, 1838.

Victoria is crowned queen (see Je 20, 1837). A detailed account
of the ceremonies was published in the *N. Y. Com. Adv.,* Jl 25
and Ag 8 (with illustrations), 1838.

The board of assistants resolves: "That it is inexpedient to
July adopt the plan proposed by the Water Commissioners, for crossing
the Harlem river by means of a low bridge or syphon, and that
the plan of the high bridge referred to in the Report of the Com-
misioners [see Je 13], should be adopted."—King, *Memor. of the
Croton Aqueduct,* 156. Among citizens also, there was much oppo-
sition to the low bridge.—Ev't Post, Ag 9, 15, 16, 25, 26, 1838.
The opposition to the low bridge was so persistent that it finally
prevailed. See, further, S 7.

It is resolved by the board of assistant aldermen "That the
Street Committee be directed to give notice to Mr. Butler, that
he cause the materials of the Old Bridewell to be removed on or
before the 15th of September, or that the whole expense be
removed by the Common Council at his expense, and that in case
of the neglect or refusal of Mr. Butler so to remove the same,
the Street Com'ry hereby directed to remove the same; the said
Butler being hereby regarded as liable for the expenses."—*Jour.
and Doc. of the Board of Amt.,* XII: 83. Concurrence in such
action was recommended in the meeting of the board of aldermen,

"Mr. John Jacob Astor, with an enlightened and liberal spirit,
which does him immortal honor, has made to the corporation of
the city of New York, a donation amounting to $550,000, for the
establishment of a Public Library, including a lot of land, most
elegantly situated, for the erection of a building, for the accommoda-
tion of the institution."—Ev't Post, Jl 28, 1838. See Ag 25,
1839.

In this summer, the building called the 'Halls of Justice,'
Aug. or "Tombs," was completed.—*N. Y. As. Jt Bldg.,* 1839, p 27. For
description, see 1837; see also N 24, 1834; 1836; *Proc., App'd
by Mayor,* VI: 11, 19, 36, 50; L. M. R. K., III: 973. The exact
position of the Tombs in relation to the borders of the Collect
Point, where formerly covered its site, is shown in Pl. 59-b, Vol. I,
which reproduces a lithographic map of the region, issued in 1846.
*Cf. Ag 25.

A survey by Francis Nicholson, city surveyor, bearing this date,
shows the public squares, parks and places. It was published as a

A survey of the Common Lands by John J. Serrell bears this—
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1838 date. See map No. 81 in real estate bu. of comptroller’s office. Cf.
1 map No. 147 in same office. See, further, 1832.

The new bell is “put in its place on the top of the City Hall, and will in future give the alarms for fire as heretofore. This bell, which was cast by Messrs. Ames, of Springfield, Mass., is of a very
fine tone, and we think can be heard at a greater distance than any
bell which has as yet been tried. It is struck upon a new plan, the
invention of Messrs. Ames, and the clapper instead of striking in
one spot constantly, is carried around the rim of the bell by ma-

chinery at once simple and ingenious.”—Eve Post, Ag 2, 1838,
citing Courier.

Fire breaks out in a soap factory, in the rear of 162 Hammond
St., and large portions of the block bounded by Hammond, Wash-

ington, Perry, and West Sts., are burned, about 60 buildings in all.
—Eve Post, Ag 1, 1838; Costello, Our Firemen, 250.

The bridewell is at last being demolished. The editor of the
Mirror calls the building “the New York Bastile.”—N. Y. M,

irror, Ag 25, 1835 and descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588. Valentine states that
it “became quite a stone quarry for the builder then engaged in
erecting the ‘Tombs,’ in Centre Street” (see Ag, supra).—Man.

Com. Coun. (1853), 491. The corner-stone was found on Sept. 3
(p. v).

On the destruction of the bridewell, the fire-alarm bell which
had hung in a bell-tower was placed in the “office of Naitad Hon.

Co., in Beaver street.” It had been in the belfry of the old provost
jail during the Revolution, and when that building was converted
into a hall of records (see Jl 12, 1870) it was placed on the brid-

ewell. It was lost in the extensive fire of July 19, 1845, which
destroyed the hose company’s house.—Ibid. (1855), 492.

Richard Rush, who had been sent to England in 1836 as agent
of the U. S. for the purpose, brings from London a legacy left by
James Smithson of England to the United States. Amounting to
over $70,000, it was in the court of chancery there, having been
left by Smithson for the advancement of knowledge in this coun-
try. It was used for establishing, in 1846, the Smithsonian Institu-
tion at Washington.—Eve Post, Ag 29, 1838; Annals of N. Am.,
585, 596.

The corner-stone of the Rutgers Female Institute, at 262–266
Madison St. (see Ap 10), is laid, on ground given by Wm. B. Crosby
who named the Institute after Col. Henry Rutgers, the former
Coun. (1870). The money required for the erection and furnishing
of the buildings was raised by subscription.—Belden, N. T. Post,
Present & Future (1845). For its removal to Fifth Ave, see Je 18,
1867, 150.

The city inspector reports to the common council “that the
corner stone of the Old Bridewell in the Park was found this day,
at the southwest angle. It is a red sand or free stone, about twenty
six inches by fourteen; on it is engraved, ‘Whitehead Hicks, Esq.
Mayor, 1775. He has caused it to be deposited in his office.’”—
Proc., Bd. of Aids, XV: 234–35. This stone was later placed in the
corner of N. Y. R.L.

“There are full four thousand men employed on the line of the
Croton Aqueduct, which is to supply the city of New York with
pure and wholesome water. About six of the sections will be com-
pleted this fall. The Commissioners will now proceed to contract
for the ‘Low Bridge’ across the Harlem river, according to the
original plan [see Ja 3]. The whole, when finished will be the most
magnificent works in the United States.”—Eve Post, S 7, 1838.

The opposition to the low bridge over the Harlem River was
great, and the landowners in that vicinity threatened to apply to the
U. S. Circuit Court to restrain any such construction in or over
that river, as “should impede or obstruct the navigation thereof,
and particularly from filling up the channel of the said river.”—
King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 160; descrip. of Pl. 157,9,
III: 706. The commissioners, however, resolved to adhere to their
original plan, and entered into a contract for a low or syphon bridge.
For this and the opposition, see O 1.

The corner-stone of the new Society Library building, at the
south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St., is laid.—Keep,
The story of the building being erected (two lots, presented in 1836 and
1838 respectively) was confirmed to the society by act of the
legislature on Feb. 14, 1845.—Laws of N. T. (1843), chap. 16.

The water commissioners open the bids from the various iron
masters in England and the United States for supplying the iron
pipes for the Croton water supply. There were three offers from
England and seven from the United States. The West Point
Founry Association was the lowest bidder, and the contract was
awarded to them. “The Commissioners also let out upon advan-
tageous terms the difficult and important sections from 86 to 97,
part of the fourth division. These included the bridge to support
the syphons across the Harlem River, the work to support the
pipes across Manhattan valley, the bridge over Clendingen valley,
the receiving reservoir at Eighty-sixth-street, and the distributing
reservoir at Murray Hill.”

“This completed the contracts, from the dam at the Croton to
the distributing reservoir, a distance of about 41 miles.”—King,
Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 160.

Landowners and others, however, protested to the legislature
against the construction of a low or syphon bridge over the Harlem,
and, on May 3, 1839 (p. v.), an act was passed definitely prescribing
that the river be crossed by a high bridge.—Ibid., 161.

“In Broadway, in front of Dr. Brandreth’s Office, an exper-
iment is making in laying down the foot-walk on the west side of
the street, with a composition formed of asphaltum and pounded stone.
The asphaltum is said to be from Switzerland, and is a natural
production of the earth. The pavement, so far as it is made, has
a neat, dry surface.”—Ibid., 162.

A ferry is established, and is to be leased, from the foot
of Houston St., East River, to the foot of Grand St., Williamsburg.—
Proc., App’d by Mayer, VI: 64.

Ten gentlemen, dining at the home of John Ward, Bond St.,
organize (with two others) a club, “to dine at each other’s houses
every Monday, at five o’clock.” Philip Hone records: “The mem-
bers did me the honour to name the club ‘The Hone Club,’ and
I was appointed the President.”—Hone’s Diary, I: 325, 333. Its
declaration of principles is found in an ode, written by Hone and
set to music.—Ibid., I: 245–46.

Hone records the text of a circular letter issued by a committee
of abolitionists. In commenting upon it he says: “This new enemy
to the peace of mankind [abolition], which I fear is destined to
overawe our institutions and our country, has placed its
head proudly in this State. . . .”—Hone’s Diary, I: 226–28.

The finance committee reports in favour of leasing the Red Ford
at the foot of Hubert St., to R. E. Stockton.—Proc., Bd. of Aids,
XV: 348. See also Dec. 18, Bd. of Aids.

At the state election this and the two days following, the
Whig candidates were successful. Wm. H. Seward was elected
governor.—N. Y. Com. Adv., N 9, 1838. The editor of the Post
charged that great frauds were practised at this election. “Besides
letting out the inmates of the city prison on condition of their vot-
ing the whig ticket, arrangements were made for procuring a large
number of whig voters from Philadelphia.”—N. Y. Eve. Post,
N 8, 1838. See also Testimony relating to the great election frauds of
the Whig in the Records, taken in the Records, New York, in October,
1840, in N. Y. P. L.; and D. 20 Hone gives the account of a prelimi-
nary Whig meeting in Wall St.—Hone’s Diary, I: 329.

President Van Buren issues another proclamation warning
Americans against interfering in Canadian affairs.—Eve Post,
N 23, 1838.

“The house at the corner of Wall and Hanover streets has been
sold to the North American Trust and Banking Company, by
Thomas E. Davis, for the enormous sum of $45,000; higher than
anything which has yet been heard of. This building is somewhat
notorious from its having been erected upon the site of one built
by J. L. and S. Joseph, which, about the time it was completed,
fell to the ground one night with a crash which shook Wall street;
and its fall was the precursor of a much more tremendous crash in
that celebrated street, commencing with the failure of the firm that
erected it, and ending with the suspension of specie payments, and
the bankruptcy of one half of the merchants and traders of New
York.”—Hone’s Diary, I: 336.

The common council resolves “That it be referred to the Dec.
Committee on Public Offices and Repairs to inquire into and
report the propriety of appropriating a suitable portion of the
profits of the Post Office, as now in progress of being built
[see My, 1838; Ja 17, 1839] for the use of the several uniform
military companies of the city.” The committee reported favour-
ably, saying: “. . . There are four rooms connected together,
by openings of twelve feet, which can be closed at pleasure, and
In 1839, in this year, the "Liberty Party" was formed by certain abolitionists who believed in political action.—Winsoir, VII. 288.

In this year, at N. Y. University, Dr. John W. Draper perfected Daguerre's system of photography and became the pioneer in the art of photographing from the life. Professors Draper and Morse installed the first photographic gallery, on the roof of the university.—N. Y. Univ. Bulletin, Je 10, 1911. See 1846.

In Stotes Records, Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 151, my father relates how his uncle, Anson G. Phelps, in 1841, on his return from abroad, where he had met Eugenius said to his father, "Father, I saw a strange thing in Paris. There is a man there who polishes a plate of metal so that when you look at it your likeness remains on it."

Mr. Phelps, Sr., replied: "My son, if you are weak enough to believe such a thing, you ought to have sense enough not to tell it." (Instead of 1841, however, it must have been a couple of years earlier. I think, as daguerreotypes were well known in New York before the end of 1839.) See N 21, 1839.

In this year, anti-riot troubles in New York began. They lasted several years.—Winsoir, VII. 283. See also Mr 11, 1841.

In this year, a volume of the city's Laws and Ordinances was published.

"The city of New York . . . at present covers about three miles, and has a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants. Building lots were marked out for the other seven miles; and, by calculation, these lots, when built upon, would contain an additional population of one million and three-quarters. These were first purchased to occupy separate apartments, without incomming each other. . . ." It is therefore resolved:

"That the room fronting on Grand Street, in the second story of Centre Market, and the room next adjoining, be given to the officers commanding the Division of Artillery of this city (Maj.-Gen. Sandford), for the purpose of drilling and exercising the men under his command, under the following regulations: viz., no arms, ammunition, or accoutrements shall at any time be kept in these rooms; meetings for any other purposes than those mentioned above shall not be allowed.

"Resolved, That the use of the two remaining rooms, extending up to the keeper's apartments, be given to the officers commanding the several Divisions of Infantry in this city (Maj.-Gen. Daughtry, Maj.-Gen. Syrney, Maj.-Gen. Jones, Maj.-Gen. Lloyd), for the accommodation of their several Divisions, for the purpose and under the restrictions mentioned in the preceding resolution."

A glimpse at New York's military history, at this time, is found in the following statement by De Voe, himself an active participant:

"The 'rooms' were divided up among the several Regiments composing the eight Brigades, to be used as drill-rooms, meetings, &c. The necessary arrangements were made by a Committee consisting of one Colonel from each Brigade, organized as follows:

Colonel George H. Biddle, 9th Brigade.

Thomas F. De Voe, 6th.

Charles H. Mitchell, 11th.

H. M. Schieffelin, 58th.

John Ewen, 10th.

S. Jones Mumford, 65th.

Nicholas Carroll, 3d.

Robert C. Morris, 64th.

"For several years the commandants of regiments ordered their officers and non-commissioned officers to drill on certain evenings . . ."—De Voe, Market Book, 475-76, 478. See also L. M. R. K., III: 98.

In 1862, the Centre Market accommodated the Sixth, Eighth, and Seventy-first Regiments.—De Voe, 478.

The New York (Union) Theological Seminary building in University Place, between 6th and 8th Sts. is to be dedicated this evening—Even. Post, D 12, 1838. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

A marble tablet, about 3 ft. square, is inscribed with the words:

"Erected by the Whigs & Conservatives to commemorate their glorious triumph in 1835 Wth H. Seward Gov't elect 1041 Majority New York Dec 20, 1838. See N 6. It is now preserved in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., to which society it was presented on June 4, 1897, by J. Charles Eagles. This society has no record as to where the tablet was 'erected.'"
1839. The view bears the copyright date 1840.—See descrip. of ibid.,
III: 685.

Jan. A branch post-office is opened at the north-west corner of
Coun. (1837), 537.

10. "The taste for improvement in our city churches appears to be
increasing, if we are to judge from the fact that the different con-
gregations are rapidly introducing organs into their churches. The
South Dutch Church at the corner of Murray and Church streets,
has recently procured a very fine instrument, with two sets of keys,
and pedals, finished in the most beautiful manner, and in perfect
keeping with the building.

"Grace Church in Broadway . . . has likewise had a new
organ erected, which contains upwards of 1500 pipes, and has
three sets of keys, pedals, coupling movements, combination pedals,
and all the modern improvements in organ building. These instru-
ments are from the manufacturer of Mr. Henry Erben of this city."
—Eve. Post, Ja 10, 1839.

12. "New publick buildings.—The workmen continue busily
engaged upon the new Exchange, . . . A short distance above, in
West St., the new Custom-house. Its towers higher and higher, every
day, its white marble front. . . . The foundation has been laid for
the erection of the new building for our Athenaeum library in
Broadway, opposite the Athenaeum Hotel. This structure is to
be of brown freestone, a very appropriate and beautiful material,
obtained from the quarries of our own state.—N. T. Mirror, XVI: 231.

17. The new Centre Market (see May, 1838) is opened with a sup-
er and a "butchers’ hall," arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Niblo. One
report of the event says: "It should be known that this market,
after the design of Mr. [Thomas] Thomas, the architect, is the first in
this country which may be deemed a complete building. Faneuil
Hall, Boston, is something like it, but the London markets of the
first class come nearer to it. . . ."—De Voe, Market Book, 472-
74, citing the Eve. Star, Ja 8 and 18, 1839; Eve. Post, Ja 9, 12, 17,
18, 1839, III: 99.

21. "It is said that one of the front rooms in the new building now
erection for the Bank of the United States, has been leased for
$4,000 per annum.—This is a great price, and the demand for offices
in Wall street is doubtless owing to the concentration of all kinds
of monetized business in that quarter, which renders a location there
more than commonly desirable."—Eve. Post, Ja 21, 1839.
The rooms are rented for rooms in the merchants’ exchange, in “John
Warner’s building” (opposite Hanover St.), and in other buildings
in Wall St., are listed in a news item in ibid., Ja 26, 1839.

Feb. In this month, a patent for vulcanized India rubber was granted
to Charles Goodyear of New-York.—Bishop, Hist. of Am.
Manufactures, II: 418.

The legislature incorporates "The American Atlantic Steam
Navigation Co." The incorporators include James De Peyster Ogden,
Archibald Gracie, James Boorman, Moses Taylor, and other
leading merchants and financiers of New York. The corporation is
for the purpose of carrying on the business of navigation and trans-
portation on the ocean to foreign parts by steam, and of building
and owning vessels for that employment."—Laws of N. Y. (1839),
chap. 35.

"The Association to promote the Fine Arts in the United States,
held a meeting this evening at the Apollo. The gallery of Paint-
ings, which is now open, contains the works of more than a hun-
dred of the best Artists of our country. . . . the object of the
Association is to raise a fund by small annual subscriptions, for the
purchase of American pictures, which at the end of the year are to
become, by lot, a property of individual subscribers. It is said
that nearly $2000 is already subscribed."—Eve. Post, Fb 23, 1839.

Mar. The legislature incorporates "The New-York Museum of Nat-
ural History and Science," for the purpose of diffusing knowledge in
the various branches of natural history, the arts, and in general
science.—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 47. See Fb 8, 1842.

Prof. S. F. B. Morse describes, in a letter to the editor of the
N. Y. Observer, what he has recently, and the latter’s invention or discovery of the so-called Daguerreotype.
This is re-printed in the N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 22, 1839, citing the
Observer of Ap 20. Regarding this new invention, see also Eve.
Post, Mr 15, Ap 22 and 25, 1839.

... Around Union-Place new blocks of houses, capacious and
and stately, are springing up with surprising celerity. At the corner
of Broadway and Eighty-sixth street, a beautiful square, extending
to the Bowery, and occupying some acres of ground, is soon to be
enclosed. On the East River, the wharves, from Coffee-House Slip to
Corlase’s Hook are to be enlarged and improved in a manner
that will much enhance the value of property in that direction.
It is proposed to extend Broadway some miles beyond Union-
Place. . . . Fourteenth-street will doubtless be considered the
heart rather than the extremity of the town in the course of a few
years. . . . N. T. Mirror, XVI: 395.

The legislature incorporates a "State Hospital, of the city of
New York," to be located in this city. Among the governors
named in the act, from the large number of incorporators, are
William Bard, Moses H. Grinnell, Robert B. Minturn, Moses Allen,
Thomas A. Emmet, Henry Brevoort, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Joseph
Dallafio, Francis B. Cutting, and S. H. Howland.—Laws of N. Y.
(1839), chap. 7; ibid. (1840), chap. 82.

On April 25, 1840, the legislature provided for the payment to
this hospital of a sum not exceeding $15,000 a year out of "hos-
pital money collected from passengers in vessels from a foreign part,
and on board coating vessels," during a period of twenty years.
The governors of the hospital, with this grant from the state,
shall improve the grounds, and, to the best of their ability, support the
medical and other necessary attendance, for at least seventy
indigent patients from any part of this state.

It was also provided in the same act that the governors of this hospital shall “within two years, erect a building for their hospital,
of the clear, unincumbered value of $50,000, exclusive of the
ground on which it may be built.” On failure to meet these
conditions, “the whole sum,” from the passengers’ fund shall be dis-
continued.” The hospital itself, and its expenditures, shall be examined
by the surrogate of the city and county of New York, who shall report annually thereon to the governor of the state.—
Ibid. (1840), chap. 161.

On May 26, 1841, the time was extended three years from that
date, in which to erect the hospital.—Ibid. (1841), chap. 279. On
May 10, 1845, all previous conditions of the hospital were re-
pealed, and the legislature appropriated the funds in the hands of
the treasurer of the hospital to the benefit of the Colored
Home (see My 8, 1845).

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land con-
sumed in Manhattan Square or Park, bounded by Central Park
West, 77th St. and 81st St. (see My 4, 1846).—Trendsetter, Record of
Real Estate Sales (hence), 1; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

The theological seminary, which recently completed its building
27 on University Place (see Ja 18, 1836; Mr 1837), is incorporated
under the title of the “Union Theological Seminary in the City of
New York.” Among the incorporators are Abijah Fisher, Richard
Haines, Anson G. Phelps, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 99.
Postscript: the further development of the property of the
Am. Cat. of the Union Theological Sem. (1911-1912). See,
further, 1884 and 1900.

The last entry in the “Keeper’s Book” of the Am. Acad. of the
Arts Fine Arts bears this date. It reads: “At this time efforts were
being made for a spring exhibition, when a fire occurred in the library
of the academy [in Barclay St.] which consumed many of the books
and prints, especially the case of Piranesi, damaging the paintings,
&c. . . . no measures were taken to revive the energies of the
Academy. Artists still continued to study in the Sculpture
gallery, . . . the property . . . [was] returned to the Donors. The
remaining effects, together with the portrait of West was sold to pay
debts ($2,400.00). The portrait went to the Wadsworth Atheneum,
Hartford, Ct.”—From the original MS. vol. owned by the N. Y.
Hist. Soc. The Piranesi prints had been presented by Napoleon
Bonaparte.—Howe, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913),

In this month, it was found necessary to move the curb-stone
on the east side of M. Dugueure, St. six feet into the sidewalk, on account
of the tracks of the Harlem R. R. which were recently laid along this
street. In spite of this large reduction in the width of the wall,
there still remained twelve feet for the sidewalk along Centre
Market.—De Voe, Market Book, 476-77, citing the proceedings of
and "the beautiful new Bank of the United States opposite, still obstructs the walks" there are four banks in process of destruction,—the City, Manhattan, Merchants', and Union. On the corner of Broadway and Chambers St. (probably the north-west corner), "a row of old buildings has been removed to make way for one of those mighty edifices called hotels,—eating, drinking, and lodging above and gay shops below; and so all the way up the spirit of pulling down and building up is abroad. The whole of New York is rebuilt about once in ten years."—Hone's Diary, I, 506.

The legislature passes an act appropriating $4,000 (increased to over $15,000 by later acts) to defray the expenses of an agent, to be appointed by the governor, to visit England, Holland, and France, "for the purpose of procuring, if possible, the originals, and, if not, copies, of all such documents and papers, in the archives and offices of those governments relating to or in any way affecting the Colonial or other history of this State, as he may deem important to illustrate that history." Such documents, when procured, are to be "deposited in the office of the Secretary of this State, subject to the use of the State Historical Society."—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 315. Not until two years later, on Jan. 15, 1841, was the agent appointed. This was John Romney Brodhead. He received Gov. Seward's instruction (see "General Introduction" to N. Y. Col. Doc. XV, I: 3xxii-3xxxi) on March 26, 1841, and departed for Europe on May 1, 1841. He presented his final report to Gov. Wright on Feb. 15, 1845. This was printed in full in ibid., I: xxiii-xxxvi, together with the report of a committee of the senate (May 5, 1845) to whom it was referred (ibid., I: xxxvi-xxli). The documents were not printed until 1853 and later, in accordance with acts of the legislature of March 10, 1843, and April 5, 1844. See also May, 1847.

The Church of the Messiah (Unitarian), on Broadway, opposite Waverly Place, is completed, and dedicated.—Eve. Post, Ap 30 and My 2, 1839. For description of it, see Picture of N. T. in 1846, 134. For wood-cut view of it, see The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory (1853), 124. It was built by the congregation which had worshipped in the church at the corner of Prince and Mercer Sts., which burned Nov. 26, 1837 (p. u.).—Hone's Diary, I: 360-361; Haswell, Reminiscences, 208; Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 376. The church was sold in 1865, and converted by A. T. Stewart into a theatre.—Haswell, 208, 212. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 653; L. M. R. K., III: 957.

The legislature incorporates the "Ocean Steam-Packet Co."—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 348. The rebuilt Bowery Theatre (see F 18, 1838) is opened._—Haswell's Reminiscences, 341; Brown, I: 115; L. M. R. K., III: 952. See also Eve. Post, Ja 10, 1839.

The legislature passes an act to provide for the translation of Liber "GG" of patents, in the secretary of state's office.—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 366. The translator chosen was Rev. C. D. Westbrooke (see also Ag 2, 1837). He was paid $787.90 for the work. A translation of Liber H.H. (1652-1664), made by Jas. Van Ingen, had been deposited in the secretary's office in two parts in 1822 and 1826 respectively.—Van Laer, The Translation and
1839 Publication of the Manuscript Dutch Records of New Netherland
My. 7 (1910), 7, 10, 14, 15.

The affairs of the "University of the City of New York" are the subject of Senate investigation.—Laws of N. Y. (1839), chap. 390 (p. 568).

The common council passes an ordinance for the appointment of a superintendent of building. His duty shall be "personally to examine and oversee all public building or works under his charge, during the progress of erecting, altering, or repairing the same." The ordinance was amended on May 14, the official being then named the superintendent of buildings. He is to advance, for estimates, but "shall not perform any work or job, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, without a written order from the committee on public offices and repairs."—By-Laws and Ordinances: of the City of N. Y. (1839), 59, 52.

The common council passes an ordinance creating the street commissioner's department. This commissioner must be one of the city surveyors. He shall have charge of street and road improvements, such as regulating and paving. Wells, pumps, canals, sewers, wharves, and piers are all in his province. He shall also attend to surveying lots about to be built upon, and prevent encroachments on the streets. He shall cause the sewers to be cleaned, for which purpose he shall have the assistance of the prisoners of the almshouse.—By-Laws and Ordinances: of the City of N. Y. (1839), 35.

The Collegiate Dutch Church on Lafayette Pl., at the corner of 4th St., near Broadway, is dedicated. Of the three Dutch churches, the "North Dutch Church" was the farthest south at this time. The one farthest north was the " Ninth Street Church" and this one on 4th St., after 1854, inherited the name of the "Middle Dutch Church." It was of Grecian architecture. For fuller description, see Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 131.

In 1855, there was placed in it the bell of 1731 (see Ag 8, 1782), which had hung in the Middle Dutch Church in Nassau St. It now hangs in the tower of the Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 49th St.—Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches of N. Y., 17, Mag. of Am. Hist., XVI: 3-4; Corwin's Manual (1862), 997.

Mill Wall street between the Custom House and the Exchange, two immense and most costly structures which are in progress—the banking houses heretofore occupied by the Union, the Manhattan the Merchants', and the City Bank, together with the intermediate house between the National and Manhattan Banks, are already nearly levelled with the ground since the 1st of May.

The above copy from the American of last evening. It may be added that on the North-east corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane, the old buildings are down, and an elegant establishment is to be immediately put up by James McBride, Esq., five stories high, with an attic—to be occupied as stores below, and above by Mr. Howard, the well known hotel-keeper, now of Broad street. [For view of the "Howard Hotel," see A. Pl. 25-a, Vol. III.] A little farther up Broadway, near Park Place, that once elegant private establishment, built by the late Mr. Munford, and since for many years occupied by Philip Hone, Esq. [see Pl. 100, Vol. III, where the house is shown by Hone's name in the lower margin] is to come down—how to be replaced we have not learned. Still farther up, on the corner of Chambers street and Broadway, a number of small buildings have been pulled down, and a large and elegant granite building is to be erected, one hundred feet on Broadway, and the same on Chambers street. . . The lower part is to be fitted up for stores, and the upper to be large rooms for public purposes, somewhat after the manner of the Stuyvesant Institute.—N. Y. Com. Adv., My 10, 1839.

"New buildings.—Nihlo's Opera House is completed, and will be opened in the course of a few days. The new Bowery theatre [see My 6] is quite a stately edifice, and reflects credit alike upon . . . the architects, and . . . Hamblin, under whose sole management it is conducted. The foundation of the new Chatham Theatre is laid, and the building, it is said, will be ready for the reception of the public by the fourth of July. . . ."—For building-houses, beyond the East River, near Barclay St., next to the Broadway corner] and Canal-street, have been converted into spacious stores since the first instant. The number of contracts for new houses exceeds that of any former year . . . It is not the fashion here to live in the house of one's forefathers. May Every succeeding generation improve upon the primitive habits of the past, and we are becoming so over-run with strangers from every quarter of the globe, that we begin to apprehend that the time is not distant when there will be a stranger in New-York . . ."—N. Y. Mirror, XVI: 167.

Isaac L. Varian is inaugurated as mayor, having been elected in April (q.v., 9). He succeeds Aaron Clark (see Ap 11 and My 9, 1837).—Even Post, My 15, 1839; Home's Diary, I, 361. Varian's successor was Robt. H. Morris.—See Ap 15, 1841.

The ship "Archimedes," in the English Channel, introduces there the screw propeller. "Paddle boxes for the ocean are now superseded."—Even Post, Je 6, 1839, citing the Jour. of Com. containing a London letter of My 17.

Geo. Nowlan leaves his Prospect Hall, at Yorkville (see Jl 30, 1834), and opens the Pavilion Hotel at the Harlem River terminus of the Harlem R.—N. Y. H. S. Bull., Ja, 1926, 119, citing the Herald.

The centre building, and the wing nearest the Bloomingdale Road, of the old house of refuge (see Ja 1, D 25, 1825; 1838) are totally destroyed by fire.

"In consideration of the removal [see 1838], and the relinquishment of the building, now partially destroyed, the Corporation gave the Board of Managers the building on the East river known as the fever hospital, built in 1824 [see Ap 11]. Another edifice has been erected on the premises [an East River] which we believe is nearly completed."—Com. Adv., My 22; Morn. Cour., My 22, 1839. See also descrip. of Pl. 124, III: 687; Peris Insurance Map, Vol. VI (1854); L. M. R. K., III: 954.

"An experimental steamboat, built to run on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, has just arrived in this port from London, after a passage of forty-five days. The name of the vessel is the Robert L. Stockton, an iron schooner, fitted with Captain Ericson's patent engine. . . . She came out under canvas, without the aid of steam . . . ."—Even Post, My 28, 1839.

John B. Jervis, chief engineer, reports to the water commissioners in favor of crossing the Harlem by means of a high bridge rather than a tunnel under the channel of the river. The commissioners agreed with him and immediately solicited proposals for building the bridge.—King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 1839. See Ag 12, 1839.

"At the termination of the Harlem railroad, on the edge of Harlem River, a neat, spacious, and very commodious building has been erected which is now taken by Mr. Nowland, late of Prospect Hall, who has furnished it in a most elegant manner." It is called Nowlan's Pavilion.—Even Post, Je 1, 1839.

The Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad have ordered a line of cars to be run between the City Hall and Fifteenth street, to start from the post office at the park every 10 minutes, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening; and from Union Square every 10 minutes. . . .

"This line of cars commenced running on Monday last [June 10], . . . the charge for the whole distance from the Park at the City Hall to the Park at Union Place is fixed at 6 cents only."—N. Y. American, Je 15, 1839. See, further, O 7.

Another fire occurs at the old house of refuge buildings (see My 21). This destroys the two-storey brick building occupied as the workshop of the institution, and damages the roof of the adjoining building known as the "old powder-house."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Je 24; N. Y. American, Je 21; Courier & Enquirer, Je 21, 1839. See also descrip. of Pl. 124, III: 687.

Assessments are being levied for filling in Sun Fish Pond, situated between 30th and 33d Sts, the Old and the Middle Post Roads.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 14; Index to Assessment Rolls: Vol. I (in comptroller's office).

The Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Timothy, on 6th St. near Second Ave., "completed the last summer, and consecrated at that time [see Ap 15, 1838]," is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Jl 1; Even Post, Jl 1 and 2, 1839; Greenleaf, 87. In a year or two, the site was
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President Van Buren leaves New York City "for the north." He was attended for some distance on his departure by the Mayor, a portion of the Common Council, the Young Men's Committee on horseback, and a large concourse of other citizens in carriages and on horseback."—Evac. Post, Jl 9, 1839. See also ibid., Jl 10, 1839.

19 . . . We perceive that Trinity Church is now in the hands of the spoilers. . . . The roof is utterly demolished, and only the walls are standing. We have heard it suggested that while the vestry were about it they might as well have taken down the walls too, and set about building a new church altogether."—N. Y. Com. Ady, July 19, 1839. See also description of Pl. 54-1: 414-15.

27 Assessments are being levied for the opening of 110th St. from the Old Harlem Road to the Bloomingdale Road.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 29.

28 The "British Queen," the first steamboat built for transoceanic service, arrives at New York from Portsmouth. "Her cabin is superbly fitted up, and the state-rooms adjoining it are convenient and pleasant as possible; and in every respect are calculated to be dark and confined."—Howe's Diary, I: 369-70; N. Y. Evac. Post, Jl 29, 1839. The "British Queen" is shown on Pl. 123-4, Vol. III. See also Bullock, "First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic," in Conn. Mag. (1907), II: 49 et seq.

In this month, the high bridge over the Harlem River was contracted for, at 1,775,753; to be completed in Aug., 1841.—King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 175; Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 221. The building of the bridge proceeded slowly, and while temporary arrangements were made for conducting the Croton water to the New York shore in 1842, by means of pipes along the dam, the bridge itself was not completed until 1848.

Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 32.

5 "The joint Committee on the repairs of Trinity Church" (see Jl 19) makes a report to the vestry on "the Condition of the tower and Spire of that building, accompanied with Estimates of the Cost, to be submitted to the vestry at its next Meeting and then passed on."—Trin. Min. (MS.). See also description of Pl. 120, III: 625, and Pl. 122, III: 629. See, further, S. 9.

On Aug. 8, the following news report was published: "Trinity Church. It has been ascertained that this venerable edifice, which has been undergoing repairs for some time past—or rather which the builders were preparing to repair—must be razed to the ground. Last year, it may be recollected, some apprehensions existed as to the safety of the roof, and it was the purpose of the corporation to build a new roof the present season, with which design the workmen have been several weeks employed upon the building. In the course of their labors it has been ascertained that the walls and butt of plumb, and are in some places cracked from the corner to the base. Even after this the tower was supposed to be firm; but an examination has shown that it also is unsound. Indeed the whole structure seems to have been miserably built. The mortar has not its due proportion of sand, and has never formed a cement—crumbling now at the touch. The result is, that the building must come down, and a new edifice be reared in its stead.
1839 The present building was erected, we believe, about the Aug.
year 1789—fifty years ago [see 1788—90] ... .

5 "The church will of course be built on its present site...
Since the prohibition of interments in the church-yard, in 1823, the whole space has been thickly planted with trees, which are in full and vigorous growth, girded with a hedge of privet, planted, we believe, by the late James M. Farlan.

We may be permitted, perhaps, to express a hope that the vestry, in their plans for the restoration of the edifice, will not forget, ... the restoration of that pleasing chime of bells, which in former years constituted one of the most delightful peculiarities of old Trinity.... "—N. T. Com. Adv., Ag 8, 1839. See also Ev. Post, Ag 12, 1839.

17 The corner destined for the new Exchange building in Wall st., taken from the quarries of Quincy, (Mass.) are said to be nearly completed. They are the largest that have been obtained from the quarries, each pillar weighing about thirty three tons, and costing, exclusive of transportation, four thousand dollars each. The columns are fluted with beautifully carved capitals, and altogether resemble the best specimens of marble.—Ev. Post, Ag 17, 1839.

19 Arago reveals to the Académie des Sciences the process for the reproduction of pictures with the aid of a dark room, by means of what was promptly named "daguerreotypie."—N. T. Times, JI 19, 1835.

21 Henry Clay arrives in New York from Newburgh. He was enthusiastically received at the foot of Hammond St., Greenwich, and escorted by a procession to his lodgings. He addressed the people in front of the city hall.—Ev. Post, Ag 20, 21, and 22, 1839. On Aug. 22, he received callers in the governor's room.—Ibid.; Hon'ts Diary, I: 176—77.

22 By a cordial to his will, John Jacob Astor appropriates $400,000 for the endowment of the Astor Library, $25,000 of which is to be expended for the building, and $120,000 for books, etc.; the residue to be invested as a fund for the gradual increase of the library. For a contemporary account of the initial steps in this development, see Gleason's Pictorial, III: 200 (S 25). See also Lydengberg's Hist. of the N. Y. Public Library; and JI 28, 1838.

24 In spite of some remonstrance, on May 23, this year, a report was presented to the common council, and confirmed, whereby the city acquired 22.173 acres of the old "Race Course Farm" at Harlem for a public square, as provided for by the law of May 10, 1836 (q.v.)—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate Owned by the City (1914), 51; Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 6. See, further, Mr. 4, 1841. This place had already been named Mount Morris.—See the Colton Map of 1836. From this it became known in the city records as Mount Morris Square. For the possible origin of the name, see the 1836 Ann. Rep., the Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1915), 200. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

9 "The joint Committee [of Trinity vestry] on the repairs of Trinity Church [see Ag 5] herewith submit to the Vestry, in conformity with its directions, plans and drawings of a new Church Edifice, ... An Estimate of the Cost has been made by the Architect [Richard Upjohn], the building, with a Spire of Wood, will cost somewhat less than $85,000, and with a Spire of Stone, an additional Sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

"The tower & spire of the proposed Edifice exceed by fifty feet in height, those of the old church. The width is the same and the interior length of the body of the church greater by fifteen feet.

"The Architect is of Opinion that the length of the new church could be further increased, to the Extent of one or two Inter- columns, without an Expanse much exceeding the above mentioned Estimate, and thereby, whilst improving the appearance of the building, afford great additional accommodations for Strangers ... The same vestry thereupon passes the following resolutions: "that the Spire of the new Church Edifice, and the Columns to support the Galleries and clear Story, be constructed of Stone;" "that the joint Committee be directed to proceed in the Construction of the new Church Edifice in conformity with the foregoing resolutions and with the plan & drawings now exhibited, and that the Committee be instructed to enquire and report as to the kind of Stone most suitable for the Exterior of the building as to "that the joint Committee be authorized in their discretion, to increase the length of the building according to the suggestion of the Architect,"—


9 The New Chatham Theatre, built for Flynn & Willard on the south-east side of Chatham St. between James and Roosevelt Sts. (present No. 201—205 Chatham St.), is opened.—Haswell's Daily Intelligencer, 1444; Ireland, Records of the N. Y. Stage, II: 311; L. M. R. K., III: 987; see Dec.


17 The old Trinity Church is now removed, "and Wall street has an unobstructed view of the bright blue western sky."—Hon'ts Diary, I: 386.

The front of the new building in Broadway near Leonard street, erected to contain the New York Library will do no honor to the architectural taste of this city. The row of red sandstone columns which stand close to the wall and support nothing, are useless as members of the building, and posterores as ornaments. Columns should never be employed but to support a roof, their original purpose. ...—Ev. Post, S 18, 1839. See also Ibid., S 23, 1839.

22 A writer asks why the "rich corporation of old Trinity" should select red sandstone to rebuild the church instead of "everlasting granite," and "why not erect a cathedral?"—N. T. Com. Adv., S 19, 1839. See, however, N I 11. See, further, S 30.

18 A fire which starts in the National Theatre (formerly the 23 Italian Opera House—see Ag 29, 1839), at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts., completely destroys the theatre, as well as Zion African M. E. Church on the south-west corner, the Eglise St. Esprit at Church and Franklin Sts., the New Dutch Reformed Church in Franklin St. between Chapel and Church Sts., and several other buildings.—Ev. Post, S 24, 1839. Buckingham, The Eastern and Western States of Am. (1843), II: 7—9: Upcott Coll., VI: 435, Costello, Our Firemen, 231. See also L. M. R. K., III: 950, 939, 984. For view of this fire, see item No. 322 of the sales catalogue of the Pyne collection of N. Y. views.

After the burning of the National Theatre, Wallack (see S 4, 1837) took refuge at Niblo's, with a stock company, including several "stars,"—Vandenhoff, Chas. Kean, Forrest, and "the best opera corps in the country," but did not succeed there. His theatre there closed during the week of Nov. 24, 1839—Hon'ts Diary, I: 388.

A new house of worship for the African Methodists was erected on the same site in 1840—Greenleaf, 322. The successor of this congregation is now at 127 W. 86th St.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. See 1822.

24 The centenary of Methodism is celebrated in the John St. Church. It is to be observed in turn in each of the Methodist Episcopal churches in the city.—Ev. Post, S 25, 1839. See also Ibid., O 4, 1839.

"The nuisance of smoking in the streets has much increased 25 lately. The atmosphere of some parts of Broadway, of a fine evening, is almost as narcotic and sickening with tobacco smoke as the air of the traveller's room in a High Dutch tavern. Little boys make a parade of themselves on the side-walks smoking long pipes almost as tall as themselves. ... No doubt many of those persons who indulge in their favorite habit in the public streets, do it thoughtlessly without thinking how offensive it is to others, and would be surprised at hearing that they are guilty of a black-guard practice."—Ev. Post, S 25, 1839.

The joint committee [of Trinity vestry] on the rebuilding of Trinity Church [see Ag 5, S 4] Respectfully report, to the Vestry, that they deem it expedient to increase the width of the aisles on the floor of the ground floor of the new church, beyond those of the old one, the middle aisle of which was six feet and two inches wide, and the side aisles one foot narrower. If, as is generally supposed, these dimensions were too narrow, the defect will be more important in the new building, both as to convenience, and architectural taste and proportions, by reason of the partial projection of the columns into the aisles, and the consequent obstruction to the congregation in retiring from the church, and of the increased length of the interior of the building, and the greater disproportion thereby produced, between the length and breadth of the aisles; To obviate this defect, the Committee recommend that six feet be added to the inside of the building, above the floor.... "It is also deemed expedient that the new Edifice, should be so placed, as to bring the middle of the tower in a line corresponding
In removing the foundation of the tower of Trinity Church a vaulted grave was opened, which contained the coffins and bones of Lady Cornbury, wife of the Governor of the colony, who died in this city in the year 1706, and was buried under the original church, which was burned in the time of the Revolutionary War. A large plate and fragments of the coffin were found, ...; this is perfectly legible and nearly uninjured by its interments. Before the death of the last of her noble line, who was sister to the Earl of Richmond and a Viscountess in her own right, were engraved on the plate, with her pedigree, age, the time of her death, etc., distinctly, but very rudely, written below. She died at the age of thirty-four. ... 

"... I proposed last evening to the vestry that these relics should be presented to the Historical Society, but it was not granted. They determined to have a new tomb provided, in which they are to be interred."—Home's Diary, I: 394-95.

Commenting on the discovery of these relics, Watson says: "A record of burials at this church is preserved from the year 1702 (with the omission of the time of the revolution) making 160,000 bodies, thus making as many bodies below ground as now (in 1840) dwell alive above ground in New York."—Watson's Annals, 259.

"The beautiful representations of external nature produced by the Daguerreotype, are now publicly exhibited at No. 57 Broadway. To the specimens brought over from Paris, some have been added since the arrival of Mr. Gouraud in this country, which will augment the interest of the collection."—Eve. Post, D 13, 1839. Gouraud was a friend and pupil of Daguerre. He came to New York "on his way to Havana, to execute a commission connected with the new art."—Ibid., D 4, 1839. He was agent for Giroux & Co. of Paris.—N. Y. Com. Adv., D 13, 1839. See also N 22, supra; Eve. Post, D 16, 1839; and J 28, 1840.

Hone records the death of Robert Leesc. "He was formerly a merchant and magistrate of this city, and died one of its richest citizens."—Home's Diary, I: 397.

A report of the city inspectors to the common council shows the 31 number of new buildings erected in New York yearly during the last six years to be as follows: In 1834, 857; 1835, 1,293; 1836, 1,828; 1837, 840; 1838, 781; 1839, 674.—N. Y. Com. Adv., My 7, 1840.

1840

In this year, David Livingston, a Scotch missionary and traveller, began his African career and continued it until his death in 1873. He traced the course of the Zambesi River, of the upper Congo, and the region around Lakes Tanganyika and Nyassa and crossed the continent from sea to sea in higher latitudes than any before him. Haze, Europe, 1845, 552, 553.

In this year, the Adams Express Company between Boston and New York, via Springfield, was founded.—Savage, Boston Events, 52; Encyclop. Brit., XI: 84.

Early in this year, Prof. John W. Draper, M.D., LL.D, of the University of the City of New York, made a daguerreotype portrait of his sister, Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, the first full length portrait of the human face ever made. For a reproduction of an artotype copy of this portrait, the original of which in 1901, was the property of Sir William John Herschel of England, see Chamberlain's N. Y. University (Boston, 1901), I: 140; and the "Drazer Centennial Number" of The Colonnade, J 6, 1911, containing, among other articles, "The Contribution of John W. Draper to Photography," by Arthur B. Lamb, Ph.D. Mr. Lamb states (pp. 9-10): "It happened that Professor of Fine Arts at our University, was in Europe during the summer of 1839, when Daguerre's discovery was announced. More familiarized himself with the process and brought home full details to Professor Draper. Daguerre had not succeeded in taking portraits of persons. ..." The writer explains how Draper reduced the long exposure to strong light, previously necessary, to only 50 seconds, which permitted a sitter to endure the discomfort. See also Draper's own paper "On the process of daguerreotype and its application to taking portraits from the life," in Phil. Mag. (1840), XVI: 515 (June); XVII: 217 (Sept.), cited in Geo. F. Barker's Memoir of John William Draper.

Early in this year, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. purchased the controlling interest in the N. Y. & Albany R. R. Co., which had been organized eight years before to build a line to Albany, but

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with the middle of Wall Street, according to its general course between William Street and Broad Way, so as from that position, and command this view, the North wall of the new building, (if its breadth be increased as proposed) must be removed fourteen feet, and the South Wall eight feet further north than the walls of the present building. A Majority of the Committee and the Architect unite in opinion as to the propriety of this change of position, which is accordingly recommended to the adoption of the Vestry. The conclusion of the contract for the foundation, awaits the decision of the Vestry on these questions, ..."

The vestry resolves “that the breadth of the new Edifice be encreased six feet beyond that of the old one;” “that the new Edifice be placed as far South as may be practicable without disturbing the range of vaults along the wall of the old building;” and “that the owners of walls thereto, which the foundation walls of the new Edifice may pass, and also of those which may be enclosed within the walls, and to which access will be thereby prevented be entitled to new vaults, at the Exence of this Corporation, so far as they may respectively require the same.”—Trin. Min. (MS.). See, further, N 11.

Mr. Audubon, the ornithologist [sic], has brought to this city the original drawings from which the illustrations of his summptuous work, entitled the Birds of America, were engraved. They have been placed in the spacious and commodious room which contains the cabinet of the Lyceum of Natural History, 56th Broadway, where they are to be publicly exhibited. ...”—Eve. Post, S 39, 1839. See also ibid., O 9, 12, 30, 1839. Some of these drawings were by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

By previous order, Sixth Ave. was to be opened on this day from 14th to 129th St.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, VII: 52; see also ibid., VII: 175.

A disastrous fire destroys 20 buildings in Water St., three on Burling Slip, 10 on Front St., two on Fulton St., and one on Fletcher St.—Eve. Post, O 7, 1839.

The Harlem R. R. celebrates the completion of a double track from the city hall to the Harlem River. Cars bearing the guests of the railroad went over the entire route, "Nowlan's Hotel, on the Harlem river," being the objective. The toasts are published in the news report. Philip Hone's was "The locomotive—the only good motive for riding a man on a rail."—N. Y. Com. Adv., O 6, 1839; Hone's Diary, I: 381-82.

Some of the original petitions and remonstrances during the building of the road are filed with "Franchises, 1831-1840," in a metal file so labelled in city clerk's record-room.

Philip Hone writes: "I went, by invitation of Mr. Grinnell, this morning, and partook of a collation on board the splendid new ship 'Patrick Henry,' intended for Grinnell and Minturn's line of packet. The ship is 400 tons burthen, and will be the largest ship of her class that will be built."—Hone's Diary, I: 385-86.

"The joint Committee on the rebuilding of Trinity Church [see S 30] ... recommending brown Sand Stone as the Material to be used in the Construction of the new Edifice. ...[this] was approved & adopted."—Trin. Min. (MS.).

Hone describes, in his diary, Gouraud's exhibition of Daguerreotypes, consisting of views of Paris and objects of still life, and the process of their production. He closes with this remarkable prophecy: "It appears to me not less wonderful that light should be made an active operating power in this manner, than that some such effect should be produced by sound; and who knows whether, in this age of invention and discoveries, we may not be called upon to countenance all the new invention of a tree, a horse, or a ship produced by the human voice muttering over a metal plate, prepared in the same or some other manner, the words 'tree,' 'horse,' and 'ship.' How greatly astonished of their ignorance the by-gone generations of mankind ought to be."—Hone's Diary, I: 391-92. See also D 10.

To this month, the New Chatham Theatre (see S 11) was reconstructed and opened as Purdy's National Theatre.—Hawell's Reminiscences, 345; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

Wm. Mitchell leases the Olympic Theatre (see S 13, 1837) and opens it as a low-priced house for amusing entertainments. It was hencforforth called Mitchell's Olympic. "The house became the fashion, and a steady prosperity followed it for ten years."—Hawell's Reminiscences, 345; Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 261; King's Handbook (1893), 52.

1840

Dec. 10

"In removing the foundation of the tower of Trinity Church..."
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1840

which had not begun its construction.—From notes supplied by the
secretary's office. See Ap 1.

In this year, 

In this year, the population of Manhattan Island was 312,710—
13th U. S. Census Bulletin (1910).

From 1836 to 1842, the N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board, occupied
the second floor of one of the Jaunee courts on the site of the present (1894) 41 Wall Street. These buildings were
removed in 1849, and Jaunee Court was constructed upon the
site.

'A Description of New York in 1800,' written in 1840, contains the following:

Mr. Jaunee, an English gentleman who lived in great style,
occupied the building now rented by Messrs. Dykers & Alstone;
his stable was the same building now [1840] used by the Board of
Brokers. The very room in which millions of stock are sold every
week was then a hay loft.'—Eames, The N. T. Stock Exchange, 51.

At this time, "Tattersall's" (a place for the sale of horses and
rigs) stood on the east side of Broadway between Howard and
Grand Sts. For an outline of the history of this property since 1812,
with view, see Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 626, 635. See also the
Horner view of Broadway (1856), Pl. 53.

The Central Log Cabin, at 562 Broadway, the New Jerusalem
Chapel, at 563 Broadway; and the completion of Stuyvesant
Institute (see 1834 S. 1, 1837), at 659 Broadway, all date from this
year.—Ibid, 655-6.

In this year, the present Church of the Ascension was erected,
on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 10th St. For its de
dication, see N. Y., 1841.

Between 1840 and 1842, P. T. Barnum occupied part of
the Vauxhall property, at Fourth Ave. and Astor Pl.—Brown, Hist.
of the N. T. Stage, I: 172-74; L. M. R. K., III: 981; and cf. Je 18,
1852. For earlier references in the Chronology to this property, see
Ja 30, 1845; Ap 20, Je 5 and 25, Ji 4, Ag 8, 1850; Ap 23, My 2,
Jl 4, 1850; Je 6, Jl 4 and 15, Ag 17, 1877; Ji 11, Ag 17 and 20,
1868; Ji 4, 1899; Ji 14, 1899; Ji 4 and 31, 1811; Je 18, 1852. See,
Further, 1855.

For interior views of the Walton house, Pearl St., 1845, see

For view of Broadway, between Howard and Grand Sts., 1840
see ibid. (1861), 452.

In this year, the Harlem Market on Third Ave., west side,
had a street known as 131 St., was erected. In 1843, old buildings
remaining on Harlem Square were sold at auction.—De Voe, 590.

In 1849, Edwin Smith made a survey of the Harlem Market
grounds.—See map No. 200 in real estate bureau of the comptroller's
office. Ten years later, it was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 959.

About 1840, there was a "Shakespeare Inn" on 12th St., near
Broadway, about opposite the Hotel St. George of later years.
A narrow passageway led from the street into a large room where
one could get an English chop, a golden hock, or a mug of ale.

In this year, Geo. Palmer Putnam established the publishing
firm of Wiley & Putnam; in 1848, he continued the business
under his own name; in 1866, his sons were associated with him,
and, until his death in 1872, he was head of the firm of G. P.

In 1840, the value of the real estate in New York City was
$185,121,464 and that of the personal estate, $65,719,699-5.
The city debt was $8,978,167, and the average tax rate was 51 cents on
$100.—Man. Com. Coun. (1841-2, 3, 40, 45; (1859), 520-4.

The steamboat "Lexington," in her passage through the Sound
from New York to Providence, is destroyed by fire with almost
everyone on board. More than 100 people lose their lives.—Eve.
Post, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
Jan. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1840.

Two galleries of ancient and modern original Italian paintings
and statues, owned by Mr. John Clark, are on exhibition at 281
Broadway, "in the granite buildings opposite Washington Hotel." Among them are said to be "undoubtedly specimens from the pencils
of Salvator Rosa, Domenichino, Guido, Correggio, Poussin, Raphael,
and all the other great masters."—Eve. Post, Ja 13, 1849; N. Y.

The Antarctic continent is discovered by an American explor-
ing expedition under Lieut. Chas. Wilkes. On the next day, it
was sighted by the French expedition under Dumont d'Urville.—

A Daguerreotype exhibition is being conducted by Mr.
Gouraud (see D 19, 1819) at the corner of Broadway and Chambers
St. for the benefit of the charitable institutions of the city.—
Eve. Post, Ja 28, 1840. The next day he announced his intention
of giving a lecture, with "practical demonstrations of the process
of the Daguerreotype," to commence on Feb. 1, at "the place
where he has held his exhibition, viz: the large granite building,
corner of Chambers street and Broadway. He says: "The views of
the City Hall, of the American Museum, and those which will serve
to illustrate the process."—Ibid, Ja 29, 1840. These views are the
earliest of the kind definitely mentioned as made in this city.
See F 21.

"The employment of horses in dragging fire engines would be
a great improvement on the present mode.

The use of horses to drag fire engines is well known in
England, and on the continent of Europe. If the practice were
introduced here, it appears to us that it would much diminish
the danger of fires. Besides, preventing their spread, it would have
the effect of extinguishing them before the thieves and plunderers
who do so much mischief, could have time to collect about them.

"Eve. Post, Ja 29, 1840.

Fire, starting in a ship-chandler on South St. near Dover St.,
caused a damage of $1,000,000.—Costello, Our Firemen, 272.

Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Cohburg-Gotha.

Haydn's Dict. of Dates, 336.

A new daily print has made its appearance in this city, with the
tide of the Morning Chronicle. Its editor is Mr. William H.
Hudson, one of the original proprietors of the New York Express.

"Eve. Post, F 13, 1840.

The trustees of the several (8) Roman Catholic churches in
the city petition the common council for a share of the common
school fund on the ground that there are "Free Schools" attached
to these churches in which some 3,000 poor children are being educated.—Jour. & Docs. Biol. of Asti. Ayl., XV: 356-57. Similar petitions
were presented by the Scotch Presbyterian Church and by "the Congre-
gations of the Hebrew Persecution" on March 16. These met with
remonstrances from the Public School Society, the "Commissioners
of School Monies," Methodist and other Protestant organizations,
and groups of citizens. The "entire overthrow of our republican
institutions" is prophesied, if such petitions are granted.—Ibid, XV:
366-91. The assistant alderman took adverse action on the
petitions by a vote of 16 to 1, on April 27 (q.v.).

G. W. Foxchard advertises the manufacture and sale of Daguerre-
type apparatus, with the endorsement of Morse, Draper, and others.

"Eve. Post, F 21, 1840. Another maker, J. G. Wolf, an optician,
soon came into the field, and the art was fairly launched in New
York.—Ibid, F 24 and 7, 1840.

A notable masked ball is given by Mrs. Henry Brevnost in the
notable mansion on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 9th
St. (see 1843). This locality was on the northern border of the city,
all the residences of the fashionable people at the time being south
of 36th St.—Lossing, Hist. of N. T. City (1835), II: 438-39; Howe's Diary, II: 10, 11-15. This was not the first masked ball
held in New York, as stated by Lossing.—See the common council's
prohibition against them on Jan. 8 and 15, 1810.

Lossing relates a stirring romantic episode which transpired
after the ball, when Miss Mathilda Barclay and a young South Caro-
linian named Burgwyn, still in the costumes of the ball,
elope, and were married before dawn. "This elopement was a topic
for town talk for a month, and it cast such odium upon masked balls
that no other was attempted by reputable families for many years
afterward."—Ibid. See, further, Ja 21, 1850.

This is the date announced for the opening of "Howard's Hotel,"
the recently erected at the corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane;
the architect is Mr. Hunt.—N. Y. Com. Adv., F 17, 1840. See also
A. Pl. 35-36, Vol. III.

"The ancient mansion of the late Mrs. E. White, No. 11 Broad-

Jan. 19
way, opposite the Bowling Green, was sold at auction one day this week [March 2], by order of her executors, and brought only $15,000. The lot is thirty-nine feet front on Broadway, twenty-seven feet side in the rear, and extends through to Greenwich street nearly two hundred feet. This is the saddest proof of the fall in real estate in this devoted city that has been realized as yet. . . .

—Hone's Diary, II: 15-16. Eve. Post, Mr 2, 1840.

5 The committee on fire and water recommends "that the Fire Department of this city be changed entirely or in part, from a voluntary system to a paid department."—Eve. Post, Mr 5, 1840.

See also ibid, Mr 7, 1840.

Assessment is being levied for regulating 42d St. from Third to Fifth Ave.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, VII: 126.

7 "At noon to-day this fortunate steam-packet [the "Great Western"] made her appearance, after a voyage of sixteen days, having sailed on the 20th of February. None of her competitors have made their trips with equal dispatch and regularity. Owing to an unprecedented delay in the arrival of the regular packets, we have been without accounts from England for forty-one days, which gap has now been filled up, by the arrival of the "Great Western." The most important event noted in the news from England is the marriage of the queen. This ship brought a piece of the queen's wedding-cake to Hone's daughter Margaret, through the courtesy of Mr. St. Gervan. This, however, Hone states, was "nothing to the present . . . received . . . by Miss Rush, daughter of the former Minister from the United States. Here came from the Queen herself,—a piece of the cake, with a letter enclosed in a beautiful satin-work box, on which the letter V is emblazoned in diamonds. This young lady was presented to a collection of youthful daydreams, perhaps her childhood dreams dared not soar to the height of her present greatness, and the 'Sea of Glory' on which she now 'swims' had no place on the map of her imagination."

Hone's Diary, II: 16.

The legislature passes a pension law "to prevent illegal voting in the city of New-York, and to promote the convenience of legal voters." While the law is of an old type, its importance is best illustrated by the opposition it met (see Ap 17, 1822), it was the fullest attempt by statute in the direction of the modern system. It provided for the appointment of commissioners by the governor whose duty it was to divide the city into election districts, and to render a report thereon, with map; the appointment of election inspectors; the election of commissioners of registry; the manner of registering the qualified voters, and ascertaining their qualifications; against voting in more than one district; the publication of registers, and how they are to be revised; the conduct of the elections, the canvass, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1840), chap. 78. On April 13, a supplementary act was passed relating to the challenging of voters.—Ibid. (1840), chap. 106. The act was extensively amended on May 14.—Ibid. (1840), chap. 361, and p. 338; and ibid. (1843), chap. 60. As extended, the act is in all respects one of the most important measures of the current session, and in part of the act of March 30, 1840.—Ibid. (1842), chaps. 150, 138. A separate act was passed at that time relating to congressional elections.—Ibid. (1842), chaps. 325, 326. Still another election law was passed April 15, 1859 (q. v.).

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is 7½ miles long from the city hall to the free bridge over the Harlem River. At this point it is designed to connect the road with the New York & Albany R. R. A double track extends nearly the whole distance. The tracks, depots, fixtures, and motive power has cost $1,100,000; the receipts for the year ending April 1, 1840, are $90,000. The road has carried 1,810,000 passengers.—N. Y. Ann. Register, 1837.

13 In an act "relating to the state arsenal in the city of New-York," the legislature directs the commissary-general "to cause the necessary drawings and estimates for the construction of a fire-proof building on the present site, for the safe-keeping of arms to be made, and report the same, with his opinion, to the next legislature of this state." He is allowed $500 for this purpose.—Laws of N. Y. (1840), chap. 125.

Israel L. Varian, Democrat, is reflected mayor.—Eve. Post, Apr 16, 1840.

Mr. Woodcock, in the large granite building at the corner of Broadway and Chambers street . . . executes portraits with an improved Daguerreotype, in an incredibly short space of time. The face of the subject is required to be exposed to the sun only a minute and three quarters. The glare of the sun's rays is tempered by making them pass through a blue liquid before they fall on the face. . . ."—Eve. Post, Ap 20, 1840.

The Croton water-works.—We are gratified to learn, by the annual report of the commissioners of the Croton water-works, that this great work will be completed for use at the coming year. The cost will be about nine millions, which is three millions less than the estimate of the legislature. Near four millions have been expended, of which one million two hundred thousand were spent in the last half of 1839. There are ninety-seven sections to the aqueduct, of which fifty-four are completed; about twenty-six miles are arched complete. The remains to be finished six and a half miles in Westchester county, and seven and a half with the water-pipe, on the island of New-York. The whole length, from the Croton river to the distributing reservoir at Murray's Hill, (forty-second street,) is forty miles. The crossing at Harlem river by the high bridge will not be completed till 1843."—N. Y. Mirror, XVII: 331.

The legislature passes a law authorizing the city to raise a further sum not exceeding $2,000,000, "by the creation of a public fund or stock, to be called 'The Water Stock of the city of New-York,' the money to be used for supplying the city with pure and wholesome water in accordance with the provisions of the act of May 2, 1834 (q. s.).—Laws of N. Y. (1840), chap. 175.

The common council, through an adverse vote of the assistant aldermen, denies to sectarian school societies a share of the public school funds. This decision followed an exhaustive report on the subject rendered by the board's committee of arts and sciences. "The Constitution acknowledges no distinction among men on account of their religious faith," reads the report; "our institutions are designed, not to create or perpetuate religious distinctions, but to protect all men under a common footing of equality. Religion needs not the support of secular power. Its appeals are to the judgments and hearts of men. Truth is its only weapon, and the only shield it requires is that of broad and equal protection. Religious liberty is necessary to the free development of religious truth. That liberty all sects possess in the fullest degree; and no sect can rightfully procure more. The purity of the church and the justness of the laws of the State are more surely obtained by a distinct and separate existence of the two, than by their union. The opinions of the American people are settled upon this subject, and they will observe with jealous anxiety any approaches to a re-establishment of the explosed doctrine, that it is the duty of the State to protect the religious interests of the People, or propagate, at the public expense, the doctrines of any faith, however true they may be." The report continues: "Religious instruction is no part of a common school education. The Church and the fireside are the proper seminaries, and the parents and pastors are the proper teachers of religion. In their hands the cause of religion is safe. Let the public schoolmaster confine his attention to the moral and intellectual education of the young committed to his charge, and he fully performs the duties of his profession, ditto and high-minded, in him as a public agent, and fulfills his obligations as a citizen."—Jour. & Decis., Board of Amt. Ald., XV: 401 and Doc. No. 80.

The will of Robert Lenox, which bears this date, contains the following provision: "I give, devise and bequeath to my son, James Lenox, my farm at the five-mile stone, purchased in part from the Corporation of the City of New York, containing about thirty acres, with all its improvements, stock of horses, cattle and farming utensils, for and during the term of his life and after his death to his heirs forever. My motive for so leaving this property is a firm persuasion that it may at no distant day be the site of a village, and as it costs me much more than its present worth, from circumstances known to my family I believe and cherish the belief that it may be realized to them, at all events I want the experiment made by keeping the property from being sold."—N. Y. Eve. Post, F 21, 1845. The Presbyterian Hospital and the Lenox Library, between Fifth and Park Aves, 70th and 71st Sts., were afterwards built on parts of this property by gift from James Lenox. See also Fifth Avenue (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1913).

The Nunnery St. Society of the Mechanics' Library (see Ap 30, 1796, 1795) having been sold in 1836, and the library, in conjunction with the N. Y. Athenaeum, having purchased land and built a building for both, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St. (see S 19, 1838, for corner-stone), the library moves from the rooms of the Mechanics Society at No. 12 Chambers St., where it has been since 1836, to its new building on Broadway (the
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1764

1840 present site of the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. building. — Keep, Hist. of Apr. the N. T. Society Lib., 361, 378-400, 421; Man. Com. Conn. (1855), 307-81; Ibid. (1865), 319. The architect of the new building was Fred'k Diaper. There is a lithographic view of it, drawn by G. Moore, in the Ecol collection, in the N. Y. P. L. It is reproduced in Keep's Hist., op. cit. The library remained here until 1852 (q. v., D 18) when the building was sold. See, further, Ap, and My, 1853; Ap 28, 1856; F 12, 1857. Regarding the developments in this part of Broadway, see Man. Com. Conn. (1855), 592.

May

This month, postage-stamps were introduced in England. — Enc. Brit., XVII: 181. Seven years later (see Mr 3, 1847), postage-stamps were first used in the U. S.

By previous order, Manhattan Square was to be opened on this day. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, VIII: 34; VIII: 75, 76, 106.

The legislature empowers the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to extend its line through Westchester Co. from the Harlem River to an intersection, at a point agreed upon, with the N. Y. & Albany R. Co.'s line of road. It also gives it the right to run a branch eastward to the Connecticut border, "with the view of intersecting a line or lines of railroad from said state of Connecticut, as well as from the state of Massachussets." The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is required first, however, to "construct the road to the north line of Westchester county... And for that purpose, the said company is authorized to construct a bridge across the roads, and the Harlem river, in order to connect the New-York and Harlem railroad, as now constructed, with the road authorized by this act, in such manner that the same shall have a draw not less than forty feet in width... and shall not have more than three piers and two abutments in said river, and shall not in any way impair the navigation thereof; and it shall be within the power of the legislature of this state to incorporate any other companies for the making of any rail-roads eastwardly, through the county of Westchester, to the line of the state of Connecticut, notwithstanding the passage of this act."

The general powers of the Harlem line are here defined in this act, and the company is authorized to increase its capital stock $1,000,000, as the board of directors may prescribe. The time allowed for the completion of the branch to Manhattanville is extended two years from this date. — Laws of N. Y.: (1840), chap. 242.

This act conferred on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. all the powers and privileges of the N. Y. & Albany R. Co. which had been recently purchased (see 1840). It gave the right to issue $1,000,000 additional capital. Jacob Little & Co. subscribed $500,000; Dykers, Alstyne & Co., $250,000, and David Banks intended to subscribe himself and others $250,000. On the election of new directors, however, on May 25, differences and other attendant circumstances arose which plunged the company into a series of financial difficulties. — From notes supplied by the company. See Ag 5.

The legislature passes an act to incorporate the Apollo Association, for "the promotion of the fine arts within the United States." John H. Francis is the first named of the incorporators, under ch. 1 of N. T. (1840), chap. 237. In 1844 (q. v., J 293), its name was changed to the American Art Union. For fuller account of its work, see the latter date. This act of incorporation was amended by another of Nov. 26, 1847. — Ibid. (1847), chap. 402. For the origin of the Apollo Asa, see Howe's Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913), 57-58.

The common council appoints a committee to welcome "Ahmet Bendenman," the representative of the Imam of Muskat, and who is the commander of the Arabian ship "Sultana," the arrival of which is recognized as the first step towards the establishment of commercial intercourse with Muskat. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 169; VIII: 3. See also Enc. Past, My 14, 1840. On Sept. 23, 1840, the board appropriated $500 to pay for a portrait of "Ahmet Ben Ahman," painted by Edward Mearny. — Ibid., VIII: 53.

The city conveys to the Anglo-American Free Church of St. George the Martyr 24 lots on Fifth Ave., from 45th to 55th St., West Side, running 300 ft. deep, for $1, and the further consideration of receiving from the corporation of Trinity Church a good and perfect title to the block bounded by Washington, West, Duane, and Reade Sts., to which that church made claim. On Nov. 20, 1851, the corporation adopted a resolution permitting this ground to be transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, on condition that they comply with the covenants in the original lease. — Man. Com. Conn. (1870), 762.

The legislature authorizes the common council to fund and pay the old floating debt of the city by a tax. — Laws of N. Y.: (1840), May chap. 327.

The common council orders that the houses in Lafayette Place be numbered. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, VII: 177.

"A déjeuner à la faroche is something of a novelty in this country, and the last imitation of European refinement. This series of breakfasts given by Mr. William Douglass, at his fine mansion, corner of Park place and Church street, can hardly be called an imitation; for in taste, elegance, and good management it goes beyond most things of the kind in Europe, and seems to be placed as a bright object in the overwhelming flood of vulgarity which is sweeping over our land. The first of these breakfasts was given last Thursday, and they are to be repeated weekly until further notice." — Home's Diary, II: 27.

Fanny Ellider, the dancer, makes her first appearance in America, at the Park Theatre. — Brown, I: 55. "Her reception was the warmest and most enthusiastic I ever saw." — Home's Diary, II: 28. She finished her engagement there on June 11, "having danced fifteen nights, and brought to the house something like $14,000, at the ordinary prices, of which sum she puts $9,000 or $10,000 in her own pockets. ..." — Ibid., III: 31.

The owners of old buildings in the lower part of the city, taking advantage of the low price of rents, are tearing down the old structures and putting up structures of more substantial and elegant kinds. — Enc. Past, My 15, 1840.

The common council directs the street com'Y "to cause New street to be numbered and proper signs or guide boards to be put up at the corners of said street." — Proc., App'd by Mayor, VIII: 4.

The editor of the Mirror derides the so-called "improvements" now going on of the prostration of the pretty places, between St. Peter's Church and Harlem, the "dismal spaces" which distinguish the whole scene, and the carting off of the green knolls into the marshes of Kipp's Bay, are undoubtedly a very distinct "improvement." — Let observers, he continues, "traverse the Sound side of the island, from Fifteenth-street to Cate's. Let them look at the straits to which rurality is driven, by the meagering march of the aforesaid improvement. It is pulled up near the street and thrown into the barn for the landscape, ... and the 'cottage of a hundred years' is demolished that a groggy may minister whiskey to the operaas on the public works. Lovely hills are dug down, and green villas are undermined, merely that the mounds of unseemly builders may be piled up in their places! Instead of the beauty-spots which once decorated the road from Harlem-brige, the traveller has nothing but the rugged vestiges of vandalism, that has blown into fragments the picturesque, in order to elevate the unsightliness of a subterranean quarrying after gray and blue sand-stone!" — N. T. Mirror, XVII: 38.

Livingston's sugar-house, on the south side of Liberty St., east of the Middle Dutch Church, which was built in 1754 (q. v.), and used by the British as a prison in the Revolution (see 1777), is being pulled down for a sub-streasury, and is very strongly built. Many of the stones show prisoners' initials. — Enc. Past, Je 3; Com. Adv, Je 4, 1840. See L. M. K., III: 965.

The Graham House, in Barclay St., kept by a Mr. Goss, where "Mr. Greely, of the New Yorker " lodges, where Gov. Seward is a guest, is described as a vegetarian boarding-house. "Graham bread" is also a feature of the menu. — N. T. Com. Adv., Je 12, 1840. Cf. p. 6, 1845.

The editor of the Mirror writes of New York as "The city of modern ruins." He says in part: "No sooner is a fine building erected than it is torn down to be put up a better. ... We have our misgivings as to the permanency of the Merchants' Exchange now going up in Wall-street. It is very much to be feared that it will be torn down and "improved" before it can be fairly finished; so restless are the tastes and habits of the city. The new Custom House [the present sub-treasury] is safe for a brief space, at least, for it is nearly the only building within our knowledge that would give much trouble in the demolition. This edifice is built for durability, and will stand a thousand years, if the improvers can be kept from it. ... Oh, for the day when some portion of New-York may be considered finished for a few years." — N. T. Mirror, XVII: 467.

I have, in common with a great many of my fellow-citizens, noticed the valuable improvements going on in West-street. It is well known that Washington-street was formerly the location for the most important foreign commerce; but in consequence of the
1840

July

9

15

The invention—Invention and Prosperity : 1815-1841

The New York and Albany Railroad—A steamboat and railroad mail service from New York to Albany was introduced in 1841.
1840
Aug.
6 says: "Then we had our landmarks by which situations were de-

1832, Washington the two, and many other places of equal note... when I returned, some few years gone, I was prepared to find an altered city. I knew that the Stone Bridge was made a splendid thoroughfare, Vauxhall Garden cut in two, Stuyvesant Pond filled up, and Richmond Hill cut down." Speaking of the change in the names which he knew formerly, he says: "Stuyvesant Pond we had Stuyvesant Place; Richmond Hill was changed to Richmond Hill Garden, etc. . . . This year I visited new places, . . . I forsook Vauxhall, and located at Cast Garden; I cut Cato’s and rode out to Burnham’s; I forget the Village in admiring Chelsea; Poodles Hook I deserted, and sailed to Port Richmond; and my Long Island wall was changed from the Wallabout to Colonnade Garden." On hearing that certain artists were to sing at the Tivoli Garden, he inquired the way and was told that the Greenwich stages would take him there. "I jumped on a stage," he reports, "and we stopped at Richmond-


8. The common council consents, as required by the act of April
18, 1826, incorporating the Harlem River Canal Co., to the con-
struction of a canal from Harlem Basin, across the island, to the
North river, at or near the line of 222d St., under certain restric-
tions and conditions. — Proc., App’d by Mayor, VIII: 44-45.

17. The steamship "President," of the British and American Steam Navigation Co., arrives at New York from Liverpool after her first trip across the Atlantic. — Eco. Post, Ag 10 and 18, 1840. The ship is described in ibid., Ag 25, 1840. See Mr 11, 1841.

9. Charles Green, the aeronaut, projects a trans-Atlantic trip. He says: "We are busily employed on the Balloon and find it in as good condition as I expected, in short even better, as it regards the varnishing, and I think we shall have it in such condition by the end of the week that I shd like a voyage with it from here to St Petersburg, as I am sure I could accomplish it from its capability of retaining the gas during a much longer voyage, & were it not for its great increase of weight caused by the bad varnishing of it, I would immediately leave England for New York with it. . . ."

12. The Standard, conducted by John L. Mumford, makes its first appearance this morning among our daily papers. — Eco. Post, S 1, 1840.

3. The Tabernacle Congregational Church is organized in "The Tabernacle" on Broadway, which was erected in 1835 by Presby-

14. The new custom-house is nearly finished. "It is two hundred feet six inches wide, and sixty feet long, with two porticoes of eight columns each, fronting on Wall and Pine streets, constructed after the Grecian Doric style of architecture. . . ."

14. There are three stories above the basement, the floors of which are formed by vaultings of groined arches, and the ceilings of which are finished in a chaste style of panel work. On the side towards Pine street, there are eight rooms of similar dimensions. In the second story are four galleries, running around the great central room. Two stairways, right and left, rise above midway of the interior, ascending from the basement to the attic. Besides these, there are two spiral stairways running from the rotunda to the attic. . . ."

14. The floors and roof of this building are entirely of marble, and there is not a particle of wood in any part of it. . . ."

14. The Methodist Church in John St. (erected in 1818, q. v., j3 4) is being demolished. — Eco. Post, S 24, 1840, citing Express; Green-

leaf, 284; L. M. R. K., III, 930 (under "Wesley Chapel"). It was immediately rebuilt.—See Ap 27, 1841.

12. The walls of the new Trinity Church have risen several feet, "a steam-engine, of sufficient power, being placed upon the grounds to aid in the operation of hewing the stones to their places." The dark-red sandstone used is "from the quarry in New-Jersey selected by Thom, the celebrated sculptor, for his statue of Old Mortality and the colossal statue of Washington. . . . and, what will ensure an execution of the ornamental portions of the structure, equal to the beauty and chasteness of the design, is the fact that Mr Thom himself is employed upon it. . . ." — N. Y. Mirror, XVII, 111.

12. The up-town branch of the congregation of the old South Church (see 1837) dedicates its new house of worship at the south-east corner of Washington Place and Wooster St. (University Place), fronting Washington Square, after worshiping temporarily in the chapel of N. Y. University. The building is 62 ft. wide and 80 ft. long, and is built of dark coloured granite, rather roughly hewn. The cost of the ground was $44,000; of the building, $80,000. — Ruggles, Picture of N. Y. in 1846 (with view of the church), 132-33; L. M. R. K., III, 936; descript. of Pl. 139, III: 708; Greenwich, 26-21; Corwin’s Manual, 1003; Tow, The Great Metropolis (1831), 66; Perris Insurance Map (1834), Vol. VI, Pl. 61.

12. Trinity reverts orders "that the Steeple of St Paul’s Church be
 brought down to 3000 feet, and that the Committee of Supplies and repairs be further directed to cause the Steeple to be sanded, unless on further Inquiry they shall find that the Sanding will not be sufficiently durable." — Trin. Min. (M.S.).

12. The New National Theatre, erected at the corner of Leonard and Church Sts., on the site of the one destroyed by fire on Sept. 23, 1839 (q. v.), is opened. — Eco. Post, O 10, 1840. See My 29, 1841.

12. Beautifully furnished, the old Trinity Church is copied from the one which adorned the Mirror some years ago [jl 14, 1827, q. v.], has been published by J. A. Brook, No. 72 Carmine-Street.— N. Y. Mirror, O 17, 1840. For reproduction and description of this view, see this, Vol. III, Cf. jf 25.

12. The political campaign of William Henry Harrison (called "Tippecanoe"), for president, and John Tyler for vice-president, occurs. It is known as the "Tip and Tyler" campaign, and was the first by modern methods. — Winor, VII, 289.

12. Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler, Whig candidates, are elected president and vice-president. The Democrats nominated Martin Van Buren for president, but made no choice for vice-president.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 40-46.

12. A meeting of citizens held at the city hall passes favourably
upon the subject of the immediate construction of the N. Y. and Albany R. R. (incorporated Ap 17, 1832, q. v.)—See pamphlet entitled Sketch of the remarks made by the president of the company, at a meeting of citizens held at the City Hall, November 10, 1840; together with a copy of the resolutions passed at that meeting, and other information of interest on the subject of railroads generally (N. Y., n., d.), a copy of which is in the N. Y. H. S. See JL 20, 1842.

12. The Society Library (see Ap 30) has been reopened, in its

12. Construction is begun on the first steam-fire-engine built in the United States. Completed on April 25, 1841, it was designed and built by Paul Rapsey Hodge, C. E., in this city, and, being a self-propelled engine, it was the first of its kind ever constructed. It was arranged to be drawn by horses or by hand, as well as propelled by its own steam-power.—Costello, Our Firemen, 199. The first attempt to make a "fire-engine" in New York was in 1737 (q. v., My 3). See D 15, 1841.

12. The Case of the Heirs of Anneke Jane Bogardus.—This case, which was carried by appeal from the decision of the Chancellor to the Court of Errors, was decided in that court on Thursday last [Dec. 24], against the applicants. The decree of the Chancellor was affirmed unanimously. The title of the case was Humbert and others, vs. Trinity Church, and involved property to the amount of many millions.—Eco. Post, D 31, 1840, citing Jour. of Com. The same is a typographical error for those, for Anneke Jane Bogardus. For the state chancellor’s decision, see Aug. 9, 1832.

31. During the year 1840, 60,699 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—Arrivals of Alien Passenger and Immigrants (1891), p. 64.
1841

In this year, the first Manual of the Common Council, bearing date of 1841-2, was published, having been copyrighted "by Samuel J. Willis, in behalf of the Corporation of the City of New York." Its table of contents shows 26 items of information respecting the affairs of the city, including its financial condition, a list of the members of the council, and the value of public property as assessed each year from 1836 to 1840 inclusive, the names of members of the city council from 1655 to 1841, the population of the city at various periods, and the census for 1840 (giving the population for that year as 312,852); also a map of the city showing the fire and watch districts. S. J. Willis in 1841 was clerk of the common council, and David T. Valentine was his assistant.

The first volume is a 240 page, bound in black muslin, 4½ inches tall and 7½ inches wide. Its sole illustration is the folding map above mentioned. It is now exceedingly scarce, and has sold at auction at prices varying from $4.75 (in 1907) to $175 (in 1916). —See Auction Prices of Books (1905) and Am. Book Prices Current (1912), both edited by Livingston. For a brief account of the compiler and editor of the series, David T. Valentine, whose name first appears on the title-page of the Manual of 1842-43, and who conducted it for 25 years, see the "Introduction" to An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals (1906).

Valentine's Manuals were the successors of a series of pamphlets entitled Names and Places of Abode of the Members of the Common Council, and of the Officers who Hold Appointments under them, already mentioned.

For the purposes of this Chronology, at the beginning of each year in which the Manual was published is given a summary of the principal historical articles appearing in that year's issue, and a first appears on the title-page of the Manual of 1842-43, and who list of the principal Manual views which depict the city in that year. The Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals, pub'd by the Soc'y of Iconophiles in 1906, does not assemble the views under the dates depicted but under the dates of publication.

"David T. Valentine edited the volumes for 1841-2 to 1866, inclusive; those of 1868 and 1869 were issued under the supervision of J. Shannon, and that of 1870 by John Hardy. No manual was published for the calendar year 1846, when the change was made from an issue for the fiscal year to one for the calendar year; none was published for 1867. These annuals, once a drug in the market and subject to mutilation for their illustrations, are now sought for with avidity by libraries and collectors at an enhanced price. Each volume contains a record of the year's administration of the city. This once despised material has become the soundest evidence for the historian and economist. The supplementary materials, consisting of the complete history of the city, as translations from records, and data from early newspapers, together with facsimiles, portraits, views, maps, etc., are less sound for historical uses. They should be used with great caution, because the texts are often inaccurate, whilst deductions are unsound. The danger lies in the uncritical use of this mass of unsystematic material. Valuable as this supplementary matter is when consulted for suggestions and when used with judgement, it remains true that the hitherto careless use has done much to discredit the written history of Manhattan Island during the Dutch and English periods. Valentine had the cooperation of others, and contributions were signed by Henry B. Dawson, R. C. Horton, John Gilmary Shea, etc.; the numerous extracts from early newspapers were furnished mainly by the late William Kelby.

"Lists of the illustrations in the Manuals are given in the volumes of 1875 and 1876; also in Pasko's Old New York, Vol. I, pp. 24-37, 105-116, 165-176; and more particularly in An Index to the Illustrations (N. Y., pub. by the Society of Iconophiles, 1906). The illustrations often vary as to location, due to the carelessness of the New York; the value of the real and personal property, in "An index to the historical articles in the set, see the Historical Index to the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York (Valentine's Manuals)," with introduction by Otto Hufeland, published in 1900 (q.c.); and, for a collation of each volume, see Bulletin of New York Public Library, Vol. V (1901), pp. 9-12. —From bibliographical notes prepared for the Iconophiles by W. Parke, Esq.

"In this year, John James Audubon, the naturalist, soon after completing his Birds of America, bought the land which is now em-braced in "Audubon Park." For an account of the development of this property, where he built his residence, see the 18th Ann. Rep. of the Am. Soc. & Hist. Proc. Soc. (1913), 460-61. "Audubon Park to-day is but the name of a section of the City. It is not a park, the property all being privately owned." —Ibid., 463. The old house, however, still stands, on a triangular plot on the line of 165th St., near the Hudson River. "The Princeton" was built as a screw-propeller. Her constructor was John Ericsson. She was the first ship whose propelling mechanism was wholly below the water-line and therefore safe from shot. —Church, Life of John Ericsson, I: 117 et seq. and see Jb 18, 1844. For the invention and introduction of the screw-propeller, see 1856 and 1857.

In this year, John W. Griffiths, a naval architect of New York, exhibited at the American Institute in a model ship of the type called "clipper." Two years later, the "Rainbow" was built for William H. Aspinwall from Griffiths' designs. On her first voyage to Canton, this ship broke the record each way. —Sears, American Merchant Marine, 227.

In this year, the work of a medical college, established by New York University, was begun at the Stuyvesant Institute, 669 Broadway, later the site of the Broadway Central Hotel. The most noted men of the faculty were Dr. Valentine Mott, the foremost surgeon of the day, and Dr. John W. Draper, professor of chemistry. During the first year, there were 239 students, from 27 states and foreign countries, and by 1850 more than 400 students. —N. Y. University Bulletin, Jb 30, 1911. See 1851.

In 1840, the First Baptist Church required better accommodation for the congregation. "The old meeting-house in Gold street was accordingly taken down, the ground sold, and a new and elegant building of stone was erected on Broome street, corner of Elizabeth street, measuring 100 feet by 75, which was opened for public worship in the spring of 1841." —Greenleaf, 239. For view and fuller description, see the Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 127-28. See, further, 1868; S, 3, 1871.

"When the Church of St. John the Evangelist was founded, in 1841, the old [Jesuit] college buildings [at Fifth Ave. and 50th St.] were used as a rectory. These buildings were later removed to where now [1908] stands the Villard Block on Madison Avenue, opposite the Archbishop's residence, to make way for the construction of the present Cathedral." —Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral (1908), 117.

"The church of St. John the Evangelist, the pastoral residence, and the parochial school, stood for many years on the portion of the property lying to the east of Madison Avenue. The church was destroyed by fire while the Cathedral was in course of erection, but was immediately rebuilt, and until the Cathedral was occupied was the constant use. The church, though of no great material value, was among the most important of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city. The buildings have been removed [1852], and all the property lying to the east of Madison Avenue was sold, with the condition that no other than first-class private dwellings should be erected on Madison Avenue, and for a distance of 200 feet on the street." —Ibid., 114, citing N. Y. Jour. of Comm., Jb 18, 1882. Regarding St. Patrick's Cathedral, see 1858.

In this year, there were 47 public schools in New York, exclusive of those for coloured children.—6th Ann. Rep., Pub. Sch. Soc. (1841).


The U. S. steam frigate "Missouri" is launched from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.—Ecc. Post, Jb 8, 1841.

A freshet on Croton River carries away the earth embankment forming a portion of the newly constructed dam, causing a great destruction of property, and the loss of three lives. —King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct, 188-88; Nat. Com. Coun. (1854), 221.

In the board of aldermen of New York was a report of its special committee to which was referred a petition of the Catholics for a portion of the school funds and denies the petition by a vote of 15 to 1. —Proc., Bd of Ald. (1841), XX: 115; N. Y. Ecc. Post, Jb 20, 1841. Similar action had been taken by the board of assistants the preceding year (see Ap 27, 1840).
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND


Edward Curtis, collector of the port, writes to Thomas Ewing, Apr. 6, of the treasury: "...We are now occupying four stores as a custom-house, and are incessantly exposed to fire. ... The new building is fire-proof, having no wood in its construction.

"If you will give me authority, I will proceed to furnish the building, pursuing the plan proposed by Mr. Frazier, the architect, to the late Secretary. "I can move into the new building if I receive an order to pay the bills for the furniture, etc., in about eight or ten weeks hence. ..." The secretary replied on April 5, giving the proper authorization.

On Nov. 9, the collector sent to the secretary a schedule of the furniture, all of mahogany, procured for the entire building. For the complete list of items, see _House Exp. Docs. (Doc. No. 22)_ (27th cong., 2nd sess., vol. 1 (1841–2).

Just one month after his inauguration, President Wm. H. Harrison dies at "the President's House," in Washington, the first of the presidents to die in office.—_Eve. Post_, Apr. 5, 1841; _N. Y. Mirror_, XIX: 119; Winsor, VII: 293; _Hone's Diary_, II: 73; _Proc., App'd by Mayor_, VIII: 153. See Apr. 10. Hone's observation is: "...President Harrison's illness was brought on, and its severity increased, by the constant labor and deprivation of comfort brought upon him by his new duties. ... The sudden change from the quiet occupations of his life for several years past to the turmoil of public business, and the sacrifice of his personal convenience and comfort to the impracticable task of attending to every man's business, had been too much for the intrepid frame of the venerable statesman.

Vice-President John Tyler takes the oath as president.—_Eve. Post_, Apr. 8, 1841. He was the first vice-president to exercise the executive functions._Hone's Diary_, II: 71.

Bells are tolled in New York and Brooklyn from 12 until 2 o'clock, the time during which the Harrison funeral is held. Minute guns, sixty-eight in number, were fired from the heights at Brooklyn, and from the Battery. The stores generally were closed, and the flags of the shipping were hung at half-mast.—_Eve. Post_, Apr. 8, 1841.

Elaborate ceremonies in honour of the late President Harrison are held, arranged by a joint committee of the common councils of New York and Brooklyn. For the programme, order of the procession, etc., see _Eve. Post_, Apr. 9, 1841; _Hone's Diary_, II: 75; _Mem. Hist. of N. Y._, III: 375. Hone says: ... The arrangements of the committee [of which he was one] were made upon the greatest scale. ... Business of every description was suspended; all the public places, markets, hotels, the shops, and many private houses on the route of the procession, were covered with festoons and hangings of black, and other mournful devices. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the funeral procession for the funeral parade. ... All order and regularity in the tremendous mass of humanity which formed the greatest civil and military procession ever witnessed in the city, for spectators occupied every window, and the house-tops, or covered the entire streets, leaving only a space sufficient for the passage of the procession.

The Am. Academy of Fine Arts has been for two years "without direction." Notice has been given for a meeting of members and creditors. It has been proposed that the paintings, casts, etc., be merged in the Natl. Acad. of Design and the Atheneum. Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Benjamin West, and Vanderlyn's portrait of Chancellor Livingston are among them.—_N. Y. Mirror_, XIX: 119. The academy was dissolved.—_See Apr. 1839._ Its records were given to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. by Alex. J. Davis, its last secretary. The portrait of West was given to the Wadsworth Atheneum at Hartford. The casts were sold to the Natl. Acad. of Design for $400, and remained in use in the Academy's school. They were almost all destroyed by fire in 1905.—_Hone, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art_ (1913), 32–34.

Horace Greeley begins the publication of the _New York Tribune_. There is a copy of the first issue in the N. Y. P. L.

The Democratic candidate, is elected mayor. The American Party was in the field with Samuel F. B. Morse as a candidate; he received only a few votes, less than he would have otherwise, because some political opponents printed in the _Express_ without his authorization a letter of withdrawal from the contest.—_N. Y. Eve. Post_, Apr. 14.

1841. Sonderey between the governor and the recorder, the controversy centered about the latter's investigation of the Grafton election frauds of 1838 (see _N. Y. Ev. Post_, Jan. 18, 1841. Although the senate removed Mr. Morris, the people elected him mayor on April 15 (p. v.).

16. Announcement is published in New York of the appointment by Gov Seward of a "young gentleman residing in the interior" as historical agent to be sent to Europe, as proposed by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. two or three years ago. The appointee is, presumably, "Mr. Brodhead, late of Ulster county, and late secretary to Mr. Bleeker, charge in Holland."—_N. Y. Cam. Adv.,_ Ja 16, 1841.

25. Early this morning, the shock of an earthquake is felt in New York City and its vicinity. "It was accompanied by a rumbling sound, and continued for some minutes."—_Eve. Post_, Ja 25, 1841. See also _Ibid._, Ja 26, 1841.

27. The common council directs the committee on arts, sciences, etc., of both boards to "enquire into the cause of the defaced appearance of the Paintings in the Governor's Room," and that they "take immediate measures to prevent their total destruction, and if possible to restore them to their original appearance."—_Proc., App'd by Mayor_, VIII: 93. Feb. The annual report of the governors of the New York Hospital states: "Since the last report to the legislature, the Governors have deemed it necessary and expedient to increase the accommodation for medical and surgical patients at the hospital in the city, and they have accordingly undertaken to erect a new wing to the hospital on the north of the main building, and on a parallel line with the other wing, which is now appropriated to sick and disabled seamen, termed the Marine Department.

The Governors have also made an important improvement in fitting up a building for post mortem examinations, and for the delivery of lectures on facts thus disclosed. ... There are also in the building a gallery and other suitable arrangements for a museum of preserved specimens, for the instruction and information of medical students and others."—_Assemb. Docs._ (1841), V: 153; _Ibid._ (1842), V: 95. The new wing was called the North Hospital.—_Man. Cam. Cen.,_ 1845–66, 257.

About 300 members of the Stanton St. Baptist Church organized on this day what later became the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. They purchased the building of the Christian Church on Norfolk St., and began their services under the ministry of Rev. Geo. Benedict. For a brief account of the congregation's history, see the _21st Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc._ (1916), 114–46; _Greenleaf_, 148. See, further, _Jc_, 1865.

13. The common council passes resolutions, to be sent to congress, expressing the opinion that it is the duty of "our Senators and Representatives" in congress "to use their exertions in originating and carrying into immediate effect any plan for placing our coast, harbor, and frontier defences, upon a full and efficient war footing."—_Ibid.,_ VIII: 141.


"Assessments are apportioned on certain lots for opening Mt. Morris Square (see _My_, 1836). Further action on assessments was taken on May 6 and 11, July 28, Oct. 7, Nov. 6 and 10, and Dec. 1 and 5.—_Proc., App’d by Mayor_, VIII: 113, 114, 150, 176; IX: 28, 29, 30, 54, 65, 84, 91, 95. See, however, _1835–51_ D: 12, 1861; S: 25, 1865.

8. "On the Report and recommendation of the Building Committee of Trinity Church," it is ordered "that they have power to complete the interior of the new church, without galleries, provided they can arrange with the owners of Pews which were in the galleries of the old Church in respect to their rights as such owners; ..."—_Trin. Min. (MS.).

11. The steamship "President" sails from New York. She was never heard from again; although wreckage was found showing that she had foundered in some way.—_Bullock_, "First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic Ocean," in _Conn. Mag._ (1907), II: 54. See also _Eve. Post, My_, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 25; _Jc_; 5, 9, 11; _JI_; 5; _AP_, 18, 1840. The loss of the "President" and the subsidy granted the new Cunard Line brought about the financial collapse of the British and American Steam Navigation Co.—_Bullock_, _op. cit._

An anti-tax paper, _The N. Y. Municipal Gazette_, is first published. There is a file of this journal of protest in the N. Y. P. L.
CHRONOLOGY : INVENTION AND PROSPERITY : 1815–1841

1841. Mayor-elect Morris had been recorder of the city in the previous administration, from which office he was removed by the Senate on recommendation of Gov. Van Rensselaer (see Ja 12). Morris succeeded Isaac L. Varian as mayor (see My 14, 1839). His first message to the common council bears date of May 31.—Ibid., Je 1, 1841. In 1844 (q.v., Ap 9), he was succeeded by James Harper.

17. The legislature incorporates "The St. Nicholas Society of the city of New-York." The incorporators are Peter G. Stuyvesant, Washington Irving, Geo. B. Rulby, Egbert Benson, John Outh-put, Asm. R. Lawrench, and others already a member of a society bearing that name (see F 14, 1835). The objects of the society are "to afford pecuniary relief to indigent or reduced members, and their widows and children; to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlement, manners and such other matters as may relate thereto, of the city of New-York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens."—Laws of N. Y. (1841), chap. 100. See D 5, 1848.

27. The new M. E. Church at No. 44 John St. is dedicated.—Evne. Post, Ap 29, 1841. It was erected between Sept. 24, 1840 (q.v.), and this date, 42 ft. wide and 80 ft. deep.—L. M. R. K., III: 930; Greenleaf, 284; and see Vol. 1, p. 238. It is still standing.—King's Handbook (1893), 373–74.

19. The National Academy of Design celebrates with its annual banquet the opening of "its new rooms, in the building of the Society Library. These rooms are spacious, commodious and elegant, and on this occasion the walls were adorned with the productions of the artists, just ready for the exhibition which will be held on Monday [May 5]."—Evne. Post, My 1, 1841. See also ibid., My 5, 1843. Regarding this building, then known as the Athenæum building (The Knickerbocker, XVII: 445), see Ap 30 and D 5, 1840; L. M. R. K., III: 957; Man. Comm. (1868), 484; Cummings, Historic Annals of the Nat. Acad. of Design.

A recent issue of the N. Am. Rev. contains an account of Laura Bridgman, "the child of one sense. This is supplemented by a letter from Boston, pub'd in the N. Y. Com. Adv. of June 4, 1841.

15. The common council passes a resolution stating the terms for the leasing of Castle Garden.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, VIII: 148–49.

29. The legislature amends the act of May 3, 1842 (q.v.), which provided for supplying the city with pure water. The new act provides for raising the sum of $3,500,000 by the creation of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," the issuing of certificates of stock, and bonds for short loans. It requires the water commissioners to complete the aqueduct "down to and including the distributing reservoir at Murray's hill, according to the plan adopted by the said commissioners, and ratified by the common council . . ., with such immaterial alterations as may be necessary, and as may be agreed upon by the said water commissioners and the said common council." It gives the commissioners power and authority, with the common council, to change the course of the Harlem river with arches and piers, and instead thereof to carry the water across the said river by means of inverted syphons of iron pipes, until otherwise directed by the legislature, so as not unnecessarily to interrupt the navigation of the said rivers. The commissioners are also authorized, with the same consent, "to alter the plan of constructing the reservoir at or near to Yorkville, or to so much of such reservoir as shall be deemed sufficient for the present purposes of such aqueduct." It is made the duty of the common council "to execute all the work necessary for supplying the said city with water, and for distributing the same for the use of the inhabitants thereof, but to be done according to the directions of the said commissioners, and to such extent as may be determined by the common council, and as the same shall be found necessary by the said commissioners."—Ibid., III: 954; and descrip. of Pl. 123, III: 625; and A. Pl. 26, III: 881. For the consecration, see My 21, 1840. Berrian said that all the monuments and mural tablets formerly in the old church were placed in the rear apartments of the edifice, as directed by the vestry.—Hist. Sketch of Trinity Church, 345.

Hone describes the celebration of the "Fourth" on this day, July 4. Gov. Seward's review of troops in front of the Astor House, the dinner of the State Soc. of the Cincinnati at "Blanchard's Glove Hotel," etc.—Hone's Diary, II: 81.

21. The cornerstone of a new Rutgers St. Presbyterian church is laid, on the site of the old church, at the north-west corner of Rutgers and Henry Sts. It was ordered April 21, 1842.—Evne. Post, Jl 20, 1841; The Great Metropolitan or N. Y. Almanac for 1841, 71–72; Greenleaf, Hist. of the Churches, 132–36; L. M. R. K., III: 931.

22. The Gothic building in Broadway heretofore known as Masonic Hall, has changed owners, and is now called "The Halls of Temperance." It is henceforth to be devoted to "that great and moral cause, and to those rational amusements which are derived from the polite arts, music, poetry, and painting." A grand opening fete will be given on the 26th instant, when the Halls will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies. The Library, with a suite of rooms for refreshment, will be open daily to subscribers, from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.—Evne. Post, Jl 21, 1842; Century Jour. of Comm.

23. A remarkable murder mystery developed in the discovery, on this day, in the Hudson, at "Sibyl's Cave," "the body of a beautiful young woman, named Mary Cecilia Rogers, a well-known employee of a shop in the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Broadway and Spring St., New-York.—Evne. Post, Ag 6, 13, 16–21, 31, S 2, 13, 29, 1841 (and other papers of the period); Haswell, Reminiscences, 389; Welling, Recollections of a N. Y. Chief of Police (1887 & 1890),
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1841 26-28. Edgar Allen Poe used the incident as the basis for his detective story, "The Mystery of Marie Rogêt." This is explained by Poe in the introductory paragraphs of the story, and by numerous footnotes in later editions of his collected works, which cite various New York newspapers and give local New York and New Jersey equivalents for places and persons in Paris, where the scenes of his story are laid. For the explanation of the mystery in New York, see N. Y. Com. Adv., N 18, 1842. See also the "Life of Charles Wallace," described in Herald-Tribune, Mr 21, 1926.

July 23 Two groups of trustees convey to the American Tract Society property which they have held in trust for that society. These grants were confirmed, and the title vested in fee simple in the society, by act of the legislature on April 12, 1842. — Laws of N. Y. (1842), chap. 279.

Aug. 22 Henry Brevoort dies in his 94th year. — N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 25, 1841. Hone records: "He lived all his life upon his farm, now in Broadway, a short distance above my house [Hone was not at Broadway and Great Jones Sts], which cost him a few hundred dollars, and is now worth to his heirs a half million." — Hone's Diary, II: 85.

Sept. 4 A riot caused by rival fire engine companies takes place in Houston St. One man is mortally wounded. — Eve. Post, S 6-8, 1841.

All of the members of Pres. Tyler's cabinet, except Webster, resign on account of his second veto of the national bank bill. New appointees were immediately nominated and their names sent to the Senate — Eve. Post, S 10-17, 1841.

20 The French frigate "La Belle Poule," under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and the brig-of-war "La Cassard" arrive on New York. On Sept. 21, the frigate came up to the Battery. — Eve. Post, S 21, 1841. See also Ibid, S 22, 23, 24, 25, 1841.

22 The N. Y. & Erie R. R. Co. celebrates the opening of the road from Piermont to Goshen. — Eve. Post, S 24, 1841; Hone's Diary, II: 91.

23 "The late Franklin Theatre has received the name of Little Drury, and is appropriated to the performance of pieces in the German language." — Eve. Post, S 23, 1841.

27 The visit of the Prince de Joinville, who recently arrived in the harbour, is marked by a naval reception. — N. Y. Com. Adv., S 27, 1841. See, further, N 37.

Oct. 1 "The First Baptist Church of this city, have erected a beautiful building in Broome street, near the Bowery. It is finished in the Gothic, or old English style of architecture, and is collegiate in its character. . . .

"This elegant edifice is the work of Mr. Minard Le Fevre." — Eve. Post, O 1, 1841. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928.

5 The N. Y. Hist. Soc. meets in rooms provided for it in N. Y. University, having moved its library and collections from the Stuyvesant Institute (see 1837), which has been sold. Here the society remained until it erected its own building on Second Ave. (see O 17, 1855) — Kelby, The N. Y. Hist. Soc. (1900), 48-51.


14 The corner-stone of the Sailors' Home is laid in Cherry St., between Pike and Market Sts. — Eve. Post, O 15, 1841. A rare view in the Eno collection, N. Y. P. L., shows this building. A periodical, called Sailor's Magazine, describes the establishment. In the print collection of the N. Y. P. L. is a cover of one of these magazines, having a view of the building.

27 A short history of No. 1 Broadway, one of the oldest mansions in the city, and now owned and occupied by F. Prince, is published. — N. Y. Com. Adv., O 27, 1841. See also descrip. of PL 98, III: 589-90.

Hone goes to see the distributing reservoir on Murray Hill, newly completed, and describes it in his diary. — Hone's Diary, II: 95-96; and see N. Y. Mirror, XVII: 371 (My 30, 1840).

Jared Sparks begins a course of lectures on the American Revo-

lution in the chapel of N. Y. University, under the auspices of

the N. Y. Hist. Soc. — Eve. Post, N 6, 1841. See also ibid., N 5, 12, 16, 1841.

The Church of the Ascension, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 10th St. (Rev. Manton Eastburn, D. D., rector, see Ap 6, 1829), is dedicated. It was erected from designs by, and under the superintendence of, Richard Upjohn. The rector's house was in the rear of the church. — N. Y. Com. Adv., N 6, 1841; Hone's Diary, II: 95; Greenleaf, 86-87.

"The ministers are to meet in their new room on the second floor of [the exchange], for the first time, to-day." — N. Y. Com. Adv., N 17, 1841. The rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall street, the magnificent room in which the merchants of New York are to "congregate," was opened this day for their use. [See also descrip. of PL 118, III: 625.] The façade wants three columns to be complete, and the offices are all occupied by brokers, banks, money-changers, and those who deal in pigeons, if not "those who sell does." — Hone's Diary, II: 98; Eve. Post, N 18, 1841. In the slant of the period, a "pigeon" was a person easily swindled or plucked. — Cent. Dict. See, further, 1842.

The branch post-office, established on the north-west corner of Exchange Place and William St. after the fire of 1835, moved to the merchants' exchange on the completion of that building. —See descrip. of PL 115, III: 618.

Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, "at their elegant house in Bleeker street, formerly the residence of Washington Foster," give an elaborate reception, dance, and supper in honour of the French Prince de Joinville. As described by Hone: "It was a superb, hot-pressed edition of New York's 'good society,' elegantly bound, with gilt edges and rich illuminations." — Hone's Diary, II: 100-4.

The corporation of New York gives a "grand dinner" to the Prince de Joinville at the Astor House, at which there are about 200 guests. It is described by Hone with characteristic frankness. — Hone's Diary, II: 109-12; Eve. Post, N 29, 1841.

The marble statue of Washington, executed in Italy by the Dec. American artist Greenough, is placed in the rotunda of the capital at Washington. — Hone's Diary, II: 104.

"This being the anniversary of the tutelar saint of the New Netherlands, the new ship built for a Hare packet, which bears his name [the "St. Nicholas"], was launched . . . from the ship-yards at the head of Cherry street . . . ." Hone describes the ship, and the ceremony. — Hone's Diary, II: 103-4.

The steam fire-engine is taken to the Battery and put in operation. "A trial was made with it to throw water to the top of the liberty pole in the enclosure, which is considered to be about 175 feet high. When it was finished, a jet from a pipe, whose orifice was an inch and a half in diameter, to the top of the pole, and several jets went several feet above. Afterwards a pipe with an orifice seven-eights of an inch in diameter was added, and the two streams were forced up about thirty feet below the top of the pole." — Eve. Post, D 16, 1841, citing Jour. of Com. See D 12, 1840.

The last of the 18 massive pillars that adorn the front of the merchants' exchange in Wall St. is placed in position on the anniversary of the great fire of 1835. — Eve. Post, D 17, 1841.

The mayor signs a joint resolution "That the Committee on Arts and Sciences be directed to procure a new City Flag or Color, for the City Hall." — Proc., App'd by Mayor, IX: 107. See also Seal and Flag of the City of N. Y. (1915), ed. by John B. Fine.

The contents of the American or Scudder's Museum are pur-

chased by P. T. Barnum for $12,000 and removed to the building at the e. c. cor. of Broadway and Ann St. — Brown, I: 71. For a brief history of the museum from this time and views of the building, see Illus. News, II: 256-38; and a programme of Feb. 7, 1842, in Emmet coll. (item 11467). See also L. M. R. K., III: 928, and descrip. of PL 95-b, III: 584.
CHAPTER VI

PERIOD OF INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

1842-1860
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1842-1860

In this year, gold was first found in California, in the Los Angeles district. — Winsor, *Nar. & Crit. Hist. of Am.,* VIII: 231.

This year, the first-class frigate "Savannah" was launched at New York. — *The Navy of the U. S.,* 1775 to 1853 (Wash., 1853).

The Earl of Carlisle (Lord Morpeth), writing of his travels, remarks: "I cannot refrain from one, I fear rather sensual, allusion to the oyster cellars of New York. In no part of the world have I ever seen places of refreshment as attractive — everyone seems to eat oysters all day long. What signifies more, the public institutions and schools are there extremely well conducted. . . . A real beggar is what you never see . . . ; probably religious extremes are pushed farther than elsewhere; there certainly is a breadth and universality of religious liberty which I do not regard without some degree of envy." — Earl of Carlisle, *Travels in Am.* (N. Y., 1817), 270; and see *Hone's Diary,* II: 99, 248.

In this year, the citizens of Brooklyn, through a committee petitioned the legislature for leave to remove the houses of the prison-ship martyrs (see Jl 4, 1839) "for the purpose of appropriate sepulture." Mr. Benjamin Romine, then 80 years of age, who at the time owned the ground containing the temporary vault which was erected in 1806 (p. v), renounced. He said: " . . . They are my property. I have expended more than nine hundred dollars in and about their protection and preservation. I commend them to the care of the general government. I bequeath them to my country, . . . I suffered with those whose bones I venerate. I fought beside them; I bled with them." In consequence, nothing was then done. — See *Rep. No.* 176, house of reps., 28th cong., 2d sess., written by Henry C. Murphy in 1843 (p. v, F 24).

In this year, a committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the finishing and furnishing of the New York custom-house. Its report is printed as house report No. 1065, 27th congress, 2d sess. House report No. 669 of the 27th cong., 2d sess., is a report made by Mr. Poinder on the affairs of the custom-house in the city of New York; and house document No. 248 (of the same congress) contains a report from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the late New York custom-house commission. From these it appears that John Frazee was the architect and superintendent of the building, which, after 1845, was known as the "Sub Treasury." An act of April 11, 1866, provided for a payment to the widow of John Frazee "as architect and superintendent of the New York custom-house." — *Statutes at Large,* XII: 815. For earlier appropriations for the construction and furnishing of this building from July 13, 1832, to March 3, 1847, see *ibid.,* IV: 574, 629; V: 24, 346, 379, 428; VI: 899; IX: 167. See also *My* 21, 1842.

In this year, the new merchants' exchange, occupying the entire block bounded by Wall, William, Exchange, and Hanover Sts., was completed, it having been commenced in 1836 (q. v., under Mr. 26), and opened for use in 1841 (q. v., N 17). — Belden, *N. Y. Past, Present, & Future,* 62. O. L. Holley, in *Description of the City of N. Y.* (1847), 24, gives a good description of it. While it is listed in the *City Directory* for 1840 and 1841, its completion was then only partial, as evidenced by Hone's note of Nov. 17, 1841 (q. v.).

Belden (supra) thus describes it: "It is built of beautiful stone from Quincy, Mass., to which the quarries have given the name of 'Quincy granite,' and is entirely fire-proof. It consists of two main stories, with a high basement and an attic. It's principal front on Wallstreet, 100 feet in length, is adorned by a colonnade of twelve Ionic columns. Within these is a range of six smaller columns, supporting the ceiling of a recess for the main entrance to the building. The shafts of these columns, thirty feet in height, are single blocks, weighing thirty-three tons. The Rotunda, the name applied to the Exchange Hall, occupies the centre of the edifice, and is surmounted by a magnificent dome, eighty feet in diameter, resting in part on eight splendid Corinthian columns of Italian marble. A large hall, in the western portion of the building, is devoted to the purposes of a Reading Room, containing files of papers from almost every country of the world. The other apartments are chiefly occupied by the offices of insurance companies, bankers and brokers. The cost of this noble edifice, including the ground on which it stands, which was purchased for $768,000, was about $1,900,000." — *Cf. Hone's Diary,* II: 98. For view of the building, probably prepared from the architect's design, see *Pl. 148,* *Vol. III,* and for description of this, and an outline history of its construction, etc., see III: 623, and L. M. R. K., III: 925. See further, 1862.

In this year, the first important movement toward tenement house reform was made by Dr. John H. Griscom, city inspector, when he called attention to existing conditions, in his annual report to the board of aldermen. He stated that a large part of the diseases and deaths in the city was due to the crowded condition and insufficient ventilation of many of the dwellings, and that these had conditions arose from the sudden increase of the city's population, in 1817 and 1828, by the vast immigration of ignorant, poverty-stricken foreigners, who in the absence of restraining legislation were crowded into quarters unfit for human habitation. This overcrowding led in turn to unsanitary habits and great moral and social evils. Griscom advocated city legislation to prohibit the use of cellars as dwellings, to require the owner or lessee to keep the premises clean, and to forbid crowding in such limited spaces. — De Forest & Veiller, *The Tenement House Problem,* 71-75.

In this year, the National Bank of Commerce, which up to this time had been in the merchants' exchange, leased and occupied, jointly with the Bank of the State of New York, the old building of the Bank of the United States, on the present site of the Assay Office, on Wall St. It remained here until 1853, when it sold the premises to the U. S. government, and moved to the corner of Broad St. and Exchange Place. — Hardenbrook, *Financial New York.* In 1842, the city directories show both the Bank of the State of N. Y. (see 5, 1850) and the Bank of Commerce at this address, No. 15 Wall St. In 1843, the latter bank is given as at 15 Wall St. See, further, 1844.

In this year, the interior of the North Dutch Church (see Jl 2, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 915) "was remodelled and somewhat modernized." — Greenleaf, 15. For a complete description of the church as it was a few years later, see that written by S. A. Warner, architect, for De Witt's *Discourse* (1857).

In this year, the congregation of the "Tabernacle" Baptist Church bought the Light St. Presbyterian Church, where the abolitionist movement met. — *Life of Wm. Wallace Elliott,* D.D., by his son (Phila., 1891), 14, 18. See 1886.

The *Manual of the Common Council* for 1842-3 bears on its title-page the name of "D. T. Valentine," who for 24 years thereafter continued to be its editor (through the issue of 1866). An item of special interest is a schedule of the number of new buildings erected from 1834 to 1841, as follows: In 1834, there were 877 in 1835, 1,299; 1836, 1,265; 1837, 849; 1838, 781; 1839, 674; 1840, 859; 1841, 971. See also an account of this Manual in *Eve. Post,* O 13, 1842. Regarding Valentine and his *Manuals,* see 1841;
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1842 and see summary of principal articles and views under each year,
— 1841 to 1866, and 1868 to 1870, inclusive, in this Chronology.

The "jet" in the Harlem River is shown in a view drawn in this

Jan. 15

Uncle Sam looks out for the nineteenth
package and letter expresses, running from Boston to various
points in New England, and to New York and Albany. From
New York only four runs; of these, two go to Boston, one to Albany,
and one to Philadelphia. The postage of Boston for the year
ending June 30, 1841, was less by $8,102 than the preceding year,
notwithstanding the opening of new and important lines of com-

In the evening of this day, a preliminary meeting of citizens
is held at the Astor House to plan a suitable welcome to Charles
Dickens, who recently arrived in Boston on the Cunard "Britannia."
Resolutions of appreciative compliment are passed, and a
general committee of eighty-eight appointed. Another committee
is appointed "to withdraw and report forthwith a suitable plan for
a Ball to be given to Mr. Dickens," and Philip Hone is requested to
prepare (which he does immediately) a letter, which all the gentle-
men present sign, inviting him and "his Lady" to attend this
"public Ball." The committee on plan present at once a detailed
report of their proposals, and a committee of eighteen as promptly
named to carry it into effect.

The letter contains the following: "To brighten the effect,
and in compliance with the desire universally expressed, it is recom-
manded that the Ball Room represent various compartments of
"Curiosity Shop," in which the productions of 'Boz' may be illus-
trated. In order to add a strikingly novel and agreeable feature to
the intended fête, it is suggested that a number of Tableaux Vivants
be formed by competent Artists in the intervals of the dance, drawn
from the Novels, Sketches, Poems and Dramas of Mr. Dickens, and
shadowing forth, in living pictures, the graphic and glowing deline-
ations of this singularly gifted and original author.

As no ball-room in the city will be large enough, the plan
recommends that the Park Theatre be engaged, and "that the
Ball take place at the earliest date, of which due notice will be given
in the public prints. A complete scheme of "decorations and de
signs for the Ball Room, and arrangements for the floor," is out-
lined; also the "Order of the Dances and Tableaux Vivant." There
are 25 numbers in this programme, in which march, or waltz, or
quadrille, or galoppe alternates with tableaux. These tableaux
bear the titles of Dickens' novels, sketches, and poems; and also the
title "Washington Irving in England and Charles Dickens in Amer-

Feb. 2

A new daily paper, of the smaller kind, has been started in this
city, with the title of the *Commercial Transcript*. It appears dili-
ently to collect the news of the day, and gives ample notices of the

8 The "New-York Museum of Natural History and Science,"
which was incorporated in 1839 (p. 3, Mr. 6), but could not at that
time carry its charter into effect, according to a circular published
by the directors, has now begun to function. They have purchased
the collection of curiosities and art in "Peale's Museum," arranged
them, and, by this circular, invite the public to open its doors on Feb.
8. On this occasion, an address was delivered by Dr. J. H. Gris-
com, in which he traced the history of Peale's Museum (founded by
Chas. Wilson Peale). — *N. Y. Mirror*, XX: 71. According to Valen-
tine, there was a "Lyceum of Natural History" at 563 Broadway in

The "new and splendid" home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ray
where a "fancy ball" was given on this evening, is generally con-
sidered the "greatest thing" of the kind in New York. — *Hone's
Diary*, II: 114. For the probable location of the Ray residence,
see II. 19, 1848.

14 The "Boz ball" takes place at the Park Theatre. It is thus
described by Philip Hone: "The agony is over; the 'Boz' ball,
the greatest affair in modern times, the tallest compliment ever
paid to a little man, ... came off last evening [Feb. 14].

The theatre was prepared for the occasion with great splen-
dour. The whole area of the stage and pit was floored over,
and formed an immense saloon. The decorations and ornam-
ents were all "Pickwickian." Shells with scenes painted from
several stories of Dickens, the titles of his works on others sur-
rounded with wreaths, the dome formed of flags, and the side
walls in fresco, representing the panels of an ancient oaklen ball.
A small stage was erected at the extreme end, opposite the main
entrance, before which a curtain was suspended, exhibiting the
principal proportions of the immortal squire, his priuce of valets,
and his bodyguard of choice cronies. This curtain concealed in
the intervals between the cotillions and waltzes, to disclose a stage
on which were exhibited a series of tableaux vivants, forming groups
of the characters in the most striking incidents of 'Pickwick',
'Nicholas Nickleby,' 'Oliver Twist,' 'The Old Curiosity Shop',
'Barnaby Rudge,' etc. The company began to assemble at half-
past three, and the affair lasted two hours, when the committee introduced
Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, the crowd was immense; a little upward of two
thousand tickets were handed in at the door, and, with the members
of the committees and their parties who came in by back ways,
the assembled multitude numbered about two thousand five hun-
dered. Everybody was there, ... Refreshments were provided
in the saloons on the second floor, and in the green room, which
was kept for the members of the committees and their families.
This branch of the business was farmed out to Downing, the great
man of oysters, who received $2,200. On the arrival of the "observed
of all observers," a lane was opened through the crowd, through
which he and his lady were marched to the upper end, where the
committee of reception were stationed. Here, as chairman of that
committee, he received him, and made a short speech, after which they
joined in the dancing.

The author of the "Pickwick Papers" is a small, bright-eyed,
intelligent-looking young fellow, thirty years of age, somewhat of
a dandy in his dress, with "rings and things and fine array," in his
manner, and of a lively conversation. If he does not get his little
head turned by all this, I shall wonder at it. Mrs. Dickens is a little,
fat, English-looking woman of an agreeable countenance, and, I
should think, 'a nice person.' — *Hone's Diary*, II: 117-18. For
accounts of the arrangements made for this event, see II. 16.

For social events which took place during the next few days,
in honour of Dickens, including a great public dinner on Feb. 18,

The Presbyterian Church in Second Ave. is sold to the Roman
Conv.*

The First Baptist Church (formerly of Gold St.), and later at the
corner of Broome and Elizabeth Sts., is opened for public worship.
Part of the building, fronting on Broome St., is occupied by the
American and Foreign Bible Society and the American Home
Mission Society. From this church, since its origin, have sprung
the Second of Bethel, the Zoro, Avarystian, Pechell, North, Stam-
ford, Washington, and Bethesdale. — *Life of Spencer Hought-
ton Cone*, by his son (1856), 271-72. See My 2, 1852.

A patent for a sewing-machine is granted to John J. Gresham
of Washington, D. C. This machine, however, was never intro-
duced to public use.— *Annals of N. Am.*, 587. Howe's machine,
the first practical one, was not patented until 1846 (q. v., S 10).
See My 9, 1845.

The "clerks employed in the custom-house of this city have
removed, with their books, &c., to the new building extending from
Pine to Wall streets." — *Ev. Post*, Feb 23, 1842. See 1842, supra;
and My, infra.

City Despatch Post.— A post for the delivery of city letters
has been established. Its utility and convenience are very obvious;
the time it is in fact arrived when, on account of the growth and ex-
tent of the city, it has become almost a matter of necessity. We are
glad to hear that it is undertaken by persons in whom the public
is not confidence. The deliveries of letters and packages take
place three times a day. It is to be hoped that the undertaking
will meet with sufficient encouragement to the enterprise of
those who have projected it. — *Ev. Post*, Feb 25, 1842. See My 15.

Ralph Waldo Emerson begins a series of six lectures on "The
Times," at the Society Library.— *Ev. Post*, Feb 28, My 3; 4, 7, 9, 16,
1842.

A circular, bearing this date, is published, headed "New-York
& Albany Railroad." It says, in part: "We believe that the im-
mediate construction of a Rail Road, between New-York and
Albany, is absolutely necessary, to the Commercial and Landed
interests of the state and city. The line of a Road can be constructed,
as will not only secure to us the benefits of our heretofore unfertilised
position, but will also produce a large income upon its cost to the
Stockholders. . . ." The agitation awakened by this address,
which was signed by 13 prominent men of New York, resulted in the construction of the N. Y. & Hudson River R. R., which was commenced in 1847 (p. v.), and was finished and equipped in 1851, at a cost of $9,305,571, "thereby connecting New York with a chain of little railways extending westward from Albany to Buffalo. All of the new connecting lines, when completed, were to supply $2,826,600, and the Hudson River line, were finally combined under one corporation ownership. . . ."

The National Academy of Design "has enriched its collection by the purchase of the statuary, lately belonging to the American Academy of Fine Arts, and now undoubtedly possesses the finest gallery of casts to be found in the country, and perhaps equalled by few abroad."  

"—Eve. Post, My 26, 1842.

In this month, the Philharmonic Society of New York was founded.—Krehbiel, The Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y. (1892), 16.

Another society of the same name flourished in 1799 (p. q.).

The legislature extends to New York City and County the provisions of the Revised Statutes in relation to common schools. An act provides for the election in each ward of two commissioners, two inspectors, and five trustees of common schools. The commissioners shall constitute a board of education. Their powers and duties, and other provisions in relation thereto, are defined in this new school law. For educational purposes, each of the city wards "shall be considered as a separate town." The commissioners are to "supply the district with such actual and reasonable expenses while attending to the duties of their office."

"—Laws of N. Y. (1842), chap. 150. This law was extensively amended by ibid. (1843), chap. 216 (see also Man. Com. Coun., 1855, 615); and by ibid. (1844), chap. 320, and later acts, all of which were repealed by the act of July 3, 1851 (p. v.), which consolidated and amended them.

The legislature passes a law authorising the mayor and common council "to pass such by-laws and ordinances, as to them shall seem meet, for the preservation and protection of all or any of the works connected with the supplying of the city of New York with pure and wholesome water, . . . and also to organize a department with full powers for the management of such works and the distribution of water."

"—Laws of N. Y. (1842), chap. 225.

The legislature makes provision for the acquisition of burial places by religious corporations in the city of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1842), chap. 155.


A large number of men are now actively engaged in laying pipes to extend the waterworks of Broadway which is between Houston and Broome streets. The Commissioner of the Aqueduct has given notice that the water will be let into the distribution pipes on or before the 4th of July next.—Eve. Post, Ap 20, 1842. See Je 13.


Hone observes: "Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of some steamboat being blown up, . . . or of a locomotive running off the railroad." —Hone's Diary, II: 127.

The common council orders that a fire-alarm bell be placed on the hails of justice (in Centre St.).—Proc, Apd by Mayor, IX: 159.

In this month, the new custom-house was completed and furnished, at a total cost of $98,000. The building is described at length in the N. Y. Com. Adv., Jl 13, 1842. It was commenced in May, 1834 (p. v.).—Ibid.; Hone's Diary, II: 158; descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848. See 1842; F 23, 1842. See, further, My 21.

The Presbyterian church in Murray St. is being taken down.—Eve. Post, My 5, 1842. It was re-erected on the north side of 8th St., between Lafayette Place—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 26, 1842, and The Great Metropolis of N. Y. Almanac for 1851, 64. Greensleeve, Hist. of the Churches, 207-9. The church in Murray St. stood opposite Columbia College, where it was erected in 1812 (p. v.), and was the property of the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which had been organized in 1810 under the charge of the Rev. John M. Mason.—Greenleaf. See, further, S 20, 1846.

In its new location it became known as the "Eighth St. Church." On Sept. 20, 1846, it ceased to be occupied as a Presbyterian church, and, after being occupied by several other congregations, it was finally leased to the Church of the Mediator (see My, 1849).—The Great Metropolis . . . for 1851, 64 (with view on p. 62).

Philip Hone writes that the Union Club (see My 27, 1837) "is now pretty well settled in its new quarters,—Mr. William B. Astor's large house in Broadway, higher up the street, and on the opposite side from the former situation. . . . It has been newly cleaned and put in handsome order, including a new building in the rear of $3,000. . . ."—Hone's Diary, II: 149.

Mr. Astor lived at 137 Broadway in 1841, after which he lived at 32 Lafayette Place.—City Directory. See also L. M. R. K., III: 939; and the club's handbook of 1912.

A great public meeting is held in the Park to "remonstrate against the interposition of the United States troops in the political controversies of Rhode Island."—Eve. Post, My 18, 1842.

The services of John Frazee, as architect and superintendent of the N. Y. custom-house, which began March 3, 1841 (see Mr 14, 1835), terminate on this day. This appears in an order of congress directed to the secretary of the treasury, dated April 11, 1860, to pay his widow, Lydia Frazee, $5,368 for such services.—U. S. Stat. at Large. XIII: 335.

A congressional report, dated Aug. 20, 1842, on the subject of the furnishings of the new custom-house, which involved controversies as to the manner of expending the appropriations, states that Mr. Bowne, on Dec. 5, 1840, had dismissed Frazee from office; but that in March, 1841, it was recommended by Mr. Woodbury that Frazee be continued as "superintendent and architect of the building," and that his plan for the interior arrangements he carried out. Frazee consented to superintend the completion of the building, and design its decorations and furniture without compensation.—House Rep. No. 1065, 27th congress (1842). It appears to have been for these services that the Widow Frazee was paid.

The cost of the building was $960,000; and of the furniture, $25,000.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Jl 13, 1842. In 1863 (p. v.), it was converted into the present sub-treasury.—May, L. M. R. K., III: 973 (under "City Hall, second"); and descrip. of Pl. 166, III: 848.

Harper & Bros. publishing-house at 82 Cliff St. is destroyed by fire.—Eve. Post, Je 1, 1842; Costello, Our Firemen, 234, 251. See also 1817; D, 1853.

Charles Dickens and his wife sail for home.—Eve. Post, Je 7, 1842; Harwell's Reminiscences, 285. Mr. and Mrs. James S. King give a parting breakfast at "Highwood". Hone was one of the guests, and wrote of it. He was also invited by Grinnell, Minturn & Co., owners of the ship "George Washington," to be one of a party to accompany Mr. and Mrs. Dickens to Sandy Hook. He describes the scenes on board, including a jolly "collation" with speeches and toasts.—Hone's Diary, II: 131-32. See Ag 17.

The New York State University (now New York University) is chartered, and is incorporated under "City Hall, second" and the City Charter Act of 1834 (p. v.).—Proc., Appd by Mayor, IX: 159. See Aug 12.

The government of the United States purchased the old 12 foot canal for $2,868,000, and the canal was closed to navigation on Dec. 31, 1842. See Aug 16.

The library of the University of Pennsylvania is transferred to its new building at 7th and Chestnut streets, where it is placed in the care of the Curator of the Library, John F. Gibbons.—Eve. Post, Je 9, 1842.

"Messrs. Stevens, Ward, Ring, Birdsell, French, Jarvis and Allen, the commissioners of the Croton Water Works, have just returned from a minute examination of the water [interior of the works]. . . ."—Eve. Post, My 5, 1842. It was re-erected on the north side of 8th St., between Lafayette Place—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 26, 1842, and The Great Metropolis of N. Y. Almanac for 1851, 64. Greensleeve, Hist. of the Churches, 207-9. The church in Murray St. stood opposite Columbia College, where it was erected in 1812 (p. v.), and was the property of the Third Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which had been organized in 1810 under the charge of the Rev. John M. Mason.—Greenleaf. See, further, S 20, 1846.

"They entered the Aqueduct at its mouth at the Croton river and pursued the examination down to Sing Sing, continuing their examination under ground to Harlem river, a distance of thirty-three miles; which under ground examination employed them three days. In the lowest cut, which is above Sing Sing, they were seventy feet below the surface of the earth; and at the Mill river they concluded they were eighty-five feet above the surface of the earth below. . . ."

"The line of Aqueduct and the Dam will both be so far completed as to introduce the water into the city by the time proposed by the Commissioners—on the 4th of July."
"Croton Water.—Very small exertions are at present made by the citizens to introduce this water into their dwellings. This inactivity seems to proceed from the uncertainty respecting the charge for the water. Whether its use shall be a tax upon the landlord or tenant of the premises to which it is conveyed, or whether it shall be free to all the citizens, and the expenses of the department defrayed by a general tax, seem to be the questions which require a settlement. If the present mode of taxing the premises is permanently adopted it is very certain that the water will be made free to a limited extent, and by only those citizens who can afford to purchase for their residence such an additional convenience. The great mass of the people, who are tenants, will derive no benefits from it, and the health of the city will not be materially improved.

"Again, if the expenses of the department are paid by a tax on the property of the city, and the revenue derived from it is not made free to the citizens, a very general introduction of the pipes into the dwellings may ultimately take place. But tenants must, in this case be particular to select premises having this convenience attached to them before any others. There will still remain a large class whose dwellings are certain to be readily occupied without any consideration of this kind. They would probably derive more benefit from the free use of the water than any others, yet of all others they would have the least access to it. It has been suggested that the regulations of the city should make it the interest of the landlord to furnish a pipe to his premises. Such regulations would have, doubtless much influence; but there are a large number beyond their reach, for whose supply hydrants must be adopted. These questions are beginning to be of pressing importance to the citizens, and a speedy decision of them is required."—Proc., Post, Ag 12, 1842. See also ibid., Ag 19, 20, 22, 23, 1842.

"The Post-Master General has ordered that a City Despatch Post should be established in this city. For that purpose, about one hundred stations have been selected in different places, where letters may be deposited. They will then be delivered three times a day, at three cents each. To effect this arrangement, the gentlemen who have heretofore had in operation a private despatch post [see F 153], have been employed by the Post-Master of this city, and have transferred their whole concern to the Post-Office establishment.—The security of the letters will, doubtless, be as great as in the Post-Office, and the rapidity of their delivery will add much to the convenience of the citizens."—Proc., Post, Ag 13, 1842.

The common council requests the mayor "to tender the use of the Governor's Room to Lord Ashburton, on his arrival, to receive the visits of our citizens," and appoints a committee to "wait on him and welcome him to the City."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, X: 23. He came to the United States on business connected with the treaty of Aug. 9 (q. s.). See, further, S 1.

Hone records in his diary: "A letter has been published in some of our American newspapers, under the name of 'Croton,' dated July 15, and addressed from 'Devonshire Terrace, Parkgate,' to 'The Editor of the Morning Chronicle,' which contains some sentiments so derogatory to our country, in which the writer has been so recently honoured to the full extent of his deserving, that nothing is left for Mr. Dickens but to deny its authenticity, to save himself from the charges of wilful misrepresentation and gross ingratitude. I have written him a letter, calling for his avowal or denial of this unworthy piece of splendid impudence. . . ." He transcribes the alleged Dickens letter into his diary, and hopes that it may prove a forgery. On Oct. 7, he received Dickens' reply, and records: "It turns out as I supposed. The scrupulous remarks on the United States, to which his name is subscribed, and which must so promptly take up the published penny papers and published through the country, were a base forgery, gotten up probably by one of the craft on the side of the water." He enters in his diary the text of Dickeson's reply; this states, in part:

"The letter to which you refer is, from beginning to end, in every word and syllable, the cross of every i and the dot of every j, a specimen forgery and it is not only wicked and inadmissible, but the authors have marvelously succeeded in making one word or line in reference to America, in any quarter whatever, except the copyright circular, and the unhonest socleard who invented that astounding lie knew this as well as I do. It has caused me more pain, and more of a vague desire to take somebody by the throat, than such an event should perhaps have awakened in any honourable man. But I have not contradicted it publicly, deeming that it would not become my character or elevate me in
**ترونيولوجي: الصناعة والتعليم** 1842-1860

1777

- نوبل, ديكنسون, II, 140-42, 147-150.

17. "I am, my dear sir, faithfully yours,"
- نوبل, ديكنسون, II, 140-42, 147-150.

18. "Preparations were commenced yesterday for the erection of a fountain in front of the City Hall, in the Park. Another is to be erected in the rear of the Hall, and one is now nearly completed in Union Square. These, and several others, are designed to grace the several basins of which we have present different views and forms. The cast iron plates already prepared for the centre jet present three changes—first a close column fifty feet in height, called 'The Maid of the Mist'; the second, with a centre and sides, called 'The Croton Plume'; and the third, in an expanded shape, termed 'The Fan.' The outside or subordinate jets, can be modified to throw a stream from fifteen to twenty feet, in any direction desired. They are all regulated by the iron bar above the water in the basin, so as to present a change of appearance, merely by enlarging or narrowing the apertures by valves placed beneath.

19. "The fountain in Union Place, although of smaller size, presents a most beautiful effect when in operation. Our citizens, as well as the numerous strangers who visit the city on Friday (Oct. 14), will then have an opportunity to witness them both in full display." — نوبل, ديكنسون, O 13, 1842; descript. of Pl. 135, III: 702.

20. A great celebration is held in honour of the completion of the Croton aqueduct. Invitations were sent to Pres. Tyler, the living residents, the chief diplomatists, stewards of the city, the state officials, and the cities of Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Jersey City, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, etc. The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute, and the bells of all the churches were rung an hour, at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset. At 9 o'clock, a banner was presented, at the mayor's office, to the Fire Department, and at ten o'clock, the great military and civic parade commenced, the procession moving up from the Battery through State St., around Bowling Green, up Broadway to Union Park, around the park and down the Bowery to Grand St., through Grand St. to East Broadway, down East Broadway and through Chatham St. to City Hall Park. As the procession passed the Park and Union Square, the fountains there began to play. The whole line of march was thronged with people. At the city hall, Samuel Stevens, president of the Board of Water Commissioners, made an address, and John L. Law-rence, president of the Croton Aqueduct Board, replied. An original ode, composed for the occasion by George P. Morris, was then sung by about 200 members of the New York Sacred Music Society from a stage erected in the Park, and the ceremonies closed with loud cheers. After the ceremonies, the mayor, members of the common council, and several hundred citizens partook of a "cold collation," which was served in the city hall. To commemorate the celebration, a silver medal was struck, which showed on one side a section of the aqueduct, and on the other a view of the distributing reservoir at 42d St.—King, Memoir of the Croton Aqueduct (1843), 229-156; Hone's Diary, II: 152-53.

21. The first submarine telegraph cable, the invention of Prof. Morse, having been laid between Governor's Island and the Battery, is tested. — Evec Post, O 18, 1842; Harwell's Reminiscences, 492-3.

22. Some restriction on members of the common council in the matter of carriage hire seems desirable, and it is resolved that "no charge for carriage hire shall hereafter be allowed, unless incurred by a committee, or a member of the Common Council, in the performance of official duty." — Proc., App'd by Mayor, II: 152-53. See Ag 7, 1857.

In Oct. or Nov., Dickens published his observations and impressions of America, under the title American Notes (see Ag 17). The book reached New York on Nov. — Hone's Diary, II: 157, 158. Of this city he wrote, in part:

- The great promenade and thoroughfare, as most people know, is Broadway, a wide and bustling thoroughfare, which, from the Battery Gardens to its opposite termination in a country road, may be four miles long. Shall we sit down in an upper floor of the Carlton House Hotel (situated in the best part of this main artery of New York),
1842

and when we are tired of looking down upon the life below, Sally
forth arm-in-arm, and mingle with the stream.

Warm weather! The Sun strikes upon our heads at this open
window, as though its rays were concentrated through a hazing
glass; but the day is in its zenith, and the season an unusual one.

Was there ever such a sunny street as this Broadway? The pav- 
ement stones are polished with the tread of feet until they shine
again; the red bricks of the houses might be yet in the dry, hot
kiln; and the roofs of those omnibus look as though, if water
were poured on them, they would kiss and Smoke, and smell like
half-queachled fires. No stint of omnibuses here! Half-a-dozen
have gone by within as many minutes. Plenty of hackney cabs
and coaches too; gigs, phaetons, large-wheeled tilburyes, and
private carriages rather of a clumsy make, and not very different
from the public vehicles, but built for the heavy roads beyond the
city, with large-wheeled wheels; Negro coachmen and white;
in straw hats, black hats, white hats, glazed caps, fur caps;
in coats of drab, black, brown, green, blue, nankeen, striped jean and linen; and there; in
that one instance (look while it passes, or it will be too late),
in suits of livery. Some southern republican that, who puts his blacks
in uniform, and swells with Sultam pom and power. Yonder,
where that phaeton with the well-clipped pair of gray has stopped
—standing at their heads now—is a Yorkshire groom, who has not
been very long in these parts, and looks sorrowfully round for a
companion pair of top-boots, which he may traverse the city half
a year without meeting. Heaven save the ladies, how they dress!
We have seen more colours in these ten minutes, than we should
have seen elsewhere, in as many days. What various paradisal
walks and seats! What a sight of this stockings, and
pinching of thin shoes, and fluttering of ribbons and silk tassels,
and display of rich cloaks with gaudy hoods and linings! The young
gentlemen are fond, you see, of turning down their shirt-collars
and cultivating their whiskers, especially under the chin; but they
cannot approach the ladies in their dress or bearing, by no means
to say the truth, humanity of quite another sort. . . .” —American

An account of the reception which Dickens’ observations of
America and American society received in this country is found in
Haswell’s Reminiscences, 383-84. See also desc. of Pl. 121,
III: 628.

4 Daniel Webster, now in New York, receives callers in the
governor’s room of the city hall.—Eco. Post, N 5, 1842; Howe’s
 Diary, II: 154.

Mr. John Delmonico, the respectable proprietor of the great
hotel and restaurant in William street [see D 18, 1850], died on
Thursday” (Nov. 10)—Hone’s Diary, II: 158. On Nov. 14, Hone
recorded: “. . . Delmonico Brothers . . . Restaurant, bar-
room, and private dinners No. 2 South William street furnished
rooms No. 3 Broadway, as usual street, as usual.”

6 Jas. WatsonWebch is sentenced to imprisonment for leaving
the state to fight a duel, and for fighting a duel with Thos. Marshall._
Hone’s Diary, II: 160.

Dec.

The common council passes a resolution expressing appreciation
of the proposed railroad between New York and Albany. It is
“indispensable to the welfare of the commercial, mercantile and
mechanical interests of our City. . . .” New York “must be con-
ected to the agricultural districts of our country by railroad. . . .”

Patriotism and self-interest demand “the hearty co-operation
of all citizens, to secure the immediate construction of the New
York and Albany Rail Road, in the shortest possible time,” and this
resolution pledges “our individual assistance in the several wards,
to procure subscriptions.” The company’s capital stock will be “a
safe investment;” “sure and large returns will speedily be realized
from the profits of the road, on its completion.” In the event of
invasion or “internal commotion,” this railroad, by connecting
New York with “the State and United States depot of war in
the interior of our State, and in New England,” will give this city
“an impregnable position.” The road “merits the fostering care of
our Country,” and should be assisted, said City council. —App’d by Mayor, XII: 216.

In this year was published a circular letter urging New York
business men to subscribe toward the building of this road, which
says in part: “We believe that the immediate construction of a
Rail Road, between New York and Albany, is absolutely necessary,
to the Commercial and Landed interests of New York. . . .”

39 See My 12, 1846.

The common council orders that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
be required to discontinue the use of steam power on Fourth Ave., Dec.
south of the line of 29th St., on or after Aug. 1, 1845.—Proc.,
App’d by Mayor, XII: 216. The order was not obeyed, and
on March 30, 1846, the corporation council was directed to take legal
measures to stop the use of steam power below 32d St.—Ibid.,
XII: 377. See Mr 30, 1846.

“At the American Museum [Barnum’s], may be seen a dwarf
of the very smallest class, lately brought from England. His
family name is Straton, but he answers to the appellation of General
Tom Thumb. He is said to be eleven years of age, and is twenty
inches high, or about the size of an infant six months old.
He is dressed like a grown person, has a full set of teeth apparently
of the second growth, wals about the room, answers when spoken
to and does as he is directed with perfect dexterity. It is said that
his growth curves with a speed of about six months old.”—Eco. Post, D 14,
1842. See also Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 71.

The city conveys to the Assn. for the Benefit of Colored Orphans
a plot of ground (20 lots) on the west side of Fifth Ave., between
43d and 44th Sts., extending 250 ft. on each street.—Liber Deeds,
DLCXX: 5923; Jour. & Docs. of the Bd. of Ass’t., XIX: 240, 259.
A condition of the gift was that the association should “maintain,
clothes, and keep, twelve Colored Pauper Children, without any
charge to said City.” —Proc., App’d by Mayor, IX: 166. Here
the association immediately erected an asylum. It was a substi-
tional edifice, accommodating 200 children. It was not only a place
of refuge but also an educational institution where they received
instruction and training (see D 7, 1847); then suitable situations
were found for them. It was supported not only by private munifi-
cence but also by city and state appropriations.—Belden, N. Y.
Past, Present & Future (1849), 351 Phelp’s N. Y. City Guide (1845),
22-24; L. M. R. K., III: 957. This was one of the first buildings
in New York to be heated by hot water in iron pipes.—Eco. Post,
S 8, 1843; and see ibid., D 9 and 12, 1843.

On May 1, 1848, the city added a strip of land 50 ft. wide (4 lots),
ranning from street to street, making the plot 500 ft. deep.—
Liber Deeds, DXXO: 260, 262. See further, the draft riot of 1863.

In this year, 1,965 ships with 74,949 passengers arrived at the
31 port of New York.—Eco. Post, Ja 5, 1845, citing Jour. of Com.
In the course of 1842, 417 commercial houses and 918 mission
houses in New York, with a capital of nearly $64,000,000,
were engaged solely in the foreign trade.—Valentine, Min. Com.
Com. (1842-3), 97.

1843

In this year, Prescott published his Conquest of Mexico, and his—
Peru.—Winsor, II: 423-577.

In this year, Col. Fremont made his second expedition to the
Rocky Mountains.—Winsor, VIII: 260.

In this year, subject to the annexation of Texas was first
agitated.—Winsor, VII: 291.

In this year, the first American clipper, the “Rainbow,” of 750
tons, was built, for the China trade.—New International Ency.,
V: 467.

In this year, the Moravian Church, built in 1829 (q. v., Ag 17)
the south side of Fulton St., between William and Dutch Sts., was
taken down, and the ground sold. A new purchase of
ground was made on the corner of Houston and Mott Sts. Here
a large, substantial, brick church was erected, and was opened for
worship June 29, 1845.—Greenleaf, 278. See also Vol. I, p. 237.

In this year, Sherman & Smith published a map of the city
showing topography and old buildings.—See map No. 812 in real
estate bureau of comptroller’s office.

In this year, an assessment was levied for regulating 23rd St.
between Third and Eighth Ave.—Index to Assessment Rolls, Vol. I.
“As late as 1843 it [the Pitt statue] was in the yard of
the arsenal on the site of the Harlem Railroad Depot near the
in a Century, 1776-1876, 14-15. The next recorded location of
the statue was in 1872 in the New York Historical Society, at
the Museum Hotel, corner West Broadway and Franklin St., on April 26, 1847 (q. v.).

In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition
of the Poor was formed. Incorporated in 1848 (q. v.), it is still main-
tained under the familiar designation of the “A. I. C. P.” For
an account of its early work, see Richmond’s N. Y. and Its Institu-
tions (1871), 395-8; Eco. Post, F 10, 1844. It led to the formation of
the following institutions, societies, etc.: In 1851, the Desmit
Dispensary, and the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum; 1832, the North-
western Dispensary, and a public washing and bathing estab-
lishment; 1833, a legislative act to provide for the care and in-
struction of idle truant children; 1834, the Children's Aid Society; 1835, the erection of a workmen's home; 1863, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.—Ibid.

In this year, the carpet and rug establishment of W. & J. Sloane was on Broadway. They were then in the Cherry-Tree Building. In 1843, the Sloane Building was in a much better standing. Mr. Sloane, in his report for the year 1843, states a further sum of $117,64 for the completion of the fountain in the Park. —Proc. App'd by Mayor, X: 14, 124.

Holt's Hotel is sold for $100,000.—Eve. Post, Ja 23, 1843. It was re-opened as the United States Hotel, by Braisted & Johnson.—Ibid., F 18, 1843.

Up to this time, 10,000 copies of Kent's Commentaries had been printed, in four editions, and sold at $9 a copy. The author's profits are $50,000 a year, twice his salary as chancellor. "I doubt if any American book has ever produced so much money."—Hone's Diary, II: 171.

Wm. S. Stone, deputy superintendent, reports to the board of education that a new school has been opened in the Twelfth Ward, "under all favorable circumstances," and recommends "the establishment of additional schools in several of the other wards where the wants of the population are most pressing."—Eve. Post, Ja 27, 1843. This was the first ward-school. —Boose, Public Education in the City of New York, 69-70.

Announcement is made that the French Government has ordered fourteen steamers to be built, which are to be employed as packets between that country and the most important ports of this continent and the West Indies. Four of these will compose the line between Havre and New York. The remaining ten will sail from Cherbourg. They are so built as to be swift, and com-
fortable to the passengers, and the rate of fare will be much lower than in the English steamers.—Eve. Post, Ja 3, 1843, citing Courrier des Etats-Unis.

The common council decides to remove the potter's field from 59th St. and Fourth Ave. to the southern part of Randall's Island, and that it be called the city cemetery.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ja 31, 1843. See also Docs., Bd. of Assts., No. 64. See Ap 28.

"Millenism.—Miller now says that the destruction of the world will take place some time between the 21st of March, 1843, and the 21st of March, 1844. For the effects of Millenism in various places, see ibid., F 8, 9, 13; Mr 9, 10, 17, 20; My 10; S 9, 14, 1843.

The common council directs the comptroller to lease to the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. the lot which they now occupy at the corner of Centre St. and Tryon Row. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, X: 154, 305.

The first number of The Pathfinder, a new weekly, is issued by Paske Godwin.—Eve. Post, F 24 and 25, 1843.

The common council changes the name of Greenwich Lane to Greenwich Avenue. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, X: 184.

Congress appropriates $50,000 "for testing the capacity and usefulness of the system of electro-magnetic telegraphs invented by Mr. T. H. Morse, of New York, for the use of the Govern-
ment of the United States, by constructing a line of said electro-
magnetic telegraphs," under his superintendence. —Acts of Cong. (1843), chap. 84. An experimental line was built in June, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore.

Congress makes appropriations for various fortifications in different parts of the United States, including Fort Schuyler on the East River, Fort Wadsworth, Bedloe's Island, and Fort Hamp-
ten in New York harbour.—Acts of Cong. (1843), chap. 70. See similar appropriations by congress in current years.

"Streets in New-York.—Within a few years there have been introduced among us, a class of people, whose persons, like their occupation, are the most filthy and degraded imaginable, and whose peculiarities demand for them that degree of particularization. These are the clappers, or rags-pickers of Paris, London and other European cities. They may be seen already in considerable num-
bers, in our streets, furnished with their apparatus of labour, con-
sisting of a long-handled iron hook, with which they rake the kennels, and overturn the heaps of rubbish and filth, in search of rags, bones, bits of paper, &c., and a basket on one arm, or a large bag slung across the shoulder, which receives their gatherings, reeking with mud and filth. From early dawn, these degraded hunters after the apparently most worthless of all matters, pursue through the locustations, until night comes, when they are occupying the 6-story building, of stone, brick and iron, at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 19th St.—King's Handbook (1893), 81. Its next move was to the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 47th St.

P. T. Barnum purchases the collection of the New York (or Peaseu's) Museum, and removes it to his establishment at Broad-
way and Ann St.—Brown, I: 71.

These 45th editions, of the Diary of the Mayor, of this city, are

"the completion of the fountain in the Park."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, X: 124.

The American Museum in the City of New York, re-opened by Mayor, X: 124.

Hone mentions a dinner with William B. Astor, "in his noble manseion in Lafayette place, one of the finest houses in the city."—Hone's Diary, II: 176.

The common council agrees to give to the Am. Institute a ten-
year's lease of its room in the almshouse, on certain conditions.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, X: 202.

An act of the legislature provides: "It shall not be lawful for a member of the common council of any city. or of any town, or the supervisor of any town, to become a contractor under any contract authorized by the common council, board of trustees, or board of supervisors of which he is a member, or to be in any manner interested directly or indirectly, either as principal or surety, in such contract.

No town, county, city or state officer shall be interested in any contract made by such officer, or be a purchaser or interested in any purchase at any sale made by such officer, or a seller at any purchase made by such officer in the discharge of his official duty.

"Contracts in violation of the provisions of the 1st and 2nd sections of this act, may be declared void at the instance of the city, county, village or town interested, or of any other party interested in such contract except the officers mentioned and prohibited in said sections from making or being interested in such contracts.

"The chairman of committees of common councils and of other public municipal bodies, charged with any investigation or inquiry requiring the taking of testimony, are authorized to administer oaths to such witnesses as may be brought before such committee, and any false swearing in testimony so taken shall be deemed perjury, and subjected to the pains and penalties of perjury and treason."—Eve. Post, I: 23, 1843. This act shall take effect immediately.—Laws of N. Y. (1843), chap. 57.

On April 8, an act was passed making these principles specifically applicable to canal officers, by prohibiting them from be-

coming interested in any canal contracts or hydraulic works.—Ibid., (1843), chap. 184.

No. 1, Vol. I, of The New Mirror, the successor of The N. Y. Mirror, makes its appearance. It is edited by Geo. P. Morris. Later, he was joined by N. P. Willis. The last issue was that of Sept. 28, 1844, in which the editors announced their intention of publishing a newspaper called The Evening Mirror. A prospectus of The New Mirror was published in N. Y. Com. Adv., Mr 4, 1843.


The centennial anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson is celebrated at Tammany Hall by a great dinner. Four hundred people are present.—Eve. Post, Ap 17 and 14, 1843.

The common council orders "That the portion of Madison Square belonging to the Corporation, be levelled, sodded with grass, and enclosed with a suitable fence, under the direction of the Street Commissioner," and that $5,000 be appropriated there-

The "right, title and interest of the Merchants' Exchange Com-
pany in the property called the Merchants' Exchange" are sold at auction under an execution, to John Ward "for $5,600 over the amount of the incumbrances upon it. The indebtedness of the company is $920,528.17, exclusive of the original capital of $87,500."—Eve. Post, Ap 18, 1843, N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap 18, 1843, citing the Tribune.

The legislature authorizes the mayor, recorder, and aldermen
1843 "to order and cause to be raised annually and to be collected, such Apr. eminent money as shall be requisite to defray the interest upon 18 the 'water stock of the city of New-York,' by tax on the estates, real and personal, of the freeholders and inhabitants of and situated within such portions of the said city, as may have been from time to time brought into use by the regulating and grading of the streets and avenues, and the laying down therein the necessary water pipes, and that may be designated the 'water district' by the mayor, aldermen and commonalty." Until such designation is made, the water district is to include all the city lying south of a line commencing on the west side opposite the middle of 23d St., running east to Lexington Ave., then north to 28th St., then east to the East River—Law of N. Y. (1843), chap. 231. This law was amended on March 4, 1846.—Ibid. (1846), chap. 23.

1844 The law incorporates the Washington Monument Assn. for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of George Washington. It shall be "competent" for them to acquire ground for the monument and begin to build as soon as $50,000 shall have been collected. If, however, this sum is not collected within three years from this date, they shall refund the contributions.—Law of N. Y. (1843), chap. 203. See also S. 2. On March 31, 1847, an act was passed to revive and amend this act, together with one passed May 7, 1844. This act names a board of trustees.—Ibid. (1847), chap. 49.


1848 The name of the association that forms the "Tontine Coffee House" is changed by the legislature to "Tontine Building."—Law of N. Y. (1843), chap. 322. See, further, My, 1855.

1852 "As to-morrow is the 23d of April, when a great catastrophe may happen, according to Mr. Miller's prediction, expectation is on tiptoe to see every sign that may occur. During this forenoon a singular streak was seen in the western sky of a pale cloudy color which could be traced from the zenith down to the top of some houses on the west side of Broadway. This immediately attracted a general gaze, and speculation was rife as to what it might portend; and apprehension and anxiety were beginning distinctly to appear on many countenances, when it passed away and left the gazers to conclude that it was like many things that had excited wonder before—all smoke."—Even. Post, Ap 22, 1843.

1852 For many years, beginning at this time, the "Plumbe Daguerreotype Gallery," at 211 Broadway, cor. of Murray St., held the distinction of being the largest establishment of the kind in New York, and one of the best in the world.—N. Y. Com. Adrs., Ap 25, 1843; A Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 112. The bronze bust of Washington Irving now in Bryant Park follows the "Plumbe type" of Irving portrait, being from a Plumbe daguerreotype artist. The Daguerreotype artist, who began business at about this time, and afterwards distinguished themselves in photography, were Anthony (see A Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 112 and descript. of Pl. 150-a, Vol. III), and Brady (see N. Y. Post, Present & Future, 1849, under head of "The American Advertiser," 33). See, further, S. 1, 1853.

1852 The common council directs that arrangements be made "for the location of the Keeper of Potters Field in Randall's Island," that hereafter all interments be made "on the southern extremity of said island," that $800 be appropriated "for the erection of a dwelling for the Keeper," and that "that portion of said island be hereafter designated and known as the City Cemetery."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XI: 246-47. See Ja 30.

1870 In the latter months of May, 1873, a manuscript day-book of events. Its entries extend to May, 1873. This was sold at the Anderson Galleries May 6, 1924, with the Wm. S. Lambert collection, and, as described in the catalogue (item No. 256), represents, apparently, "the whole receipts for admission for some years, and after that the receipts taken at the door, together with the amounts at the bar, and minor expenditures. During this period Jenny Lind, Miss Philpin, Miss Vernon, Miss Augusta, Signor Arlitti, John Nickerson, Signor Botessini, the Havana Opera Company with its stars, etc. During the Jenny Lind concerts a succession of notes tells of attendance of from 7,000 to 10,000, of 300 to 400 tickets left in the hands of the speculators, of a house too full to do any business at the bar, etc. Other notes tell of the visits of the presidents, generals of the Mexican War, the Deniel O'Connell obsequies, the cholera epidemic, the Astor Place riot, opening of Niblo's, balls, etc. The day-book is now M. owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc.""Grace Church.—We learn that this society has purchased six lots on the east side of Broadway, just above Tenth-street. The price of the lots was $40,000. It is the intention of the Society to erect a beautiful church upon these lots. These lots are just above the point where Broadway inclines to the west of a straight line. The consequence is, that the church will front a line passing down through the centre of Broadway, and will be the most conspicuous object that meets the eye of the spectator, while standing at the Bowing Green and looking up this great thoroughfare."—Even. Post, My 3, 1843; N. Y. Com. Adrs., My 4, 1843; Letters of Henry Brearly to Washington Irving, ed. by Geo. S. Hellman (1916), II: 256. See, further, O 30.

1873 Letters have been received at Castle Garden, supplied from the Croton Aqueduct. The whole place has been renovated and improved, and will be ready to be opened for the reception of visitors as soon as the weather shall be warm enough to attract them to the place."—Even. Post, My 10, 1843.

1875 The Bible has recently been excluded from the district school in the Fourteenth Ward. This is said to be the first public school in New York without the Bible.—N. Y. Com. Adrs., My 16, 1843.

1875 The common council grants permission to Wm. E. Wilmerding and others to erect a fountain in the Bowing Green, under specified restrictions.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XI: 6. See My 50.

1875 Peter Lorillard dies, in his 80th year, at his seat in Westchester Co., "the last of the three brothers of that name, himself the eldest,—Peter, George, and Jacob,—all rich men; he the richest."—Harv. Dict., II: 183.

1875 Noah Webster dies in New Haven at the age of 85.—N. Y. Com. Adrs., My 30, 1845.

1875 Mayor Morris, in his annual message to the common council, offers a searching criticism of the municipal government from the time the amended charter of 1850 went into effect. After citing several provisions of the charter to prove that "the powers and duties of the Common Council are exclusively legislative," he says further: "The section prohibiting members of the Common Council being directly or indirectly interested in any contract made with, or expenses or considerations paid by, the City Government, also shows that the powers of the Common Council are exclusively legislative. They are intended to have no participation in the action of the executive departments of the city. But to remove all doubt upon this subject, the words of the 21st section are expressive and imperative. The executive business of the Corporation shall be performed by distinct departments: and it is made the duty of the Common Council to organize and appoint those departments. The language of the amended charter could not well be more explicit upon this point, and the whole tenor of that instrument shows that its framers intended to make an absolute and entire separation between the legislative and executive departments of the City Government, that each might perform the duties of its peculiar province without collision with the other, so that the whole might work in harmony. An attentive examination of the amended charter will convince your Honorable Body that it is the result of wisdom, integrity and patriotism, and deep knowledge of the springs of human action. Had the City Government from the commencement of the operation of the new charter been conducted in strict conformity with its provisions, the cost of the City Government would have been trilling compared to what has actually been expended; order would have been established where confusion has prevailed, and honest reputations and unexceptionable characters would have been re-established. These from a deficiency of proper and legal checks and examinations, have been led into deceptions alike disastrous to them and injurious to the public treasury.

"It is deeply to be regretted that upon the organization of the City Government in the month of May, 1831, under the amended Charter, so many gentlemen who had previously been Aldermen and Members of the Council, met together and entered into a habituated to the former practice of the Common Council, gave more weight to precedent than to the Charter under which they were to act, and continued the practices which the amended Charter was expressly intended to destroy. It is true, that in accordance with the amended Charter, the Mayor left the Council as a member of their deliberations. The Common Council, however, continued to make their appointments in Joint Ballot. The effect was to deprive
the Mayor of the participation in the appointments, which before as a member of the Common Council, he had exercised. They continued to perform the executive business of the Corporation by Committees appointed by themselves, thus depriving the Mayor of the participation in the executive business of the City, which he had previously exercised as presiding officer of the Common Council in the appointment of Committees.

"The members continued to participate in contracts with the City, and in the receipt to their own use of the treasure of the City. These precedents have been followed by subsequent Common Councils. Many of them have been farther. They gave to these Executive Committees the legislative power of the City, which had previously exercised as presiding officer of the Common Council; so that in fact the Common Council became sub-divided into a number of sub-legislatures, corresponding with the number of their Committees. These sub-legislatures determined, legislatively, what work was necessary to be done; executively, they made the contract or employed the workmen; in many instances took the contract themselves or were interested in it; executively they determined whether their own work was properly done, and directed payment to themselves out of the City Treasury. Legislative acts of these sub-legislatures were never sent to the Mayor for approval or objection. By such practice the Mayor's limited objecting power was destroyed. He knew nothing of the legislative action until the warrant for payment of the work was sent to him for his signature, and this morning in Chamber, it was met with by the Mayor, and the Corporation had received the benefit of the poor man's labor, and that an action could be sustained against the Corporation for work, labor, services and materials furnished to the use of the Corporation. In this manner many hundreds of dollars of the people's money has been uselessly and extravagantly expended since the organization under the amended charters, and in direct violation of the spirit and letter of that instrument."

In support of this last statement the mayor presents figures furnished by the comptroller showing that during the 12 months just past as much as $185,112.61 had come from the treasury directly to members of the common council, including $6,182.87 to one assistant alderman for printing and stamps, and another assistant alderman "for plumbers' work and hydrants." He adds: "The effect of such practice by numbers of the Common Council is incalculably prejudicial to the interests of the City, and shamefully burdensome to the tax-payer, and that too without even the palliation that the money is distributed to benefit the many. Such practice will lead persons to obtain seats in the Common Council with the express object of making money out of the City Treasury. An election to the Common Council will become a means of trade; a 'drumming for custom.' Such practice would be an inducement to bring into the Common Council members of different business pursuits, who would divide among themselves the whole business of supplying the wants of the City Government, each being desirous to receive from the City Treasury the amount of profit which such a position would authorize them to appropriate to pecuniary interests of the others, that he in turn might not be opposed by them. This would lead to the most extravagant expenditure of money for repairs, and work performed for the Corporation, and to a lavish and unnecessary supply of every article which officers and departments of the Corporation required."

As instances of what the mayor deems "reckless squandering of the public moneys," he says: "Among their last acts they direct a compilation of the laws of the State and a revision of the City Ordinances to be printed at a large expense, both of which would have been useless. They also directed a very expensive work—'The Geological Survey of the State,' to be purchased for the Mayor, each member of the Common Council, and for the Clerks of the two Boards. One of these Committees, also usurping legislative as well as executive powers, directed an essay to be written, and a work to be compiled and published for the members and officers of the Common Council, with additional numbers to be distributed as presents, at an expense to the City of $2,000." The mayor declares that each of the acts above mentioned has been returned by him "with objections," and is now before the common council for consideration. He further says, that "in the extraordinary committee, as in their 'selection of the $64,000 Street Contract to the exclusion of offers to perform the same work for much less money,' in emphasizing the necessity of a "strict conformity to the charter," the mayor offers as his first recommendation the immediate organization of "separate and distinct Departments for the management of the Executive business of the Corporation." He further recommends "concentrating in the City Hall all the offices of the City Government," by making other disposition of the Courts, Clerk's and Sheriff's Offices, and Law Library."

Another recommendation is the establishment of "an Office for the receipt of all moneys paid into the City Treasury," instead of having so much money go through other offices, the mayor's example.

Another recommendation is that "contracts shall in every instance be made for work, performed, or articles furnished the city. A permanent board for making contracts, he thinks, should be the mayor, the presidents of the two boards, the comptroller, and the counsel for the corporation, plus "the Chief of the Department for which the work is to be performed or articles furnished."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1843), 61-75. Administrative departments were created finally in the amended charter of April 2, 1849 (p. v.) "The workmen have already commenced on the fountain in Bowling Green [see My 23]. The diameter of the basin will be ninety feet. The jet is expected to rise seventy feet. We regret to see that it was necessary to cut down that beautiful cluster of trees in the centre of the green, to make room for the Fountain."—Eec. Post, My 30, 1841. See Je 30.

"An experiment of sweeping the streets with a machine was tried this morning in Chambers street. The machine used was one that had been imported from England, and the object of the experiment was rather to show the manner of its operation than its capability. The work was done with dispatch, though not quite so thorough and effectually as by the ordinary method."—Eec. Post, Je 6, 1843. President Tyler visits New York, and is given a public reception. 

"The Common, Act Je 13, 1843. The programme of the reception was published in Eec. Post, Je 8 and 10, 1843. He was on his way to Boston to attend the Bunker Hill dedication (see Je 17).—Hone's Diary, II: 184.

President Tyler makes a visit to "the Croton Water Works, the Harlem Aqueduct, Reserve, &c. and the Dead and Dumb Asylum," for the afternoon he sailed for Stonington.—Eec. Post, Je 14 and 15, 1843. "Mr. J. Wise, the celebrated balloonist, gives notice to all the world that he will very shortly make an aerial trip with his balloon across the Atlantic."—Eec. Post, Je 15, 1843.

The Bunker Hill Monument at Charlestown, the corner-stone of which was laid June 17, 1842 (p. v.), is dedicated with imposing ceremonies. Daniel Webster delivers the address, and Pres. Tyler is present.—Eec. Post, Je 19, 1843; Hone's Diary, II: 185.

The common council changes the name of Lumber St. to Trinity Place.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XI: 13.

Christian Bergh dies, aged 81 years, "the oldest ship-carpen ter in the city, the father of that great system of naval architecture which has rendered the city of New York famous throughout the world. He was the first to send on the great waters the models of packet-ships which have borne the palm from all other commercial nations. . . ."—Hone's Diary, II: 187.


"Another story is just being added to the building known as Tammany Hall."—Eec. Post, Je 28, 1843.

"This morning the fountain in the Bowling Green was made to play for the first time. Many jokes have been cracked at the expense of the shapless mass of stones which the workmen had been piling up at this spot, but the moment the water was let out it became transformed into a beautiful cascade. . . . The design, we understand, was furnished by James Renwicke, Jr. of this city, son of the professor."—Eec. Post, Je 30, 1843. See also N. Y. Com. Act., 115 5 and 6, 1843. As a specimen of ridicule cast upon this rock-fountain, see the comments of "Sophia" in the N. Y. Com. Act., Ag 30, 1844. One of John G. Saxe's poems, "Tom Brown's Day in Gotham," contains the following reference to it: "A fountain that looked like a huge turban Piled up with rocks, and a squint between." See lithographic view in Eno collection, N. Y. Pub. Lib. See, further, S 23.

"Affairs and Men of New Amsterdam, in the time of Governor
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1843—Stuyvesant.—A volume of extracts from the old Dutch records of New Amsterdam, bearing this title, has been compiled and translated by J. Paulding, and just published... The volume is to be had at Burgess & Sturgis, 222 Broadway...—*Ev. Post*, Jl 3, 1843.

12—F. B. Tower, of the engineer department, has just issued an exceedingly neat and valuable work, illustrative of the history and present condition of the Croton Aqueduct... what will constitute the attractiveness of the work... are the drawings and engraved views, which illustrate the letterpress. We have fine pictures of all the most picturesque sites of the aqueduct, which in themselves are full of interest...—*Ev. Post*, Jl 12, 1843.

The plates in this book are as follows: "Aqueduct of Spoleto, Italy;" "Sections of the Croton Aqueduct;" "Entance Ventilator;" "Isometrical View of Culvert;" "Tunnel and Gate Opening at the head of the Aqueduct;" "View above the Croton Dam;" "Entablature over the entrance to the Aqueduct;" "View below the Croton Dam;" "Croton Aqueduct at Sing-Sing;" "Aqueduct Bridge at Sing-Sing;" "Aqueduct Bridge for Road-ways;" "Croton Aqueduct at Mill-River;" "Croton Aqueduct at Jewett's Brook;" "Croton Aqueduct at Hastings;" "Croton Aqueduct at Harlem River;" "View of the Jet at Harlem River;" "Croton Aqueduct at Clendenning Valley;" "Aqueduct Bridge at Clendenning Valley;" "Plan of the Receiving Reservoir;" "Isometrical View of the Distributing Reservoir;"—From copy in author's collection. The "View of the Jet at Harlem River" is reproduced as A. Pl. 18-b, Vol. III.

15—The Suicide of New York just now is 'The Alhambra;'—an ice cream resort lately opened a little below Niblo's. This is described.—*New Mirror*, I: 270. It was at 557 Broadway, a few doors from Prince St.—*Ev. Post*, Jl 1, 1843.

29—Philip Hone writes: Dickens has just published, as one of the chapters of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' an account of the arrival of his hero in New York, and what he saw, and heard, and did, and suffered, in this hole of pugneys, brutes, and idles.—I am sure he has not been ungenerously treated by my countrymen, I have taken his part on most occasions; but he has now written an exceedingly foolish libel upon us, from which he will not obtain credit as an author, nor as a man of wit, any more than as a man of good taste, good nature, or good manners. —*Hone's Diary*, II: 189-90. On Oct. 12, Hone added: "Speaking of the United States, Mr. Dickens says in the story ['Martin Chuzzlewit'] which he is spinning out in one of the London periodicals, 'That republic, but yesterday let loose upon her noble course, and but to-day so manaced and lame, so full of sores and ociers, foul to the eye, and almost hopeless to the sense, that her best friends turn from the loathsome creature with disgust.' If the accamp had no regard for his own character, he ought to be the last to damage one in whom who may have had the sense to do so. —*Ibid.*, II: 196.

Aug. 11—*I notice the introduction of the 17th century verandah curtains to New York—so the strips of striped demi-umbrella, put out from the top of the window with falling sidefolds, which are so common in Venice and Naples. Two or three shops in Broadway have them, and Cozenz has lately fitted them on to the windows of his ladies' dining-room—and most showy and picturesque luxuries they are,—*New Mirror*, I: 287.

14—"I observe that the paviers are at work in the upper part of Broadway, removing the wooden pavement, and substituting the broad flat stones, as are laid in the streets of Florence. The wooden blocks were certainly in a deplorable condition, but I do not think they had fair play as an experiment. They were badly laid, and were left to annoy the public long after they should have been repaired."—*Ibid*.

The design for the Washington Monument (see Ap 18) "is now completed. It is in the form of a pentagon, and is to be erected of granite, in or fronting on Union Square; to be finished in the Gothic style of architecture, richly and elaborately ornamented, with spacious rooms below for a historical library, gallery for painting and sculpture. The rich Gothic windows, columns, friezes, cornices and balustrades—its buttresses, turrets, tower, and pinnacle, partake of all that is sublime in architecture; and when the structure shall have been finished, the crocket of the pinnacle being 420 feet in the air, it will be pronounced the noblest monument in the known world. It is to be built by the voluntary contributions of the People of the United States of one dollar and upward. Some of the wealthy citizens of New York have already headed subscription lists with five and ten thousand dollars, and are joined for the immediate commencement of the enterprise are fast maturing.—*Ev. Post*, Ag 14, 1843, citing *Pennsylvania*. The original subscription list is in the N. Y. Pub. Library.—See O 29, 1843. An engraving and description of the monument was published early in 1844.—See descrip. of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 884, citing the *Ev. Post*, Mr 9, 1844. See, further, S 5, 1844. A French description of the Astor House, translated from a French journal, is published in *The New Mirror*, I: 311. The hotel was finally closed in May, 1913. For recent developments on this site, see *Herald-Tribune*, D 1, 1925.

In this month, Purdy's National Theatre (see D 1839) re-opened as the Chatham Theatre.—Hawell's Reminiscences, 405; L. M. R. K., "*a memorial to Washington, to be erected as a State Monument* (see Ap 18), is projected. The design is one of "unequalled magnificence... Four hundred and twenty-five feet in the proposed height; and this, one of the papers states, will make it the highest building in the world—not quite correctly, as the pyramid of Cheops is six hundred feet high. To realize this prodigious elevation, however, one must remember that the steeple of the new Trinity church, which is to be the tallest in this country, will only reach to two hundred and seventy-five feet. It is not to be merely a monument, but an immense public building, containing halls, libraries, and other appropriate apartments. The shape is to be a pentagon, and the style a florid Gothic. Union-square is named as the site; but the immense size of the base, I should suppose, would require an area greater than an acre, not to mention an area of much more ground...—*Ev. Post*, S 6 and 7, 1843. See Ap 18; Je 17, 1844.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is sung for the first time in New York, at Niblo's Garden.—N. Y. P. L. *Ballets* (1822), 884.

"The Queen of the West," the newest packet, recently launched from Brown & Bell's yard, for Woodhill & Muntarb, and which "exceeds others in strength, beauty, and convenience, as she does in size...," sails on her first voyage.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 193. See also a mention on Nov. 17 of the "Prince Albert," Grimell, Minturn & Co.'s "splendid new ship," which will sail on her first voyage the first of December.—*Ibid.*, II: 201-2.

"The Public Fountains.—The largest audiences we see in the city assemble nightly at the fountain at the Bowring Fountain of the Bowling Green Fountain. The lower part of the city is rendered completely impassable by the packed assemblages." The writer criticises the fountain, however, which is "a huge heap of rocks," and which, he says, was probably designed by "a well-digger or a mason." He suggests a new design—that of the "Fountain of Lerna at Corinth."—*New Mirror*, I: 399.

The oldest house on Manhattan Island at this time (according to *The Christian Intelligencer*) was the Kip mansion at Kip's Bay, on the 35th St., between First and Second Aves. "It was built for Jacobus Kip in 1655, and rebuilt in 1696, as marked on the front of the house. The house is now occupied, and is still owned, by one of the Kip family. [Mention is made of the previous occupants.]

"The Kip farm was originally 150 acres, and joined the farm of the Stuyveants on the river, and we believe of the De Lacey's in the interior of the island. When the Corporation shall open and regulate Thirty fifth street, it will take off about one third of the house. —"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, O 27, 1843. See 1851.

The foundation-stone of the new Grace Church (see Ap 25), at the north-east corner of Broadway and 20th St., is laid. From the church, St. Peter's Church, Oct 27.


The construction of the fountain in the Park is begun. It was
In this year, the Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London, by Sir George Williams.—Encyclo. Brit., XXXIII: 940-41. The first such association in the U. S. was organized at Boston in 1847 (q.v., D 20).

In this year, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. was finished to William's Bridge on Bronx River, a distance of 14½ miles from the city hall. —Holley, The Picturesque Tourist, 56. See D 1.

In this year, the New York Gallery of the Fine Arts was formed, the purpose of establishing here a permanent collection of paintings, statuary, and other works of art. It received its charter in 1845 (q.v., My 13). The first act of the association was to purchase the gallery of Luman Reed. In 1849, it possessed about 100 paintings, including many by Cole and Durand, with several pieces of statuary and engravings. Prior to 1849, the gallery was in the Rotunda in the Park.—Belden, New-York Past, Present & Future, 116-17. The leading spirits in starting this establishment, besides Luman Reed, a wealthy art patron residing at 15 Greenwich St., were his son-in-law Theodore Allen, and his partner Jonathan Sturges.—Hove, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1912), 62-65.

In this year, the First Mariners' Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cherry St., between Clinton and Montgomery Sts., was founded. For view of this building, see Brown, Book of Old N. Y. (1873), 254. A large lithographic drawing of it was published by Endicott in Jan., 1845.—Eve. Post, Ja 10, 1845. Cf. the Mariners' Church erected in Roosevelt St. in 1819.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. For the floating chapel of the Methodists, see Je, 1845.

In this year, the first hydrostatic establishment in the United States was opened at No. 67 Barclay St., New York. Its proprietor, Campbell, published the Water Cure Journal.—Annals of N. Am., 590.

In this year, the Columbian Magazine made its appearance; it was discontinued in 1848.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117.

In this year, the Eclectic Magazine was established.—North Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117.

In this year, a volume of poems by Clement C. Moore, containing the first printing, in a book, of his well-known poem: "Twas the Night before Christmas," was published. See also Ag 16, 1750.

"Italian Opera.—Mr. Palmo, one of the most enterprising residents of the city, is pushing his project of a new theatre with great activity. The building which he has selected is in Chamber street, in a quiet and respectable neighborhood and is already in such a state of forwardness that it will be opened as early as the 31st of the present month." The internal arrangements are described.

"Mr. Palmo has very properly determined to number the different seats in the theatre, so that a person or family, when they have purchased a ticket, will be secured the possession of places during the whole evening. This is a decided improvement on the old plan, and will be an added accommodation to the audience."—Eve. Post, Ja 11, 1844. See also ibid., Ja 27, 29, 30, F 3, 1844. It was opened on Feb. 1 (q.v.).

The N. Y. Herald introduces a wood-cut portrait to illustrate a news report of a murder trial. See also ibid., Ja 18, and 22 (Supp.). Later, from time to time, in this year, wood-cut views of places and events, in the news, are appeared. Soon after, such illustrations were discontinued, and the "Herald," which, since 1838, had been published each Saturday.

The U. S. steam war- vessel "Princeton," now at New York, is visited by invited guests of Capt. Stockton. The steamer "is moved by Ericsson's propellers. . . . The machinery is under the water line, out of sight, and rendered impervious to shot by a covering of sheet iron.

"The big gun of Captain Stockton, which he calls the Peace-maker, weighs ten tons. . . . There is a small one on board the same vessel weighing only six tons and a half, which is called the Orangia, from its supposed tutelary spirit. . . ."—Mr. Palmo's theatre opened on Broadway, where the ladies don the Turkish costume, and are taught sparring and climbing in jackets and loose trousers.—"New Mirrors, II: 191.

1844

In this year, the American and British Art Associations were formed. For view of their first exhibitions, see Brown, Art, etc. (1844, 1845, 1846).

In this year, the New York State Library, in Broadway, was opened. It will be of great use as it is the first public library in New York. The library contains about 20,000 volumes. The subscription price is five dollars and the collection consists of fiction, and works on jurisprudence, science, art, and medicine. The library is open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M. daily. —New York Times, Apr. 1844.

In this year, the New York Historical Society was organized with a capital of $10,000. It was incorporated under the name of the "New York Historical Society."—New York Herald, Apr. 20, 1844.

In this year, Mr. Palmo's theatre was opened on Broadway, where he is engaged in producing "The Devil's Castle," a new play by Mrs. Watts, and "The Pilgrim," a new play by Mr. Palmo. The theatre was managed by Mr. Palmo, and the dress rehearsal was attended by a large number of persons. The theatre was located at 67 Barclay Street. —New York Herald, Apr. 20, 1844.

In this year, the New York Times was founded. It was published by Mr. New York Times Co., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. The first issue was published on April 18, 1845. The circulation of the paper was about 1,500 copies. The paper was published weekly and contained news, local and national, as well as articles on literature and art. The paper was sold for one dollar per year. —New York Times, Apr. 20, 1844.
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Philip Hone describes the appearance of the bay as seen from the Henry, Eills's Diary, II. 298: descript. of Pl. 137-9, III. 705.

"There are two buildings, in different parts of the city, in the occupation of the post office. The principal business of the office is conducted at a building [the Rotunda] having three fronts—two on the Park, one to the south and one to the east; and the other on Chamber, near Centre street. Part of this building was originally constructed for the exhibition of a panorama, ball and exhibit, to which a small addition was made, fronting south on the Park. It is in all respects wholly unfitted for the accommodation of the business of the post office, is old and dilapidated, and exceedingly unsafe, both as regards security from loss by fire, or depredation by robbers... This building belongs to the city corporation, to whom a rent is paid of $1,500 per annum, on an annual lease.

The broad post office is situated on the southwest corner of Exchange and William streets—is rented on an annual lease from the Exchange Company of $2,000 per annum. The security against robbers and fire in this building is considered in every respect sufficient. The Exchange is fire proof, and the site and fastenings render it a perfectly safe depository."—Exec. Docs., No. 178, 28th cong., 1st sess., Vol. V. See Ap. 10.

The common council passes resolutions of sympathy for the families and friends of those lost on board the steam-frigate "Princeston" (see F 28).—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XI: 199.

By this time the fish trade at Fulton Market had become so large that one part was called the "Fulton Fish Market," the other being known as the "Fulton Butcher Market." Since 1815, the fishermen and oystermen occupied a single building also used in 1844, were moved again into the same market.—De Voe, Market Road, 508, 512-14. For various structural changes, prior to 1862, for the accommodation of the fish dealers, see ibid., 514-16.

The legislation incorporates the "New-York Vaccine Institution," the purpose of which is the extermination of the small-pox, "especially among sailors, emigrants, indigent persons, those employed in manufactories, and children."—Laws of N. Y. (1844), chap. 145.

The legislation incorporates the "Odd Fellows' Hall Association of the city of New-York." Its object is "to provide suitable premises, by the erection of a conveniently sized edifice, for the accommodation of library and reading-rooms, apartments for natural history, science, and the arts, school, lecture and meeting rooms, and to provide for the education of orphan children" of members.—Laws of N. Y. (1844), chap. 145.

The legislation incorporates the "Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for seamen in the city and port of New-York," the objects of which are "to provide by building, purchase, hiring or otherwise so many floating and other churches for seamen, at different points in the city and port of New York, as they may deem proper..."—Laws of N. Y. (1844), chap. 145. See F 15.


27. Austrian Coventry H. Waddell Sr., buys the plot of ground lying between 37th and 38th Sts., on the west side of Fifth Ave.—Liber Deeds, CDLIII: 80 and 81. See also Perris's Insurance Map, 1854. Here he built a suburban villa which became a famous social centre. The architect's perspective sketch is reproduced as Pl. 129-9, Vol. III, and some particulars are given regarding it, III: 692-94. It was of "yellowish gray stucco with brownstone trimmings," writes Mrs. Lamb. The house "was finished in a style of costly elegance, and a large conservatory and picture gallery were among its attractions. From its broad marble hall a winding staircase led to the tower, from which a charming view was obtained of both the East and Hudson rivers, the intervening semi-rural landscape, and the approaching city..."—Hist. City of N. Y., II: 716. It had "orchards and gardens and a spacious conservatory of plants, native and exotic," says Lossing, adding: "Mr. and Mrs. Waddell were leaders in fashionable society in New York. He was a brilliant man and a confidential friend of President Jackson, who gave him public employments that made him rich. He was frank and generous, and always displayed a princely hospitality. His house was the scene of notable entertainments. At Mrs. Waddell's parties one was sure to meet every celebrity, American and foreign, who chanced to be in the city at the time. The house was superbly furnished. It had a large marble hall and a spacious conservatory..."
The city authorities were reluctant to adopt this act; it was presented in the Board of Aldermen for adoption as an ordinance on the 7th, was passed again on July 30, without success. Then the common council made an ordinance of its own which gained the approval of the mayor on Nov. 29 (q.v.). The legislative act was then amended May 13, 1846, by Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 302; and on April 11, 1849, by ibid. (1849), chap. 436.

The legislature passes an act intended to transfer the public buildings to the Washington Monument Association (see Ap 18, 1849) of all the money collected by the trustees, etc. appointed under an act in commemoration of the services and in honor of the memory of George Washington," passed April 26, 1833 (q.v.— Laws of N. Y. (1844), chap. 398.

The legislature incorporated the "Eastern Collegiate Institute of the City of New York," to be located in the Seventh Ward. It "shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university."—Laws of N. Y. (1844), chap. 398.

The common council requests ex-Mayor Morris to sit for a portrait, to be placed in the governor's room.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XI: 166.

The annexation of Texas to the United States is now the question which regulates all our policies. . . .—Hone's Diary, II: 221. It was carried by the senate in Feb., 1845—ibid., II: 243.

See J a 7, Mr 3, 1845.

The "Polka."—This celebrated dance, which seems to have turned the heads of the fashionable people in Paris, is soon to be taught in this country. Mr. Gabriel Korkyany, of Ramouqua, has recently arrived from Europe, and is making preparations to teach our citizens the mysteries of the new movement. He is a Hungarian by birth. . . .—Even. Post, My 25, 1844. See also ibid., Je 18, 1844.

"The Trustees of the 'Washington Monument Association,' for the accomplishment of the object confided to their care, have adopted a plan, prepared by Mr. Calvin Pollard, of this city, architect, and have placed in the hands of respectable individuals, subscribers on lists, from which they hope to obtain funds sufficient to commence the edifice and ensure its completion."—Even. Post, Je 17, 1844. See, further, My 8, 1847; Ja 10, 1848; F 2, 1849.

John Fintard dies at the age of 86.—Even. Post, Je 22, 1844.

"Building in New York.—For many years there has not been observed any thing like such activity in building as now prevails in this city. One of our citizens, recently returned after an absence of seven months, remarked to us this morning that the altered appearance of Broadway quite astonished him. There are many buildings of the largest and most expensive description going up at various points of that thoroughfare, and a greater number of the same character are far advanced to a state of completion. Among the latter the pile of brick and granite, on every warm evening, on every corner and square hundred and sixty feet in front, opposite the Church of the Messiah [probably the New York Hospital—see D J], strikes the attention as an evidence of the very rapid advance in this respect.

Further on, also, at a point which five years ago, was quite out of town—we mean Union Park—begin to appear the splendid shops which have, until lately, been confined to the lower end of the city. The number of auspicious dwellings in this vicinity has much increased during the past winter and spring. There are two edifices now constructing on Broadway, which, when finished, will constitute the finest features in the much admired view it presents. The first is the beautiful Gothic church of the Trinity, at the head of Wall street, the tower of which already has risen to an imposing appearance as you turn the angle of Broadway at two miles distance. The other is Grace Church, in which considerable progress has been made. This structure, being built of white marble, and situated at the turn of the street, will show to great advantage, even some two miles down Broadway."—Even. Post, Je 22, 1844. Regarding Grace and Trinity Churches, see also ibid., Ap 24, 1845.

Woodlawn Cemetery at Manhattenville, extending from Tenth Ave. to the Hudson River, between 153d and 156th Sts. (see S 22, 1842), is advertised as open for use by all denominations. Its rules and regulations are published.—N. Y. Com. Advo., Je 25, 1844.

 Mrs. Tyler arrives at New York for his marriage.—Even. Post, Je 26, 1844. See Je 16.

 John Tyler, president of the United States, is married to Miss Julia Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardiner, of New York (see F 28), in the Church of the Ascension, on Fifth Avenue. The marriage service was performed by Bishop Onderdonk.—N. Y. Com. Advo., Je 27, 1844. The Gardiner residence was one of the "Colonnade Row," on Lafayette Place.—Am. Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 140-42. This was the first marriage of a president of the United States during his term of office.

"It appears from an abstract of the report of the Croton Aque- duct Board . . . that there are south of the distributing reservoir in Forty-second street, 150 miles of pipe laid, supplying about 310,000 inhabitants, equal to one mile for every 2000 inhabitants. These pipes supply 600 free hydrants and 1500 fire hydrants. The capacity of latter is such that 200 only will discharge all the water which the pipe over the basin now delivers. It is also probable that there is imminent danger in unrestricted use of the water that the reservoirs will be emptied, and the city exposed to the horrible calamity of a short allowance of water, more especially as the pumps and the means by which they were formerly supplied are rapidly going out of repair. The report states that this danger has already been imminent, on the occasions of extraordinary use of the fire hydrants, the surface of the reservoirs has sunk several feet. When the high bridge is complete the means of supply will increase. Some restraints are, therefore, proposed on the use of the fire hydrants." The revenue from the water for the past year was $324,625.31.—Even. Post, Je 26, 1844. See D 14.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. has just been completed from July Williamsbridge to Tickauke Mills, six miles from White Plains.—Even. Post, Jl 2, 1844.

A treaty is signed between the United States and China.—Winnos, VII: 509.

"The heats of summer are upon us, while some are leaving town for shady retreats in the country, others refresh themselves with short excursions to Hoboken or New Brighton, or other places among the beautiful environs of our city. If the public authorities, who expend so much of our money in laying out the city, would do what is in their power, they might give us a vast population an extensive plane of ground for shade and recreation in these sultry afternoons, which we might reach without going out of town.

"On the road to Harlem, between Sixty-eighth street on the south, and Seventy-seventh street on the north, and extending from the Third Avenue to the East River, is a tract of beautiful woodland, comprising sixty or seventy acres, thickly covered with old trees, intermingled with a variety of shrubs. The surface is varied in a very striking and picturesque manner, with craggy eminences, and hollows, and a little stream runs through the midst. The swift tides of the East river sweep its rocky shores, and the fresh Monmouth stream, in its every summer afternoon, over the restless waters. The trees are of almost every species that grows in our woods. . . . There never was a finer situation for a public garden of a great city. Nothing is wanted but to cut winding paths through it, leaving the woods as they now are, and introducing here and there a jet from the Croton aqueduct, the streams from which would make their own waterfalls over the rocks, and keep the brook running through the place always fresh and full. . . ."

"As we are now going on, we are making a belt of muddy docks all round the island. We should be glad to see one small part of the shore without them, one place at least where the tides may be allowed to flow pure, and the ancient brim of rocks which borders the waters left in its original picturesque and romantic condition is devouring inch by inch the coast of the island, and if we would rescue any part of it for health and recreation it must be done now."—Even. Post, Jl 1, 1844.

Washington Hotel, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Reade St., formerly called Washington Hall, is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Com. Advo., Jl 5, 1844. See Ap 7, 1845.

Second Presbyterian church at the southwest corner of University Place and 17th St. is building.—N. Y. Com. Advo., Jl 13 and 18, 1844; L. M. R. K., III: 932. See, further, Je 12, 1845.

Workmen are making progress in taking down the First Presbyterian Church on Wall St.—Even. Post, Jl 20, 1844. The church having been sold, it is to be re-erected on the highest site in Jersey City.—N. Y. Com. Advo., Jl 24, 1844, and see descrip. of Pl 105, III: 695. It was purchased for $5,000 by a Presbyterian congregation in that city, for re-erection at the corner of Washington and
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Sussex St.-The ground, including the cemetery, on which the church stood in Wall St., has since been divided into five lots, and sold for $115,000.—Coun. Courant (Hartford), Jl 27, 1844; L. M. R. K., III: 931; 22 Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist.Pres. Soc. (1917), 567-667; Greenleaf, 134; Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 559. In 1853, the tall spire of the reconstructed church in Jersey City could be seen from New York, overtopping all other buildings.—The Stranger’s Hand-Book (1853), 110. The congregation at the old First opened its new house of worship on Fifth Ave. on Jan. 11, 1846 (q.v.), the cornerstone of which was laid in Sept. 1844 (q.v.).

The cornerstone of the Church of the Holy Communion, at the north-east cor. of Sixth Ave. and 20th St., is laid. This church is to be built by Mrs. Rogers, widow of John Rogers, on ground belonging to his estate, and it is intended, "to have it secured in perpetuity as a free church."—The Churchman, Jl 27, 1844. The building was "erected in 1845."—A Picture of N. Y. (1846), 139. In May, 1846, it was sufficiently near completion to be used for public worship.—Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg, by Anne Ayres (1889), 177-79. For description and view, see Pl. 129-b, Vol. III; see also a view of 1845, drawn and engraved by T. D. Booth, in the Evergreen, Vol. V, and another in Emmet collection (1835-1850).

The Long Island R., "which is all but completed," is opened to Greenport, "its eastern termination on the Island," for a party of invited guests. It was open for passengers on July 29.—Even. Post, Jl 25, 26, and 29, 1844.

The magnificent new edifice of Trinity Church is nearly complete. It was 246 feet high—twice the height of the old one.—Coun. Courant (Hartford), Jl 27, 1844.


"St. Thomas’ Church, in Broadway, is about to be remodelled in its interior, at an expense of $10,000. $8,000 have already been subscribed."—Even. Post, Ag 8, 1844.

The “Postmaster General has completed arrangements for the occupation, for a post-office building, of the fine lot of ground occupied by the Middle Dutch church—the congregation having built a new church up town. The church ground extends from Liberty to Cedar street, on Nassau, and extends about 200 feet on the two former streets. It is, consequently, open on three sides. If we are correctly informed, the government pays $400 per annum, and an association of merchant pays $1000 to the church per annum for the keeping of property. The church is allowed as a means to make a convenient and handsome edifice for the office. The branch office in the Exchange is not to be discontinued, for a while at least."—Even. Post, Ag 10, 1844. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1844-45), 261; Home’s Diary, II: 241. See, further, Ag 11: Jl 17, 1845.

The Middle Dutch Church, on Nassau St., is used on this Sunday for the last time as a place of worship, after an occupancy of 111 years. The valedictory sermon is preached by Rev. Dr. Knox.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 23, 1844; Great Metropolis for 1846, 58; De Witt, Discourse delivered in the North Reformed Dutch Church . . . in Ags., 1836, 83. See also Vol. I, p. 262. Having been rented to the general government for use as a post-office, the work of transforming the edifice began in this month.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 22, 1844; descr. of Pl. 170-a, I: 655. For its subsequent history, see L. M. R. K., III: 935; Man. Com. Coun. (1858), 616. See Jl 27, 1845.

An engraved view of the old Lawrence monument in Trinity churchyard (see 1813), showing it ruined by the elements, is published in the New Mirror, III: 305. This graphic illustration, after repeated pleas, finally led, in 1847 (q.v.), to the erection of the present bronze monument.


The corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church is laid on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 11th St. (see Jl 20—22d Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 664. The church was erected during 1845—Greenleaf, 134. For description, see Picture of N. Y. in 1846 (1846), 229; see also L. R. K., III: 931. See for its opening see Jl 11, 1846.

The common council directs a special committee "to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Railroad in and through Broadway, to belong to the City, and the whole profits thereof to be applied to the payment of the public debt, and to that end, into the expediency of prohibiting all stages and omnibuses in Broadway after said Railroad is completed."—Proc. App’d by Mayor, XII: 728. The extension of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to White Plains has been completed, and a special train, carrying the officers and directors and their guests, "will go over the track this afternoon."—N. Y. Com. Adv., O. 26, 1844; N. Y. Adv., Reg. 1845. By June 1, 1847, it was extended to Croton Falls, and, by Dec. 31, 1848, to Elmhurst Plain, as its southern limit—The New York Times, July 12, 1847. A great Whig demonstration takes place.—Even. Post, II: 233. John K. Kellogg and George M. Dallas, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president, defeating the Whig candidates, Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 47-57.

John Quincy Adams, member of congress from Mass., attends the annual meeting and banquet of the N. Y. Hist. Soc.—John Quincy Adams, ed. by Cha. Francis Adams (Phila., 1825), XII: 180; Even. Post, N. 21, 1844. The society’s fortieth anniversary is celebrated, the address being delivered by J. Roney Brodhead.—Even. Post, II: 238.

"The Bohemian Girl" is performed for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, Dec. 1844. Mayor Harper approves an ordinance passed by the common council to establish "a Municipal Police, or Night and Day Watch." This differed decidedly from the act passed by the legislature (see My 7). The old "Watch Department" was retained from which 200 "suitable men" were to be drawn for the new establishment. Indeed, the old organization was not to be affected in any way except as "Watch Posts" might need to be altered to "conform to the diminution of that force by transfers into the Municipal Police hereby established."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1845), 52-53; Decs., Ed. of Ald. (1844), XII: 249-53. See D 16, 1844; Jl 13, 1845.

The New York Hotel, at 721 Broadway, between Washington Dec. Place and Waverly Place, opens.—N. T. Herald, Mr 10, 1845.

The common council authorizes the committee on public offices and repairs "to have the writing table now at the Alms House, Bellevue, known as General Washington’s writing table placed in the Governor’s Room, City Hall, and such other property and relics as may come to their knowledge as belonging to the City,"—Proc. App’d by Mayor, XII: 200.

The Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, is brought to trial before a court of Protestant Episcopal bishops, "on charges of irregularity and impiety." The trial was held in the upper room of the Sunday-school building attached to St. John’s Chapel and continued until Jan. 3, 1845. Bishop Onderdonk was found guilty by a majority of the court and suspended from office.—Proceedings of the Court . . . for the Trial of the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D.D., etc. (N. Y., 1845).

Dwellings to the number of 6,175 are now supplied with Croton water. "The works are in good order, and fully equal the expectations of those who superintended the construction."—Even. Post, D 14, 1844.

The common council orders that the committee on public offices and repairs cause the room in the city hall formerly called the "Tea Room" to be "fitted up with shelves and glass cases, and that the said room be hereafter used as a Library, and place of deposit for the archives, presents, valuable books, and other property of the Common Council of a similar description, and be placed under the care of the Clerk of the Common Council, subject to be used however for a Committee Room;" $30 is appropriated for this purpose.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, XII: 220.

In this year, the Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded. Geo. Bancroft was secretary of the navy.—Winson, VII: 466.

After visiting New York in this year, an English woman published the following observations: " . . . It is very much the custom (originally Dutch, I believe) for all the world to change their residence on the first of May, and consequently the whole city undergoes a thorough purification and cleansing . . . ."
She also observes that "the ferries at New York... are admirably managed, and occasion but very trifling inconvenience to persons living at Brooklyn, or on the opposite shores of New Jersey. The stage from which you enter the ferry boat is loose, and rises and falls with the tide; you enter on foot into shelter, or otherwise drive into the boat in your carriage without the least difficulty, danger, or inconvenience, and are landed on the opposite side of the river, without getting from your carriage, or helpless in any way to the heat or inclemency of the weather."—An English woman in America, by Sarah Maury (London, 1848), 163-66.

Grant Thorburn writes of New York in this year: "Public stores cover the spot where lately towered the weather-beaten spire and the Western church, at the intersection of Broad and Nassau streets, between Nassau and William-streets, where stood the Presbyterian church, are now stores of cotton and bags of wool. The Lutheran, known by the name of Labagh's church, in Nassau, near Maiden-lane, is occupied by Dummer and his tea-ports of China. Already has commerce fixed her Argus-eyes on the Middle Dutch and Scotch Presbyterian churches in Cedar-street..."—Grant Thorburn's Reminiscences (1845), 155, 154.

About 1845, John Jacob Astor built a residence for his daughter, Mrs. Walter Langdon, on a piece of property having a frontage of 250 ft. on Astor Place and the same on Lafayette Place (the south-west corner). Its courtyard, shut off from the latter street by a high wall, was laid out as a garden, with large trees. After Mrs. Langdon's death, the house was occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Matthew Wilks. It was taken down in 1875—Old Buildings of N. Y. City, by Wm. F. Mott (1897), 46. See 1849.

About this time, the Vauxhall Garden had a gate on the Lafayette Place side and one on the Bowery side. A "merry-go-round" was one of its amusements.—Haves, Diary of a little girl in Old New York (1919), 2.

About this year were issued two lithographic views of Broadway hotels, one of the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden Lane, and the other of the Franklin House, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey St. These are reproduced and described as A. P. 25, Vol. III. Cf. Jl. 1, 1846.

Valentine's Manual for 1845-6 contains a map of the city, compiled from the latest surveys; a view of the city hall (frontispiece), one of the hospital (p. 257), and others.

In this year, James Lenox began to form his valuable library.—Stevens, Recollections of Jas. Lenox, 2, 18 et seq.

In this year was published a volume of the Laws and Ordinances of the common council.

During 1845-52, the American Whig Review was published by Crow and Whedley.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 118.

In 1845, one could pick blackberries along the highway where now Madison Ave. crosses 35th St. On Fifth Ave., nearly opposite the distributing reservoir, at the e. cor. of 40th St., was a small country-house built of wood painted yellow, and surrounded by trees and shrubbery, where ice-cream and other refreshments were furnished—Leslie's, Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), II: 603; view of the "Croton Cottage" in Man. Com. Cens. (1866), 456; Fifth Avenue (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 36, 37.

In this year, Wm. Gowans, of New York, a dealer in rare Americana, began the publication of Gowans' Bibliotheca Americana, a series of reprints of rare old books and pamphlets relating to the early settlement of North America. The series consists of the following books:

- New York: 1854, edifice to be used as a post-office and courthouse, 25th St. (pub'd in 1860), Chas. Woolsey's journal in New York; II (pub'd in 1860), Chas. Woolsey's journal in New York; III (pub'd in 1862), Miller's description of New York; IV (pub'd in 1862), Thomas Budd's Good Order Established in Pennsylvania and New Jersey; V (pub'd in 1866), George Alsop's A Character of the Province of Maryland. Several of Gowans' early trade catalogues are in the N. Y. P. L. In the author's collection is one of 1852, containing a street plan showing the location of his book-store in the Canton Bldg, on the west side of Centre St., bet. Worth and Leonard Sts. The same plan shows the Harlem R. R. depot at the n. cor. of Centre and Franklin Sts.

The editor of the Com. Adv. receives "a large lithographed design for the proposed Washington monument," by Robert Kerr of Boston; plans for building the church in Prospect Park, "a large edifice with towers, a lounge or promenade, to rest on a stylebase of basement steps, to be of a circular form, surrounded by a colonnade with galleries and terraces, an enriched dome and spire." [It is further described.]—"N. Y. Com. Adv.," 4, 1845. The lithograph is reproduced as A. P. 26-b, Vol. III.

"The Broadway Journal.—The first number of a new weekly... has this morning been laid upon our table. It is a sheet of sixteen pages, neatly printed in two broad columns. The articles, which are all original and generally well-written, relate to literature and the stage. Among the contributors we find the names of Mrs. Child and James Russell Lowell."—Eve. Post, 4, 1845.

Gen. Lamar, ex-president of Texas, is in New York. On Jan. 8, he received visitors in the governor's room of the city hall.—Eve. Post, Jan 7, 1845. See Mr. 3.

It is resolved by the common council that measures may be taken immediately "to prevent any interference with the enjoyment of the citizens of this city, and to prevent "encroachments upon the property of this City along the Brooklyn shore," as well as "to remove trespassers therefrom."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XII: 237-38.

"The New Post Office.—The post office department last summer... (1844), leased the Middle Dutch Church for seven years, at the moderate sum of $5000 per annum. The property is estimated by the Consistory to be worth $200,000. The building has been altered and fitted up in a very handsome and convenient manner, under the direction of our postmaster, Col. Graham, and will be opened the latter part of this or the beginning of the next month, for the transaction of business..."—The New Post Office.

"The post office is situated on a spacious lot, bounded by Liberty and Cedar streets; on the north, by Cedar street; and on the west by Nassau street. The lot which contains a large number of vaults belonging to the congregation of the Middle Dutch Church, is surrounded by a strong iron railing, and iron railings are built around the vaults which protect the tomb stones from being defaced or injured by wanton or sacrilegious hands.

There is a large gateway on Cedar street, which opens the front of the office, in which there are three doors leading to the 'box delivery.' On the front of the office a large and handsome portico, supported by pillars has been erected for the protection of those who have business at the box delivery. On Nassau street there are six gates which afford entrance to the box delivery, general delivery, ladies' window, mail carriers' door and window, newspaper delivery and editors' boxes. A handsome verandah with glass windows extends the whole length of the building on Nassau street, which affords protection from the inclemency of the weather to all who have business at the windows, without excluding the light from the post office. On the east side there is a covered passage enclosed in glass, which leads to the offices of the cashier, postmaster, and transcript office, city despatch, and editors. The building is of stone, exceedingly plain, but substantial,—the architecture having no claim to ornament or beauty. It has been recently painted, and is a tolerably good imitation of granite. Its dimensions are one hundred feet by seventy-five, exclusive of the tower and the two wings which have been added for the reception of the mails. The tower, which is about one hundred feet high, contains a clock, and an alarm bell weighing 2000 lbs., placed there by the corporation of the city. The roof originally shingled is now covered with metal, which renders the exterior of the office nearly fireproof.

"On entering the front of the office you find a spacious hall with a marble floor, in which are placed two large stoves, the pipes of which passing into drums, warm also the Postmaster's room. The cashier's offices in the second story. Here is a range of letter boxes, extending the whole length of the hall, numbering three thousand two hundred and twenty six, from which there are five places of delivery. Over the centre of the boxes, there is a fine clock which runs 375 days, made by A. D. Crane.

"Such an imposing array of boxes shows at once the vast amount of business done in this office, especially when we take into consideration that there are nineteen mail letter carriers, who deliver their letters two or three times a day, besides twelve persons employed in delivering the City Despatch letters.

"In entering the office on the left of the Box Delivery, we approach the Assorting Department, where the letters are separated and delivered to their respective departments, viz: those which belong to the General Delivery, the boxes, and the carriers. There are opposite the General Delivery windows, two large triangular alphabetical boxes, which turn upon a pivot, so as..."
1788

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1845
Jan. 17

to face the delivery clerk—one contains the letters from A to J, and the other from J to Z. In these alphabetical boxes are placed all the letters, by which the carriers’ door and delivery is next to this, at which they attend on Sundays for the delivery of their letters. Adjoining this is the Newspaper Delivery, and the editors’ boxes, to which they have access at all times, both by day and by night.

Next to these, and in the centre of the building, there is two long ranges of boxes placed on tables, extending nearly the whole length of the office in which the mail letters are distributed, but to their being mailed, and opposite to them are eight large tables which are appropriated to the assorting and making up of the mails. Here is a partition separating the letter from the newspaper distribution. Also on the other side of the office are three circular tables, surrounded with framework on which three tiers of mail bags may be suspended for the reception of newspapers as they are distributed at the tables. In front of the box delivery are two large tables on which the letters are examined and the rates corrected, previous to their being deposited in the boxes.

“The north end of the building, a portico is erected to shelter the mails which are received and delivered at a large door in the basement of the tower, on either of which there are two wings containing fire proof rooms, where the mails are securely deposited until they are taken into the office for distribution. On the east side there are several rooms enclosed in glass, one of which is devoted to the use of the Despatch Carriers,—another as a wash room—and two entrances, one for the clerks of the office, and another to the cashier’s and postmaster’s rooms in the second story, which are approached by a spiral stair case. In the south end of the building are several fine rooms, which are occupied as the cashier’s office, containing a large iron safe in the massive wall, which is four feet thick; adjoining his is the postmaster’s room for public business, which communicates with his private room, where is also the magnetic telegraph, by which intelligence is conveyed to and from the Branch Post Office in Chatham square, and also to his residence in Eighth street, which is about two miles from the office.

“The west side of the second story has a large room where all letters are rated, stamped, and made ready to be mailed. There are also next to this two rooms devoted to the night clerks, adjoining which is one for the use of the letter mail clerks, and is approached from their lower office by a spiral staircase, by which means the carriers are kept distinct from the other parts of the office to which they have no access. ..

The lights in the building of the Post Office, and for the want of which the clerks have heretofore suffered in all the places occupied in this city, a spacious skylight, fifty-five by fifteen feet has been constructed in the ceiling and roof of the building, which gives ample light for the transaction of the business of the office.

“It may be added that Croton water is brought into each end of the building, and is furnished with hose and pipes, that any fire which might occur could be extinguished by the night clerks in a few minutes. Everything which could be done for the safety of the building has been accomplished, and every part has been fitted up with a view to facilitate the business of the office and afford satisfaction to the community. ..

Congress fixes the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as “a uniform time for holding elections for president of the United States and Vice President for all the States of the Union.”


1847

The new post-office in the Middle Dutch Church (see Ja 12) and the branch office in Chatham square are opened for business.

The old offices in the Rotunda and the merchants’ exchange are discontinued.—Eov. Post, F 4, 1845; descript. of Pl. 170-b, III: 697; and descript. of Pl. 150-b, III: 725. See also Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 516, and Append. IV; Thorburn’s Reminiscences (1845), 258-61.

Fire destroys the building at 158 and 160 Nassau St., including the building at the corner of Spruce St., occupied by the N. T. Tribune—N. T. Tribune, F 6, N. T. Herald, F 6, 1845.

“Graham, the famous lecturer on bran-bread and squashes, lectures to-morrow evening at Clinton Hall, on the water-cure humbug. A glass of branly added to the water neutralizes the humbug completely.” —N. T. Herald, F 6, 1845. See also Je 11, 1845.

A “goodly number of friends of the project of erecting a new and capacious Opera House in the upper part of the city” meet at the New York Hotel. P. G. Stuyvesant having offered “a long lease of a highly eligible site, at an inconceivable yearly rent,” a committee is appointed to accept the offer and to solicit subscriptions.—Eov. Post, F 10, 1845. This probably led to the erection of the Astor Place Opera House.

J. Romeyn Brodhead, who was appointed agent of the state of New York under an act of the legislature, passed May 2, 1839 (9. v.), “to procure and transcribe documents in Europe relative to the Colonial History of this State,” makes his report to the governor. This was transmitted to the senate by the governor on Feb. 21, and published this year. It consists of a Calendar to the Holland Documents, in the office of the secretary of state at Albany, transcribed in 16 vols. (MS,) from the originals, in the “Royal Archives” at The Hague, and the archives of the city of Amsterdam; a Calendar to the London Documents, in the office of the Secretary of State at Amsterdam; a Calendar to the London Documents, in the office of the Privy Council at the British Museum, and the British Library; and the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth (in London); and a Calendar to the Paris Documents, in the office of the secretary of state at Paris, transcribed in 17 vols. (MS,) from the originals in the archives of the “Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies,” of the “Ministère de la Guerre,” and in the “Bibliothèque du Roi,” at Paris.—General Introduction to N. Y. Col. Docs, 1: xi-xii.

These were published, in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 30, 1839 (9. v.), entitled “An act to provide for the publishing of certain documents relating to the Colonial history of the state;" and the act of April 12, 1856, entitled “An act in relation to the Colonial history of the state, and the publication and distribution thereof.” The documents in Dutch and French were translated by E. B. O’Callaghan.—Ibid., 1: title-page (with verso), and alii-ixv. Publication dates and contents are as follows:


II (1858)...

III (1853),...

IV (1854),...

V (1855),...

VI (1856),...

VII (1857),...

VIII (1858),...

IX (1855),...

X (1858),...

XI (1861),...

These were supplemented later by the following:

Vol. XII (1877), comprising Documents relating to the History of the
Dutch and Swedish Settlements on the Delaware River [1642-84], translated and compiled from Original Manuscripts in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and in the Royal Archives, at Stockholm, By Berthold Fernow, keeper of the historical records.

Vol. XIII (1881), comprising Documents relating to the History and Settlement of the Towns along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers (with the exception of Albany, from the New-York State Library and the Department of State, New York; and the compilation and editing of the settlers with the Indians, translated, compiled and edited from the Original Records in the Office of the Secretary of State, at Albany, and other sources, under direction of the Honble. Joseph B. Carr, Secretary of State, by B. Fernow.

Vol. XIV (1882), comprising Documents relating to the History of the Dutch Colonial Settlements principally on Long Island (1624-1683), with a map of its Western part, made in 1666; translated, compiled, and edited as Vol. XIII was. (This volume contains records of several land grants, etc., on Manhattan Is.)

Vol. XV (1889), comprising New York in the Revolution, prepared under direction of the Board of Regents, by Berthold Fernow.

This is the date of the last daily issue of the New-York American (see S 15, 1814). The last semi-weekly issue was Feb. 17, after which the paper was closed by the Secretary & Enquirer.—Letter from Clarence S. Brightman to the author. See also description of Pl. 115, III: 618.

The National Hotel opens at No. 5 Cortlandt St., on the site of the old York House. The building is described.—Eve. Post, F 20, 1845.

In a recent report to the house of representatives, Henry C. Murphy, of the committee on military affairs, reviews briefly the martyred

of the prison-ships, and presents the results of an inquiry into the propriety of erecting a proper sepulchre for the bones now lying at the Wallabout. These remains have been preserved for more than 40 years through the care of the late Benjamin Romaine (see J l 4, 1839), who during that time owned the ground which had been given by Samuel Jackson, of Brooklyn, for the purpose of placing there, in 1808, a temporary vault. See 1842. As a result of this report, the committee of congress reported in favour of a joint resolution to give the remains a proper burial.—See Rep. No. 176, House of Rep., 18th cong., 2d seas. The copy of this report in the N. Y. P. L. (catalogued under "United States Military Affairs"), is inscribed: "This report was written by me, H. C. M."

"Progress of the City.—The growth of the city in the upper wards is astonishing. Whole streets of magnificent dwelling houses have been erected in the vicinity of Union Square within the last year, and some half dozen elegant churches are in process of erection near the same neighborhood. The Fifth avenue is rapidly filling up, and in the course of a few years will be one of the finest streets on the continent. Fourteenth street, running from river to river, is a noble thoroughfare and is now nearly the centre of the fashionable faubourgs, whilst a year or two since it was quite the boundary line of the city in that direction. . . . "—N. Y. Herald, F 16, 1845.

M. Mondary Van Schaick addresses to Aldermen James Palmer, Charles Henry Hall, James B. Murray, Henry Meigs, Assistant Alderman Peter S. Titus, "and the other friends of the Croton River project in the Common Council of 1831," a communication entitled "A Relation of the Measures which were Adopted for the purpose of Supplying the City of New York with the Water of the Croton River." See also F 15, 1845.

The legislature continues for five years longer the relief extended by act of April 27, 1840, to the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—Laws of N. Y. (1842), chap. 14.

Congress, by joint resolution, which the president confirms, annexes Texas, such resolution going into effect on July 4. In December, Texas was admitted as a state.—Winso, VII: 251, 506. The President, for the erection of fine buildings, on the 5th avenue, as far out as Murray Hill. The whole of the Sixteenth Ward will soon be covered with fine houses, and the time is much closer at hand than we are aware of, when the Distributing Reservoir will be one of the public squares and promenades of the city itself.

"At the present rate of increase, New York with its environs will contain in 1865, a population of one million; and in 1877 . . . it will count up two millions of people.

Who so blind as not to see that New York will always be the

Hudson River, north of Castle Garden, between six o'clock in the evening and six o'clock in the morning.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 31.

The legislature, by act of April 27, 1840, having granted a loan of $10,000 to the Am. Seaman's Friend Soc., now permits the society to retain the sum without interest so long as its trustees shall use it "to promote the benevolent objects of the Sailors' Home, and the promotion of seamen in this city.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 37. A letter describing at length and praising the Sailors' Home, on Cherry St., was published in the Com. Adv., Mr 24, 1845; see ibid., Mr 26, and Ap 6, 1845.

Horse's Telegraph.—The room for the exhibition of the electric telegraph presents one of the most attractive and interesting lodgings in this city. Just step up stairs at 115 Broadway, and be delighted, instructed, and astonished by the working of this magical means of communication."—N. Y. Herald, Mr 29, 1845.

The common council orders "That the stone trackways now laid in Broadway be taken up and cut in pieces from two to four feet in length, and re-laid crosswise, and that a sufficient quantity of stone be procured in addition thereto to complete the two most central tracks from three to four feet in width, and the other trackways from two to three feet in width;" the sum of $570 is appropriated for the work.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XII: 721.

The corner-stone of the burned Washington Hall (see J I 4, 1844), which was laid at the corner of Broadway and Read's St. in 1809 (p. v., J I 4), is removed from the ruins.—Eve. Post, Ap 7 and 8, 1844. This prompts Philip Hone to record: "The site of Washington Hall, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, was lately sold by the heirs of Mr. John G. Coster to A. T. Stewart, who is preparing to erect on the ground a dry-goods store, spacious and magnificent beyond anything of the kind in the New World, or the Old either, as far as I know. . . . "—Hone's Diary, II: 245. Here Stewart built (see S 10, 1846) the great retail store with marble front, which still stands as the well-known "Stewart Building." Stewart's project supplanted efforts already under way, started by Charles Cushman in 1842, to erect a theatre on the site.—Eve. Post, My 7, 1842. In 1917, the Stewart building was purchased by Frank Munsey as a publishing-house for The Sun.—N. Y. Times, O 10, 1917; O'Brien, The Story of The Sun, 453.

Wm. F. Havemeyer, the Democratic candidate for mayor, is elected.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 9, 1845; Man. Com. Court. (1845-6), 397. He succeeds James Harper.—See Ap 9, 1844. He was succeeded by Andrew H. Mickle.—See Ap 14, 1846.

The legislature appropriates $5,000 annually for five years for the relief of the N. Y. Institution for the Blind.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 58.


"According to the City Inspector, it appears that 1210 buildings have been erected within the precincts of the city itself during the past year, and 900, as we are credibly informed, in Brooklyn, which is to all intent and purposes as much a part of New York as Southwark and Kensington are of London, or the Faubourgs are of Paris.

"Though the number of houses actually built may have equalled this in former years, the quantity of brick laid and of ground covered is vastly greater than it has been in the same space of time. The houses generally are of a better style of finish; many of them costing from $200,000 to $400,000, and a few, perhaps, as high as $500,000.

"Of the dwellings we have enumerated above, the greater part are owned by individuals, and those built by contract on builders' account, find ready purchasers at an advance upon the actual cost. The number of churches now near completion is unprecedented.

"There are already indications of an increased number of dwellings for the present and ensuing years. Contracts have been entered into for the erection of fine buildings on the 5th avenue, as far out as Murray Hill. The whole of the Sixteenth Ward will soon be covered with fine houses, and the time is much closer at hand than we are aware of, when the Distributing Reservoir will be one of the public squares and promenades of the city itself."

CHRONOLOGY: INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION: 1842-1860

1789
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A correspondent writes to one of the papers: "I am informed that the upper Reservoir is dry, and clouds of dust fill the city, where every thing seems as dry as a tinder-box. What will be the effect if we had a large fire, and any accident should happen to the pipes from the lower Reservoir?"

The present Common Council have sold the buildings on Thirtieth street, covering the old reservoirs, and they are being torn down.

"These reservoirs were built on a solid stone foundation, forty feet above the street, on the very highest ground in the city, and only needed fifteen feet additional height of tank to conduct the water to the highest rooms in the Astor House and other high buildings on Broadway and other streets, where the Croton fails to supply the present time during the day.

"I was informed by the Chief Engineer, that in a few years at least six such reservoirs as have been sold in Thirtieth street, will be required in various parts of the city, to keep a full supply of water at all times, and to counteract the friction of the pipes from Forty-second street, and to guard against accident."

"It is to be hoped the new Common Council will ponder on the subject, and remember, when Peter Stuyvesant,—see Pest, Ap 17, 1845.

The Harlem R. R. depot at Fourth Ave. and 27th St. is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 26, 1845.


L. M. R. K., III: 582. It was immediately rebuilt and re-opened on Aug. 4.—Brown, I: 121.

May

Though, the Magnetic Telegraph Co. opened its telegraph office at No. 46 Wall St., in a small basement room.—Proceedings of the Magnetic Tel. Co. I: 24. The first meeting of the stockholders in New York was held on Jan. 21, 1846, at Bunker's Mansion House.—Ibid., 26. On May 1, 1851, a branch office of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. was established at 207 Broadway.—Ibid., 195.

On Jan. 1, 1846, the Magnetic Telegraph Co. combined with the Bain Line, hitherto a rival line operating along the same route as the Magnetic Telegraph Co.—Ibid., 290.

Another branch of the Magnetic Telegraph Co. was located at 181 Broadway in 1856.—Ibid., II: 175. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 270.

The "Henry Clay," the largest merchantman in the U. S., owned by Grinnell, Misturn & Co., is ready to sail on her maiden voyage.—Hone's Diary, I: 247.

The 50th anniversary of laying the corner-stone of St. Mark's Church is celebrated, an historical address being delivered by the rector, Dr. Anthon. This was published in a pamphlet.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Je 19, 1845.

Eleven houses on William St., Nos. 111 to 133, are being demolished which is to make way for modern warehouses." In one of them Washington Irving was born; another was the Horse and Cart Tavern, famous in Revolutionary history.—N. Y. Com. Adv., My 5, 1845. For the latter, see L. M. R. K., III: 978-79.

By this time, the total cost of opening Madison Square amounted to $375,000.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 537.

The legislature incorporates "The Colored Home," for "the support and comfort of infants and destitute coloured persons of both sexes." For this purpose this corporation is permitted to hold real estate in New York, not exceeding $50,000 in value, and personal property not exceeding $50,000 in value. The home is to be subject to inspection by state and municipal officials, and shall make an annual report to the governor.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 148. 27th St.; Ap 16, 1858. On May 10, the legislature appropriated a fund, originally intended for a state hospital (see Mr 11, 1839), for "the erection of a permanent building on the real estate belonging to the said colored home . . . , for the support and relief of disabled colored sailors and other infants and destitute colored people."—Ibid., (1845), chap. 175. For a sketch of its later history, see Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 421-25. In 1865, it was situated on 62d St. and 16th St. At the second session of the 48th N. Y. Legislature, 1866-67, the resolutions were adopted and the funds assigned.

The "corner stone of the Alms House, proper, now in process of erection on Randall's Island," is laid with appropriate ceremonies.—Eve. Pest, My 9, 1845.

A cross is decided upon by Trinity vestry for the "termination or Fineal" of the spire.—Trin. Min. (MS.). See Jl 9.

Mayor Havemeyer in his message to the common council May 13 offers the following criticism of that body: "The annual election of thirty-four persons, whose . . . main business is to collect and distribute, through the various forms of patronage, nearly a million and a half of dollars, is an event of no ordinary interest. The nature of man must be radically changed before success in such an election can be prevented from being regarded in some degree as a pecuniary prize to be coveted for; and to the extent to which it is so regarded, it is corrupting in its effects. . . . A change in the political complexion of the Common Council is generally followed by a change in the offices in the government, from the highest to the most subordinate; and this change has now become almost annual."

"The facility with which it is accomplished leads to combinations to effect it—those who win this year hold their offices by the same uncertain tenure as those whom they displaced—are assailed by the same combination of forces in the office of employment to await the changes of the next year's competition. This is a disqualifying process. The man thus ejected from office seldom returns to his original business; or, if he does, it is not with that reliance upon it which commands success."

"He generally becomes a politician by trade, and seeks no other employment. The uncertainty of his chances of success and delays, which generally follow a change, serve only to habits of indolence and irregularity. In proportion as he becomes unfit for office, he grows more dependent upon it, and more unscrupulous in its pursuit."

"A government whose organization does not provide the guards which have universally been found necessary to prevent errors and abuses in administration; which produces incessant fluctuations in the office of public functionaries, with their competency and usefulness; and which itself becomes a mere machinery for the distribution of public favors, ought not to be tolerated where the power to exchange it exists."

The mayor recommends that measures be taken "to procure such alterations in the Charter of the city as will remedy these evils. " Ah, Mr. Mayor!" says the practice denounced by "our constituents, in public meetings," he advises, "of transacting executive business by Committees," and establish the executive departments for which the charter already provides. He condemns the existing police establishment as "complicated and inefficient," and recommends the adoption of the plan of organization passed by the state legislature, May 7, 1844 (g.v.), which "your predecessors did not see fit to enact" as an ordinance. "This law," he says, "appears to contain within itself a complete system; it confers powers and imposes regulations which the city does not possess, and cannot establish under its charter or any former law, and which are essential to the object in view; it is presented to us under circumstances which deserve our respect, and appears to be better calculated to give us an efficient police, than the system now in operation and, with some change, to perpetuity of the Common Council to carry into effect." The appointment of policemen "for a single year," as provided for in the act, he deprecates as involving the whole system "in the incessant strifes and annual changes of parties," and excluding the patronage "from the experience and independence which are indispensable to its usefulness." This evil should be "remedied by the Legislature before its effects are experienced."—Proc., Ed. of Ald., XXVIII: 24-29. The common council adopted the act on May 23 (g.v.).

A state convention having been suggested to revise the constitution, the state legislature recommends "a Convention of the People of this State," and provides that, at the annual election in November (see N.4), the voters shall by ballot read the "convention" or "no convention" decide whether they wish such. In case the decision is favourable, it is provided that the number of delegates to be chosen shall be "the same as the number of members of Assembly from the respective cities and counties in this state," such delegates to be chosen at a special election on the last Tuesday of April next (see Ap 23, 1846), and to assemble at Albany on the first Monday in the first month of June (see Je 1) "for the purpose of considering the constitution of this state, and to make such alterations in the same as the rights of the people demand, and as they may deem proper."

It is further provided that "the amendments to the constitution agreed to by the said convention" shall be submitted to the people "for their adoption or rejection" at the
CATALOGUE OF PLANS

Improvement of the Central Park.

1. Design in ink, accompanied by description.
2. (Proceeded on design for the Park, but failed to continue and is design for a park.
3. Design in sepia, accompanied by description.
4. Two different designs, one in sepia, and one colored, accompanied by description.
5. Design in sepia, illustrated on the border by profiles of the Park, and plans for observatory, grove.
6. Designs in India ink and color, accompanied by description.
7. Design in India ink and color, with description.

No. 8 Design in etchings, accompanied by description and the following illustrations:
A. Municipal and military pavilions.
B. Loos's donation.
C. Channel bridge, lathwork lads, channel aqueduct.
D. Design for railing, Apollo arch bridge, monument. Flow fountain, scientific garden process.
E. Neptune's console.
F. Military entrance.
G. Gate on front of each street.
H. The Central Park in 1878.

No. 9. Design in sepia, with description.

10. Design in sepia and etchings.

11. Design in sepia, accompanied by description and illustrations:
A. Engine-house and reservoir on Summit Rock.
B. Pond Ground and Pentamode.
C. Villa Rock and Aspiration.
D. New York Observatory.

12. Design in sepia, mark D & H, accompanied by description.

No. 13. Design in ink, on white paper, with proposed extensions to 100th street, made "Are Hugo's vita bella est," accompanied by description and the following illustrations:
I. Elevation of one of the water towers.
II. Plan of the inner hall, terraces, &c.
III. North elevation of the music hall.
IV. South.
V. West.
VI. The main hall illustrated.
VII. "' with rock-work.
VIII. Lengthened view of music hall.
IX. Terrazidal sheet.
X. Proposed new street.
XI. Elevation and plan for a marble staircase, with statues from the drivers to the top of the embankment of the present monument.
XII. The garden (each bed planted with flowers of the best sort).
XIII. Duplicate map of roads, &c., showing the present limits of the grounds.

15. Design in ink, accompanied by description, 
A. Working plans of same in portfolio.
B. plaster model of same.
C. Design in ink and sepia, marked with the seal of an agent, accompanied by description and illustrations.
D. Clay model of same.
17. Design in sepia and ink, marked with custom device.
   a. Same in color, and plan for use.

18. Design in ink, with description.

   a. Same in color.

20. Design in ink and sepia, marked "views," accompanied by descriptions.
   a. Same in color.
   b. Marked "views with description and illustrations.
   B. Female pavilion.
   C. Entrance.

21. Design in sepia, accompanied by description.

22. Design in colors, with allegorical epitaph, representing the Central Park, in 1842, 1856, and 1859, and the following illustrations:
   A. Plan and profile of scale for the Central Park.
   B. Entrance gate.
   C. General Entrance Gate.
   D. Concert Hall (side elevation).
   E. "Rockery.
   F. Observation.
   G. Fountain.
   H. Suspension Bridge.

No. 23. Design in sepia, marked "Arabia," accompanied by description.
   a. Same design in colors.

24. Design in sepia, mark "Lesbia," accompanied by description and design:
   a. Architectural floor plan.

25. Design in ink, marked "Flat 6A," accompanied by description and illustration:
   A. View taken northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 165th Street, looking west (September 1857).
   B. Landscape from same point illustrating a lake and other improvements.
   C. Plan for Church.
   D. Principal entrance.
   E. Granite and limestone.
   F. Contours.
   G. Bridge and Common near Seventeenth street.
   H. Special view bridge near the Common.
   I. View from the side of the principal entrance on Fifty-sixth street, looking northwest (1857).
   J. Landscape from same point illustrating improvements.
   K. Granite and copper bridge.

No. 26. Design in sepia, marked "Manhattan," accompanied by description:
   a. Same in color.
   b. A Topographical map—showing location of roads, water, etc.

27. Design in sepia, with proposed extension to Bowery and Thirty-third street; shown in color and original, accompanied by description.

28. Design in sepia, device, ball and stage, accompanied by description.


30. Design in sepia, with illuminated section, showing contemplated improvements, View from the Park, etc., accompanied by description.

31. Design in sepia and ink, with text and plan of Park, with the present aspect of the Park shown in proposed plan.

A. Working plan of same.
B. Plan drawing of same.
C. Plan for residence.
D. Section.
E. View from corner and near Ninety-seventh street.
F. Interior of the Park near Ninety-sixth street.
G. Balconies.
H. Gates.
I. Winter garden.
J. Bridge.
K. General plan and estimate.
L. Layout control.
M. Large model, 21/4 feet in length, showing the present surface of the Park, and the improvements proposed.

No. 32. Design in sepia and ink, accompanied by description and illustration:
   A. Profiles of Roads.
   B. View of Observatory.

33. Design in sepia, marked "Grandview," accompanied by description and the following illustrations:
   1. View of the Park from Eleven Avenue.
   2. View from the Grandview.
   3. Rift view from the Grandview.
   4. View from the Grandview.
   5. View from the Grandview.
   6. View from the Grandview.
   7. View from the Grandview.
   8. View from the Grandview.
   9. View from the Grandview.
   10. View from the Grandview.
   11. View from the Grandview.
   12. View from the Grandview.
   13. View from the Grandview.
   14. View from the Grandview.
   15. View from the Grandview.
   16. View from the Grandview.
   17. View from the Grandview.
   18. View from the Grandview.
   19. View from the Grandview.
   20. View from the Grandview.

34. Design in sepia, marked "Pilgrim," accompanied by description and illustration. Not entered for competition.

35. Small design in sepia, accompanied by description and illustration. Not entered for competition.
   A. View of the Park.

Drawings and profile maps of the Park from the office of the Chief Engineer are also exhibited.
regular election in November (see N 3, 1846).—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 252; Jur. N. Y. Const. Convention (1846), 4-8.

The legislature authorizes the common council to "to raise money by loan, and to create a public fund or stock, to be called 'Building Loan Stock, No. 1,'" not exceeding $500,000. The money so raised is to be applied "for erecting nursery and almshouse buildings, and also for fencing round Stuyvesant Square," if the common council direct that the fence be made.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 253. On May 14, 1846, a similar act was passed raising money not exceeding $500,000, for the same purposes.—Ibid. (1846), chap. 253.

"There has never been in this city so magnificent a place of amusement as Castle Garden now is. Under the direction of Messrs. French & Heiser, it has been fitted up into a saloon, and no one who has not seen it can have an idea of its vastness and beauty. . . . The castle on one side commands the view of a bay of unsurpassed beauty, and on the other it is the only place to take in a large part of the city, with its shipping and buildings. . . ."—Sust. Post, My 13, 1845.

Hone describes Castle Garden, where the Italian Opera Co. is performing, as "the most splendid and largest theatre I ever saw,—a place capable of seating comfortably six or eight thousand persons. . . . The pit or area of the pavilion is provided with some hundred small white tables and movable chairs, by which people are enabled to congregate into little squads, and take their boxes among the acts. In front of the stage is a beautiful fountain, which plays when the performers do not. The whole of this area is surrounded by circular benches above and below, from every point of which the view is enchanting. . . ."—Hone's Diary, II, 249. For view of the castle, see "The Castle Garden," S. Post, O 2, 1845.

The legislature reorganizes the almshouse department. It authorizes the common council to appoint a "Commissioner of the Alms House Department," who shall have the same powers and authority as are now conferred upon the "Commissioners of the Alms House and Bridewell." His term of office shall be one year.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 283.

The legislature, amending the act of May 7, 1840, (p. 7), authorizes the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to construct a continuation of its railroad through the interior of Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, and Rensselaer Counties, to some point on the Hudson River opposite Albany, or to some point in Columbia or Rensselaer Co. to form a junction with "any other road leading to a point on the Hudson River opposite . . . Albany."—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 331.

The legislature passes an act "to establish and regulate ferries between the city of New York and Long Island." The governor is to appoint three commissioners who shall have power to grant licenses for establishing and keeping as many ferries and at such places as they think public convenience may require, between these localities; but not to grant a license for any ferry or ferries which shall interfere with the rights, franchises or privilege of the corporation of the city of New York, in ferries already established, for more than ten years at a time.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 352.

Under this act, the commissioners granted to Benson et al. licenses to establish the Fulton Ferry, the Hamilton Ave. Ferry, and a new ferry from the foot of Wall St., New York, to the foot of Montague St., Brooklyn. These licenses were to commence at the expiration of certain leases of these ferries, which had been granted by the city,—Hoffman, "Terror," 24-67. The power of the legislature to alienate the ferry right, already given by franchise to the city of New York, was thoroughly examined by Hoffman, and also by Judge Barculo in Benson v. The Mayor, &c., of New York (10 Barbour 223).

The legislature discontinues 11th St. between Broadway and The Bowery, as laid down on the "Commissioners' Map of 1867-11. This act, in effect, confirms a city ordinance to the same effect.—Laws of N. Y. (1845), chap. 314.


The common council, after repealing the ordinance of Nov. 29, 1844 (p. 2), establishing the "Municipal Police or Night and Day Watch," adopts the act of the legislature, passed May 7, 1844 (p. 2), establishing a police system.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII, 26.

An ordinance regulating the police was approved by the mayor on June 16 (p. 2). For the appointment of the first chief of police, see J 17.

Fire destroys about 100 buildings on 15th, 19th, and 20th Sts. between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—N. T. Tribune, Je 2, 1845.

Costello, Our Firemen, 235-42.

Passing the head of the Episcopalian (see F 15, 1844), the Methodists put a "floating chapel" into operation. This is moored on the North River, at the foot of Rector St.—Picture of N. Y. in 1846.

Andrew Jackson dies at "The Hermitage" in Nashville, Ten.

Mr. Thomas Fynn is fitting up the old Richmond Hill Theatre [see J 9, 1840], so as to contain 3,000 spectators. He is going to call it the 'National Theatre.'—Proc., Je 9, 1845.

Both Brown, I, 235, and the L. M. R. K., III, 951, erroneously state that this was done in 1843.


Dedication services are held at the unfinished Presbyterian church at the corner of University Place and 10th St. (see J 15, 1844).—N. T. Com. Ad., Je 13, 1845. On Oct. 1, the pews were sold at auction. "This church is built of free-stone, in the Gothic style. The main building is about one hundred and forty six feet long by sixty broad. . . . The spire is about one hundred and forty feet high. . . . The interior is extremely beautiful, being composed entirely of black walnut, oiled. The roof is supported by five columns of free-stone, on either side, with arches. . . . The cost of the building is estimated at eighty thousand dollars.—Proc., O 2, 1845. In J 9, 1845, Sec. of O. K. R., III, 931; descrip. of Pl. 135, III, 704; Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 135

The Bleeker mansion on Broadway, originally a Dutch parsonage house, occupied during the Revolution by the medical staff of the U. S. army, later by Aaron Burr, and then by Win. Duer (father of Win A. and John Duer), is being demolished.—N. T. Com. Ad., Je 14, 1845.

Capt. Zachary Taylor is ordered to march to some suitable place on the Gulf to be in readiness to protect Texas after she accepts annexation. Unless Mexico declares war on the U. S., he is simply to defend Texas. Taylor sailed with 1,500 men from New Orleans in July, and in August he established his headquarters on the Nueces River near Corpus Christi. He remained there until the spring of 1846.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VII, 440.

An ordinance "Regulating the Police of the City of New York" is approved by the mayor. This ordinance divides the city into three districts in each of which there shall be a police court and office, and magistrates and clerks are assigned to these courts and offices. Captains and patrolmen are distributed among the 17 wards, and salaries are fixed. The mayor is empowered to make rules for the government of the force and amount the same from time to time when he deems it necessary.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII, 99-101.

The common council appoints a committee to determine the best mode to testify the board's respect for the late Andrew Jackson.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII, 711; Hone's Diary, II, 350. On June 23, the board voted an appropriation of $2,500 to defray the
1845 expenses of the funeral solemnities in this City in honor of General Andrew Jackson."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 110.

George W. Watsell is appointed first chief of police after Mayor Havemeyer's first nomination failed of confirmation in the common council. In the message accompanying the nomination of Watsell the mayor explains his attempt to lift the newly-established police organization out of politics by making an exception to the rule "by which all parties seem inexorably to act in making appointments exclusively from their own ranks."—Proc., Ed. of Ald., XXIX: 267-69.

18 Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street [built in 1807-9, 9.1-2], has been sold for $65,000. It is to be converted into stores below, and the upper part into a splendid museum of Chinese curiosities, which are likely to prove a good speculation. Doctor Taylor, the rector, preached the last sermon on Sunday last in the old edifice. The congregation will occupy a temporary place of worship until their splendid new church at the upper end of Broadway is finished. It will be second only to the magnificent Trinity, and will probably be finished about the same time.

Hone's Diary, II: 254. See also a manuscript memorandum to the same effect, under date of June 22, 1845, in the Bayard-Campbell-Pearsall Papers, in the N. Y. P. L. See Mr 7, 1846.

19 A large lithograph has been published recently of a statue of Washington, designed by Catherwood and Crawford. The proposed statue is 75 ft. high on a pedestal 55 ft. high.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Je 19, 1845.

20 Ceremonies in honour of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson are held in New York. A military and civic procession is the feature of the day, arranged by a joint committee of the municipal authorities of New York and Brooklyn. Near the head of the parade, a car drawn by four white horses carries a funeral urn, after which a horse, caparisoned, is led. For the programme, and various features of the event, see N. T. Herald, Je 23, 24, 25, 1845.

July 26 The last part of the noble steeple of Trinity Church. As a mere matter of architecture, it is rather, by contrast, calculated to add to the dignity of the structure below. Whether in this respect it is for the better or the worse, there will probably be a diversity of taste. If the cross is intended as a sign to designate the denomination to whom the building belongs, it will be likely to be misunderstood, unless, indeed, Trinity intends to announce her return in due submission to the bosom of Holy Mother Church of Rome, which we suppose is not the case. If the cross is erected under the notion that it adds any thing to the sanctity of the place, that this cross will be an object of adoration, or veneration even, the design is distinctly idolatrous, and in thorough rejection of Him who died on Calvary upon a cross, as a sacrifice in the place of sinners. . . .—Eve Post, Jl 9, 1845, Gl 17, 1845, Sm 30, 1845.

On July 26, 1845, the last upper part of the steeple of Trinity Church was given as follows: "The upright shaft is fifty and a half feet long and the bar is three feet.—It is made of copper, and gilded."—Ibid., Jl 28, 1845.

Over 300 buildings are lost in a fire that sweeps over nearly the same district as that burned in 1835. All of Broad St., with the exception of five or six tenements on either side nearest Wall St., is in ruins; all of Beaver St. from William St. to the Bowling Green is destroyed nearly the whole of New St., Exchange Place, and South William St., with their immense quantities of merchandise, are ruined.—Hone's Diary, II: 257-59, 260, 261; Great Metropolis for 1845, 60; N. T. Herald, Jl 21, 22, 1845; Eve Post, Jl 19, 1845, et seq. The fire began in the sperm oil establishment of J. L. Van Doren, 35 New St., and extended to Exchange Place and Broad St., and finally to the large house of Catterwood & Warren in Broad St. This was a storage for saltpickle. It blew up, and the explosion shook the city, was felt in Jersey City and Brooklyn, and was heard at Sandy Hook. The Adelphi Hotel on Beaver St., the Waverly House on Broadway, 12 warehouses on both sides of Broad St. between Wall St. and Exchange Place, and from Broadway to William St., were among the buildings destroyed. Houses that "all the buildings down Broadway to Marketfield street, including Abraham Schermherhorn's hotel, at the corner of Beaver street, are gone. Here it [the fire] crossed the widest part of Broadway and burned all the houses from Morris street, including Robert Ray's great granite edifice, Brevoort's house, Gardner Howland's three houses, and all down to Edward Post, Jl 1845, No. 1 Fl., which is saved."—Hone's Diary, II: 259. (In 1847, Mrs. Ray had established a residence at the cor. of Ninth Ave. and 28th St.—Ibid., II: 293.)

The losses in this fire were estimated at $6,000,000. A large part of the property lost consisted of imported goods, on which the duties, already paid, were $600,000.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Mr 17, 1845.

After the fire, N. Currier published a lithographic view entitled "The Bowling Green Fountain. View of the Great Conflagration at New York July 16th 1845 From the Bowling Green. Nearly 300 Buildings destroyed.—Estimated loss of Property $7,000,000."—See view in Eno collection, N. Y. P. L., and see Ag 26. In the same collection is also the Currier view of the explosion.

A great many complaints are made with respect to the various lines of Broadway stages. It would almost seem that, from being a great public convenience, they are becoming public nuisances. There is no particular difference in or about them, except that each line is worse than any other. As to the Bleecker street line, it is said by those who live at and above the site of the ancient and now swallowed up and suburban village of Greenwich, that it is not half sufficient in the number of stages and the frequency of passages, to accommodate the travel between that distant quarter and down town. And this is pretty evidently the fact. Regarding all the lines, it may be generally said that the Corners, for the first six or eight blocks at either end, are considered stations of rest and refreshment for the drivers. If a man of business in Wall and Pine streets desires to reach his dwelling in time for dinner, he must lay his account so as to appropriate one hour to that purpose, which he will generally find sufficient, if he have a favorable passage.

"If the proprietors would direct their drivers to start at certain intervals from each end of the route, and to go through at regular and moderate speed, without stopping, except to let out and take in passengers, all these complaints of vexatious delays would cease."—Eve Post, Jl 19, 1845.

Last evening [July 22] the fourth after the conflagration [see Jl 19] had subsided, the fire was blazing to the height of six or eight feet above the heaps of ruins, in as many as twenty places. The scene was highly picturesque. The sky was illuminated in the manner familiar only to western people accustomed to see the 'Prairies on fire.' Most of the walls and chimneys, which were so insecure as to endanger those passing about them have been thrown down by the firemen. Piles of brick are already forming along Broadway, preparatory to rebuilding. There is such an abundance of capital now lying in wait for any opportunity of safe investment, and the ground burnt over is so valuable, that we have no doubt, all the buildings consumed will be replaced by better ones in the course of six months."—Eve Post, Jl 23, 1845.

Several suggestions have been made regarding the widening and straightening of the avenues and other roads comprised within the limits of the late fire. . . . If it be found practicable, it would be an improvement, we think, to close up altogether such generators of combustion as the narrow lanes of New street and Marketfield street. As a general rule, every proper effort should be made to prevent the population becoming too dense in this part of the city, and there is nothing which so much invites it as these streets and alleys, too narrow and confined for the ordinary purposes of commerce."—Eve Post, Jl 23, 1845.

"Consequences of the Fire [see Jl 19].—Some of these, if the case is viewed with the right spirit, may be highly beneficial to the city. In re-building the burnt district, more care will be taken in rendering such buildings as are called fire-proof, worthy of the name.

"Let a little more rigor be used in excluding from the crowded portion of the city, combustible and explosive materials, and in the prevention of danger from furnaces, engines, carpenters, manufacturers and others.

"The width of a street is of much less consequence as a protection against a large fire than is commonly supposed. This conclusion was drawn by the examination of the builders and the firemen, and was arrested on every side where there was no street at all, except on the southern boundary where Stone street in its narrowest part seemed to be a barrier to the flames.

"They have already commenced rebuilding a portion of the burnt district, but we are sorry to say that on taking a stroll through it yesterday, we could see no evidence of a better or more substantial material than that which is used by the builders. Built which and burn quicker seems to be our order of the day."—Eve Post, Jl 25, 1845. Cf. the fires of S 21, 1776, and D 16, 1835.
The common council permits "the proprietors of Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph to set posts for the purposes of said Telegraph along the line of the side-walks," under the directions of the street commissioner; but "the same shall in no wise obstruct the side-walk or streets otherwise than other posts permitted to be so placed there; and provided that all breaks in either the pavement of side-walk or Streets in the execution of said work be suitably repaired without any expense to the City."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 152. See 21, 1845.

The great iron steamer Great Britain, the Leviathan of steam, the monster of the ocean, and unquestionably the largest and most magnificent specimen of naval architecture that ever floated, arrived here yesterday [Aug. 10], at three o'clock, in fifteen days from Liverpool, under . . . Captain Hosken. A deep interest, accompanied by some doubt, awaited her arrival, because she was constructed of iron plates and driven by a screw-propeller. —Hone's Diary, 1845, 1846.

"Les Huguenots" is performed for the first time in New York, at the Park Theatre.—N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1845), 580.

"The appraisers appointed for the ascertaining the value of the waters of the Croton taken for the use of the city of New York . . . on Friday [Aug. 15] closed the long and laborious session they have been holding in the village of Sing Sing, by giving to the owners of the water, by an agreement, as they are in the judgment of the commissioner, for the complete division of the waters of the Croton River to the control of the Corporation of the city of New York, should all be required for the purposes of that city."—Eve. Post, Aug. 20, 1845.

Deer and swans "add greatly to the charm of the scene" at the Bowling Green fountain, which consists of an irregular pile of rocks.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Aug. 26, 1845. For view, see 19, supra; also A Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 84.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that "the remains of General the Baron Steuben lie neglected and almost forgotten beneath the Baptist church in Nassau st." Workmen now repairing the church have been unable to find the marble slab which is said to mark the spot "somewhere among the vaults. The writer made diligent search, but could not locate the monument.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Aug. 27, 1845. Steuben, however, was not buried here, but in Oneida Co.—See N 18, 1794. The Nassau St. Baptist Church, between John St. and Maiden Lane, was formerly the German Reformed Church, and was attended by Steuben when he passed his winters in New York. A mural monument to his memory was removed to the new German church in For- my St., when the majestic structure was erected in Nassau St.—Kapp, Life of Steuben, 603-4. For the church's demolition, see 1847.

The "Great Britain" sails from New York "accompanied by a gallant convoy of steamboats and sailing vessels."—Eve. Post, S 1, 1845.

The "magnetic telegraph" line "between this city and Philadelphia" is under contract, and is to be finished in about two months. The postmaster has leased the road to the Harlem railroad, and are continued along that road to Harlem. The line then diverges to Fort Washington, where it is to pass the North River. Whether the wires will be carried under the water or over is not yet determined. The first effort will be to convey the wires in tubes, at a distance so far below the surface of the river as to be out of the way of any passing vessels. —Eve. Post, Aug. 31, 1845.

"The line from Philadelphia to Baltimore is to be constructed by the same association that governs the road between New York and Philadelphia, and it is believed that the whole line from Wash-ington to Buffalo will be ready for use by the 1st of March next."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Aug 30, 1845. See S 10.

The building "on the site of the Old Tammany Hall, No. 164 Nassau street," is being demolished, "for the purpose of erecting on the ground an additional wing to Tammany Hall." A fatal accident occurs by falling walls.—N. Y. Com. Adv., S 4, 1845.

The Knickerbocker Base Ball Club of New York is organized. —By-laws, Regulations and Rules of the Knickerbocker Base-Ball Club of N. Y., in N. Y. P. L. This is believed to be the first base-ball club in America formally organized, and to this club the origin of the "National Game" is traceable.—See "Final Decision of the Special Base Ball Commission," in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide (1908), 47. Several of the club's "Game Books" (score books), and two volumes of the club's "Correspondence," are also preserved. See 19, 1846.

The first issue of the Scientific American appears. For its early history, see the 70th anniversary issue, June 5, 1915, pp. 514, 540.

"The workmen have been engaged for two days past in putting the wires up for the new electric telegraph. The wires are much smaller than those used by Col. Graham, the late Postmaster, and are neither coated or covered with silk. The posts are laid throughout nearly the whole distance, and it is contemplated to have the telegraph in operation by the 15th of October."—Eve. Post, S 10, 1845. On Sept. 20, the Post stated: "The work on the line of telegraph between Philadelphia and New York is rapidly progressing . . . The work is also in progress between Philadelphia and Baltimore. The line from New York crosses the Delaware at New Hope, and taking a direct line from thence through the borough of Doylestown and Norristown, strikes the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad at Morgan's Corners, in Delaware County. From this point a branch will be constructed along the railroad to Philadelphia city. The line to Baltimore will be extended along the railroad route, via Lancaster, Columbia and York."—Ibid., S 20, 1845, citing the Tribune. See 21, 1846.


The first issue of a new paper, entitled The Globe, appears. —It is edited by Mr. Levi D. Slannon, and published by Mr. Casper C. Child. At No. 123 Fulton street, on Morse's Diary.—Eve. Post, S 17, 1846.

For the year ending this day (cf. D 31, 1842), 76,514 passengers arrived at the port of N. Y.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (1841), 64.

The Unitarians, formerly on Chambers St., dedicate a new church, on Broadway between Prince and Spring Sts. (extending back to Crosby St.), known as "The Church of Divine Unity."—Eve. Post, O 23, 1845; Greenleaf, 774-75. For detailed description of it, with wood-cut view, see Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 133-34. A lithographic view of it by D. H. Arnot, in Ensign collection, bears the title "First Congregational Church, Broadway," and the date 1845. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

In seven years, this edifice was sold to the Universalists, thus becoming the third site of the "Church of the Divine Paternity," also known as the "Fourth Universalist Church."—O. M. R. K., III: 937; cf. 1853; and the Unitarian congregation built its present church at the south-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 20th St. and took the name "All Souls' Church."—From the church records; also Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 635. See 25, 1855.

The common council orders that a 21-year lease be granted to the United States government "of the outer end of the Pier No. 1, East River, known as the L. of said pier, together with one hundred feet of the easterly side of the pier," with "the privilege of erecting a large office in the angle formed by the L.," at no annual rental of 750. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 207.

The common council orders "that the burial ground on Ran- dall's Island, known as Potter's Field, be abandoned as soon as a more suitable place of burial for the poor can be obtained," also that the committee on charities will examine "any and all claims for a suitable location for a burial ground for the poor can be procured . . . ." —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 214.

At the annual election on this day a ballot is taken as prescribed by act of legislature (see My 13), resulting favourably for a con- vention to amend the state constitution.—Eve. Post, N 8, 1845.

Delegates to this convention were elected on April 28, 1846 (q.v.).

The common council orders "that no trees, posts, chains, or any obstacles whatever, be placed within the ground belonging to the Corporation in Madison Square, and that the Military be permitted to parade within the same, until the ground shall be required for more important purposes." —Proc., App'd Mayor, XIII: 224.

The common council permits the architect of Trinity Church to "set out the iron railing in front of said church three and a half feet upon the side-walk of Broadway, upon condition that the gates be so placed as to open inwardly." —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 283.

The water revenue this year amounted to $166,532.—Man. Com. (1845), 322.

1846

In this year, Sir Robert Peel carried against bitter opposition the repeal of the Corn Laws, the keystone of the English protective system.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 450-54.
The trans-Atlantic steamships "Great Britain" and "Great Western" docked at the foot of Clinton St., East River.—Ibid., 75.

The "sectional dock," at the foot of Pike St., for lifting vessels when repairs were to be made to their hulls, is described; also the inclined railway, used for the same purpose at the shipyards.—Ibid., 76-77.

The forts and fortifications of the city and harbour are described.—Ibid., 77-79.

Tattersall's (on Broadway) was the largest horse market in the U. S.—Ibid., 79.

Tompson's ware was used for a parade-ground.—Ibid., 85.

Stage lines to Harlem, Yorkville, and Astoria, started from 23 Chatham St.; those to Bloomington and Manhattanville from Chatham St. and Tryon Row; those to Dover, Morristown, and Powerville, N. J., started from 75 Cortland St.; those to Jamaica, Newtown, Flushing, Kolin, Manhasset, Great Neck, and Little Neck, L. I., from 360 Pearl St.

There were 258 regular omnibuses in the city, 2,898 drays, 201 hackney-coaches, and 231 cabs. Twelve of the omnibus lines ran on Broadway and certain uptown avenues and streets, under various names, such as the Empire Line, Chelsea Line, Fulton Ferry Line, Greenwich Line, Knickerbocker Line, etc.—Ibid., 95-97.

The guide contains a list of "all the Passage Boats built and now running on the Hudson river, between New-York, Albany and Troy." It tells of the names, tonnage, and "remarks" (showing some were "broken up," " sunk," "burnt," etc.). Beginning with the "Clermont" (changed to the "North River"), they total 47.—Ibid., 103-94.

There were several "daguerrean galleries" in successful opera, the most extensive being Plumb's, at 251 Broadway. Another establishment of this kind was Anthony, Edwards & Co. The head of this firm was afterwards a leader in photography. Another, Parkinson, was "celebrated for the beauty and perfection of out-door scenes, buildings, &c." A view of Niagara Falls, and views of public buildings in New York revealed his "unequaled" skill in this department of his art. "The prices for miniatures in the various daguerreotype establishments, vary from one dollar to five dollars, but none that are really good can be obtained for less than three or four dollars."—Ibid., 112.

There were over 500 artists in New York, in various branches of portrait, miniature, landscape, and historical painting. Among portrait painters were Page, Inman, Elliott, Lingham, Huntington, and Mooney. Most conspicuous among landscape painters were Cole, Durand, and Cropsy. Matteson, the historical painter, Boyle, May, Chapman, and Hicks, are mentioned; also the sculptors Kneeland, Colburn, and others. The Knickerbocker Gallery of Art, and the "Eagle Saloon," on Fourth Ave., and the "Gin Mill," were the places most frequented by the artists, and booksellers, Fan- shaw, Hite, Shumway, and McDougall.—Ibid., 112-13.

The Walton house, at 326 Pearl St., was a boarding-house.—Ibid., 116. See Ag 25, 1823 and cf. infra.

The volume contains several vignette wood-cuts of some of the principal churches.

This year was published Annals and Occurrences of N. Y., City and State in the Olden Time, by John F. Watson (Phila., 1846). See also 1832. The following notes are from this source:

The Walton mansion, at 324 Pearl St., built in 1752 (p. 9), "has even now an air of ancient stately grandeur. It has five windows in front, constructed of yellow Holland brick; has a double pitched roof covered with tiles, and a double course of balustrades thereof. Formerly its garden extended down to the river [see 1828]. The front is probably descended of the Walton, who, a century ago, gave the name of Walton's Ship Yard, at the same place. Wm. Walton, who was one of the council, and the first owner of the above house, made his wealth by some preferences in the trade among the Spaniards of South America and Cuba."—Watson's Annals, 359. For fuller account of the family and its affairs, see "Biographical Sketches," by John Austin Stevens, in Colonial Records, City of New York, (1867). For view of the mansion, see Manhattan Com. (1849), 331; Ibid. (1872), 495. See also L. M. R. K., III: 953.

In the rear of No. 48 Frankford street, is now a very ancient tan yard. This street down to Perry street, and from William street over to Jacob's street, is the region of what was formerly tan yards, and originally Beckman's swamp. An old harlem ball near there, said he remembered to have shot ducks there formerly. The father of another had told him he often gathered huckleberries; and fifty to
sixty years ago it was common to exercise there skating."—Watson's Annals (1846), 175.

"Hudson's Square is a beautiful embellishment of New York, redeemed from a former waste, once a sand beach. The large growth of trees and the abundance of graceful shade, make it, in connection with the superiority of the uniform houses which surround it, a place of imposing grandeur. The continuous long lines of iron palisades, both round the square and before the areas of every house, and up the several door steps, give a peculiar aspect of European style and magnificence."—Ibid., 186.

There are at present four or five houses remaining of the ancient Dutch construction, having 'pediment walls' surrounding the roof in front, and having their gable ends to the street; a form once common in New York.

"In broad street is one of those houses marked 1698, occupied by Fergus & Co., No. 41. Another, appearing equally as old, but of lower height, stands at the north-east corner of Broad and Beaver streets. These, with the now standing, of three stories, No. 76 Pearl Street, near Counties slip, are, I think, the only ones now remaining in New York."—Ibid. (1846), 570. For views of buildings of the design referred to, see Man. Com. Council (1850), 143; ibid. (1861), 586.

At this time, there stood on Fifth Ave., near the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (30th St.), the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Evangelist, which was founded in 1842, and of which the Rev. Felix Larkin was pastor.—Greenleaf (1846), 341-42.

In this year the number of young men using it regularly at a dinner-resort called "The Woodcock," on East Houston St. near Broadway. Literary and professional men, and men of leisure, formed an acquaintance here. From these informal meetings sprang a permanent organization which resulted in the establishment of the New York Club.—From article on "Clubs" in The Galaxy (1876).

This club has had many migrations. It was originally housed in Chambers St., opposite the court-house. It moved to the corner of Broadway and Walker St.; then to No. 717 Broadway (on the west side between Water St. and Astor Pl.); then to 556 Broadway (east side between Spring and Prince Sts.), where it remained from 1849 to 1871.—King's Handbook of N. Y. City (1893), 546; City Directory. Its next move was to 620 Broadway, on the East side, between Houston and Bleeker Sts., where it remained until 1836. Then it moved to No. 744 Broadway, at the south-east corner of Astor Place, where it leased the large house owned by, and formerly the residence of, John D. Wolfe; here it remained until 1861. The next move was to the Haight mansion, No. 1 E. 15th St., at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave.; the City Directory shows that it was used as a hotel and then occupied, until 1870. From 1871 to 1873, it occupied a residence at No. 31 E. 17th St., between Broadway and Fourth Ave., facing Union Square. Then it moved to 509 Fifth Ave., on the east side, between 31st and 32d St., where it remained until 1874. In the spring of that year, it occupied the large residence at No. 1 W. 25th St., between Fifth Ave. and Broadway, facing the Worth monument; it was here fourteen years. The next move, in 1889, was to the Caswell residence, at No. 350 Fifth Ave., on the south-west corner of 35th St., which had been occupied by the University Club.—Galaxy; King's Handbook; City Directory. It remained there until 1906; then for about two years maintained an office at 7 W. 42d St., until it occupied its own building, on March 16, 1907 (p. v.), at No. 20 W. 40th St., where it still is.—City Directories.

In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor called attention to the bad conditions in the tenement-houses of New York and to the relation between poverty and the housing problem.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, 76.

In this year, the first volume of the History of New Netherland; or, New York under the Dutch, by E. B. O'Callaghan, was published.

In this year was published John Doggett, Jr., at the Directory Establishment, a pamphlet entitled The Cries of New York, with 15 illustrations, poetry by Frances S. Osgood, and text describing landmarks, parks, etc.

In this year, the Home Journal was established by Geo. P. Martin, at 1825 Catharine St., New York. Similar in character to the N. Y. Mirror, which it succeeded, it continued a successful weekly of social, art, and literary import until 1905, when its name and form were changed by new owners to Town & Country, the illustrated weekly of social life which still survives.

In this year, Edgar Allan Poe wrote, for Godey's Magazine and Lady's Book (Philadelphia), a series of critical essays under the title "The Literati of New York City."

In this year, Daguerreotype Miniatures of Life in the Empire City, by A. J. H. Dugan, were published in Philadelphia.

In this year was published A. H. of the Churches of All Denominations in the City of N. Y., by Jonathan Greenleaf.

In this year, Henry Kirke Brown, the sculptor, returned to America from Europe and settled in New York. During his stay here he made some of his best known works, including the statue of Washington in Union Square. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he moved to New York.—Bank of the Artists, p. 76.

"The Magnetic Telegraph.—We learn from an authentic source, says the Baltimore American, that the line of Magnetic Telegraph between Baltimore and Philadelphia may be expected soon to be completed. The posts for the whole line are nearly all delivered, ready for setting up, and many weeks, says a letter before us, "will not elapse before the completion of this line will finish the Telegraph between Washington and New York." Mr. Vail is now in Philadelphia, testing the accuracy of the line between that city and New York, section by section, which will not occupy more than ten days, when the instruments will be put in operation. . . .—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ja. 5, 1846.

"The Magnetic Telegraph. That portion of the New York and Philadelphia Magnetic Telegraph which is between Philadelphia and Norristown was put in operation on Friday, for the purpose of testing the wires and the working of the machine. There now remain but about seven miles of the line to be completed, in order to form a magnetic connexion between Philadelphia and New York, and this is being rapidly carried forward."—Eve. Post, Ja. 6, 1846.

"Cony Island Telegraph.—The workmen were engaged on Monday in regulating the wires which have, for the third time, been laid in a lead pipe under the river for the Long Island Telegraph. The Tribune says: 'If this latter attempt shall not succeed, it will be carried across in the air at Blackwell's Island, making the telegraph some twelve miles longer. The bottom of the river at the ferry is hard and rocky, instead of muddy as was supposed';—Eve. Post, Ja. 7, 1846.

Hone records: "I dined yesterday with Mr. Peter G. Stuyvesant, in his splendid new house in the Second avenue, near St. Mark's Church."—Hone's Diary, II: 268. See, however, Ag. 17, 1847.

"Magnetic Telegraph. The wires are all placed from Boston to Springfield; thence to Hartford and this place [New Haven], the holes are dug for the reception of the posts, but as yet none of them are erected. . . .—Eve. Post, Ja. 3, 1846, N.Y. New Haven Herald.

"The question of applying to the legislature to pass a law giving the corporation authority to open Madison Square in the manner originally contemplated is before the Common Council. The city has too few public squares, the few it has are of small dimensions, and there is not one, at the present time, which is suitable for the manoeuvres of our military companies. It seems to us so far as we have been able to understand the matter, desirable that the original plan and design of Madison square should be adhered to as nearly as possible, and that it should be left free for the erection of such public buildings as the growth of the city may hereafter render necessary, and for the use of the military companies in their parades and exercises. To turn it into a private square, and assess the property of those who have bought it of the corporation in the faith that no assessment should be made, would be clearly an unjust proceeding and wanting in honesty. It is to be hoped therefore that the plan of applying to the legislature, will be adopted."—Eve. Post, Ja. 9, 1846. See also ibid., Ja. 10, 1846.

The common council orders that "the ground adjoining the Distributing Reservoir, between Forty and Forty-second Streets, and the west side of said Reservoir, and the Sixth Avenue, be granted, solded, and sloped or bedded upon the grounds and streets, and that the same be enclosed by a next ornamental wooden fence . . . ; the same to be used as a public park, until required for reservoir or other purposes."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIII: 392.

The First Presbyterian Church, on the west side of Fifth Ave., between 10th and 24th Sts., erected in 1845, is opened for public worship.—N. Y. Com. Adm., Ja. 12, 1846; Greenleaf, 134-35. See Jl 20, and S, 1844.

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

"The Second Avenue. The two great avenues for elegant residences are to be the Second and the Fifth. The latter is already well sprinkled with dwellings, up to the vicinity of Twentieth street, and the lots fronting on it are commanding very high prices, from six to ten thousand dollars each. Like the Fifth, the Second has its character established as a good neighborhood, by the number of elegant dwellings erected. But hitherto they have extended only to Nineteenth street. Twelfth street, which (with the Board of Aldermen, by a recent vote, has determined to enclose with a handsome railing and regulate, through which it passes from Fifteenth to Seventeenth street [Stuyvesant Square], will continue to keep up the good character of this avenue. . . ."—

Eve. Post, Jt 14, 1846.

"The Magnetic Telegraph was completed to Lambertville, on the Delaware, in this State, on Monday, when communication was opened with Philadelphia. The battery will be brought to Somerville during the week, and to Newark, on the way to Fort Lee and New York soon thereafter."—Eve. Post, Jt 15, 1846, citing Newark Daily Adv. On Jan. 20, the line was in complete working order between Newark and Philadelphia.—Ibid., Jt 20, 1846. Cf. Jt 26.

"The improvements in the mode of warming dwelling houses, which have been introduced in the city of New York within the last two years, have affected almost an entire revolution in this department of our domestic arrangements. Mr. E. L. Miller, of Brooklyn, was the first to introduce among us the present admirable system of air furnaces. He has recently, however, introduced into his own house, 59 Clark street, an arrangement for warming air by a separate water heated surface only in the form of a hot water furnace of an entirely new construction. The apparatus is placed in the lower basement of the house, occupies no more space than an ordinary hot air furnace, and distributes through the house in the usual way of the common surface [furnaces]; but the effect of the quantity of fuel under ignition, and the character of the heat, are truly astonishing and delightful."—Eve. Post, Jt 17, 1846.

"Magnetic Telegraph. Notice is hereby given, that the Magnetic Telegraph will be opened for the use of the Public on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, between Newark and Philadelphia, at the rates of charge heretofore published—Communications to be sent by Telegraph will be received, and the postage paid, at the Office of the Telegraph Company, in the basement of No. 10 Wall st., whence messengers will be despatched at 9 and 11 o'clock, A.M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 7 P. M., to convey them to the Station at Newark; and communications will also be received from Philadelphia, via Newark, at the same place, about 8½ and 10 A.M., 12 M., 2½, 5 and 10 P.M. No additional charge will be made on account of these special messengers.

Communications will be Telegraphed in the order in which they shall be received at the office in Newark.

In case the communication by Telegraph shall be interrupted, public notice thereof will be immediately given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

"T. M. Clark, Secretary."—Eve. Post, Jt 26, 1846.

"The common council appropriates $30,000 "for enclosing Stuyvesant Square with an iron railing," and resolves to apply to the legislature for permission "to include this sum with the amount to be funded for the erection of Alms House Buildings, &c." It is to be set out five feet on the sidewalks of 15th and 16th sts., and ten feet on Second Ave.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XIII: 313; L. M. R., III: 253.

The attention of the public has been called often, of late, to the propriety of opening and widening Anthony [Worth] street, and it has been urged in favor of that it would greatly tend to reform that sink of pollution known as the Five Points. Much as we are opposed to the revival of that system of improvements that has heretofore wrought so much evil in this city, yet if the widening and opening of every street connected with the Five Points would in any wise tend to break up that nest of vipers, and wipe away from the heart of the city that plague spot, we would not only lift both our hands in favor thereof, but would be willing that every man, woman and child should be assessed to pay the damages. We know of no place on the earth where there are more wretched beings congregated together than at the Five Points, and what renders it still more abhorrent to the feelings of every philanthropist is that the number, instead of decreasing, is constantly increasing."

Eve. Post, Jt 14, 1846.

A telegraph is in operation between Albany and Utica.—Eve. Post, F, 3, 1846, citing Albany Atlas.

Hone mentions a dinner at the "magnificent house" of Wm. B. Astor, on Lafayette Place.—Hone's Diary, II: 269.

Hone dines with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Aspinwall in their new house, University place, one of the palaces which have been lately erected in this part of the city. . . .—Hone's Diary, II: 270.

The legislature creates the Eighteenth Ward by dividing the Sixteenth Ward in two by a line running through the centre of Sixth Ave. from 14th to 40th St. The portion on the east of this line shall be the Eighteenth Ward.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 16.

"The Racket Court was opened to-day at noon by a déjeuner à la fourchette,—a grand entertainment of music, dancing, eating, and drinking, at which were present the members of the club, with those belonging to the Union and other kindred associations. . . .

The immense Racket Court appeared, from the upper galleries, like a garden of moving flowers. . . ."—Hone's Diary, II: 271.

This was at 796 Broadway.—Man. Com. Coun. (1846), 655.

"Prince Joseph von Bonaparte and quite a line have arrived in town on their way to Boston to embark in the 'Cambria' for Europe. The Prince made a late visit to Washington, where he was received with marked courtesy by the President."—Eve. Post, F, 25, 1846.

In a printed report of over 300 pages, the history of yellow fever in the U. S. is reviewed, in connection with the question of amending the quarantine laws of N. Y.—N. Y. Com. Adv., F, 28, 1846.

Grace Church (see O, 30, 1845) is completed and consecrated. Mar. 1846.—Eve. Post, Mr 4 and 9, 1846; tablet in the church; Greenleaf, 79; L. M. R. K., III: 923; Man. Com. Coun. (1846), 651; Wilson (Jas. Grant), Centennial Hist. of the Protestant Episcopal Church (1846), 242; descript. of Pl. 195: III: 204, and descript. of Pl. 19-6, III: 845. For description of the new church, see Picture of N. Y., in 1846, 179, and Eve. Post, Jt 22, 1846. For an account of records relating to pew rentals at this time, see N. T. Times, O, 2, 1845; Hone's Diary, II: 269.

The corner-stone of Culver Church, at the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 21st St., is laid.—Hone's Diary, II: 273; cf. Eve. Post, Mr 10, 1846. The church was built in 1846-7 after designs by Jas. Renwick, Jr. of Broadway. It originally had two open-work wooden spires.—Putnam's Monthly Mag. (1857), II: 248, with wood-cut view, p. 247, showing the spires. It also appears with spires in Pl. 136, Vol. III of the present work; and in Miller's N. T. A ii: 11 (1859), opp. p. 67.

"The chime of bells erected in the tower of Trinity Church was sounded for the first time this morning."—Eve. Post, Mr 11, 1846. See also ibid., Mr 13, 1846.

The Lyceum of Natural History "has removed its splendid museum and valuable Library into the spacious apartments provided for them in the granite building, in Broadway, formerly known as the Stuyvesant Institute."—Eve. Post, Mr 21, 1846.

The board of aldermen grants permission to John Randel, Jr. and Michael Varick De Witt to deposit in the "Office such plans, models and specifications of his elevated railway" as he may "deem necessary to give the requisite information to the parties interested." In the report of a special committee who had the matter in charge at this time, it was stated that "the petitioners [above named] are in possession of a plan for constructing an elevated railway, that combines the very desirable advantages of elevation, strength, lightness of space, and utility, and is, in the opinion of the Committee, well calculated to answer all the purposes for which it is designed. . . ."

In accordance with the permission thus granted, Mr. Randel deposited in the office of the street commissioner plans and models of his elevated railway, which were "advertised for the objections of the parties interested on the line of Broadway." The committee on streets believed that some method should be devised for the relief of Broadway, but in their opinion this purpose would be
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Mar. 23

The writer describes in detail the residence of James Penniman, on the south side of Union Square, between Broadway and University Place, of which Mr. French is the architect; and refers to "a new block of buildings opposite Tompkins square, not yet quite finished, erected under the superintendence of Mr. French," which also afford "strong evidence" of "the improvement in architectural science which has begun to manifest itself in this city, in the erection of private as well as public edifices."—N. Y. Com. Adv., Apr. 2, 1846.

The Astor House is damaged by fire.—Eve. Post, Apr. 1, 1846.

The city has completed the new trunk road neighborhood, and a few days ago there was the burning of the "burst district" to the business aspect which it wore previous to the destructive configuration of July last, the expansive Church edifices, such as Trinity, Grace, Rev. Dr. Pott’s, Rev. Dr. Phillips’; the Divine Unity, &c.—the marble palace on the site of Washington Hall, erected for the Stewarts in a fashionable dry goods depot, the New York club house, adjacent to Niblo’s, and many other public buildings of a public nature, will serve to complete these residences “North of Bleeker street and East of Fifth Avenue,” among which are the new homes of Mr. Lenox, Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Brown (of Brown Bros. & Co.). The writer describes in detail the residence of James Penniman, on the south side of Union Square, between Broadway and University Place, of which Mr. French is the architect; and refers to “a new block of buildings opposite Tompkins square, not yet quite finished, erected under the superintendence of Mr. French,” which also afford “strong evidence” of “the improvement in architectural science which has begun to manifest itself in this city, in the erection of private as well as public edifices.”—N. Y. Com. Adv., Apr. 2, 1846.

The Thumb of York is growing.—According to an estimate made by an experienced architect, the number of dwelling houses in this city, compared with the number of inhabitants, falls short of what it was four years ago, by twelve hundred. One reason for the deficiency at this moment is probably the great fire of last summer.

This is still a good deal of enterprise in the way of building in the upper part of the city.—Whoever goes thither no oftener than once a month, sees changes which give a strange face to places once familiar to him.

The neighborhood which bears the name of Chelsea is rapidly covering itself with new buildings.—The arrangements made by the original proprietors of the land in that quarter are such that no buildings can be erected for any purpose which will make the neighborhood disagreeable, and it is becoming a favorite place of residence. We saw yesterday in Twenty-third street, near the Tenth Avenue, an elegant row of three story buildings set back from the street in such a manner as to leave a large garden in front, which we learned was to be ornamented with three fountains. In Twenty-fourth street, immediately beyond it, is a row of houses of a neat but congruous peculiarity of style of building, intended for chemical residences, finished with economy but with great neatness, and with all the attention to convenience... which the modern practice of domestic architecture has introduced. These snug tenements, we learned, were meant to be let at very low rates, and are almost finished. [Cf. Ap. 2, supra.]

“Nothing can witness the arrangements for health, refreshment and convenience which the introduction of the Croton water has enabled builders to introduce into the houses they are erecting, without being satisfied that the benefits of that great enterprise are not greatly appreciated.”—Eve. Post, Apr. 3, 1846.

The Richmond Hill Theatre (or Tivoli Garden) having been rebuilt, is opened at the New Greenwich Theatre.—Eve. Post, Apr. 4, 1846; Brown, I: 235; L. M. R. K., III: 951. See also playbill in Emmet coll., item 1182. On Feb. 19, 1847, the name was changed to the New York Opera House.—Eve. Post, F 19, 1847; Brown, I: 7: 358. See also drawings of the new building.

By order of the common council on April 9, the “City Arms and Flags” were to be displayed on the city hall on this day, to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XIII: 386.

Andrew H. Mickel is elected mayor.—N. Y. Herald, Apr. 15, 1846. He succeeds Wm. F. Havemeyer.—See Ap. 6, 1845. He was succeeded by Wm. V. Brady.—See Ap. 15, 1847. Mayor Mickel lived at one time in the Kennedy house at No. 1 Broadway.—Man. Com. Coun. (1846), 513.

The city acquires, by condemnation proceedings, the land comprised in the present Greeley Square, at Broadway, Sixth Ave., and 35th St.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 49. In L. M. R. K., III: 970, the land is given erroneously as 1826.

“The Trinity Church is now open for the inspection of visitors.”

The interior is described.—Eve. Post, Apr. 29, 1846.

The common council has ordered that the committee on arts, sciences, and schools obtain a full-length portrait of William C. Bouck, late governor of the state, to be placed in the governor’s room in the city hall; the cost not to exceed $1,000.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XIII: 399.

The first hostilities in the Mexican War occur. Capt. Thornton and his scouting party of dragoons are attacked by the Mexicans on the east side of the Rio Grande.—McMaster, VII: 441. For the causes of the war, see May 13.

“Healy’s picture of Mr. Webster came on yesterday from Washington, where it was painted for the Home Club... Mr. Healy is a very able artist sent out to the United States by the King of France to take the portraits, for his gallery, of some of our eminent statesmen.”—Hone’s Diary, II: 276, 280.

“Antony and Cleopatra” is presented for the first time in America, at the Park Theatre.—Brown, I: 65.

As prescribed by acts of legislature of May 13, 1845 (c. 67), and April 22, 1846, delegates are named at a special election to represent the various counties, cities, and towns of the state at the constitutional convention to assemble on June 1 (c. 67).

The legislature provides that when books of record in the office of the clerk of the county and county of New York become mutilated by use, and the supervisors authorize that they be copied, the copies, when certified by the said clerk to be correct copies of the originals, shall have the validity of the originals.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 122.


The legislature incorporates the Ocean Steam Navigation Co.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 145.

The legislature passes an act providing for “the calling of a Convention in relation to the Charter of the City of New York. It stipulates that on the first Monday of June, 1846, delegates shall be elected from the various wards ‘according to the usual manner of city elections.’ These delegates shall meet at the chamber of the board of aldermen, and formulate a new charter or such amendments to the existing charter as are deemed necessary, which business must be completed in time to submit the result to the city and county electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1846. If then adopted, it shall be sent for approval to the next session of the legislature. The election and convention expenses are to be paid from the city treasury. The maximum pay for members of the convention is $1.50 per day.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 172. See Je 1.

The legislature incorporates the Prison Association of New York, the objects of which are: 1. “The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial or finally convicted, or as witnesses.” 2. “The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or states.” 3. “The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their dis-
1846 charge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform. 'The executive committee is given power to establish a work-house in the county of New York, and to make ordinances and regulations for its operation, etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 163.

10 On March 20, 1847, the legislature, announcing a state of war with Mexico, congress grants him power to call out 50,000 volunteers, and appropriates $10,000,000 "as a small outfit for his military operations. "—Howe's Diary, II: 278; McMaster, VII: 443.

11 The legislature authorizes the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co. "to extend their railroad from the Connecticut line to the New York and Harlem Railroad." The next year states that the New Haven road was "chartered by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at the May session thereof, 1844, to construct a line in Connecticut and Westchester over a prescribed route. The present act supplement the charter with fuller details regarding organization for the construction of the road.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 195.

12 The legislature incorporates the Hudson River R. R. Co. and authorizes it to construct "a single, double, or treble railroad or way, between the cities of New-York and Albany. " The road is to be commenced within one year, and a single track road is to be completed within four years. Its location in New York City may be on or west of Eighth Ave. and on or west of Hudson St., if the consent of the city corporation is obtained, but the road shall not infringe on the rights or privileges of the Harlem R. R. Co. "by using any track already laid contiguous to the said road or shall have any part of it" located "east or within one mile of the said Harlem railroad, in the county of Westchester."—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 216. On March 20, 1847, the time for commencing the Hudson River R. R. was extended to Nov. 15, 1847.—Ibid. (1847), chap. 31. See, further, My 4, 1847; also Stevens, The Beginnings of the N. Y. Cent. R. R. (1826).

13 President Polk signs the bill of May 15, (q. v.), and issues a proclamation declaring that a state of war exists between the U. S. and Mexico.—Evee. Post, My 15, 1846; Winsor, VII: 2925; McMaster, VII: 445.

14 "It has long been the fashion to assert that the annexation of Texas was the cause of the Mexican War. No such delusion was held by any persons in 1846. The first meeting in New York attributed the war to 'the aggravated and multiplied wrongs to which our country has been subjected by Mexico during a long series of years;' to the refusal to make reparation after it had been promised; to the recent rejection of our minister sent to make a friendly adjustment; and to the invasion of our soil. At Baltimore one branch of the city council stated the causes of the war to be, 'a systematic and premeditated course of falsehood, and treachery, and on the part of Mexico toward our Government.' A meeting of citizens at Easton, Pennsylvania, declared the causes of the war were the wrongs inflicted upon our citizens and the bloodshed murder of our gallant officers and men. Another at Harrisburg found justification for a resort to arms in Mexico's 'long-continued disregard to our Government and official agents,' in her refusal to adjudge our rightful claims, in her refusal to negotiate on the subjects in dispute, and in her invasion of our soil.—McMaster, VII: 446. See also ibid., VII: 473 (chap. 81).

15 The legislature provides for "the enrolment of the militia and to encourage the formation of uniform companies.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 270. See, further, My 6, 1847.

16 The legislature passes a new quarantine act providing that the average charge for vessels at quarantine shall be 7 days the Marine Hospital, on Staten Island.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 30. An act of April 10, 1850 (q. v.), superseded this.

17 The legislature incorporates "The New-York and Offing Magnetic Telegraph Assn.," formed "for the purpose of constructing lines of telegraph from New York city to such points to and from the offing and seaboard as may be deemed expedient for commercial purposes, and saving of human life, and to construct station houses and observatories," etc.—Laws of N. Y. (1846), chap. 335.

18 The common council receives formal notice of the declaration of war between Mexico and the United States (see My 13).—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 4. See My 15.

19 The common council grants the request of citizens that a public meeting be held in the Park in relation to the existing war with Mexico.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 4. See My 25.


21 A great war meeting is held in the Park, declaring for "no com promise" with Mexico.—N. Y. Herald, My 21, 1846. Resolutions are adopted, approving of the war, approving the action of congress and the president in carrying it on, urging promptness and vigor in its prosecution, giving thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men, and resolving upon the appointment of a "committee of safety."—N. Y. Com. Adv. My 21, 1846.

22 Agreeable to a vestry resolution of April 13, the new Trinity Church is consecrated, this being "Ascension Day."—Evee. Post, My 22, 1846; Berrian, Hist. Sketch of Trin. Ch., 316; Dix, Hist. of the Parish of Trin. Ch., IV: 275; Howe's Diary, II: 279. For description, see Great Metropolis for 1846, 81. For various views of the three Trinity Churches, see plate citations in L. M. R. K., III: 714. See also descrip. of Pl. 125, III: 688; and of A. Pl. 26-3, III: 881.

23 "The Messrs. Delmonico have recently erected a large building as a hotel at No. 25 Broadway. The house is handsomely furnished throughout... . The well-earned reputation of Delmonico will no doubt cause it to be much frequented."—Evee. Post, My 26, 1846. This was on the south-west corner of Morris St; it was afterwards well known as the Stevens House (No. 21-27 Broadway). Until 1856, it vied with the Astor House as the finest hotel in the city. It was torn down in 1919 to make way for the new Conard Building—N. Y. Times, Nov. 23, 1919 (Real Estate Section, p. 5); L. M. R. K., III: 978. See 1855.

24 A convention of delegates to consider amendments to the state constitution assembled in Albany, and elects John Tracy of Chenango Co. president.—Jour. N. Y. Const. Convention (1846), 9-12. The sessions of the convention continued until Oct. 9 (q. v.).

25 Elections are held in the eighteen wards to choose "delegates to a county convention for forming a new, or revising and amending the present charter."—Evee. Post, Je 2, 1846. These delegates convened in city hall on July 6 (q. v.).

26 The Howard House, at the corner of Howard St. and Broadway, is opened by Messrs. Stone and Riker.—Evee. Post, Je 16, 1846. This should not be confused with the hotel of the same name on the east side of Broadway between Maiden Lane and John St.—See A. Pl. 25, Vol. III.

27 The N. Y. Herald receives the first telegraphic news from Washington, 18 hours in advance of the mails. This reports the retreat of the Mexicans.—N. Y. Herald, Je 7, 1846.

28 Trinity Church is opened for worship.—Evee. Post, Je 8, 1846.

29 "New Theatre.—Vauxhall Garden, which is an old established place, is opened for theatrical performances."—Evee. Post, Je 10, 1846.

30 The Oregon question is settled by a treaty between the U. S. and Great Britain, signed at Washington by James Buchanan, secretary of state, and Richard Pakenham, British minister. The northern boundary of the U. S. west of the Rocky Mountains is fixed at 49° N. L. and the middle of the channel between Vancouver Island and the continent. The treaty was signed by the president on June 19; ratifications were exchanged on July 17, and it was proclaimed on Aug. 5.—U. S. Treaties, Conventions, etc. (Washington, 1910), I: 656-58; Macdonald, Select Dec., etc., 555-58.

Hone writes: "It makes an interesting item in my journal, that I should have dined with the British Minister on the day on which this joyful event occurred,—an event which restores the prosperity of the nation, sets commerce again upon its legs, makes the husbandman's corn grow higher and his grass more green, and would equally rejoice the manufacturer, if they would let us enjoy this unhappy tariff alone."—Hone's Diary, II: 280.

31 The first match game of base ball on record is played on this day at the grounds of the "Knickerbocker Ball Club" (see S. 3, 1845) in Hoboken. The "New York" Club defeats the "K. B. C." by the score of 23 to 1. Davis, one of the New York nine, was "fixed 6 cts for swearing."—Game Book, 1845-49 (MS.), in N. Y. P. L. See also July 13, 1828.

32 The corner-stone of the new St. George's Church is laid on the corner of Rutherford Pl. and 16th St., on land given by Peter G. Stuyvesant.—Evee. Post, Je 24, 1846. The architects selected were Otto Blesch and Leopold Eidlitz. The building was opened for service on Nov. 19, 1848; it was consecrated Dec. 4, 1849, but was not completed until Nov. 19, 1856, when the spire was erected, and a clock and large bell added. On Nov. 14, 1865 (q. v.), St. George's Church was gutted by fire. It was rebuilt as nearly as possible in conformity with its original plan, and reopened on Sept. 29, 1867.
In 1840, the old spires, which had not been destroyed in the fire of 1839, were found to be unsafe, and were accordingly taken down.—Antice, Hist, of St. George's Church (1911), 167-68, 175-79, 205-21, 234-35, 316. For early history of the church, see Jf 3, 1872. See also L. R. K., III, 933, and descrip, of Pl. 153a, II, 883.

July 4

E. Porter Edden's "Model of New York," an accurate miniature in carved wood, 24 by 20 ft., showing every object in the city and harbour, and surmounted by an ornamental canopy, is exhibited publicly for the first time at the Minerva Rooms, 406 Broadway.

—Eve, Post, Ap 23, Jf 7, and Ag 4, 1846. For complete description, see Edden's "New York, Past, Present, & Future" (1849), appendix, following p. 125. See also 1849.

6 Delegates chosen from the several wards convene in the chamber of the board of aldermen for the purpose of "forming a new or revising and amending the present charter." Deliberations lasting until Oct. 26, 1846 (p. v.), resulted in a document called "Amendments to the Charter of the City of New York."—Journ. of Convent. (1846), 790-97.

July 5

Sloat raises the U. S. flag over Monterey. On July 11, the flag was raised on Sutter's Fort on the Sacramento. "Each flag-raising was followed by the reading of a proclamation in which Sloat claimed California as a part of the United States..."—McMaster, VII, 489. Com. Stockton, succeeding Sloat, took Los Angeles, and was at one time himself governor of California. Fremont was made military commander. This conquest not proving complete, it was necessary for Stockton to recapture the position early in 1847.—McMaster, VII, 489; Winsor, VII, 420.

7 Maps of Bowling Green, and Wall Hall, to profiles State St. bear this date. See maps No. 87 and 872, bureau of topography, borough president's office.

The common council appropriates $250 to procure a portrait of Wm. F. Havemeyer, late mayor.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV, 48.

10 The corner-stone of a new building for the American Tract Society is laid at Spruce and Nassau Sts.—Eve, Post, Jf 21, 1846.

13 The common council permits the N. Y., Albany, and Buffalo Mutual Assurance Society to erect a building on the north side of the street through Eighth Ave. to Bank St., through Bank St. to and through Washington St. to Rector St., thence through Wall St. to the "Merchants' Exchange Buildings," under certain regulations.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV, 55.

A bill having been introduced in congress making an appropriation for improving the fortifications at the Narrows, Henry L. Seaman, speaking in favour of the measure, says: "I ask the members of this House to remember that three-fourths of the revenue of the country is annually collected in the city of New York, and that property, to an immense amount, from different and distant parts of the country, and belonging to citizens of every state in the Union, is continually in store there, to say nothing of the vast amount belonging to her own citizens." The bill provides the sale of exchange of the site and materials of old fort through Gansvoord, and the application of the proceeds to the acquisition by the United States, and the repair, of Fort Tompkins and Fort Richmond on Staten Island. Defences of New York Harbour are also projected at Sandy Hook. Forts Hamilton and Lafayette, on the Long Island side, are not considered sufficient to make the channel secure, even with the assistance of the Hudson and Morton batteries.

It was stated recently in a New York newspaper that: "It is well known to every engineer that there is no spot where the city can be so well defended as at the Narrows, on the Staten Island side, and that, whenever a hostile fleet passes that point, the city must be subjected to the will of the enemy, and may be bombarded or destroyed. During the War of 1812 the State of New York expended nearly half a million dollars to erect fortifications near the Telegraph. As soon as peace was declared the works were abandoned; and they have since become (except materials) utterly worthless. Not a single gun is at present mounted on them. The State has long since agreed to sell all its works and ground for a sum far less than many individuals would be willing to pay for the location. The interval passes the house.—From Seaman's printed speech, Wash., 1846.

18 The common council orders that a grant be made to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society of the land on the east side of Fifth Ave., between 51st and 52nd Sts., and extending eastward 450 ft. from the avenue, on condition that the society erect within three years a building or buildings upon it, the plan of which shall be approved by the mayor, and with certain other restrictions. The board also orders that a lease be granted to this society for the rest of the block as far east as Fourth Ave., during the pleasure of the common council.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV, 59-60. See Ag 1, and 1841. There is a small wood-cut view of the building in Man. Com. Coun. (1864), 322, and in the Manuals for the following years; see also L. R. K., III, 925.

The common council appropriates $1000 "for constructing free benches on the Beldry."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV, 67.

Aug. 28 The common council orders that Broad St., from Wall to South St., be renumbered.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV, 67.

Congress passes "An Act to provide for the better organization of the Treasury, and for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of public revenue." Under this act, the sub-treasury of New York (1844), chap. 92; Winsor, Nat. & Civ. Hist. of Am., VII, 289.

The Board Line announces its intention of establishing a line of steamships "between Liverpool and New York direct." The line's New York agent was now D. Brignall, Jr., with an office at Harden & Co.'s, No. 6 Wall St.—Com. Adv., S 8, 1846. Cj 27, 1849; see Jf 23, 1847.

The progress of laying down the Russ pavement, as it is called, between Chambers street and Reade street, has been interrupted by the want of a sufficient number of stone blocks to fill the space. Workmen are now getting them out in the quarry. The pavement is described as follows: The street is first dug down about two feet, a foundation is then laid, consisting of cement intermixed with fragments of stone, the surface of which is made uniform and level, and strewn with a layer of fine gravel. On this are laid the granite blocks which compose the upper part of the pavement; they are about nine inches high and six inches in width each way. The interstices are filled from the top with fine gravel."—Eve, Post, S 406. See also Jf 23, 1846.

"Mr. Stewart's splendid edifice, erected on the site of Washington Hall, in Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, is nearly finished, and his stock of dry goods will be exhibited on the shelves in a few days. There is nothing in Paris or London to compare with this dry-goods palace."—"Hone's Diary, II, 284. A full description of the store, after its opening, was published on p. 16—N. Y. Herald, S 18, 1846. See also Eve, Post, S 21 and 22, 1846.

The first practical sewing-machine is patented, by Elias Howe, Jr., who had been working on the invention for about five years.—N. Y., Leading Am. Inventors, 338-68. "Years of disappointment and discouragement followed before he was successful in introducing his invention, and several imitations which infringed his patent, particularly that of Isaac Merritt Singer (1811-1875), had already been successfully introduced and were widely used. His rights were established after much litigation in 1854, and by the date of expiration of his patent (1867) he had realized something over $2,000,000 out of his invention."—Encyclop. Brit., XIII, 815.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Annunciation is laid in 1846 St., between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—Eve, Post, S 11, 1846.

Nikol's Garden, on Broadway between Prince and Houston Sts., is destroyed by fire. For details, see N. Y. Herald, S 19, 1846; L. M. R. K., III, 925.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Puritans, at the southwest corner of Broadway and 14th St., opposite Union Square, is laid, ground having been broken on Sept. 7. James Renwick, Jr., is the architect.—Eve, Post, S 7, 21, 23, 1846. This substantial stone church appears in views of 1849.—See Pls. 15 and 156, Vol. III. The congregation had been organized on April 12 in the chapel of N. Y. University, and its services were temporarily con-
The common council authorizes the chief engineer to procure an alarm-bell of about 4,000 lbs. to be placed in the cupola of Centre Market.—Proc., App’d by Mayer, XIV: 126. Alarm-bells on market-houses came into vogue several years before.—Ibid., passim.

The charter convention delegates (see Jl 6) sign the completed "Amendments to the Charter of the City of New York."—Jour. of Convention (1846), 795-9. Durand says they made amendments that they "proposed more specific provisions for enforcing the separation of powers, and stricter checks upon the common council. But the absorption of popular attention in the beginning of the Mexican War, in the congressional election, and in the state constitutional convention then in session, withdrew interest almost entirely from the city convention. Accordingly, the poll on the adoption of the charter was decisively small and there was a small majority against it. Yet the work of the convention had not been without effect. Many of its proposed measures were copied word for word in the charter actually adopted in 1849 (9 v.), while others were incorporated in the amendments of 1853."—Durand, The Finances of N.Y. City, 67-68.

The release of a runaway slave by order of a New York judge, creates a scene of wild excitement in Nassau St. near Clinton Hall. In recording the incidents, Hon. observes: "How long will the North and South remain a united people?"—Hone’s Diary, II: 286.

Although the electors in New York City vote nearly four to one against the amended constitution, the up-state vote is strongly in its favor, and it is ratified.—Proc., 9, 7; 11, 1846; Leg. Manual (1853), 166.

The common council passes a resolution commending E. Porter Belden’s model of the city (see Jl 4).—Proc., App’d by Mayer, XIV: 142.

The common council requires that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co construct without delay a Bridge of sufficient strength and proportions, and a more direct passage for the transit of vehicles across their deep cut in the Fourth Avenue," at its intersection with 34th St. and another at 35th St.—Proc., App’d by Mayer, XIV: 145.

"The clock in Trinity Church is finished."—Proc., N, 17, 1846.

Gen. Winfield Scott sails from New York to take the chief command of the American armies in Mexico.—Proc., D, 2, 1846; Losing, Harpers’ Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist. (1853), III: 1451; Historical Register and Dictionary of the U. S. Army (1903), I: 870; Hone’s Diary, II: 288.

At a meeting of the Sketch Club, in this month, John G. Chapman proposed that an association be formed of both artists and men of letters, with others who were interested in the promotion of the arts. On Jan. 9, 1849, a notice was sent to every member of the Sketch Club that "The first general meeting of the association of gentlemen engaged or interested in Letters or the Fine Arts, will be held on Wednesday next, the 13th inst., at 8 P.M., in the Rotunda of the New York Gallery of Fine Arts, in the Park..." Such a meeting was held, and, on motion of Edw. S. Van Winkle, "The Century" was adopted as the name of the association, because of its restricted membership to one hundred persons.

Rooms were taken at No. 495 Broadway. In the spring of 1849, the association removed to 453 Broome St. (not 455 Broadsay, as stated in III: 937). In 1856, it moved to No. 577 Broadway; and, in 1852, to No. 24 Clinton Place, near Greene St. In 1857, it occupied its own building at 109 E. 13th St.; and, in 1859, erected its present building at 7 W. 43d St. from plans by McKim, Mead, and White—Orion and Hist. of the City (1886), 295, 305, 20, 21; Galaxy, Aug., 1876; The Fifteenth Ann. of the Founding of the Century (1879), 97; Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 507-9; L.M. R. K., III: 937.

The common council appropriated $1,000 to be applied to the organization of the "1st Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers," which has been called into service in the war with Mexico.—Proc., App’d by Mayer, XIV: 178.

The sub-treasury leases a portion of the property at 30-32 Wall St. (see 1844).—Ann. Rep., Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Dept. (1875), 19; Hardenbrooke, Financial N. T., 254. See, further, Aug. 21, 1854, at which time the entire building became the assay office.

Mayor Mickle presides at a meeting in Tammany Hall to adopt measures for aiding the famine sufferers in Ireland. A committee is appointed to collect donations.—Proc., D, 28, 1846.
Another meeting for the relief of Ireland was held at the Broadway Dr. Tabernacle on Feb. 15, 1847.—Ibid., F 16, 1847. See also ibid., 26 F18, 22, 24, 27, Mr 13, 3, 6, 8, 11, 15, 20, and My 8, 1847.

1847

The Factory Act, passed by parliament in this year and altered somewhat in 1850, "practically established a ten-hour day for labor, a demand long urged by the laboring class and bitterly opposed by manufacturers."—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 456.

In this year, after much agitation, ministerial responsibility was finally introduced in Canada, by Lord Elgin. It spread rapidly to the other colonies of Great Britain.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 521.

In this year, the Halkybt Society of London began its long series of historical publications.—Winer, I, xxxvii.

In this year, Richard M. Hoe patented his so-called "lightning" printing-press.—Harper's Engr. of U. S. Hist. (1912); McMaster, Civil, VII: 99.

In this year, the common council of Philadelphia printed, in one volume, its early minutes from 1704 to 1776.—See copy in N. Y. P. L. The early records of New York City were not published until 1897 (q.v.) and 1905 (q.v.). See also J 22, 1848.

In this year, Dr. John W. Francis, of New York City, patented a typewriter, "in which a motion similar to that of a piano hammer was employed to throw up the types, which were arranged in a circle to a common center. It was bulky and intricate, and although capable of good work was too costly for a commercial venture. This machine contained many of the salient features of the typewriter of to-day, such as the carriage traveling from side to side over type basket, a large bell to indicate the end of the line, and blank key for spaces."—Scientific American, Je 5, 1915, p. 512. For the first commercially successful typewriters, in the designing of which Sholes, Soule, Glidden, Dennamore, and the Remingtons collaborated after 1866, see ibid., 514.

In this year, the attempt (see 1823 S 25, 1825 J 28, 1833) was renewed to invade Trinity churchyard by an extension of Albany St. to Broadway. Its advocates claimed that the extension would not disfigure the churchyard. Trinity vestry presented a remonstrance to the board of aldermen. The board of aldermen adopted a report adverse to the scheme, which was an obvious attempt to benefit a small group of property holders, "without regard to the needs of the public or the rights of the dead."—Dix, Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 333-14, citing Church Records, III: 446. See, further, 1851.

In this year, J. Disturnell published a guide-book entitled A Description of the City of New York, edited by O. L. Holley. It contains historical and descriptive notes regarding parks, squares, public buildings, etc., not found elsewhere, such as the inscriptions on various monuments (pp. 66-71), and a description of the several excursions which may be taken from N. Y. to other points of interest near the city. It is illustrated by two views (one of Castle Garden), drawn by Wade and engraved by Dongal.

In this year, the N. Y. Academy of Medicine was founded, its earliest meetings being held in the Lyceum of Natural History, 561-565 Broadway (q. v. infra). From March 3, 1847 to June 5, 1850, the Academy met in Convention Hall, 175 Wooster St.; and from 1850 to 1880, in N. Y. University on Washington Square.—N. Y. Medical Jour., Jl 21, 1911; Man. Com. Coun. (1851), 415; Eev. Jour., Ja 14, 1847. See My 17, 1875.

In this year, the New York City Hall, the edifice so situated at the southwest corner of Nassau and Beekman Sts., not only provided accommodations for the Mercantile Library, but also was occupied in part as a hotel. (See also 1851.)

The Lyceum of Natural History, at this time, occupied the front rooms in the second storey of the N. Y. University Medical College (originally the Stuyvesant Institute), at 659 Broadway. See also My 15, 1846.

The principal hotels were:
American Hotel, Broadway, n. w. cor. of Barclay St.
Astor House, Broadway, bet. Vesey and Barclay Sts.
Atlantic Hotel, 5 Broadway, near Battery.
Battery Hotel, 8 Battery Place.
Carlton House, Broadway, cor. Leonard St.
City Hotel, Broadway, bet. Cedar and Thames Sts.
Clinton Hotel, Beekman, s. w. cor. Nassau St.
Croton Hotel (a temperance hotel), 142 Broadway.

Delmonico's Hotel, 25 Broadway.
Dunning's Hotel, Cortlandt, cor. Washington St.
Franklin House, Broadway, cor. Dew St.
Globe Hotel, 66 Broadway.
Howard's Hotel, Broadway, cor. Malign Lane.
Judson's Hotel, 69 Broadway.
Lovejoy's Hotel, Park Row, cor. Beekman St.
Manor House (Bunker's), 39 Broadway.
Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt, near Greenwich St.
National Hotel, 5 Cortlandt St.
New York Hotel, 721 Broadway.
Northern Hotel, Cortlandt, cor. West St.
Pacific Hotel, 162 Greenwich St.
Pearl St. House, 88 Pearl St.
Rathburn's Hotel, 160 Broadway.
United States Hotel, Fulton, bet. Pearl and Water Sts.
Western Hotel, 9 Cortlandt St., near Broadway.

Tammany Hall, at the e. cor. of Nassau and Frankfort Sts., was kept on the New York plan of letting rooms by the day or week, the occupants getting their meals when and where they chose.—Holley, A Description of the City of New York (1847), 39, 33-34, 54-55.

The first church of St. Francis Xavier, in Elizabeth St., was founded in this year. It was destroyed by fire after being in use only about a year. In 1850, land in W. 16th St. was acquired for a new church.—See later history of the church by Harvie, in N. Y. Times, N 23, 1922. For the corner-stone laying, see F 24, 1850.

In this year, the Ladies of the Sacred Heart purchased property of Jacob Lerillard at Manhattanville, and erected the Sacred Heart.—Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 460.

In this year, the old First German Reformed Church, at 64-66 Nassau St., which stood on the site of Hallam's Theatre of 1755 (q.v.), lately occupied by Gosling's cheap "eating house" or "dining saloon," was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 915, 915; Picture of N. Y. in 1846, 81. In 1848, two large, well-built stores were erected in its place.—Belden, New York, Past, Present & Future (1851), 78, footnote.

In this year, C. B. & F. B. Nichols published, in two parts, a series of 13 views of New York City. For the list of these, see Andrews's The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the historical and picturesque, 45. A number of these, to which others were added, were republished by Prall, Lewis & Co. in Belden's New York, Past, Present & Future (1851). For the added ones, see Andrews, 46.

The Columbian, at 450 Broadway; Mechanics' Hall, and the Bulletin church at 472 Broadway; the Church of the Divine Unity (Dr. Bellow's), at 548 Broadway; the Church of St. George the Martyr, 563 Broadway; and Lafayette Hall, at 597 Broadway, all date from this year.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 615. Also the Broadway Theatre.—See S 22.

In Valentine's Manual for 1847 were published the following contemporary lithographic map and views map of the city, 1847; almshouses on Blackwell's Island, 225; Columbia College, 291; an old Dutch house (bearing date 1697) in Pearl St. 346; and another (1689) in Broad St., 371.

For view of the old Abbey Hotel, on BloomfieId Road, 1847, see ibid. (1864), 386.

In this year, The Literary World was established. Edited by Hoffman and the Duyckincks, it continued until 1852.—S. D. North, The Newspaper and Periodical Press (1884), 118.

The mode of the period in celebrating New Year's Day is thus described by Howe: "New Year's presents have abounded this year. This is the Parisian mode of celebrating le jour de I'an, and we are getting into it very fast. Some of the houses where I visited yesterday presented the appearance of bazaars, where rich presents were displayed, from the costly cashmere shawls and silver tankard to the toy watch and child's rattle."—Howe's Diary, II: 292.

The Century Association is formally organized and named.— See summary under D, 1846.

Hon. Samuel Cunard and others, contractors with the lords commissioners of the British admiralty for the conveyance of the mails between Liverpool and New York, have arranged to make Jersey City the terminus of their line of steam packets.—Com. Adv., Ja 23, 1847, citing the Newark Daily Adv. For a view of the Cunard dock in Jersey City, built soon after this date, see Illustrated Am. News, Ji 19, 1851. For the arrival of the first Cunarder, see Dec. 29.
THE CONOGRAPHER OF MANHATTAN ISLAND


19. "A large number of the friends of the project of erecting a monument to Washington in this city, have associated for the purpose of procuring a revival of the charter of the late Washington Monument Association. They propose, therefore, to celebrate the approaching anniversary of the birth day of Washington, at Castle Garden." —Eve. Post, F 16, 1847.

23. A great public meeting is held at Vauxhall Garden and a "rapid, strong-handed and decisive prosecution of the war" is urged. —Eve. Post, F 19, 1847. Another meeting was held at Tammany Hall on March 4th. —Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist. (1847), 574.


Mar. Subscriptions for the relief of the famished Irish are kept up with undiminished spirit. The Relief Committee have received upwards of $10,000. —Hone's Diary, II: 301. See also Hone's entry of May 31—Ibid., II: 399.

5. The use of adhesive postage stamps on letters is authorized by congress. —U. S. 29th cong., 2d sess., chap. 62. On June 1, 1847, prepayment by stamps was made compulsory. —Encyclopedia Brit., XXII: 195.

Public ceremonies are held, by order of the common council, in honour of Capt. Morris of Albany and Capta. Field and Williams of Buffalo, who fell in the battle of Monterey. The bodies lay in state all day in the city hall. —Eve. Post, Mr 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1847.

15. Lawrence Van Wyck, a civil engineer, opens a manuscript diary relating to progress in the construction of the Hudson River Railroad. Beginning on this date at Spuyten Duyvil, the notes describe the work as far as Dobbs Ferry on April 27. Beginning again, after a lapse, on Jan. 29, 1848, at Livingston, they continue to July 1. They begin again on July 16, 1853, when the writer is working for the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. Co. —See also the author's fair copy of his original diary (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

A dinner is held in honour of Thos. Butler King, of Georgia, at the Astor House, "by merchants and other citizens of this place, on account of the support given by him in the last Congress to the bill for establishing a line of government steamers between this port and England." —Eve. Post, Mr 24, 1847.

25. "The reproof to our city that the monument of Lawrence was in ruins no longer exists. The vestry of Trinity Church, with a commendable spirit of liberality, have erected in front of that church on the line of Broadway, a new monument of brown free stone, beautifully sculptured, beneath which lie the remains of Lawrence and [his lieutenant] Ludlow.

"The enclosure of the monument is formed by eight cannons, connected by chains. These are naval trophies, captured during the war...."

3. "The cannon bear the initials and crown of the English monarch, and are dated as far back as 1725. It is to be regretted that they could not be so planted in the ground as to exhibit conspicuously the fact that they are the trophies of victory." —Eve. Post, Mr 25, 1847. —N. Y. Herald, My 24, 1847. —Lossing, Picturesque Field Book of the War of 1812, 712-13. See also "Tombs in Old Trinity," by Mrs. Lamb, in Harper's Mag., N, 1876. Regarding the first place of burial and Lawrence monument, see S 16, 1813; Ap 2, 1825; Ap 10, 1826; 1833; Ag 17, 1844.

29. Gen. Morales surrenders Vera Cruz to Gen. Scott, after a bombardment of several days by Commodore Conner, with Scott, who had landed with 12,000 men on March 9, joining in the campaign. —Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist. (1847), 1451.

In 1847-48. Maj.-Gen. Worth commanded a division under Gen. Scott, and participated in the capture of Vera Cruz, and in all battles from Cerro Gordo (see Ap 18) to the assault and capture of the city of Mexico.—Ibid., p. 1546.

"We notice that ornamental trees known by the name of the 'Pride of China,' have been placed on the sidewalk in front of the Astor House. This is a great improvement, and we would like to see the sidewalks of Broadway, from the Battery to the upper tenantry, shaded by these beautiful trees." —Eve. Post, Ap 5, 1847.

The Astor House is illuminated "in a brilliant style" in honour of the victory at Buena Vista, and the four centre windows are occupied with transparents bearing the names of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista. At the close of the illumination, on Feb. 23rd, it sent off bearing the name of Gen. Taylor. —Eve. Post, Ap 10, 1847.

Sarah Heywood, widow, conveys to William B. Moffat the property known as "Woodlawn," including the house and land surrounding it between 68th and 107th Sts., West End Ave. and the river, for $20,000. —Liber Deeds, CDLXXXI: 424. This was the former Nicholas Jones house. —See O 12, 1764. Moffat leased the premises to William L. Hidy, who ran the house as the Wood- lawn Hotel. Some time after Moffat's death in 1862, it became the country residence of Courtlandt F. Dixon; and was the first home of the New York Infant Asylum.—Mott, The N. T. of Yesterday, 47. For an earlier description of the estate of "Woodlawn," see ibid., 23. The house is shown, still standing, on Bromley's Atlas of 1847. It does not appear on the Insurance Map of 1909. See also L. R. K., III: 98-92; PL 178, Vol. III.

A national salute is fired in honour of the victory at Vera Cruz. —Eve. Post, Ap 12, 1847.


The legislature authorizes the board of education to establish evening free schools for the education of apprentices and others.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 74.

Duncan Phyfe sells out his stock of furniture and retires from business. A copy of the sales catalogue is in the possession of Mr. Charles O. Cornelius, author of Furniture Masterpieces of Duncan Phyfe (1912), p. 43.


The mayor approves a resolution in regard to Gen. Taylor's victory at Buena Vista on Feb. 22 and 23 (q. v.), and Gen. Scott's achievements at Vera Cruz in March (q. v., the 29th). It provides that the thanks of the city be extended to them, the men of their commands, and the portion of the navy which cooperated with them; that the freedom of the city be presented to them; that swords be presented to Gen. Scott and his second in command (Gen. Wool), and to Gen. Taylor and his second in command (Gen. Wool); that, on the evening of May 7, all the public buildings in the city be illuminated, and the citizens at large be requested at that time to illuminate their dwellings; that the same day national salutes be fired at the Battery, Washington, and Park Parade Ground, Union Square, and Tompkins Square. At the same time the common council highly commends "the able and skilful manner in which this War has been conducted by the National Administration." —Proc., App'd by the Mayor, XIV: 317-19; N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll. (1885), 421-24; Hone's Diary, II: 397 (containing an account of U. S. soldiers killed). A news item reads: "Passing through Franklin street the other day, we saw, in front of the Fifth Ward Hotel, the mutilated remains of a marble statute of William Pitt which once ornamented the front of the government house [sic] in Wall Street, when New York was under the dominion of the British crown. . . ." The article tells how the statue, "after lying in the corporation yard for a long time, was sold at auction for a dollar or two, preparatory to the removal of the yard to Gowack street." The buyer "placed it on a pedestal in the yard of his dwelling in Water street. Property, however, soon became too valuable in that vicinity of residences and the homestead was demolished to make room for a row of stores, and in the cellar of one of these, completely buried in rubbish," the statue remained until the owner recently presented it to the keeper of the Fifth Ward Hotel, Mr. Riley.—N. Y. Com. Advo, Ap 26, 1847. —Cf. Stevens, Progress of N. Y. in a Century, 1776-1876, 14-15. The statue had the same location in 1859 (Knickerbocker Mag., LIV: 13), and is pictured in a view of the hotel in 1864 (Man. Com. Coun., 1864, 598). It came into the possession of the N. Y. H. S. in 1864 (q. v., Mr 1).

The legislature passes an act "authorizing an estimate and assessment to be made for a part of the ground on Madison Square.
FIRST MESSAGE SENT OVER THE ATLANTIC CABLE, FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN, ON AUG. 16, 1858, AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. SEE P. 1877 AND ADDENDA, VOL. VI.
in the city of New York, and empowering the corporation of said city to use said square for public purposes."—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 138. See also Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 333; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

The legislature passes a state-wide act "providing for the registry of births, marriages and deaths." In New York City marriages and births are to be reported "direct to the city inspector."—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 152. As no penalty was prescribed in the law, it had no immediate effect in the city. See Ap 15, 1853.

In this month, the Hamburg-American line of steamers was established between New York, Southampton, and Hamburg.—Encyclop. Brit., XXV: 815.

There are now four parties of Engineers engaged in surveys for the purpose of settling the location of the line for the Hudson River Railroad. The progress thus far made, is such, that the location is expected to be settled by the latter part of this month, from this city to Fishkill, a distance of sixty miles. . . .—Even. Post, My 4, 1847.

The legislature modifies the street plan of the commissioners of 1807-11 by extending the line of Broadway northward from 45th to 71st Sts. Part of this route is new, and part the old Bloomingdale Road. The act defines the course of it.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 203.

The legislature passes an act to supersede earlier acts relating to reports required of masters of vessels arriving at this port, and extending the time for making the same. See also amendments on April 11, 1849, in ibid. (1849), chap. 359, and on July 11, 1851, in ibid. (1851), chap. 523.

The common council permits the Hudson River R. Co. "to construct a double track of rails, with suitable turn-outs along the line of the Hudson River, from the mouth of Devil Creek to nearly Sixty-Eighth Street; occupying so much of the Twelfth Avenue as lies along the shore, thence wending from the shore so as to intersect the Eleventh Avenue, at or near Sixth Street; thence through the middle of the Eleventh Avenue to about Thirty-second Street; thence on a curve across to the Tenth Avenue, intersecting the Tenth Avenue at or near Thirty-Third Street; thence through the Tenth Avenue to the West Hudson Sts., and thence through the middle of West Street to Canal Street." The ordinance also prescribes regulations for grading. The company is required to file with the street com' a map showing the location and intended grades.

Permission is given to the company "to run their locomotives as far south as Thirtieth Street, and no farther." The company is prohibited from running a stated train between any points below Thirty-second Street, for the carrying of passengers between those points, under the penalty of twenty-five dollars for each passenger from whom fare shall be received therefor.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 107. The work of construction is commenced immediately.—From chron. supplied by the company. See Je 12, 1848. The line, at its southern end, when constructed, is to be kept clear of Chauncey St., and run through Hudson, Canal, and West Sts., to Tenth Avenue. (according to this authority) ran "thence to the Spuyten Devil's creek."—Man. Com. Coun. (1855), 334.

The common council orders "That the actual opening of Madison Square take place on the first day of June next." A collector of assessments for this purpose is appointed.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 305. On May 19, however, this order was rescinded. —ibid., XIV: 333. See, however, Je 3.

The legislature passes an act "for the organization of the first division of the New-York state militia." The counties of New York and Richmond comprise the first division for this purpose.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 205 and 406. See also My 15, 1846.

Since the administration of the venerated Governor Clinton, it has been customary to procure a full length Portrait of each Chief Magistrate of the State of New York." The common council therefore orders that one of Gov. Wright be procured, at a cost not exceeding $500, to be placed in the governor's room of the city hall.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 313.

The common council appropriates $1,800 to introduce hot-air furnaces into the city hall, to heat the first and second stories.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 319.

The common council orders "That all Posts in the Sidewalks for the support of Awnings in Broadway, from Marketfield Street and Battery Place to its intersection with Fourteenth Street, be removed therefrom within twenty days after the passage of this Resolution." The owner or occupant of any premises shall be subject to fine if these are not removed within three days after notice.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: C 11.

New York celebrates the successes of the United States in the Mexican War, by a military parade, illuminations, etc.—N. Y. Herald, My 8, 1847. Hone's Diary, II: 366.

The legislature passes an act authorizing the board of education of the city of New York to establish a free academy. It gives authority to procure a site and erect a building at an expense of $50,000, and authorizes an annual expenditure of $20,000 for its support. It also provides, as a condition precedent to this becoming a law, that the question whether such an academy shall be established be submitted to the people.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 206. The question was so submitted, and 19,404 votes were given in favour of, and 3,409 against, the measure.—Belden, N. T. Past, Present & Future (1849), 105. For the completion and opening of this building, see Jan. 1849. The act of May 7 was one of several acts absorbed by the consolidated school law of July 3, 1841 (p. 1). See S 22.

The common council authorizes the street commissioner "to have a Fence put around that part of Madison Square that has no Fence."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 323. See S 14.

The common council orders that a space of ground, 200 ft. square, be granted to the Washington Monument Association for the erection of a monument to Washington, to revert to the corporation whenever it shall cease to be used for such purpose.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 326. See also descrip. of P. L. 100, III: 592. See, further, O 15, 1847.

The common council orders that the "actual opening" of Madison Square take place on this day. A collector of assessments is appointed.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 333. According to the prevailing practice, assessments are due and payable on the date fixed for the opening. On this date, or soon after, the work of collection commenced. See, further, Je 3.

The common council orders that Washington Square be enclosed with an iron railing, similar to the one being erected around St. Mark's Square, at a cost not exceeding $25,000.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIV: 331.

The city acquires, from Wm. Wright, the land west of the reservoir.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1814), citing Liber Deeds, CDLXXXIII: 479. This now is Wy-ant Park. The corner-stone of the U. S. dry-dock at Brooklyn is laid by Commodore Smith.—Even. Post, My 13, 1847.

The U. S. army, unopposed, enters Puebla, a city of 80,000 inhabitants.—Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyc. (1893), 1159.

The money received by the New York committee for the relief of Ireland amounts to $144,000. Four ships, five barks, and four brigs have been sent abroad with 21,731 barrels of Indian meal and corn.—Even. Post, My 17, 1847. See also ibid., My 19, Je 28, 29, 1847.


The new Calvary P. E. Church at the n. e. cor. of 21st St. and Eighth Ave. is almost completed. Renowick is the architect.—Even. Post, My 28, 1847. See also L. M. R. K., III: 92.

The steamboat "Washington" sails from New York on her maiden trip to Southampton and Bremen.—Even. Post, Je 2, 1847.

This was the first ship of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company incorporated to operate steam packets from New York to England and the continent, and this company was the first American steamship to receive an annual subsidy from the government for carrying the United States mail.—Morrison, Hist. of Am. Steam Navigation, 408; Hone's Diary, II: 310; N. Y. Herald, My 26, 1847. (The Cunard Co., of Great Britain, on May 15, 1846, had already sent the "Unicorn," the first of its steamships under subsidy to carry the mail, to Halifax, and Boston from Liverpool.—Liverpool Gazette, Ap 22, My 13, 1840.)
1804 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The steamboats "Cornelius Vanderbilt," bearing the name of her owner, and "Oregon" (Capt. Law) race to Croton Point and return, 75 miles, in 3½ hours,—"a rate of speed that would carry a vessel to Liverpool in five or six days."—Hone's Diary, II: 310.

3 Between June 3, 1847, and Feb. 18, 1848, the common council passed many resolutions apportioning assessments on certain lots for opening Madison Square.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 44-46. (In which see index. pp. 490-91, for other page references.)

4 The corner-stone of the new Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Grand and Centre Sts., is laid. For details of the procession in celebration of the event, with description of the building, see N. Y. Herald, Je 6, 1847.

23 A decision is rendered by Judge Lewis H. Sanford, of the court of chancery, in the State of New York, in the voluminous case of "Nathaniel Bogardus and others v. The Rector, Church-wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the City of New York, William Berrian, and William Johnson." The testimony and pleadings show the boundaries and tenantry of the "Church Farm" alter the Revolution. For these pleadings and the court's opinion dismissing the case, with costs charged to the plaintiff, see Sandford's Chancery Reports, IV: 613-762. In the author's collection is a bound volume of pamphlets relating to Trinity's title to this property. The last of these is an extract from the address delivered by Bishop De Lanecy in the church convention at Oswego, Aug. 19, 1857, in which the various suits brought by claimants under Anneke Jans are briefly reviewed.


He left on June 28.—Eve. Post, Je 29, 1847.


29 The common council grants to the "French Trans-Atlantic Steam Company" the exclusive use of pier No. 4, North River.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 69.

P. A. and L. Delmonico, proprietors of the cafe in Beaver St., and of the hotel at 25 Broadway, add the new building at 23 Broadway to the latter.—N. Y. Herald, Je 29, 1847.

30 The foundation of the Washington monument is "now in progress in Hamilton Square."—Eve. Post, Je 30, 1847. See Jl 5.

July The common council authorises the owners and occupants of property on Broadway "to erect, in front of their buildings, posts for the purpose of hanging their awnings on." These posts are "to be made of iron—the height thereof to be nine feet, and no higher, from the curb stone to the inner side of the cross rail, and the pattern, in all particulars, to conform to that of a model, to be approved by the Joint Committee on Streets."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 74.

The corner-stone of the N. Y. State arsenal, on the west side of Fifth Ave., at 66th St., is laid. In the morning, there is a review of the state militia at the Battery. In the afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen set out from the arsenal at the corner of Centre and White Sts. to attend the laying of the corner-stone, and also to witness the ceremony of taking formal possession of the grounds at Hamilton Square, recently appropriated by the common council (see My 8) for the use of the Washington Monument Association.

Commissary-Gen. Storms, chief superintendent of buildings, conducted the arsenal ceremonies. The news of the event refers to a "marble slab bearing an inscription," and the contents of the corner-stone. When the latter was lowered to its place, "the company of Veteran Artillers began to fire the old twelve-pounders which the British left on the Battery on a certain 29th day of November."—N. Y. Herald, Jl 5, 1847, with view of the arsenal; Courier & Enquirer, JI, 1847; descrip. of Pl. 151, 153; descrip. of Pl. 164-b, III: 847. See N 4. For the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument at Hamilton Sq., see O 19.

According to the provisions of section 8 of article 14 of the state constitution, adopted Oct. 9, 1846, the court of chancery, which was abolished, was re-established. The common council passed a resolution abolishing on this first Monday in July, 1847. Its powers were vested in the supreme court.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), 17th sess., Vol. II. Hist. of the Bench and Bar (1897), I: 236.

9 The "Keaying," a Chinese junk, arrives at this port from Canton, supposedly the first Chinese vessel to visit the United States. She anchors off Castle Garden. For description of her, and account of her voyage, see N. Y. Herald, JI, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 1847. See also a coloured lithographic view, pub. by Currier, showing the boat and her measurements (at N. Y. Hist. Soc.). See Jl 16.

A committee of the common council reports in favour of selling the ground and premises of the Monroe Market (see Jl, 1846) at public auction. Soon after, part of the property was sold (see Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 93), but in 1853 that part on the corner of Grand and Centre Sts. was still standing, although in a tumble-down condition.—De Voe, 58; L. M. R., Ill: 999.

13 The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Ave., near 12th St., "have kindly consented to have the bell, in the cupola of the same, struck for fires, until a new bell is placed in the tower at Jefferson Market."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 84.

The common council orders that awning-posts in Ann St. be removed immediately.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 85. Time was extended to Nov. 1.—Ibid., XV: 96.

14 The common council grants to Monsieur Vatteure the use of the governor's room in the city hall "for the purpose of exhibiting the various Books presented by the City of Paris and the French Government to the City of New-York, the State of New-York, the United States, and the several Scientific Institutions of this city."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 91.

"Whereas, a new era in our commercial intercourse with the Kingdom of France has been opened upon the arrival of the government steamer called the Union, in our port; and also with the Celestial Empire, upon the arrival within our harbor of the first Chinese vessel, known as the Kheygo," the common council appoints a committee to tender to the captains and officers of these vessels "the usual hospitalities of the City."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 98.

The French steamer "Union" sails from New York. "The Battery, Castle Garden, and the Junk [see Jl 9], were crowded with people."—Eve. Post, Jl 26, 1847.

The name of the Third Regiment is changed to the Eighth Regiment by general orders from Albany.—See "Military History and Opening of the Electrical Exhibition of the First Army Corps," which was the Eighth Regiment which occupied Fort Gansevoort in 1812 (q. v.). After the World War the name was changed to the Eighth Coast Defence Command, N. Y. Coast Artillery, N. G.

"The proposition to erect the free Academy in Madison square meets with strong opposition from the property holders and residents in that neighborhood. They say the authorities would violate their pledged faith by such a proceeding; it would destroy the value of the property, it would be unjust, for they (the property holders) had expended $50,000 towards the formation of the square, and they would not consent to the proposition unless that amount were refunded; they had no right to build school houses on the square, for it would eventually be wanted for a City Hall or other municipal building."—Eve. Post, Jl 30, 1847. See S 1.

12 Christ Church, in Anthony (North) St., opposite the N. Y. Hospital, is destroyed by fire, as its predecessor in Ann St. was in 1834 (q. v.).—Eve. Post, Jl 30, 1847; Mag. of Am. Hist. (1883), XIX: 60-62. See Je 29, 1848.

18 The common council passes an ordinance to fill up "the old reservoir well" on 13th St. between The Bowery and Third Ave.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 111.
The Greek Slave.—This famous work of art, by our countryman, Mr. Hiram Powers, arrived in this city a few days since, in the ship Hudson, from Leghorn, and was passed through the Custom House to-day. It will be exhibited, we are told, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made by Mr. Kellogg, to whose care it has been entrusted.—\textit{Even. Post}, Aug 17, 1847.

Peter G. Stuyvesant, "lineal descendant of Gov. Stuyvesant, and next to Mr. Astor the wealthiest individual in the city."—\textit{Even. Post}, Aug 18, 1847; \textit{Hone's Diary}, II: 321.

20. A battle before the city of Mexico occurs, in which Gen. Scott defeats Santa Anna. "Scott and Worth have added new, but blood-stained, laurels to their already over-burdened brow."—\textit{Hone's Diary}, II: 322-3. The fortified camp of Contreras, defended by Gen. Valenica, and the heights of Churubusco, by Santa Anna, which were taken by U. S. troops on Aug. 20, were the battle grounds. "General Scott preferred to bear the olive-branch rather than the palm. As he advanced to Tacuba (Aug. 21), only seven miles from the city, he met a deputation from Santa Aza to ask for an amicable adjustment of the question for peace. It was refused. N. P. Trist, appointed by the United States government to treat for peace, was present. The treacherous Santa Aza had made this only a pretext to gain time to strengthen the defences of the city. When the trick was discovered, Scott declared the arriance at an end, and advanced upon the city." Then followed the battle of Molino del Rey, near Chapultepec, on Sept. 8; the bombardment of the hill of Chapultepec on Sept. 12; the assault and capture of the U. S. troops on Sept. 13 (g.e.).—\textit{Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyclopaedia of U. S. Hist.} (1891), 875. (It should be noted that, while Lossing wrote "Field Books" of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, he did not write a field-book of the Mexican War. Instead, he embodied in his Cyclopaedia the information relating to this subject in the same manner of condensed and graphic description, under topical heads, with dates, and illustrations, most of which were from his own sketches. The first edition bears copyright date of 1881.)

21. The very extensive improvements which are going on in this city this season furnish the most gratifying evidence of general prosperity. Reference is had more particularly to the buildings erected by private companies and the most material test of the healthy state of our monetary concerns. The most important of these improvements are taking place in Broadway. From Canal street to the Battery extensive buildings are going up. A very extensive building (designed as a store) is in progress on the spot formerly occupied by the New York Garden, etc.

22. Rathbun's hotel is to be greatly enlarged. A very large hotel is going up nearly opposite. The crumbling walls of old Grace church which have so long disgraced the lower part of Broadway, have at length been demolished.

23. In Fulton, Nassau, John, William, and various neighboring streets, elegant blocks are taking the place of dilapidated and miserable dwellings, and all is life and activity. Money is abundant, labor in good demand, and while capitalists are thus investing their surplus, the manufacturers are also reaping their share of the harvest.—\textit{Even. Post}, Aug 21, 1847.

24. By negotiations lasting from Aug. 23 to Sept. 7, an armistice is effected between the armies of the United States and Mexico.—\textit{Wistar}, VII: 412.

The board of education resolves to purchase, for $250,000, ten lots, in the east side of Lexington Ave. at the s.e. cor. of 23d St. as the site for the new College of St. Francis Xavier.—\textit{Even. Post}, S 6, 1847. See II 22, 1848.

25. Father John Larkin, of the Society of Jesus, having purchased property consisting principally of a Protestant church standing in Elizabeth St., a few doors above Walker St. (now Canal St.), once known as the "Bowery Church," and having redecorated this and dedicated it as the Church of the Holy Name, opens here the College of St. Francis Xavier.—\textit{The College of St. Francis Xavier} (1847), 9, 11, 15, 25, 31; \textit{Even. Post}, S 6, 1847. See II 22, 1848.

The "Sisters of Charity" have " lately opened a Seminary for young ladies on 109th street, between 5th and 6th avenues, which they call the "Academy of Mount St. Vincent."—\textit{Even. Post}, S 6, 1847. This later was occupied by Central Park.—See under "McGowen's Tavern," in L. M. R. K., III: 979, and Fifth Avenue (pub. by the Fifth Avenue Bank), 67.

The American flag waves in triumph over the shattered Castle of Chapultepec (see Aug 20). The Mexicans fled into the city, pursued by the Americans to the very gates. That night Santa Aza and his troops, with the civil officers, fled from the city, and, at four o'clock the next morning, a deputation from the municipal authorities waited upon Scott, begging him to spare the town and treat for peace. He would make no terms, but entered the capital of Mexico (Sept. 15, 1847) a conqueror; and from the Grand Plaza he proclaimed the conquest of the Republic of Mexico. —The President of the Mexican Congress assumed provisional authority, and, on Feb. 2, 1848, that body concluded a treaty of peace with the United States commissioners at Guadalupe-Hidalgo.—\textit{Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyclopaedia of U. S. Hist.}, 785-76. See II 4, 1848.

26. For amnestiy conduct at Molino del Rey (on Sept. 8) and Chapultepec, Grant was promoted to 1st lieutenant.—\textit{Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant}, I: 126.

The acquisition by the city of the title to lands for Central Park begins. This continued through Sept. 4, 1852. The cost, dates, grants, and liber where recorded, were published by Wm. A. Prendergast in \textit{Record of Real Estate} (1914), 51.

27. The city acquires title to part of the corner of Lexington Ave. and 23d St. (122 x 200 ft.), on which the College of the City of New York was afterwards built; grantor, John La Farge; price $25,000.—\textit{Prendergast, Record of Real Estate} (1914), citing Liber Deed, CDXCV: 759; Proc, \textit{App'd by Mayor}, XV: 191.

The common council orders "That such of the arm chairs now in the rooms of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, as were in use by the members of the first Congress of the United States, be removed to the Governor's Room, and that the Superintendent of Repairs provide other chairs for the use of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen."—Proc, \textit{App'd by Mayor}, XV: 142.

28. The common council authorises the committee on lands and places to complete the fence necessary to enclose Madison Square.—Proc, \textit{App'd by Mayor}, XV: 141.


30. New buildings, each 120 x 33 ft., are being erected at Fulton and Washington Markets, respectively, for the better accommodation of country dealers.—\textit{Even. Post}, S 6, 1847.

31. The common council orders "That permission be granted to Horace P. Russ, to pave Broadway with square blocks of granite," from the southerly side of Wall Street to the northerly side of Fulton Street, in the same manner, and not to exceed the expense per square yard, of that recently constructed opposite the New York Hotel." The city is to pay one-third the cost of this pavement.—\textit{Proc, App'd by Mayor}, XV: 154.

32. The common council orders "That the marble piers now standing at the southern entrance of the Park, he sold at auction, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the granite balls presented to the city by one of our worthy fellow-citizens as a specimen of the implements of war at a former period, be placed on the gate piers at Union Pier, and that the spaces now occupied by iron piers, be substituted by an open iron railing, to correspond with those remaining."—\textit{Proc, App'd by Mayor}, XV: 160-61; \textit{Man. Com. Coun.} (1849), 434. See D 1.

John Rauel, Jr., (see Mr 21, 1846) invites the common council to examine "his model railway, which is in operation at No. 413 Broadway. This model, the result of two years labor and an expense of more than $5000, is made entirely of metal, and weighs about three tons; it is more than seventy-six feet long, and nine feet wide. This improvement is calculated to give more room to the travel in Broadway, to enhance the value of property on that fashionable thoroughfare, and afford to the citizens an economical, convenient, and expeditious mode of travel without occupying any space that will interfere with the present commerce and uses of that street, or of those that cross it. Some of the improvements made since the project was first submitted are as follows.
"The railroad is to be erected only twelve feet above the line of curbstones, and extend only six feet each side of the line."

"The passenger cars, which are to be propelled by stationary engines and endless rope, do not stop to take in or let down passengers. This is accomplished by means of a tender, which passes along a track, and by means of a brake pressing upon a brake plate fixed to each car; the speed of the tender is got up to be equal to that of the passenger car, before they are fastened to each other, for the exchange of passengers. To prevent the cars from leaving the railway, each car is confined by sixteen pullies, with vertical shafts, two each side, and is also so provided that if either the axles, the shafts, the car wheels, or the transverse beam, which passes quite across the street, should break, no damage can arise from the breakage.

"Passengers need not walk up the stairway, but ascend by a screw-shaft, containing a sofa, on which they ride from the pavement to the promenade. [This is probably the first reference to a proposed elevator.]"—Eve. Post, O 12, 1847.

The Nut. 1847. "The railroad is described on Nov. 5 (p. v.). It is shown on Pl. 133-a, Vol. III.

"The passenger cars are to be supplied with water, and are provided with sanitary arrangements."

The common council orders "That the Governor's Room be placed at the disposal of the Committee of Arrangements of the Washington Monument Association," under the mayor's direction, on Oct. 19, "for the purpose of receiving the Governors of the different States, of Citizens, and other Gentlemen, invited on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument" (on O 20, p. v.).—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 177. See, further, O 16.

"The common council orders "That it be recommended to the Merchants and Mechanics of the City of New-York, so far as it may be practicable, to unite with the citizens on the 19th instant, in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Washington Monument, and that the stores, manufacturers, and other places of business be closed on that day."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 181-82. See O 19.

"A general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (bishops and clergy) has "filled the city."—Hone's Diary, II: 324-25; and current news papers.

"On land in Hamilton Square, conveyed to the Washington Monument Assn. by the city, and which its president assumes possession of in the name of the association on last Fourth of July (see J 5), the corner-stone of the monument is laid,—a block of stone 5 ft. square and 4 ft. thick. In it was placed a box containing the charter of the association, etc. The gathering of citizens at the ceremony consisted of city officials, firemen, and civic associations, which had marched to the spot from down-town. —N. T. Herald, O 20; N. T. Com. Adv., O 20, 1847 Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 186. A lithographic view of the ceremonial procession, showing the shot-tower at 53d St. (L. M. R. K., III: 965) in the background, was sold with the Percy Pinx, 2d, collection of N. Y. views. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-3, III: 601, and descrip. of A. Pl. 266-67; III: 882. The account of the procession in the Herald, sp. cit., contains a wood-cut view of the monument, and one of an allegorical float used in the parade. See, further, Ja 10, 1848.

The "New England House" was the name of a hotel standing at this time on the corner of Broadway and Thames St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 183.

"In this month, building construction began on the Free Academy, at the corner of Lexington Ave. and 23d St. (see My 7, S. 23)"—Mosenthal and Harte, The College of the City of N. T. (1907). See Ja 3, 1848.

"The report of James E. Serrell, engineer of the state arsenal, at Fifth Ave. and 64th St., bears this date. Accompanied by maps and plans, it was later filed in portfolios 361 and 362 in the secretory of state's office.—See Cat. of Maps, etc. (1853), 33.

"The plans of the elevated railroad, designed by John Randel, Jr., (see Mr 23, 1846) are referred to as "The Broadway Railroad." The model (see O 11) is now on public exhibition. It is "designed to relieve our main street from the crushing pressure of omnibus travel. . . . The rail-tracks are . . . to be supported by iron pillars along the curbstones, and iron cross pieces running across the street, the whole framework to be iron. On this framework are to be laid four railroad tracks from Bowling Green to Union Place, about three miles, and running round the Bowling Green and the Park at Union Place, thus forming an endless road. The two inner tracks are for the main cars, and the two outer tracks for what are called tenders. The cars are to be attached to and moved by endless rope; the motive power to be one or more steam engines at some central point on the road. The main cars are to be in constant motion, without any stoppages during the running hours of the day and evening, at a speed of perhaps six miles an hour.

"At the corner of every cross street, or every second cross street, will be stations where passengers ascend by stair-ways and steps into one of the tenders, which for the time is stationary. But immediately one of the main cars comes up, and when abreast of the tender fastens to it by the operation of the machinery, and takes it along to the next corner or station and there drops it, and fastens to another tender, which it takes along to the next station, and so on. As soon as the tender is attached to a main car, so as to become as it were a part of it, a door is opened by the conductor, and the passengers step from the tender, into the main car, and those in the main car who wish to stop step out into the tender. The door is then closed to prevent accidents, and the main car leaves its tender at the next corner.

"It is calculated to have sixty or seventy of the main cars, so there may not be more than 2 or 3 minutes between them; and as many tenders as there are corners or stations. It is calculated also to have promenades by the side of these tracks, either half the width or the whole width of the sidewalk below; and, in order not to obstruct too much the Government, they will be covered by a semi-transparent glass. Various other appendages are suggested to give more or less the conveniences of a street in this upper story of Broadway . . . ."

"The expense of erecting this railway and putting it in full operation is estimated by the inventor, after careful calculations, at a million and a half to two millions of dollars. If the City Council will sanction this plan, then application will be made to the state Legislature to charter a company for its construction. . . ."

"N. T. Com. Adv., N 5, 1847, citing the National Intelligence; see also Pl. 133-a, Vol. III. See, further, N 8.

"Elevated Railway, &c., above Broadway.—Mr. Randel, the inventor of this magnificent project for the relief of Broadway, has to-day deposited three sections of his model made of iron open work, and at his own cost, in the Street Commissioner's Office, in accordance with a resolution of the Corporation of the 30th March, 1846, the remaining three quarters of the model (about 27 by 9 feet, and comprising the working part of the cars, tender, elevator, &c., being too large to be received into that office, will remain on exhibition at No. 413 Broadway, until Wednesday next, for the examination of those who have not yet seen it."—Eve. Post, N 8, 1847.

"New Freight Depot of the Harlem Railroad Company, Twenty-seventh street.—During a recent ramble in the upper part of the city, our attention was called to the extensive buildings and improvements that are making near the Twenty-seventh street Depot. The City Hall Depot is entirely too contracted for the increasing business of the company, being scarcely sufficient to accommodate the passenger trains.

"The company have erected a spacious freight house at Twenty-seventh street, 118 feet in length, 68 in width with two tracks through the center of the building. On each side are platforms, 21 feet wide, on a level with the floor of the cars, the north side designed for receiving freight, the south side for the delivery of freight and produce. At the main entrance of the building are two commodious offices fitted up for exclusive use of the company, and the building are numerous pens for cattle, sheep, swine, and other kinds of stock that is brought on the road . . . ."

"The company have also erected at 34d street a machine shop one hundred feet by forty, and adjoining are several extensive sheds for storing wood—these are in the rear of the mammoth engine house of brick, one hundred and twenty-five feet in diameter. Just above it, and in the rear of it, is a large iron bridge, wrought iron bridge may be seen spanning the Harlem road . . . ."

"Besides what we have noticed, this part of the city is rapidly filling up with private dwellings, in many places entire blocks are going up, and in a few years this will be one of the most thickly settled parts of the city. The business of the Harlem road has made this place what it is . . . ."—Eve. Post, N 12, 1847.
around the fenced part of Madison Square, and that the other Parks and enclosures be repaired where required,” the sum of $1,500 to be applied for the purpose out of the unexpended balance appropriated for the use of lands and places.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XI: 209, 244.

18 The Astor Place Opera House, at the junction of Astor Place and 5th St., ground for which was broken in March (Eve. Post, Mr 6, 1847), and a description of which was published on Nov. 12 (ibid, N 12, 1847), is opened to the public.—Brown, 413. On Dec. 4, the opera “Hernani” was presented there.—Eve. Post, D 6, 1847.

The common council passes a resolution of praise and thanks for the conduct of the First Regiment of the N. Y. State Volunteers in the war with Mexico; and causes medals to be struck, commemorative of the recent victories, to be presented to each of the surviving members of the New York regiment, and to the widows, eldest son, father, or mother of each of those who have fallen.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XV: 228, 405; XVII: 27.

A great opera meeting is held at Broadway Tabernacle “to give a public demonstration of . . . satisfaction at the late returns introduced in the ecclesiastical states by Pope Pius IX, and their sympathy with the noble motives by which he is inspired.”—Eve. Post, N 30, 1847.

A contract is entered into by E. K. Collins with the U. S. government for the building of “an additional line of American steamers between New York and Liverpool,” in accordance with an act of congress, in its last session, authorising the government to make such contract.—N. Y. Com. Adv., N 30, 1847.

The gate-posts of marble blocks, which for 26 yrs. have stood at the southern entrance to the Park, are removed.—N. Y. Com. Adv., D 2, 1847. For a list of the articles deposited within the pillars when they were erected, in October, 1841 (p. 0, I 1), see ibid., D 17, 1847.

5 The legislature incorporates the “New York Society for the Promotion of Education among Colored Children.”—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 425. See Apr 11, 1842.

9 The legislature passes an act “completing the line of Broadway.” This, however, provides merely for the triangular block bounded by Broadway, Fifth Ave., and Madison Ave., and making it clear that it is not to be “a part of one of the streets” also defining more clearly the western boundary of Broadway between 23d and 25th Sts; and making a public place or park of the triangular block bounded by 25th St., Fifth Ave. and Broadway.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 439.

Chancellor James Kent dies. At the meeting of the common council on the following day, the information was communicated to the members by Mayor Brady, and resolutions were adopted by that body recalling that the deceased, “for upwards of half a century, was identified with the Judiciary of our State, either as Recorder, Judge, Chief Justice or Chancellor,” in all of which positions “he has displayed such purity of character and distinguished ability as to command the confidence of his associates and the respect of those by whom he was surrounded.”—Press, Bd. of Ald. (1847–48), XXXIV: 128–32; Horse’s Diary, II: 331. See, further, D 15.

13 The legislature prescribes the proceedings necessary to enable persons to change their names.—Laws of N. Y. (1847), chap. 464.

The common council passes a resolution, adopting the resolution proposed on Dec. 12, equalizing the character and public services of the late Chancellor Kent, whose funeral occurs on this day. The board “will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, cause the flag of the City to be raised at half mast during the day of the funeral, and will attend the same with their staves of office.” The committee on arts and sciences is required to procure a portrait of Chancellor Kent to be placed in the governor’s room.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XII: 11, 1847.

The Royal Mail steamship “Hibernia” (Capt. Rhyie), the first Canarder to enter New York harbour, arrives from Boston, and moors at her dock in Jersey City (see J 23). The trans-Atlantic route will not be direct, as was intended, between Liverpool and New York (see S 8, 1846). The recent refusal of the U. S. government to transport the Canada mails through its territory, has compelled the Cunard steamers to stop at Halifax, both going and returning.—N. Y. Com. Adv., D 29, 1847; N. Y. Jour. of Com., J 1847. Capt. Rhyie was given an enthusiastic reception at the merchants’ exchange next day in behalf of the merchants of New York.—N. Y. Com. Adv., D 31, 1847 (which contains a detailed description of the vessel). See Ja 2, 1848.

“Messrs. Murphy & Co, the well known stage proprietors, are about establishing a line of stages to run from the South ferry through Broadway, Astor place, and St. Mark’s place to Tompkin’s square.”—Eve. Post, D 31, 1847. For the stage lines of this period, see 1830.

“We believe that, since the organization of our Government, no one year produced so great a number of vessels as the year just passed. Among them were many elegant and substantial steamers, of great strength and immense capacity, varying in size from 1,000 to 5,000 tons.”

The number of tons launched since January last reaches 39,718; and if we add the 29,870’tons now on the stocks, in course of completion, the whole will amount to 69,588.”—Merchants’ Mag. (1848), XVIII: 310.

In this year, members of the anti-slavery section of the Democratic party, especially in New York State, which separated from the rest of the Democratic national convention in 1846, were called “Barboumers.” Allied with Abolitionists, they consisted of radical or progressive Democrats opposed to the more conservative “Hunkers.”—Winsor, VII: 293. For the origin of the name, see Harper’s Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist. (by Lossing), 104, 629.

In this year, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson were in the house of representatives, and Stephen A. Douglas and Jefferson Davis in the senate of the U. S.—U. S. Cong. Directory (1848).

In this year, a new type of magnetic telegraph was installed between Philadelphia and New York, known as “House’s Printing Telegraph.” It was regarded as an improvement on Morse’s telegraph, and President Frish of the Magnetic Telegraph Co., which controlled Morse’s patent, requested the board of directors to institute legal proceedings against the proprietors of the infringing company.—Proc. of the Magnetic Telegraph Co., I: 85.

“The New York papers joined forces with the telegraph people, and in 1848 organized the Associated Press, with Mr. [Gerard] Hallcock as president and Dr. Alexander Jones as manager.”—The Associated Press,” by Manager, Melville E. Stone, in Century Mag., LXX: 302. There had been considerable of newspapers before for the purpose of obtaining news, but this was the most extensive and permanent one. It was composed of the Journal of Commerce, the Courier and Enquirer, the Tribune, Herald, Sun, and Express. In 1851, the Times became a member, and, in 1859, the World.—Annals of N. Am., 609; S. N. D. North, The Newspaper and Periodical Press (1884), 89.

Some features of New York as they appeared in 1848 are described by Jas. Grant Wilson in an illustrated article, entitled “The City of N. Y. in 1848,” in The Independent, LXV (1868): 1402–10. Among the views is a reproduction of a rare one of the Madison Cottage, from an original owned in 1808 by John D. Crimmins.

At this time, the last houses on Madison Ave. were just above 25th St. “A grove of trees were the next block now in, and nothing obstructed the view from our windows, so that we could see as far as Hoboken.” Madison Ave. stopped at 42d St. The fashionable quarters of the city were then Broad St., Washington Square, East Broadway, St. John’s Park, Second Ave, and Chelsea. Handsome residences had been built on lower Fifth Ave., and a very few had reached as far north as Murray Hill. Red brick residences were being replaced by brown stone, high-stoop, structures.—Knapp, A Hist. of the Brick Presby. Church, 278.

John C. Myers describes, with some detail and in architectural terms, the principal buildings in New York in 1848.—Sketches on a Tour through the Northern and Eastern States, the Canadas and Nova Scotia (Harrisburg, 1849), 50, 51–55, 58, 73–74.

In this year, surveys were made of Hell Gate by Davis and Porter, by which a complete knowledge of the hydrography of the pass was obtained.—See S 24, 1876. See also O 20, 1849, and des. of Pls. 82, A, and 82-B, III: 552–53, 554.
From 1848 to 1852 inclusive, the Common Lands were surveyed by John J. Serrell. See maps No. 91, 191, and 199 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office, Municipal Bldg.

In this year, Serrell made a survey of the gore of land made by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Ave. bet. 25th and 26th Sts.—See map No. 96 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

From 1848 to 1852, surveys were made of grants of land to the Manhattan Gas Light Co.—See maps filed as No. 24 in real estate bureau of comptroller's office.

In this year, the N. Y. Ladies' Home Missionary Soc. of the Methodist Episcopal Church laid plans for the reformation of Five Points (see D 19, 1831) by missionary efforts. It was a spot "where vice reigns unchecked."—Lanning, Hist. of N. T. City, II: 627, passim. This led to the founding of the Five Points Mission (see F, 1851; D, 1852; Ja 27, 1853), and the Five Points House of Industry (see F, 1851; 1856).

In this year, the almshouse at Bellevue was appropriated as part of the hospital establishment there (see 1856), the paupers being sent to Blackwell's Island. See table on present hospital and lossing, Hist. of N. T. City, I: 126. For view of the hospital, see Belden's New-York, Past, Present & Future (1849), 56; Man. Com. Cown. (1857), 438.

From 1848 to 1854 (p. v.), the almshouse in the Park was used for public offices.

The Pappull view of New York, "From the steeple of St. Paul's Church, near the East, South, and West," bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 112, Vol. III.

In this year was issued one of the rarest, and most complete series of New York street views, in coloured lithograph, by Jones, Newman, & J. S. Ewbank, with the title The Illustrated Pedigreary Directory of New York. The views published were all of Broadway. For an account of these, see descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719. See also 1849.

Between 1848 and 1850, Jns Pinson, a boy of 16 or 17, made a panoramic water-colour view of the east side of Broadway, from Cedar to Bleeker St. It is now owned by the N. Y. P. L.—See descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719.

In Valentine's Manual for 1848, were published the following contemporary lithographic map and views: map of the city, 1848; the Park fountain; High Bridge; the lunatic asylum on Blackwell's Island, 234; the University of the City of N. Y., 306; an old Dutch house at Kit's Bay, 384.

For view of the Cortelyou mansion, 1848, see ibid. (1850), 456.

In this year, the Houston St. burial-ground of the Society of Friends was discontinued, and the remains were removed to their cemetery just opened on the "Rock Road," Brooklyn, now in Prospect Park, from a catalogue of a series of views published in the year 1863, 675; Cj. L. M. R. K., III: 938.

In this year, Victor Prevost, a French artist, came to America.

In 1853, he established himself as a photographer at 43 John St. His negatives, on waxed paper, are among the very earliest produced in America. Two of his views of N. Y. City are reproduced and described as Pls. 142-a and b, III: 710-12.

In this year was published by the N. Y. Pub. Co., a booklet of biographical sketches entitled The Aristocracy of New York. . . . A concise history of the city for many years. By an old resident (William Armstrong). It was similar to the series of handbooks entitled Wealth and Pedigree of the Wealthy Citizens (1842), and Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens (1845), which were published "at the Sun Office" at this period.

The Cunarder "Hibernia" leaves New York harbour for Boston and Halifax, the first trans-Atlantic steam packet, carrying the mails, to go from this port on a regular schedule.—N. T. Herald, Ja 3, 1848. The name of "James Lennox" is on the passenger-list.—Morn. Cour. and N. T. Eng., Ja 3, 1848.

"Free Academy—The foundations of this institution are now being laid, at the corner of Lexington avenue and 23d street; but we learn it will be some time before the ceremony of laying the corner stone takes place."—Even. Post, Ja 3, 1848. See Ja 27, 1849.

In this year, a monument to commemorate the battle of New Orleans (see Ja 8, 1815), President Tyler and Mrs. Tyler, who left the city on Jan. 8, wrote a letter of regret on that day, on being obliged to decline an invitation to attend.—See Jan. 10.

"The Washington Monument.—We have received from the Washington Monument Association a handsome lithograph of Mr. Pollard's design for the proposed monument to Washington, which was adopted, we understand, with the prudent reservation that it should be 'subject to an alteration, or the substitution of such approved design, prior to the commencement of the structure.' We are not apprized whether the laying of the corner stone—or rather the celebration thereof—is to be considered as the 'commencement of the structure,' but we suppose the matter is still open.

We confess that the present design seems to us quite as suitable for a monument for any one else as for Washington. Something more characteristic is wanted. A pyramid, for instance, surmounted by a columnar altar, upholding a colossal bust of Washington, would have the elements of simplicity and grandeur. . . . ."—N. T. Com. Adv., Ja 10, 1848. See Je 17, 1844, see, further, Mr 30.

Mayor Brady approves a resolution of the common council authorising the employment of a proper person to translate the Dutch records of the court of burgomasters and schepens, provided the same "can be done at an expense not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars."—Proc., Appd by Mayer (1847-48), XV: 265. The committee on arts and sciences, in its report to the common council recommending this action, said there were in various parts of the city hall "some seventy-three or eighty books in manuscript in the Dutch language, bearing strong evidence of the ravages of time. . . . Fifteen of these books are registers of wills, mortgages, conveyances of real estate, &c., and the remainder are the journals or minutes of our first Common Councils, and extend from the year 1653 (when the City was originally incorporated) to the year 1674, when the records were first regularly kept in the English language. . . ."

"Every public body owes it to itself, and to the citizens whom it represents, to preserve its records as perfect and unbroken as possible. They are the only authentic sources from which a correct knowledge of the past can be obtained, and the loss of which exposes the character and history of the City to misrepresentation, whereby false impressions are or may be formed of the Acts of its public functionaries. So sensible has the Common Council of Philadelphia been of this truth, that it has recently caused its early journals not only to be copied, but, at a great expense, printed the use of the public [see 1847].

"The manuscripts which your Committee have examined are, however, sealed to almost all enquirers, and totally useless for reference, being in a language with which very few indeed of our citizens are acquainted. To render them accessible for any useful purpose they do not, therefore, exist. This Committee, and this possession of an uninterrupted record of its municipal government from its foundation, embracing a period of nearly two hundred years. On the other hand if these records be allowed to remain in their present state, every year will diminish their number, the damp is rotting them away piecemeal, and vermin will soon destroy whatever that space.

"This ancient and wealthy City ought not to allow the destruction of its own official records. Several years ago [see Ap 21, 1837] an effort was made to prevent it, and one volume of these papers was translated, at an expense of about five hundred dollars. Unfortunately, the work was then discontinued."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1847-8), XXXIV: 150-58. The committee on arts and sciences (1847) referred to the "History of the City, by E. B. O'Cullahan, the Author of the History of New Netherland, &c., to make such translation. Two volumes had been translated by Feb. 19, 1849 (p. v.), and two more remained to be done.—Ibid. (1849), XXXVI, part 2: 237-38. For a suggestion regarding the publication of these early records, see Ja 2, 1849. For O'Callaghan's translation of the N. Y. Col. Doc., see Fe 12, 1845.

"The subject of a new edition of the College of St. Francis Xavier (see S, 1847) is destroyed by fire. On May 1, the college took new quarters in a dwelling-house, No. 77 Third Ave., between 11th and 12th Sts.—Even. Post, Ja 24, 1848; The College of St. Francis Xavier (1847), 9, 11, 15, 25. See Ap 8, 1850.

Gold is discovered in California. Cf. 1842. This led to the "gold rush" of 1848-49.—McMaster, VII: 585; Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., I: 31.
The common council orders that the "Russ pavement" be placed on Broadway between the north line of Chambers St. and the south line of Vesey St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XV: 335.

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The legatees pass an act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings, and proceedings of the courts of this state.—Laws of N. Y. (1848), chap. 257.

The legislature passes a general act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies. Among other provisions, it prescribes the proceedings whereby any company now organized and using Morse's telegraph may be incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1848), chap. 266.

The legislature passes a general act to provide for the incorporation of benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies, by the filing of a certificate under prescribed regulations. Certain proceedings, powers, and restrictions, of such corporations are defined.—Laws of N. Y. (1848), chap. 319. Under this act, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, founded in 1843 (p. v.), was incorporated.

The common council orders that the section of Madison Square lying between Fifth and Madison Aves, 23d and 24th Sts., "be levelled up with mould and seeded down to grass," at an expense not exceeding $600, under the direction of the street com'r.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 144.

"A gang of thirty labourers, under the supervision of Mr. Russ, commenced removing the old cobble-stone pavement before the 'Park,' in Broadway, yesterday [April 24] morning, with a view of re-laying it after Mr. Russ's more durable method. . . . All that portion of the street south of Chambers and north of Vesey is under contract, and is expected to be completed some time in September next. The expense will probably be $30,000."—Even. Post, Apr 25, 1848.

In this month, Croton water commenced to flow over the High Bridge.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 222.

The common council orders: "That the actual opening of the 4th Avenue, between 32d and 59th St. as confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 17th day of January, 1848, be, and is hereby, ordered to take place on the 1st day of May, 1849." A collector of assessments is appointed.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 266; Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 537. See also 1853.

The city's old contract with the Manhattan Gas Light Co. is cancelled, and the common council enters into a new contract with the company, "For the lighting and extinguishing of the public lamps," the company is to receive $15 per lamp per annum, and "for the fitting up of the same" an additional $5, "the cost of posts, lanterns and repairs to be at the expense of the Corporation." The corporation is to have the right "to order the main of the company to be extended to such points as they may direct, commencing at Grand and Canal Streets, . . . to an amount not exceeding the sum of six thousand dollars in any one year."

It has been ascertained that each lamp has been "kept burning during the last five years" an average number of 2,500 hours per year. If at any time the corporation shall "direct the lamps to be kept burning during a greater number of hours than the said average," the company shall be entitled to receive increased compensation.

Another provision is that the company shall "so conduct their manufacturing or manufactories of gas as not to create a nuisance."—Proc. App'd by Mayor (1847-8), XV: 381-8.

An amendment to the ordinance of 1845 regulating the police of New York divides the city into four districts, each with a police-court and office. They are in the "Halls of Justice" on Center St., Jefferson Market, in Essex Market, and in the newly erected police-station-house on 29th St.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 391-92.

The mayor signs a joint resolution providing that a lease of the North Battery and pier at the foot of Hubert St. be granted to the "Commissioners of Emigration, for the landing of Immigrants, for a period of five years," at an annual rental of $5,000.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 401.

The common council orders: "That the room [in the city hall] now occupied by the Judges of the Supreme Court as Chambers be united with and form a part of the Governor's Room, as soon as other apartments are provided for the said Judges."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 410.

The common council orders that Lexington Ave. be opened immediately from its present extent to 42d St.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV: 396; Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 53.

Havemeyer, in his message to the common council, says: "The immigration from the over-populated countries of Europe, which our free institutions, and our fertile and unoccupied soils has invited, has received a new impulse from the famine which has been recently added to the evils of misgovernment. The number who have reached the last year sought a new home and a refuge from want and oppression, is scarcely less than 250,000, of which about 160,000 persons, arrived at this port. The regulations recently proposed in Canada, will, if adopted, discourage direct emigration to that country, and increase the resort to this city, and it cannot be doubted that the annual accessions to our population of such persons, are destined rapidly and largely to increase and to form one of the most remarkable characteristics of the age in which we live."

"Aside from the vast increase of the productive power of the
In a description of "the picturesque beauty of the suburbs of New York," the prophecy is made that "Not many years will pass before Harlem, Yorkville and New York will be one city."-

*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 6, 1848.

Gen. Lewis Cass, accompanied by Sen. Houston and others, arrives in New York and is welcomed by Mayor Havemeyer and a great crowd of citizens.—*Even. Post*, Je 9, 1848.

The first annual report of the directors of the Hudson River Railroad (printed in this year) bears this date. It shows the completion of the survey as far as Poughkeepsie. See S 25, 1849.

In closing the old Eastern Post Road between 31st and 42nd Sts., the common council orders that the land in the road be conveyed to any property owner. *App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 33.

The "Board of State Commissioners of Water Supply" is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate.—*Man. Cont. Coun.* (1849), 222. This was done under the act of May 2, 1834 (q. v.); but see Ap 11, 1849.

The first effectual steps are taken for establishing a workhouse for employing the able-bodied inmates of the almshouse. A communication on the subject is presented to the board of aldermen, and both the board of aldermen and the board of assistant aldermen appoint special committees to consider it.—*Proc., App’d by Mayor*, XVI: 144. A report was rendered to the board of aldermen Feb. 12, 1849, favouring the project, and the board submitted the draft of an act to be presented to the legislature. The committee returned by the board, and subsequently the act was passed by the legislature (see Ap 11, 1849).—*Man. Cont. Coun.* (1849), 296. The corner-stone of the workhouse was laid on Blackwell’s Island on Nov. 2, 1850.—*Ibid.* (1851), 296; *Harper’s Mag.*, Nov., 1866.

Christ Church, on Anthony’s Street, rebuilt since its destruction by fire on July 30, 1847 (q. v.), is re-consecrated.—*Even. Post*, Je 30, 1848; *Mag. of Am. Hist.* (1888), XIX: 60–62; *L. M. R. K.*, III: 932. For view of the new church, see *The Evergreen* (1849), Vol. V. See, further, Je 30, 1854.

The treaty of peace with Mexico is proclaimed by President Polk, it having been ratified by both governments. It stipulated the evacuation of Mexico by the U. S. troops within three months; the payment of $5,000,000 in cash, and $12,000,000 in four annual installments by the U. S. to Mexico, for New Mexico and California, which had become territory of the U. S. by conquest, and, in addition, the assumption of debts, due certain citizens of the U. S. from Mexico, to the amount of $5,000,000. It also fixed boundaries and otherwise adjusted matters in dispute.—*U. S. Treaties*, etc. (1910), 115–116; *Proc., App’d by Mayor*, XVI: 34.

During the day, there arrived from New Orleans the bodies of five victims of the war in Mexico, which were sent for by the common council.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*, Je 5, 1848.


The committee reports $300 for a sand of colours for the 10th and 12th Regiments of the Fourth Brigade, N. Y. State Militia.—*Proc., App’d by Mayor*, XVI: 55. A further sum of $500 was appropriated on Aug. 21 for a second sand of colours.—*Ibid.,* XVI: 124.


Mayor Havemeyer approves a resolution authorizing the mayor to pay a bounty not exceeding 50 cents "for each dog found running loose or at large in the City, below Forty-second street, without being properly muzzled, and which may be killed or destroyed."—*Proc., App’d by Mayor* (1848–49), XVI: 63.

The first Woman’s Rights Convention, called by Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Mary Ann McClintock, assembled at Seneca Falls, N. Y. It adjourned on July 23, after adopting a “Declaration of Sentiments” and resolutions demanding suffrage, preaching, teaching, and property rights. It re-convened in Rochester on Aug. 2 and continued through three
The common council orders that the American Institute, at present occupying premises in the old almshouse building in the Park, shall vacate said premises in the basement of the city hall, he required to vacate these premises on or before Nov. 1; also that the N. Y. Gallery of Fine Arts, at present occupying the "Rotunda" in the Park, be required to vacate within ten days. This is for the purpose of providing suitable rooms for holding the various courts.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XCVII, 110. On Sept. 14, the board paid the managers of the "American Gallery of Fine Arts" $1,800, in full for repairs and alterations made to the Rotunda.—Ibid., XVI: 140.

A great reception is held upon the arrival of the First Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers from Mexico.—Eve. Post, JI 25, 1845.

The arrival in our harbor of the United States frigate Cumberland, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore [Matthew C.] Perry, offers an appropriate occasion to testify our appreciation of the gallantry and good conduct of our Navy generally, in the late war. With this preamble, the common council passes a resolution of thanks, extends the hospitality of the city to the commodore, his officers and crew, and proposes to present to him the freedom of the city, in recognition of his services while in command of the Gulf squadron; to present to Mexico.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 95; N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1885), 474.

Whereas, The neighborhood of St. John's Park is in the night time infested with base and unprincipled persons, who take advantage of the darkness in which it is shrouded, in consequence of the dense foliage of the trees, and the dimness of the ordinary oil lamps, to perpetrate acts of violence upon . . . unprotected persons, who have occasion to pass through Beach, Varick and Lafayette streets. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be, and he is hereby directed to have Beach, Varick and Lafayette streets, where they front on St. John's Park, lighted with gas, in accordance with a resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor on the 20th March, 1846.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 85.

The common council orders that resolutions directing the re-arranging of streets shall be carried into effect each year only in April.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 101.

The common council orders that the owner of each building below 40th St. shall "provide a barrel, or tub, or box, of sufficient size to contain all the rubbish, coal ashes and garbage, that may accumulate from day to day, on his or her premises," and shall place it "conveniently in front of each house or tenement, or in such convenient spot as shall be designated by the street inspectors of the several wards."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 104.

A common council order appoints Horace Greeley commissioner of common schools for the Twelfth Ward.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 110.

The common council orders the "passages and corridors" in the city hall be lighted with gas.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 120. Also Centre St.—Ibid., XVII: 121.

The common council appropriates $2,000 to convert the "Rotunda" in the Park for public offices.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 122.

The common council appropriates $10,000 for the erection of the new building.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XCVII, 110. On Oct. 14, a second $10,000 was appropriated for the same purpose, as well as $5,000 for fitting up the building.—Ibid., XVI: 175. On March 9, 1849, $5,000 was again appropriated for the latter purpose.—Ibid., XVI: 370. For the total cost of ground, building, and equipment, see J. 27, 1849.

The common council directs the committee on public offices and repairs to have the flags recently presented to the Corporation by the Volunteers from Mexico, placed in the Governor's room, with suitable inscriptions thereon.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XCVII, 123.

Most of the commercial part of Albany is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ag 19, 1849.

The gas works at the corner of Centre and Hester Sts. are destroyed by fire.—Eve. Post, Ag 31, 1849.

With the pleasant history of New York, written by Washington Irving, under the name of Diedrich Knickerbocker, is just published by G. Putnam, in this city, in one duodecimo volume, very neatly got up, as the first of a series of "Irving's Works." The edition is revised by the author, who has added a preface, in which he gives an account of the origin and design of the work. We are glad to welcome the reapparance of a work which, in the forty years since it was written, has lost none of its power of entertainment.—Eve. Post, Ag 31, 1848. (The MS. of the preface, which is really an apology for the work, is in N. Y. P. L. See also ID 4, 1849.)

The cracked fire-bell is lowered from the roof of the city hall. Half way down, the guy breaks, and the immense piece of metal falls to the steps and shatters them. A new bell, weighing 6,500 lbs., which was cast at West Troy, arrived yesterday.—N. Y. Com. Adv., S 1, 1848; descrip. of Pl. 143-a, III: 713. See Mr 9, 1849.

For fire covering the last eight city blocks, occurs in the heart of Brooklyn. For a full account, with map of the burnt district, see Com. Adv., S 11, 1848.

Irving Hotel "is the name of the new hotel recently erected at the corner of Chambers street and Broadway for D. D. Howard. . . ."—Eve. Post, S 11, 1848.

The Roofs of the old Grace Church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street, so long an eyecatcher to good taste, are about to disappear before the spirit of improvement. The lot and ruins in question have been purchased of its late owner, Elhu Townsend, Esq., by John Jay Phelps, of the firm of Phelps, Chittenden & Bliss, with a view of erecting there a magnificent building for stores and offices, which shall amply develop the great advantages of its site. It will extend 76 feet on Broadway, and 223 feet on Rector street . . . The building will be five stories high, constructed in the most substantial and durable manner, with a front facing of free stone. In point of finish and elegance it will rival the large and beautiful free stone structures recently erected by Mr. Phelps in Courtlandt street.—Eve. Post, S 22, 1848.

The common council resolves to present the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to Frederick Jerome, a common seaman on board the American ship "New World," who was the means of saving a number of persons from the wreck of the "Ocean Moarch," which was recently burned at sea on her voyage from Liverpool to New York, when 178 persons were lost; and who also was instrumental in preserving life and property when the packet-ship "Henry Clay" stranded at Baranegut.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XCVII: 447-49; N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1885), 425-26. The presentation was made at the Mariners' Church, at Roosevet St., on Sept. 29.—Eve. Post, S 30, 1848.

The common council orders that the "wooden pavement" in William St. between Pine and Wall Sts., and in Hanover St. between Wall and Beaver Sts., be taken up and the streets repaired with "round stones."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 152.

The lease of the Richmond Hill property (see J. 3, 1846) is surrendered to Trinity Church.—Liber Deeds, DIX: 376; and see Aug. 1849.

The Historical Society will hold a meeting at their rooms, this evening. An important historical document in manuscript, recently discovered at the Hague, will be presented and read. It is an original account of New Netherland, written here in 1636, and transmitted by the Dutch Secretary, De Rodiere, to the authorities in Holland.—Eve. Post, O 2, 1848. The meeting was held on Oct. 7.—Ibid., O 4, 1848. The Dutch document here referred to was the letter written by Isaac de Rasiere to Samuel Blommaert, extracts from which are published in the Chronology under Autumn, 1628. A copy was sent to the Historical Society by John Romey Bridgman, N. Y. N. Y. Har. XCVII, 122-35; 159-63; N. Y. H. S. Collections, 2d ser., II: 257-62.

By this time, Broadway had been widened from 21st to 25th St., at a total cost of $1,571,15;—Man. Com. Coun. (1872), 577.

The common council resolves "That a lease of the square of land bounded by Duane, West, Reade and Washington streets, he made to the 'New York and Erie Railroad Company,' for a term of ten years, at an annual rent of five thousand dollars, be granted to the corporation for the said purpose of a depot for said New York and Erie Railroad Company only."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XCVII: 154-55.

A great free soil mass meeting is held in the Park.—Eve. Post, O 10, 1848.

A special committee of the common council having been appointed on Sept. 8 to report upon a plan for the enlargement of the Battery, now reported by Mr. Greeley and a map drawn by Daniel Ewen, surveyor, showing the line of the old Battery previous to the last enlargement (1824), the limits
The common council orders "That the iron railing now being constructed around Washington square, be placed on the line where the wooden fence now stands, except that the angles be rounded, and three small gates be placed in each circle of the square."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 226.

The Whig candidates, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, are elected president and vice-president, defeating their Democratic opponents, Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler.—McKeen, National Conventions and Platforms, 58-73.

The common council refers to the committee on wharves, piers and slips, with power, a petition of Anson G. Phelps and others, owners of "San Francisco," for a berth on the eastern side of the Battery. They are directed to report their recommendations to the public. The committee reported that the piers and slips were not necessary, nor would it be advisable to have them. The report was referred to the committee on wharves, piers and slips.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 232.

The common council authorizes the N. Y. & Harlem R. Co. to lay down rails in Canal street, from their road in Centre street, to a point seventy-five feet east of Broadway, to enable them to afford the increased accommodation for the public, which may be required by the extension of their own road, and by their connection with the New York and New Haven Railroad Companies, for the purpose of establishing a depot for passengers to and from the New York and New Haven Railroad, with permission to cross the side-walk from the rail tracks into any premises which either of said companies may become the lessees or owners of...—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 234.

By this time, the new state arsenal, at Fifth Ave. and 64th St. (see Jl 5 and N 4, 1847), was erected, though not entirely completed (until 1851). It was the largest building of the kind in the state, an imposing edifice, having a frontage of 200 ft., and depth of 90 ft. A sub-cellar, under the northern wing of the building, is to be occupied by the old Revolutionary pieces. The basement...is for heavy cannon and balls. The principal story...will be tenanted by the small arms. The second story,...by munitions; and the upper story, by gun carriages, etc., etc. In the rear of the main building is a small magazine.—The Great Metropolitan or New-York Almanac for 1850, 77. See also text of the tablet over the entrance, pub. in 19th Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic Atlas, Prof. Soc. (1914), 165-66; ibid. (1915), 45; and L. M. R. K., III: 925. For early views of the building, see: McNeil, Comm. Coun. (1850), 402; Illustrated News, I: 76, 77 (Ja 20, 1853). Some of the paintings for the interior of the building were painted by J. C. Hare, who was one of the early architects of the city and was known for his work on the New York City Hall. He was also responsible for the design of the New York Central Railroad Station, which was completed in 1851. The building was a major landmark of the city and became a symbol of progress and prosperity.
tion relinquish the same . . . . ” The company shall extend the pier on its southerly side, and have permission to “square the block” on the northerly side, as shown on maps accompanying the resolution. Such improvements shall be made at the company’s expense but shall be the property of the city at the expiration of the lease.

—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XVII: 261.

Dec. 29 1848

Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, having been forced to abdicate, is succeeded by his nephew, Francis Joseph I. Hungary refused to recognize the new emperor, and war broke out between the two countries.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 178-79. See Ap 14, 1849.

Washington Irving presents to the St. Nicholas Society a weather-vane, consisting of an upright rod about 6 ft. high, surrounded by four arms to indicate the points of the compass, above which is a copper cock which revolves. This was given to Irving by Elizabeth Mackie on May 15, 1836, in the belief that it had graced the stadt-huys (the first city hall) of 1656 (p. v.). Irving placed it on “Sunnyside,” his home at Irvington, on the Hudson. Its use by the St. Nicholas Society in later years is thus explained: When the gentlemen met on Feb. 14, 1835 (p. 31), to consider “the expediency of establishing a society to be composed of the old residents of New York and their descendants,” they had in mind the fact that the influx of New England families into New York was encroaching upon the business and social prestige of the older citizens (see Ap 17, 1841). At the society’s banquets, the punning ways of these new-comers would be enlarged upon jocosely. The weather-cock, placed upon the president’s table, and pointing eastward, symbolized this condition which summoned the sons of St. Nicholas to let their voices be heard in honour of Old New York.

—See the 1907 ed. of the society’s Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members, opp. p. 29, where a photograph of the weather-vane is reproduced.

It is stated in Vol. I of the present work, p. 234, that there is no “official confirmation” of the alleged “pedigree” of this “wind-vane;” that while it is possible that it was taken from the stadhuys, it seems more likely that it belonged to the city hall (the later “Federal Hall”) on Wll St., “which we know from several contemporary pictures had a vase in the form of a cock.” It is even more likely that it came from one of the early churches. For example, on March 20, 1839, the N. T. Mirror published an engraved view and description of the Middle Dutch Church, and referred to the weather-cock shown in this view as “a correct representation of ‘bright chanciler,’ in the ancient Dutch taste.” The weather-cock was loaned to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. by the St. Nicholas Soc. in 1923, and remains there on exhibition.

The first gold from California is deposited in the U. S. mint, by D. C. Grimes, acting as agent for an outfit of the U. S. Mint. (new ed.), Vol. X.

The common council directs the committee on arts and sciences to report what suitable return shall be made to Pope Pius IX for a present to the city of six medals emblematic of events connected with the Papal dominions. The medals are described in the resolution. The committee is also to take into consideration the subject of international exchanges, as now being conducted by Mons. Alexandre Vattelene.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XVI: 276-79. A resolution of Jan. 25, 1849 (p. v.) embodies the committee’s recommendations.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is elected president of the French Republic.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 198-200.

The new Grace Church is opened for the first time.—Eve Post, Dec 11, 1848.

The “House of Industry and Home for the Friendless,” on 30th St., west of Fourth Ave., is completed and dedicated.—Eve Post, Dec 14, 1848; and ibid., O 2, N 2, 1848; Man. Com. Coun. (1849), 292.

The Park Theatre is destroyed by fire.—Eve Post, Dec 15, 1848.

This was its second burning.—See May 25, 1820. For its history, see Index of the present work; also Ireland, II: 175, 363, 380, II: 507; Brown, I: 11, 24, 68-69; Costello, 244. See also L. M. R. K., III: 89; and descrip. of Pl. 91, III: 577. It was not rebuilt. See Je 13, 1850. See also Wilson, Mem. Hist. of N. T., VII: 1471: 470-72. On the theatre site, Astor erected five brownstone stores in 1850—N. Y. Com. Adm. O 13, 1850; Man. Com. Coun. (1866), 595.

Numerous projects for the improvement of the city,—particularly the union of New York, Brooklyn, and Williamsburg, subdivision bridges over East River, stone piers, a mint on the site of Columbia College, and a hospital for infectious diseases,—are proposed by one “Gray” in a letter to the press.—N. Y. Com. Adm., Dec. 21, 1848. For the common council’s action regarding a mint, see Ja 17, 1849. Regarding the union of cities, see Ja 29, 1849.

“Bedlow’s Island has been fitted up for the Commissioners of Emigration, at a large expense, and is now occupied by them as a temporary hospital for the use of convalescents from the quarantine, and a ward has also been established for the treatment of surgical and similar cases which may be sent from the city.”—Eve Post, Dec 28, 1848. See also ibid., D 30, 1848.

The full service of the N. Y. & New Haven R. is opened over 77 miles between New Haven and Canal St., New York (see N 15). On June 13, a New Haven to Williams Bridge—From chron. supplied by the company. “Passenger cars of the New Haven line were pulled through the city streets by horses, and assembled into a train on Fourth Avenue, near the southern end of the tunnel.”—Dubart, Hist. of Travel in Am., 997, 1000, with view reproduced from one in the Illustrated News, of Jan. 29, 1853 (not cited by Dubart), showing a scene in Centre St. during a snowstorm, with one of the passenger cars hauled by eight or ten horses past the old “Tomb” (prison).

The common council orders that the street car’s mot nor “the Telegraph Company” to have “the telegraph posts” at the “junction of Sixth avenue and Broadway,” removed “to the side-walk.”—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XVII: 291.

1849

In this year, the Roman Republic, established under the leadership of Joseph Mazzini, was overthrown by France, and Pope Pius IX restored to power.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 182. See, however, F 26, 1871.

In this year, Thos. Crawford received a commission from the state of Virginia to execute a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, to be erected in the city of Richmond.—Hicks, Thos. Crawford; His Career, Character, and Works, 22-27.

The most notable guide-book describing New York in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, that of E. Porter Bedloe, makes the following observations (selected):

“...The southern portion of the island, including about one fifth of the whole, has been compactly built. The remainder is mostly under tillage. . . . Probably no other city would have evoked the public spirit of New York in widening and straightening its ancient streets. Large piles of valuable buildings have opposed no barrier to the accomplishment of this object. The work of improvement is not yet completed. While we write, the crash of buildings, under the hand of innovation, can be heard, making way for one to one of the principal business streets of the city [William Street].

“Broadway . . . extends from the Battery . . . to Union Place, a distance of 2½ miles. . . . The great promenade for beauty and fashion, it contains the largest and most splendid retail stores in the city. . . . Broadway, though 80 feet wide, is too contracted for the free passage of the numerous vehicles with which it is always thronged. The principal lines of omnibuses pass through this street, but their progress in its lower portion is so slow, that their utility for short distances is much diminished. To obviate this inconvenience an elevated railway has been proposed, but opposition of some of the citizens to this measure has yet to be removed.

Among other streets prominent for width, length or beauty, may be mentioned the Bowery, East and West Broadway, and Chatham, Canal, Hudson and Greenwich streets. Pearl street, one mile and three eighths in length, at the same time the most irregular and the most important business street in the city, commences at State-Street, a short distance from Broadway, and having described a zig-zag curve terminates in Broadway, nearly a mile from the Battery.

“The northern portion of the island, most of which is not yet thickly settled, was laid out in a regular manner, . . . The avenues . . . have been cut through the opposing rocks and hills at great expense. They are intersected by 156 cross streets, numerically designated, which, with the avenues, form oblong rectangles, most of them 200 by 800 feet.

The streets are mostly paved with the common round paving stone. But the ‘Russ Pavement,’ invented by Horace P. Russ, Esq., has during the last two years been introduced into several places in the city . . . It consists of blocks of trap, about 10
1849

1849

inches in depth, laid in ranges, ... [An account of the times and places where this was first laid in New York is given. See also 1852.]

“Although New York is not so well supplied with Public Grounds as might be desired, in consequence of the neglect of the City Fathers to reserve, when the soil was not as valuable as at present, a sufficient portion for this purpose; yet we can boast of several splendid promenades, and one not surpassed, if equalled, in this country.

“The Battery, at the southern extremity of the island, forms an irregular figure, resembling a quarter section of the space included between two concentric circles. ... Extended in its limits, enclosed by an iron railing on the side next the city, and by an open railing with stone posts on a foundation of solid masonry on the water side; laid out with grass plots and gravel walks; planted with many additional trees; and presenting a view enlivened at different times by the sails of every nation; it draws within its precincts by a more irresistible attraction the young men and maidens of our own days.

“Hudson Square, or St. John's Park, is a little ornamental enclosure, of about four acres, situated in front of St. John's Church, and bounded by Hudson, Laight, Varick and Beach streets. It stands in the name of the corporation of Trinity Church, though it is virtually the property of the surrounding owners; and its privileges are no less among other things, to plant the property, and such others as are permitted on their recommendation to hire keys at the annual charge of ten dollars. It is surrounded by an iron fence, contains a most beautiful fountain, and is more abundantly supplied with shrubs and flowers than any other park in the city.

“Washington square, containing nine and a half acres, bounded by Waverly Place, ... and Wooster, Fourth, and McDougal streets, was formed in 1837 by adding to the ground formerly used as the Potter’s Field about one half more purchased of private owners. The houses were collected and deposited in the treches on the sides of the square. Washington Square has been until recently the principal military parade ground in the city.”—Belden, New York, Past, Present & Future (1849), 28-34.

Twenty-one omnibus lines are listed, showing routes and the number of omnibuses belonging to each line. These total 327 licensed omnibuses.—Ibid., 53.

At this time, there were eight railroads having either ferry connection or direct connection with Manhattan Island. Those with tracks on the island were the Hudson River Railroad with terminal at 51st St., soon to be opened as far as Peckskull; the New York & Harlem Railroad, No. 4 Tryon Place, opposite the city hall (which had 12 trains daily to Harlem, 7 to Williamsbridge, 5 to White Plains, 4 to Croton Falls, and 2 to Dover Plains); and the New York & New Haven Railroad, 29 Canal St.—Ibid., 72. Vide infra.

Exhibitions of paintings were numerous in New York at this time. The gallery of the American Art-Union (497 Broadway), and the one in the Fifteenth and the Forty-fourth Streets (now the Rotunda), were opened throughout the year. The exhibition of the National Academy of Design (in the Society Library building, corner Broadway and Leonard St.) was continued during about three months in the spring and early summer. (See, further, Mr 16, 1850). The Lyceum Gallery, at No. 563 Broadway, containing original paintings of the old masters, and the gallery of Goupil, Vibert & Co., at No. 289 Broadway, containing works of European art, were of worth,—Ibid., 116, 119. Vide infra.

At this period, Hoboken was a resort for excursions, its “Sibyl’s Cave” and “Elysian Fields” being two attractive features.—Ibid., 120.

At this time, No. 1 Broadway, formerly the Kennedy mansion and headquarters of Sir Henry Clinton during the British occupation, was a hotel (see 1848).—Ibid., Appendix, (description of the “Model of New York”), 10.

The New York & New Haven R. R. depot was a “marble building near the Gas Works, on Canal-street.”—Ibid., Appendix, 11; and see above list of railroads in the city.

Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, after a visit to New York in this year, says that “the first things that struck us on arriving in the city of New York—the Empress City of the West—was, of course, Broadway. It is a noble street, and has a thoroughly bustling, lively, and somewhat democratic air. New York is certainly handsome, and yet there is something about it that gives one the idea of a half-finished city, and this even in Broadway itself; for the street was literally littered with all imaginable rubbish which, we should imagine from appearances, is usually shot in that celebrated thoroughfare; indeed it seems a sort of preserve for this species of game. Piles of timber, mounds of bricks, mountains of packing-cases, pyramids of stones, and stacks of goods, were observable on all sides. The New Yorkers themselves grumble much at the inconvenience, and their newspaper often contain pathetic remembrances with the authorities, for allowing such obstructions to crowd the thoroughfare.

Besides this, it appears from their published complaints, that these streets are very much too often torn up for sewage purposes, &c., and, in short, that this tiresome performance is frequently unnecessarily encroached, without their consent, and certainly to their manifest inconvenience. They ask if their time is to be taken up (as their streets are) continually, by having to stop every two or three steps, and sit down on the next doorstep to take the paving-stones out of their boots? Cart-loads of these same paving-stones, adding to the confusion, were to be seen on all sides, and sometimes felt, as our handsome, heavy, crimson-velvet-lined, hired vehicle (rather a warm-looking lining for New York, near the beginning of June), swayed from side to side, and rolled and rattled ponderously along.

“... On the cupola that surmounts the building [city hall], a view of the whole vast city is commanded; and in this there is a clock; and there is also an apartment constantly occupied, night and day, by a watchman, whose office it is to keep a perpetual look-out for fires, and to give the alarm, by striking an enormous bell which hangs in a belfry in the rear of the cupola, and which is exclusively used for this purpose. By this bell the man watches with a hammer in his hand, ready to give the necessary notice to observe the least indication of fire. The sound can be heard from one end of the city to the other, and is almost instantaneously responded to by a hundred others in every direction. The number of strokes indicates the particular word.

“... Some of the Squares of New York are very handsome. Washington Square is prettily laid out with walks, and shaded by flourishing trees. Union Square has an octave in the centre, and is inclosed with a handsome iron fence. St. John's Park is also embellished with a fountain, and adorned with trees.

“Pearl-street, a labyrinthine street in New York, which is said to have been originally built by the Dutch, along a cow-track, is a very zigzagging thoroughfare indeed. ... It is very narrow, and the houses are very high, like those in Old Edinburgh; waves and billows of merchandise of every description and denomination seem pouring over from the brimming stores and warehouses, into the inconveniently narrow street. ...—[map of the U. S., etc., during 1849 and 1850 (London, 1851), 1: 23, 286-87, 296.

Sidney's Map of 12 miles around New York bears this date:—See map No. 996, bureau of topography, borough president's office.

Near the head of Dovers-street, and at the junction of Pearl and Croissy streets, stands the house of William Franklin, a member of the society of Friends, and an eminent merchant, whose wealth was indicated by the dimensions of his dwelling. The late Governor De Witt Clinton, married one of his daughters, and afterwards occupied his house. But it had previously been rendered more illustrious as the first residence of General Washington in this city after his election as President of the United States. It has since been altered, and the lower part converted into shops. In the rear of this, in Pearl-street, was the Quaker Meeting House; and this quarter of the city, as far as Chatham-street, was principally inhabited by members of that society. But the more wealthy ones had their establishments lower down, as far as Maiden Lane. Here were the Pearalls, the Fyors, the Embre, the Effingham, the Hicles, the Hawkhursts, the Halletts, the Havilands, the Coroless, the Keeneyo, the Townsmen, the Titusses, the Willlets, the Wrights, &c. &c. Interspersed, however, with others equally substantial though not so plain, such as the Waltons and Roosevelts.

The Bank of New York was first kept in the larger Walton House, and its first President, the elder Isaac Roosevelt, had his dwelling nearly opposite.”—Duer, New York as it was during the Latter Part of the Last Century (1852), 2: 483-485.

By this year and the next, the opening up of new streets entailed many ordinances for the laying of sidewalks, and curb- and gutter-stones, the extension of the sewer system, and lighting the streets with gas. Such ordinances were frequent for many years, and continued indefinitely.—See Proc. App'd by Mayor, XV, XVI et seq.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1849

In this year, the Richmond Hill Theatre property (previously known as the N. Y. Opera House—see 1847), was demolished.—Brown, I: 236; Haskell’s Reminiscences, 457; descrip. of Pl. 52, III: 447; Cf. Stone, Hist. of N. Y., Appendix II, and Man. Com. Coun. (1872), 407.

In Dec., 1849, when tearing down old buildings on the east side of Varick St., between Canal and Carmine Sts., the wreckers found remnants of the old “Richmond Hill.” and even the stage of the theatre was pointed out, then used as part of a stable. “On some of the beams were evidences of ancient painting or fresco work.” The proctor of a neighbouring cafe possessed a playbook of 1846, showing that the old theatre at that time was known as “Mrs. Nelson’s Theatre.”

The news report of 1913 continues: “Over the site will soon be the reconstructed Varick Street, 100 feet wide, and at Carmine Street it will connect with the Seventh Avenue extension which will be cut through from Eleventh Street. Within a few months the Seventh Avenue subway diggers will be at work beneath the grounds which Mrs. John Adams admired for their attractive garden and handsome trees.”—N. Y. Times, D 11, 1913. On Sept. 25, 1923, the Greenwich Village Historical Soc. unveiled a memorial tablet on the Butterick building, corner of Spring and Macdoogall Sts., which is near the site of “Richmond Hill.”—ibid., S 17, 1923.

In this year, the International Art Union was established by Mrs. Catherine Durand & Co., at 358 Broadway. One of its undertakings was to send regularly to Europe for a period of two years an American art student, selected through a public exhibition of students’ work. It closed its affairs in 1862.—Howe, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913), 86.

There was also established, in this year, the Düsseldorf Gallery, in the Düsseldorf Church of the Divine Unity, in Broadway, between Spring and Prince Sts. This was “the first appearance in New York of foreign art on a large scale,” and the beginning of “the eclipse of American art.” For further facts regarding it, including view of the interior, see ibid., 86-88, citing John Durand’s Life and Times of A. B. Durand, 192.

In this year, E. Jones published a lithograph, New York Picturesque Views, Concept of Maiden Lane, showing a panorama of both sides of this street, on one long sheet measuring 8 1/2 by 7 1/2. For an account of the buildings seen in the view, see descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719. See also 1848.

A lithographic view of New York and the harbour, from the heights above St. George’s, Staten Island, drawn by Burton, bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 174, Vol. III.

A lithographic view of “Union Park,” from the Head of Broadway, reproduced and described as Pl. 176, Vol. III, bears this date.

A coloured lithograph, showing a bird’s-eye view of New York, looking south, with Union Square in the foreground, bears this date. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 135, Vol. III.

In Valentine’s Manual for 1849 were published a map of the old Union Park and adjoining fountain, 50; the nursery establishment on “Randell’s” (error for Randall’s) Island, 218; the Free Academy, 224; the Walton house on Pearl St., 311. For view of an old house on 45th St. near Fifth Ave., 1849, see ibid. (1862), 581.


The New York Historical Society approves a memorial to the common council “requesting them to publish the unpublished minutes [see Ja 22, 1848] of their Honorable Body, from the first incorporation of New York.” It is contended that this action “would not only provide for their safety against their possible destruction by fire or other casualty, but would be the means of placing within the reach, and thereby securing to the people of the City, the knowledge of the interesting contents of those records, embracing, as they do, among other things, the early municipal legislation of this great and prosperous metropolis.”—Proc., Ed. of Ald. (1848-49), XXXVI: 415-16. See F 19.

The Academy of Design has purchased a lot on Broadway, on which a large building is to be erected for its accommodation. The New York Gallery is also to be accommodated in the same building; the apartments which contain the pictures are to be on the ground floor.”—Evac. Post, Ja 8, 1849. See also ibid., F 15, 1849. See Mr 16, 1850.

The common council appropriates $600 to procure a full-length portrait of Gov. Young, framed, to be placed in the governor’s room.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XVI: 305.

The common council passes a resolution favouring the establishing of a U.S. mint in this city. The section II: 126 reads: “The magnitude of the discovery of gold in California. The reduction of postage will so enlarge the business of the post-office as to make larger quarters for that also necessary. The report of the special committee on the enlargement of the city hall (see Doc. No. 3) is to be used in negotiations in Washington having that object in view, “provided sufficient provision shall be made in said building for the full accommodation of the General Government, for all such public offices as may be requisite for their purposes in this City.”—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XVI: 309-30; see also ibid., XVI: 351-52.

The legislature incorporates “The Trustees of the Astor Library.” They are the mayor, and Washington Irving, Wm. B. Astor, Daniel Lord, Jas. G. King, Jas. G. Cogswell, Fitz Greene Halleck, Sam. B. Ruggles, Sam. Ward, Chas. A. Bristed, and their successors. The trustees are empowered to receive from the executors of the will of the late John Jacob Astor (who died March 29, 1848, at New York) $400,000 bequeathed by him for the establishment of a public library in this city. This sum includes the price of “the site selected for the said library, on the easterly side of Lafayette Place,” as authorised by the testator. They are to spend not over $100,000 in erecting a building not exceeding 32 feet from the street, and they may be empowered to issue, to the amount of $75,000, to sell, mortgage, or exchange the building. They are to be permitted to sell, mortgage, or exchange the building for the sum of $260,000. It is supposed that by 1853, this building will be reconstructed at a cost of $1,200,000. See Rev. of N. Y. Ch. and C. S., 1853, chap. 1. —The City Library of New York, to be erected in the new building, is expected to contain 10,000 volumes. The first part of the building will be occupied by a law library, and the second part by a museum of public records. The council authorizes the mayor to enter negotiations with foreign artists for a public library, and to defray the necessary expenses of taking care of the same, and of the accommodation of persons consulting the library. . . .” The duties of the trustees are defined in further and fuller details.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 1. See, further, F 19, 1853. The library was opened on Jan. 9, 1854 (v. 2). For an early description of the projected building, see The Great Metropolis for 1850. See also Lydenberg’s Hist. of the P. T. Public Library for 1864.

Elizabeth Blackwell receives from Geneva Medical College the first degree of M. D. given in the U. S. to a woman.—Blackwell, Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women, 64-91.

In a resolution conveying the city’s thanks to Pope Pius IX for medals, etc. (see D 8, 1848), approved by Mayor Havemeyer, the common council directs the committee on arts and sciences to forward to the Pope a testimonial and a set of medals, etc., now published in reference to the Cotoca Aqueduct, including those of Charles King, Esq., and one of the medals struck [see Je 12, 1848] to commemorate the bravery and good conduct of the first regiment of the New York Volunteers, in the recent contest with Mexico.

The committee is also authorized “to solicit and receive suitable donations of books, prints, &c., to be appropriated and distributed in such a way as may seem proper, towards the purpose of carrying out and extending the system of international exchanges heretofore commenced by Mons. A. Vattémare, and now successfully in progress. . . .” It is further resolved “That when the room now occupied by the Law Institute shall be vacated, the Committee on Arts, Sciences and Schools, cause the same to be suitably arranged for the accommodation of a library, to contain the books now belonging to the Common Council, and which may hereafter belong to them, together with the prints, plates, medals, &c., now in their possession, and cause the same to be collected and arranged so as to be carefully preserved for the use of the City.”—Proc., App’d by the Mayor, XVI: 320-21.

In the report of the aldermanic committee on the basis of which this action was taken, the statement appears that it has long been “a serious inconvenience” to those who have occasion, to consult “the records of legislation, and other works connected with City, State, and National Legislatures, that there is no collection of these works to be found in any of our public libraries, to which the people can at all times have free and uninterrupted access. The present collection connected with the Clerk’s office of the Common Council, is very small and imperfect in the state of the copies lost and cannot be found, while the series of documents and proceedings of the Board are far from being complete. It has long been a subject of reproach that the first commercial city in the Union has no place of resort
The California fever is increasing in violence; thousands are going, among whom are many young men of our best families; the papers are filled with advertisements of vessels for Chagres and San Francisco. Tailors, hatters, grocers, provision merchants, hardware men, and others are employed night and day in fitting out the adventurers."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 355. See Ap 17.

The Free Academy (see My 7, S 22, N, 1847) is opened with appropriate exercises.—*Eve. Post*, Ja 25 and 27, 1849. "The building should be doubly famous from the fact that it cost actually two thousand dollars less than the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. . . . The cost of the ground was but twenty-five thousand dollars, making a total investment, including furnishing, considerably less than one hundred thousand dollars."—*The City College* (1907), 8, descrip. of Pl. 136, III: 705; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1855), 228. See, further, *July*, 1853.

In a message to the common council, Mayor Havemeyer disapproves of a proposal from a Union of New York and Brooklyn "united in one charter and one government."—*Com. Adm.*, Ja 31, 1849. On April 9, 1849, a motion in the senate to effect such union was lost.—*Hibl.*, Ap 10, 1850. See D 21, 1848.

"The City has been put to considerable expense and inconvenience in consequence of the several fire alarm bells which have been erected on the City Hall having cracked, being thereby rendered useless." This is believed due to their being insufficient in size and weight "to withstand the heavy striking necessary to produce sufficient sound." The common council therefore orders that a bell of 10,000 lbs. be procured, "to be placed on the cupola of the City Hall, if upon proper examination it shall be ascertained that the said cupola is capable of sustaining that weight," and in case it is not, then a tower shall be erected in the vicinity of the Hall.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVII: 339. See F 22.

The legislature amends the charter of the Washington Monument Ass'n so as to authorize it "to commence the erection of the said monument at any time, with such sum of money in hand as in their discretion they may deem advisable."—*Laws of N. Y.*, (1849), chap. 25.

Nothing further was accomplished toward erecting a monument to Washington in New York City. A subscription-list had already been opened (see Ag 14, 1843), but discontinued. The original list (MS.), 1844-7, is now preserved in the N. Y. Pub. Library. See also descript. of A. Pl. 26-c, III: 882. It is likely that the efforts directed toward building such a monument in the city of Washington (see Mr 30, 1848) supplanted all other efforts here, until the equestrian statue was erected at Union Square in 1856 (q. v., My 9, Jl 4).

Hone mentions being a dinner guest "in Mr. John C. Stevens's palace, College place," adding: "The Palais Bourbon in Paris, Buckingham Palace in London, and Sans-Souci at Berlin, are little grander than this residence of a simple citizen of our republican city, a steamboat builder and proprietor."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 354.

New court rooms have been provided for the Supreme Court in the "New City Hall." "They occupy the centre part and about one-third of the building known as the 'Old Alms House.' In the basement, which was formerly occupied as a mere depository for rubbish, light and airy rooms have been made, in which there is a suite of rooms for the District Attorney, two rooms for the Petit Jury, and a Grand Jury room. These apartments are entered both from the Park and from Chambers street, and communicate with the court rooms above by a private staircase in the rear of the building.

"The main entrance to the court rooms is from the Park . . . Upon entering the main hall . . . on the right is perceived the judge's chambers, consisting of two large rooms. . . ."

"On the left side of the hall is the special term room, in which special motions and law arguments before a single judge will be heard . . . ."

"These four rooms and the main hall occupy the whole of the first floor. . . . On the second floor are two large and very convenient court rooms, which occupy the whole of the second and third stories of the building. On the right is the court room for the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer. . . ."

"On the opposite side of the hall, on this floor, is the General Term room . . . This room is so constructed as to accommodate the Court of Appeals, and a part of it also is railed off for the reporters . . . ."

"We understand that the court moves into the new rooms on Monday next" (Feb. 19).—*Eve. Post*, F 16, 1849.


The board of alderman adopts resolutions declaring it "ine-"
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1849 opened, from Frankfort to Chatham St., North William St.—

Mr 16 Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 387.

22 The common council directs the superintendent of repairs to ad-
vertise for proposals "for altering and repairing and fitting up
the west end of the old Ann House building, ... for the use
of the Superior Court and the 'Law Library,' and appropriates
$4,000 for this object.

The board authorizes the committee on public offices and re-
pairs to make the necessary alterations in the rooms "now occupied
by the Mechanics Institute, in the basement of the City Hall, for
the use of the Marine Court."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 396.

27 The common council appropriates $1,000 for furnishing the
government with new carpets, painting, cleaning, etc.—Proc.,
App'd by Mayor, XVI: 404.

28 Competition for plans for the Astor Library is authorized by the
trustees, who were incorporated on Jan. 18. The site for the building
on Lafayette Place, 65 ft. front by 120 ft. deep, was acquired in
April. Thirty drawings were submitted May 1, and though none
was wholly satisfactory, the first prize ($500) was awarded
Alexander Sadler and the second ($200) to James Renwick, Jr.
Sadler's plan was adopted provisionally on June 13, and, after
alterations, was finally adopted on Dec. 10, 1849. A contract
for erecting the building was let on Jan. 2, 1850. The corner-stone
was laid March 14, 1850 (q.v.), and the next three years were
required for erection and completion. The building was opened for
public examination Jan. 9, 1854—Lydenberg, Hist. of the

39 The legislature passes an act to provide for the publication
of the colonial and other documents collected by Brodhead, who
was appointed agent for that purpose under the act of May 2, 1839,
and whose work was completed in 1845.—Laws of N. Y. (1849),
chap. 175. The work of publication was begun in 1845 with Vol.
III, and continued in the following order: In 1845, Vol. IV; 1850,
Vols. V, VI and IX; 1856, Vol. I and VII; 1857, Vol. VIII; 1858,
Vols. II and X; 1861, Vol. XI (Gen. Index); 1877, Vol. XII (or
Vol. I of a New Series); 1881, Vol. XIII; 1883, Vol. XIV. See also
F 12, 1845.

Apr. 2 particularly significant are:

1. The term of the mayor— an annual term since the Nicolls
Charter of 1665—is lengthened to two years; so also is the term of
an alderman, although the assistant alderman continues to serve
for one year.

2. Beginning with 1851, the common council "shall annually
hold only three stated sessions, of not exceeding one month each,
commencing on the first Monday of January, May and September;" extra
sessions may be convoked by the mayor.

3. The assistant aldermen are to have the power of impeaching
officials, while the aldermen are to act as the court of impeach-
ment; a vote of two-thirds of the whole board is necessary to
convict. In further imitation of the federal constitution, it is
provided that "Judgment in case of impeachment shall not extend
farther than removal from office, and disqualification to hold
any office under the city charter; but the party convicted shall be
liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according
to law."

5. Executive power is to be vested "in the mayor, the heads of
departments, and such other executive officers as shall be from
time to time created by law." A similar provision had been written
into the revised charter of 1847 (see Ap 7), but the common
council had failed to establish departments, and had continued to
perform executive functions through its own committees (see criti-
cism offered by Mayor Morris in his message of May 29, 1843).
It is now explicitly stated that "neither the common council nor
any committee or member thereof shall perform any executive
business whatever except such as is, or shall be especially imposed
on them by the laws of the state, and except that the board of
aldermen may approve or reject the nominations of the mayor.

Furthermore, detailed plans for the organization of the nine new
departments are given. The police department already organized
(see Je 16, 1845) is continued, the mayor, however, being made
"the head thereof," with the chief-of-police subordinate to him at
the head of a bureau of the department. The department of
finance, as indicated in the charter of 1847 (see Ap 7), is to consist of
a chief of bureau, the board of aldermen, the "receiver of taxes," and
the bureau of the "collector of city revenue." The street department,
headed by the street commissioner, is to have two bureaux, the chief
officers of which are to be designated the "collector of assess-
ments," and the "superintendent of wharves." The department of
repairs and supplies shall have four bureaux, the chief officers
of which shall be respectively denominated the "superintendent
of roads," the "superintendent of public buildings," the "sup-
intendent of pavements," and "chief engineer of the fire depart-
ment." The department of streets and lamps, with the "com-
misssioner of streets and lamps" at the head, shall have a "superin-
tendent of lamps and gas," a "superintendent of streets," and a
"superintendent of markets," presiding over separate bureaux.
The "city inspector's department," which takes its name from its
chief officer, has no subdivisions, matters "relative to the public
health" shall be its concern. This became the health department
later. Another department without bureaux is the "alms house
department," to be controlled by a board of ten governors (the
work of this board was outlined in a special act—see Laws ofN. Y.,
1849, chap. 246). The law department, headed by the "counsel to
the corporation," is planned with two bureaux whose chief officers
shall be the "corporation attorney" and the public administrator.
Finally, there is to be an executive department called the "Croton
aqueduct board," including a bureau for the collection of water
revenues. The three members of the board last named are to be
appointed for a five years' term by the mayor with the consent of
the aldermen. The chamberlain and the receiver of taxes are to be
appointed in the same way. Department heads, however, are to be
elected by the people for a three-years' term; in case of a vacancy
the mayor with the consent of the aldermen is to appoint a person
to fill the position until after the next election.

The common council is empowered "to establish such other
departments and bureaux as they may deem the public interest
may require, and to assign to them, and those herein created, such
duties as they may direct, not inconsistent with this act; but no
expense shall be incurred by any of the departments or officers
thereof ... unless an appropriation shall have been previously
made concerning such expense."

It is further provided, doubtless to correct such malpractice
as was criticized by Mayor Morris (see My 29, 1843), that "no
member of the common council, head of department, chief of bureau,
deputy thereof, or chief therein, or other officer of the corporation,
shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, work or
business, or the sale of any article, the expense, price or considera-
tion of which is paid from the city treasury."

6. The election of city officials is to take place hereafter at the
same time as that of state officials, etc., the first Tuesday after the
first Monday in November. Provision is made, however, that the
mayor may be elected this month in the event that no one be
selected by the board on April 29, 1851, and the aldermen and
assistants elected this month shall hold office until Jan. 1, 1850.

7. These amendments are to become effective on June 1, pro-
vided they are approved by the electorate at the polls on the
second Tuesday of April.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 187.

The amendments were approved by an overwhelming majority
on April 13 (p. 2). Durand says these changes were "destined to
work a revolution in city affairs," and he comments on the "move-
ment of the democratic spirit" as "strikingly illustrated in the
change from the custom of half a century before, when all the
executive officers of the city, including the mayor, were appointive,
to this law, which gave directly to the people the selection of a

"Washington Square.—The iron railing around these grounds
is now nearly completed, making it one of the pleasant promenades
of the city. The old wooden fence is gone, and with it the shabby

See also ibid., Ap 24, 1849.

The legislation authorizes the common council to sell the land
occupied as the state arsenal, bounded by Centre, Etn, Franklin,
and White Sts., and pay into the state treasury $50,000 out of
the returns of the sale, this sum to be full payment for the state's
claims to the property.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 188. See My
11, 1850. This was in consequence of the completion of the new
arsenal at Fifth Ave. and 46th St. (see N 15, 1848).

The legislation authorizes the common council to sell land to
buy ashes, garbage, salt, or other filthy substances into the streets
of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 190.—See, however, My 14.
1849

In an act "to designate the holidays to be observed in the accep-
tance and payment of bills of exchange and promissory notes," the
legislature designates Jan. 1, July 4, Dec. 25, and "any day appointed
or recommended by the governor of this state, or the President of
the United States, as a day of fast or thanksgiving."—Laws of N. Y.
(1849), chap. 261. For the next addition to this list, see Ap. 25, 1870.

4 The legislature changes the name of the "Nautilus Insurance
Co." to the "New York Life Insurance Co.," and amends its chart-
er.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 211.

The common council orders that the grade of Fifth Ave. between
34th and 42d Sts. be amended.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI, 415.
The grade at 37th St. was lowered 6 ft. in., and at 38th St. 9 ft.
in.—From records in Title Guarantee & Trust Co., cited in des-
cription of Pl. 129–3, III: 693. Lassing thus refers to it: "When
Fifth Avenue was graded and the altitude of Murray Hill was
diminished, this noble mansion [the Waddell villa] was left in the
air several feet above the street, to which the lot sloped in a series
of gentle banks. Not long afterward the building was taken down
for O 57, 1861, when it was not more than a dozen years old, and
on its site was erected the massive edifice known as Dr. Spring's
or the Brick Church."

-Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), II: 611–15. For the
acquisition of this corner property by the church, see descrip.

6 The common council passes an ordinance in relation to the er-
copting and raising iron brackets in the public streets for the sup-
port of awnings: "The owners or occupants of property in any
street of this City, exceeding the width of forty feet, and from
which the wooden awning posts have been or may hereafter be
directed to be removed," are permitted "to erect, in front of their
respective buildings thereon, iron posts, and none others, for the
support of awnings, with an iron cross-rail, which shall be nine
feet, and no less than six inches from the curb stone to the top of
said rail; said posts to be placed eight inches within the outer side
of the curb stone, and shall conform in all respects to a pattern or
model now deposited in the office of the Street Commissioner."
Other details of the specifications relate to braces, brackets, etc.
Resolutions heretofore passed, conflicting with this ordinance, are

The legislature incorporates the Panama Railroad Co., a stock
company, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a rail-
road across the Isthmus of Panama, to the Republic of New
Granada, under a grant made by that republic to three of the incorpo-
rat ors; also for the purpose of purchasing and navigating steam or
sailing vessels in connection with the road. The company's place of
business is in New York City.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 284.

The legislature makes it a misdemeanour to manufacture slug
shot, and a felony to carry, use, or attempt to use it.—Laws of
N. Y. (1849), chap. 278.

He succeeds Wm. E. Havemeyer.—See Ap. 11, 1848. He was suc-
sceeded by Amrose C. Klagspurg.—See N 5, 1850.

The legislature orders the act of Mar. 29, (1845, p. 577), which
permits the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. to build a bridge across the
Harlem River, by authorising this company to construct an iron
bridge upon piers which shall not be less than 65 ft. apart, and with
a draw of not less than 40 ft. in width for the free passage of ves-
selfs.—Laws of N. Y. (1849), chap. 317.

The legislature incorporates the "Williamsburgh Ferry Co.,
"a stock company, for the purpose of running the ferries between
New York and the village of Williamsburgh on Long Island, known as
the Peck Slip and the Grand St. ferries, and such others as may
be lawfully established between New York and Williamsburgh and
granted to this company. The act safeguards the ferry rights of
20, 1849.

The act of Apr. 12, 1848 (p. v.), "to simplify and abridge the
Practice, Pleadings, and Proceedings of the courts of this state,"is extensively amended throughout, and reprinted in the Session
Laws with a "Table of Contents of Amended Code."—Laws of
N. Y. (1849), chap. 418 (pp. 613–726). This becomes the lawyer's
statutory guide for pleading and practice, and the forerunner of the
present Code of Civil Procedure. It was again printed in full at
the end of the Session Laws for 1851, with its own table of contents
and index.

The legislature creates the "Croton Aqueduct Board" in the
city of New York, repealing the act of May 2, 1834 (p. v.), for the
appointment of water commissioners. The powers and responsi-
bilities of this new department of the city government are fully
defined in the act. The officers or commissioners of the board are
to be nominated by the mayor and appointed with the advice and
consent of the aldermen. One of them shall be a civil engineer.—

On July 18, the board of aldermen appointed, on the nomination
of the mayor: Nicholas Dean, president; Theodore R. De Forest,
commissioner; and Alfred W. Craven, engineer, of this depart-
ment.

The legislature passes an act for the establishment of a work-
house (see J. 26, 1849) "for the employment of persons committed
to the city prisons, penitentiary, and almshouse in the city of New-
The work-house was constructed on Blackwell's Island in 1851,
the corner-stone being laid Nov. 2, 1850 (q. v.).

The amended charter as proposed by the state legislature (see
Ap. 2) is accepted in a referendum, the vote being 19,339 for, and

Omnibuses in New York have increased in number from 255 in

Hungary declares its independence of Austria, and Louis
Kossuth is appointed president. Russia, however, came to Austria's
aid, and subdued the rebellion, after which "Hungary became a
mem. province of Austria, and was crushed beneath the iron heel."
Kossuth and the other leaders were forced to flee.—Hazen, Europe
since 1815, 180–81.

Up to this time, 19,717 citizens of the United States have gone
from this country on gold-seeking expeditions to California. By
far the greater part of this number sailed from the port of New

In the will of the late Gen. Andrew Jackson is a clause leaving
to his son, A. Jackson, Jr., the gold box presented to him by the
city of New York, with directions that, "should our happy country
not be blessed with peace," his son will, at the end of the conflict,
present the gold box "to that patriot" residing in N. Y. State
"who shall be joined by his countrymen or the ladies to have been
the most valiant in defense of his country, and our country's
rights." The common council now passes a resolution averring:
"That contingency has now arrived (the end of the Mexican War),
and a call has been made by A. Jackson, Jr., through the public
press, for claimants. . . ." The board therefore appoints a com-
mittee "to examine and report what individual from New York, is
now deserving of the gold box."—Proc., App'd by Mayor,

"The cross streets between the 4th and 5th avenues above 32d
street, are beginning to be accurately graded, and made ready for

The common council appropriates $1,200 to procure portraits of
Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, to be placed in the governor's
rooms.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI, 455.

The American Institute has been removed from the old alms-
house to the corner of Anthony St. and Broadway.—Eve. Post,
Ap. 27, 1849. See also ibid., Ag 8, 1849.

The City Hotel is to be torn down, and a block of stores built
on the site.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Ap. 27, 1849. See also descrip.
of Pl. 125, III: 689, and descrip. of A. Pl. 19–4, III: 876. See, further,
1850.

In this month, the Church of the Mediator (Episcopal) was
organized. The congregation met in the chapel of N. Y. University
until the autumn when it was removed to the Reformed Presbyterian
Church (see 1842), on the north side of 8th St. facing Lafayette
Place, which was ceased to be occupied as a Presbyterian church
on Sept. 20, 1846 (q. v.).—The Great Metropolis or N. Y. Almanac
for 1851, 64.

The preface of A Project for a Railroad to the Pacific, by Asa
Whitney, of New York, bears this date. A paper-covered 8vo vol-
ume of 121 pp., it contains reports of committees of congress,
resolutions of state legislatures, and many facts relating to the sub-
ject, with maps. It is the result of seven years' study, he being the
protector of the plan and its most earnest advocate.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. ceases the "Red Fort" or
"North Battery" at the foot of Hubert St.—From Letter-book

French's Hotel, at the northeast corner of Franklin St. and
City Hall Square, erected by R. French, is opened to the public.
1849 For wood-cut view and description, see The Citizen and Strangers' Pictorial and Business Directory (1851), 96-97. It was seven storeys high, fronting 93 ft. on Chatham St., extending eastward 105 ft. on the Frankfort St. side.

On Frankfort St. it covered the site of St. John's Hall (see J 8, 1803), which stood at No. 8 (L. M. R. K., III: 986), with a depth of 80 ft.—Eve. Post, Ja 20, 1848. The hotel is shown (in 1849) on Pl. 155-5, Vol. III, and its ground-plan on the Perris insurance map of 1851, Pl. 10.

St. John's Hall was demolished at this time. Its corner-stone (see O 13, 1802) was presented to Henry C. Atwood, grand-nephew of St. John's Grand Lodge (scholastic), which, in 1830, united with the Grand Lodge of New York. In 1833, Atwood succeeded from the Grand Lodge, and formed a second St. John's Grand Lodge; this had a feeble existence until 1858.—Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y. (1818), 74-75; Lang, Hist. of Freemasonry in the State of N. Y. (1922). See, however, 1834. Cf. L. M. R. K., III: 98.

A ferry, from the foot of Grand St., East River, to the foot of Grand St., Williamsburgh (see Ap 10), is established; it is to be leased for the term of ten years.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVI: 108. For an earlier ferry from Grand St., see J 29, 1805. This ferry is listed in Valentine's Manual for 1849, p. 258, with others, under the head of "Leases of Ferries from the city of New-York to New-Jersey." It there appears that it paid an annual rental of $6,000, which, next to the combined rental of South and Fulton Ferries ($50,000), was the largest rental paid under any of the city's ferry leases. Cf. Valentine's A Compilation of the Existing Ferry Leases and Railroad Grants (1866).

7 "Disgraceful Row at the Opera House.—The Astor-place Opera House was the scene of a most disgraceful row last evening [May 7], on the occasion of Mr. Macready's appearance. The play was Macbeth. . . . As soon as Macduff (Mr. C. W. Clarke) made his appearance, there were 'three cheers for Clarke!'—and when Mr. Macready presented himself, he was received with cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, groans, hisses, . . . rotten eggs, potatoes and pennies were thrown on the stage, and cheers for Forrest and cheers for Macready given. . . . After this, . . . seats were given . . . to the stage, but fortunately injurious results to the public were thus prevented. Mr. Macready, pointing to the fragments strewn around him, bowed to the audience and made his exit. . . ."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, My 8, 1849.

As described by Lossing, the Astor Place riot, of which this was only the beginning, grew out of a personal quarrel between the two actors, Edwin Forrest, an American, and William Charles Macready, of London.

Each player was announced to appear as Macbeth on the same night, Macready at the opera house under the management of Niblo and Hackett, and Forrest at Wallack's Broadway Theatre. "Mr. Niblo, stimulated by the spirit of rivalry, and determined to have a full house, unwisely gave out more tickets than the building would hold, and when, before sunset, they were all taken, he was alarmed by a suspicion that the purchasers might be largely enemies of Macready." Lossing gives a vivid description of the scenes that followed, both before the curtain and on the stage. "With genuine English pluck," Macready "stood his ground until he found his life was in danger, when he too fled behind the curtain, and it fell upon the scene. . . . To the utter dishonor of Mr. Forrest, it must be recorded that he did not utter a word of denunciation of this outrage. The impression was universal that he had countenanced if not incited the disgraceful proceedings.

"Every high-minded person in the community cried 'Shame!' and all felt personally aggrieved by the outrage, which cast disgrace upon the city. When it became known that Macready contemplated throwing up his engagement, many of the best men of New York, in every rank of social life, feeling that the city had been dishonored, addressed to him a letter expressing their extreme regret because of the treatment he had received, promising him protection in the exercise of his rights, requesting him not to yield to the lawless spirit which had assailed him, and asking him to give the city an opportunity to wipe out the disgrace which had been inflicted upon its character. Mr. Macready yielded, and Thursday, the breach was thus patched up, and the play was resumed.

"So soon as placards announced the intended reappearance of Macready, others, proclaiming that Forrest would appear in the same play on the next night at the Broadway, were put up along-
by the police, and in their rage they demolished the street-lamps in the neighborhood. A huge stone hurled through one of the windows shattered the magnificent chandelier and its fragments fell on the frightened occupants of the pit.

The play began. In spite of all precautions, many of the roughs were overpowered when the Seventh Regiment National Guard, furnished with their colonel, Duryée, at their head, appeared on the scene. They had been marching up from their armory in Centre Market, furnished with battle-carriages preceded by the National Guard Troop. The latter turned into Astor Place from Broadway and charged the mob.

In Astor Place the paving-stones had been taken up and piled in heaps while excavating for a sewer. These, with ragged fragments of stones from a marble-yard near by, furnished the rioters with fearful missiles, with which they assailed the mounted men.

"Colonel Duryée had prepared his infantry for the struggle. His men loaded their muskets, but the crowd was so dense they could not move. A few volleys were discharged, with the result that amongst the bystanders, assailed them fiercely with missiles. Forbearance was no longer a virtue, and Recorder Tallmadge, who represented the chief magistracy of the city in the absence of Mayor Woodhull, was told that unless the troops should receive orders to fire they would be withdrawn." Sheriff Westervelt gave the order to fire, but to fire over the heads of the rioters to intimidate them; but the latter, believing blank cartridges had been used, became more furious than ever. General Duryée addressed them, saying unless they desisted, blank cartridges would be used. This was without effect. Then, in self-defense, orders to fire were given, and volley after volley took toll among the rioters.

"It was now eleven o'clock at night. So savagely threatening still appeared the baffled mob that more troops were sent for, with additional reinforcements. In Wall Street.—The famous old buildings formerly known as Nos. 20 and 22 Wall Street, and since the new numbering, 37, 39, 41 and 43, have been torn down, preparatory to the erection of a building or a suite of buildings with a court in the centre and offices on both sides, a little after the manner of Jones's building, nearly opposite the Merchants' Exchange. The second floor of old No. 22 was for years occupied by the brokers' board.

The amount of transactions effected in that room from first to last is doubtless hundreds of millions of dollars.... In the rear was an old brick rookery covered with Dutch tiling, where the Journal of Commerce was printed during the first nine years of its existence, say from 1827 to 1836. Said rookery is also memorable for having stopped the great fire of Dec. 16th, 1815 [p. 63], which nothing else could do."—T. E. Com. Adv., May 26, 1849, citing the Jour. of Com.

On the 1st and 30th of June, Howe refers in his diary to the increase in the choler, not only in New York but also in other cities where immigrants go from Europe.—Howe's Diary, II: 362-63.

The Odd Fellows' Hall, at the junction of Grand, Centre, and Orange Sts., is dedicated.—N. Y. Herald, Je 5, 1849. For description and view, see The Great Metropolis for 1850.

The old "South Church", originally in Garden St., later, until 1848, in Murray St., and temporarily occupying the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary on University Place, is now erecting its new church at the southwest corner of Fifth Ave. and 21st St.—Eve Post, Je 8, 1849. It occupied the building later in this year.—Hist Sketch of the South Dutch Church, 57. For small wood-cut view and a description of this edifice, see The Great Metropolis: or N. Y. Almanac for 1850, 64. The architect was Jas. Renwick, Jr.

News having been received in New York of the death of Maj.-Gen. Worth at San Antonio, Texas, on June 7, the common council passes resolutions of eulogy for his character and services, and of sympathy for his family. "The distinguished and patriotic services of the deceased to his country at Chippewa Plains and Niagara in the last war with Great Britain; at Palaskadaha, in Florida; at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla and Molino del Rey, in the late brilliant campaign in Mexico, have rendered his name dear to the American people, and shed an additional lustre on the American arms...." The board orders that flags be displayed at half-mast on the city hall on Wednesday next, and that the proprietors of public places be requested to do the same.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 176-77. See Je 18, S 4, N 15.

The common council refers to the special committee an application of Mayne Reid for the gold box devised by the late Gen. Andrew Jackson (see Ap 21).—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 175.

Dr. John W. Francis, in a letter of this date, describes the extent and character of "the real Asiatic choler", which, he says, is "among us."—See the original among the Francis papers in the N. Y. P. L. Authorities differ as to the number of deaths from this disease in 1849, but it appears to have been between 3,000 and 5,000.—Cf. Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City (1884), II: 523; Haskell's
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1849


19

"The masons are at work repairing the apartments in the City Hall, for the office of the Chief of Police, which is to be removed from its present location. A door has been cut on the south-west corner of the Hall, and a partition put up dividing the apartments."—Proc. Post, J9 18, 1849. See also ibid, Ag 6, 1849.

20

The Corporation library room (see Ja 25)—room No. 12 in the city hall—being nearly completed, and as it contains "choice and valuable collections requiring care and supervision," the common council resolves that this "be confided to the Clerk of the Common Council under the direction of the Committee of Arts, Sciences and Schools of both Boards."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 183; Man. Com. Coun. (1836), 568.

This library has continued to the present time in the city clerk's custody, its quarters having been changed to room 377 in the new Municipal Bldg, in 1914. Its importance has been overshadowed by the organization in recent years of the "Municipal Reference Library," a branch of the New York Public Library, in room 512 in the Municipal Bldg.

The common council orders that curb- and gutter-stones be set around "the public place at the junction of Broadway and Fifth avenue," and trees planted in and around it.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 181. This is the plot of ground where the Worth monument now stands.—See D 12.

29

The common council orders that a lease be granted to Grinnell, Mintosh & Co. for three years, from Aug. 1, of the west side of Pier No. 19, and the east side of Pier No. 20, East River, with half the bulkhead adjoining each, and half the end of Pier No. 20, for the exclusive use of their London and Liverpool packets, at a rental of $3,510 for "each of the said premises."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 195, 276.

30

The city acquires of Eliza B. Junel, for a consideration of $1,000, the first parcel of the "Jumel Mansion" lands.—Liber Deeds, DXV: 167. By condemnation proceedings, at various times from Nov. 28, 1876 to June 19, 1906, the city acquired the rest of the land now comprised in the High Bridge Park.—Pendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914-53).

July

4

Mr. Niklo has reared upon the ruins of the old establishment [see S 18, 1846], within the space of about three months, a splendid and commodious structure, embosomed in a grove of trees all planted this spring, and all now flourishing as green as if they were resting in their native forest. The saloon is constructed to accommodate three thousand people.—Proc. Post, Ji 5, 1849. See also ibid, Ag 50, Ji 50, and 51, 1849; & 50, 1849; 232-13.

12

The common council permits the New England Telegraph Co. "to erect a line of telegraph posts, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, along Wall street and Broadway, to and through Cedar and Greenwich streets and the Eighth avenue, the same to be removed at any time the Common Council shall direct."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 214.

16

The common council orders that the ground known as Fort Gausevoet be filled up, under the direction of the City Inspector, forthwith.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 223.

17

The common council directs the street com'r to take the necessary measures "to remove the building known as the 'old Hospital,' and now standing in Twenty-seventh street between First and Second avenues."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 222.

18

The council appropriates $750 for building a "three story house, on the corner of Greenwich avenue and Amos street, the upper two stories of which are to be fitted up for the accommodation of the Police and Justices' Courts, and rooms for cells; and the lower or first story thereof to be fitted up for stores."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 239.

Aug.

The common council authorizes the comptroller to draw his warrant for a sum not exceeding $7,000, on the requisition of the special committee appointed to make arrangements to bring to New York the remains of the late Maj.-Gen. Worth and Col. Dun- can, for the purpose of defraying the expenses thereof.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 249, 270. See N 15.

12

Albert Gallatin dies at Astoria, L.I. Hone records a brief sketch of his life.—Hone's Diary, II: 356-56.

23

The completion of the Free Academy, by the stuccoing of its walls, has imparted to this noble edifice quite an imposing effect; it forms now one of the architectural ornaments of its vicinity."—Proc. Post, S 1, 1849.

Hudson River Railroad. during the present month forty two miles of the road will be opened for travel, the track being already laid for that distance, with the exception of four miles between Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. . .

"The engine and cars, as well as the depot-houses in Thirty-second street are nearly finished, and the track in the city, which it is proposed to extend to Chambers street, is in progress."—Proc. Post, S 7, 1849.

During this month, it was put into operation between New York and Poughkeepsil. On the 13th, the first locomotive ran from 30th St. to Peekskill, a distance of 48 miles. On the 14th, a trip was held over the entire distance. On the 20th, the first train, starting at 7 a.m., ran on Eleventh Ave. north of 30th St. On the 20th, the road was opened for public travel as far as Peekskill.—From chron. supplied by the company. See also Proc. Post, S 14, 28, O 8, 1849. See D 31.

"A railroad station at the city terminus of the New Haven Rail road, is in course of erection in Canal street."—Proc. Post, S 7, 1849.

The common council permits Anson G. Phelps, Heman W. Childs, and S. Russell Childs to build a railroad on the East river, which shall be 450 feet of the eastern side of First Ave., and extend northward from a point of ft. 9 in. north of the northerly side of 28th St. to a point 68 ft. north of 30th St., making the whole length 484 ft. 3 in., "with return bulkhead toward the shore."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 300.

"The Astor Library.—It is a matter of public gratulation that the long promised establishment of a Free Public Library on the plan of the British Museum, is at length about to be realized, and on a scale of munificence alike worthy of its founder and the requirements of the age. . . . The plan of the edifice, designed by Mr. Saeltner, is modeled after the plan of the Florentine Palaces, or Byzantine style; it is to be of brown stone, fire-proof, the internal portions of the structure being mainly of iron,—scarcely a particle of wood entering into its composition. . . . Its dimensions are to be one hundred and twenty feet in length, by sixty-five in width, and sixty-seven in height. . . . The library hall, occupying the second floor, will be a truly elegant apartment, measuring one hundred feet in length by sixty in width. . . . On the first floor will be the lecture and reading rooms, with accommodations for five hundred persons. . . ." Prof. Cogswell, the librarian, has recently returned from his bibliographical tour in Europe, and is in possession of many volumes of great rarity and value. . . . These works are to remain in the keeping of Dr. Cogswell, at 32 Bond street, till the Astor library shall be erected, the building of which will occupy between one and two years. It is about to be commenced forthwith on the grounds known as Vauxhall Gardens."—Proc. Post, S 14, 1849.

The common council authorizes the Hudson River R. R. Co. "to lay down a double track of rails, with suitable curves and cuts, from the northerly line of Canal street, at West street, through Canal and Hudson streets to Chambers street, . . ."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 322. See D 19 and 31.

The common council gives permission to the "Whig General Committee" to take down a liberty-pole standing on the corner of Broadway and Grand St, and then to move one from Canal St near Broad way to the federal building.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 322.

The common council approves the plan to build the new City Hall.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII: 322. See Pls. 113 and 140, Vol. III. See also Proc. Post, O 15, 1849.

The last vestige of olden times in Wall street has at length given place to a series of seven new and commodious brick buildings, intended for lawyers' offices, and offices for insurance companies, railroads, etc. These buildings bear the name of Janeway Court, occupying, as they do, the site of the old Janeway stables, which stood on the estate, we understand, something over a century. Every relic of antiquity in Wall street is now swept away, and the mementoes of past times in this once central locality of our city now exist only in the chronicles of the historian."—Proc. Post, O 8, 1849. Janeway Court covered the land then and now known as 37-43 Broad St. The Perris Atlas, published in 1854, shows the court, occupying on Wall St, on three sides of which the building was built. The Equitable Trust Co. bldg, now covers the site.

The common council appropriates $7,700 to erect a fountain in
The common council grants a petition of the Hudson River R.R. Co. for a lease for ten years of "the triangular piece of ground, bounded by Canal, Hoboken, and West streets, with the building then known as the Clinton country market," at $3,500 per annum.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 495.

On Jan. 7, 1850, the board permitted the company to extend one of their tracks around this market at the foot of Canal St., with suitable curves and turnouts, "so as to connect with the track on West and Canal streets, already constructed by them."—Ibid., XVII: 590. See Jl 9, 1850.

The common council, by resolution, starts a movement to secure, through popular demand, an appropriation from the legislature for the erection of a monument in Greenwood Cemetery to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Worth, Col. Duncan, and other gallant soldiers, natives of this state, whose lives have been sacrificed in the service of their country.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 492.

The common council directs the Croton aqueduct board to erect a fountain in Bowling Green, and appropriates $2,000 for it.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 517. It was finished in 1850, an additional appropriation of $253 having been made.—Ibid., XVIII: 97, 377.

The common council appropriates $2,000 to cover the cost of working Fifth Ave. as "a country road" from 90th to 120th St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 557.

The Hudson River R. R. having been opened on Sept. 30 for public travel between 31st St., New York, and Peekskill (see S 13), on Dec. 31, the entire line was brought into use from Chambers St. to Poughkeepsie.—Third Ann. Report of the Directors (1850), 21.

The company buys land for a passenger station at the terminus in New York, comprising 100 ft. on Chambers St., the same on West St., and 175 ft. on College Place.—Ibid., 9. See D 19, 1849; O 24, 1851.

In this year, there were 22,372 deaths in New York City, 5,072 of which were from cholera.—Eev. Post, Ja 2, 1850.

1850

In this year, Count Camillo di Cavour became the leading minister of King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, and until his death in 1861 worked for the liberation and union of Italy.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 216 et seq.

The Democratic party's policy of "popular sovereignty" or "squatter sovereignty," as it was called, carried the party through the great struggle of 1850.—Winor, VII: 293.

In this year, 213,796 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York. Of these, Ireland sent 117,078; Germany, 45,531; England, 28,163; Scotland, 6,772; France, 1,462, and other countries lesser numbers.—Rep. on Emigration by a Special Com. of the Ch. of Commerce, Ja 5, 1865 (N. Y., 1865), 18.

The population of New York City is 215,591. This is an increase of about 144,000 in five years, or nearly 30,000 per annum. "The suburbs of New York, lying within one mile of the boundary of Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contain in round numbers 150,000 inhabitants, which, added to the present population, makes a total of at least 600,000."—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 357. The U. S. Census Bulletin of 1910, gives the population of Manhattan Island for 1850 as 515,547.

In this year, the expenditures for the city government amounted to $3,396,492, and the receipts to $3,108,275. The real estate was assessed at $207,146,776.26 and the personal estate at $78,935,404.48.—Man. Com. Coun. (1851), 205, 209.

During this year, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in the National Era, in Washington. In March, 1852, it appeared complete in book-form.—Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., II: 279. This book had a powerful influence in crystallizing public opinion in the North on the slavery question.

About this time, the so-called Hudson River school of American landscape painting began to flourish. Among the painters whose technique and other artistic qualities eventually identified them with this school, were John W. Casilear, John F. Kensett, T. Addison Richards, Worthington Whittredge, J. F. Cropsey, John B. Bristol, Sandford R. Gifford, George Inness, F. E. Church, Albert Bierstadt, Jervis McEntier, William Bradford, L. R. Mignot, Samuel Colman, William T. Richards, Homer D. Martin, A. H. Wyant, Thomas Moran, and R. Swain Gifford. Regarding their careers and notable canvases, see Isham's Hist. of Am. Painting, 232-70.

In this year, Henry Hoff, of 180 William St., issued a series of
The most beautiful colored Views, Of the most remarkable and prettiest places, buildings, and streets of New-York and Brooklyn, and that title missing from the Eno list (which mentions only 19) is the Tombs (Halls of Justice). The plates were later republished by Charles Magnus with his imprint.

In this year, C. Lowenstrom published the New-York Pictorial Business Directory of Wall St. (copyrighted, 1849), showing on a series of ten plates, measuring about 8 1/2 by 7 1/2 in., a panorama of Wall St. from Broadway to South St. and East River. See descrip. of Pl. 147, p. 719.

This year, Lowenstrom also published a pictorial directory of William St., showing, block by block, outline sketches of the business houses on both sides of the street, with the names of the firms occupying them. A copy, without date or title-page, is owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719.

In Valentine's Manual for 1850 were published a map of the city, 1850, frontispiece; views of Fort Gannavoort (old "White Fort"), 265; a hydrographic map of New York, Westchester, and Putnam Counties (showing the line of the Croton aqueduct), 268; the Croton aqueduct at Mill River, 268, and at High Bridge, 268; the N. Y. State arsenal on Fifth Ave., 402; No. 1 Broadway, 416; No. 120 William St. (the first place of Methodist worship in Am.), 422 (see also descrip. of Pl. 43, I: 345).

For view of Catherine Market, 1850, see Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 312.

For view of Peck Slip, 1850, see ibid. (1857), 329.

For view of Macombs Dam, Harlem River, 1850, see ibid. (1856), 240.

In 1850, of the Peter Goelet residence, at the northeast corner of Broadway and 17th St. and of the Robert Goelet residence, at the northwest corner of Broadway and 17th St., see Brown's Book of Old N. Y. (1917), 241, 245.

In this year, the board of education of the city and county of New York was under the jurisdiction of the secretary of state, who was also superintendent of common schools, with offices in Albany. There were commissioners of common schools, two from each of the 18 wards, who were distributed to serve on 15 standing committees. There were also inspectors of common schools, two for each ward; and trustees of common schools, five for each ward. The ward schools were under the supervision of the trustees of the several wards. There were 23 of these ward schools, numbered from 1 to 25 (schools Nos. 11 and 15 not appearing in the records); also two ward primary schools (Nos. 2 and 4), and two coloured ward schools.

The Public School Society operated through a board of trustees, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and standing committees. The immediate supervision and care of each public school and its nearest primary schools, were committed to a section of the trustees annually appointed. There were 18 of these corporate public schools; two public schools for coloured children; 33 primary schools; and five public primary schools for coloured children (numbered from 2 to 6 inclusive); also the Manhattanville Free School, and the Hamilton Free School (at Fort Washington).—Man. Com. Coun. (1850), 290-321.

The city had 15 ferries,—South, Fulton, Catherine St., Walnut St., Grand St., Peck Slip and Williamsburgh, Houston St., Hell-Gate, Staten Island, Elizabeth Port, Jersey City, Barclay St., Can. St., Christopher St., and Fort Lee and Bull's Ferries.—Ibid. (1850), 583. For locations, lesser, etc., see ibid.

There were 11 markets,—Washington, Fulton, Centre, Essex, Catherine, Jefferson, Union, Tompkins, Clinton, Gouverneur, and Franklin.—Ibid. (1850), 84.

There were 11 public squares and places,—Abingdon Square, Battery, Bowling Green, Gramercy Park, Hamilton Square (at Yorkville), the Park, Madison Square, St. John's Park, Tompkins' Square, Union Square, and Washington Square.—Ibid. (1850), 84.

There was a police force of 900 men, including captains, assistant captains, and sergeants. The chief of police, appointed by the mayor and board of aldermen, was paid $1,600 a year; captains, $700 each; assistant captains, $600 each; sergeants and policemen, $500 each.—Ibid. (1850), 158-159, 187.

The paid force of the fire department consisted of a chief engineer (at $3,000 a year), and assistant engineers (of $2,000 each). There were 17 fire engines (at $500 each per annum). There were also paid workmen at the public yard (hose makers and greasers) employed by the chief engineer. The officers of the fire department consisted of president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and collector; and a board of trustees consisting of president, secretary, and committees on donations, schools, fines and penalties, finance, wood and coal, etc. At all the houses of the engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder companies, and the police stations, bells were kept to receive reports of chimneys being on fire. There were 34 fire-engines in the city, including those at Harlem, Yorkville, Manhattanville, and Hasbrouck; 46 hose companies, and 9 hook-and-ladder trucks. The city was divided into 3 fire districts, each of which had a hydrant committee, whose duty was to see that the hydrants were kept in repair. The number of streets on the district fire-bell guides was such as would lead men to the correct part of the district. There were in this department, 1,553 men; and 53,000 feet of hose.—Ibid. (1850), 172-177, 186, 190.

The highest paid officials of the city and county governments were the corporation counsel and 6 justices of the superior court ($5,500 each); the mayor, recorder, county clerk, register, surrogate, district attorney, and 3 judges of the court of common pleas ($5,000 each); the comptroller, and clerk of the superior court ($5,000 each); the clerk of the board of assessors, receiver of taxes, street commissioner, commissioner of repairs and supplies, chief engineer of the fire department, corporation attorney, 2 justices of the marine court, and the president, assistant commissioner, chief engineers, and engineer of the Croton aqueduct department ($5,000 each). The clerk of the board of aldermen (David T. Valentine) received in this position $1,500 a year; but he was also clerk of the board of supervisors (at $200), received for preparing minutes for publication $150, and was allowed by the common council (by resolution approved July 25, 1848) $500, a total of $2,350.—Ibid. (1850), 179-183.

In this year, Wm. B. Astor erected a five-storey building on the site of the City Hotel, covering the block between Cedar and Thames Sts., and running from Broadway to Trinity Place. The building was divided into four stores, Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. For the names of the occupants, and a view of the building, see The Great Metropolis for 1851, 59-60. See also L. M. R. K., III: 977.

About this year, Barnum secured the property adjoining his museum at the corner of Broadway and Ann St., "expended about $50,000 in the enlargement of his already immense building, and plans among his world of curiosities the whole of the famous Chinese Collection." Various other attractions were described three years later, including the "tiny lecture room," which was transformed "into a spacious and elegant saloon, capable of seating 3,000 persons with comfort. . . ."—Illustrated News, II: 326-327 (with views of both the interior and exterior of the Am. Museum). See also Je 15.

The city had 15 ferries,—South, Fulton, Catherine St., Walnut St., Grand St., Peck Slip and Williamsburgh, Houston St., Hell-Gate, Staten Island, Elizabeth Port, Jersey City, Barclay St., Can. St., Christopher St., and Fort Lee and Bull's Ferries.—Ibid. (1850), 583. For locations, lesser, etc., see ibid.
industries -

1850 -

the Franklin House, at the north-west cor. of Broadway and Dey St., enjoyed popularity. - Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 544. The Franklin House is shown on A. Pl. 25, Vol. III. -

1850 -

his index covers a great variety of subjects, and the present chronology is much indebted to De Voe's painstaking researches and reading, which continued for 40 years, for the guide to many of the items in contemporary newspapers cited in this work. While it was practically impossible for one man to include, in such a page-by-page review, all the newspapers published in New York after 1800, or to index all the events, and new advertisements of important news value in those examined, these two ledger volumes, nevertheless, are a most useful and valuable contribution to the history of New York.

From 1850 to 1860 there is a decade untouched by this or any other similar work. After that, the Times Index offers a somewhat similar guide to the news published in that one New York newspaper. The Tribune in 1875 supplemented this by an index to the news published in its pages, but this was discontinued in 1906. The Times Index is continuous from 1860 to date, with the exception of 1861, 1862, and a hiatus from 1905 to 1912 inclusive.

The N. Y. Hist. Soc. also possesses much data collected by De Voe relating to the military history of New York, he himself having been colonel of the "Washington Greys" (later the 9th Regt.); also a large scrap-book of letters and articles by various individuals, portraits, etc. from contemporary magazines, Valentine's Manuals, etc., which he gathered from about 1840 to about 1890. De Voe published three books: The Market Book (N. Y., 1862), a history of the old markets of New York, frequently cited in the Chronology; The Market Assistant (N. Y., 1867), giving an account of practically every article of human food sold in New York; and Genealogy of the De Trues Family (1885). He died Feb. 1, 1892.


In this year, the International Magazine was first issued, under the editorial control of R. W. Griswold. - S. N. D. North, The New York and Periodical Literature (1884), 117.

In this year was published (in Phila. and N. Y.) a square 12mo entitled City Cries; or, A Peep at Scenes in Town, By an Observer, containing 24 illustrations of town criers. -

A ferry has been established between Manhattanville and Bull's Ferry, a lease for the same having been granted for five years, by the Board of Aldermen. This will be a public convenience, both for the purposes of travel and the transportation to this city, of cattle from the West. - Ext. Post, Ja 4, 1850.

Among the most important of the various series works now in course of publication by Messrs. Tallis, of this city and London, is their "Illustrated Atlas." These beautiful maps are engraved in the best manner from the latest authorities, and are in a convenient and portable form. - Thirty-two numbers, at 25 cents each, containing two maps, will comprise the atlas. Each map is adorned with vignette views of interesting localities; and taken as a whole, this work may be regarded as the most attractive Atlas yet presented to the public. - Ext. Post, Ja 5, 1850.

The common council creates a "Bureau of the City Hall and Park." The term "City Hall," as here used, includes all the public buildings in the Park. The officer in charge shall be called the keeper. His duties are prescribed. He and his family may occupy such rooms in the city hall as may be assigned to him by the comptroller. - Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 380.

The common council resolves to present the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to Capt. David Cook, commander of the bark "Sarah," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, who, in a gale of wind and rough sea, went to the rescue of the passengers of the ship "Caleb Grimsom," of New York, which caught fire when near the Azores, in Nov., 1849, and who, after eight days' perseverance and hard labour succeeded in saving nearly 400 persons. - N. Y. H. S. Coll. (1885), 426-27; Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 588-89. The freedom was presented on Jan. 24. - Ext. Post, Ja 15, 1850.

The common council passes a resolution expressing appreciation of "the noble and disinterested efforts of M. Wattemars, in the cause of science, literature and humanity," with thanks for "his valuable donation of books and works of art," which expression of appreciation it is desired he will convey "to the several bureaus of the Republic, the various municipal governments and private individuals, on whose behalf he has presented us with these noble objects -

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the Boston News Letter (1704 et seq.), the Am. Mercury (Philis., 1721 et seq.), the Boston Gaz. (1724 et seq.), the N. T. Gaz. (1727 et seq.), and many other papers of later date in New York collections.

This is the last year covered by Thos. F. De Voe's manuscript index to the early newspapers of New York and vicinity, contained in two ledger volumes, now owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The entries mention briefly the notable daily events which he collected by a careful page-by-page analysis of the world's news which had been published in The Flying Post in England in 1869, the Boston
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1850-1860

5 1850
Monuments of the intellect of France." The resolution also expresses gratitude for "the magnificent statue, emblematical of our sister Republic, presented on behalf of Mons. Gayraud," and requests that M. Vattetemar convey to him a copy of this resolution.


The common council orders that the corporation caused take the necessary legal steps to open, as a public square, "the triangular piece of ground, lying between and contained by the Bowery, Third avenue and Seventh street."--Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVII, 566.

This was at first known as Stuyvesant Square (see Mr 167), but is now Cooper Park.--D. M. R. E., III, 960.

"The splendid range of private dwelling-houses, situated in Twenty-third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, now nearly completed, and estimated at the aggregate cost of $250,000, are shortly to be offered on advantageous terms at private sale."--Eve. Post, Ja 5, 1850.

In his second annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor Woodhull calls attention to the fact that "all the public squares below forty-second street, comprise only in the aggregate, about sixty-three acres, being less, (all together) than one-fourth of the size of one of the large parks in the city of London.

"The advantages of open squares in a populous city, are so apparent and so important, that no well governed city was ever content to be without them. They not only greatly beautify a city, but afford means of promoting industry and health. They are the great breathing places of the toiling masses who have no other resort in the heat of summer or in time of pestilence, for pure air and healthful recreation, either for themselves or children."--Proc. Bd. of Ald., XXXVIII: 19.

The first suggestion for the present Central Park is attributed to Andrew J. Downing, a prominent landscape architect and editor of the Horticulturist.

"In 1839, while Mr. Downing was in London, he wrote a letter to the Horticulturist on the importance of parks in the growing city of New York. The letter attracted a great deal of attention. In 1840 he followed with a series of letters pointing out the lack of open spaces and places for recreation and urging the necessity of a great park. This,' said the late Charles H. Haswell, in his 'Reminiscences of an Octogenarian' [p. 451], 'was the actual beginning of the Central Park, the birth of the idea, and Downing should be forever remembered with gratitude by our people, and his statue should be raised in the place in which they owe to his foresight and trained intelligence.'

"Another strong advocate of a park in the central part of the island was Fernando Wood, who had been abroad and who was impressed with the beauty of the foreign parks, particularly of those in Paris, where he was notably prominent. In May 1839, he introduced the park question one of the issues of the campaign. But he was defeated for the mayorship by Ambrrose C. Kingsland, who took office in January, 1851. Mayor Kingsland then took up the idea of a park, and on May 5, 1851 (q. v.), sent to the common council a message on the subject.--16th Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 449.

"There are in the city 4,524 places where intoxicating drinks are sold, 2,920 of the number are opened on Sundays, and 760 are unlicensed."--Eve. Post, Ja 17, 1850.

The "noble mansion on the Fifth avenue and Ninth street, belonging to the family of the late Henry Brevoort [see 1834], with ninety-two feet of ground on the avenue and one hundred and twenty feet fronting on Ninth street," which he purchased for mayor in 1839, was occupied by the city for a short time to answer the park question.

"Hone mentions in his diary the "superb mansion" of Mr. and Mrs. Vall, at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 15th St., where he is a dinner-guest."--Hone's Diary, II: 376. See F 7.

Hone briefly describes them.--Hone's Diary, II: 371-73.

Henry Clay introduces resolutions in congress as a basis for compromise of the slavery question.--McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VIII: 15.

The greatest loss of life which ever occurred in any single accident or war in New York City up to this time happened in the so-called "Hague St. disaster" on this day, when an explosion of a steam boiler at Nos. 3 and 5 Hague St. caused the death of 67 persons and the injury of 50 others. The accident was later examined by a committee of aldermen and was reported in Doc. 36, Ed. of AId., II 12, 1850. Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 21-225. Eve. Post, F 4 et seq., 1850.

The Breevorts give a farewell ball--"a farewell to the house, which has been sold to De Rham" (see Ja 21).--Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper (1922), II: 650. The house stood until the summer of 1855, having been occupied last by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. de Rham. For brief history of the house, see 1854 and references there given.

Congress passes a resolution for the purchase of the MS. of Washington's Farewell Address (see S 17, 1796).--Laws of U. S., 31st cong., 1st sess., 197.

Henry Stevens, in his Recollections of Mr. James Lenox and New York and the formation of his Library (1886), 100, explains the acquisition of this MS. by Mr. Lenox as follows: "About 1847 or 1848 [probably error for 1849], it was announced by the administrators of the late David C. Claypoole of Philadelphia, proprietor and editor of the 'Daily Advertiser,' that they were about to sell by auction in that city the original autograph manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address, given to Claypoole by Washington himself in September 1796 [p. 5]. Mr. Lenox bought it against the Congress House No. 2, while seeking a method for competing against the Government Library, where such a national relic ought to find a resting-place. He however offered the library committee not to compete under their limit, if they would tell him how far they intended to go. They declined to tell him their limit, or even if they intended to buy it, so he very properly disregarded them."

"Mr. Stevens further states (p. 101) that Mr. Lenox, in 1850, "had seriously mooted the proposition with variorum notes and other illustrative papers in one of the most sumptuous volumes ever issued in the United States up to that time.""

The MS. of the Farewell Address is now in the N. Y. P. L., having been deposited in the Lenox Library in 1855--Lydenburg, Hist. of the N. Y. Pub. Library (1953), 117.

Hone records: "The dreadful question of slavery, which has cast an indelible stain on this, the Christian world, and which is a stain in the conscience of every free person, is a question which we cannot dismiss from our thoughts."

"The well-born Englishman is the greatest friend of the slave. The best and the greatest of men are the greatest friends of slavery."

"Mr. Hone says: "The abolitionists of the North will not listen to any terms of compromise. Equally regardless of the blessings of union, they prefer to hold it of no value unless the power is conceded to them of restraining the extension of the great moral evil which overshadows the land."--Hone's Diary, II: 371-74. California, which was formed from the territory ceded to the U. S. by Mexico by the treaty of Feb. 2, 1848 (p. v.), was admitted to the Union on Sept. 9. Ibid., II: 389-90; Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., I: 182; Losing in Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist., I: 193.

J. Fenimore Cooper, writing from the Gidle Hotel, New York, to Miss Coop., his sister, June 27, 1842, says: "The society at the old House Hotel is every day better."

"Mr. Brodie told me yesterday that a Mrs. Wetmore appeared at Mrs. Curtis' party, in a dress that cost, including jewels, $5,000--pretty well for New York. Mrs. Philip Rensselaer comes out this winter in great beauty and great magnificence. In a word, the town is a great arena for the women to show off their fine feathers in."--Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper (1922), II: 669.

"There is, however, a great garden, "of men of all political parties, to express a determination to stand by the 'Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union,' at all hazards, and to support the principles of Mr. Clay's compromise resolutions."

"Hone's Diary, II: 375; and see ibid. under March 5, 6, 12, 14 et seq., regarding the debates in congress.

The common council appropriates $2,000 to purchase a copy of Audubon's The Birds of America.--Proc. App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 22. See also Je 6.
By concessions to the demands of the slaveholders, in a great speech in the U.S. senate on this day, Daniel Webster weakened his influence, in the free-labour states, among anti-slavery men.—Lossing, in *Harper's Popular Cyc. of U.S. Hist.*, II: 1491. Nevertheless, large numbers throughout the Union approved the principles and sentiments which he expressed.—*Hone's Diary*, II: 376-77.

In New York, on March 28, several gentlemen, calling themselves "sons of New England and merchants of New York," presented him with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of this speech for "The Constitution and the Union."—*Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster*, ed. by Fletcher Webster (Boston, 1837), II: 567.

The common council appropriates $15,000 to purchase from the government of the U.S. the "lands claimed to be owned by it at Fort Gannovee."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 37.

Steamboat service from Albany to Poughkeepsie is inaugurated by the Hudson River R. R., to connect with trains for New York at the latter point, which is the most northern point to which the railroad has thus far extended (see D 31, 1849).—From chron. supplied by the company.


The legislature alters the Commissioners' Map of 1807-11 by laying out a public place known as "Stuyvesant Square," in the Seventeenth Ward, bounded on the north by 7th St., on the west by Fourth Ave. ("formerly the bowery"), on the south by 6th St., and on the east by Third Ave.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 65. The legislators of this time appear to have been oblivious of the fact that, in 1836, a "Stuyvesant Square" had been laid out in another location.—See My 18, 1856. See also Ja 5, 1870.


An illustration of the principal room of the academy appeared on May 1.—*Ibid.*, 2: 266.

The common council directs the comptroller to draw his warrant for $150 in favour of Calvin Pollard, "in payment for the plans and elevations for a market house on the site of the present Washington market, adopted by the Committee on Markets of the late Board of Aldermen."—*App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 42; cf. *ibid.*, XVI: 63. See also Market Book, 453. See, further, D 30, 1851.

The mayor signs a joint resolution that Fifth Ave., between 34th and 424 Sts., be regulated and graded, and that curb- and gutter-stones be set therein.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 48.

The common council orders the renumbering of houses on Broadway between 10th St. and Union Square.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 48.

By special act, the legislature declares that the building law of March 7, 1849 (g. v.), and its amendments, shall not be construed so as to prevent A. T. Stewart "from continuing and completing his store and building on the easterly side of Broadway, from Read to Chambers streets . . . so that the portions already erected, with the additions thereto, may be uniform in structure and material, and in conformity with the plans of said building."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 96.

"Russ & Reid are soon to resume their paving operations in Broadway. What they have done already in this line reaches from Stewart's store on Read street, to the Howard Hotel on Maiden lane, and forms, all things considered, the best specimen of durable pavement in the city. Their next contract is for that part of the street, between Maiden Lane and Wall, which will be begun immediately, and finished as fast as the stones can be obtained from the quarry and laid. . . ."—*Even. Post*, Mr 30, 1850.

The Jesuits obtain title to a plot of ten lots, between Fifth and Sixth Avs., 15th and 16th Sts. Here, at 49 W. 15th St., they erected the first college building built by the Society of Jesus (see S, 1847).—*The College of St. Francis Xavier* (1867), 9, 11, 15, 25; 52; see N 55.

The common council requires that, in all cases of remunerating houses, under the direction of the commissioner of streets, he shall "furnish to the Croton Aqueduct Department, a transcript of all changes made, showing in parallel columns the old and new street numbers."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 53.

The legislature divides the Twelfth Ward into two wards by running a line through the centre of 86th St. from river to river. The portion north of it is to retain the name of the Twelfth Ward, and the portion south of it is to constitute the new ward named the Nineteenth Ward.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 187.

By act of the legislature "the office of City Judge in the city and county of New-York" is created. This official is to be elected by the people for a four-year term, his salary to be fixed by the board of supervisors, but at not less than $2,000. "All judicial powers vested by law in the recorder . . . are hereby conferred upon such city judge, and said city judge shall concurrently with said recorder perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed upon such recorder."—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 205.

The common council accepts "the proposition from Mrs. Eliza B. Joned, tocede to the Corporation of the city of New York, all the land in One hundred and seventy-third street, from the Tenth avenue to the King's Bridge road, on the condition that the said Corporation open and work the street as a country road, without any expense to her."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 86.


The common council orders that the keeper of the city hall "discontinue to furnish hereafter, at the public expense, refreshments of every nature to the members of the Common Council, as well as to all other persons."—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 84.

Hone mentions dining recently with August Belmont, "the agent of the great house of Rothschilds," at "his splendid mansion in the Fifth avenue."—*Hone's Diary*, II: 378.

The legislature passes a public health law, relating to the city of New York, and involving a revision of quarantine regulations. The common council is constituted the board of health.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 2757; amended Ji 11, 1851, by *ibid.* (1851), chap. 275. In 1790, the quarantine station was at Red Hook (Atlantic Dock); then at Bedloe's Island, until about 1798 when the U. S. government required that location for a fort, and it was moved to Staten Island.—*N. Y. Com. Adm.*, S 15, 1848; F 2, Mr 20, 1849.

In an act "to explain and extend the powers and duties of the governors of the almshouse of the city and county of New-York," the legislature gives them exclusive control of the potter's field, the upkeep of the department's buildings, and the erection of the workhouse authorized on April 11, 1849 (g. 5). While they are given power to enlarge or increase the number of buildings on Rang- dall's Island, or Blackwell's Island, or "within the enclosure of Bellevue Hospital," they are required to obtain the consent of the board of supervisors of New York before the erection or enlargement of any building costing more than $5,000. The act provides for raising money to establish the workhouse through an annual tax to be raised by the board of supervisors; also that minors may be bound out as apprentices.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1850), chap. 319.

By another act of this date, the legislature authorized the common council to raise $75,000 by a loan for erecting the workhouse. —*Ibid.*, (1850), chap. 289.

"My grandfather had ships that went to Holland and he brought skates home to his children, and they used to skate on the Canal that is now Canal Street and on the pond where the Tombs is now, and my mother says the poor people used to get a rib of beef and polish it and drill holes in it and fasten it on their shoes to skate on. The Canal ran from Broadway to the North River, and had a picket fence on both sides of it, and there were only three houses on its side, and they were little white wooden houses with green blinds."

—Haevens, *Diary of a little girl in Old New York*, 77-81.

The mayor approves an act which entitles "stewards and assistants "to receive as compensation for their legislative services, four dollars for each day such member shall sit in the Common Council." Another provision of the same ordinance fixed the stated sessions of the boards for the first Monday of the month at 3 p.m.,
1850 such sessions to “continue by adjournment from day to day at
Apr. the said hour until the public business shall be disposed of.” 13
Proe., Apr. 29 by Mayor, XVIII: 130. Never before had the mem-
bers of the common council received pay for their services (see P
15, 1858). The second provision of the ordinance was repealed on
Dec. 7 (ibid., XVIII: 476), probably because the amended charter
(see Ap 2, 1849) was to become effective the following month.

19 The Clayton-Bulwer treaty is signed at Washington. It
pro-
vides that neither Great Britain nor the U. S. shall obtain exclusive
control over the inter-ocean ship-canal to be constructed through
Nicaragua, or erect any fortification in that country.—Macdonald,
Select Doc., etc., 373-77.

20 The “Atlantic,” the first ship of the Collins Line (an American
line), sails from New York on its first voyage to Liverpool.—Ev.
Post, Ap 27; N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 29, 1850; Hone’s Diary, II:
381. See Ag 14, 1851.

May St. Luke’s Hospital is incorporated under the provisions of the
act of April 12, 1858 (q. v.), which was the general act “for the incor-
poration of such scientific and medical societies.” This fact, except the date, is specifically stated in an amend-
ment to its charter, passed March 28, 1851, and recorded in
Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 64. The day, May 1, is found in the
certificate of incorporation, and in the inscribed tablet in the
hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 115th St. See also Richmond’s N. Y.
& Its Institutions, 367, 370. See My 24 and N 20, 1851.

21 The “Weekly Messenger of Philadelphia” presents to the common council,
through Mayor Woodhull, a “Map of the progress of his Majesty’s
army in New York.”—Proe., Bd. of Ald., XXXIX: 43-44.

22 The Bowling Green fountain is undergoing quite a metam-
phosis, and promises to present a more inviting aspect than the
former gloomy attempt at rustic beauty.”—Ev. Post, My 4, 1850.

23 The American Anti-Slavery Society holds its annual an-
cerversy at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, presents to the common council,
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army in New York.”—Proe., Bd. of Ald., XXXIX: 43-44.
the city of New York, through Mons. A. Vattaremi, to the city of Paris, and to defer other incidental expenses connected with the subject of international exchanges. . .—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 174-75.

7. The common council requests the mayor, the president of the board of aldermen, and the president of the board of assistant aldermen, "to tender the hospitalities of this city to such of the authorities of the city of Boston as are now in this city."—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 185.

8. A map of Stuyvesant Square, at Third and Fourth Aves. and 9th Sts., bears this date.—See map No. 1047 in bureau of topography, borough president’s office.

9. The ruins of the Park Theatre are being demolished.—Com. Adv., Je 15, 1850.

10. The so-called Jenny Lind Concert Hall, on the La Farge property in 21st St. adjoining the "Bond street House" which "stands on Broadway," is under construction. A description of it mentions rosewood seats, sofas cushioned with crimson velvet or damask, frescoes, and many other details. The architect and builder is John M. Timble; the cost is estimated at $85,000. The building is being erected and owned by A. P. Tripler, with the understanding that Mr. Barnum will lease the hall for a certain number of nights.—N.Y. Com. Adv., Je 14, 1850. It was eventually named Tripler Hall, and had a notable career.—L. M. R. K., III: 986. See O 17.

11. Barnum’s new theatre is opened.—Eve. Post, Je 15 and 17, 1850. See also 1850, supra.

July

2. The common council permits the industrial convention, now in session in this city, to use the supreme court room in "the new City Hall."—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 220.

3. President Zacheus J. Taft dies in Washington. The next day, Vice-President Millard Fillmore took the oath of office as president.—N. Y. Herald, Jl 11, 1850.

4. The common council appoints a committee to confer with the General Government, relative to selecting a site and erecting a suitable building in the city of New York, for the accommodation of the Post office and United States Courts, Marshal’s office, &c.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 234.

5. The common council permits the Hudson River R. Co. "to run their dumb engine to Chambers street, to test its power and probable safety for conducting their cars to Chambers street."—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 227. On Aug. 9, the board accepted an invitation from the railroad company "to witness the operation of their street locomotive engine." The company is to be allowed to run and a half hour is to be given. The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies remove the "bow window now projecting from one of the upper windows of the front of the City Hall," and "that the window be restored to its original form, and similar to the other windows of the Hall."—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 233.

6. The common council passes resolutions of grief and sympathy on the account of the death of President Taylor. It appoints a committee to arrange a suitable demonstration of respect for his memory, and orders that the members of the board shall wear mourning, and cause their respective meeting-places to be hung with it, for 30 days.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 261-64.

7. The common council gives permission to James Hall, a contractor, "to lay down a railroad from the rail of the Harlem railroad in Centre street, at Chambers street, through said Chambers street to 150 ft. west of Centre street," to convey marble or granite for the new building of A. T. Stewart & Co., at the north-east corner of Broadway and Chambers St. The permission is not to extend beyond six months, when Hall is to restore the street to as good condition as when the railroad was laid.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 259. On June 13, 1851, the board ordered that the track be taken up.—Herald, Jl 27.

8. New York is made an arch-episcopal see (Roman Catholic), the suffragans of it being the dioceses of Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Syracuse, Newark, and Trenton.—Cath. Encycl., XII: 20.

An elaborate funeral pageant is held in honour of the memory of the late President Taylor (see Jl 9). For full particulars, see N. Y. Herald, Jl 24, 1850; Holme’s Diary, II: 356. On Aug. 9, the common council appropriated $3,500 to pay for this.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 284.

Gen. Paez, ex-president of the Republic of Venezuela, is welcomed to the city by the mayor, common council, and citizens.—Eve. Post, Ag 3, 1850. On Nov. 9, Gen. Paez presented to the city his sword.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 425.


There are at this time 19 public parks in the city, containing in all 170 acres of land. This is considered very disproportionate to the size of New York and the number of its inhabitants.—Eve. Post, Ag 5, 1850.

On the corner of Fifteenth Street next to Spingler Institute is the Church of the Puritans. Dr. Cheever is the minister, and he and the church people are called a long name, which means that they think slavery is wicked, and that they help the black slaves that come from the South, to get to Canada where they will be free."—Havens, Diary of a little girl in Old New York, 93-94. See Pl. 156, Vol. III.

The common council orders that the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. erect parapet walls and arches along their railroad in Fourth Ave. between 23d and 42d Sts., according to stated specifications and in conformity to a plan drawn by Edwin Smith, city surveyor, dated May 15, 1850. The work shall be commenced by Oct. 1, 1850, and completed by May 1, 1851.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 274-75. For other improvements which this road was allowed to make in New York this year, see ibid., XVIII: 44, 244, 246, 259, 338, 361. The open cut was bricked over, and converted into the present arched tunnel at that time.

The common council orders that the com’r of repairs and supplies "cause the City Hall to be thoroughly repaired, the court rooms ventilated, its interior repainted, and a new roof placed on the same; also the dials of the clock regulated," for all which the sum of $18,000 is appropriated.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 284-85.

The common council appropriates $50,000 for erecting workhouse buildings on Blackwell’s Island.—Proc, App’d by Mayor, XVIII: 289.

"Mr. Silas Wood has in course of erection in Cherry street, between Roosevelt street and Franklin Square, a large house which when completed will have no less than one hundred and forty-four residences. It is built with the design of supplying the laboring people with cheap lodgings, and will have many advantages over the cellars and other miserable abodes, which too many are forced to inhabit. The depth of the building is two hundred and forty feet, with a front of thirty-five feet. Each tenement containing two rooms, a parlor, a bed room and a half; 100 feet in width, and about twenty feet in length; giving twenty-four residences to each floor. "This is a praiseworthy enterprise and well worthy of imitation."—Proc, App’d Mr. Washington, 1850. This seems to be the start of the "improved dwellings" movement in New York.

The old rail on the Harlem Railroad, between Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth streets has been taken up and given place to a heavier and better one. The remainder of the road from Twenty-first street to the depot at the Park will shortly be laid."—Proc, App’d Ag 26, and N 20, 1850.

The corner-stone of the N. Y. Medical College is laid on 13th St., east of Fourth Ave.—Proc, App’d Ag 30, 1850. The building was completed in September, the clinics were opened in October, and lectures commenced in November. The building occupied the site of the circular reservoir in East 13th St. between Third and Fourth Aves. (see 1851). For names of its officers and faculty, and other information, with wood-cut view of the façade, see The Great Metropolitan or New York Almanac for 1851, 57, and N. Y. Herald, Ag 30, 1850. Cf. 1851.

Jenny Lind arrives at New York from Liverpool. For an account of her voyage, reception, etc., see N. Y. Herald, S 2, 3, 5 et seq., 1850; Holme’s Diary, II: 359. For her first appearance before an American audience, see S 11.

Mayor Woodball transmits to the board of aldermen a communication from a comm’tee of the Brooklyn board stating that they have been appointed "a Select Committee to examine and report
1830

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

Aug

2

The common council resolves to lease to the N. Y., New Haven, & Hartford R. R., for 21 years, at an annual rent of $6,000 plus taxes and assessments, the block bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm, and White Sts. The arsenal buildings on Elm and Franklin Sts. are to remain for the use of the military until May 1, 1851. The company is to improve the premises within a year from the date of the lease. The lease shall contain covenants for renewal at the expiration of the term. The premises are "to continue during said leases for a railroad depot." The lease shall not be construed as a consent by the city for the company to use any street or avenue "for the purpose of running cars thereon, by virtue of an agreement with the Harlem Railroad Company," or as a waiver of the city's right "to regulate and control the said New York and New Haven Railroad Company, to the same extent it can now control the New York and Harlem Railroad Company,"—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 299-300. A freight depot was erected here, which was abandoned in 1885.—L. M. R. K., III: 975.

The common council orders that curb- and gutter-stones be set on 42d St., between Fifth and Tenth Aves., that the sidewalks be 70 ft. wide between Fifth and Eighth Aves., and that a space 4 ft. wide be flagged through this sidewalk.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 399-400.

The common council directs the clerk of the board to cause to be published 500 copies of "Kent's charter, with notes, as published, and the amended charter of 1849," and appropriates $1,000 for the purpose.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 313.

Jenny Lind gives her first concert in America, at Castle Garden, the seats having been sold at auction by her manager.—"N. Y. Herald, S. 16, 1851." See also Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 911; Howe's Diary, II: 389, 390, 391; Lossing, Hist. of N. T. City, II: 678, 680. There is an engraving of the "First Appearance of Jenny Lind in America" in the Emmet coll., item No. 15143, in N. Y. P. L. The scene in Castle Garden during her famous concert on this occasion is also shown in a lithographic view by N. Currier, in Enou collection, N. Y. P. L. Other Castle Garden views, sketched during her concerts in New York, were published May 17, 1851, in Giesta's Pictorial, I: 40, 41.

Shearing, under a contract with Barnum, after deducting the large expenses of her first concert, amounted to $12,500, all of which she distributed among the charitable and benevolent institutions of New York City.—How's Diary, II: 391-92.

The official ambassador from the U. S. is publicly welcomed to New York.—Ex. Post, S 14, 1850. On Sept. 16, he received visitors at the city hall.—Ibid, S 16, 1850.

The common council authorises the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to take up their double track, from the corner of Grand and Centre streets, to the Bowery, and lay down a single track in the centre of the street, from the corner of Grand street, through Centre and Bowem streets to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Grand street, and through Grand street to Centre street.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 338.

A committee of congress reports strongly in favour of establishing a branch mint at New York.—Reports, 31st cong., 1st sess., No. 430.

Peale's Fillmore signs the Fugitive Slave Law.—Macdonald, Sert Doc., etc., 385-89.

"Stewart is making a palace of a store." He takes in the whole front of the block on Broadway, with fifteen windows in front, and all of marble."—Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper (1922), II: 687. The building still stands, on the east side of Broadway between Chambers and Reade Sts., the northern portion, at the Reade St. corner, occupying the site of Washington Hall.—See L. M. R. K., III: 466, under "Washington Hall," where, however, the situation of this hall is erroneously given as on the "N. E. cor."—Hone's Diary, II: 392. This was 691 Broadway. City Directory, Wilson, Mem. Hiss., IV: 236; Union Club List (1912), 2; L. M. R. K., Sept 1853: 939. In 1855 (p. 9), the club moved into its own building, at the north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 21st St.

Under an act of congress of Aug. 8, 1848, the city now acquires title by government grant to part of the land at West, Washington, and Gansevoort Sts., on which Gansevoort Market was afterwards built. Another part of the ground was already vested in the city by the original charter grants, and a third parcel was acquired, by purchase, of a private owner.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing liber of conveyances.

Tripler Hall is publicly opened for the first time.—Ex. Post, O 18, 1850; see also handbill in Emmet coll., item No. 11872. It was originally to be called Jenny Lind Hall, as it was planned for the great Swedish singer.—Ex. Post, S 7, 27, O 10 and 15, 1850. It was sold under foreclosure, Nov. 25, 1851, to John L. Farge.—Ibid., N 26, 1851. For the later changes in name, see L. M. R. K., III: 986, and King's Handbook, 580. A handbill of April 13, 1864, when it was the Winter Garden, is in the Emmet coll, item No. 11875.

The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies "have a suitable building erected on the northeast corner of Elm and White streets, for the use of first division of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company,"—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 406. On Mar. 24, 1851, $8,000 was added to the appropriation.—Ibid., XIX: 104.

The common council appropriates $2,000 for constructing a fountain in Washington Square, the amount to be taken from the balance of the appropriation now remaining for the purpose of erecting an iron railing around the square.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 415; 70-71.


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The growth of the town is incredible. Brooklyn has 120,000 souls; Williamsburg 30,000 and Manhattan 550,000, it is said.—Correspondence of James Fenimore-Cooper (1923), II: 663.

"The amount of real estate owned by the city, in markets alone, is valued at $1,116,000, from which is derived an annual revenue of $25,900. There are at present not more than eleven markets in New York—a very inconsiderable number for the size and demands of the city."—Ex. Post, N 25, 1850.

The common council reserves the right of Williams Paris to survey a part of Manhattan Island, extending from the Harlem River.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVIII: 421. See D 10.

The College of St. Francis Xavier opens at 49 W. 15th St. (see Ap 5.)—The College of St. Francis Xavier (1897), 9, 11, 15, 25, 32. See J 10 and O 15, 1861.
In this year, Ather Taylor, the “First Marshal” in the mayor’s office, compiled and published A hand book of streets & distances, their length, and intervals, of all the streets in the city of New York. Compiled for use in the Mayor’s office. One of its uses was to determine distances travelled by cartmen and hackmen, so that persons employing them might verify the charges for service.

In this year, the first (and only) issue of Daggett's New York City Street Directory appeared, a directory arranged according to the streets and house numbers, instead of alphabetically by names. The territory covered by the volume extended from the Battery to 25th St. and included about 85,000 names. This directory is now very scarce. There is a copy in the N. Y. P. L.

The Great Metropolis or New York Almanac for 1851, by H. Wilson, contains, among other new information, an account of the city's daily newspapers of the time, which is particularly interesting (pp. 88-89, 125), and a well-digested catalogue of the secret societies, lodges, etc., in New York (pp. 18-25). Among the advertisements is a wood-cut view of the interior of W. H. Dibrown's riding-school, at 20 Fourth Ave.

In this year, H. A. Jones made a map of the city north of 30th St.—See map No. 1733 in bureau of topography, borough president’s office, Mayor, 54th St.

In Valentine’s Manual for 1851, were published a map of the city, 1851; map of N. Y. State, with population based on census of 1850; and views of the Quarantine, Staten Island, 262 workshop on Blackwell’s Island, 296 house of Gen. Striker at foot of 122d St. (error for 52d St.—see L. R. K., III: 952), North River, 450.

In this year, the old homestead of Jacob Kip, at Kip’s Bay, overlooking the East River (first erected in 1654, 4½, or 1655, partially destroyed by fire in 1666 and rebuilt), was demolished on the 25th St. for the exact site of the house.—Post, Abstract of Title of Kip’s Bay Farm, II: 1173; Man. Com. Coun. (1852), 472; “New York Society in the Olden Time,” by Bishop Kip, in Putnam’s Mag., 5, 1850, reprinted in Stone’s Hist. of N. Y. City, Appendix XVI (p. 100). On April 30, 1930, the Kip’s Bay Neighbourhood Assn. celebrated with pageant and fête some of the noted incidents that happened on and near this property. These are described in the N. Y. Times, Apr 18, 1930. See also L. R. K., III: 950; Proc., App’d by Mayor, XIX: 328. For exact location of the house in relation to the old roads, see map No. 142 in the loc. of engineering, div. of design, municipal bldg.

It stood on the north side of a cross-road leading from the Kingsbridge Road to East River north of Kip’s Bay. See also O 27, 1843.

In this year, the N. Y. & New Haven R. R. Co. erected a depot at the south-east corner of Broadway and Canal St.—From chron. supplied by the company; L. R. K., III: 975; Dripp’s Map of 1851.

In this year, the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum (see JI 28, 1851) was built, on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 51st and 53d Sts. For building developments in this connection, see King’s Handbook (1851), 439; L. R. K., III: 955; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 701; Perris’s Insurance Map, 1859; Bromley’s Atlas, 1879. See, further, Apr 15, 1852.

In this year, the De Milt Dispensary was established.—King’s Handbook of N. Y., 488.

The Union Hotel, at 496 Broadway; the Collamore House, cor. of Spring St. on the east side of Broadway; the Philharmonic Soc. (see 1853), at 439 Broadway; Braham’s Lyceum, at 485 Broadway; the College of Pharmacy, at 511 Broadway; the Tripler Hall (see, further, 1853), at 677 Broadway; the Eoden Hotel, at 834 Broadway, all date from this year.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 655-656, 659a. For the Metropolitan Hotel, see S 13. Braham’s Lyceum was opened Dec. 27, 1850 (p. 16). In this year, Barum’s Hotel was named the Howard House.

See also A. Pl. 25, Vol. III. It stood at No. 434 Broadway, east side.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 644, 505.

In this year, the city had 239 churches, divided as follows: 50 Baptist; 9 Congregational; 17 Dutch Reformed; 5 Friends; 10 Jewish Synagogues; 6 Lutherans; 14 Methodist Episcopal; 3 Methodist Protestant; 40 Protestant Episcopal; 2 New Jerusalem; 36 Presbyterian; 5 Associate Presbyterian; 2 Associate Reformed Presbyterian; 4 Reformed Presbyterian; 3 Primitive Christians; 20 Roman Catholics; 2 Unitarian; 4 Universalists; 1 Wesleyan Methodist; 7 miscellaneous.—Man. Com. Coun. (1851), 537.

In this year, the medical faculty of New York University sold...
the Stuyvesant Institute (see 1841), bought a lot on 14th St., the
site of the present Tammany Hall, and erected there a new building for the use of the school. This was used until the spring of 1866.

In this year, the Kennedy mansion, at No. 1 Broadway, became "The Washington." It continued under this name until 1881. —See description of pl. 98, III., 550. See also L. M. R. K., III., 530, where, however, an error occurs in the statement that this hotel is shown in the view by C. Burton in the Bourne Series of N. Y. views. It was a view of "Washington Hotel," at the s.e. cor. of Broadway and Reade St., which Bourne published.

In this year, Trinity Chapel, on west 23d St., near Broadway, was commenced; it was completed in 1856, having been conserved April 17, 1855—Trinity Church Biennial Celebration, My 5, 1857.

In this year was published the first of the series of guide-books, issued by C. S. Francis & Co., entitled (on cover) Francis' Picture of New-York and Strangers' Guide. It bears copyright date of 1845. Later issues owned by the N. Y. H. S. are those of 1854, 1857, and 1859. H.C., Cat. of N. Y. P. L., title "N. Y. City," subiv. "Guide Books."

Gosling's popular-priced restaurant, occupying the former German church on Nassau St., "dines over a thousand people every day," including Sundays.—The Stranger's Handbook (1841), 81. "The Park contains the largest fountain in the city. The basin is one hundred feet in diameter, and the circumference is sometimes entirely filled by the various jets of the Holiday fountain. The machinery of the fountain is so arranged as to supply a variety of forms in the jets..."

In the summer season the [rock] fountain [in Bowling Green] is occasionally illuminated with coloured lights... The enclosure is now made to hold some deer, geese and other live animals.

Hudson Square, or St. John's Park, is accessible to the people in its neighbourhood who have keys... It contains a very tasty fountain, and is by far the most beautiful public square in the city..."

"Tomkin's" Square, which is used for a parade ground, is one of the largest squares in the city. It is not yet much frequented, as the trees are young, and the place not finished. It is between Avenue A and B, and between Sixth and Tenth streets....—Ibid., 35-39.

In this year, the 69th New York (Irish Brigade) was organized.—Chas. S. Clark in The Eve. Post, F 26, 1851.

By this time, Lexington Ave. had been opened from 42d to 66th St., at a total cost of $63,500.84.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 538. See Ap 24, 1848.

As it "has been the custom of the Common Council... for nearly half a century, to obtain a portrait of the Chief Magistrate of the state," the board now orders that the com'r of repairs and supplies, under the direction of the com. on arts and sciences, be instructed to obtain a full-length portrait of Gov. Hamilton Fish, to be placed in the governor's room; $500 is appropriated for it, and $100 for framing it.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII, 538.

The common council directs the commissioner of repairs and supplies, acting under the direction of the committee on arts and sciences, to procure a portrait of Mayor Caleb S. Woodhull, to be suitably framed and placed in the governor's room and it appropriates $50 for this object.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX, 4.

Henry James delivers a lecture on "Democracy," before the Mechanics Institute, at Hope Chapel.—Eve. Post, Ja 14, 1851.

On Jan. 21, he began a series of lectures on art at Stuyvesant Institute.—Ibid., Ja 22, 1851. Hope Chapel was at 218 Broadway, and dated from 1850.—Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 615.

Six buildings, in course of erection in 21st St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves., collapse and kill or injure 30 workmen.—Eve. Post, Ja 16, 1851.

The operations in the building line, during the present year, will exhibit a long series of contracts, which have been already entered into, exceed those even of 1850, when near two thousand houses were erected. It is rumored that one of the Astor family has contracted for the erection of two hundred buildings, from three to five stories high, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, the foundations of which will be laid as soon as the contract is completed. These buildings will be situated mainly between Broadway and the Ninth avenue. The property on which they are to be erected, is at present occupied by several small frame houses and shanties...—Eve. Post, Ja 17, 1851.

The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies "contract with Richard H. Bull for the immediate completion of the telegraph wire and apparatus to all the fire alarm stations in the city;" also that he "cause them to be connected with the astronomical observatory, on the corner of Eleventh street and Second avenue, and the bell rings be instructed to strike at 9 o'clock in the evening, upon a signal to be given from said observatory;" $500 is appropriated for these objects.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX, 26.

By this time, the missionary work of Rev. L. M. Pease (see 1848) was well under way at Five Points, where he had established in rented houses various branches of a work which later developed into the Five Points Mission and House of Industry. For an account of this, see Lossing's Hist. of N. Y. City, II, 672, passim. See Mr. 1852.

In view of the recent annual report of the Croton aqueduct dept., "that the means of storing a larger supply of water upon this island cannot be secured at the present outlay," the common council directs that department "to purchase and construct a reservoir, or a station, ... for exclusive use and purpose of running their city line of small passenger cars upon, to that point..." The rails shall not be laid within 20 ft. of the line at the corner of Broadway and the southern end of the park.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX, 60-61.

The real estate and other property owned by the city consisting of parks and other public grounds, school houses and lots, markets, ferry property, municipal institutions, offices, etc., is valued at $19,050, 310.88. The amount expended for the Croton Aqueduct and Receiving and Distributing Reservoirs has been calculated at $14,527, 578.95.—Eve. Post, F 7, 1851.

That there was a "city flag" at this time is shown by an order of the common council for a new one, the present one being "so out of repair as to be unfit for use."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX, 76.

Washington's birthday is celebrated with unusual demonstrations. Among the principal features are the decorations and illumination of the city hall, which included a "colossal, full-length portrait" of Washington, and a dinner to 500 guests at Tiffany's Garden, at which Edward Everett was the principal speaker. Everett "drew a picture of the past half century, and of the progress of the United States, and contrasted the position which, in the nature of things, the country would occupy in case of a dissolution of the confederacy, in a masterly manner." For full description, and reports of the speeches, see N. T. Herald, F 23, 24, 1851.

There is a "Grand demonstration" of the Order of United Americans (see 1857) in Tripler Hall. This organization appears to have had over 50 local chapters at this time.—From program of the meeting, filed in room 319, N. Y. P. L.; Eve. Post, F 24, 1851.

The first commencement of the N. Y. Medical College is held in the college building on 13th St. near Broadway.—Eve. Post, Mr 1, 1851.

In this month begins The Republic, a Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Politics and Art, edited by Thomas R. Whitney, and published at 120 Nassau St. This publication served the interests of the Order of United Americans (see F 32), of which Editor Whitney was the secretary, and was declared to be "a purely American Journal for the parlor and fireside."—From prospectus of first issue, in room 319, N. Y. P. L. The first issue in the N. Y. P. L. is that of Dec. 1851.

Home. Home, the painting from the mural which he had been "reading a book, ... called "Reveries of a Bachelor," by a very clever, ingenious writer, under the assumed name of Mr. Marvul," which, representing "imaginary scenes in life," and "written in an easy, unpretending style, of deep pathos, "causes "tears to flow," and is "alternately bright with the radiant sunshine of life."—Hone's Diary, II, 399-400. This is

The message was referred to the committee on lands and places, and this committee recommended that the 160 acres lying between the East River, Third Ave., 66th and 75th Sts., belonging principally to Jones and Schermerhorn, be taken for a park. —Ibid., 451.

See J. 5, 1851; Je 6, 1851.

Philip Hone, former mayor and for many years a prominent citizen of New York, dies at the age of 70. —Even. Post, My 5, 1851.

Jenny Lind begins her final engagement in New York with a concert at Castle Garden. —Even. Post, My 7 and 8, 1851.

President Fillmore and his cabinet come to New York to participate in the celebration on the opening of the Erie Railroad (see My 14). —N. Y. Herald, My 14, 1851; Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 111-12.

For views of the president's landing at Castle Garden, the procession up Broadway to the city hall, etc., see Gleason's Pictorial, I: 88-89.

The completion of the Erie Railroad (see Ap 22) is celebrated along the entire route. President Fillmore and his cabinet proceed up the road from the foot of Duane St., the site of the old City of New-York, to the city of the county of New-York. The latter shall arrange them for convenient reference in his office. —Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 156.

The legislature lays out a "new street" (not laid down in the Commissioners' Map of 1807-11), by extending Broadway from 71st to 66th St., this section of the (later) Broadway being part of the old Bloomingdale Road. —Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 189.

The estimated cost of this improvement was found, a year later, to be $37,152,587. —Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 259. Cf. Mr 31, 1849.

The Erie Railroad, which was chartered on April 24, 1832 (q. v.), is completed and opened to Dunkirk on Lake Erie from Piermont on the Hudson (opposite Dobbs's Ferry). —N. Y. Tribune, Ap 25, 1832.

See Mr 14, 1851.


The first number of Gleason's Pictorial makes its appearance, in Boston. Ballow's Pictorial succeeded it. Both series were profusely illustrated with American and foreign scenes and portraits.

The citizens of New York recently presented to Daniel Webster, secretary of state, as a token of respect for his defence of the Constitution, a handsome carriage, made to order by Wood, Tomlinson & Co. of New York, and a span of horses, the total cost of which was $5,500. —Gleason's Pictorial, I: 8 (My 3, 1851), with illustration.

In a message to the common council, Mayor Kingsland calls attention to the need of recreation spaces up town: "It seems obvious to me that the entire tongue of land south of the line drawn across the Park [the present City Hall Park], is destined to be devoted entirely and solely, to commercial purposes; and the Park and Battery, which were formerly favorite places of resort for pleasure and recreation for citizens whose residences were below that line, are now deserted. The tide of population is rapidly flowing to the northern section of the island, and it is here that provision should be made for the thousands whose dwellings will, ere long, fill up the vacant streets and avenues north of Union Park. . . . There are thousands who pass the day of rest among the idle and dissolute, in porter-houses, or in places more objectionable, who would rejoice in having such as one in our midst. I think that the expenditure of a sum necessary to procure and lay out a park of sufficient magnitude to answer the purposes above noted would be well and wisely appropriated, and would be returned to us fourfold, in the health, happiness and comfort of those whose interests are specially intrusted to our keeping—the poorer classes.

The city pays John Vanderlyn $100 to cover his expenses in going to Washington to paint the portrait of Geo. Taylor, late president of the U. S.

It also pays Chas. Jarvis $200 in full payment of his portrait of
The common council directs the corporation to apply to the legislature for the appointment of commissioners to take for use as a public park the land between 64th and 75th Sts., Third Ave. and East River, and the portion of the Schermerhorn estate lying adjacent to it between 64th and 66th Sts., Third Ave. and East River; also that the comptroller and mayor authorised to negotiate for the purchase of this land any time before the appointment of such commissioners.—Prec., Appd by Mayor, XIX: 241–42. This was Jones's Wood, so named from the fact that about 90 acres of the proposed tract was covered with trees and belonged to John Jones, whose house stood on the line of 68th St., east of Avenue A—16th Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pers. Soc. (1911), 451.

John Flavel Mines ("Felix Oldboy"), writing in 1886–90, said of Jones's Wood: "It was the last fortress of the forest primavera that once covered the rocky shores of the East river, and its wildness was almost savage. . . . Later, its shores were renowned for fishing parties under the shadow of its rocky bluff and over-hanging oaks the youth of a former generation cast their lines. . . . The ninety acres which composed the wooded farm was known in olden time as the Louvre."—Ibid., L. M. R. K., III: 966. See, further, J. 11.

The first of the annual firemen's parades is held in New-York—N. Y. Herald, July 20, 1851. The second was held on June 14, 1852, and the third, the most imposing, on Oct. 13, 1856.

During this year, the work of completing the Hudson River R. R. from Poughkeepsie to Albany was under way. On June 12, an experimental trip was made from Albany to Hudson. On the 14th, there was an excursion from Albany to Hudson for the benefit of the Hudson Orphan Asylum. On the 16th, the road was opened for traffic between these points. On July 7, it was opened for business from Albany to Catskills; and, on Aug. 7, from Albany to Tivoli.—From chron. supplied by the company. See O 1.

The common council directs the street commissioner to procure a plan for laying out streets and avenues in the city north of 155th St.—Prec., Appd by Mayor, XIX: 250.

The common council passes resolutions of appreciation in connection with the completion of the N.Y. & Erie Railroad, which it calls "emphatically the work of the age."—Prec., Appd by Mayor, XIX: 265–66.

The common council directs the N.Y. & Harlem R.R. "to erect, without delay, bridges across their road" at 83d, 84th, and 88th Sts., like the one at 87th St.—Prec., Appd by Mayor, XIX: 253.

The legislature appropriates $50,000 for the use of the Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents to enable it to erect new buildings.—Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 254. See S 25.

The yacht "America" sails from New York for England. For description, see N. Y. Herald, Je 21, 22, 1851; Gleason's Pictorial, I: 76. Regarding the race, see Ag 22.

The "Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church," on the southwest corner of Second Ave. and 14th St., is dedicated.—For woodcut view and description, see The Citizen and Stranger's Pictorial and Business Directory (1853), 57; see also Perris, N. Y. City Insurance Maps (1853), Vol. IV.

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Academy of Medicine.—Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 274.

The common council directs the comptroller "to collect and place in his office all of the original charters of the Corporation, and that he procure a suitable fire-proof box or safe in which the same may be kept."—Prec., Appd by Mayor, XIX: 274.

The legislature authorises the common council to raise money by loans, and to create a public fund, to be called "Public Building Stock, No. 3" for the purpose of reimbursing the city treasury for amounts already expended and to be expended for erecting public buildings.—Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 394. See, for example, D 12.

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum. Among the incorporators are Robt. B. Minturn, Myrndt Van Schael, Benj. F. Butler, Luther Bradish, Charles O'Conor, John Duer, and Peter Cooper. Its object is to care for, support, and educate children between five and fourteen years of age, voluntarily intrusted to them by their parents or guardians, or committed to their charge by competent authority.—Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 373. For an account of this society's work in later years, see the N. Y. Times, Je 31, 1865; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, III: 689.

The legislature passes an act "to amend, consolidate, and reduce to one act, the various acts relative to the Common Schools of the city of New-York."—Laws of N. Y. (1851), chap. 386. See Ap 11, 1842; My 7, 1847; Mr 25, 1848.

The legislature appropriates $1,500 for the erection of a three-story building in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, and
to extend from Centre street to near the Rutunda;..; said building to be occupied by engine company No. 22, hose company No. 28, and book and ladder company No. 1, and for such other public purposes as may be designated by the Common Council. The comr of repairs and supplies is directed to advertise for proposals. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 274.

The property of old St. George's Church in Beekman St. is conveyed to the Church of the Holy Evangelists, in accordance with articles of agreement between it and Trinity vestry dated Nov. 30, 1850. The latter church was to Vanderswater St., having been established by the City Mission Society, and was now in embar- rassed circumstances because of its undesirable location. Among the conditions of the agreement was a provision that the name St. George's Chapel, or Old St. George's Chapel, should be maintained, and that Trinity should be allowed to place a marble slab in front of the tower, inscribed with that name, and bearing dates of erection, construction by fire, and rebuilding. —Anstic, Hist. St. George's Church, 189-193; descrip. of Pl. 133-b, III: 774. Regarding the end of the tenure of this property by the Church of the Holy Evangelists, see Anstic, 211-14. The property was conveyed to the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. in 1868.—Ibid., 214.

"Rathbun's Hotel like the City Hotel, Franklin House, and many other popular hotels down town, has been turned into stores. The proprietors of these new hotels have formed hotels up town; and the result must be, that business will follow." —Ev. Post, Jl 24, 1851.

A high wooden fire-bell tower, at the intersection of Madison Ave. and W. 10th St., is destroyed by fire. The bell, weighing 9,000 lbs., falls. Soon after, another wooden tower was erected at the northwestern end of the market ground, adjoining the country and fish market-stall (see Mr. 1856).—Market Book, 570-71; Haswell's Reminiscences, 477. See also contemporary photographs of this tower in De Veo's scrap-book of N. Y. views by N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The common council grants permission to the Eighth Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track in the following streets: From the intersection of West Broadway and Chambers St.; through West Broadway, down Canal St. and along Hudson St. and Eighth Ave. to the Harlem River. It grants permission to the Sixth Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track in the following streets: Commencing at the intersection of West Broadway and Chambers St.; thence through Chambers to Church St.; Church to Canal, Canal to Wooster, and Wooster to Fourth St., with a single track; thence through Fourth St. to Sixth Ave., and through Sixth Ave. to Harlem, with a double track; also to lay a single track in Thompson St. from Fulton to Canan St., to connect with the Eighth Ave. Railroad. This route was slightly altered the following year. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 277-80; and XXI: 323. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 413; The Metropolitan City of Am., a guide-book (1859), 209, See S 5.

When constructed, the Eighth Ave. R. R. started, at its southern end, near the present 51st St., and ran through Chauch, Chambers, West Broadway, Canal, and Hudson Sts., and Eighth Ave., to 59th St.; returning by the same route, with a single track through College Place. The Sixth Ave. R. R. started from the corner of Barclay and Church Sts., and ran through Church and Chambers Sts., West Broadway, Canal, Varick, and Corinie Sts., and Sixth Ave. to 44th St.; returning by the same route, with a single track through College Place. —Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 334.

"This morning, the attachés of the Custom House were thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance among them of a lady dressed in the Bloomer costume..." This is described.—Ev. Post, Ag 9, 1851. It was in this year that the Bloomer costume, originated by Mr. Elizabeth Smith Miller, was adopted and made famous by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer and received her name.—D. C. Bloomer, Life and Writings of Amelia Bloomer, 65-81. See also McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S., VIII: 121-22. See Ag 9.

The common council orders that benches be placed in "Madison Park" under the direction of the street comm. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 320.

The common council passes the following resolution in commendation of the Collins Line of steamships (see Ap 27, 1850): "Whereas, In the establishment of a line of steamers between this city and Liverpool, our citizens have exhibited their enterprise and embarked a large capital in the building and equipment of a line of vessels, the most magnificent of their class on the ocean, excelling in speed and accommodation for travelers all ships heretofore constructed; and whereas, The success attendant upon the voyages of these vessels reflects great credit upon our artisans by whom they were constructed, and upon the professional skill which guides them on the ocean, as well as upon E. K. Collis, Esq., and other public spirited individuals who have, by the expenditure of their time and capital, succeeded in establishing an American line of steamers between this port and Liverpool; and whereas, It is deemed proper that the common council, on the part of the citizens of New York, should express the gratification so generally felt at the success attendant upon the voyages of the steamers referred to; therefore "Resolved, That in the establishment and successful operation of the United States Mail line of steamers between this port and Liverpool,—this city and country have cause to feel a deep gratification, and to cherish and foster the interests of the company by means of whose capital and influence we are indebted for this additional exhibition of American skill and enterprise. "Resolved, That this common council would commend the steamers of the New York and Liverpool U. S. Mail line, to the support and confidence of their fellow citizens, as well as to the liberal encouragement of the General Government." —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 311-12.

The common council adopts an ordinance for paving Madison Ave. from 26th to 40th St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 295. On Sept. 23, the board directed that the sidewalks on Madison Ave., from 23rd to 40th St., be flagged for a space four feet wide through the centre of, where not already flagged, and repaired where necessary.—Ibid., XIX: 387.

The common council passes a resolution approving an effort now being made by enterprising citizens of New York to establish steam communication between New York and Galway.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 330.

The common council grants a lease to Henry Conchohn to establish the foot of 60th St. New York, and also a point at or near Bull's Ferry.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 335.

The common council directs that 23d St. between Fourth and Fifth Aves. be paved and the sidewalks flagged.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 334. This is only one of the many operations recorded during this period in the process of laying out or improving streets during the northward growth of the city.

"Since the erection of the new iron bell tower in Thirty-third street, which was completed but a few days ago, a bell larger at present than any in this city, and said to be much superior in tone to that suspended in the belfry of the City Hall, has been cast in Boston, and will most probably arrive here sometime this afternoon. Some conception may be formed of its size, when it is known that fourteen tons of metal were used in its casting, and that its weight when cast is fifteen tons and thirty pounds. The ball outside of the bell are the arms of the city, the date of casting, and the following inscription: "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci." —Ev. Post, Ag 21, 1851.

This was the first iron fire-tower in the city. It was ten-sided, seven storeys (about 100 ft.) high, and the floors were supported by ten iron columns. A circular iron stairway led from the base to a look-out on top. The cost of this tower was $6,000. Its bell was the largest bell on the continent, and fifth heaviest in the world. —Illustrated News, Ja 22, 1853; It 61, with view of the tower. For the second fire-tower, see Ja 22, 1853.

The "America" (see Je 21), a schooner of 170 tons, built in this year by Geo. Steers, New York, and owned by five members of the N. Y. Yacht Club, defeats all comers in a regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, England.—N. Y. Herald, Ag 29, S 4 and 6, 1851. These owners won a cup which was offered by the Squadron as the prize to be competed for by yachts of all nations, without regard to difference in tonnage, sailing round the Isle of Wight, the usual course for the annual regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The "America" beat eight cutters and seven schooners. Everett, hence, with the cup it has been known as "The America's cup," and, although British challengers have tried repeatedly to win it back, it remains (1926) in undisturbed possession of the N. Y. Yacht Club, to which the winning owners of 1851 presented it on July 8, 1867.—Thompson & Lawson, The Lawson Hist. of the America's Cup (1902).
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For full account of the subsequent races, in all of which the cup has been uniformly defended, see ibid., and The American "Cup Races," by Herbert L. Stone, ed. of Yachting (1914).

Pot Rock, in the East River, is being blasted away under the supervision of Monsieur Maillier. — *Evict. Post*, Aug 22, 1851. See also S 18.

A meeting in favour of the present revolution in Cuba is held in City Hall Park. — *Evict. Post*, Aug 23, 1851.

The common council adopts a form of agreement permitting the building of the Eighth Avenue Railroad (see J 50), and directs that one be prepared by the corporation counsel for constructing the Sixth Avenue Railroad. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 357.

"Mutilating the Park." — The city authorities, who are so slow in providing a place to breathe in up town, are swift to deface and curtail whatever small open plots of ground may have been reserved for the public benefit. They have ordered the northeastern corner of the Park to be given up to engine houses, so that this promenade, already sufficiently circumscribed, is to be encroached upon still more. There is surely room enough in that neighborhood for engine houses, or any other buildings of the kind, without trespassing upon the rights of the people. We suppose that it is too late to arrest the Vandalism, but, at the same time, we should like to know by whose order the iniquity is about to be perpetrated. — *Evict. Post*, S 11, 1851.

An illustration of "The Celebrated Niblo's Hotel, New York City," is published. A description states: "Mid the many and splendid edifices on Broadway, N. York, the magnificent hotel now in progress of erection on the former site of Niblo's Garden, at Prince Street, is one of the most conspicuous and imposing. With a frontage of 300 feet on Broadway, six stories in height, built of the finest brown freestone so much in use for fronts, with heavy carved cornices over the almost innumerable windows, and withal standing on the highest ground in that neighborhood, it is at once a noble and imposing structure." — *Gleason's Pictorial*, I: 397. The new hotel was the Metropolitan Hotel, at the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince St. — L. M. K., III: 979. Niblo's Theatre had its entrance there. — *King's Handbook*, 233, 604. See also S 18.

James Fenimore Cooper died at Cooperstown. — *Evict. Post*, S 16, 1851. On Sept. 24 a meeting of literary men was held at the city hall and a committee appointed to make arrangements for honouring his memory. — *Ibid.*, S 25, 1851.

Diamond Reef, about midway between the Battery and Governor's Island, is being blasted away by Monsieur Maillier. — *Evict. Post*, S 19, 1851.

The first issue of the *New York Daily Times* appears, its publishers being Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, E. B. Morgan, D. St. John, and E. R. Wesley. The firm afterwards was styled Henry J. Raymond & Co. Raymond was editor. A complete facsimile of the first issue was published, on its 70th anniversary, in *The New York Tribune* of Mar 18, 1921.

The common council orders "That all the papers relating to the enlargement of the Battery, together with the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation, be taken from the table and placed on file, and that the Clerk of this Board be directed to furnish the Street Commissioner with a certified copy of all said papers." — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 649-48. Later in the year, the common council placed a contract with a Mr. Conkling for the extension of the Battery. The work was undertaken and carried on slowly. In 1853, the contract was transferred to George Law, and thereafter the work still progressed slowly until 1865 (q.c., F 6), when the legislature placed the control of this improvement in the hands of the city's pilot commissioners and provided for its early completion. — *Rep. of a Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce & on the Battery Extension* (1865).

The common council orders that Dey St., from Broadway to Greenwich St., be regulated, that curbs and gutter-stones be set there, and that the carriage-way be repaired. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 387-58. Valentine says it was widened. — *Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 544.

The common council appropriates part of Randall's Island (6/3 acres) for the use of the Soc. for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents for a new and enlarged house of refuge. It requires that the society shall erect a wall at least ten feet high, and shall convey to the city land purchased by them for a location on Ward's Island. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 394; *Man. Com. Coun.* (1859), 785; *ibid.* (1874), 762; L. M. R. K., III: 954.

Corner-stone, see N 24, 1852. Permission to sell the premises on the river, between 23d and 24th Sts., and more to other premises, had been given by the board on Feb. 18, 1853. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XVIII: 14-15.

The common council appoints a committee to extend the Hungarian patriot Kosuth a hospitable welcome on his arrival in this city, "in order to show to the world our admiration of the man and of the principles for which he struggled." — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 405.

The common council grants a lease to Alex. H. Schultz, permitting him to run a ferry from the foot of 14th St., East River, to Greenpoint, L. I. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 400.


The excavations which have been made in the square of land bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm and White streets, are preparatory to laying the foundation of a structure which will probably be the largest in the city. It is intended for the depot of the New Haven and New York, and New York and Harlem railroad lines, and will cover the whole block. The building will be four stories high and the shape of a hod with columns, pro- piorated to cars and freight, and the upper to offices. The walls above the first story will rest on large granite piers with arches, at the centre wall interspersed with iron pillars crossed by heavy girders, thus leaving the spacious lower story unincumbered by partitions, and well lighted at the sides, and from the windows of the first floor. The cost of the building will not probably be less than $76,000. The architect is Mr. R. G. Hatfield. — *Evict. Post*, O 2, 1851. This was formerly the state arsenal site. — L. M. R. K., III: 923.

The common council resolves that a space forty feet in width, and extending through the middle of the Fourth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth street, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated for the purpose of a public park or pleasure ground, and that the same be laid out, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, in accordance with the general plan herewith accompanied, and that the same be carried into effect, as soon as the Harlem Railroad Company shall have completed the arching of the Fourth Avenue. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 406-7. The arching of the tunnel was evidently in progress.

The completion of the Hudson River R. R. over the entire route, from N. Y. to Albany, is celebrated. — *Evict. Post*, O 9, 1851. See also O 24.

The common council accepts from Gossip & Co. the gift of a picture of Kosuth, and others identified with him in the Hungarian revolution, and orders that it be placed in the governor's room. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 427.

The common council orders that the commissioner of repairs and supplies procure "a stone of Eastchester marble," 8 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, and at least 12 in. thick, that it be "sculptured in accordance with the accompanying design," and when completed presented by the mayor in behalf of the city "to the Washington National Monument Association, to be placed in the monument now being erected to the memory of Washington" (in the city of Washington). — *Ibid.*, S 4, 1853; see S 5, 1853. The city appropriated to pay the cost of it. — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 438-39. See O 29.

The common council passes a resolution stating "That in the construction of the important and magnificent work of the Hudson River Railroad [see O 8], the citizens of New York have great cause of congratulation, from the increased travel and additional prosperity, which this great enterprise promises to contribute to the commercial emporium of our state and country." and thanking the officials, engineers, etc. of the company on behalf of the municipal authorities for "the zeal, time and devotion bestowed by them towards the successful prosecution of the enterprise . . . the construction of a direct line of railroad between the cities of New York and Albany." — *Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XIX: 453-54. See also *Daily N. Y. Post*, "Railroad in Am.," 993.

The Hudson River R. R. ran along the west shore of Manhattan Island (see My 6, 1847; S 25 and 29, and D 19, 1849; J 9 and D 4, 1850). Its southern terminus was at College Place (now West Broadway) and Chambers St. (see S 25 and 29; J 9 and D 4, 1850). Here a station stood in 1851 for a view of this, on site of the Gorken building, see the "New Terminal Supplement"
The common council accepts an invitation from Goupil & Co. to attend their exhibition of the picture of "Washington Crossing the Delaware." —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 457.

The common council orders that 42d St. be lighted with oil, from Fifth to Third Ave.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 458.

The common council passes the following resolution: "Whereas, The efforts of a society established in the city of Washington [see O 22], to honor the name of the Father of his country, by the erection of a magnificent national monument to his memory, deserves the thanks, and should receive the cordial co-operation of every American, and corporate body throughout the Union, anewly.

Whereas, The grand structure now in progress is intended to do honor not only to the great patriot to whose memory it is to be dedicated, but is calculated to do honor to the patriotic and grateful feelings of those by whose contributions it is to be erected; therefore

Resolved, That we commend the work undertaken by the Washington National Monument Society [see O 22], to our fellow-citizens, as one peculiarly deserving of liberal aid and generous patronage, and recommend Mr. Daniel Douglass, the authorized agent of the Society, to receive donations for said object, to every inhabitant of this city. . . . —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 474. See, further, 1857.

We perceive that the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company have already commenced the construction of their road. The pavement has been taken up in Canal street, and in a few days more than a hundred yards of rail will be laid. The rails to be used will be on a level with the surface of the streets, and set between granite blocks similar to those used in the Russ pavement." —Eve. Post, N 7, 1851.

A false cry of fire in Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich Ave., north of Jefferson Market, creates a panic among the children, and causes the death of 50 of them, by their falling from the upper stories down a stairway shaft. The outer doors, swinging inward could not be opened. —Eve. Post, N 21, 1851. This shocking occurrence led to the passage of an act, on Jan. 2, 1852 (q.v.), compelling doors of public buildings to be made to swing outward.

De Voce, in this connection, mentions the public buildings in the immediate vicinity of this market.—Market Book, 571. There is a survey of Jefferson Market, dated 1852, filed as map No. 94 in the real estate bureau of the comptroller's office; and contemporary photographs of it in De Voce's scrap-book of views, at the N. Y. Hist. Soc.

The common council orders that the land on Fifth Ave., between 45th and 56th Sts., heretofore granted to the corporation of the Church of St. Peter, be once more transferred to the corporation of St. Luke's Hospital (see My 1, 1850), when the latter shall procure the written assent of the corporation of Trinity Church, under seal, and deposit it with the city comptroller, and shall also make an agreement with the common council to complete the building of its hospital within two years from this date.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 512.

The corner-stone of the "Marble Collegiate Church" is laid at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 29th St.—De Witt's Discourse (1857), 91, where the church is fully described. For its dedication, see O 11, 1854.

Louis Napoleon executes a remarkable coup d'etat, by which he abolishes all opposing leadership and makes himself, though nominally president, an absolute sovereign. He dissolved the assembly, with changes in the ministry, and transferred the law court of first instance from Paris to Coram, and gave him more power. The troops were called out to put down all opposition and on Dec. 4, occurred the famous "massacre of the boulevards," in which over 150 were killed and a large number wounded. All who appeared dangerous to him were either exiled or imprisoned.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 203-5, 350.

The eastern and western gates of the Park are in a dilapidated condition, and not sufficient width for the transit of the passage of the military and other bodies, on occasions of public processions." It is resolved by the common council "That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, cause new gates to be built, at least thirty feet in width between the columns at the eastern and western sides of the Park, and that the expense thereof be taken from the appropriation for the...—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 512.

The U. S. mail steamship "Humboldt" reaches Staten Island at 2 o'clock this morning, having on board the Hungarian patriot, ex-Gov. Louis Kossuth, Madame Kossuth, M. and Madame Pulszky, an aide-de-camp, and secretaries. Kossuth is greeted amidst the...—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 512.
This was printed in 1852. It reviews the principal changes and important events.

The common council orders that Washington Market be rebuilt on its present site, after plans **therefore prepared by Frederick A. Peterson.** The board adopts these plans with amendments. One of these is **"That the tower . . . be changed from the Washington street to the West street front."** The sum of $375,000 is appropriated for this improvement, to be raised by loan in accordance with the act of June 28 (g. v.), which created the fund called **"Public Building Stock No. 3.** The new market is to be commenced in Feb., 1852.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 583. See, however, 1852.

The common council directs the clerk to purchase from John Doughtet, Jr., 100 copies of the reprint of **"The Directory of 1768"** provided the cost is not over 37½ cents a copy.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 583-86.

**1852**

During 1852-1853 and 1854-1856, Gladsome was chancellor of the exchequer, and **"in this capacity was winning the name of the greatest finance minister since Peel, and was laying deep the foundations of his later power."**—*Hazen, Europe since 1815,* 459.

In this year, Henry Giffard built a cigar-shaped dirigible airship, the forerunner of the modern **"dirigible."**—*Scientific American,* Je 5, 1865.

In this year, Merritweather, a California gold miner, invented the hydraulic system of mining gold.—*Ibid.*

In this year, the first power elevator was installed by Elisha Graves Otis. In 1853 (q. v., Jl 14), he exhibited at the Crystal Palace the first elevator with a safety device to prevent the car from falling if the cable should break.—*Ibid.*

In this year, William Perris published the first of a series of maps of New York City, from surveys made under the directions of the insurance companies of the city. They show, from year to year, not only the progress of the city in its northward growth, but also the character of the building construction, different water-colour tints indicating the type of construction, and the consequent degree of fire hazard. They continued in 1854-5, 1857, 1859, 1862. See also descrip. of Pls. 138 and 138A, III: 706-7.

A map of the city’s parks, squares, places, etc., showing areas, bears this date.—See map No. 1291 bureau of topography, borough president’s office.

In this year, John J. Serrell made three surveys of as many sections of the Common Lands.—See map No. 150 in real estate bureau of comptroller’s office. See, further, XIX: L. E. I.

In this year was published by T. C. Fanning *Phelps’s New York City Guide: being a pocket directory for strangers and citizens to the prominent objects of interest in the great commercial metropolis, and conductor to its environs. With engravings [wood-cuts] of public buildings. It contains a large folding map. Later issues appeared in 1854 and 1857.

In this year John F. Tow wrote the publication of the *N. Y. City Directory* with which his name has since been connected.—*Derby, Fifty Years among Authors, Books and Publishers* (1884), 659.

In this year, the brownstone building on Chambers St., at the north-east corner of City Hall Park, now known as the city court house, was completed.—See date in the stone-work on the front of the building. For its origin, see resolution of Je 5, 1852; L. M. R. K. III: 937. It appears in views: Pl. 155-a, and A. Pl. 28-c, Vol. III.

In this year, the cobble-stone pavements were being extensively removed to be replaced by the Russ pavement or Belgian blocks.—*Haswell, Reminiscences of an Octogenarian,* 482. See also 1849.

The report of the comptroller for this year shows 17 municipal ferries in operation, all leased to some individual or company for a period of years at a fixed rental per year. The largest rental is $25,000, paid by the lessee of the Fulton Ferry between Fulton and Whitehall Sts. Jacob Sharp, whose name became infamous in connection with his attempts to secure street railway franchises by corrupt methods, is the lessee of the Wall St. Ferry, at $5200 per year. The comptroller feels that ferry privileges ought to hold a larger revenue, and that the ratio of increase ought "at least to keep pace with the growth of the city, and the surrounding country having intercourse with it, through the medium of the ferries." Unfortunately, he says, the ferry leases which he has examined "do not contain any provision for making reports to the Corporation in regard to the amount received annually for ferriage, or any particulars respecting the operations of the ferry, which would enable the Corporation to fix a value to its property, or the amount of rent to be exacted on a renewal of the lease. The sums received at the several ferries, which are connected with this city, indicating the number of persons passing to and from the city, would be interesting and valuable as a statistical fact merely; and as the sure means of ascertaining the value of the city property, these returns are indispensable," and should always be required. **"In all cases where the ferry services have been reserved or are owned by the city, the rents when leased, or on renewal of a lease, ought to be fixed by a sale of the ferry privilege at public auction. The provision in the lease to have the boats valued at the close of the term, would secure all the equitable rights of the original lessees, and the competition would protect the interest of the city. The revenue arising from ferries is pledged to the public creditors for the payment of interest, and it is incumbent on the Trustees of the Sinking Fund to use every effort in their power to improve this source of revenue."**—*Comptroller’s Report* (1852), 11-12.

The Metropolitan Hotel (see S 1), on part of the site of Niblo’s Garden, at the cor. of Broadway and Prince St.; the City Hotel, at 429 Broadway; the Am. Art Union, at 479 Broadway; the St. Nicholas Hotel, at the south-west corner of Broadway and Spring St.; the Prescott House at the north-west cor. of Broadway and Spring St., the Albion Hotel, at 769 Broadway; and the St. Denis Hotel, at the south-west cor. of Broadway and 11th St., all date from this year.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1865), 655, 652. The Metropolitan Hotel was under construction in Sept., 1851 (g. v.).

In this year, Corporal Thompson’s road-house, known as Madison Cottage (see 1850), at the north-west cor. of Broadway and 254 St., was demolished.—L. M. R. K., III: 978. There is a rare lithographic view of it in this year, in the collection of Edw. W. C. Arnold. For the next building on this site, see Mr. 19, My 2, 1853.

In 1852-3, "Chelsea," where, in 1822, Clement C. Moore wrote **"Twas the night before Christmas"** (see Ag 16, 1759; D 23, 1853), was torn down when the bluffs along the river were being levelled and the water lots filled in.—*Landmarks of N. Y.* ed. by Peterson (pub. by The City History Club, 1857), 705 cf. *Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 576.

In this year, an effort was commenced, which extended over many years, to obtain rapid transit in New York City. This first attempt was by the introduction of a bill in the legislature by John Schuyler.—*The Great Need,* pub. by the N. Y. Rapid Transit Assoc., 1856 (in N. Y. P. L.).

In this year, the Am. Geographical and Statistical Society was organized. The legislature gave it a special charter on May 12, 1854. It occupied rooms in the N. Y. University, in University Place.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 676. See Ap 1854.

In this year, Albany St. was extended from Greenwich St. to Trinity Place, in the rear of Trinity Church, at a total cost of $1, 862,634.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1854), 590. This extension gave encouragement to the attempts, begun in previous years (see 1813 S 25, 1823; Ja 28, 1831; 1847), to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway. **"It was the determined purpose of a few property owners in the neighborhood, to agitate for the extension. . . . The public sentiment was as strongly against this invasion of a churchyard as twenty years before. Many of the city officials were opposed to the project. So high ran the state of feeling upon this matter that a public meeting was held"** on June 8 (g. v.) to oppose it.—*Dis. Hist. of Trinity Church,* IV: 173-74.

An oil painting, depicting Broadway at Grand St. in 1854, owned by the N. Y. Hist. Soc., is reproduced and described as Pl. 149, Vol. III.

A Currier & Ives lithographic view of the Harlem River, reproduced and described as Pl. 157-b, Vol. III, bears this date.

In this year, J. W. Hill drew a view of New York, which is reproduced as Pl. 144, Vol. III. In 1855, it was engraved by Sigmund Himly and also by C. Mortram.

In Valentine’s *Manual for 1852* were published a map of the city, 1851, and a view of Castle Garden, p. 125.

For view, in 1852, of the old stone house at Turtle Bay, where the Liberty Boys, led by Willet, seized the king’s stores, see *ibid.,* (1857), 192.

In this year, a new Gouverneur market-house, the third on the —
CHRONOLOGY: INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION: 1832-1860

Mr. Riddle and his associates the use of Reservoir Square, about 400 feet square, for the erection of a Crystal Palace, in which to make their contemplated exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They have also appropriated funds for flagging the square, and to sustain a complete constabulary and fire department during the period of the exhibition. The lease runs for five years, at the annual rent of one dollar a year.—Eve Post, Ja 28, 1852.

"The fountains in Washington Parade Ground and Tremont Park are both completed, and make a great improvement in the appearance of both those places. The borders of the basins of both fountains are constructed of blue stone, and not of white marble, like that of the Park fountain, over which, however, they have the advantage of a larger number of jets... The diameter of the basin of the Washington Square fountain is one hundred feet, twenty feet less than that in Tremont Square. The amount expended in its construction was $2,000."—Eve Post, Ja 31, 1852. The fountain in Washington Square was begun in Aug., 1851.—Ibid., Ag, 1851.

Gleason publishes a plan of the building about to be erected in New York for the purpose of holding a World's Fair, similar to the recent exhibition in the Crystal Palace, London. He says: "The locality is not yet definitely settled upon, but it will be in one of the up-town squares of the city. Its length is to be 660 feet, its width 150 feet, its height 100 feet. The materials employed will be glass and iron, but the roof will be brick."—Gleason's Pictorial, II: 101. See also desc., of Pl. 141-a, III: 709.

In his annual report to the common council Comptroller Flagg offers suggestions in regard to the propriety of requiring the city railways "to give to the public, in some form, an equivalent for the very valuable privileges secured to them by the agreements under which they enjoy a monopoly, so far as railroad travel is concerned, of the most important portion of an avenue. For this privilege, the company might be required to keep the entire avenue paved between the curb stones, and clean the street. This would be a moderate compensation to the public for furnishing to the company not only a graded line for the road, but a thoroughfare already filled with more passengers than they can accommodate. In all cases of extending the street to the Park, each railroad company, as a condition of its extension, ought to be required to pay the expense of grading and paving the avenue, in proportion to the number of feet occupied by its double track. And the public ought to have the benefit of all revenue beyond ten per cent., in a reduction of fare; or, a direct annual revenue might be exacted, which would go to lessen taxation on the city.

The great avenues of the city, render valuable equivalents to the public for the privilege of laying their rails on the graded avenues. And yet these roads, affording such great facilities to the trade and commerce of the city, are placed on a different footing from the city railroads. Take for example the Hudson river railroad; at an expense of ten millions and a half of dollars, its stockholders have prepared a road which brings the commercial and political capital of the state within four hours of the Hudson river, each railroad company, as a condition of its extension, ought to be required to pay the expense of grading and paving the avenue, in proportion to the number of feet occupied by its double track. And the public ought to have the benefit of all revenue beyond ten per cent., in a reduction of fare; or, a direct annual revenue might be exacted, which would go to lessen taxation on the city.

Accordingly, the legislature passed, on 23d [error for 21st] of July, 1853 [pl. 9], an act for taking the ground now known as the Central Park,—1st Ann. Rep. on the Improvement of the Central Park (1853). The common council appropriates $500 to procure a portrait of David T. Valentine, clerk of the board, to be placed in the city hall. Valentine, for nearly a quarter of a century, has "devoted his superior energies and talent to the service of the city,...”—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 604-5.

The common council directs the corporation council to prepare a memorial to the legislative assembly for the passage of a law which shall provide "that all outside doors to school houses, and other buildings used or frequented by the public... shall open outward, and that all the inner doors to every building used as a public school, shall also open outward from the room of the same; and for such other restrictions as may be deemed, by said Legislature, proper and necessary, for the protection of the lives of those who may frequent said buildings, in case of alarm by fire or other cause." This is prompted by the calamity in the "Greenwich avenue school building" (see No 29, 1851).—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 610.

The common council orders the closing of the old Eastern Post Road "from the point where it is now closed," at 23d St, to "the point where said road intersects with Third avenue" at 66th St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XIX: 695.

A view of Castle Garden from the river is published in Gleason's Pictorial, II: 74.

"We understand that the Common Council have granted to

400 feet square, for the erection of a Crystal Palace, in which to make their contemplated exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. They have also appropriated funds for flagging the square, and to sustain a complete constabulary and fire department during the period of the exhibition. The lease runs for five years, at the annual rent of one dollar a year."—Eve Post, Ja 28, 1852.

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A view of Castle Garden from the river is published in Gleason's Pictorial, II: 74.

"We understand that the Common Council have granted to
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1840

(1852) chap. 56. See Ag 26.

The estimated cost of extending Liberty St. from Broadway to Greenwich St. is $195,216.92.—Man. Com. Cown. (1857), 539

"It appears that during the past eleven months, there have been erected in the Sixth and Tenth Wards, 1,500 new buildings in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, 500; and in the remaining wards, 600, making a total of 2,600."—Even. Post, Mr 22, 1852.

The legislature incorporates "The New York Exchange Co." Among the incorporators are Jas. Boorman, Moses Taylor, Wm. W. De Forest, Robert B. Minturn, Wm. H. Astor, John Ward, Wm. S. Underhill, etc. Among the powers granted to them, they "may purchase, hold and convey the parcel of land and buildings situate in the city of New York, now known as the Merchants' Exchange, bounded by Wall, William and Hanover Sts. and Exchange Place, for the purpose of an exchange, and, when they have purchased the same, may receive the rents and profits thereof, and divide the same among the stockholders." The capital stock, divided into shares of $100 each, shall not exceed $1,000,000. Stockholders in the present "Merchants' Exchange Co." are to be given preference in making subscriptions to the stock of the new company.—Laws of N. Y. (1852), chap. 104. See D 14, 1850. This was evidently an organization supplanting the earlier "Merchants' Exchange Co." which, on July 10, 1851, was authorized by the legislature to reduce its capital stock, and to borrow money to pay its debts.—Ibid. (1852), chap. 477.

A new St. Thomas's Church on the site of the old (see Mr 2, 1821) is consecrated.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 4, 1852. See also N. Y. Times, N 25, 1852; L. M. R. K., III: 934. On Aug. 2, 1863, the church was reported as sold for $775,000 to a Broadway clothing-house, which intended, after May 6, 1866, to erect a large store there.—N. Y. Times, Ag 2, 1865. The Cable building now covers the site.

The legislature incorporates the N. Y. Academy of Music, the purpose of which is to encourage and cultivate a taste for music "by concerts, operas and other entertainments which shall be accessible to the public at a moderate charge, by furnishing facilities for instruction in music, and by rewards or prizes for the best musical compositions." Its capital stock shall be $200,000, which may be increased to $300,000. The stock is to be divided into shares of $1,000 each.—Laws of N. Y. (1852), chap. 212.

"The valuable estate at Harlem, known as the 'Milledoler property,' is to be sold at the merchants' Exchange, by A. J. Bleeker, on Wednesday next, 14th inst. This is the first large parcel of land that has been offered for sale as a small and finely cultivated garden for the purposes of promenade and the partaking of refreshment. Niblo's Theatre has always been a popular and fashionable resort. The theatre has a light and graceful appearance, the interior columns and tier fronts being of iron, and is well finished and tastefully decorated. Instead of the old fashioned pit, it has a parquet which has become the favorite part of the house for gentlemen, and is much frequented by ladies. There are seats in the whole house for about three thousand persons, and the means of egress are the best of any public saloon in town; all the doors are spacious, and open outward, and the lobbies are roomy and cool." The dimensions of the theatre are length, 140 ft.; breadth, 84 ft.; height, 45 ft. An engraving shows the interior of the garden.—Glenzow's Pictorial, II: 145. For brief summary of the description of this property, see "Niblo's Garden," L. M. R. K., III: 989, and "Metropolitan Hotel," ibid., III: 979.


The capital stock, at $100 a share, is not to exceed $500,000.

The purpose is to erect a building at a cost not to exceed $200,000; to enter into contracts with persons desiring to make exhibits; to charge an admission fee of not over 50 cents; to distribute among the most eminent artists to "sell the building when the object of the corporation is attained; and to distribute equally among the stockholders the net proceeds from entrance fees and the sale of the building. The corporation shall continue not over five years.—Laws of N. Y. (1852), chap. 56.
CHRONOLOGY: INDUSTRY AND EDUCATION: 1842–1860

1841

May

In May, the city council ordered the demolition of the five-storey building that housed the Theatre Royal on the corner of Elm and White streets. This building would cost, when completed, $8,900. It is intended, particularly, as a rendezvous for the military in time of riot, and will be capable of containing three thousand men, although it will be so constructed that fifty men may be sufficient to defend it in case of attack. The Armory will cover a space of ground 130 feet by 84, will be defended by four towers, and covered by atrusted iron roof.—*Even. Post*, Ap 23, 1852.

The common council accepts a proposal from Sherry & Byram to furnish a clock for the cupola of the city hall.—*Proc., App'd by Mayor*, XX: 213. A warrant for $745 in favour of this firm was ordered drawn, Oct. 25, 1852.—*Ibid.*, XXI: 467.

The N. Y. & New Haven R. R. is opened for business throughout its entire length.—From chart, supplied by the company.

**Lyceum Theatre.**—Adeline Patti, the child, who at eight years of age, sings Jenny Lind's songs, note for note, with the fair nightingale herself, and executes the most brilliant vocal passages in perfect style, is to sing at this beautiful theatre to-morrow evening [May 12]. The most accomplished musicians and critics have confessed their wonder and admiration of this gifted child, and we have no doubt her success will be commensurate with her great ability.—*Even. Post*, My 11, 1852.

"A Bird's Eye View of the City of New York" is printed in *Gleason's Pictorial*, II: 308.

**Mr. Brady,** the postmaster of this city, has obtained a renewal of the lease of the premises now occupied by the Post Office, for a period of four years from May last, for the yearly rent of $200.—*Even. Post*, My 22, 1852.


A public meeting is held at the city hall, presided over by Mayor Kingland, at which addresses are made showing why a proposal to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway should be approved. The latter use of the ground for burial purposes for over two hundred years, especially during the Revolution, is mentioned. A preamble and resolution are adopted, setting forth these facts and requesting the corporation of Trinity Church to erect "a becoming monument, with appropriate inscriptions, to the memory of those great and good men," who suffered imprisonment and death from neglect in the old sugarhouse prison on Liberty St.

An attested copy of these proceedings being communicated to the vestry, a committee of the vestry was appointed on June 14 to consider the subject. A favourable report was made on Nov. 8 (p. 2).—*Dix, Hist. of Trinity Church*, IV: 372-75.

**Frances Tavern,** a five-storey building now called the Broad Street house, kept by E. Beaumeyer as a hotel, is seriously damaged by fire. The building was destroyed, the intention was almost completely burnt out, and the walls on the Pearl Street side crumbled down so far as the top of the second story. The old floor beams of the lower two stories were not destroyed. One man was burnt to death, others jumped from windows, or were rescued by firemen.—*Ann. Rep.*., Am. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1897), 71, citing the *Com. Adv.* and *Even. Post*. See 1854.

Albini makes her American debut, in a concert at Metropolitan Hall. She is ranked second only to Jenny Lind.—*Even. Post*, Je 24, 1852; *Brown, Hist.*, IV: 425. Her first appearance here in opera took place at the Broadway Theatre on Dec. 27.—*Ibid.*, I: 394.

The corner-stone of the new American Bible House is laid at Fourth Ave. and 9th St.—*Even. Post*, Je 24 and 25, 1852; L. M. R., III: 925.


The common council is convened, and hears a special message from Mayor Kingland, regarding the death of Henry Clay. Eulogies are delivered by several aldermen, including Wm. M. Tweed, at this time the youngest member of the board.—*Obsequies of Henry Clay* (1852).

The New York branch of the Young Men's Christian Association is established.—14th Ann. Report of the T. M. C. A. (1905), 2. For a brief account of its initial development, see *Man. Com. Coun.* (1856), 56-54. The president was Prof. Howard Crosby, the librarian, Benjamin Lord. For the association's American origin (in Montreal), see D 29, 1851. The parent association had been formed in London. For names of several of its first members in New York, see *Lossing's Hist. of N. Y. City*, 626.

The cenotaph anniversary of the opening of St. George's Church, in Beeemank St., is celebrated.—*Even. Post*, Ji 2, 1852.

The body of Henry Clay is brought to New York from Philadelphia. The coffin, shrouded in cape, is exposed to view in an open hearse drawn by eight grey horses, appropriately caparisoned with black plumes, etc. It is deposited upon a cenotaph in the governor's room in the city hall, and left in care of the Washington Greys, who acted as guard of honour from Philadelphia. On Sunday, the 4th, over 30,000 persons visited the city hall to view the remains, where a few years before Clay held a popular levee. The next morning, the coffin was taken on board a boat at the foot of Murray St. and conveyed to Albany; thence it was taken by way of Buffalo and Cincinnati to Kentucky.—*Gleason's Pictorial*, III: 76, 104-5; *Obsequies of Henry Clay Report of the Committee of Arrangements* (pub. by the board of ald., 1852). See also Ji 20; descript. of Pl. 140, III: 708; and *N. Y. Times*, Ji 21, 1852.

Kossuth leaves America by steamship from N.Y. —*N. Y. Times*, Ji 15, 1852.

Thos. Sharp and others petition the board of aldermen "for the privilege of laying down a railroad in Broadway, from the South Ferry, through Whitehall street, Broadway, to and through the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville." Instead of being referred to the committee on streets, as would be natural, the petition is referred to a "Special Committee" of five, which the president of the board appointed.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald.*, XLVII: 117-19. Under the caption "Another Railroad Job On Hand," the *Tribune* editor warns "tax payers and other sufferers" to "lookout for tricks." Hardly had the clerk completed the reading of the document, says he, "when a violent strife arose as to who should boss the job." This "eager interest" on the part of the board "develops the idea of reward, &c., and it is impossible that the concern will go through with Eight-av. speed."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ji 17, 1852.

When the matter was under consideration, the board was met with petitions both for and against the presence of a railway in the city's most crowded thoroughfare. Resolutions granting the original petition were adopted, on Nov. 19 (p. v.), and returned with Mayor Kingland's veto on Dec. 18 (p. v.).

Funeral ceremonies, consisting of a great civic and military procession and an oration by an N. B. Blunt, are held in honour of Henry Clay. The lower part of the city is draped in mourning.—*Even. Post*, Ji 20 and 21, 1852. See also descript. of Pl. 140, III: 708.


A Tribune editorial reads in part: "The corruption of the Common Council, we are sure, never before approached its present depth and magnitude. The care of the public health is neglected for the sake of a wretched political intrigue; bribes are offered and taken with an openness of unblushing impudence for which the records of municipal dishonesty, though ample, can offer no parallel; the public treasury is held to exist only that it may be drained by the most outrageous jobs; the Aldermen, sworn officers of the law, magistrates even, who sit upon the bench of justice, are leagued with the lowest ruffians, and screen their friendly bullies from the inflictions of justice; and all sense of decency, and the control of public opinion, and the exposures of the press are mocked by our municipal rulers with a reckless and hardened contempt worthy only of depravity the most abandoned."—*N. Y. Tribune*, Ji 28, 1852.

By this time, "Stuyvesant Square" (Cooper Park) had been opened, between Third and Fourth Aves. at 7th St., at an estimated cost of $1,965.12. —*Man. Com. Coun.* (1857), 359.

The *Tribune* editor makes a strong appeal for reform in the "Primary Meetings." At present, he says, they "destroy genuine democracy (no matter in what party) and give us as their mistresses of blackguards. The great mass of honest, quiet, industrious, thrifty citizens have only the dudiluse semblance of a voice in the choice of their municipal rulers. Long before the Election, a set of birching bullies and grog-shop rowdies have carried the Primary
Elections of both parties for those who bid highest for their services, and have so 'fixed things' that one of their two sets of candidates must be elected. If you undertake to kick against the candidates they have massed in your own party, you find that the set up on one side are no better, and may be even worse so you gain nothing by voting for them but the odium of having defeated your party. And so we drag on from year to year, sinking deeper and deeper into the ooze of corruption, the slime of profligacy, until our City has become a byword for misgovernment and the scandal of Republican institutions." He declares that the present common council is "universally regarded as the most corrupt and profligate ever known even in the annals of this sorely misguided and plunderedemporium. We doubt whether its equal in profligacy, vileness and general rottenness could be found on the face of the earth. Everybody executes it, no one but its paid organs, the sharers of its plunder, thinks of defending it, and even these do it as gieagly as an ass eats thistles."

The remedy proposed was a party registration book in each ward and a direct primary election by ballot on the basis of that registration.—N. Y. Tribune, Aug 2, 1852. This editorial is remarkable for its suggestion of the direct primary program which has become quite fundamental in our political life of the twentieth century.

The common council orders that the curb of streets and lamps canals be removed, to be lighted with gas without delay.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXI: 404.

The Sixth Ave. surface railroad is completed to 50th St., and the first cars are run thereon. This is "the first exclusively City Railroad ever built in New-York."—N. Y. Tribune, Aug 11, 1852.

Stage drivers on Sixth Ave. show their dislike for the new street cars; they "seriously hinder the cars by purposely driving across the track, or stopping upon it in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to prevent a collision." The Tribune "cannot believe that such conduct is sanctioned by stage proprietors, since it tends materially to injure the side of any new railroad controversy."—N. Y. Tribune, Aug 21, 1852.

"The City Fathers," says the Tribune, are "brushing up for the September session"; they will appear in a few days "upon the broad tops of the City Hall and of the sacred porches of the Room from [see J. G. 5, 1851], the scenes of their moral and physical glory. The corridors of the Hall have been remarkably silent for the past three weeks, and the hangers about there complain that the place is intolerably dull; there is no bribery, no bullying, no vote-buying, no juggling of contracts, no fun whatsoever to enliven the sultry hours. . . . Probably the most important business of the session will be that in relation to the coming election; and will be transacted over the champagne and game of the Tea Room."—N. Y. Tribune, Aug 23, 1852.

The "Assn. for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" (see Mr 12) begins to enter into contracts for the construction of the "Crystal Palace" on Reservoir Square (now Bryant Park). The contracts for masonry were given out Sept. 4; and the iron work as completed for Sept. 15. New York Crystal Palace, Geo. Carstensen & Chas. Gilde.meister, the archits. (N. Y., 1854), 12; descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709. See O 30.

The Autor Place Opera House, whose prestige suffered from the riots of 1849 (q. u., My 7 and 10), is rechristened the New York Theatre.—Eve Post, Ag 30 and 31, 1852; King's Handbook, 579-80.

The Eighth Ave. surface railroad is opened from Chambers to 51st St.—Eve Post, Ag 27 and S 1, 1852.

The Metropolitan Hotel is opened on the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince Sta., formerly the site of Niblo's Garden (1828). It cost $1,000,000, and is said to stand at the head of all hotels in the world in point of elegance, comfort, and convenience.—N. Y. Herald, S 1, 1852; Haswell's Reminiscences, 481; Man. Com. Coun. (1863), 631; M. R. K., III: 979. It is described in Eve Post, Ag 21, 1852.

Brougham's Lyceum, at 48h Broadway (see D 23, 1850), is opened by James W. Wallack as Wallack's Lyceum, having been renovated and refitted.—Eve Post, S 9, 1852; Brown's Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, I: 477.

The Legislature.-These are ordered to be removed from Broadway.—Eve Post, S 9, 1852.

"A number of gentlemen of this city, of social character and standing, not partisans, have organized a City Reform League, with the avowed object of securing the election of honest and capable men to the several branches of our municipal government." Sept.

John Harper of Harper & Bros. is president.—Eve Post, S 24, 1852.

"Billy Bowlegs," the celebrated Seminole chief, is in town with several other chiefs of his nation.—Eve Post, S 24.

Mme. Henriette Sontag, the great German singer, gives her first concert in America, at Metropolitan Hall.—Eve Post, S 27 and 28, 1852; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, 11: 682. At this period, Youle's shot-tower, at the foot of 54th St, East River, was in active operation. For a contemporary view and detailed description of it, see Gibson's Pictorial, III: 224 (O 2, 1852). It had been purchased in 1849 by Thos. Ouy Le Roy & Co. from Commodore Vanderbilt, according to a letter of Sept. 12, 1852, from E. A. Le Roy, of Greenwich, Conn., formerly a partner in that firm. See also descrip. of Pl. 102-a, III: 599; L. M. R. K., III: 983.

"During the last twelve months several hundred square feet have been taken from the green spaces of the Park for so-called improvements. The grass plots immediately in front of the City Hall, have been diminished one-half their former area, on the pretense that there was not sufficient room for military review; and the iron railings on the east side are in process of demolition to widen the street by a further innovation on our public pleasure ground. The Park, in fact, is rapidly becoming a public thoroughfare for ever so many uses, and for every kind of vehicle whatever. A number of carriages which are to be seen almost every day before the City Hall, it will soon be converted into a regular backstreet."

"The first outrage that was committed on the public was the erection of the little free-stone temple, which nothing but the worst taste could have suggested. . . ."

"The space at the rear of the Hall of Records is occupied by building material, which have been lying there now for a period of twelve months, and still the day of their removal seems as distant as ever; and, in addition to all these grievances, it appears that the Common Council intend widening Broadway, by taking a still more extensive slice off the western side. Is there no power that can put a stop to these disgraceful encroachments?"—Eve Post, O 12, 1852.

Daniel Webster dies at "Marshfield," his home in Massach.utes.—N. Y. Herald, O 25, 1852, and passim.

The first iron column of the Crystal Palace (see Ag 26) is erected, with appropriate ceremonies.—Eve Post, O 28, 1852; N. Y. Crystal Palace, by Carstensen & Gilde Meister, 12; Leslie's Weekly, VII: 305-9 (O 9, 1859); descrip. of Pl. 141-a, III: 709.

In this month, Commodore M. C. Perry (a brother of the victor on Lake Erie), sailed with ships-of-war on an expedition to Japan, and, after instructions from Pres. Fillmore, to open friendly negotiations leading to a treaty of amity and commerce with that country. The mission was successful, and the treaty was signed on March 31, 1854 (q. u.).—Lossing, in Harper's Popular Cyc. of U. S. Hist., 1: 710.

"Martha" is produced for the first time in America, at Niblo's Garden.—Brown, I: 185; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1957), 887.

Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president over the Whig candidates, Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 74-86.

Jacob A. Westervelt is elected mayor.—N. Y. Herald, N 5, 1852. He succeeded Ambrose C. Kingsland (see N 5, 1850), taking office on Jan. 1, 1853. He was succeeded by Fernando Wood.—See N 7, 1854.

The 100th anniversary of the initiation of Washington into the Masonic Order is celebrated by the Masons at Metropolitan Hall.—Eve Post, N 5, 1852.

"Trinity vestry (see Je 8) adopts a resolution declaring the intention of the corporation 'to erect a suitable monument in memory of the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who died in British captivity in the City of New York, many of whom are buried in the north part of Trinity Churchyard opposite to Pine Street.' Plans and estimates were obtained, and $5,000 voted for the purpose.—Dis, Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 374-75. See, however, D, 1852. The monument was not erected until 1850 (q. u.), after repeated attempts were made by interested speculators to extend Albany St. through the north end of the churchyard to Broadway opposite Pine St."

". . . The entire length of Broadway seems to have been measured for a new suit of marble and freestone—six and seven
1852
Nov.

Story buildings going up on its whole length, of most magnificent elegance in style. The far-famed Metropolitan Hotel [see S 1] with its multiplied splendors of furniture and luxurious elegance, is to be outdone by still another Broadway hotel, now half constructed, and already presenting, with its snowy front of white marble, a most striking architectural picture—we refer to the St. Nicholas [cor. of Spring St.—Man. Com. Coun., 1865, 621]. Indeed public and private buildings are going up in all directions (and especially in the Fifth Avenue) with Aladdin-like splendor and celerity. —Gleason’s Pictorial, III: 317 (N 1, 1852).

A special committee of the board of aldermen reports in favour of permitting a horse-car to run down Broadway. At this time the omnibuses on Broadway numbered two-fifths of all the vehicles moving on the street.—Doc. 57, Bd. of Ald., N 15, 1852.

A funeral pageant, with military and civil procession, and religious ceremonies at Metropolitan Hall, including an oration by Jas. T. Brady, is held in honour of the late Daniel Webster (see O 24).—N. Y. Herald, N 17, 1853; Rep. of the Com. of Arrangements, etc. (parh. by resolution of the Bd. of Ald., Jl, 1853). See also descrip. of Pl. 149, III: 708.

"Mr. Thackera—This gentleman will arrive here this evening, and begin his lectures on Friday [Nov. 19, 7 p.m.], at Mr. Bellow’s church. A London paper states that he is to be paid two thousand dollars for his course, by the Mercantile Library Association.—Eve. Post, N 16, 1852.—Wid. Eyre Crowe.—Mr. Crowe, who was Thackera’s amanuensis on his American tour, has illustrated this volume of reminiscences with numerous pen-sketches, after the manner of Thackera himself. Among them are the following little views of places and events in New York: Mr. Bancroft lecturing before the N. Y. Hist. Soc., dated “Dec. 52” (p. 79); Rev. Theodore Parker preaching "the Tabernacle" (the Broadway Tabernacle), Jan. 25, 1853 (p. 41); the unfinished front of the Lafayette Hotel, Nov. 1852 (p. 53); Broadway, at the upper corners of Chambers St., showing the Irving House on the west side and Stewart’s store on the east side (p. 53); the south-east corner of the iron fence of the Park, and Barnum’s Museum (p. 58); Wall St., Dec. 19, 1852 (p. 78); sleighing-stages, drawn by four horses, and having a plate report from where the conductor may stand when collecting fares (pp. 88 and 89); the Tombs Prison (pp. 90 and 91); the entrance front of Clinton Hall (p. 96); Broadway fashions, April 6, 1853 (p. 163); etc. These and many other features of New York and other cities are described. While in New York, Thackera stopped at the Clarendon Hotel, at the s.e. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 18th St.

The common council passed a vote of commendation on the western side, between the Bowling Green and State street, so as to make the street seventy feet wide, in those places...—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XX: 564; descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 839.

The special committee appointed to consider the petition of Jacob Sharp and others for a railway franchise in Broadway (see Jl 16) presented the report of their investigation subscribed by one member being made at the same time. After a rather lengthy consideration of some of the provisions, the majority report as amended was adopted and sent to the aldermen for concurrence.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XLVIII: 399-414. For serious objections to this grant as seen by Mayor Kingsland, see his veto message of Dec. 18 (q.v.).


A newspaper editorial reads: “The compositor with which the people of this city submit to be robbed by the Common Council reminds one of Punch’s eels that loved to be skinned. Within the past two years, city franchises of sufficient value in railroads and ferries have been given away, to pay a very large share of our city expenses and to reduce the taxes at least a half, and yet the tax payers take the loss as kindly as if the taxes collected, all went into their own pockets. Within the year, three new railroads have been charted in our most populous thoroughfares, from which the city should have derived at least six hundred thousand dollars revenue. It was quite a thousand from the last alone.

"Last night, the Board of Aldermen gave a right of way to a fourth, and by extending, greatly added to the value of one already built. None of these grants are subjected to any scrutiny, none of them provoke any debate. They pass with less opposition than an offer to give hundreds of thousands of dollars for the privileges which are thus granted for a song, but their proposals are regarded with about as much consideration as the Spanish brigand bestowed upon the Cross at his breast, when he is crying ‘Staad and deliver.’...

"It has been suggested to us that there is a secret financial committee, composed partly of members of the Common Council, to whom every lucrative project is first referred. If these gentlemen approve of it, it is passed; if their thumb goes down, nothing more is heard of it, except, perhaps, a little snarring in the newspapers. All the debating or negotiating—for that we believe is the more suitable term—is done in or with this secret committee, before the contemplated project is even mentioned in the Common Council. The arrangements concluded here, render every public debate unnecessary. Sufficent "consideration," as it is said, is always given to the go-betweens, if not to the measure, before the board are troubled with it, and the committee share their "consideration" with the Council so equitably, that it is said they are all in the end just as well off as if they had participated in the secret discussions.

"Now, if there be such a wheel within a wheel, about the City Hall—about which there is an organization into which the power of the Common Council has been condensed—and which has, in fact, made a majority of that body can be made to listen to the appeals of justice, of reason, or of right, is it not about time the public knew their names? We have heard some strange stories of large sums divided by this committee, among a portion of their associates in the two boards, about the time certain ferry privileges and railroad grants were conferred; of extensive investments made and made by members of both boards, who had to borrow the money with which they paid the expenses of their election, &c. If these things be true; if there be such a commercial committee, supplementary to the chartered government of the city, the mystery of the railroad movement is solved, and we may expect, before the term of office of the present board expires, that provision will be made for railroads in the city, and we shall consider ourselves lucky if they do not grant the use of the City Hall, and other buildings in the Park, without rent, for boarding-houses, and surrender all the public parks to butchers and drapers.—Eve. Post, N 23, 1852.

The corner-stone of the house of refuge on Randall’s Island is laid. The building was opened N 24, 1852.—N. Y. Herald, N 25, 1852; Man. Com. Coun., 1852, 618. A view of the building was published in Illustrated News, I: 124 (F 19, 1853).

A contract is signed between Street Commissioner John T. Dodge and Henry R. Condlin for enlarging the Battery. "The enlargement is to be made in accordance with what is termed Ewen’s plan. Eleven and a half acres are to be filled in outside of the present sea-wall, which will make the whole area about twenty-four acres. It will take in the outer edge of Castle Garden, going out two hundred feet in the East River, and on the North River to the line of West street.—Eve. Post, N 27, 1852.

In this month, the "Old Brewery" at Five Points (see Mr) was demolished to make room for a new mission-house to be erected on its site (see Jl 27, 1853). "What no legal enactment, what no machinery of municipal government could effect [see D 19, 1831]. Christian women have brought about quietly, but thoroughly and triumphantly... The great problem of how to remove the Five Points had engaged the attention of both the legislative and executive branches of the city government, and both had abandoned the task in despair. It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that they were the first to enter the then unpromising field, and it will be an imperishable honor to the Ladies’ Home Missionary Society of that Church that with them the idea originated, and by them has been so successfully carried out."—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 630, and citations; Eve. Post, N 30, 1852.

A view entitled "The Old Brewery At The Five Points N. Y.," and with sub-title "As it appeared Dec° 15 1832 previous to its being torn down by the Ladies Home Missionary Soc'y of the M. E. Church," was drawn by C. Parsons, and lithographed (in colour) by Endicott & Co.—See Pye Cat. (1912), 25.

Louis Napoleon is proclaimed emperor of France, under the title of Napoleon III, and the "Second Empire" is established.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 205-6.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1852 The common council permits the Second Ave. Railroad to lay a grooved track commencing at a point in Second Ave. at or near 42d St.; running through Second Ave. and 25d St. with a single track to First Ave., and thence through Allen St., Grand St., Bowery, Chatham, Oliver, South, Rivington, and Front Sts. to Peck Slip, the terms: returning with a single track through Pearl and Chatham Sts., Bowery, Grand St., Christie St., and Second Ave. to 25d St., where it intersects the double track, and thence to its terminus opposite the Harlem River with a double track; no motive power except horses to be used beyond 42d St. This permission is granted on condition that the road shall be completed to 42d St., within one year, and from 42d St. to Harlem River within three years from this date.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XX: 63-86; Man. Com. Counc. (1855), 334.

18 Mayor Kingland retoes the aldermanic resolution granting to Jacob Sharp and others a street railway privilege in the city (see Jl 16 and N 19). In his veto message he expresses his belief that the aldermen have failed "to consult the true interest of the city." He calls to their attention four other petitions for the same franchise while the Sharp petition was under consideration, all of which were more advantageous to the city and the public than the one under consideration. He insists that the city net least $20 per annum from the license fee of $20 per year for each car the company runs ($5,000 per year if 150 cars are used), and the company is permitted to charge a five cent fare. One of the other petitions, if granted, would bring to the city "an annual income of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the public would be benefited by being charged only three cents passenger fare." The mayor declares he "cannot think that the community would tacitly submit to such a perversion of their rights." Furthermore, he questions the wisdom of a railway in a thoroughfare so crowded already as Broadway is, reminding the aldermen that the principal main of the Croton aqueduct is laid in the centre of that street. In case of a break that would necessitate tearing up the street, "the cars could not, like the omnibuses, be turned off from Broadway by one street, to return to it through another."—Proc. Ed. of Ald., XLVIII: 530-36. Commenting on the veto message favourably, the Tribune says: "We believe there is not a man in town, not personally interested in this great scheme of plunder, who will not condemn, in unsparing terms, the shameless rascality of those Common councillors who voted for the project, and we hope, though without much confidence, that this may prevent its execution."—N. Y. Tribune, D 29, 1852.

1853 A side light on the veto appears in the following newspaper advertisement: "Mr. Kingland, the late Mayor, was presented by the omnibus proprietors of New York, with a magnificent clock, valued at $300, as a mark of their approval of his conduct in the case of the proposed Broadway Railroad."—Even. Post, Ja 4, 1853. The measure was passed over the veto by the aldermen on Dec. 29 (p.r.), despite a temporary injunction issued by the court on the preceding day, Dec. 28 (p.r.).

18 The Society Library disposes of its property at the south-east corner of Broadway and Leonard St., which it first occupied in 1840 (p.r., Ap 30). It moved into temporary quarters in the Bible House at Fourth Ave. and 8th St. before occupying its new building at 109 University Place.—Keep, Hist. of the N. Y. Society Lib., 434; L. M. R. K., III: 957. See also Even. Post, D 21, 1852.

18 Gentin, the butcher, whose shop was at 214 Broadway, at the north-east corner of Fulton St., has applied to the common council for permission to erect an iron bridge over Broadway for foot passengers, in front of his shop, to enable them to pass over Broadway without danger from vehicles. For view of the proposed bridge, see Gleason's Pictorial, III: 416 (D 25). Such a bridge was not built until 1865 (p.r., Ap 15).

28 A temporary injunction is issued against the city magistracy, forbidding them "to charter a Railroad in Broadway," and requiring them to show cause "why the injunction should not be made perpetual." The complaint on the basis of which the injunction was issued reiterates the objections stated by the mayor in his veto message (see D 18), and adds a number of others. "A majority of the aldermen," it states, "have passed to again adopt such grant to Sharp, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto, and for that purpose are keeping the Boards now in session, frequently adjourning for want of a quorum; and the session is protracted, notwithstanding the per diem allowance for the first eight meetings of each session [see Jl 11, 1851] has long since ceased; and the plaintiffs are apprehensive that they will again pass such a grant as soon as they can by law act on the same." The fact that the aldermen "are at present interfering with the liberty of the common council to create.—N. Y. Tribune, D 29, 1852.

29 By a vote of 15 to 3, the board of aldermen overrides Mayor Kingland's veto and grants to Jacob Sharp and others "the privilege of laying a railroad in Broadway." Furthermore, resolutions are passed to erect a building for "properly disregarding" the injunction issued by the court on Dec. 28 (p.r.). The common council has, they declare, "an equal authority and right to suspect and impute improper motives to any intended judicial decision of any judge, and consequently to attempt to arrest his action on the bench, as such judge has in regard to the legislative action of the Common Council." As to the measure against which the injunction in question is directed, they say it was adopted "in grounds of public expediency, justice and right, for the best good of the city, both in regard to the accommodation and service of the public, and in regard to the interest of the City Treasury; and also on petitions from more than thirty thousand citizens, and that nothing has yet appeared which shakes the ground on which they are founded." They also refer to the "proceedings for investigation, judicial or otherwise, into the foundations of these petitions, and the reasons of our action, collective or individual."—Proc. Ed. of Ald., XLVIII: 642-45; Proc. App'd by Mayor, XX: 631-37; N. Y. Tribune, D 30; N. Y. Herald, D 29-31, 1852.

Haswell in his Reminiscences says: "In consequence of the corruption existing in the Municipal Departments, and especially in the Boards of Aldermen and Assistants, they, from the facility, extent, and conditions with which they granted leases of city railroads, ferries, etc., despite the vetoes of the mayor, were designated the Forty Thieves; the boards consisting each of twenty members."

—Haswell, Reminiscences, 487. Alderman "Bill" Tweed, destined to become notorious later (see D 16, 1871), is quoted by the Tribune as offering at the board meeting an explanation of the press siding with "the Mayor and his Friends." But he adds: "I have the virtue of a $50 bill when it is wisely employed, and the echo that it will produce." Retorting, the editor says: "Certainly! The Alderman knows the value of a $50 bill and of any number of fifities; if he didn't how would he ever have been an Alderman and a Congressman elect!"—N. Y. Tribune, D 31, 1852.

The franchise thus acquired by "the associates of the Broadway railroad" gave them the right to lay a double track with grooved rails for a railway in Broadway and Whitehall or State St., from South Ferry to 59th St., and from time to time to continue it along Bloomfield Avenue to Manhattanville. No motive power except horses was to be used below 59th St. The cars with the horses attached were not to exceed 45 ft. in length. At Bowling Green the associates was permitted to divide the tracks, one of them to extend down Whitehall St. Whenever, on the route, the road should pass through the public square, it might be carried with a single track round both sides of the square. The company was required to procure a depot at or near the lower part of the route, for the purpose of storing such cars coming down in the morning as would not be required for the accommodation of the return travel until the afternoon. The cars were to be so constructed "as not to make provision intended for standing passengers to expand upon the conductors;" and, when all the seats were full the cars were not to be stopped to take more passengers "to be crowded into the said seats, a flag being displayed in front of the car to give notice that all the seats are full." There were also provisions about stopping, and the duties of conductors. The "associates" were required to keep their lines in readiness, adequate to accommodate the public when the operation of the cars was obstructed by snow; and they were to cause the streets to be swept. The fare was not to exceed five cents.—See Proc. of the Citizens of N. Y. in Opposition to the Project of a Railroad in Broadway (pamphlet, in N. Y. P. L.).

The common council permits the Third Ave. Railroad Co. to lay a double track with grooved rails for a railroad in the following manner: From the southeast corner of Third Ave. and Frout and thence through Broadway, near the south-westerly corner of the Park; thence along Park Row to Chatham St.; thence along Chatham St. to The Bowery; thence along The Bowery to Third Ave., and thence along
1853

In this year, John Romey Brodhead published Vol. I of his \textit{Hist. of the State of N. Y.}. The second volume appeared in 1871.

In this year was published \textit{A Treatise upon the Estate and Rights of the Corporation of the City of New York} as Proprietors, by Murray Hoffman. See also \textit{ibid.} in 2 vols., 1862.

In this year, C. S. Francis & Co. issued \textit{The Stranger's Handbook for the City of New York, or, What to See, and How to See It.} Among its interesting observations are the following:

"... Four bridges cross the Harlem River: via, the Croton High Bridge, Macomb's Bridge, the Harlem Railroad and the Harlem turnpike bridge. The Hudson River Railroad is carried over Span, by a wooden pier.

"The city population extends more than four miles on each river, and the compact part has a circumference of over ten miles.

"Twelve noble avenues, each 100 feet wide, run parallel and lengthwise of the island, giving access to the city, and these are cut at right angles by numerous streets, every tenth one of which is also 100 feet wide, while the narrow streets are 60 feet in width."

"There are upon Broadway alone some twenty-five hotels, all elegant in their appointments, and varying in the extent of their accommodations from 100 to 1,000 guests."

"The Metropolitan, a new hotel, on the corner of Broadway and Prince street, is considered by many the largest and most magnificent edifice of the kind in New York. It is built of brown stone, six stories high, and the building alone cost over half a million of dollars.

"The building is warmed by steam furnished by large boilers, and is provided with the most thorough ventilation."

"There are upwards of two miles of halls in this establishment, and twelve miles of gas and water pipes. There are more than 15,000 yards of carpeting laid down, which cost, with the superb drapery, $40,000. The cabinet furniture cost $50,000; the mirrors, (some of them the largest ever imported,) about $18,000; the silver ware, $14,000. The cost of the whole establishment, including value of the ground, ($300,000) was $350,000.

"Visitors who desire to form an accurate idea of the progress of house-building in New York during the last twenty years, should compare the view taken by remaining at Lafayette Place, on the west side of which are seen the houses known as La Grande Terrasse, or Lafayette Row—a colonnade erected eighteen or twenty years since, by Mr. Seth Gair. At the time of their erection, they were esteemed the most elegant private residences in New-York, but have since been, as we shall see, both far and frequently surpassed. A single house built at about the same time with these, is that formerly the residence of the late Henry Brevoort, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth street, and which was one of the first buildings erected in this luxurious neighborhood.

"Taking Washington Square as our starting-point, let us pass up the avenue, surveying at our leisure the stately mansions that rise on either hand. On the corner of Tenth Street is a house in the style of a French chateau, an agreeable departure from the uniformity of our city residences, owned and occupied by Mr. Schiiff. Diagonally opposite is the residence of Mr. Cottenten.

"On the right-hand side of the avenue, on the corner of Twelfth street, is the princely mansion of James Lenox, Esq. On the west side, between Thirtieth and Fourteenth streets, a house with heavy stone balcony is occupied by August Belmont, Esq.

"On the north-east corner of Fourteenth street is the spacious residence of Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, well known as an enterprising and liberal merchant.

"On the lower corner of Fifteenth street, east side is the house of Mr. R. K. Haight; opposite to which is that of Charles Parker, Esq. At this point we advise our friends to turn the corner of Sixteenth street to the left, and observe the elegant abode of Col. Thorn, conspicuous from being surrounded by a court-yard, affording room for windows on every side. Returning to the avenue, we have on the right upper corner of Sixteenth street the house of Captain [Lorillard] Spencer, late of the U. S. Navy. This house, though without distinctive beauty, cost, together with the site, $500,000.

"On the northeast corner of Twentieth street, we have a very elegant house, recently erected by R. L. Stuart, Esq. The house at the northeast corner, having a porte cochère at the side, is the residence of Mr. Nicholson, formerly of New Orleans, and one of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co.

"At the north-west corner of Thirty-fourth street is the elegant mansion of Dr. Townsend, widely known as the commodore of the famous sarsaparilla syrup. There are besides many other elegant houses upon this avenue, which deserve a separate notice, but our limits forbid.

"There are in New-York no less than 273 congregations. ...

"There are in New York twenty daily papers, with a circulation of above 200,000, and the yearly value must exceed half a million of dollars.

"... Passing down the Fifth Avenue [from the Crystal Palace] the most magnificent street on this continent, and likely to become the finest perhaps in the world—we reach Madison Square, not long since a rude field—now the centre of the fashion and wealth of the city. ... It has been suggested that Madison Square would be an admirable site for the erection of a public observatory,—somewhat on the plan of the celebrated Kew, Kensington and Chelsea, in London. We hope the projected scheme may be speedily carried into effect—for nothing could be a greater ornament to the Metropolis, or afford a more delightful place of resort and promenade for its residents. The cost is computed at the sum of $5,000. ... A general movement is making upward and northward—old established societies are surrendering their former positions down town, to the eager demands of increasing commerce; and Broadway itself, which has ever been in process of completion, exhibits now but here and there remnants of its modest aspect in days of yore. Even Columbia College—the most venerable of our seats of learning, is, it is said, soon to bid adieu to the classic shades of Park Place, and be translocated to the Hosack Botanic grounds, about three miles north of the city. It has been completed that about 1,800 new edifices—many of them of costly magnificence—are now in process of erection, the value of which, when completed, will be over $75,000,000.

Dr. Townsend's residence, corner of 34th Street and Fifth Avenue, is to cost, with the grounds, upwards of $200,000. The Union Club contemplate erecting a splendid house, which will be worthy of them and the City, somewhat on the model of the Athenaeum Club of London."—Saunders, \textit{N. Y. In a Nutshell} (1853), 94-109.

Still another description states: "... New-York of the future, while its central seat will still be on Manhattan Island, will reach out vast arms and take in the whole western end of Long Island, the whole of Staten Island, a vast extent of the coast of New-Jersey, and a considerable portion of Westchester County beyond Harlem River; and within this space is found every variety of surface, soil, and physical configuration. Already these places are becoming the seats of villages, built by capital from the city, and occupied by a
In this year, Victor Prevost, a French artist, made a photograph of the battery and another of Columbia College, the negatives on oiled or waxed paper, being among the very earliest produced in America and, so far as is known, with the exception of the series, the only early paper negatives in existence in this country. These are reproduced and described, and the titles of the other photographs in the series given, as Pls. 142-2 and b, Vol. III.

In Valentine’s Manual for 1853, were published; a map of the city, 1853, frontispieces: almshouse buildings on Blackwell’s Island, 54; Washington Institute and city reservoir, 134; Five Points mission (“Old Brewery”), 180; Washington Hall, cor. Broadway and Reade St., 480; Cato’s old road-house (built in 1712), 490.

About this time, Cato’s, the well-known tavern of the period, in 54th St., east of Second Ave., was demolished.—Libor Deeds, CCLII: 584; L. M. R. K., III: 977. See also 1850.

In this year, 624 hack licenses were issued, the large number probably being on account of the Crystal Palace exposition.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 340.

For view of Turtle Bay, East River, 1853 (drawn by B. J. Lossing), see ibid. (1858), 600.

The Howard House (cf. 1851), at 414 Broadway; the City Assembly Rooms, at 444 Broadway; The Philharmonic Soc. (see 1851), at 217 and 219 Broadway; at 722 Broadway; Wallack’s Theatre (formerly Brougham’s Lyceum) at 453 Broadway, and the American Mutual Fund Soc., at 493 Broadway; and the Astor Place Hotel, at 733 Broadway, all date from this year.—Ibid. (1865), 635-36.


The N. Y. Juvenile Asylum (see Je 30, 1851) goes into active operation, occupying temporary quarters in Bank St. and absorbing the Society for Homeless Children. It subsequently moved to 53rd St. and First Ave., and finally, in 1855 (Gr. t.), erected its own buildings near High Bridge, and St. Ann’s, Lyceum Coot. (1870), 429; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 687-88. In 1905 (Gr. t., My!) it removed to a splendid site at Chauncy, N.Y., overlooking the Hudson River.

The building of the New York Crystal Palace (see 03, 1853) is progressing so rapidly that the place will be opened to the public on May 2.—Illus. News, I: 11. An engraving showing the grounds and foundation is in ibid., I: 5. A later view appeared on Jan. 22.—Ibid., I: 61, 64. See also view in Gleaner’s Pictorial, IV: 9, and Pls. 141-2 and 145, Vol. III. See Mr 19.

Putnam’s Monthly is established; it continued to 1857. It was revived in 1867 and ran until 1869, when it was merged in Scribner’s Monthly.—Haswell’s Reminiscences, 486; North, Hist. & Present Cond. of the Newspaper and Periodical Press, 117; Wilson, Misc. Hist. N. Y., 7, 1167. Also in Gleaner’s Pictorial.

The Illustrated News, the first illustrated newspaper in New York, makes its appearance. At the end of the year, it was merged in Gleaner’s Pictorial.—North, Hist. & Present Cond. of the Newspaper & Periodical Press, 125; Annals of N. Y., 604.

A second injunction against “the Broadway railroad speculators” is granted by Judge James J. Roosevelt of the supreme court, even though he was a prominent petitioner for the railroad.—Eve. Post, Ja 4, 1853.

An attempt at political reform is to be noted in the following resolution introduced into the board of aldermen by one of its members: “Resolved, That the Keeper of the City Hall be, and he is hereby directed not to furnish any refreshments to any person, whereby the expense of the same shall come out of the city treasury.” By a vote of 9 to 8 the resolution was tabled. —Proc. Bd. of Ald., XLIX: 37. “A resolution to abolish the Tea-table was rejected,” is the Tribune’s brief comment.—N. Y. Tribune, Ja 6, 1853.

The extravagances of this “Tea-table” or “Tea-room,” as it was variously called, were the subject of much attention in Comptroller Flagg’s report to the common council for the year 1852. (Flagg succeeded Jan. Taylor, Jan, 1, 1853.) He pointed out expenses “for refreshments” for Citizens’ Board of Aldermen” during the past year, either through “the Bureau of the City Hall and Park,” or “the Street Department,” to the amount of $190, 220.42. Such expenditures in the “Tea-room” have no justifiable basis to rest on,” he declares; “the last account paid, before I en-
5 Corporation of New York

To Jas. Taylor, Dr.

To refreshments furnished Common Council,

for month of Dec., 1852, viz:

Best, pork, vegetables, bread, butter, tea, coffee, milk, sugar, chickens, eggs, and “egg-getters,” pepper, mustard, salt, vinegar and help.


COMMENTS: The comptroller remarks that such “accounts for refreshments at the City Hall” are “a novelty in the history of auditing accounts for disbursements of public money.”

—Comptroller’s report (1852), 32–33. A news item in the Times speaks of the propriety of the member of the Common Council going to “the corporation: ‘Tea Room’ to get their supper,” and declares that one member last evening called it an outrage “to make the people pay $1,000 per annum, for what was consumed in that ‘Tea Room,’ and proceeded to Sherwood’s Saloon, ‘took supper, and paid for it out of his own purse.” Such action, the writer believes, will eventually result in the abandonment of Mr. Taylor’s department, the “Tea Room.”

—N. Y. Tribune, Ja 13, 1853.

Hayward in his Reminiscences declares that in this year the “vandalism of some members of the Common Council and some members of the Department was so extensive and so manifest that the tenure of the office of member was held to be more of a reproach than an honor. The fraternity and cohesiveness of common plunder, the auri sacra fames, was superior to all consideration of political and party affiliations and discipline. Reformean and Democratic newspapers of this I write from observation, for after two years of service in 1858, presided over one of these boards” (the board of councilmen).—Hayward, Reminiscences, 488.

“According to the group of New York city" embraces 585 men, of whom 530 are infantry, 129 cavalry, and 12 artillery.”—Gleason’s Pictorial, IV.

“Corporation of New York are now erecting a second fire tower [for the first, see 1851] near the corner of Macdougal and Spring streets.”—Illus. News, I: 61.

Alboni appears at the Broadway Theatre in “Norma,” and draws such a crowd as never before was congregate within its walls. Five dollars is offered for reserved seats either in boxes or parquet.—N. Y. Herald, Ja 28, 1853.

“Corner-stone of a new Five Points Mission building is laid at 61 Park St, on the site of the ‘Old Brewery,’ heretofore occupied by the mission and deeded (see D. 1852) to make room for the new edifice. The mission includes an employment bureau, a day school, and a Sunday school.—N. Y. Herald, Ja 26, 1853.


Thackeray delivers a lecture on “Humor and Charity,” in the Church of the Messiah, for the benefit of the Society for Employment and Relief for the Poor.—N. Y. Daily Times, E 1, 1853.

In this month, the Children’s Aid Society was formed. Its work began in a small office on the corner of Amity St. and Broadway. Charles Loring Brace was the founder. In March, a circular was sent out announcing the unique plan, which has since become general, of placing homeless orphans by adoption in private homes. In 1854 (q. v., Mr 18), the society opened the first lodging-house for “newsboys,” in an old lot of the Sen building corner Nassau and Fulton Sts. The society was incorporated Jan. 9, 1853, under the general act of April 12, 1848, for the incorporation of benevolent societies.—1st Ann. Rep., Children’s Aid Soc. (1844); 20th Ann. Rep. (1872). See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 634-40.

L. M. Gottschalk, pianist, makes his début in New York at Niblo’s Garden.—N. Y. Daily Times, F 11 and 12, 1853.

In his report for the year 1852, T. J. Daullotter Flagg calls attention to the item of carriage hire for members of the common council, which amounted to $4,267. He says: “In regard to carriage-hire, so much as is necessary for the public service, on being properly authenticated, as required by the resolution of 1842, may be allowable. The accounts for carriage-hire, which have been presented to me, do not conform, in any respect, to the requirements of the resolution.”—Comptroller’s Report (1852), 32-33. See Ag 27.

The Astor Library (see Ja 18, 1849) in Lafayette Place (on the site formerly occupied by Sperry’s Gardens and Delacour’s Vauxhall) has been completed during the past year. It is “deemed advisable” not to put in the books until April next, so that they will not be injured by any currents of air from the walls. The new building will be ready for use by May 1. The amount expended on the building, beside the cost of the site, up to Jan. 1, 1853, was $79,000. The total expenditure up to that date for books was $75,364.40. The library now comprises between 60,000 and 65,000 volumes, and the superintendent, Dr. Cogswell, has gone to Europe to make further purchases. “On the return of Dr. Cogswell from Europe with his next instalment of books, the Astor Library will be the largest in America.”—Illus. News, I: 125; L. M. R. K., III: 956, 981; Gleason’s Pictorial, IV: 301. See also Francis, Stranger’s Hand-Book (1853), 46-48, and Lydenberg, Hist. of N. T. Pub. Library, 16. The library was not opened until Jan. 9, 1854 (q. v.). See also Je 29, 1853.

Congress authorizes the establishment of an assay office at Mar. New York City.—N. Y. Daily Times, Mr 5 and 9, 1853. On Aug. 21, 1854 (q. v.), the old U. S. Bank building was bought for this.
Franklin Pierce was inaugurated president of the U. S.—N. Y. Daily Times, Mar 5, 1853; Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., I: 384-86.

And citizens of all classes assembled "to effect a reform in the city government." Peter Cooper is elected chairman, and one of the speakers enumerates the following causes for such a mass demonstration: "The absence of all economy in the expenses of the city—the disposition to add to its permanent debt, and that with a new feature for annual repairs—the frequent discharge without trial, by aldermen, of persons arrested for crime—the grant of valuable franchises and property without adequate compensation—and the evidences of extravagance, abuse of power, favoritism, and mismanagement which appear in our municipal government."

Resolutions were adopted expressive of changes desired in the charter, and a "Committee on Legislation and Reform" was appointed to solicit such amendments from the legislature.—Even. Post, Mar 7, 1853. For the amended charter adopted by the legislature, see Ap 12.


Francois' Hippodrome is being erected at Madison Square.

"The enclosure which covers an area of nearly two acres of ground, is to be surrounded by a brick wall twenty feet in height. . . . Upon the angles formed by the intersection of Broadway and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, jut out two octagonal towers thirty feet high. . . . The interior is to be surrounded with rows of conveniently constructed seats for the spectators, rising one above the other to a proper elevation around the entire circuit of the Hippodrome, presenting an oblong form, and of sufficient capacity to accommodate, quite comfortably . . . . The covering of this immense enclosure will be one of the most attractive features of the Hippodrome, the canopy, consisting of light water-proof canvas . . . with alternate stripes of rich and variegated colors, throwing, by means of numberless jets of gas, a soft and effective light around the interior."—Illus. News, I: 185, 184, which contains view. See also N. Y. Times, Mar 25, 1853; Francon's Hand-Book (1853), 83; L. M. R. K., III: 5984; Pl. 141-b, Vol. III. See, further, My 2.

The Crystal Palace (see Ja 1) is assuming a "tangible shape."—Illus. News, I: 185, which contains view. See also ibid., I: 313, 314. It was opened on July 14 (q. v.).

The Demiltn Dispensary, founded by George T. Trimble in memory of Elizabeth and Sarah Demilt, is opened at Second Ave. and 23d St.—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 689-90. See also Francis, Stranger's Hand-Book (1853), 67.

All New York south of the line from the North River through 50th St. to Fifth Ave., and through that avenue to 74th St., and through that street to the East River, comprised six dispensary districts, occupied and cared for, respectively, as follows: The New York Dispensary, incorporated in 1831 by the Northern, and the Eastern, in 1832; the Demilt, in 1852; the Northwestern, in 1853; and the Northeastern, in 1852.—Lossing, op. cit. (1884), II: 690. See also descriptions and views of these in the later Valentine's Manuals.

The new Essex Market, a large brick building erected on the site of the old, is opened for business. The upper storeys are used by the police court, justice's court, a police station, and a post office. 

Speculation is active in running up buildings of every description—intended as places of amusement, of refreshment, or lodging for the expected influx of visitors. The prospect at present does not present the most inviting appearance—vacant lots, ragged rocks, and deep pits, with relics of country shanties. It will require brick work to transform the scene to something worthy the occasion of our 'World's Fair.'

"The massive reservoir presents a strong contrast to the light aerial structure [the Crystal Palace] erecting under its heavy shadow, and dwarfing substantial buildings, springing up around it."

"Among other speculations we noticed a large wooden tower [the Latting Observatory] which is in course of erection opposite the northern entrance to the Palace. Its shape is Octagon, each corner being firmly secured in the rock foundation. The base is 75 feet in diameter, and it is intended to run to a height of 300 feet—5 feet diameter at the apex. A well 15 feet in diameter will be carried the whole way up through which persons will be hoisted to the different levels in the tower, another 200, and a third at an elevation of 270 feet. There will be also a spiral stair case. The proprietors are Mr. W. Latting and others. An extensive view of New-York, the noble rivers, the bay, and adjoining cities will be obtained from this tower, the largest wooden structure of the kind."—N. Y. Times, Mar 25, 1853. See also ibid., Ap 25, Je 23, 24, 29, Ji 1 and 12, 1853. See, further, Je 30 and Ji 14.

Contracts have been entered into for the erection of a new Washington Market at Washington, West, Vesey, and Fulton Sts. "The contract price for the erection and complete finishing of this gigantic structure, is $375,000." An engraving made from a drawing by the architect, Frederick A. Peterson, shows the exterior.—Illus. News, Ji 205. A survey of the market property, made in this year by J. Serrell, is filed as map No. 94 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. These contracts were never carried out, and the "old dilapidated market-houses" were still standing in 1862, when De Voe wrote his Market Book, q. v., pp. 457-58. L. M. R. K., III: 960, is in error in stating that the new market was erected in 1852. See also Ji 16, 1867.

The Society Library, having sold its building on Broadway (see D 18, 1851; Ji 18, 1851) at a loss of $27,500, has purchased the second story of the new building of the American Bible Society, at the corner of Third Ave. and Astor Place. The books of the library were removed to their new location in this month.—Keep, Hist. of N. Y. Soc. Library, 4251 N. Y. Daily Times, Ap 12, 1853. See My, The New York Corn Exchange is incorporated.—Law of N. Y. (1853), chap. 74.

There have been important changes in the municipal government are made by the state legislature, subject to a referendum at an election to be held on June 7 (q. v.).

The legislative powers of the corporation of the city of New York shall be vested in a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen [previously called assistant aldermen], who together shall form the common council of the city." As formerly, the board of aldermen must consist of one alderman from each ward (at this date 20 in number, but increased to 22 a few weeks later—see My 27 and Je 22). The newly designated board is to consist of 60 members to be elected from as many districts. These districts are to "be of contiguous territory, and as near as may be of equal population." Like the assistant aldermen, the members of this new board were to be elected annually. Measures involving the appropriation of money were to originate in this board, "but the board of aldermen may propose or concur with amendments, as in other cases." It is further provided that "a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each board" shall be necessary to pass any measure over the mayor's veto.

In the board of aldermen only one half the membership shall retire from office every two years, or by the end of any other term of office from wards having an odd numerical designation shall be elected one year, and those from the even numbered wards, the next year (see Je 14, 1853).

"No alderman shall hereafter sit or act as judge in the court of oyer or terminer or in the courts of general or special sessions . . . but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders."

"All ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises (other than the grants of land under water to which the owner of the upland shall have a pre-emption right) shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security." It is further provided that hereafter leases shall not be "for a longer period than ten years."

"No money shall be expended by the corporation for any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration of the anniversary of the national independence [see Ji 4, 1854], the twenty-fifth of November, 'evacuation day,' and the anniversary of the birthday of Washington" (see F 22, 1854), unless by a three-fourths vote of all the members present at the meeting.

"The officers of the police and policemen shall hereafter be appointed by a board of commissioners, consisting of the mayor, recorder and city judge."

"All work to be done and all supplies to be furnished for the corporation, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred
and fifty dollars, shall be by contract founded on sealed bids, or on proposals made in compliance with public notice for the period of thirty days, all such contracts to be given to the lowest bidder with adequate security.

8. A new bureau is established in the department of finance (for the other bureaux, see Ap 2, 1849) to be called the "auditing bureau," and the chief officer thereof is to be called the "auditor of accounts." This bureau "shall revise, audit and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned as debtor or creditor; it shall keep an account of each claim for or against the corporation, and of the sums allowed upon each, and certify the same, with reasons therefor, to the comptroller."

9. Appropriations required for the almshouse and for the board of education must be submitted in the future to "a board of commissioners, consisting of the mayor, recorder, comptroller, the president of the board of aldermen, and the president of the board of councilmen."

"Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 217. The electorate approved these amendments on June 7 (p. 56). Durand says: "Considerable but apparently unwarranted expectation of reform was based on an increase in the number of the lower board of the common council."

"Durand, The Finances of N. Y. City, 73."

Two bureaux within the city inspector's department are created by an ordinance of the common council. One is "for the registry of births, marriages and deaths," the chief officer being called the "Registrar of Records;" the other is a bureau of sanitary inspection headed by the "Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection."— Proc. App'd by Mayor (1853-54), XXII: 141-46. The city inspector had presented to the common council quite regularly, since 1813, an annual general report of the mayor and inspector. In his report for the year 1852, City Inspector Downing alludes to the law of 1847 (p. 26, Ap 58), providing for the "Registration of Births and Marriages," and declares it is "hardly possible to conceive of any measure more needed than this." However, as there was "no penal clause to launch it into compulsory practice," it had a "vital deficiency." A "reverend clergyman or two, who justly take pride in doing 'as in duty bound,' but 'with good intent,'" he stated, "are few marriages. And once in a while some professional accoucheur will bend in an evidence of his obedience; but seldom are we thus honored. Without a 'perfect register of births and marriages in connection with that of deaths ... how can we truly obtain a knowledge of relative mortality?"—Ann. Report of City Inspector (1853), 275-80. The report for the next year gives monthly returns of births and marriages for the last six months of the year.— Ibid. (1854), 155-57. See Ja 6, 1854.

The Astor Place Opera House, at the intersection of Astor Place and 8th St.—the scene of the riots of May 7 and 8, 1849 (p. 12)—is purchased by the Clinton Hall Assn. of Edmund Coffin and Wilson G. Hunt.— Libr. Deeds, DCXIX: 677; Ibid, DCXLVII: 969. The opening took place on May 1, 1849. For the opening of the building as Clinton Hall, see Ap 19, 1854.

Thackeray, after a tour of nearly six months in the United States, sails from New York on the Cunard liner "Europe."—Crowe, With Thackery in Am., 171-73. Writing in May from Kennington to a friend, he said: "It is a whole fortnight since I saw 2nd Avenue ... and do know nothing. I haven't the heart to move my watch from New York time! I pulled it out last night and showed it to the people at the ball, and said there that's the real time—they said 'Isn't this a beautiful ball and says I—fish this is nothing—go to New York if you want to see what a ball is ... as if there could be any balls after New York.'"—From letter said at Anderson's, Jan. 9, 1852.

"The new building is purchased by the Society Library (see Ap) on the east side of University Place.—Keep, Hist. of N. Y. Soc. Library, 442. See Ap 28, 1856.

"Fraconie's Hippodrome (see Mr 19) is opened with a performance including a tournament called 'The Field of the Cloth of Gold,' trapese feats, a horse race, a chariot race, etc. The audience numbers about 9,000 or 10,000.—N. Y. Herald, My 3, 1853. See also for Pictorial, IV: 306. For sketches showing the various acts on this and later dates, see Illus. News, I: 395; II: 313-14, 372, 412, 413. The performances continued for only two seasons, 1853 and 1854. The Fifth Avenue Hotel was later built on the Hippodrome site and opened in 1859 (p. 75, Ag 23).— Brown, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, II: 19-20; L. M. R. K., III: 984. The Hippodrome is shown on Pl. 141-6, Vol. III. See also lithographic views in Eno coll., N. Y. P. L.

"The contractors have commenced in earnest the gigantic undertaking of enlarging the Battery. Piles have been driven into the river on both sides of Castle Garden, and the pile-driver is at work, docking out from the south side of the Battery. From the bridge to Battery place a fence has been erected, and on the outside of it part of the railings and sea-wall have been removed, and cartmen are constantly depositing the refuse earth into the river. If the filling up is carried on from the present place, it will not interfere with this most desirable promenade."—Eve. Post, My 3, 1853; descrip. of Pl. 142-3, III: 711. See also Francis, Stranger's Handbook. The line of enlargement "commences at the westerly side of West-street, and thence runs in a direct line until it strikes the north-westerly angle of the block on which Castle Garden is erected; thence along the block to its westerly angle; and thence in a curve line, until it strikes the new Pier No. 1, East River, at a point two hundred feet distant from the southern exterior of the Battery."— The Battery when thus enlarged will contain 24 acres. — Illus. News, II: 27, and views in ibid. See also Gleason's Pictorial, V: 127. See, further, Ag 11, 1857.

The Jewish synagogue belonging to the congregation of "Rudolph Schén," in Clinton St. between Stanton and Houston Sts., is consecrated with the usual pomp, rites, and ceremonies. An engraving which appeared on May 7 showed the exterior of the synagogue.— Illus. News, I: 297. A view of the interior appeared on May 14—Ibid, I: 316.

"Willard's Hotel on the corner of Broadway and 12th St. is opened.—N. Y. Daily Times, My 11, 1853."— Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with about 25 guests, sail in their steamer yacht "North Star" for the Mediterranean and the principal seaports of Europe.—Choules, The Cruise of the Steam Yacht North Star (1854). See also Illus. News, I: 233-34.

The scenery, chairs, curtains, plumbing work, carpets, gas fixtures, etc. of the Astor Place Opera House are sold at auction, prior to the demolition of the building and the erection of the new Mercantile Library on the site.—N. Y. Daily Times, My 21, 1853.

"A colossal bronze statue of De Witt Clinton, 100 feet high, is placed temporarily in front of the city hall, looking toward the Battery, on an ornamental bronze base 81 feet high.— N. Y. Herald, My 25, 1853. It is to be placed permanently in Greenwood Cemetery.—Ibid., My 24, 1853."— John McComb dies in his 90th year. Besides the city hall, many notable buildings were erected by him as architect. Among them were "St. John's Church, Dr. Mason's Church in Murray-street, Washington Hall, on the ground where now stands Stewart's store; Bleeker-street Church, Bible and Tract houses, ... Castle Garden," etc.— Illus. News, Je 11, 1853. The statement that he was architect of Castle Garden is evidently erroneous.—See O 9, 1858; see also descrip. of Pl. 25, Vol. I. A daguerreotype portrait taken in this year is also shown in N. Y. Hist. Soc.

"The New Law Building in the Park, fronting on Chambers street, has been nearly completed. ... There are two entrances—one on the side of the Park and the other in Chambers street."—N. Y. Com. Adv., My 25, 1853.

"The legislature passes an act creating the Twenty-first ward out of that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying northerly of a line running through the centre of 26th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chs. 282, 248."

The editor of the Tribune makes the following comment on the refusal of the comptroller to pay a bill of W. B. Reynolds "for a month's services on his contract for the removal of dead animals, butchers' blood, and other refuse from the streets." The reason for the refusal is, says the editor, "that the contract is not legal and binding on the City, having been made privately, without any opportunity being given for competition, and that the compensation is exorbitant and unjust. The presumption, of course, is that Mr. Flagg is in the right, for he is known to be an honest man, while nobody will pretend that honesty belongs to the Board of Aldermen under whose auspices this contract was made, and made at a price which involves the appearance if not the reality of official corruption."

"The facts in the case are given elsewhere at length in our columns, and are sufficiently remarkable. It seems that Mr. Reynolds removes in a month some 500 dead horses and cows at the rate of $2.50 each, or $1,250 per month. That for carrying off dogs, cats and other animals, some 100 to 200 in number monthly, he gets $100 a month. That for removing blood and offal from sham-
bles, nuisances from soap-boilers, and garbage and bones he receives $2,500 per annum, with $300 monthly for lime used in disinfecting. And that, in addition, he requires for carrying all these to the docks—a job which we are told employees in winter 28 horses, and 40 men, and in summer 40 horses and 100 men—the sum of $95 daily, or $114 per week. The yearly payments made by the City on this contract amount to $51,000, and it has four years to run from the 24th of April last. The offer and refusal is carried by Mr. Reynolds to Barren Island, just beyond Sandy Hook, where he manufactures from it prossian blue, glue, bone-dust, and manure on a large scale. He employs a steamboat and two sailing vessels in transportation to and from the island, and has $60,000 invested in the enterprise."—N. Y. Tribune, May 28, 1853.

For some weeks past workmen have been engaged on the city hall "in tearing up and laying down a new roof, which is now nearly completed, and operations have been commenced upon the capitol which is also to be renewed and painted."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, May 28, 1853.

Dr. Kane, in the "Advance," sets out upon his second expedition to the Arctic regions in search of the lost Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin. A sketch of the "Advance" passing the Battery appeared in a paper of June 18.—N. Y. News, June 18, 55-69. See also N. Y. Daily Tribune, June 18, 1853. For further news see Arctic Explorations, Vol. I, and Winsor, 1853, 99-110, 125.

The state legislature passes a law providing for the transfer by the Public School Society of "all their corporate property to the mayor, Aldermen and commonality of the city of New-York.

The headquarters of the society, "Trustees' Hall, situated at the corner of Grand and Elm streets," is to be used and occupied by the board of education as long as they may think advisable for the meetings and business thereof. The city is to assume the debts of the society, creating "the public education stock" for that purpose. The society may appoint 15 of their trustees to be members of the board of education and to hold office through 1854, also three trustees of common schools for each ward of said city in which one or more of the schools of the society are now established, designating the school in which each person is appointed. The common schools will be known henceforth as "the public education stock" by the board of education.—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 301. Cf. Boeae, Hist. of Pub. Ed. in the City of N. Y., 80-81; Man. Com. Coun. (1853), 615. The estimated value of the real and personal property of the Public School Society, in 1853, was $652,521.—Dissolution of the Pub. School Soc. (1853).

A mass meeting of citizens in favour of the proposed amendments to the city charter (see Ap 12) is held in Metropolitan Hall. A reformed committee is named with Peter Cooper as president, and speeches are made denouncing the corruption of the common council and favouring the amendments to the charter.—N. Y. Herald, June 27, 1853. Another meeting for the same purpose was held in City Hall Park two days later under the auspices of the young men of the Democratic Club.—Daily N. Y. Tribune, June 29, 1853.

The editor of the Tribune expresses himself in favour of increased pay for policemen, but at the same time offers the following comment: "Much has been publicly said the last few months respecting the manner of appointing policemen in New-York, and a great deal of righteous indignation has fallen upon the heads of the City Fathers, who have been instrumental in too many cases, in nominating and securing the appointment of men as policemen merely for the political services they have rendered the Aldermen in their respective Wards, and apparently without the least consideration as to their capabilities and disposition to serve the public as conservators of the peace. Notwithstanding, as we said before, too many political hangers have been appointed policemen, and by their misconduct a stigma has been cast upon the whole department, we presume that a decided majority of the policemen in our City are men of fair character and well calculated to fill the positions which they now occupy. Under the present mode of appointment, however, the Police Commissioners seem to be filling vacancies with men who are intelligent and possessed of the necessary education for the discharge of their duties, and of quite a different class from many who preceded them."—N. Y. Tribune, June 4, 1853.

By a provision of the amended charter, which met with the approbation of the voters three days later (see Je 7), policemen were to be appointed by a board of commissioners consisting of the mayor, recorder, and city judge.

The amendments to the city charter, passed by the legislature on April 12 (q. v.), are approved at a special election by a vote of 36,679 to 3,351.—N. Y. Herald, Je 8, 1853. In a final appeal to the voters, appending the morning paper and subscribed by Peter Cooper to support the proposed amendments, it is stated that the taxes have increased "from $31,800,511.05 in 1852 to $91,744,802.79 for 1853, . . . more than fifty per cent, besides a large addition to the permanent debt. And this large increase has brought no benefit to the city. Life and property remain with inadequate security; the streets are in a deplorable condition; the public health is in constant danger, and discomfort pursues us even to our houses. These things affect every one of you the poorest as well as the richest. Each one of you must pay your share of the increased tax. You pay it in your rents, which are growing higher and higher every year, and you pay it in the larger price of every article bought in any place which pays a rent. But you have now a chance to secure a larger piece of reform, by voting on Tuesday, the 9th of June, in favor of the City Amendments."—Ibid, Je 7, 1853. 

"The effect of the Election," says the Tribune editor, "was noticed last night by the extinction of all the lights in the City Hall, even to the clock. It was supposed to be Aldermanic Mourning."—N. Y. Tribuns, Je 8, 1853. Pres. Brown of the board of alculmen, in his opening address to that body (Je 5, 1854), made this reference to the election: "No election has taken place in this city in respect to the interests of any living man, when the people have exercised the right of suffrage with so much discrimination; in many cases, strong party difficulties have been impotent to defeat the will of the masses."—Proc., Bd. of Councilmen (1851), III: 34.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor appoints a special committee "to inquire into the sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and the practicability of devising measures for improving the comfort and healthiness of their habitations." The committee's report was made about four months later and constituted the first tenement house report made in America. It called attention to the fact that most of the tenement houses were poorly constructed, much overcrowded, ill-ventilated, dirty, and unsanitary, and many lived in this condition with a high death rate, and lack of thrift. The committee recommended that capitalists and owners of real estate build model tenements and urged that legislative action be taken to regulate tenement conditions and to close up, or cause to be remodeled, those houses which were unfit for human habitation.—De Forest & Veller, The Tenement House Problem, 56-58. See 1854.

The legislature passes an act to supplement the charter amend-act of April 12, 1853 (q. v.). It provides that the city clerk, "in the presence of the mayor, recorder and comptroller, or a majority of them," shall decide by lot whether, at the coming election, the Aldermen chosen from the odd or even numbered wards shall have the longer term (two years).—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 352.

The new Five Points Mission House on the site of the Old Borough (see Je 27), in Daulton Ave., is dedicated.—Daily N. Y. Tribune, Je 17, 1853. See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, III: 626-71; and L. M. R. K., III: 932.

The "tea-room" (see Ja 3) is abolished. It is resolved by the board of Aldermen that the "room lately occupied by the Common Council, and known as the tea room, be set apart for the use of the clerk of the Common Council, and that the room of rooms now in use, together with the tea room, be appropriately fitted up. It is observed that one reason for this change is greater "security to the official papers" filed in the clerk's office.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., June 17, 1853, 667-68. Cf. N. Y. Times, O 5, 1853.

The Nineteenth Ward is divided by a line running through the centre of Sixth Ave., from 40th St. to 80th St. The western portion is hereafter to be known as the Twenty-second Ward.—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 448. The Twenty-first Ward had been created on May 27 (q. v.). For a complete description of all the wards at this time, see Hoffman's Laws Relating to the City and County of N. Y., I: 15.

Abbott's famous Egyptian collection is being exhibited at Stuy-vesant Institute.—N. Y. Daily Times, Je 14, 1853. See also views in N. Y. Daily Tribune, June 14, 1853, and Cecilia, the Egyptian in Francis, Strange's Hand-Book (1853), 82-83. The collection was later purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. (see Je 30, 1860).

The Astor Library being completed (see F 19), the removal of books from No. 62 Bond St., where they had been hitherto de-posited, to the new building is commenced.—N. Y. Daily Times,
The City and Stranger's Pictorial and Business Directory for the City of New York, and its Vicinity, the first pictorial and business directory published in New York, is issued by Chas. Spalding & Co. of 305 Broadway. It is occasioned by the World's Fair (see J1 14). Besides numerous advertisements, wood-cut views, and descriptions of important buildings, it contains the following observations:

The spirit of progress seriously contemplates the immediate enlargement of the Battery. The old 'Fortress of the Orient' was never regarded as anything but a vestige of the seaport, and the people, in order to divert its military aspect, have recently commenced building a new one of stone, the foundations having already been laid. The new Battery will be the widest of the world, and will be approached by a long, low arch, rising its granite wall to the utmost verge of Castle Garden, . . . connected with the Battery by a wooden bridge. Along each side of this bridge Floating Baths are moored during the summer months, and removed in winter to places of greater safety. Until latter years the Battery was long the only promenade of any interest in the city. The Park proper has never been used as a promenade because the ladies, passing through it, were observed by the Brideswell and the City Jail, and partly because it was generally thronged to overflowing with police officers, lawyers and loafer attendant upon the courts of law. St. John's Park, the only other pleasure ground besides the Park and Battery, below Canal street, has always been controlled by private owners who have kept the keys. But the noble Battery has been free to all from immemorial time, and many are the homeless wanderers who make it, of a summer night, their only home and castle of repose.

"At the Southern extremity of this park are the busy Ferries of South Brooklyn and Staten Island, and at its North Western angle the steam-boat dock of the Cunard and Amboy Railroad, while in its centre rises the flag-staff of the port, bearing the floating banner of the stripes and stars." (p. 61.)

City Hall Park "is situated at the focal point of the business energies and travelling movements of the Metropolis. . . . In, and around this Park are now clustered the courts of law, municipal, state and federal; the great steam-urged printing and publishing establishments; several first-rate hotels; and some of the finest stores in the world. . . . As a necessary consequence, property in this locality is assuming an almost incredible value. Many of the new stores are held at a hundred thousand Dollars; one of them cost two hundred and fifty thousand; and a single building within eighty rods of the Park, rents this year at Sixty-five thousand Dollars, the principal material of which was transported by river, canal and lakes, from the remote brick-yards of Milwaukee.

"The City-Hall Park is, in form, a right-angled triangle, the longest side being that on Chatham-street, and its rectangle at Stewart's marble mercantile palace, and the Irving-House. It contains, besides a marble fountain 80 feet in diameter, with a jet sixty feet in height, the City-Hall, the Hall of Records, the New City-Hall, and the Rotunda. The Commissioners of the Alms-House and the Commissioners of Emigration have their offices in the Park, while the headquarters of the Police. Its shady Avenues, formed by venerable Elms, are favorite resorts for military parade, where many a "jeu de pie" and booming cannonade have celebrated the triumphs of liberty in the New World. Here too the popular orators of the Republic, mounted on temporary platforms, swayed the multitudes. . . ." (p. 63.)

"Union Square . . . derives its name from the circumstance that a greater number of principal streets and avenues unite here, than at any other square in the city. . . . Should Brooklyn and Williamsburg, at some future time, choose to coalesce with the metropolis, and the East River become to New-York what the Thames is to London, a bond of union rather than a dividing limit, then the City-Hall Park will have the permanent preference as the business centre of the whole. On the other hand, if the tardy of commerce and the mania for Mammoth streets should overrule their own true interests, and force the great hotels to abandon the southern Wards, and climb towards the Highlands and Harlem River, then would Union or Madison square, or both united as a double centre, form the future focus of the Metropolis.

"As Union Park now is, it presents to the wealthy citizen an elegant site for his residence, and to enterprising landlords a favorite position for hotels. In the very heart of the metropolis, and but a few minutes by street-car from the two clay-hill pleasure grounds, and a few distinguished boarding schools all sides of it are now completely occupied." (p. 69.)

Madison Square "has a very central position on the Island, indicating, perhaps, the municipal distinction to which it may ultimately arrive, in case the City of New-York should be confined to its present area for a century to come. Elegant mansions are rising rapidly around it, in all the splendor of recent Metropolitan
improvements. For the coming year its most attractive feature is the Hippodrome [see My 2]."

1 "Gramercy Park "has a substantial and ornamental iron railing, and a hedge of sweet privetone, with gravel walks, shade trees and a view, by a lovely fount," (p. 73.)

2 "New York has at last become fully awake to the commercial importance of rail-road conveyance by land, as she has been from the beginning of steamboat navigation by sea. Eight important rail-road lines converge in the metropolis, at the present time, occupying all the routes indicated by nature as either necessary or useful. These eight lines are continuous to the remotest parts of the country, in every direction. One crosses Long Island on the route to New England, whilst another takes the same general direction through Westchester County along the Sound. The former is known as the Long Island, and the latter as the New Haven Railroad. Two also proceed to the Capital of the State, and thence to Boston on the east, Canada on the north, and to all the greater or lesser lakes on the west. Three others meet at Jersey City, one from Lake Erie, one from Easton, Pa., and one from Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, and delivers its freight and passengers at South Amboy, on the way from the southern states. Thus has been completed, within a few years, the entire system of rail-road access to the City, which its social, political, or commercial interests can demand. Independently of these general lines, three others trace a route from North to South. Of these the Harlem Line has its southern terminals at the City-Hall Park, directly opposite the Astor-House.

2 "Two others, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines have their common terminus at the junction of Church and Barclay-street, directly in the rear of St. Paul's Church and the Astor; and the Sixth Avenue line has a branch track through Canal-street to Broadway. All these lines of cars relieve Broadway effectually above Fulton-street, whereas South of that street the throng of pedestrians, Carts, Wagons, Carriages, Hacks and Omnibuses, is sometimes not merely impassable, but absolutely immovable.

3 "The means of relieving this part of Broadway, which is the principal route to all the important ferries, have not as yet been devised. The extension of the Bowery to Pearl street, and a railroad by that route to the Battery, would effectually do away the necessary reform; but this would require the latter street to be remodelled, and its breadth increased at least 50 feet, at an expense of millions of dollars. Excepting on the Avenues, or in Broadway, and Greenwhich street, few more railways are either practicable or desirable in the city. The Greenwich-street line has already assigned to a company incorporated for its construction.

3 "The Eighth Avenue of the New Haven and North Road is in Canal-street, opening into Broadway. The Depot of the Hudson River Rail-Road is at the junction of Chamber-street and West Broadway. That of the Erie Rail-Road is at the foot of Duane-street." (p. 205.)

4 The Third Avenue R.R., from City Hall Park to 61st St., is formally opened, and the event is celebrated by a dinner at Van Cott's Four Mile House. Nineteen passenger horse-cars commenced running on July 4.—N. Y. Daily Times, Je 29, and Jl 4, 1853.

5 The corner-stone of the first Madison Square Presbyterian Church is laid at the southeast corner of Madison Ave. and 24th St.—Unpub. records of the church (courtesy of Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D.). The church was dedicated in 1854 (q.v. D 24).

6 Pres. Pierce arrives in New York to open the World's Fair at the Crystal Palace. At about 10:30 a.m. he landed at Castle Garden, and was received by the mayor and common council, military and naval officers, and private citizens. After reviewing the troops on the Battery, he proceeded on horseback up Broadway through lines of cheering throngs, flag-decked buildings, and welcoming banners.—N. T. Herald, Jl 15, 1853; Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXI: 267. For sketch of the president during his review of the troops, see Illus. News, III: 41.

7 The Crystal Palace is opened with the first World's Fair, distinguished guests being present from all parts of Europe, South America, Canada, and the U.S. The ceremonies include prayer by Bishop Wainwright, a chorale by the N. Y. Harmonic Society, and addresses by Pres. Pierce and the Hon. Theodore Sedgwick. Between 6,000 and 8,000 people are present.—N. T. Herald, Jl 15, 1853; The Palace in its completed form was thus described: "It is probably well known that the only essential materials which enter into the construction of the edifice, are iron and glass. . . . The ground plan of the building is in the form of a Greek cross, the diameter of which is three hundred and sixty-five feet five inches. There are three entrances into the main building . . . These entrances are on Sixth Avenue, on Fortieth and on Forty-second streets. . . . The arch of the nave is semi-circular, and has a foundation for feet one hundred feet wide and twenty-four feet in height. . . . On each side of the central nave . . . extends an aisle fifty feet wide, and reaching to a height of forty-five feet. . . . Over each aisle extends a gallery its equal in width, and which is elevated twenty-four feet above the floor. The crowning feature of the whole edifice is the dome. It is in diameter one hundred feet. . . . The angles made by the cross-form, on the exterior of the building, are seven hundred and five feet. . . . The latter rises twenty-four feet in height, and they give the shape of an octagon to the building. A tower of the same shape rises at each angle. . . . Upon these towers are erected flag-staffs for the display of national colors. The gallery is reached by ten large stair-cases; and there are also eight winding stair-cases. . . . The structure occupies, on the ground, a space of 11,000 square feet. . . . The dome is lighted through the lantern which surmounts it, and also through the windows extending around its sides. Here may be seen thirty-two equestrethons, in colored glass, exhibiting the arms of the Federal Union, and, respectively, of the sister states which compose the Union. Combined also in the appropriate decoration may be seen various national figures and emblems. The amount of iron consumed in the building will not vary far from twelve hundred and fifty tons. The expenses used in the building were twenty thousand square feet."—Illus. News, Jl 15: 70-40. See also Francis's Handbook (1853), 173-35, N. Y. Daily Times, Jl 14 et seq., 1853, and Putnam's Mag., III: 121-29, 376-93.

8 For views of inaugural ceremonies, parts of the building, and many of the exhibits contributed by foreign countries, see Illus. News, II: 35: 40, 41: 45, 51, 76: 77, 116-17, 131, 134, 158-57, 164-95, 188: 81, 199: 97-98; R. H. Dana's Pictorial, 53: 109, 117, 136-37, 144, 152-53, 168, 184-85, 212-13, 223-24, 248-49, 260-61, 288, 304, 320, 373, 411; VI: 52-53, 68-72, 77-80, 100-101, 180-81, 238-29, 243-25. See also Official Cat. of N. Y. Exhibition (1853), and N. Y. Crystal Palace, by Carstenesen and Gildemeister (erroneously spelled "Geldemeister" in Vol. III, p. 709), the architects were denied a place on the panel of architects which rises, "was the first elevator wherein provision was made for stopping the fall of the car in the contingency of the breaking of the hoisting cables." The modern elevator is said to be "a direct evolution" from this machine.—Encyclopedia Am., XI: 225. The palace is shown on Pls. 141-a and 145; Vol. III. Other views of it were sold with the Pyne collection.—Pyne sales catalogue (1847), items 237-40.

9 The Crystal Palace was destroyed by fire on Oct. 5, 1858 (q.v.). See also L. M. R. K., III: 982, and D 15, 1855.

10 Pres. Pierce and his suite take an excursion around the harbour and bay of New York. In the afternoon the president was daguerreotyped at Brady's gallery and received visitors at the Astor House. He attended a banquet in the evening given at the Metropolitan Hotel by the directors of the World's Fair, and later went to Castle Garden to hear Madame Sougat in "Robert Le Jeune." He was also serenaded by the Democratic Union Club at the Astor House.—N. T. Herald, Jl 16, 1853; N. Y. Daily Times, Jl 16, 1853.


11 "The old Manhattan Reservoir, situated in Chambers-street at the rear of the City Hall, is now in course of demolition."—N. Y. Daily Times, Jl 16, 1853; The reservoir is one of the last monuments of the old United States, and only part of the structure was removed, for the reservoir remained standing until 1914.—See L. M. R. K., III: 975.

12 The legislature authorizes the city "to grant the free use of such a portion or portions of any public park or parks that may hereafter be created, made, or laid out in said city, as may not interfere with the general design and utility of any such park or parks, for the purpose of founding a garden for horticultural purposes which shall be under the direction of the New-York Horticultural Society during its existence, and which shall be subject to the free admission of the public at all times, with only such restrictions as may be necessary and proper for the preservation of the gardens and the maintenance of order."—Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 552. A similar Act was passed in England in 1833. A "Children's Hall" is performed at the National Theatre in Chatham St. It achieved no commercial success and was played successively more than 200 times.—N. T. Herald, Jl 18, 1853; Ireland, Records of the N. Y. Stage, I: 608. On
Chronicology: Industry and Education: 1842-1860

1853

Nov. 7, Conway's version was produced here.—Brown, Hist. of N. Y. State, I: 73.

An act of the legislature forbids New York, or any other city within the state, hereafter to "loan or give its credit to or in aid of any individual, association, corporation, or incorporation," unless it is "in the aggregate valuation of the real estate within its bounds."—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 639.

The legislature passes an act declaring the land now known as Central Park, bounded by 59th and 106th Sts., Fifth and Eighth Ave., to be a public place, and authorizes the city to take said land for the public uses. N. Y. (1853), chap. 636. See also Gleason's Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 458, and L. M. R. K., III: 969. See N. 17.

The legislature directs the city to proceed with the acquisition of the Jones' Wood site for a public park (see Jl 11, 1851).—Laws of N. Y. (1853), chap. 618—622. See also Gleason's Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 458—529. A diagram showing the comparative positions and sizes of Central Park and Jones Park is in Illus. News, I: 499. This law was repealed on April 13, 1854 (p. v.).

"There are in the city of New York nineteen parks, valued at $8,000,000."—Gleason's Pictorial, V: 61.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. purchases the Port Morris Branch, which was built in 1849 by Gouverneur Morris from the N. Y. & Harlem tracks at 182d St. to Long Island Sound. From chronology supplemented by the company.

The Prescott House at the corner of Spring St. and Broadway is opened. It is owned by Capt. De Groot.—N. Y. Daily Times, Jl 29, 1853. For description and view, see Citizen and Stranger's Pictorial and Business Directory for the City of N. Y. (1853), 20, 21.

The Public School Society ceases to exist as a corporation, and its property is transferred to the city.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 1, 1853.

Aug.

"The number of exhibitors who have already displayed their wares in the New York Crystal Palace [see Jl 14], is six thousand."—Gleason's Pictorial, V: 93.

The cornerstone of Zion P. E. Church is laid at Madison Ave. and 38th St.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 8, 1853. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934.

"A club house is to be built on the corner of 6th avenue and 25th street, New York, to cost $200,000."—Gleason's Pictorial, V: III. This was the Union Club; it was opened on April 25, 1855 (p. v.).

The total expense for carriage hire for members of the common council, Aug. 8, 1852, to Aug. 8, 1853, was $3,186.25.—Almanac Tweed's bill ($438.50) was by far the largest, exceeding the average bill by $203.90. His nearest competitor's bill was for $266.75.—Comptroller's Report (1853), 57-59.

Julien begins his series of "promenade concerts" at Castle Garden.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 29 and 30, 1853; Gleason's Pictorial, IV: 141.

Sept.

The "Whole World's Temperance Convention" assembles at Metropolitan Hall. It adjourned on Sept. 8—N. Y. Daily Times, S: 119, 1853.

The twentieth anniversary of the publication of The Sun is celebrated "in a manner quite novel among the editorial fraternity." During the afternoon, the large printing rooms were thrown open to public inspection, and the "monstrous steam printing press of eight cylinders, the largest and only one of the kind in New York," was put in operation. In the evening the entire establishment was illuminated with from 1,000 to 2,000 lights—one for each window glass. Later, a banquet was served to the employees of The Sun and the "distinguished editors and gentlemen" of the city.—Illus. News, II: 125, which contains a view of the illuminated building. See also N. Y. Daily Times, S: 5, 1853.

A woman's rights convention is held at the Broadway Tabernacle. Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips are prominent in the movement.—N. Y. Daily Times, S: 8, 1853.

The corner-stone of Cooper Institute is laid.—N. Y. Daily Times, S: 19, 1853. See O 29.

The Clearing House Association is formed and opens its offices at No. 14 Wall St. It moved to 82 Broadway in May, 1854, and to the New York Building, 48 Wall St., in May, 1858.—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 698; The New York Clearing House: Laying of the Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Building in Cedar St. (New York, 1896). See, further, Je 17, 1875.

St. Michael's Church, erected in 1806 at the corner of 99th St. and Broadway, is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Daily Times, O 18, 1853; L. M. R. K., III: 934.

Mr. Dion Boucicault, the eminent dramatic author, is in our city. This gentleman has not, like many of his contemporaries, preceded his fame. He has been long and favorably known to our theatrical audiences."—N. Y. Daily Times, O 19, 1853. See also Moses, Famous Actor-Families in Am., 115-40.

The construction of Cooper Institute (see S 17) is progressing rapidly, all the foundations having been laid. "Peter Cooper, Esq., the well known merchant, is the donor, and we understand has chosen as the title of the institution—The Union, for the Mental and Physical Improvement of the Youth of this City, of the State, the Country, and the World." The site chosen for the edifice is opposite the New Bible House, at the corner of Astor place and Fourth avenue. The building will occupy the entire block bounded by Fourth avenue, Astor place, Third avenue, and South street. In the basement will be a hall 155 feet long and 949 wide, intended mainly for a lecture room. The institution will be under the government of a board of trustees.

To become a member and a student of this institution, requires no other credentials than a good moral character."—Illus. News, II: 240-41, which contains a view of the proposed building. Regarding the institute, see also N. Y. Daily Times, S 6, 1853. See, further, F 5 and N 4, 1857.

By this time (cf. Ja 17, 1848), Fourth Ave. from 58th to 110th St. had been opened, at a total cost of $65,602.54.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 539.

Another elevated railroad is proposed for Broadway. It is Nov. suggested by one Swett and is thus described: "This railway, when adopted, is to be erected on arms branching out from strong single pillars. The locomotive is to run on the rails, and carry a suspended car, which shall pass between the spaces of the supporting arms. Elevated stations, as shown, will be erected at different cross streets, to let out and take in passengers. This road is to be high enough to be out of the reach of all vehicles below, and thus give no annoyance. The posts can be erected near the curb stone, so as to allow the track to occupy the least used portion of the street."—Illus. News, II: 257-74, which also contains a view. See also Gleason's Pictorial, VI: 200, 201. Elevated roads had been proposed as early as 1832 (q. v., Ja 18) and 1846 (q. v., Mr 23), but the first one was not built until 1867 (p. v., Jl 2).

The first election of members of the board of aldermen and board of councilmen under the amended charter (see Ap 12) takes place. The membership of the board of aldermen is entirely changed as a result of the election, and the new board of councilmen that is now to supersede the board of assistants does not contain a single member of the former board. The amended charter, therefore, has accomplished its purpose so far as the personnel of the common council is concerned.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LII: 724-729; N. Y. Tribune, N 9, 1853.

There are ninety-two hotels in New York, and they are all full to overflowing. This is an indication of the growth of the city."—Gleason's Pictorial, V: 317.

"New York has one hundred and twelve piers, of which fifty-five are on the North River, and fifty-seven on the East. Some of them extend out nearly an eighth of a mile into the river."—Gleason's Pictorial, V: 319. See D 31, 1867.

The supreme court appoints five commissioners of estimate and appportionment to acquire the lands for Central Park (see Jl 21) (q. v., Mr 21).—Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk. (1857), 7, 99-101; descrip. of Pl. 149a-4, III: 723. The commissioners completed their work on July 2, 1855 (p. v.).

Two extensive fires, one in East 23d St. and the other in the block bounded by Washington, Troy, and Jane Sts., result in a $600,000 loss of property.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 8, 1853.

The N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb having purchased Col. James Monroe's country-seat, "Fanwood," on the Hudson just below West 165th St., the corner-stone of a new building (the present one) is laid on that estate on this day.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 25, 1853; Hist. of N. Y. Inst. for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb (1853); Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 671. The new building on 59th St. (see S 30, 1839) was sold to Columbia College. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

The corner-stone of the Jews' Hospital (see F 25, 1853) is laid 24
1854

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1853 on West 28th St. between Seventh and Eighth Aves.—Tablet in Nov. entrance of present building L. M. R. K., III: 934. The building was

24 land for the building was donated by Sampson Louison, founder of the hospital.—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 690-91. In 1866 (q. v., Ap 17), the name was changed to Mount Sinai Hospital.


Dec. At the close of 1853, the scheme of extending Albany St. through Trinity churchyard to Broadway was again revived. Articles appeared in several newspapers, and meetings of those interested were held. The matter came again before the board of aldermen (see 1847, and later references), and at their last session in 1853 an amendment was offered and carried that Albany Street be extended to Broadway. Prompt action was taken by the vestry (see 1A 9, 1854)—Dia, Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 88.

5 France, England, Austria, and Prussia unite for the reestablishment of peace between Russia and Turkey and the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as an essential condition of the balance of European power.—Ann. Reg. (1854), 487-88.

10 Harper & Bros. publishing house in Franklin Square is burned again (see 1842). The fire extends across Pearl St., where the historic Walton house, a residence built in 1754, at No. 326, is burned (except for the front wall and the lower storey), together with the Metropolitan Square Hotel and the adjoining house of George F. Coeledge & Bros. next to Harper’s on Perry St. Twenty buildings in all are destroyed.—N. Y. Herald, D 11, 1853.

Costello, Our Firemen, 429.

15 The catalogue of the first (which is also the last) annual sale of paintings by the American Art Union (see My 7, 1849; Ja 29, 1844) contains the following note: “A competent legal tribunal [see 1859; D 3, 1853], being decided that the plan hitherto pursued of distributing works of art by lot was in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution, the committee have deemed it expedient to adopt a new medium of communication between the artist and the public.” —Howe, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913), 61. To show the influence of the Art Union, despite its legality (as a lottery), upon the progress of art, Miss Howe quotes the following facts gleaned by John Durand: “In 1836 they [artists] could be counted on one’s fingers; in 1851 when the Art Union fell under the ban of the law [cf. 1859; D 31, 1853], American artists formed a large body. The collection of paintings that was to have been distributed this year, and sold at auction in 1853 to close up the institution, numbered three hundred and forty-six works of the public and fifty artists, most of them born on the soil. During the period of the Art Union’s existence it distributed two thousand four hundred works, besides numerous original engravings. The institution, if not the creator of a taste for art in the community, disseminated a knowledge of it and largely stimulated its growth. Through it the people awoke to the fact that art was one of the forces of society.”—Ibid., 61-62, citing Life and Times of J. A. Durand, 172.

16 Gideon Lee Knapp is granted permission to run a ferry from the foot of roth St., East River, to Greenpoint, L.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXII: 548. See also L. M. R. K., III: 943.

24 A fire starting in a store in Front St., spreads to the docks and burns several vessels including the “stupendous new ship Great Republic,” designed and built by Donald McKay. The total loss of thesampsons is estimated at $8,500.—N. Y. Herald, D 27 and 28, 1853; Costello, Our Firemen, 325.

28 The boards of aldermen and assistants, notwithstanding the objections of aldermen, adopt resolutions granting the Ninth Avenue Railroad Co. the right to lay a double track from 51st St. through the Ninth Ave. to Gansevoort St.; thence by a single track through Gansevoort St. to Washington St.; and through Washington St. to the Battery, and through Battery Place, between Greenwich and Washington Sts.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XXII: 44; LII: 398-99; Proc. & Doc., Bd. of Ass’t. Ald., XLVIII: 410-32.

30 The boundary between Mexico and the U. S. is fixed by treaty, the former ceding to the latter about 45,000 square miles of territory in consideration of $10,000,000. This is generally known as the “Gadsden Purchase.”—Winsor, VII: 5351; Macdonald, Select Docs., etc., 390-95.

34 Charles Jarvis, Esq., is commissioned by the corporation to paint a full-length portrait of the late Henry Clay, for $250.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXII: 568.

The whole length of water pipe on Manhattan Island, for supply and distribution, amounts to 316 miles and 2053 feet.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 223-25, 217.

1854

The New Republican party in the United States is formed.—

Winsor, VII: 282.

Wm. Chambers, an Englishman who visited New York in this year, thus described the city: “Reaching the city by a back-way, as it may be called, we have the opportunity of seeing the worst side first,—straggling half-built streets, with shabby stores, lumber-yards, heaps of rubbish, petty wooden houses, and a general aspect of disorder. At an assigned point the train stopped, and I imagined we had reached the principal terminus. No such thing. The delay was only to detach the locomotive, and to take the train piece-meal into town by horses. And so, drawn by a team of four horses at a trot, the car in which I was seated went smartly up one street and down another,—the rails being laid in the causeway—till we reached the heart of the busy metropolis. . . .

“At the first look, we see that New York very much resembles the most densely-built parts of London. The houses, tall, and principally of brick, are crowded into narrow streets, such as are seen in the neighbourhood of Chelsaide, with the single difference, that many of the buildings are occupied in doors by different kinds of business, with a profusion of large sign-boards in front. . . .

“Hampered as to space, New York has no room for villas; and in this respect there is a marked difference between it and our English cities. . . .

“The principal object of curiosity in or about New York, is the Croton Aqueduct, which few strangers miss seeing. . . .

“Some traveler speaks of the buildings of Broadway as being a mixture of poor wooden structures and splendid edifices. There may be a few houses of an antiquated class, but any such general description is totally inadmissible in the present day. We see for the greater part of its length, a series of high and handsome buildings, of brown sandstone or brick, with several of white marble and granite. Some of these stores and hotels astonish by their size and grandeur. . . . New York, it seems, is celebrated for its extensive dealings in ‘dry goods.’ . . . Stewart’s Store, a huge building of white marble, adjoining the Park, on Broadway, is pointed out as the largest of these concerns; and the amount of business done in it is stated to be above $7,000,000 of dollars per annum. . . .

“Advancing northwards from the more busy parts of the town, the buildings are regular and by over two hundred and fifty artists, most of them born on the soil. During the period of the Art Union’s existence it distributed two thousand four hundred works, besides numerous original engravings. The institution, if not the creator of a taste for art in the community, disseminated a knowledge of it and largely stimulated its growth. Through it the people awoke to the fact that art was one of the forces of society.”

Passing over any notice of the churches of New York—some of them with handsome spires, and generally picturesque in effect—and also the banks, theatres, and other public structures, the edifices most worthy of attention are the hotels. . . .

“In recollection, I am this moment arriving at the Astor House, one of the most respectable hotels in New York, though outdone in decoration and adornments by some of the newer establishments. Before me is a high building of whitish granite, with a front on Broadway of 200 feet, a height of six stories, and forming altogether an independent block, with rows of windows on every side. The ground-floor consists entirely of retail stores of various kinds, and ascending by a central flight of steps, we reach a spacious lobby with marble flooring and pillars. . . . The number of apartments in the house extends far beyond the usual capacity of them. . . .

“Such a place for the Astor, to which there are now many rival up and equal or larger dimensions—the Irving House, the Prescott House, and numerous others, including the two more recently established and peculiarly splendid establishments—the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas, both situated considerably up town in Broadway. The Metropolitan, an edifice of brown sand-stone in the Italian manner, of 300 feet, is superbly furnished, and laid out with 100 suites of family apartments, and can accommodate altogether 600 guests, whose
A. LETTER FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO HORACE GREELEY ANTICIPATING EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. SEE P. 1903 (WHERE DATE IS ERRONEOUSLY GIVEN AS MARCH 29).

B. NEW YORK BROADSIDE OF LINCOLN'S PRELIMINARY EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ON SEPT. 22, 1862. SEE P. 1905.
wants are ministered to by 250 servants. The cost of building and furnishing this prodigiously large house, is said to have been 1,000,000 dollars. The St. Nicholas, I believe, aspires to stand at the head of its order. It is a splendid structure of white marble, containing 150 suites of family apartments, and with accommodation for nearly 800 guests; I understood, indeed, that preparations were made for the accommodation of at least 1,000 persons. The cost of this establishment has been spoken of as 1,050,000 dollars; but doubtless this is below the mark.

"Standing on the steps of the Astor House, we have the thoroughfare of Broadway right and left, with the Park in front—Barrow's theatre, covered with great gaudy paintings, across the walk; and one would perhaps see better than anywhere else, observe the concourse of passengers and vehicles. ... That which appears most novel, is the running to and fro of railway-cars on East Broadway. ... The cars on these street-railways are hung low, seated like an omnibus, and will stop at any point to take up or set down passengers.

"The necessity for seeking vehicular conveyance arises not more from the extreme length of the city, than the condition of the principal thoroughfares. I am indeed sorry to hint that New York is, or at least was during my visit, not so cleanly as it might be. Statists assure us that it possesses 1500 dirt-carts, and in 1853 cost the sum of 250,000 dollars for cleaning. Where these carts were, and how all this money was expended, I cannot imagine. The mere idea of such an emolument, and the amount of this expense, were barely palatable. ... All along the foot-pavements there stood, night and day, as if fixtures, boxes, buckets, lidless flour-bards, baskets, decayed tea-chesest, rusty iron pans, and earthenware jars full of coal-ashes. There they rested, some close to the houses, some leaning over into the gutter, some on the doorsteps, some knocked over and split, and to get forward you required to take constant care not to fall over them. Odd as this spectacle seemed on Saturday at noon, it was still more strange on Sunday, when bells were ringing, and people were streaming along to church. Passing up Broadway on this occasion, and looking into a side-street, the scene of confused débris was of a kind not to be easily forgotten—ashes, vegetable refuse, old hats without crowns, worn-out shoes, and other household wrecks, lay scattered about as a field of agreeable inquiry for a number of long-legged and industrious pigs. ...—Chambers, Things as they are in America, (London & Edinburgh, 1857), 172 et seq.

Alfred Fairpoint, an Englishman, describing a trip through the U. S. during 1844-1845, makes the following comments on New York, to which he paid two visits:

"My attention, on landing, was first of all attracted by the great height of many houses, which rose from seven to nine and even ten stories above the street. ... Another peculiarity that cannot fail to strike a stranger on his first arrival, is the clearness and dryness of the atmosphere; for, as the coal in general use is anthracite, from which there is little or no smoke, the blue sky is almost always visible, and the houses, built either of brown freestone or bright red bricks, look as clean and fresh as if they had just been remodeled with paint or varnish. Marble, however, is now coming much into fashion for the erection of new houses, as it is quarried in large quantities in several of the neighbouring States. ... Another peculiarity in New York, and, indeed, in most American cities, and one that strikes a domiciled Englishman as being absolutely uncomfortable, is the very general habit of living in boarding-houses instead of keeping private houses or living in lodgings. ... Nearly opposite Astor House, in what is called the Park (but which to my idea is more like a small square), stands the City Hall. ... The cupola, that crowns this hall, commands a noble view of the whole city and its three hundred churches, as well as of the foreparts of most belonging to the city, and the ships that crowd its wharfs, and show the vast commercial activity in New York. ... The system of Fire-engine Companies, or guilds, is another very remarkable peculiarity of New York, and well deserving of notice. The engines are large and powerful machines, capable of throwing large bodies of water with great force to the top of the very highest buildings; and the Fire-companies (for there are many) are formed by some fifty or sixty young men, who elect from among themselves a foreman or captain, a second foreman, steward, and clerk. These men do precisely the duties performed by the Fire-brigade in London, and that, too, without compensation. They usually live together; and, night and day, in all weathers, are ready at their posts; nor is it unfrequent that these men pay the penalty of death from their unnatural exertion; for the engines are propelled solely by hand-labour. Long ropes are fastened to them, and they are dragged by the men assisted by boys to the scene of action. ... The Washington and Fulton Markets of New York are of great extent, and supplied with an almost endless variety of the choicest articles of food. ... Among the many handsome and extensive stores in the Broadway, Taylor's-Saloon carries off the palm from all the rest, by the splendour of its furniture and appointments, which seem rather suited to a fairy palace than a sublunary café and restaurant. ... The principal new buildings, which command the stranger's notice, are the New City Hall, now in progress of erection—a marble edifice, which, when complete, will have cost 2,500,000 dollars; and Cooper's Institute, a very handsome structure, set apart for the cultivation of learning and science. ... Whatever may be said in disparagement of the sewerage and street régime of New York, there has been at all events a most ample supply of water since the completion, in 1848, of the Croton Aqueduct and Waterworks, which may vie in magnificence with the noble hydraulic structures of any age, ancient or modern. ... It is close to Reservoir-square that the Crystal Palace for the New York Exhibition was erected. ... My next visit was to the Academy of Music, the largest and most elegant theatre of New York, where an Italian troupe were performing. ... The University of New York, situated in Washington Square, is one of the finest buildings in the whole city. It is built of marble, in the English collegiate style, and has a frontage 180 feet long, with wings, and flanked at each end with towers; the centre being occupied by the chapel, which, though small, is beautifully decorated somewhat in the style of Kings College. ... During my stay I visited Harlem ... it is one of the pleasantest suburbs of the capital, from which it is separated by the Harlem River. ... I crossed the river by the fine, modern stone bridge, of many arches, the design of which does great credit to its architect. ...—Fairpoint, Uncle Sam and his Country (London, 1857), 25-35, 122-25. ... Hardly one of the landmarks of fifteen years ago [Broadway] remains; the Hospital, with its greenery, St. Paul's and the Astor, with the Museum, the City Hall, the Stuyvesant Institute, and one or two at least, among the many curious bits of antiquity remain to matronize the young newcomers. ... Eight years ago [see My 21, 1846] Trinity Church was finished, and in spite of all its defects, it was a valuable gift to the city. It took the place of a meagre, ugly structure, far inferior in its proportions and attractiveness to its two churches, St. Paul's and St. John's, whose spires have never been surpassed by any structures of the kind in the country. (The Park Street Church, in Boston, Mass., has a very beautiful spire, well worthy of distinguished mention.) It has cost a very large sum of money, and if it had only been allowed to cost a little more, so that the whole interior could have been constructed of stone, instead of plaster, it would have effected infinitely more good for the community. ... between Waverly Place and Tenth street. Sometime ago, they showed themselves between Tenth street and Union Square, and it cannot be doubted, that in ten years, a dwelling-house will be as
rare a sight in Broadway, as a wholesale grocer's shop in Fifth Avenue.

... If the back of the City Hall is cheap freestone, because unimaginative Aldermen thought it never would be seen [It was so constructed as a measure of economy, and for no other reason. — See summary of 1882 et seq.], so also the side of the Metropolitan Hotel is brick, because nobody ever goes into Prince Street; and Mr. Renwick puts a wooden cornice, and wooden ornaments painted white, on his La Farge Hotel, because no one will ever find it out, and a wooden spire on Grace Church because it saves a little money, and a fresh coat of paint makes marble of it any day. ... — The U. S. Illustrated (n. d.), by Chas. A. Dana, the volume described "The East; or, The Seaboard States," pp. 159-173, 159. (The Lib. of Cong. catalogue assigns the date 1853 to this work, with query; but the reference, supra, to the completion of Trinity Church "eight years ago" would place the date of Dana's text in 1845.)

"From 1854 to 1856 the Board [N. Y. Stock and Exchange Board] occupied the top floor of the old Corn Exchange Bank building, which stood on the corner of William and Beaver Streets, on the site of the present [1894] building of the same name." — Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 37.

In this year, the Five Points House of Industry was incorporated, on the application of 30 prominent citizens of New York.

-Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, 635; King's Handbook (1893), 427.

In this year, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor continued its studies in behalf of better tenements (see Je 13, 1853), comparing the number of deaths in each ward with the wealth, population, character of the dwellings, and proportion of foreign to native element. It made a minute economic and statistical examination of the Eleventh Ward — the first scientific sociological study of conditions in New York City. It also organized "The Workmen's Home Association" for the purpose of "erecting one or more model tenement houses for the laboring classes in order to solve the problem of providing commodious and well ventilated apartments supplied with modern conveniences at a price within the means of the poorer classes, which should, if practicable, defy the expenses of the outlay, repairs, insurance, and keep good the capital invested." — De Forest & Velten, The Tenement House Problem, 84-85.

About 1854-55, Samuel P. Townsend, who had been a contractor, but who made his fortune in the manufacture and sale of a sanarapilla syrup, which he advertised extensively (see Belden, N. Y. Past, Present & Future, 1849, etc. and Pl. 133-3, Vol. III), built, on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., a tall brownstone dwelling, said to be the first (for the purpose of detention, etc.), to be used as "the hospital for the insane," and from which the patients were removed to the hospital for the insane in Bedloe's Island (ibid., HI: 1), on Jan. 1, 1854. But, alas! it was to cost the city $7500 in the first year alone.

—- In this year, Henry C. Atwood (see 1847) began the construction of a St. John's Masonic Hall at Delancey St. and the Bowery, using the cornerstone of Oct. 13, 1854 (A, B. C.), which, had it been reposed until 1847 (p. 2), in the foundation of the Barbadoes St. Hall. In Jan., 1906, when workmen were digging for the subway, this stone was unearthed, 100 ft. east of The Bowery, on Delancey St.— Proc. of the Grand Lodge of N. Y. (1908), 74-75.

— Two years after the fire which almost completely destroyed Fraunces Tavern (see Je 15, 1852), Valentine's Manual showed a view of the building, which had at that time "three and half stories below the roof line," and "with an attic beneath the roof." The roof is "an ordinary gabled roof, with the gable end on Pearl street. This is the first complete and authentic contemporary picture of the building known to exist,—St. Mémín's drawing of 1798 showing only the roof." Later changes are thus described:

"At some time between 1854 and 1879, the attic story was squared down, thus making one story, with a flat roof, as shown in an illustration opposite page 144 of volume VIII of the Magazine of American History. Alterations were also made in the number of doors and windows of the first story.


In this year, Wall St. was widened, from Broadway to Nassau St., to a total cost of $1735,3-5—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 540.

In this year, Bloomingdale Square was opened.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 541.

By this time, 125th St., from Eighth Ave. to the Bloomingdale Road, had been opened.—Man. Com. Coun. (1857), 540. See Ap 5, 1857.

In this year, Alfred Tallis began to issue a series of views entitled Tallis's New-York Pictorial Directory, And Street Views of All The Principal Cities And Towns In the United States & Canada, etc. For an account of these, see the descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719 (note). See, further, 1865.

In this year, a set of four lithographic views, entitled "The Life of a Fireman," drawn by L. Maurer and printed by N. Currier, lithographer, was published. (See further, Vol. I, 1857-8.)

-The Perris insurance map of this year, Vol. VI, Pl. 82, shows, on the block-front on the west side of Fourth Ave., between 32d and 33d Sts., the "Locomotive House" (round-house), "Smith shop," and "Machinist's Shop," also a "Wood Yard" which occupies the western half of this block on the Madison Ave. side. These are designated the shops and yards of the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. A view of Fourth Ave. showing the round-house and a small station at the north-west corner of 32d St., horse-drawn cars, with the words "New York, Springfield and Boston Express" on one of them, and the entrance to the tunnel at 34th St. in the distance (centre), is reproduced in the N. Y. Eve. Post Supp., F 1, 1913. This block front on Fourth Ave. is now occupied by the Park Ave. Hotel. Opposite it, on the east side of Fourth Ave., in 1854 (see Perris Map, Vol. VI, 1857-8) were the stables of the Harlem R. R.

A map of New York City and adjacent islands was made by J. F. Harrison and published by M. F. Dripps in this year; a copy is filed as Map No. 1571, in bureau of topography, borough president's office.

In Valentine's Manual for 1854, there were published a map of the city, 1854; view of the Jumel mansion (Morris house), 366; residence of the late Col. Marinos Willett (mayor, 1807-8), 436; former Gov. Clinton's residence in Pearl St. (opp. Cedar St.), 446; the Abraham Van Nest residence (on Bleeker St., bet. Charles and Perry Sts.), 538; the residence of the late Bishop Moore (bet. Ninth and Tenth Aves., 22d and 23d Sts.), 536; the Beekman mansion (near East River and 24d St.), 544.

For Jacob A. Westervelt, in a message to the common council, Jan. 1, 1854, states that "The pavement of Messrs. Russ & Reid as laid in Broadway, from the South ferry to Union square, is undeniably the best, the most durable and the most serviceable of any ever tested in our city. . . . In a portion of the Bowery, a species of pavement, claimed to be of Belgian invention, has been laid down about a year, and has proved, thus far, adequate to sustain the traffic on that thoroughfare. A contract has recently been entered into, with Messrs. Cook & Co., to pave Grand Street, from Broadway to the East River, and the entire length of Fulton Street, with this species of pavement." — Annual Message from the Mayor, Ja 2, 1854, p. 9.

A record of the city's "vital statistics" begins with the annual report of the city inspector to the common council. For the first time this report includes a record of births and marriages (see Ap 15, 1853), as well as of deaths; the former are reported for the last six months of the year 1853, viz., 10,157 births, 3,203 marriages.—Ann. Rep. City Inspector (1854), 155-57.
House (about to be opened on Broadway between Bleecker and Amity Sts.) are destroyed by fire. The loss is about $1,000,000. — N. T. Daily Times, Jan. 9, 1854.

Lydenberg, Hist. N. T. Pub. Library (1825), 17, 22-23; L. M. R. K., III: 936. See also Mrs. Lamb's account of the Library in Mag. Am. Hist. (1886); XVI: 19-21, and Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 544-45. The interior and exterior of the building are shown in Gleason's Pictorial, VII: 124. The library also appears on the border of PL 113, Vol. III. The building was erected in 1859 (q. v., S. 1) and 1883 (q. v.).

Trinity vests appoint a committee to oppose the measure, passed by the board of aldermen (see D, 1853), which aimed to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard. This committee was directed to call to its aid "any persons whose co-operation they may deem useful in carrying out the objects of their appointment. This repeated attempt to consecrate this ancient burial-ground was a subject of general discussion. Indignant comments were made upon the motives of the aldermen. On Sunday, Feb. 5, the Rev. Sullivan H. Weston preached a sermon in Trinity Church on the "Sanctity of the Grave," which was repeated by request, on Feb. 12, in St. Paul's Chapel, and afterwards printed.

A hearing before the street committee of the board of aldermen was held the same day,adjourned from time to time, while arguments were made in favour of the alleged improvement by the Hon. Edward Sanford, and against it by Mr. Peter Y. Cuyler. The execution of the resolution was then deferred. In January, 1855, a new board of aldermen at its first meeting passed an ordinance "to stay all proceedings in the matter." This was fortified by an order of the supreme court that all proceedings be discontinued. It had been a "resolute and bitter conflict." — Dit., Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 388-89. Another, final, attempt to join Albany and Pine Sts. was begun on Dec. 31, 1857 (q. v.).

The almshouse erected in the Park in 1795, subsequently known as the "New York Institution," and at this time called the "New City Hall" and used for courts and public offices, is destroyed by fire. The public documents, however, as well as most of the books in the law library, are saved. The loss is estimated at more than $100,000. — Ev. Post, Jan. 20; N. Y. Herald, Jan. 20; Com. Adv., Jan. 20, 1854; Docs. Bd. of Councilmen, I: 496-98; II: Dec. No. 4, p. 27. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973, and describ. of PL 95-b, III: 835. See also Jan. 25 and Feb. 8.

The "Freedom of the City in a gold box" is formally presented to the Queen of the British ship "Three Bells," by a joint committee of the common council, at the Astor House, for rescuing the passengers and crew of the steamship "San Francisco," which was wrecked in the Gulf Stream, while bound from New York to San Francisco in the month of January, 1854. — N. T. Daily Times, Jan. 27, 1854. See also N. Y. H. S. Collections (1883), 427-29, 558-61.

"Real estate in this City is experiencing a decided advance in value. After a few months of quiet, in which few transactions have taken place, the fever of speculation seems to have revived."

"The natural result of this excitement is obvious. As property in the lower section of the City, the purely business locality, increases in value, in consequence of the demand for enlarged accommodations, the value of real estate upon the riverfront is increased. A minimum of prices for dwelling-house sites is probably existing at the present moment. The demand for all species of down-town property, indicates a general desire among our merchants to secure eligible localities for trade, and a determination to defer the purchase of more sumptuous dwellings. Hence the present disparity in prices in property on the upper and lower extremities of the City. Good dwellings can be obtained within two or three miles of the City Hall, for sums scarcely one-fourth of the amount required for the purchase of an ordinary store lot below Canal-street. Lots of 100 feet by 28, situated on Fifth avenue, have lately sold for $10,000 to $20,000. Others, on the Eighth-avenue, 26 by 100 feet, were disposed of a few days since, at $14,500."

The moment, however, that we look below the line of Canal and Water streets, we find an amazing difference. The house and lease of Lot No. 185 Broadway, sold last week for the very considerable sum of $76,550. Property in Chambers-street rendered valuable by the improvements now in progress in that thoroughfare, is held at rates which a few years since would have been deemed exorbitant. A lot of considerable depth, held upon a lease, with a modern-built freestone store is held at $52,000. . . .

"Of Broadway, it is needless that anything he said. The indomitable enterprise of the wealthy merchants, whose steadily established firms lend it an air of richness and prosperity, is enhanced by a resolution that tells wonders of the amounts of capital yearly expended there, will always make that avenue an ornament to the City." — N. T. Daily Times, Jan. 26, 1854.

The supreme and superior courts are assigned quarters in "the stone building lately erected in the Park, for the use of the courts." — Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXII: 20, 16.

The common council (as permitted by the new charter of April 12, 1853, q. v.) celebrates Washington's birthday by giving a collation to the "Veterans of 1812." Comptroller Flagg refused to pay James Taylor's bill of $541.42 for this collation, and suit was brought against the city to recover the amount. — Comptroller's Report (1854), 1666-67.

The board of councilmen considers a resolution that, as the "former flagroom in the City Hall" is now occupied by "telegraphic signals," a suitable place be fitted up in the city hall to be used as a flag room; also that two national flags and one city flag for the city hall be procured, as those heretofore used are worn out. — Proc., Bd. of Councilmen, III: 456-57. A joint resolution to this effect was approved by the mayor on April 13. — Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXIII: 77.

"Mr. Waddell's residence [see Ap 27, 1844], at the corner of Mar. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, may be called a suburban villa, and is remarkable for being enclosed in its own garden ground, which is as high as the original level of the island, and descends by sloping grass banks to the grade of the street. . . . The general composition and effect is picturesque and commendable, notwithstanding an occasional want of character and correctness in the details. It is built of brick stuccoed, with brown sand-stone dressing, the color of which does not quite harmonize with the yellowish gray of the walls. . . . A conservatory, and various offices extend to the left; there is also a Gothic cottage lodge on the north side of the garden, of which, and of the whole ground, a fine view is obtained from the terrace of the Croton Reservoir; while two or three old trees still standing in the garden on that side add to the semi-rural character of the edifice." — Putnam's Monthly, Mr. 1854. See also Ellet, The Queens of Am. Society. The house is shown on PL 293-a, Vol. III. The property was sold in 1855 (q. v., Ap 12).

An alliance is signed between England and France in behalf of Turkey and against Russia. — Croes, Hist. of Eng. and Great Brit., 960-61.

The Newboys' Lodging House opens, under the direction of the Children's Aid Society (see F, 1853), at 128 Fulton St. in the top story of the Sun building. — N. T. Daily Times, Mr 20 and 22, 1854. See further, Ap 29, 1858.

France, as an ally of Turkey, declares war on Russia. — Maced. Hist. of France, 323-24.


31-32. The first treaty between the U. S. and Japan is signed at Kanagawa and provides that the ports of Simoda and Hakodate shall be open to American. Ratifications were exchanged on Feb. 21, 1855, and the treaty was proclaimed on June 22, 1855. — U. S. Treaties, etc., (Washington, 1910), I: 599-98. This treaty was negotiated by Commodore M. C. Perry (see N, 1852).

The salary of the corporation counsel is fixed at $6,500, with the Ap
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understanding that "no costs, fees or charges," shall be hereafter allowed him.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 122.

2 The Northwester Reformed Dutch Church on 23d St. between Sixth and Seventh Avenues is consecrated.—N. T. Daily Times, Ap 3, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936.

3 An act is passed to regulate stage routes in New York and to provide for the formation of companies to operate them.—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 142.

4 The mayor and common council direct the counsel of the corporation to prepare an act to be presented to the legislature authorising the city to raise, by the creation of public stock, the sum of $600,000 for the erection of a "new City Hall."—Prev., App'd by Mayor, XXII: 39. See My 13.

5 "The number of public lamps in New York city is 6,906; and the amount of maims, two hundred and fifty six miles and a half."—Gleason's Pictorial, VI: 223.


7 The legislature incorporates the American Geographical and Statistical Society for the purpose of "collecting and diffusing geographical and statistical information."—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 221; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 644. See Ap 8, 1872.

8 Delmonico's restaurant at the corner of Broadway and Morris St. is sold at auction.—N. T. Daily Times, Ap 15, 1854. It was reopened as the Stevens House (see Je 21, 1856).

9 An act authorises the city to borrow $200,000 "for the purpose of building a new reservoir [see Je 70, 1853], purchasing lands, and extending the Croton water-works."—Laws of N. Y. (1854), chap. 342. See Ap 14, 1856.

10 The first Clinton Hall, at the south-west corner of Nassau and Beekman St. (see N 2, 1870), having been sold, and the Opera House, at the intersection of Astor Place and 8th St., having been purchased April 16, 1853 (p. v.), by the Clinton Hall Assn., and remodelled, it is named Clinton Hall, and opened on this day by the Mercantile Library Assn.—13th Ann. Rep., Merc. Library Assn. (1854), Brown, Hist. N. T. Stage, I: 413, 422. Cf. N. T. Daily Times, II 8 and 10, 1854. At this time, the books of this library numbered 43,000.—N. T. Times, N 7, 1850. The building was demolished in 1890 (p. v., My).

11 "The improvement of property in Barclay-street is not inferior to that of any other thoroughfare in town. . . . The aspect of Beekman-street is totally changed. The iron railing of Dr. Springs [the Brick] Church is set back to the new line of the Street, leaving a clear space of fifteen feet to be thrown into the carriage-way uninterrupted from Park-row to Pearl-street. The new green-streets which the newly built house at the corner of the Church-yard, on Beekman-street, have completely disappeared. Workmen were busily engaged yesterday in laying the new sidewalks, removing the gas lamp posts from the old lines, and regrading where the improvement has taken place. The vaults at the corner of Nassau and Beekman are going forward as rapidly as weather will permit. The new range of stores between Nassau and William are nearly finished."—N. Y. Daily Times, Ap 19, 1854.

25 A fire occurs at No. 231 Broadway a few doors above the Astor House. About 13 men are killed and 21 injured, and property to the amount of $143,000 is destroyed.—N. T. Daily Times, Ap 26 et seq., 1854.


May

Licenses for 23 two-horse omnibus lines have been issued since July, 1853. The large number is evidently due to the Crystal Palace exhibition, and the demands of sight-seers. Each line operates from one to 36 stages.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 3t-40.

There were in this year, seven "city railroads" or street-car lines.—Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 141.

The demolition of old Clinton Hall at Nassau and Beekman Sts. is begun. The Nassau Bank building is to be erected on the site.—N. T. Daily Times, My 6, 1854; L. M. R. K., III: 936.

The corner-stone of St. Luke's Hospital is laid on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 54th St. It was founded by Rev. Wm. Augustus Muhlenberg, D.D.—N. Y. Daily Times, My 8, 1854; tablet at St. Luke's Hosp., 113th St. & Amsterdam Ave. See also

Richardson, N. Y. & its Institutions, 167, 370, and L. M. R. K., III: 955. The building was opened on May 11, 1858 (p. v.).

The "Ericsson" (see Ap 27) is successfully raised.—N. T. Daily Times, My 12, 1854.

A mass meeting of about 5,000 people is held in City Hall Park to protest against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill and the proposed repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Joseph Simpson, Benjamin F. Butler, Thos. F. Fessenden, and others make addresses.—N. T. Daily Times, My 15, 1854. See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 653-54. The bill, however, was passed by the house of representatives on May 22, and by the senate on May 25, and was signed by Pres. Pierce on May 30.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., I: 480-90.

Mayor Westervelt approves a resolution of the common council to advertise for plans for a new city hall. See Ap 29, 1854; of stone, and brick, 500 by 150 feet, and to cost $600,000. It is to be erected 25 feet from the new building now known as the new court house.—Prev., App'd by Mayor, XXII: 109. Later the time for receiving plans was extended to July 10.—Ibid., XXII: 142. A plan was chosen on Dec. 15 (p. v.).

The "United States Inebriate Asylum" is organized, after its incorporation on April 15 (Laws of N. Y. 1854, chap. 247).—The Hist. of the First Inebriate Asylum in the World, by its founder, J. E. Turner (1888).

Upon the invitation of the common council, ex-Pres. Fillmore arrives on a visit to New York. During his stay, he dined with the city officials at the St. Nicholas Hotel, attended the exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and visited the public institutions. At his request, there were no popular demonstrations.—N. T. Daily Times, My 18-20, 1854.

Nible's Garden and the grounds around it "have just undergone a thorough repair and are vastly improved thereby. The dimensions of the house have been so increased, by the addition of a new tier of upper boxes, that thirty-two hundred persons can now be accommodated with seats."—Gleason's Pictorial, VII: 532.

A commercial reciprocity treaty with Great Britain is signed at June Washington. It provides for the use of the sea fisheries of the British provinces by Americans, by enlarging the rights accorded them under the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, and grants to British subjects of British rights along the coast southward to 36° N. L. It establishes a free intercourse between the British provinces and the U. S. of flour, breadstuffs, fruit, fish, animals, lumber, and manufactured articles. Ratifications were exchanged on Sept. 9, and the treaty was proclaimed on Sept. 11.—U. S. Treaties, etc. (Washington, 1819), I: 668-72.

Cholera having appeared in the city, the first choler hospital is opened at No. 165 Franklin St. On July 24, another hospital was opened in Mott St.—N. T. Daily Times, Ja 1, 1855.

A new 6-story Church built by the Anthony St. congregation (see Je 29, 1848) on the north side of 18th St., west of Fifth Ave., is consecrated, the congregation worshipping some time previously in the chapel of the N. Y. University on Washington Square.—N. T. Daily Times, II 1, 1854; Mag. of Am. Hist. (1888), XII: 60-63; L. M. R. K., III: 92. See Ap 6 and 5, 1858.

The bill presented to the comptroller by Timothy Garrick throws July an interesting light on the celebration of the Fourth by the common council, as authorised in the charter of April 12, 1853 (p. v.):—"To Timothy Garrick, Dr.

To 15 baskets Heidelick wine, at $25 . . . . . $225 0
10 gallons Otard brandy, at $6 . . . . . . . $60 0
1 barrel lemonade . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $40 0

Total $325 0"—Comptroller's Report (1854), 1068.

The Presbyterian congregation which formerly worshipped in Bleecker St. lays the corner-stone of a new church at Fourth Ave. and 22d St. The stone is the one used in the Bleecker St. church.—N. T. Daily Times, II 8, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930 and 931.

The new theatre in New York, on the site of Metropolitan Hall leased to J. A. Sullivan, when completed, will have one hundred per cent. of sand dollars. It will comfortably hold four thousand persons. There will be three rows of boxes, as well as the parquette. The main entrance will be next the Bond street House, and there will be eight other means of exit in Mercer street, six for the public and two for the stage. There are to be twenty-eight private boxes, each holding ten persons, in front of the first and second tiers. The proscenium will be twenty-eight feet in width, and on either side will
have ten private boxes, each containing seats for ten persons. The stage itself will be fifty-five feet deep and ninety-six feet wide.

5 . . . the season will probably commence in September."—Gleason's Pictorial, VII: 79. See S 18.

7 The common council resolves that the remains of Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Worth be interred in the ground bounded by Broadway, Fifth Ave., and 25th St., and that a monument to his memory be erected thereon. The council directs to advertise for plans for a granite monument.—Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Wm. J. Worth, late Major-General of the U. S. Army, by the Special Committees appointed by the Common Council of the City of N. Y. (N. Y., 1857) 10. See also descript. of Pl. 148-3, II: 760. See, further, D 5.

9 The Circular Presbyterian Church in Broome St., erected in 1821 (q. s., S 19), is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 10, 1854. It was rebuilt on the same site. The new church was opened on May 6, 1856.—Ibld., My 7, 1857.

There are now in New York city 33 lines of omnibuses, with 231 vehicles; also five city railroads, with 164 cars.—Gleason’s Pictorial, VII: 111.


The corner-stone of Firemen’s Hall at 117 Mercer St. is laid.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXII: 201; N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 22, 1854.

For description and view of the building, see Man. Com. Coun. (1856), 179. This building became the headquarters of the fire department when the paid organization was established in 1865 (q. s., N 3).

26 "Operations on the floating battery for harbor defense, at Ho-hoken, opposite New York, have been resumed."—Gleason’s Pictorial, VII: 125.

Sept. The theatre built on the site of Metropolitan Hall (see Ja 8 and Ag 5) is opened as the "Great Metropolitan Theatre and New York Opera House."—N. Y. Herald, S 19, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 986. See, further, D 27, 1855.

20 The comptroller, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1854, compares the carriage hire (see Ag 27, 1853) of the old board of aldermen for the six months to Jan. 1, 1854, with that of the new "reform" board for six months to July 1, 1854.

In the old board 8 did not ride, in the new, 13. In the old board average hire was $72 per member, with Tweed high man at $144.90, in the new, the average is $20.50 (Tweed was not a member of this board).

Twenty-six of the sixty members of the new board of 60 commissioners put in no bills for carriage hire.—Comptroller’s Report (1854), 1019-20. While the "friends of frugal government may take courage" at this retrenchment, the comptroller expresses concern over "the lavish expenditures which prevail generally in the use of stationery." He observes that this expenditure for the 123 members of the state assembly, in 1853 (Mr. Flagg was state comptroller then), was only $1,192, while the city board of aldermen in the past 12 months has spent $4,379.90. The purchases in a single month included 287 reams paper, 12,500 envelopes, 82 boxes quill pens, 82 pieces "patent rubber," and the same number of "pieces silk; braid, "bottles Hart’s cambric ink," "pints Hadley’s fluid," "three key openers," "messengers’ letters on the side—three lines each," "tin diaries" with lettering on the side—"one line each," "Congress holders," and "ivory letter stamps."

In the board of councilmen, the comptroller adds, "they have an inhale at twelve dollars; seven and a half dozen at $78.75, and three dozen at $41.50, and other articles equally extravagant." He is satisfied these expenditures for stationery "might be retrenched one half," and asks for permission to supply the public serve by the public service.

Oct. The Academy of Music on the corner of 14th St. and Irving Place is opened.—N. Y. Daily Times, O 3, 1854. See also Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, II: 24—25, 55, 102; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, 11: 68; and L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was destroyed by fire on May 21, 1866 (q. s.).


England and France begin the siege of Sebastopol, the chief naval station and arsenal of the Russians in Crimea.—Cross, Hist. of Eng. & Greater Brit., 961-62.


The corner-stone of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, at the south-east corner of 35th St., is laid.—N. Y. Daily Times, O 20, 1854. It was dedicated on June 8, 1856 (q. s.).

The Russians under Menschikoff are defeated at Balalava in the Crimea. The battle was for the charge of the Light Brigade.—Innes, Eng. and the Brit. Empire, IV: 260-61.

Columbia College celebrates the centennial of its founding at King’s College.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 1, 1854.

The "Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations" comes to an end, and the Crystal Palace closes.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 1, 1854.

Fernando Wood, "Soft" Democrat, is elected mayor of New York City. The election was a close one, and for several days there was doubt as to which candidate had been successful. The election was attended by frauds and followed by such serious disturbances that the military had to be called out.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 10—13, 1854. Wood followed Jacob A. Westervelt (see N 2, 1852) and, after being succeeded by Daniel Tilden in 1857 (q. s., D 1), he was again elected mayor in 1859 (q. s., D 6).

The New York Historical Society celebrates its semi-centennial anniversary. In the afternoon a large audience assembled at Niblo’s Garden, where George Bancroft delivered the anniversary address, and in the evening there was a dinner at the Astor House.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 21, 1854.

The new house of refuge on Randall’s Island is dedicated.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 25, 1854.

The common council appoints the ground at Broadway and Fifth Ave. between 24th and 25th Sts. for the monument to the memory of Gen. Worth (see Ag 7) and adopts the plans and drawings made by James G. Batterson. Estimates for a 50 foot monument are to be solicited.—Reports on the Erection of a Monument to the Memory of Wm. J. Worth, et al. (N. Y., 1857), 10—11; descript. of Pl. 148-5, III: 710. See also Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXIII: 265—78, 285—329.

The board of aldermen adopts the plan of Martin E. Thompson for a "new city hall" (see My 13). This contemplates the erection of two buildings in the rear of the present hall, at equal distances apart and connected by wide passages.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 19, 1854. See, however, F 17, 1855.

The R. C. Church of the Holy Cross in 424 St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves. is dedicated.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 19, 1854.

The city assembly rooms on the east side of Broadway between Howard and Grand Sts. and Wood’s Minstrel Hall are destroyed by fire. The loss is about $200,000.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 21, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981.

The Madison Square Presbyterian Church (see Ji 12, 1853) is opened and dedicated.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 25, 1854. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951.

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. is required by ordinance to discontinue the use of steam in Fourth Ave. south of 42d St., after Jan. 27, 1856.—From chronology supplied by the company.

Parc Place is opened through the grounds of Columbia College to College Place.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXII: 375.

The name of Orange St. is changed to Baxter St.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXII: 375.

Expenditures by the city in 1854 include $24,972 for the Battery enlargement; $7,202.53 for rebuilding Essex Market; $5,718.19 for the extension of the new city hall; $40,000 for the south wing of the workhouse on Blackwell’s Is.; $2,699 for rebuilding Catharine Market; $50,000 for rebuilding Union Market; and $22,043.05 for building Firemen’s Hall (see Ag 21).—Man. Com. Coun. (1855), 199, 200, 206, 213.

1855

The Free Soil party is formed in the U. S.—Winson, VII: 288.

In this year, Henry Bessemer invented his process for the direct conversion of molten cast iron into steel by blowing air into the molten mass.—Scientific American, Je 5, 1857.
In this year, when the shaft of the Washington Monument at
Washington, D. C. (see J a 31, J l 4, 1848) had attained a height of
152 ft., work on it had to be suspended for lack of funds. The
advent of the Civil War later interfered with the public interest in
the enterprise, and the funds of the society were but little aug-
mented. In 1876 (q. v., Ag 2), congress appropriated money for
the continuation of the work.—Harvev, Monograph of the Wash-
ington Nat'l Monument (1855), 11; Harvey, Hist. of Washington
Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc. (1902), 56
et seq. See also Ap 20, 1871.

In this year, 161,490 immigrants arrived at New York.—
Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (1891), table 7.

In this year, the first "model" tenement-house in New York
City was erected, by the Workmen's Home Association (see 1848),
on Elizabeth and Mott Sts. It was six stories high, contained 87
three-room apartments, and was supplied with Croton water and
lighted with gas. The ground plan of the building, however, was
very defective, two-thirds of the rooms being dark and unventi-
lated. In a few years, the house degenerated into one of the worst
in the city.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem,
86-87.

In this year, the U. S. assy office first occupied the old U. S.
Bank building at 30-32 Wall St., which the government had pur-
chased in 1854 (q. v., Ag 21). The sub-tenure was in the same
building.—N. Y. City directories. The sub-tenure moved in 1861
(q. v.), but the assy office remained here until 1912, when it
was moved to the building on Pine St.—Ann. Rep., N. Y. At-
ternating-tire, U. S. treas. dept. (1912), 119; ibid. (1913), 270. The
old building on Wall St. was demolished in 1915, but the historic
façade was carefully taken down and is now preserved in the
Metropolitan Museum of Art. The present building was erected
on the site as a wing of the Pine St. office.—Verplanck, The Site of
the Assay Office (1921); descript. of Pl. 57, I: 430 (footnote) and

In this year, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (see Mr
12, 1807) began the erection of a new building at the north-east
cor. of Fourth Ave. and 23rd St.; when it was ready for occupancy
in 1856, the college moved from the old building in Crosby St.
(see 1856). The new building was completed in 1858.—Man. Com.
Conn. (1856), 657; L. M. R. K., III: 924-975. See also Je 1860 and 1886.

In this year, George Higgins erected, opposite the Croton
reservoir on Fifth Ave., a row of dwellings known as "The House
of Mansions" or "The Spanish Row." The project, however, was
not a success, and in 1860 (q.v., Je 18) the Rutgers Female College
moved to the neglected buildings.—Maurice, Fifth Ave., 251. See
also Pl. 148-149, Vol. III.

The New Bowery was being cut through and, part of the old
Jerrold property (near Oliver St.) being taken for the street,
permission is given to remove some of the bodies buried here.—
Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXIII: 284. The bodies were removed to
the Jewish cemetery on 21st St., and the New Bowery was opened
in 1856.—Pubi., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., No. 6, p. 135 and 137;
L. M. R. K., III: 1006. See Ag 3, 1728.

In this year, Canal St. was extended from Centre St. across
Broadway to Murray St.; Park Place and Duane St. were also
widened, and the Bowery and Chambers St. extended.—Stone,
Hist. of N. Y. City, 559.

In this year, Wm. Perris published an interesting map of New
York City below 40th St., containing a vignette view of the Crystal
Palace and a key to the most important public buildings, markets,
hotels, places of amusement, etc.—Descrip. of Pl. 156, III: 707.

In this year, a view of the city, entitled "New York, 1855;
From the Lattin Observatory," looking south, drawn by B. F.
Smith, Jr., and engraved by W. Wellwood, was published. It is
reproduced as Pl. 145, Vol. III.

In this year, F. Heppenheimer made a lithographic "View
of Broadway, New York from Exchange Alley to Morris Street,
West Side." It is reproduced as A. Pl. 27-28, Vol. III.

In this year, Egbert C. Vioke made, for the commissioners
appointed on Nov. 17, 1853 (q. v.), a map of the lands included
in Central Park. It is reproduced as Pl. 169-A, Vol. III.

Topographical maps in 42 sheets bearing this date and showing
Central Park laid out into building lots are filed as map No. 1653
in topographical bureau, borough president's office.

A coloured lithograph giving a bird's eye view of the Park in
this year and containing eight inset views was sold with the Pyne
collection.—Pyne sales catalogue (1817), item 187.

In this year, Th. Benecke made a coloured lithograph depicting
a characteristic winter scene in Broadway, opposite Barum's and
St. Paul's, and showing a large six-horse sleigh. A similar sleighing
scene in New York was painted in 1857 by H. Sebron and engraved
by P. Girardet.—Pyne sales catalogue (1817), items 164 and 177.
A crude, unsigned, but very interesting, oil painting of "Clare-
mont" was made, it is said, about this time by a tramp artist in
return for hospitality. It includes pleasure vehicles and equestrians;
and the Church of St. Mary's, Manhattanville, and the Convent
of the Sacred Heart are shown.—Pyne sales catalogue (1817), item
270.

In Valentine's Manual for 1855 were published, besides
the articles and references cited elsewhere in the Chronology, the
following historical data:

A list of the public markets and their locations at this time,
217.

A list of the paintings and busts in various rooms of the city
city hall, 347-49.

A list of the members of the city government, from its incorpo-
ration (1653) to 1855, alphabetically arranged, with the offices held
by them in the common council, 391-495; also the names of recor-
ders, sheriffs, and corporation counsel, 413-42.

An account of the origin and changes in the names of streets,

An account of the notable women of the Dutch period in New
York, 517-53.

The value of certain town lots in early colonial times, 545-46.

A description and history of the currency of New Amsterdam,
547-48.

The Manual for 1855 also contains a view of the Apthorp
mansion (owned by Col. Thorn), 391; and one of an old house,
on the corner of Cherry and Roosevelt Sts., 591.

A copy of the city directory for 1853, with an index, see ibid. (1858), 12.

For the first time the city inspector includes in his annual report
to the common council vital statistics (see J a 6, 1854) for a full
year. Deaths in 1854, 25,668; births, 17,079; marriages,

The mayor and common council again resolve to build a new
Feb. city hall (see Ap 4 and My 13, 1854)—Proc., App'd by Mayor,

Verdi's "Rigoletto" is performed for the first time in America,
in the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1855), 86.

The common council passes a resolution recommending the
Mar. elimination from Central Park (see J l 21, 1853) of the area south
of 72d St. and the reduction of the remainder by 400 feet on each
side. This was emphatically vetoed by Mayor Wood on March 23.

A large mass meeting is held at the Broadway Tabernacle to
protest against the bill-now before the legislature proposing to take
the appointment of policemen out of the hands of the mayor,
the recorder, and the city judge, and to put it into the hands of four
commissioners to be elected by the people. Robert B. Minturn
and W. Gerhard make the principal addresses.—N. Y. Daily Tim-
es, Mr 22, 1855.

The Children's Aid Society, in appealing for aid in establishing
an industrial school in the section of the city called "Dutch Hill,"
thus describes conditions there: "It is a droll-looking hamlet, that
at the foot of Forty-first and Forty-second streets, near East
River. The houses are little board or mud shanties, scattered
around like the wigwams of an Indian village, with most perplexing
paths winding among them.

1865
Mar. 21

"Some are of the primitive block form, with a hole in the roof for a chimney; others are arched, others with a sharp Gothic gable.

Occasionally, something entirely new in architectural style will meet you in the shape of a rectangular box with diamond lattice work, which, on nearer approach, you discover to be a Railroad car banked in, and made into a house. . . . Each house has a retinue of large dogs and goats and pigs. All the inhabitants of these buildings are squatters—they have found a plot of ground and have built their log-cabin on it, to remain until the rightful owner turns them away. When they move they sell their house to some new comer for $5 or $10. They are all Irish and German laborers; many working in the quarries near by, and others especially the German women, living on the side of the rags and boxes which are left behind and their children gather all the day long through the streets of the City.

"The village called ‘Dutch Hill,’ which with the neighbouring shanties must contain thousands of people, is almost precisely like the poorest Irish villages; and poorer than most German peasant hamlets."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Mr 21, 1855.

The legislature passes an act for the election of five fire commissioners.—*Laws of New York* (1855), chap. 112. See also Costello, *Our Firemen."

In this month a new building (the present one) for the Society Library was commenced on the east side of University Pl., bet. 12th and 13th Sts. (see My, 1855).—*Man. Com. Couns.* (1856), 247.

The new building was opened in 1856.—*Ibid., Keep., Hist. of N. Y.* See Nov. 10

It is resolved by the board of aldermen concurs, the plans and specifications for a new city hall (see F 17), presented by Albert Gilbert, Thomas R. Jackson, and Henry L. Stuart, be approved, and the commissioner of repairs and supplies be instructed to advertise for proposals for the erection of the building. The specifications are printed with the Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, Doc. No. 30, Bd. of Councilmen, Ap 8, 1855. See Ap 16.

The city is authorized to remove so much of the old bridge, commonly known as the Hadley bridge, as forms an obstruction to the navigation of the Harlem River; and is directed, upon the removal of said old bridge, to erect and construct a new bridge on said Harlem River, of a width not less than that of the old bridge, and upon its present site, to connect the city of New Yorke with the county of Westchester; said new bridge to be constructed with a suitable draw of not less than 36 feet in width."—*Laws of N.Y.* (1855), chap. 423.

The special committee to whom was referred so much of the mayor’s message as relates to the building of a new city hall, together with the resolutions asking that it be built at Madison Square, etc., make their report in favour of the Madison Square site; the other site considered is the Park, where the old almshouse stood.—*Doc., Bd. of Ald.* (1855), No. 112. *N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 17, 1855. On May 15, however, a majority of this committee reported in favour of the Park site in the rear of the present city hall.

*Doc., Bd. of Ald.* (1855), No. 23. See further, F 18, 1857.

17 Trinity Chapel on the north side of West 25th St. near Fifth Ave. is consecrated.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 19 and 20, 1855.

20 "The extension of Park-place through the grounds of Columbia College, is proceeded with rapidly. Large bodies of workmen are digging, grading and carting, every clear day."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 20, 1855. See also ibid., Ap 27, 1855.

25 The Union Club (see S 20, 1859) opens its new building at the northeast corner of Fifth Ave. and Madison St.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Ap 26, 1855; Club Book (1912); L. M. R. K., III: 939.

May 1861

The old Tontine Building *[see 1843], on the corner of Wall and Water-streets, at present occupied by stores and offices, is to be torn down, to make way for a larger and finer structure."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 1, 1855. The old coffee house was demolished in this month, and the ground left is parceled by W. H. Aspinwall, with the stipulation that he should pay to the Tontine Association, as rent, the sum of $5,700 per annum, and should pay all taxes and assessments levied by the city upon the ground, and upon such buildings as should be upon it; also, that the said lease should expire and all the buildings upon the ground should revert to the association when by death the nominees should be reduced to seven. Mr. Aspinwall bought the erection of the present [1872] building, soon after he obtained the lease.

"The walls are of Massachusetts yellow free-stone, the keystones in the arches of the windows and doors being of the same material. On the left of the picture [see view accompanying the description] on the Wall Street front, is seen the narrow alley mentioned in the title deeds, showing that the heirs of Francis Clark had the right of way in 1791."

"The interior is cut up into offices, a large shaft near the rear of the hall-way giving room for the main staircase and the facilities for ventilation."—*Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City* (1872), citing *Jour. of Com.*, Jl 25, 1871. See also De Peyster, *Hist. of the Tontine Bldg.* (N. Y., 1852) and L. M. R. K., III: 983.

"II Trovatore" is produced for the first time in New York, at the Academy of Music.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 3, 1855.

The commissioners of immigration take possession of Castle Garden on a lease for four years; the historic garden is to be used as an immigrant landing-place.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, My 8, 1855; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Jl 14 and Ag 3.

The Woman’s Hospital, the first of its kind in New York, is formally inaugurated as a charity at 83 Madison Ave. It has been open for about a month.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 2 and 4, 1855.

A great ‘Know-Nothing’ demonstration is held in City Hall Park. About 20,000 people are present.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 19, 1855.

A "Nursery for Children of Poor Women" has been opened at 15th St. and Sixth Ave.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 23, 1855.

The commissioners of estimate and apportionment for taking the tax-sheets for Central Park (see N 17, 1853) complete their report. The amount awarded to the owners of the lands and for expenses is $351,390,90 of which the sum of $1,657,590 is assessed on adjacent owners. The report was confirmed on Feb. 5, 1856.—*1st Ann. Rep., Com’y of Cent. Pk* (1857), 7, 103-11. See also 16th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 400-61, and descrip. of Pl. 119b-11, III: 723.

The Battery is lighted with gas for the first time.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 9, 1855.

Progress has been made in fitting up Castle Garden as an immigrant depot (see My 7). "About 1,000 feet of fencing has been put up round the building, with the exception of that portion of it which faces the water. . . ."

"Internally, the galleries and permanent seating remain as heretofore. Under the dome, the fountain which formerly existed has been restored. . . ."

"A quadrangular range of enclosed desks is in process of erection almost in the center, where it is intended to station clergies to elicit information from all passengers as to their destination and their means of supporting themselves. They there will receive such instructions as they may need in regard to routes and the cost of passage, as well as the freights of extra baggage. The old refreshment rooms to the right and left of the main entrance have been converted into bath rooms. . . ."

"The buildings, formerly used as residences, near the gate, have been converted into offices. Ticket offices for sale of passage tickets, cashier’s office for the receipt of freight money; an office for the examining physician; a police station; suitable accommodation for the United States Revenue officers and offices for the use of the Commissioners."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Jl 14, 1855. See Ag 3.

The first immigrants to land at Castle Garden (see My 7 and Jl 14) arrive on this day.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 4, 1855.

Never before have there been so many improvements under way in our City as at present. There is scarcely a street in which one or more new and substantial buildings are not being erected in the place of others too old or too small to meet the requirements of advancing trade; and many downtouon streets are being widened and straightened to accommodate their constantly increasing commerce. . . .

The greatest and most extended of these improvements is the extension of Canal and the widening of Walker street. . . ."

"The work is progressing with great rapidity. The cost will be $480,000. Nearly all the houses beyond the line have been cut or removed back, and many new buildings are being erected."

"When completed, Walker-street, or (as it will then be called) Canal-street, will be one of the finest avenues in the City—100 feet abroad from the Hudson to Centre, and 75 feet for the remaining distance extending almost in a straight line from the west to the east. . . ."

"Considerable improvements are just now being made in the
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1855

upper part of the City, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-fourth 
Aug. streets, both by the Corporation and by private individuals. Fifty- 
third street is being extended from the Seventh-avenue to the East 
River. . . .

“The four lower streets [38th to 42d St.] are yet open on the west side only to the Seventh-avenue. It will take immense labor to extend them through the rocky barriers to the east of this. . . .

The extension of Forty-ninth street, from the Seventh-avenue eastward, is also progressing pretty rapidly, considering the formidable impediments to be overcome. Forty-eighth street has only been opened to the Sixth-avenue on the Hudson side—Forty- 
seventh street only to the Seventh-avenue. . . .

“The several rocky lots east of Sixth-avenue, between Forty- 
second and Fifty-fourth streets, are being cleared away to make 
room or various kinds of buildings.

“One Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between the Sixth 
and Seventh avenues, several new buildings are in progress of erec-
tion—some of them nearly finished. Others are about being com-
menced on the east side of Sixth-avenue, in the vicinity of the 
Crystal Palace. . . .”—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 11, 1855.

Mlle. Rachel, the French tragicdienne, arrives in New York on a visit to the United States.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 23, 1855. 

See S. 5.

Sept.

Rachel (as Ag 22) makes her first appearance in America, at the 
Metropolitan Theatre (see S 18, 1855). The play is Corneille’s 
tragedy “Horace.”—N. Y. Daily Times, S 3-5, 1855. See also 
Rachel and the New World, 117. The Metropolitan later became 
Luntzetheatres (see D 27).

9. The allied French and British finally take Sebastopol after a 
siege of almost a year.—Innes, Eng. and the Brit. Empires, IV, 284.

The name of Walker St., between Centre St. and East Broadway, 
is changed to Canal St.—Proc., Appd by Mayor, XCVII: 318.

Oct.

By this month, Ninth Ave., from Bloomingdale Road to 125th 
St., had been opened at a total cost of $15,025.39.—Man. Com. 
Constr. (1857), 541.

“A new iron shot tower is going up in the Sixth Ward. It has 
already reached its ninth story, and two more will finish the struc-
ture—each story in height is eleven feet and six inches, making the 
tower, when completed, over one hundred and seventy feet high. 
One story, not included in the eleven, is entirely under-ground— 
this also is of solid iron. The tower runs through the rear of a 
building which faces on Centre, between Duane and Elm streets. 
Mr. Bogardus adds new credit to his high reputation by the design 
and character of this novel and unique structure. It was com-
menced on Aug. 15.”—N. T. Daily Times, O 1, 1855. The shot-
tower, originally owned by Richard McCollough, was at 63-65 
Centre St., and was erected by Bogardus & Co., who had previously 
built the Bogardus Building on Duane St., off Centre St., the first 
built of its kind in New York. The shot-tower is to be the 
first building having an iron frame-work enclosing and partly 
supporting its floors and walls. It was octagonal in shape, and 
supported on iron columns bolted together end to end at the angles 
of the structure. The panels between columns (which inclined 
 inward) and the tie-bars (which were horizontal) were filled with the 
brick of the walls. The width at the base of the tower was 24 feet 
and at the top 12 feet, the height being 157 feet. It was demolished in 1908 (v.c.)—Data supplied by Mr. Christopher C. Tracy, of 
Bellerose, L. I., supt. of the tower for over 35 years, and Mr. Wm. 
W. Tracy, of Brooklyn, his brother. See also descrip. of Pl. 153-4, 
III: 777. Another tower was built in 1836 (q.v., D 18).

“The old Dutch Church, which Government thrust has con-
verted into a Post-Office, is experiencing extensive repairs. Not 
long since it was resolved to dissolve the swallow and owls from the 
antique tower and throw in a detachment of clerks to occupy it; and 
accordingly a corps of sappers and miners might have been ob-
erved creating a breach in the wall where now the words "Regis-
tered Letters," indicate that there is the entrance to that funny 
Assurance Office where the Department, for a handsome premium, 
insures letters against itself on condition of paying for no losses. 
To the east of the tower, and to the southwest of the position, a 
large structure of brick ascends slowly, designed to enlarge facilities for 
the receipt and dispatch of mail-bags. . . .”—N. Y. Daily Times, 
O 6, 1855. A view of the church in 1856 is contained in Groteores, 
Old N. Y., opp. p. 58. See O 29, 1860.

17. The corner-stone of the first building erected by the N. Y. 
Historical Society is laid at the corner of Second Ave. and 11th St.—

N. Y. Daily Times, O 17 and 18, 1855; Kelby, N. Y. Hist. Soc. 
Oct. (1905); and the unpublished records of the society. See also 

The New York Corn Exchange “is just completing a noble 
building at No. 17 South-street, for its future accommodation.”— 
N. Y. Daily Times, O 17, 1855.

“The Lattering Observatory [see Je 30, 1853] is converted into a 
shot-tower.”—N. Y. Daily Times, O 20, 1855.

Thackeray begins a series of lectures on the “Four Georges” 
Now at Dr. Chapin’s Church.—N. Y. Daily Times, N 2, 1855. See also 
ibid., N. 9, 14, 15, and 23, 1855. See D 1.

Thackeray (see N 1) delivers his farewell lecture in New York 
to about 2,000 people at the Metropolitan Theatre. The subject is 
“Charity and Humor.” Also in the public benefit of the St. George’s 
Society.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 3, 1855.

“The project of uniting Brooklyn and New York together is 
a good deal talked of in some quarters.”—N. Y. Daily Times, 
D 3, 1855.

“The American Institute has bought the Crystal Palace, for 
$125,000, and taken possession. The debts of the Palace amount 
to about $175,000.”—N. Y. Daily Times, D 3, 1855. See also 
Levis’s Weekly, L 11.

The Vauxhall Garden, at Broadway and the Bowery, is being 
4 demolished. Stores are to be built on the site.—N. Y. Daily 
Times, D 4, 1855; Man. Com. Constr. (1856), 4705; ibid. (1866), 
586. See also L. M. R. K., III: 981.

Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper makes its first appearance. 

15

All Souls’ (Unitarian) Church, on the south-east corner of 
25 Fourth Ave. and 20th St., is dedicated. It was modelled after 
the Basilica San Giovanni Battista, at Monza (north of Milan on 
the way to Como), Italy. The layers of stone in the walls are 
imported Caen stone.—N. Y. Daily Times, D 26 and 21, 1855; All 
Souls’ Church Records (by courtesy of George R. Bishop, Esq., 
trustee); L. M. R. K., III: 976. See also O 22, 1845.

The Metropolitan Theatre (see S 3), having been renovated, is 
27 re-opened under the management of Laura Keens, and becomes 
the “Varieties.”—N. Y. Daily Times, D 27 and 28, 1855. See also 
L. M. R. K., III: 986. It was later Burton’s New Theatre, the 
New Metropolitian, and finally the Winter Garden (see S 14, 1859).

—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, 1: 426-67; L. M. R. K., III: 
30, 1857, is in Emmet coll, No. 1185.

1856

In this year, Gov. Bradford’s History of Plymouth Plantation 
was first published, from his manuscript.—Winson, III: 293.

In this year, the house erected on Pearl St. in 1853 (g.v.) by 
Alphonse De Peyster was demolished.—Man. Com. Constr. (1861), 
65.

In this year, Columbia College bought the property of the 
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, on Fourth Ave. between 49th and 50th 
Sts. (see S 30, 1825). The buildings were at once repaired, and the 
college moved into them in 1857 (q.v., Ap 1 and My 12).—Hist. of 
Columbia Univ., 150; L. M. R. K., III: 940. The old college 
buildings on Church St. were sold and demolished (see Ja and Ap 
14, 1857).

In this year, the 27th St. meeting-house of the Society of 
Friends (Hicksite) was built. It was demolished after 1881 when 
this meeting was attached to the 15th St. meeting on Stuyvesant 
Square.—John Cox, Jr.’s MS. Cat. of the Records of the Soc. of 
Friends. In this year, the North German Lloyd S.S. Co. was formed by 
H. H. Meier, “who amalgamated the shipping interests of Bremen, 
and its five maritime companies, into one powerful union.”—King’s 
Handbook (1893), 84.

In this year, the Five Points House of Industry was completed 
on a plot of ground purchased by the trustees in Anthony (now 
Ward), N. of near Centre St. In fifteen years, 1857-79, over 20,000 
children were taught in the school established here.—Losing, Hist. 
of N. Y. City, II: 613, passim; L. M. R. K., III: 951. For the 
changed appearance of Five Points between 1827 and 1859, cf. 

As a result of the disclosures made by the Association for Im-
proving the Condition of the Poor in regard to tenement-houses in 
New York City, the state legislature in this year appointed a com-

In this year, the girt-mill built at Kingsbridge by Alexander Macomb shortly after 1800 (p. n., D 22) was blown down during a severe wind-storm.—Descriptive Plan, 157-3, III: 706.

The Y. Gas Light Co. with works situated between 21st and 22nd Sts., 1st Ave. to East River, furnished gas for all portions of the city south of Grand St., supplying about 3,000 public lights. The Manhattan Gas Light Co. supplied the region north of Grand St., which had 7,000 public gas lights. Its headquarters were at the foot of the Brooklyn Bridge, and it was composed of the Williamsburg and East River.—Man. Gas. Com., (1856), 334-36. See also views of Manhattan Gas Works in Illus. News, II: 29. 31. It was the region around the foot of 42nd St. which gangs of ruffians made notorious in later years as the "Gas House District".

In this year, the triangle bounded by Grove, Fourth, and Christopher Sts. was designated Greenwich Park.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XVII: 121. L. M. R. K., III: 970.

For a statement of the dates and cost of street opening from 1820 to this year, inclusive, see Man. Com. Comm. (1857), 230-41.

A wood engraving of the North Dutch Church, the frontispiece of De Witt's Discourse (1857), shows the church as it was about this time. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 146-b, Vol. III.

An engraved view of Wall St., looking from William St. to Trinity Church, shows that street as it appeared in 1856-7. This view, the only copy known, is owned by Edward W. C. Arnold, Esq., is reproduced and described as Pl. 145, Vol. III.

In this year, a lithograph, made by Boell & Michelin, entitled "Brooklyn, N. Y. 1856, West Side from Fulton to Courtland Street," was published by W. Stephenson, being one of a series of lithographs of views of New York, now scarce. It is reproduced and described (with the titles of the other views in the series) as A. Pl. 27-b, Vol. III.

In Valentine's Manual for 1856, were published: A map of the city, 1856. frontispiece. A view of Coffee House Slip, and New York Coffee House, 132. A view and description of the new "Firemen's Hall," at 123-125 Mercer St., where the old "Firemen's Hall" and the "City Oil House" formerly stood, 179-80. A plan of the city, showing the made and swamp land, 202.

A prophetic description of the city and harbour as they will be in 25 years, 423-25.

A view of "Woodlawn," formerly "Strawberry Hill Hotel," on the Bloomingdale Road overlooking the Hudson (see p. 514), which, about 1845, came into possession of Wm. B. Mifflin, who, in this year, still owned it. It stood between 126th and 127th Sts., 300 ft. west of West End Ave.—L. M. R. K., III: 981.

A view of the Varian homestead (p. 519) which stood on a farm of 274 acres extending along the Bloomingdale road to Seventh Ave., between 27th and 37th Sts. The house was demolished in the early Forty-Firsts. See all L. M. R. K., III: 955.

View of the "tower overlooking Manhattanville," now in Central Park, 456. A view of Broadway, east side, looking north from Anthony (Worth) St., 520.

For view of the remains of Fort Washington, 1836, see ibid. (1857), 72.

For view of the equestrian statue of Washington, Union Sq., 1866, see ibid. (1857), 120. See also L. M. R. K., III: 945.
1856. Among the permanent institutions of our city, none has, for man yeares past, attracted more attention than the Book Tride
sales, so ably and honorably conducted by Bangs, Brothers & Co.
. . . The amount of business transacted at these book sales is enormous,
. . . An idea may be obtained from the fact, that the
house of Harper & Brother have at one sale disposed of books to the
amount of seventy-five thousand dollars every year. . . ."—
Leslie's Weekly, II: 263. Regarding these booksales, see Je 1, 7,
and 11, 1862.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land compris-
ing the new Central Park reservoir, between Fifth and Seventh
Aves., 87th and 96th Sts. (see Je 10, 1853)—Prendergast, Record
of Real Estate (1914). See Ap 17, 1858, and Jl 31, 1860.

James Buchanan, U. S. minister at the Court of St. James, is
welcomed by the common council as the city's guest, on his return
from England. He remained until April 25.—N. Y. Daily Times,
Ap 24-26, 1856.

The building of the Eye and Ear Infirmary on the corner of
15th St. and Second Ave. is formally inaugurated.—N. Y. Daily

"The work of clearing the rocks from the Sixth avenue, above
34th street, is rapidly progressing, and the avenue will be graded as
far as 49th street in a few months. The cars will then run to that
point. A large number of buildings are going up in the vicinity of
47th, 48th, 49th, 51st and other streets. The selection of the site
for the Central Park has given an impetus to the work."—Leslie's
Weekly, I: 334.

"The workmen are preparing to erect the Washington Monu-
ment, which will decorate the open space formed by the junction
of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street at Union-square.—
N. Y. Daily Times, My 9, 1856. See also Ibid, My 29, 1856,
and A. Pl. 27 B-2, Vol. III. See, further, Jl 4.

The Brick Church property on Beckman St. is sold at auction for
$720,000.—N. Y. Daily Times, My 12 and 15, 1856; Leslie's
Weekly, I: 347, 382. See also Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 761. The
congregation and the church building around 25th St. May 4—
Pres. Soc. (1918), 600; descrip. of A. Pl. 27 A-3, III: 882. See
also the church at this time reproduced as A. Pl. 27 A-3, Vol. III.
See, further, S 15, 1867, and Mr 15, 1857.

The ferry from Whitehall to Staten Island is leased to Jacob L.
Smith for 10 years at an annual rent of $5,100 upon certain specified
conditions.—Valentine, Compilation of Existing Ferry Leases &

Mayor Wood signs an ordinance placing the control of Central
Park in the hands of a board of commissioners consisting of the
mayor and the street commissioner, Joseph S. Taylor. Before
proceeding upon any course of action, these commissioners are to
be joined by eight prominent citizens to act with them as a consulting-board.—

The old building of the Union Bank in Wall St. is being demol-

Gothic Hall, in Broadway, formerly Masonic Hall (see Je 24,
1846), is being torn down, to make way for a mercantile establish-
ment.—N. Y. Daily Times, My 26, 1856; Leslie's Weekly, I: 29-

The Franklin waterhouse, at No. 3 Cherry St., the residence of
Washington in 1789-90, is now being demolished.—Leslie's
Weekly, II: 414; L. M. R. K., III: 949. See also Custis, Recol-

The Broadway Tabernacle is crowded to capacity by a mass
meeting held to express New York's denunciation of Rep.
Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina for his violent assault upon Sen.
Chas. S. Sumner of Massachusetts because of Sumner's speech
against slavery and against Sen. Butler, a kinman of Brooks.
Daniel Lord, Chas. King, Henry Ward Beecher and others make
stirring addresses, and resolutions are adopted.—N. Y. Daily
Times, My 29, 1856. For an account of the Brooks-Sumner affair,
see Rhodus, Hist. of U. S., II: 151-50.

"In the summer of 1856 the Board [the N. Y. Stock and Ex-
change Board] moved into a room in what was known as Lord's
Court, with the main approach at 25 William Street, another at
53 Beaver Street, and a third at 50 Exchange Place . . . The
Board remained here throughout the war, and until its removal to
Broad Street in 1862."—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 38. "The
Board Room in Lord's Court was about sixty feet long by forty feet
wide, and was approached by such intricate passages that a stranger
required a guide to reach it."—Ibid., 43. A view of the board in
session is given in Harper's Weekly, Jl 1, 1857.

A preliminary plan for the improvement of Central Park is
drawn by Egbert L. Viele, engineer-in-chief, is adopted by the
commissioners (see My 21). On June 17, a map of the lands in-
cluded in the park was made by Viele from a topographical survey.
These are both published in the 1st Ann. Rep., Comts. of Cent. Pk.
Viele's plan was never carried out, for the new commissioners
appointed in 1857 (My. Ap 17) soon after advertised for new ones
and chose the one submitted by Vaux and Olmsted (see Ap 28,
67.

The news that Buchanan and Breckinridge have been
nominated for president and vice-president respectively by the Democratic
national convention at Cincinnati is celebrated by the Tammany
Society with hon-fires, illuminations, and the firing of guns.—N. Y.
Daily Times, Jl 7, 1856. The nominations were ratified by a Demo-
cratic mass meeting held in City Hall Park on June 11—Ibid. Je
12 and 13, 1856.

The new Baptist church at the s.e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 35th
St. (see 189, 1854) is dedicated.—N. Y. Daily Times, Je 7, 1856.
This was later purchased by Christ P. E. Church (see Ap 6, 1858).

A mass meeting is held at the Broadway Tabernacle to take
measures for aiding the anti-slavery settlers of Kansas to defend
themselves against the "lawless outrages of the invading Missouri
mob" of pro-slavery men. The sum of $2,715 is subscribed, and a
committee is appointed to solicit further contributions.—N. Y.
Daily Times, Je 10, 1856.

The new Lafarge House, erected on Broadway on the site of
the one destroyed by fire in 1845 (My. Jl 8), is opened for the recep-
tion of guests.—N. Y. Daily Times, Je 18, 1856. See Mr 23, 1867.

Millard Fillmore, ex-president and present nominee of the
"Know-Nothing" party, arrives at New York from a European tour
and is welcomed by a committee of the common council and
escorted to the St. Nicholas Hotel. On June 23, he received visitors
at the hotel and was daguerreotypied by all the photographic estab-
ishments on Broadway. On June 24, he was officially received at
the Grand Hall by the municipality, and attended with an encoraged
copy of the complimentary resolutions adopted by the common council.
After visiting Brooklyn, he left for Albany.—N. Y. Daily Times,
Je 23-26, 1856.

The nominations of John C. Frémont and Wm. L. Dayton for
president and vice-president respectively are ratified by the Republicans
of New York at the Broadway Tabernacle.—N. Y. Daily Times,
Je 26, 1856.

Trinity M. E. Church on 34th St. between Seventh and Eighth
Aves. is dedicated.—N. Y. Daily Times, Je 30, 1856. Its corner-
stone was laid on July 12, 1855—Ibid., Jl 13, 1855.

The bronze equestrian statue of Washington, by Heery Kir-
bow and J. Q. A. Ward, is unveiled in Union Square (see My 9).
—N. Y. Daily Times, Jl 5 and 9, 1856. See also Cat. of Works of
Art Belonging to the City, 1857: Francis' New Guide to the Gentes
The statue is shown on A. Pl. 27 B-2, Vol. III.

By this time, Seventh Ave. from 42d St. to the Harlem River
had been completed at a total cost of $9,000,061.—Man. Com.
Coun. (1857), 541.

The mayor approves a joint resolution awarding a contract for
building a monument to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Worth.—Proc.
App'd by Mayor, XXIV: 311.

Congress appropriates $261,585 for the purchase of a post-office
Dept. (1876), 18; descrip. of Pl. 161, III: 845. See also Senate Ex.
Dut., 34th cong., 1st sess., Vol. XVI, No. 106. See Mr 10, 1857.

Buckley's new music hall at No. 538 Broadway is opened to a
25
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1856

Dec. 18

large audience.—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 26, 1856; L. M. R. K., III: 925.

An interesting and instructive feature owned by the Society is its weekly column in the New York Times, which is devoted to the subject of education. Each week a new paper is published containing articles on various topics related to education, such as the latest developments in teaching methods, educational policies, and the role of schools in society. This column, titled "Education," is authored by a team of educators and experts in the field, ensuring that the content is both informative and relevant to the current educational landscape. It is an excellent resource for those interested in the latest trends and issues in education. The column is also available online, allowing readers to access it from anywhere at any time. This initiative by the Society demonstrates its commitment to fostering a community of learning and growth, and its dedication to spreading knowledge and understanding about education.
The peculiar check would the 158. the author opened. portion discussion 1857.

For view of the remains of Fort George, 1857, with Harlem River and Kingfisher in the distance, see ibid. (1857), 444.

For view of the Provost tomb, 1857, see ibid. (1858), 550.

For view of the country residence of David Provost, East River and 57th St., 1857, see ibid. (1858), 540.

For view of the Union House, cor. Broadway and 21st St., occupied for many years as a justice’s court, see ibid. (1860), 444.


Mayor Fernando Wood sends a communication to the council on the subject of official corruption and the need of a revision of the charter.—Communications of Mayor Wood, Ja 5, 1857.

Wm. Allen Butler is author of a satirical poem, “Nothing to Wear.” It immortalized “Miss Flora M’Flimsey, of Madison Square.” It was first published in Harper’s Weekly (q. v., I: 84). In the same year the book was issued in book form by the firm of Wood & Carleton, with illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. The satire at once became popular, and had a large and continued sale.

A curious claim was made by a Miss Peck, a daughter of an Episcopal clergyman, of Greenwich, Conn., as to the authorship. She asserted in the public prints and elsewhere that she herself was the authoress of the celebrated poem, that she lost it during a shipwreck, and that it was written on the back and front of a prayer book. A check for eight hundred dollars, for eight lines, making four times as much material as the poem in question, having as its title ‘Nothing to Say,’ which was something of a misnomer. The book was illustrated by John McLenan, who, at that time, was one of our most popular comic artists. It is hardly necessary to add that this book also had an immense sale. —Derby, Fifty Years Among Authors, 236-28.

The legislature authorises the city to raise a sum not exceeding $500,000 by the creation of stock to be called “the water stock of the city of New-York,” and also to borrow an additional sum of $1,450,000 “for purchasing land and constructing the new reservoir.”—Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 24.

The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and conveys to trustees the ground and building (with its equipment) bounded by Astor Place, Third and Fourth Aves., and 7th St. —Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 31 and 149. See also ibid. (1859), chap. 279; Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 670; and L. M. R. K., III: 956.

13. To relieve the pressure of traffic in Broadway, Mayor Wood recommends in a message to the council that an avenue parallel to Broadway be built, and that Broadway be widened “by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticoes, &c.” “By removing all obstructions of these or any other kinds,” he explains, “and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of upward of six feet would be gained on either side of the street—the curbs could then be set that distance further from the center of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width.” He also says: “The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject of frequent complaint; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post Office in Nassau Street, meets general public approval, but it is not yet determined whether it would not be advantageous laid in Broadway.”

Mayor Wood also urges the need of a new city hall. The possibility of building a court-house in “Madison Park” (see Ap 16, 1857) is being considered, as it is believed that Chambers St. is too far down town.—Communication of Mayor Wood, F 18, 1857. A law for the erection of a new city hall was passed on April 15 (q. v.).

The Broadway Tabernacle has been sold to John J. Phelps for $125,000. It is to be replaced by business buildings.—N. Y. Daily Times, F 25, 1857. The last service was held in the Tabernacle on April 26.—Ibid., Ap 25, 1857. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928. A new Tabernacle was erected at 34th St. and Sixth Ave. (see D 25).

The New York Arcade, in Broadway just above the Metropoli
tan Hotel and running through to Crosby St., is opened. It is “something of a success in New-York,” and is “filled into 32 stores or stalls, each of which will be occupied by a retailer in a different line of trade.”—N. Y. Eve. Times, Mr 3, 1857.

James Buchanan is inaugurated president and John C. Breckinridge vice-president.—N. Y. Eve. Times, Mr 5, 1857.

The Dred Scott decision is handed down by the supreme court.


Broadway Square (see D 10, 1859), laid out on the Commissions’ Map between 53d and 57th Sts., Eighth and Ninth Aves., is discontinued, and 54th, 55th, and 56th Sts. are extended through this land.—Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 73; L. M. R. K., Hisl, 968.

“A New Yorker proposes to purchase milk in large quantities of farmers living near railroads, and condensing it at the time and place of receipt, by a mode known to him, in such manner that he takes it from the eighty-eight parts of water it contains, and retains only the nutritious portions. This remedium, which will, of course, occupy but about one-eighth of the space of the original milk, he proposes to then place in large air-tight cans, in which it can be transported to any part of the Madison Carnegie stage, where it was probably found by Mr. Butler. [See ibid., I: 498.] A controversy ensued, which of course increased the sale of the book. In order to add fuel to the flame Mr. Carleton offered Morti
er M. Thomson, who had become a very popular writer under the nom de plume of ‘Docteet,’ one dollar a line for a humorous poem on the subject in question; the offer was accepted, and in less than ten days the author received from the publisher a check for eight hundred dollars, for eight lines, making four times as much material as the poem in question, having as its title ‘Nothing to Say,’ which was something of a misnomer. The book was illustrated by John McLenan, who, at that time, was one of our most popular comic artists. It is hardly necessary to add that this book also had an immense sale.”—Derby, Fifty Years Among Authors, 236-28.

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The Peter Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and conveys to trustees the ground and building (with its equipment) bounded by Astor Place, Third and Fourth Aves., and 7th St. —Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 31 and 149. See also ibid. (1859), chap. 279; Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 670; and L. M. R. K., III: 956.

13. To relieve the pressure of traffic in Broadway, Mayor Wood recommends in a message to the council that an avenue parallel to Broadway be built, and that Broadway be widened “by withdrawing the permission granted to the owners of property to occupy a portion of the highway with areas, steps, porticoes, &c.” “By removing all obstructions of these or any other kinds,” he explains, “and flagging the sidewalks flush up to the line of the street, even with the houses, an average of upward of six feet would be gained on either side of the street—the curbs could then be set that distance further from the center of the street, and thus give twelve feet additional width.” He also says: “The condition of the Russ pavement is also a subject of frequent complaint; this pavement should be grooved or removed altogether. The iron pavement opposite the Post Office in Nassau Street, meets general public approval, but it is not yet determined whether it would not be advantageous laid in Broadway.”

Mayor Wood also urges the need of a new city hall. The possibility of building a court-house in “Madison Park” (see Ap 16, 1857) is being considered, as it is believed that Chambers St. is too far down town.—Communication of Mayor Wood, F 18, 1857. A law for the erection of a new city hall was passed on April 15 (q. v.).
The demolition of the old brick Church in Beekman St. (see My 14, 1856) is begun.—N. Y. Daily Times, Mr 16, 1857. See also ibid., Mr 19, Ap 2 and 13, 1857, and Harper's Weekly, I: 262. There are views showing the demolition, in ibid., I: 292-93, and Emmet Coll., No. 11535. The new Brick Church was dedicated on Oct. 31, 1856 (q.v.). The Times building was erected on the site of the old church. The Times building was erected on the site of the old church.

People living in the West, in New England, in Pennsylvania, and the South may not be aware that this city of New York is about to undergo the penalty which, in monarchial countries, has been often inflicted on revolted districts or conquered places. We are about to be deprived of that right of self-government which is generally, though it seems erroneously, supposed to be the essential incident of all political institutions in the United States.

"Our crime is to have held different opinions on political matters from the rural constituencies of the State. We have had the misfortune to give Buchanan a round majority when the State was overwhelmingly carried by Frement. It has been our unhappiness to disapprove and nullify a liquor prohibition act which was much esteemed in the rural districts."

"For these manifest sins, it is proposed to punish us in this wise:

"Our city charter, and our municipal institutions generally, are to be recast and transformed. We are to have an independent comptroller, elected for a longer term than the mayor, not responsible to him, and holding the city purse in his hand. We are to have an independent counsel, also elected by the people, and not responsible to the mayor. This mayor—who understands too long to be opposed to the politicians of the rural districts—will not be able to enforce a single prosecution, or to pay a single dollar of the city money.

"But this is only the beginning. The appointment of the police has usually been vested in functionaries elected by the people of the city. This is now to be altered, and the appointment of the police of the city is to be taken from the commissioners and vested in a new board, of which the majority will be appointed by the Governor, and elected by the counties of Kings, Westchester, and Richmond."

"Within the next few years several millions of money will be spent in this city on the construction of a City Hall, and on laying out the Central Park. That money will come out of our pockets or be borrowed on our credit. Not a dollar will be obtained from the State. How many millions will be spent can not yet be safely stated; perhaps twenty—all our money. It is the design of our masters to use this money in future elections, and they therefore propose to place it in such hands that the Citizens of New York shall have no control over any portion of it. It is to be intrusted to and expended by commissioners appointed by the Governor."

Our master in the rural districts cripple our mayor... secure for themselves the patronage of our police force... and lay hands on twenty millions of our money as sines of war for the next ten years' elections. We submit that the scheme is equally ingenuous, oppressive and unprincipled."—Harper's Weekly, I: 194. See My 2. The police law was passed on April 15 (q.v.).

The N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. is required before Dec. 31 to remove from Harlem River the old railroad bridge or as much of it as obstructs the river. The building of the new bridge of this company, from Mott Haven to Harlem, is legalized.—Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 207.

A bill is now before the Legislature to throw a suspension bridge over the East River from New York to Brooklyn, with a span higher than the sky sail of the tallest clipper, with one terminus near the Park on the New York side, and the other far enough back in Brooklyn to secure an easy grade of ascent. The plan is pronounced feasible and within the cost of a profitable investment, by Mr. Roebling, the architect of the Niagara suspension bridge."—Harper's Weekly, I: 214. The Brooklyn Bridge was not begun until 1872. N. Y. R. R., III: 955.

A new county, viz., Queens County, is proposed. On the board of councillers to increase the compensation of the members of both chambers of the common council from $4 to $8 per meeting does not meet the concurrence of the board of aldermen. They declare that the members, when elected, "understood the salary which they would receive for their services; no change has been made, either in the mode or time of meeting; the sessions of both Boards are the same, in every respect, as heretofore, and no additional labor has been imposed upon the members by law, which would warrant or justify an increase in their pay."—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXVI: 37-38. A newspaper comment reads: "The unanimity with which the report was adopted reflects credit upon the aldermen. When the measure passed the Board of Councilmen it received only sixteen votes, although that body consists of sixty members and the presumption therefore is, that the scheme was buried in a meeting but thinly attended, and that it does not represent the sentiment of the majority."—Evening Post, Ap 10, 1857.

The assembly appoints a committee "to enquire into the practicability and propriety of constructing a wrought iron tunnel under the East river between New-York and Brooklyn for the accommodation of travel, upon the plan and principle proposed by John W. C. Cochran."—Laws of N. Y. (1857), II: 19.

A committee of the aldermen reports that "the public necessities imperatively demand" the immediate erection of "a new City Hall," and they advise Madison Square as a central location. It is further recommended that negotiations be opened with the federal government for the sale of the present buildings in City Hall Park together with such land there as may be wanted by that government.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXVI: 30-37.

A contract is awarded to Jones & Hitchcock, at 40 cents per pound, for a bell to be placed in the Mt. Morris bell-tower (see F 19, 1856).—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXV: 20, 93. See Ap 25, 1860, and S 25, 1864.

Important amendments to the city charter are adopted by the state legislature:

The aldermen are reduced in number from 22 to 17 and are to be elected from "aldermanic districts" instead of wards, and these new districts are defined (they are made identical with assembly districts—see Legislative Manual, 1858, 517). Aldermen first elected under this act from districts with "an odd numerical designation" shall serve for one year, those from districts with even number, for two years, and subsequently shall have two-year terms.

The number of councilmen is reduced from 60 to 24, six from each of the four senatorial districts, with one-year terms.

The election day for mayor and members of both boards is changed from the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November to the first Tuesday in December.

Whereas previously measures involving the appropriation of money had to originate in the board of councilmen (see Ap 12, 1857), now any ordinance may originate in either board.

The numerous executive offices that were established, and, in general, made elective by charter amendments eight years earlier (see Ap 26, 1849) are reduced in number and made appointive, with the exception of the mayor, comptroller, and corporation counsel. The comptroller's office is given added importance in that he is "voted for on the state ballot" and "in the state election" (the mayor continuing to be elected biennially). All three officers may be "removed by the governor for cause." In addition to the department of finance and the law department, headed respectively by the comptroller and the corporation counsel, there are to be only four other departments, namely, the street department, the almshouse department, the city inspector's department, and the Croton aqueduct board, heads of the same to be appointed by the mayor "with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen." The term for these appointees is to be two years except in the case of the aqueduct board, and, with the same exception, they are removable by a two-thirds vote of the board of aldermen; they may also be removed by the mayor with the consent of the aldermen, and they may be suspended by him "during any recess of the common council." These amendments were to take effect on May 1, and were not subject to a referendum, as was the amended charter of 1853 (q.v., April 12).—Laws of N. Y. (1857), chap. 446. It is to be observed that the control of the police department passed to the state at this time (see Ap 15). At the time when the officers elected under this amended charter assumed office the editor of the Herald expressed the hope that the city might some day have a "framed for the public interest, and not for political adventurers." He pleaded for a machine to which the mayor alone "would possess the key," and declared that, "with the imperium in imperio created by the new charter, in the independent powers granted to the Comptroller and the Corporation Counsel, it is evident that the present system must work unsatisfactorily both for the public and the Mayor."—N. Y. Herald, Ja 4, 1858. For the first city election under the amended charter, see D 1.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1857 The demolition of old Columbia College on Church St. is begun.


15 "The Metropolitan Police District of the state of New-York" is created by the legislature. The counties of New York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond, make up the district over which five commissioners of police are placed. These commissioners are to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate, three from New York County, one from Kings, and one from Richmond or Westchester; together with the mayors of New York and Brooklyn *ex officio* they shall form "the board of police for the said district." Local authority is thus displaced by state authority. The common councils of New York City and Brooklyn respectively are to provide "all necessary accommodations" within their precincts for station-houses, "for the lodging of vagrants and disorderly persons, and for the temporary detention of persons arrested for offences," and are to "warm and light the same by day and night."

The treasurer of the board, selected by the members from their own number, shall receive an annual salary of $5,000, and each other commissioner shall receive $8 for each day of actual service. The expenses of the board are to be met by local taxation for this special purpose, and the fund derived therefrom "shall be styled the police fund" and be paid into the state treasury to be disbursed by the treasurer of the police board. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 276, Secs. 1-3. Under the beaten path much confusion in New York and caused dissensions between the new and old police departments.—Harper's Weekly, I: 65, 280. See Ap 26.

The legislature creates a separate board of 12 supervisors for the county of New York (the common council of the city had served as supervisors of the county since 1813). Ap 3. These officers are to be voted for annually "upon a separate general ticket, but each name or names for supervisors shall be upon one ticket." The six having "the highest number of votes" are elected, but subsequently the six having the next highest number of votes shall be appointed as supervisors by the mayor. A board as thus created is dominated by no one political party. Acts of this board are subject to the mayor's veto, but, after a lapse of ten days, a majority vote may override the veto. Supervisors are to render service without compensation. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 590. Inasmuch as this board was subordinate to the state legislature in the levying of taxes, and subject to the city comptroller in its expenditures, "Tweed Ring" politicians cooperated under such an arrangement subsequently to fleece the city. Six Republican supervisors were elected, on Dec. 1 (q.v.), but the six defeated Democrats were reapportioned in accordance with this new law and Wm. M. Tweed was one of them.

The legislature directs the commissioners of the land office to sell the state arsenal, in Central Park opposite E. 64th St., and to purchase other land in the city for a new arsenal. If the mayor and aldermen, or the Central Park commissioners, desire to buy the arsenal property for incorporation with the park, they are authorized to do so for $275,000. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 670. See also ibid. (1859), chap. 205 and L. M. R. K., III, 925. See Je 6.

An act is passed to establish regulations for the port of New York; and, on April 17, another to establish bulkhead and pier lines for this port. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 670 and 761. The law regarding pier and bulkhead lines was amended on April 24, 1862. —Ibid. (1862), chap. 491.

17 The legislature appoints five commissioners for erecting a new city hall (see F 18) "up on that portion of the park lying on the rear of the present city hall, bounded by Broadway, Chambers and Centre streets, or so much thereof as may be found necessary." Before deciding upon the plans or specifications the commissioners are to offer "to conform any portion of the interior plans of said building to the purpose of a post office, and the accommodation of thirty mail offices for the United States, and to convey to the United States government the portion of ground covered by said building so occupied." The mayor and aldermen are authorized to raise, by creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $10,000,000 for the erection of the city hall. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 770. N. Y. Ev. Times, Ap 24, 1857. The common council opposed this law and sought to have it repealed. —Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXV: 7, 1859; XXVII: 58. See also My 2 and 9. It was repealed on April 17, 1858 (q.v.), and another law for the purpose passed.

Central Park (see My 21, 1856) is placed under the exclusive control of a board of 11 members, to be known as "the Commissioner of the Central Park," and the city is authorised to issue corporate stock to provide funds for building the park. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 771; 16th Ann. Rep., Am. Scn. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 465; descript. of Pl. 149-b-8, III: 724. The new commissioners advertised for plans for the improvement of the park, and out of the 33 submitted, chose the one by Olmsted and Vaux (see Ap 28, 1858). See illustration in this volume.

Out the legislature passes an act providing that on April 1, 1858, "the present toll bridge, built by John B. Coles, and his assignees, over the Harlem river at the terminus of the Third avenue, in the county of New-York, connecting it with the county of Westchester, shall become the property of the state and "forever thereafter be a free bridge and public highway." The counties of New York and Westchester are to appoint bridge tenders to make any necessary repairs and to open the draw, and the counties are to bear all expenses. The mayor and street commissioner of New York City and the county judge and chairman of the board of supervisors of Westchester are constituted the commissioners of the Harlem bridge, and are authorised to determine when the bridge requires rebuilding. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 774. On April 17, 1861, other commissioners were appointed, and it was ordered that "no plan for the rebuilding and reconstruction of said bridge shall be adopted which, in the opinion of the majority of the commissioners, shall obstruct the proper navigation of the Harlem river, provided that the commissioners shall have the power to determine herein that one of the two bridges or the balance of the bridge or any bridge which will require a change in the grade of Third avenue and the streets and avenues adjacent thereto...." —Ibid. (1861), chap. 291.

The legislature authorises the street commissioner to open Battery Place in accordance with a plan adopted by the common council on Dec. 31, 1853. It also provides that a ferry slip may be constructed at each of Battery Place Wharves, not nearer than 119 feet from pier No. 1, North River, and that thereafter no pier shall be built between the two. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 785.

The Woman's Hospital (see Je 2, 1857) is incorporated by act of the legislature. —*Laws of N. Y. (1857),* chap. 801. See Ap 17, 1858.

The board of aldermen adopts the following resolution: "Whereas, in the opinion of this Board, the act of the legislature, known as the Police Bill [see Ap 15] is unconstitutional and void; therefore be it resolved, that his Honor the Mayor, the Recorder and City Judge be, and are hereby directed to retain possession of all the property belonging to or under the Police Department, and refuse to acknowledge or obey the Police Commissioners (so called) in said act, but to continue in the discharge of their duties as heretofore imposed on them by virtue of the laws appointing them as commissioners. —Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXVI: 129. Subsequently this position of the common council was held to be untenable, and the legislative act constitutional. —Ibid., XVII: 102-2.

Jones’ Woods, which was so long retained as a place sacred to the enjoyment of long-haired people, then for three years struggled over as the site for our great Park, and then suddenly dropped when the Central Park was hit upon, fairly comes into market to-day for City lots . . . at least 350 lots, scattered over and through the famous ‘Woods,’ are to be offered by Mr. Bleeker to-day, at the Exchange, to the highest bidder. —N. Y. Ev. Times, Ap 21, 1857. City and Common Council are taking measures to May nullify the newly-passed Charter and Police Acts [see Ap 15]. Two injunctions . . . have been obtained, restraining the new Police Commissioners from entering upon the discharge of their duties. The liquor-dealers have taken measures to test the constitutionality of the new Excise law. The merchants have done the same with regard to the Post-Warden Act . . . said the Central Park and City Hall acts are to the knowledge of the legislature of the day. —Harper’s Weekly, I: 278. See also N. Y. Ev. Times, Ap 23, 1857. See further, My 9.

A remarkable application of science to the domestic purposes of life will be made in a few days at one of our most popular theatres. It is intended to light up the innumerable burners before and behind the scenes entirely by electricity. Instead of a dummy
gasman staggering beneath the weight of a long pole and a taper, two wires will be touched, and instantly every light in the house will be illumined. The effect is in the highest degree satisfying and beautiful, and the process by which it is produced will doubtless come into general use. The lighting of public buildings as at present conducted is a slow and troublesome job. After the introduction of electricity it will be effected with the rapidity of thought."—*N. Y. Eve. Times*, My 8, 1857. The experiment was made at the Broadway Theatre on May 25 with an apparatus patented by Mr. Gardiner. It was, however, defective, for it failed to ignite all the burners and it was "far from being instantaneous in its operation." Also, the escape of gas which occurred before all the burners were lighted "created anything but a pleasant sensation." A similar experiment was made "many years ago" at the Polytechnic Institution, London.—*Ibid.*, My 28, 1857.

9. A proposal has been made to divide the State of New York into two new States, drawing the line north of the Island of Manhattan, so as to include in the southern division the counties of Westchester, New York, and Richmond, with Long Island. The ground for the proposal is that the metropolitan ideas of the city and its suburbs clash so violently with the rural ideas of the northern part of the State, that a continuance under the same government is certain to bring endless confusion, strife, and conflict between the Judiciary and the Legislature. A convention is proposed to take the matter into serious consideration.

"It need hardly be said that the division of a State into two or more States is no new thing. Massachusetts and Virginia have both undergone the operation with manifest gain. Nor can there be doubt but the two States-Manhattan and Orange—which would spring out of the bisection of New York, would be well qualified to take a position among the greatest members of the confederacy. We presume that the population of the State of Manhattan would not be less than 1,500,000, while the State of Orange might contain 2,500,000 souls. The former would become a sort of Venice or Hamburg, on a new and enormously increased scale."—*Harper’s Weekly*, I: 298.

10. The City Charter has gone into effect, though the Aldermen resolved to contest its constitutionality, and Mr. Selah, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, whose office is abolished by it, refuses to vacate his apartments. The contest on the Police Act continues [see My 2]. . . . The Central Park Act has gone into effect. The Excise Act is to be resisted by the liquor dealers. The new City Hall Commissioners [see Ap 17] have been sworn in.—*Harper’s Weekly*, I: 325.

11. Final exercises are held in old Columbia College in Church St. (see Ap 14) prior to the removal of the college to the Daff and Dumb Asylum buildings. During the day, the corner-stone of the first building was disinterred.—*Eve. Post*, My 9, 1857. It was built into the east wall of the college chapel on 49th St. and remained there until it was removed in 1897 and inserted in the mantelepiece of the daily. The chapel was used as a museum, and later as offices of the police dept.—*16th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 477-58; L. M. R. K., III: 623. The arrow is shown and described in *Gleason’s Pictorial*, VII: 135.


13. The governor appoints D. D. Conover street commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Commissioner Taylor. This appointment was made on the basis of existing law, but "as the new charter [see Ap 14] makes the vacancy to be filled by the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen, this proceeding of the Governor is likely to lead to some trouble and an appeal to the law courts."—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 14, 1857. For the trouble that resulted, see Je 16.

14. The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of St. Vincent de Paul is laid in 23rd St. between Sixth and Seventh Aves.—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 15, 1857.

15. "Civil War in the Metropolitan." Under this headline is described in the *Herald* the controversy over the new incumbent in the office of street commissioner (see Je 13). Conover, the governor’s appointee, is forcibly ejected from the office in the hall of records when he endeavors to assume his duties. Upon his complaint to Recorder Smith, the latter issued an order for the arrest of Mayor Wood. An altercation followed on the steps of city hall, between the "Metropolitans" supporting Conover and the "Municipals" supporting the mayor, with much bloodshed. The Seventh Regiment, marching down Broadway to embark for the Bunker Hill celebration in Boston, was called upon to quell the riot. Immediately the mayor nominated, and the common council confirmed, Charles Devlin as street commissioner, and it remained for the courts to decide who was the legal incumbent.—*N. Y. Herald*, Je 17, 1857. For the decision of the court of appeals, see Ap 9, 1858.

Gen. Wm. Walker, "the champion of republican liberty in Nicaragua," "arrives in New York and is welcomed with great enthusiasm."—*N. Y. Daily Times*, Je 12-17, 1857. See also *ibid.*, Je 18-21, 23, 29, and 36, 1857.


A riot occurs in the Bowery as a result of a gang feud between...
1870 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1857 the “Bowery Boys” and the “Dead Rabbits,” precipitated by pro-
July fessional bullies of the Sixth Ward. It is carried on in Bayard,
4 Elizabeth, Mott, Worth, Centre, and neighbouring streets, and is
finally quelled by the militia, including the 4th, 7th, 9th, 55th,
and 71st Regiments.—N. Y. Tribune, Jl 6, 1857. Another riot

11 “Extensive improvements are making at Bellevue Hospital.
An additional story is adding to the main building and to each of
the wings. The cupola on the main building... is to be
moved back so as to surmount the westerly part of the edifice.
Where it now stands a large glass dome will be erected, through
which daylight will be admitted into a new and commodious apartment
that is to occupy the entire fourth story. This chamber will be
used for a lecture-room and operating theatre... Therefore
will be Hospital accommodations at Bellevue for 1,200 patients when
the present alterations are completed...—N. Y. Daily Times,
Jl 11, 1857.

Aug. The first attempt to lay the Atlantic cable, projected by Cyrus
6 W. Field of New York, is begun at Valencia Bay, Ireland. After
335 miles had been laid, the cable broke, and the expedition had to
return. There was another unsuccessful expedition in the spring of
1858, and the cable was not completed until the summer of
the same year (see Ag 5, 1858). It broke, however, soon after and was
not permanently laid until 1866 (q. v., Jl 6).—Mullady, Laying of the
Cable (1858); Field, Hist. of the Atlan. Telegraph (1886). See also
140, 637.

11 The work of filling in the Battery, which was begun six years ago,
was now to occupy two or three years longer before it is
completed... Some portion of the outer wall has settled on
account of being laid upon a soft bottom; the water, is, in some places,
three fathoms deep, and requires a large amount of material to fill it
up. Eleven acres in all have now been filled, and two more remain
to be filled. Trees will then be planted, walks laid out, and in the
course of time there will be twenty-six acres of fine promenades.
—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 11, 1857. See also Jl 11, 1858.

The panic of 1857 begins with the suspension in New York of
the Ohio Life and Mutual Trust Co. It spreads through the country
and resulted in a general suspension of specie payments (see O 13).
Many business firms failed, and thousands of men were out of
employment. United States troops were placed in charge of the New
York custom-house and assay office to protect them from mob
violence (see N 2)—N. Y. Daily Times, Ag 24, 27, S 2-4, 10, 14-
16, 28, 30, O 10, 12, 15-17, 19-24, 26, 28, 30, 31, N 6, 7, 14, and
17, 1857; Gibbons, Banks of N. Y., their dealers, the clearing house
and the panic of 1857, 340; Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 38; Harper’s
Weekly, I: 646; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 663-64. The New York
banks resumed specie payments on Dec. 12 (q. v.). See also O 15.

Sept. The name of The New York Daily Times is changed to The
New-York Times—See issue of this date in N. Y. P. L.

17 “At last ground has been broken for the new Tompkins Market
[see D 31, 1856], at the junction of Third and Fourth-avenues,
and the iron building is in progress of erection. The plan of
the market includes a large hall, the use of which has been given by the
Common Council to the Seventh Regiment as a drill-room and
armory” —see O 1, 1856.—N. Y. Daily Times, S 17, 1857. See
also Ibid., Je 2, 1858. N. Y. Daily Tribune, O 28, 1859; De Voe,
Market Book, 566. The market was opened on Aug. 8, 1860 (q. v.).

23 The “Fulton St. prayer-meeting” of the Reformed Dutch
Church is started in the consistory-room in the three-storey building
in the rear of the North Dutch Church, at 103 Fulton St., which
was erected in the summer of 1844.—Chambers, Nos Prayers
Prayer Meeting (1857), 43; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 664.

Oct. All the banks of New York City, except the Chemical Bank,
unanimously agree to suspend specie payments.—Harper’s Weekly,
I: 646, 674; N. Y. Times, O 14, 1857. See also Eames, N. Y. Stock
Exchange, 39.

15 A new theatre is opened on Broadway, “in Wood’s new marble
building, on the site of the old Lyceum of Natural History.”—
N. Y. Times, O 16, 1852. The theatre was closed in 1859, and the
premises became the Merchants’ and Manufacturers’ Bank—

22 Because of the large number of unemployed, Mayor Wood, in
a message to the common council, recommends further public
works, including Central Park, a new reservoir, and the construc-
tion of new streets. He also urges that the comptroller be author-
ized to advertise for estimates for furnishing the corporation with
50,000 bbls. of flour and a corresponding quantity of corn meal
and potatoes, to be paid for “by the issue of a public construction
stock, redeemable in fifty years, and bearing seven per cent. inter-
est; these provisions to be disposed of to laborers to be employed
upon the public works referred to, in lieu of money, at its cost
price to the Corporation. ... Twenty-five per cent. could be
paid in cash.”—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXVIII: 158-59. For action
taken by board of aldermen, see N 9.

A special session of the supreme court an injunction is issued
in behalf of D. D. Conover, commanding Charles Devlin “abso-
lutely to desist and refrain from performing or attempting to
perform any of the duties of Street Commissioner [see Je 16]... and
from interfering with the plaintiff in the performance of duties
as such Street Commissioner, until some right in the said Devlin
be established by the proper action in the nature of quo warranto,
bring forth for that purpose.” A temporary injunction had
been issued on Aug. 17—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 101-2. While this
injunction served to give Conover possession of the commissioner’s
office and access to the records and documents therein, neither
Mayor Wood nor the common council gave Devlin official recog-
nition; furthermore, litigation was commenced resulting in the
granting of another injunction restraining Conover from making
contracts “for opening and regulating sundry streets.”—Ibid.,
LXIX: 82-83.

It is stated that from thirty to forty thousand labourers have
been thrown out of work in New York City as a result of the hard
times. Numerous hunger meetings have been held throughout the city,
and the people marched through the streets calling for bread and
work. At Mayor Wood’s request the city corporation voted $250,-
000 to give work in Central Park to the unemployed. The unrest
was so great that troops were called out to guard the custom-house
and the sub-treasury.—McMaster, Hist. of the People of the U. S.,
VIII: 298-99, 300, 302; N. Y. Times, O 23, N 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12,
W 9, 10; Harper’s Weekly, O 25, 1857.

The new building of the New York Historical Society, on
Second Ave. and 10th St. (see O 17, 1859), is opened with appro-
It is described in Harper’s Weekly, I: 562-63.

Reporting upon the petition of the unemployed and the com-
munication from Mayor Wood (see O 22), the finance committee
presents to the board of aldermen the following resolutions which
are adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inexpressible at this time to adopt the sug-
gestions contained in the message of his Honor the Mayor,...
relative to a proposed issue of stock to procure large supplies of
food, to be furnished at cost prices to the laborers employed on the
public works.

"Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby directed
to expedite, as much as possible, the contemplated grading of
Hammond square, and that, upon the passage of the Central Park
Improvement appropriation, he take immediate steps to realize the
money contemplated to be raised by the passage of the ordinance.

"Resolved, That in making up the annual tax levy for the year
1858, the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed
to insert therein, in addition to the annual appropriation for roads,
the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in Macadamizing
the Second avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth street, and
such other streets and avenues as the Common Council may, from
time to time, direct.

The committee states that the aldermen “have passed an ordi-
nance appropriating two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the
Central Park Improvement, which now only awaits the action of
the Board of Councilmen, and the approval of the Mayor, to meet
in part, the demand for labor by the unemployed. It will, no
doubt, be made available and applied to the purpose intended
during the present week.”

It is impossible for the common council to do anything about
commencing the "New Reservoir," because of "litigation growing
out of the award of contract, made by the Croton Aqueduct
Department.

Matters connected with street improvements, repairing wharves
and bridges, and repair of public buildings are no longer under the
control of the common council, because of the interference of
the state and the appointment by the governor of the head of the
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS
Central Office System
BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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FIRST NEW YORK TELEPHONE DIRECTORY; DATED OCT. 23, 1878. SEE P. 1968.
The city government passes an ordinance repealing that of 1855 (see summary under J a 9, 1854), when all proceedings in the efforts of interested property owners to extend Albany St. through Trinity churchyard were stayed. This new ordinance permits the street to be cut through. In the course of the hearings in opposition to it, the Rev. Dr. Vinton made a notable and effective plea. "That ended the matter and the scheme has not been revived."—Dix, Hist. of Trinity Church, IV: 449-50. See also 1853.

1858

In this year, Jews were first admitted to the house of commons.

—Haen, Europe since 1815, 458.

The General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of N. Y., for 1858, prescribe that every pipe-pole or staff to which the flag, standards, guidons, or colours are to be attached shall be accompanied with a flag eagle—Preble, Hist. of the Flag of the U. S. of Am., etc. (1880), 616.

In this year, Daniel Huntington, the painter, after several extended visits abroad, returned to New York, where he resided and continued his profession. He held a leading position among the artists of America. He was for many years president of the Century Association, and the National Academy of Design. He was an expert in the art of painting portraits, but he produced, also, landscape, genre, allegory, and still-life.—Isham, Hist. of Am. Painting, 281-86. See also Tuckerman, Book of the Artists, 231-32.

In this year, James Lenox presented to the N. Y. Historical Society a large collection of Nineveh sculptures, which the society named the "Lenox Marbles." These had been purchased, largely, by Henry Stevens in 1853, and were bought from him by Mr. Lenox for $5,000. "They consisted of 13 slabs, about a foot thick, with sculptures in bas-relief, generally about 2' feet high, and averaging 6 feet in width, the whole, ranged side by side, measuring 72 feet 2 inches."—Stevens, Recollections of Mr. James Lenox, 118-27.

A new and well-illustrated guide-book was published this year and the next, entitled Nelson's Guide to the City of New York and its Neighborhood.

In this year, "Macy's" was founded at the s. e. cor. of Sixth Ave. and 14th St., by Rowland H. Macy, a retired sea-captain. For view of this store, see Brown's Book of Old N. Y. (1913), 317.

In 1902, the business moved into its new building "up town," occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway between 34th and 35th Sts., exclusive of the lot at the 34th St. corner. In 1924, a 19-story addition on the west was added.—From letter to the author by courtesy of R. H. Macy & Co.

In this year, the Chamber of Commerce moved from the Merchants' Bank to rooms in the building at the southwest corner of William and Cedar Sts.—25th Ann. Rep., Ch. of Com. (1885-84), xvi. It remained here until 1883 (q. v., j6).

In this year, the "Palace Garden" was opened on the north side of 14th Ave. west of Broadway, by the same stockholders. The results are summarized, a list of six Democrats (actually appointees of the mayor under the new law) as well as one of six Republicans appears under the caption "Supervisors Elected."—Wm. M. Tweed heads the list of Democrats.—Eve Post, D 2, 1857. See also Harper's Weekly, I: 785.

Funeral services for Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, are held in St. John's Chapel, the body having arrived from London, where he died on Oct. 16. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.—Eve Post, D 5, 1857; Tuckerman, Book of the Artists, 307, 318-20. For a brief account of his life and works, see ibid., 306-20. See, further, D 18, 1861.


A contributor to Harper's Weekly suggests the arcing of the blocks on both sides of Broadway to relieve congestion.—Harper's Weekly, I: 808-9.

The cornerstone of a new church for the worshippers at the late Broadway Tabernacle (see F 15) is laid at the n. c. cor. of 14th St. and Sixth Ave.—N. Y. Times, D 26, 1857; L. M. R. K., III: 928. The church was dedicated on April 24, 1859 (q. v.).

The board of aldermen votes to sell the lower end of City Hall Park to the U. S. as a site for a post-office—N. Y. Times, D 30, 1857. See Ap 2, 1861.

1871

For a brief account of his life and works, see ibid., 306-20. See, further, D 18, 1861.
In Valentine’s *Manual* for 1858 were published: map of the city, 1858; Mayor Daniel F. Tiemann’s residence, 88; Chatham St., looking south from Chatham Sq., 108; the Boerum mansion, 123; the residence of Judge Kingham, Harlem, 159; “The Hermitage,” the home of Sam. L. Norton’s residence, on 43d St., bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 212; old house, n. w. cor. Peck Slip and Water St., 248; residence of W. B. Crosby, Rutgers Pl., bet. Jefferson and Clinton Sts. (see also Pl. 109, Vol. III), 268; “The Nursery,” Sixth Ave., cor. 15th St., 304; N. Y. Savings Bank, Bleecker St., 323; room at No. 1 Broadway, where Sir Henry Clinton gave his last instructions to Major André; and the Remsen farmhouse (2 views), 464, 470; “The Grange,” Hamilton’s residence near Kingsbridge Road, 468; the Atlantic Garden house, opp. Bowling Green, 588; and the old sugar-house, Rose St., 624.

For view of the quarantine grounds and buildings, Staten Island, May, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 324.

For view of Pearl St., looking from State St., 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 384.

For view of the squatting settlement, bet. First and Second Aves., near 38th St., in 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 420.

For view of old residences on Murray Hill, on the old Boston Post Road, at Lexington Ave., near 37th St., in 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 428.

For view of remains of Fort Tryon, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 444.

For view of the remains of Cock Hill Fort, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 460.

For three views in Central Park, June, 1858, see *ibid.* (1859), 504, 516, 540.

For view of the “Niagara,” “Valorous,” “Gordon,” and “Agamemnon,” laying the Atlantic cable at mid-ocean, in this year, see *ibid.* (1861), 134.

For view of old cottages on Lawrence and Crosby Sts., in this year, see *ibid.* (1864), 88.

In about this year, a coloured lithographic panorama of the west side of Broadway from No. 1 to about No. 203 was made in four sections.—*Pyne sales catalogue*, item 178.

Mayor Tiemann, in his message to the common council, shows that taxation “for the support of the city government” has increased **149%** since 1850, an increase far in excess of the growth in population. Among his proposals to check this expenditure is that of placing the schools of the 22 wards, which are now controlled largely by local boards, “under the control and government of a single Board of intelligent and educated citizens.”

He cites the expenditure of a considerable amount “for the purpose of causing the records and other papers in the County Clerk’s, Surrogates’ and Register’s offices, to be indexed and printed.”

Salaries having increased over **50%** during the past year, a revision of salaries, “based upon the consideration of the labor and responsibilities involved,” is recommended. He also advises that the city treasury have the advantage of the excess of sinking fund interest.

The much debated question as to whether the streets may best be cleaned “by contract or by persons employed directly by the department,” the mayor declares for the contract method, with “the contractors held to a strict accountability.”

He prophesies that none of the cities of Europe will have parks, walks, and drives to exceed Central Park, “when time has been afforded for its improvement,” and he recommends, in this connection, that all streets between 42d and 125th be “opened by one and the same proceeding” as a measure of economy and one that will tend to build up New York rather than “cities adjacent.”

The mayor deplores the condition in the street department caused by rival claimants for the office of street commissioner each involving the aid of the courts “to determine his title,” and declares he will refuse his signature “to all warrants for the payment of their salaries or for the payment of any work which either may undertake” until a decision is reached. The mayor also declares for an executive council, i. e., regular meetings of heads of departments with the mayor “for the purpose of consultation, in relation to the business and interests of the city, and each of the departments of its government, to prevent the conflict of the departments with each other and save the expense of the insular government,” he maintains, however, that even this arrangement cannot produce the best results until all department heads are nominated by the mayor and “removable at his pleasure.”

In regard to the new arrangement for a police force, he declares his belief that it is “decidedly objectionable that the state government, besides creating the Board and appointing its officers [see Ap 15, 1857,] have also fixed their compensation, to be paid out of the city treasury, without a right on the part of the people of the city to regulate or control them in any degree.” The mayor says he considers the police of a metropolis to be “an army for preserving domestic order in time of peace, just as the regular army protects us from foreign invasion in time of war,” and he recommends that “our police, ‘in the designation of its men and officers, and also in their appointment, suspension, trial and removal,’ be organized and governed ‘according to like features in our military system, the mayor being considered the head of the force.’” However, he believes the force as now organized has done its work “with commendable fidelity,” and has been “rapidly gaining the public confidence,” despite its “hasty organization and the excitement of the public mind.”—*Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 10-14.*

In the day’s issue, the editor of the *Herald* declared the message “pregnant with reforms, some of them quite possible of accomplishment, but some of a character for which the times are not, perhaps, quite ripe.”—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 6, 1858.

D. D. Conover, who was appointed street commissioner by the governor on June 13, 1857 (q.f.), and in whose favour an injunction was issued on Oct. 26, 1857 (q.n.) against Charles Devlin, Mayor’s Wood’s appointee (June 16, 1857), reports to the board numerous irregularities and abuses in the street department chargeable to Devlin in collusion with the comptroller and corporation counsel. In this way he claims the city treasury has been “defrauded of thousands of dollars.” The business of contracting for public work is described as having been “reduced to quite a manageable system, confined to a few parties, who serve as sureties for each other, and back out or sell out among themselves the occasion requires or opportunity afforded to do so at the expense of the property owners. . . . The gross and wholesale violation of law and ordinance, disregarding concealment even; the utter contempt displayed for the action and sanction of the Common Council and Mayor; the bribery which must have bought the election of parties whose legal rights were so summarily set aside, and which, if the whole truth were known, would be doubtless known, was brought to bureaux outside of the Street Department; the deliberate and systematic alteration of contracts, thereby fraudulently overtaxing citizens for unnecessary work, performed at monstrous rates of charge, all go to prove, most conclusively, that the separation of the several departments from the control and supervision of the Mayor and Common Council, and the making their respective heads elective and responsible for their actions, the late charter, has increased the political corruption of the day to a point, destructive alike to the honor of the man and the obligations of the citizen.”—*Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 97-100.*

At the same meeting Mayor Tiemann communicates to the common council the fact that whereas the enlargement of the Battery was not expected to cost more than $27,140, the contract was made in such a way to cost more than $31,500 has already been paid out, “and but little, apparently, has been done to show for it. The filling in has been a source of profit to the contractor—it is supposed to a large amount—while the most expensive portion of the improvement remains yet to be done.”—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 124-25. These communications, says the *Herald,* “are calculated to satisfy every taxpayer that the charges of fraud and corruption which have been so frequently brought against the Corporation of this city, are not only well founded, but actually fall short of the truth.”—*N. Y. Herald*, Ja 13, 1858. Devlin made answer to Conover’s charges on Jan. 21 (q.v.).

The board of aldermen votes to add to its standing committees a new “Committee on Frauds.”—*Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 141.*

The membership of that committee was announced at the next meeting.—*Ibid.*, LXIX: 105. The *Herald* comments: “So thoroughly has the principle of spoliation in the administration of the City revenues become part and parcel of the system that the Boards have recognized its permanent character by nominating a Standing Committee on Frauds. The only purpose of this Committee is, we are satisfied, to formalize and perpetuate existing abuses with a gain to the public treasury. The all too numerous committees, in connection with charges of corruption, so far, at least, as the Corporation is concerned. . . . We are, therefore, compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the appointment of this
Standing Committee on Frauds is only a sham, intended to cheat our citizens into the belief that our city sheriffs are keeping strict watch and ward over the public wool."—N. T. Herald, Jan. 21, 1858. See editorial on the frauds occupying the attention of the committee in ibid., Feb. 17, 1858. In a subsequent editorial this is termed "a standing committee of humbug, got up, not for the purpose of exposing crime, but of shielding it."—Ibid., March 1, 1858.

In a communication to the common council, Devlin defends himself against the charges of Conover (see J. 1). "I have never sought," he says, "to pocket a penny dishonestly or dishonestly earned, and I have never kept a penny honestly due, from the pocket it belonged to me.

"When this Street Commissioner controversy shall be ended, I shall then give you a full account of my stewardship, which I am confident will satisfy the reasonable expectations of my fellow-citizens. I could not if I would, and would not, if I could, satisfy that eminent "public piety" with which Mr. Conover has surrounded himself. It is long used and well skilled in that school of tactics which raises the cry of wrong, only to divert attention away from its own doings. It knows well how to trump up charges for fraud against those who stand in its way, to a place where its genius for plunder can germinate, blossom, and fruitify." He announces that he will no longer keep silent regarding the charges against him. "The press, which I hold with every good citizen, to be the palladium of freedom, has shown me no mercy; of this I do not complain. I am some of the time, as Judges of several of the courts, generally right, and I have no fears but that it will vindicate my character, as one by one, I meet the charges as they shall be made definite against me; and truth shall yet rise radiant and serene from the dust in which her enemies had temporarily crushed her, in their unprincipled crusade against me."—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 213-14. For additional charges against Devlin by Conover, see J. 24.

D. C. Conover reports to the common council "additional cases [for earlier charges, see J. 11], illustrative of the loose and irregular system under which fraud and other illegal transactions have heretofore been practiced upon the public treasury and individual property owners." In some of these cases Charles Devlin was shown to be implicated. These frauds consist, he says, "mainly in falsely certifying the terms and specifications of recorded contracts," and bring losses to property owners or to the city treasury of amounts "varying from hundreds to thousands of dollars." Means and opportunity have been found in the street department "to inspect the bids for the benefit of favorites, before the regular opening of them for award." Many of the cases of over payment made in consequence of the misrepresentation and fraud practiced upon the public treasury are "an important premium of the parties of the amounts so wrongfully obtained from the treasury and property owners," and all "clearly indicate that some further checks and guards by ordinance or otherwise" are necessary, and he offers definite suggestions for the common council's action.

The attitudes of the aldermen in the matter is evidenced by the following excerpt from the minutes: "While the same was being read, Alderman Stephens moved that the further reading thereof be dispensed with, and that the communication be laid on the table. Which was carried."—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 251-58. At the next meeting of the aldermen, on Jan. 28, Conover submitted another report of a piece of work, "done under contract by Charles Devlin," in which the surveyor's original return of work done was 1,828 cubic yards, earth excavation 579 cubic yards, rock 509 cubic yards, earth filling 579 cubic yards, rock 509 cubic yards, earth filling 579 cubic yards. This return had been altered (with the alterations "clearly manifest"), prior to the payment for the job to Devlin by the comptroller, to read as follows: 1,628 cubic yards, earth excavation 579 cubic yards, rock 509 cubic yards, earth filling 579 cubic yards. This communication, tabled for the time being, was referred to a "Committee on Frauds," on Feb. 4.—Ibid., LXIX: 354. Conover submitted an additional report on March 1 (p. v.)

The editor of the Herald raises his voice against the proposal to erect a post-office in the Park (see D. 29, 1857). "Since the Battery has been spoiled by the so-called improvements," he says, "the Park is the only public ground in the city below Fourth street. We would have it still farther improved by the removal of all the buildings, except the City Hall, in which there should be a public free gallery of pictures and statuary and a great reception room for the guests of the city. Then let the city buy up the property on the Points, between Centre street and Chatham square, and erect thereon buildings for the Post Office, the United States Courts, the public offices of all kinds, the criminal and civil courts of the State, all within a stone's throw of each other. The convenience and importance of such a movement is obvious. A dangerous district would be purified, all the property in the vicinity would be doubled in value, while the public would be better served than at present. But, at all events, no Post Office in the Park."—N. T. Herald, Jan. 20, 1858.

The aldermen pass a resolution seeking an amendment to the city charter that will allow a member of the common council to receive a compensation of $1,000 per annum.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 308-9. The resolution was vetoed by Mayor Tiemann on Feb. 15 (p. v.).

Mayor Tiemann vetoes the resolution of the aldermen seeking an annual salary for the members of the common council (see F 1). His message is interesting historically in the statement: "Under all the charters prior to that of 1849 [p. v., Ap 2], the members of the Common Council received no pay for their services, in respect to the legislative duties performed by them. It is true that there were duties which, under previous charters devolved on the members of the council, and the services were performed by them by virtue of their offices, for which they were paid, and that the Aldermen and Assistants, as Commissioners of Excise, received a certain rate for each day they acted as such. But . . . in their legislative capacity, they were never paid until the year 1850 [p. v., Ap 13], when an ordinance was passed, that each member should be entitled to receive for his legislative services, four dollars for each day he should sit in Common Council. The policy, as well as the right, of the Common Council to pass such an ordinance, was doubted and strongly opposed by several of its members at that time, but the pay was continued until the succeeding year [see J. 11, 1851], when an act was passed by the legislature, amendatory of the charter of 1849, which, after fixing the sessions monthly, provided that 'at no session shall the members be entitled to draw any per diem allowance for a longer period than eight days.' . . . Each member . . . received pay for his services at the rate of three hundred and eighty-four dollars per annum, until the adoption of the present charter [see Ap 14, 1874], when . . . such pay ceased on the first day of May last . . . ."

"The position of a member of the Common Council prior to the ordinance of 1850, had been sought by the citizens singly and collectively, as the important premium of the trust it imposed . . . the most prominent citizens were those who were connected with that Honorable Board. Whether it was the change that the salary given by the ordinance of 1850 introduced, by bringing forward candidates for the position who looked more to the compensation than to the great interests to be served as legislators of the city, I cannot say, but that after that period, extravagance and recklessness in the expenditures of the city government greatly prevailed, is evident from the fact that while in 1850 the expenditures were but three millions two hundred thousand dollars, they had increased the last year to upward of eight millions two hundred thousand dollars, and it, therefore, may have been this startling fact, so prominent, which induced the legislature, and satisfied the public, that a return to the old system of no pay was best for the public interests."

The mayor reminds the members that they were elected under this new charter and therefore "implicitly assented thereto, and accepted the responsible and important trust . . . with the understanding that they were to be performed without compensation." Furthermore, such action would increase the expenses of the city government, and they were elected "with a view to a reduction of the expenses of government." Again, there was more reason for paying members under the former charters than now, because "various executive and other duties were then performed, which the present charter strips the members of." The time now required for their official duties "need not interfere with the ordinary, or regular occupations or business, which they may respectively follow or carry on." Like many other "offices of trust and honor, in the city," this is one which citizens may gladly accept "for the interest and desire they feel to contribute their share of their talents
and their time, to the public or private good.”—Proc. Bd. of Ald., Feb. LXIX, 415-21. By a two-thirds vote the board repassed the measure on March 3rd.—N. Y. Herald, Mar. 6, 1858. See Sec. 15.

17 The editor of the Herald again (for an earlier protest, see Ja 29) protests against a post-office being erected in City Hall Park. “Instead of putting any more buildings in the Park,” he says, “all that there are should be removed except the City Hall.” He recommends again that the “Five Points and its dependencies,” now a “nest of drunkenness, rogues, debauchers, vice and pand- lence,” be acquired for a “new set of Corporation buildings . . . upon a scale and in a style worthy of this great metropolis.” A surrounding margin of this area “might be made to pay to the city all expenses, if cut up into lots of twenty-five feet front for lawyers’ offices, stores and hotels.”—N. Y. Herald, F 17, 1858.

21 The editor of the Herald declares: “There probably never was a time when an increased cost to the public and so utter a failure as it is now. No one seems to be arrested; burglaries increase frightful; assaults abound every night; almost every law is broken; the police seem to be asleep. There is every reason to believe that they are not only inattentive to their duties, and unfit for the station they fill, but also that in many instances—as, for instance, in the case of the gambling houses and the model artist clubs—that there has been open connivance by the officers with the proprietors.” A pretty change we have made in getting rid of the old force, and substituting the Metropoli-tans!”—N. Y. Herald, F 21, 1858.

26 Mayor Tiemann signs a resolution passed by the common council seeking the repeal of the “Metropolitan Police bill” (see Ap 15, 1857) on the ground that the measure “was passed against the feel- ings and wishes of the citizens of the city of New York, entailing upon them added taxation and support of an inefficient police without their deriving a corresponding benefit from the force in the matter of the general good government of the city than was derived from the former police at a much less expense of money.”—N. Y. Herald, F 27, 1858.

Irregularities in the street commissioner’s office are alleged by D. D. Conover in another communication to the common council (see Ja 11 and note). Many assessment lists have been confirmed for amounts in excess of contract figures varying from $1,002.92 to $4,042.45. There are many other cases, he adds, “in which the allowances and gratuities range in amounts less than $100.” Any “extra allowances” made to contractors by the street commissioner he shows to have been in violation of sec. 10 of the late charter: “No additional allowance beyond the legal claim under any contract with the corporation, or for any service on its account, or in its employment, shall ever be allowed.” He concludes: “How all these illegal, and even fraudulent allowances, could be passed over and confirmed by the Committees on Assessments, and more particularly admitted and liquidated in the Comptroller’s Department, passes comprehension, and may justly cause a doubt of the utility and integrity of this powerful department of the city government making up one-third of the city’s expenses, and in which the city is concerned in that department.”—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 535-56; N. Y. Herald, Mr 2, 1858. “The total amount of the excessive assessments in the foregoing list is $29,452.03; and in addition to the excesses which we have been able to obtain in the cases already examined by the committees of the Common Council would swell the amount of fraud in the Street Department to the nice sum of $52,052.80. This affords some clue to the largely increased taxation of the city.”—Ibid., Mr 7, 1858. Further irregularities were alleged by Conover in another communication, on March 11.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIX: 624-31. See Mr 7.

The circulation of the Herald for the last year has averaged 62,000 copies per day. The editor declares this to be according to “the sworn statements placed before the Post Office Department,” and that “the combined issue of all the morning journals put to- gether” does not equal it. This editorial was provoked by a reso- lution of the common council ordering the publication of the proceedings of that body in some daily journals including the Herald “at the usual advertising rates.” Warning is given that the rates of the Herald are not “the usual advertising rates of the evening journals,” and “the Sunday papers,” which have “hit upon a new circum- stance,” and “are glad to get the city advertisements at any price to fill up their vacant spaces.”—N. Y. Herald, Mr 4, 1858.

7 Rear-admiral Mohammed Pasha, Turkish envoy to the U. S., arrives at New York and is welcomed by a committee of the common council.—N. Y. Times, Mr 9-16, 1858.

The supreme court renders a decision declaring Charles Devin entitled to the office of street commissioner instead of D. D. Conover (see Mr 15, 1857; Ja 5, 1858). Conover refused to yield the office to the court of appeals decided, and a “free fight” between the factions resulted. Mayor Tiemann personally entered the office with a squad of police and ordered both claimants to leave. He then locked the door and retained the key himself.—N. Y. Herald, Mr 7, 1858. For the decision of the higher court, see Ap 12.

“arrested people” (see 1857). At 215 Broadway, is raided and closed by a body of police officers from Mayor Tiemann’s office. This and other activities brings an unaccustomed word of praise from the columns of the Herald: “Mayor Tiemann, like all his predecessors, has commenced an onslaught upon the gambling houses, lottery policy shops, &c, &c. He has stumbled on several occasions, but will improve as he goes on. It seems probable that the Mayor is a conscientious man, that he does not attack the gamblers for outside effect, but that he is a sincere believer in his reform measures, which he will probably make more stringent as he proceeds.”—N. Y. Herald, Mr 15 and 16, 1858.

In a message to the aldermen Mayor Tiemann argues against another attempt that is being made in the legislature to lay a rail- road track in Broadway. The city should control such an act, he says, and it should go to the highest bidder, like ferries and other franchises. Furthermore, proposals have been lodged with him “offering $100,000, and more for the right of a railway, subject to certain restrictions.”—N. Y. Herald, Mr 20, 1858. Subsequently, in an editorial, the Herald declared: “The Eighth, Sixth, Fourth, Third and Second avenue roads amply suffice for the public wants. If the Legislators seeks the public good, and not the furtherance of private interests, no new railroad scheme will be tolerated.”—Ibid., Ap 4, 1858.

“The great wave of religious excitement which is now sweeping over this nation, is one of the most remarkable movements since the Reformation. . . . In this city we have beheld a sight which not the most enthusiastic fanatic for church-observances could ever have hoped to see. Contractors, from every part of the City, in the busiest hours, assemblies of merchants, clerks and working-men, to the number of some 5,000, gathered day after day for a simple and solemn worship. Similar assemblies we find in other portions of the City; a theatre [Burton’s] is turned into a Chapel; churches of all sects are open and crowded by day and night. . . .”—N. Y. Times, Mr 20, 1858. See also ibid., Mr 22, 23 and 29, 1858.

Burton’s old Chambers-street Theatre, which has been leased by the United States Government for fifteen years at a rent of $16,000 per annum, will be immediately fitted up for the use of the United States Courts and offices of the Government in this City. The property which has been leased includes three dwelling houses on Read-street, the right of the theatre, and a plot of land 75 feet by a depth of 160 feet. The building will be divided into two stories connected by iron staircases. The hall will be 50 feet wide. On the first floor will be the United States Marshall’s and other offices, and on the second floor will be the rooms of the United States Circuit and United States District Courts, each 60 feet deep, lighted from above. The United States District Attorney will have four rooms in the second story, and on the same floor will be the Judges’ private apartments, and petit jury rooms. $20,000 is the estimated cost of altering and refitting the building.”—N. Y. Times, Ap 5, 1858. See also L. M. R., III: 982-3.

The Baptist Church at Fifth Ave. and 35th St. (see Je 8, 1856) has been sold to Christ P. E. Church, now in 18th St. near Fifth Ave. (see Je 30, 1854).—N. Y. Times, Ap 6, 1858. See S 26.

A grand charity ball is held at the Crystal Palace. About 20,000 people are present.—N. Y. Times, Ap 9, and 10, 1858. The receipts were over $9,000.—Ibid., Ap 23, 1858.

The court of appeals affirms the decision of the supreme court (see Mr 7) that the governor “had no authority to appoint D. D. Conover street commissioner in place of Joseph S. Taylor, deceased” (see 1857; Ap 11). The decision is regretted by the Legislature.
had not been entitled to further compensation ($4 per day for the first eight days of each month) after May 1, 1857—Laws of N. Y. 1858, chap. 159; Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXIII: 485. By the same act the board of supervisors for 1857 were "to be entitled to compensation at the same rate per diem as the supervisors of the other counties of the state."—Laws of N. Y. 1858, chap. 159.

A day of much excitement in municipal politics. Attorneys of Charles Devlin (see Mr. J) serve Mayor Tiemann with "a judgment of ouster and a writ of possession for the Street Commissioner's Department" on the basis of the judgment of the court of appeals in affirming the decision of the supreme court that Devlin was the legal incumbent of the office. The mayor was informed by Devlin that he was "suspended from the performance of any duties of Street Commissioner" and that he (the mayor) was about to "communicate the cause thereof to the Common Council." During the afternoon, says the Herald, between 500 and 600 people "congregated about the City Hall, talking over the Devlin case. . . . At the opening of the Board there was a tremendous rush to get inside the chamber, and it was with the greatest difficulty the members of the Board, the Clerk and reporters could gain admittance." The communication from the mayor and a letter from Devlin demanding a hearing were both referred by the board to a special committee.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXX: 99-101; N. Y. Herald, Apr. 13, 1858. At the next meeting of the board (see Apr. 15), the mayor transmitted his charges against Devlin. See My 16.

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"The remains of 100,000 paupers and strangers were transferred from the city limits to Ward's Island, where seventy-five acres had been set apart for a pauper cemetery."—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y.'s City, II: 668.

"Ground for the new reservoir in Central Park (see Apr. 14, 1856) is broken, at 86th St. and Fifth Ave., with appropriate ceremonies..."A reservoir will be egg-shaped, so as to give it the appearance of a lake, and has for its ground a natural basin, with an area of 106 acres. When completed, it will have a capacity of 1,029,880,145 New York standard gallons, which, in the event of a cut-off in the supply, would give water to the City for thirty-one days. The work, it is supposed, will hardly be completed within three years, though the contract limits the time to 400 working days from the 1st May, 1857, to Apr. 19, 1858. See also 2d Ann. Rep., Com'rs of Cent. Pl. (1859), 591. descript. of Pl. 151; III: 771. See, further, Jl 31, 1860.

The aldermen concur with Mayor Tiemann in removing Charles Devlin (see Apr. 12) from the office of street commissioner. A number of petitions had been received by the board urging such action. The special committee on the subject reports that a thorough examination of the charges "would occupy several weeks, if not months, thereby opening a lengthy controversy, and causing an unnecessary interruption of the public business of that department," which has been for nearly a year "paralyzed and inoperative." They deprecate further delay and "submit the whole matter back to the Board, for such action may be considered necessary, and for the best interests of the city," with the result as above stated. The mayor is immediately informed of this action and nominates Edward Cooper, son of Peter Cooper, to succeed Devlin; the board unanimously concurs.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXX: 171-74. Mr. Cooper took formal possession of the office on the following day; "he has determined," says the Herald, "to entirely change the personnel of the office, and have no one around that he cannot fully confide in upon..."—N. Y. Times, Apr. 21, 1858.

A funeral torchlight procession, composed of about 2,000 Germans, Italians, and Frenchmen, takes place in memory of Orsini and Pierri, recently guillotined in Paris for the attempted assassination of Emperor Napoleon. The line of march is from Union Square to City Hall Park, where addresses are made and resolutions adopted.—N. Y. Times, Apr. 23, 1858.

Lucy Stone's lecture on "Woman's Right to Suffrage" was "attended by a large portion of the city magistracy and many leading citizens." The editor of the Herald believes that public impression is "in favor of the confinement of the fair lecturer..." in some wholesome retreat, where proper care and mild regimen may subdue the undue excitement of her imagination."—N. Y. Herald, Apr. 25, 1858.

The city is authorized to build a free bridge, with a turn-table draw, across the Harlem River from a point at or near the terminus of Eighth Ave., not east of Seventh Ave, nor west of Eighth Ave., to a point in Westchester County at or near the terminus of the road leading to Macomb's dam. The act requires the removal of Macomb's dam (built in 1813), and that the new bridge shall be completed by 1854.—Laws of N. Y. (1858), chap. 291; (1859), chap. 359. See also descript. of Pl. 137-b, Ill: 706.

The legislature appoints commissioners to superintend the erection, in the Park, in the rear of the city hall, of a building of suitable dimensions and arrangement, to accommodate the supreme court, superior court, court of common pleas, courts of oyer and terminer, general and special sessions, surrogate's court, marine court, their officers, and clerks of the various branches of justice, including sheriffs, clerks of those courts, commissioners of jurors, district attorney, and law institute. A similar act of April 17, 1857 (p. 79) is repealed.—Laws of N. Y. (1858), chap. 318; N. Y. Times, Apr. 22, 1858. The building here authorized eventually became the county court house.—L. M. R. K., III: 974. This marks the end of the attempt to build a new city hall in the Park. See, further, Apr. 19, 1861.

The legislature authorizes the city to convey to the Woman's Hospital (see Apr. 18, 1857) the block of ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington Aves., 49th and 50th Sts., containing 32 lots, the conveyance to remain in force only as long as the ground shall be used for the purposes of a hospital.—Laws of N. Y. (1858), chap. 324. The grant was made on Jan. 4, 1859.—Man. Com. Con. (1870), 762. Potter's field previously occupied this site.—L. M. R. K., III: 92, 936. The corner-stone of the hospital was laid in May, 1866 (p. 79).

Chronology: Industry and Education: 1842-1860

1842-1860 (1850) the legislature passes a law providing for the establishment of the New York School of Design, which is later renamed the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. The school offers free education in art, science, and engineering to anyone, regardless of race or gender.

1855 - The New York Times launches the first successful subscription-style newspaper, allowing readers to pay for the paper in installments.

1857 - The American Civil War begins, leading to significant changes in the economy and society of New York City.

1858 - The first Pony Express riders make their way through New York City on their way to California, beginning a new era of faster communication.

1860 - The first public health regulations are established in New York City, setting the stage for modern public health policies.

1861 - The Civil War escalates, leading to increased industrial production and economic growth in New York City.

1865 - The Civil War ends, leading to a significant transformation in the city's economy and society.

1866 - The New York Stock Exchange is founded, becoming one of the world's leading financial centers.

1867 - The first public library, the New York Public Library, opens its doors in New York City, providing access to books and information for all.
which are signed with the designers' names and some with pseudonyms. The annotations on the catalogue and these explanations of the successful and unsuccessful competitions, as follows: Richard Dolben, of Allegheny City, Pa.; Wm. Rogers, of Cleveland; Ohio; J. Lachaine, of Yonkers, N. Y.; John B. Deutsch and Charles Lyon, of Tarrytown; Phylis Miles, of England; R. Copeland, Charles Follen, and P. Schultz, of Boston; Lewis Masquerier, of Newton, L. I.; and J. Rink, Adam Gmigh, H. Noury, Augustus Fitch, Hepp & Vogel, Wm. (1) Parish, Grahm & Bagley, John Hughes, R. Graess, E. L. Viere, G. E. Waring, Hoffman & Wohls, and Warner, of N. Y. City. See illustration in this volume.

Plan No. 33 submitted by Olmsted and Vaux, and plan No. 30, submitted by Samuel I. Gustin, are now in the possession of the Park Department. The former is reproduced and described as Pl. 149-a, Vol. III.

May 28. The Times building (see My 12, 1857) on Park Row, at the head of Nassau St., is completed and first used by that newspaper. —N. Y. Times, Ap 30, My 1 and 3, 1858. See also ibid., My 26, 1858. It was erected on the site of the Brick Presbyterian Church grounds. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968; and descrip. of Pl. 152-b, III: 722. For detailed account, see Maverick, H. J. Raymond and the N. Y. Press, 154-59. The building was demolished in 1888 (q.v., My 13).

9. The Romanesque Church, at the n. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 22d St., is dedicated. "The church is built of white marble, in what has been called the Romanesque style. . . . The top of the spire is two hundred and ten feet from the ground." A picture of the church accompanies this description.—Harper's Weekly, II: 509-10; N. Y. Times, My 8, 1858.

10. Cooper Institute is opened for the first time for the celebration, in the "Hall of the Union," of the 144th anniversary of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society. The institute is not yet completed, and its use is only temporary.—N. Y. Times, My 6 and 11, 1858. See also Harper's Weekly, II: 725.

11. St. Luke's Hospital, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 54th St. (see My 6, 1854), is opened.—Tablet in St. Luke's Hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave. See also Richmond, N. Y. and Its Vicinity, III: 793, 1858.

12. The new building of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, on Lexington Ave. between 50th and 51st Sts., is opened.—N. Y. Times, My 25, 1858. The property had been leased to the hospital by the city on April 1, 1857, and the corner-stone laid on June 22, 1857.—Man. Com. Coun. (1872), 761; N. Y. Daily Times, Je 16 and 23, 1857. Regarding the organization of the society, see Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 673-74.

14. Andrew H. Green, president of the board of Central Park commissioners, presents to the corporation a report of the progress of work since Jan. 1, and takes occasion therein to defend the com commissioners against criticism. They are not unconcerned, he says, of the general desire that the Park should be rendered enjoyable by the public, as soon as practically possible, but the selection of rocks, trees, and the character of ground can scarcely be changed to be a garden, with full grown trees, in one year. . . . Some large trees will be transplanted, but the hundreds of thousands must make their own growth on the ground; considerations of the permanency of their growth, of their perfect development, as well as economy, demand this.

"An especial interest has been manifested in securing the roads for drives and rides at an early period; and while the Board sympathize with this interest, it is not to be forgotten, that for every ten who ride or drive, there are one hundred who walk; and, that one or two thousand men at work, some excavating, some removing earth, and others blasting rocks continually, it is neither a very desirable or desirable place for the pedestrian or equestrian. They are proceeding "with all the promptness consistent with the dictates of sound judgment, and the practice of true economy," —Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXX: 547-52.

25. The superintendent of police arouses the ire of the editor of the Herald by ordering that newboys shall not cry their papers on Sunday. Sarcastically, it is termed "one of the greatest reforms that has been effected in any city or country since the expulsion of the Jews from Egypt," is not the claim that has been made by the editors, for they are still in full blast; nor a finishing edict against the houses of ill-fame; nor any curtailment of the privileges of the Cyprians on Broadway; nor any general ventilation of the receivers of stolen goods; nor any decisive work among the suspicious grog shops; nor any grand haul of burglars, counterfeiters, emigrant swindlers, pickpockets, or incendiaries. All these professions still flourish like the green bay tree and may be regarded as embodying our privileged classes. What, then, can be this great and glorious reform? Nothing more nor less than the gagging of two or three dozen poor ragged newboys, who have been in the habit of profaning the blessed Sabbath by crying aloud for their bread in the public streets on that holy day, while blundering office-holders, swindling hypocrites and common thieves were on their way, with honest people, to church. These ragged newboys, with their Sabbath-day music, have been gagged—they are dumb—they may fail to raise the penalties which have heretofore supplied their destitute mothers and sisters with a meal or two; but the horrid profanations of these boys in singing out their Sunday papers on Sunday, is stopped. The next raid of the Metropolitan Board will probably be upon the apple women or the Chinese segar vendors on the Park. Well, if our city leaders cannot muster the courage to grapple with full grown vagabonds, let us at least be thankful that they are a match for the poor ragged outcast children in the streets."—N. Y. Herald, My 25, 1858. This same order im-pels the aldermen, who are always ready to take issue with the "Metropolitans," to introduce a resolution requesting the police commissioners "to direct the trustees of the different churches in the city, and the police, in singing their bells on Sunday."—Proc., Ed. of Ald., LXXII: 619.

The city authorities take possession of the Crystal Palace,—N. Y. Times, Je 2, 1858.

The Herald advocates a "Taxpayers' Party" in municipal politics. The argument is offered that, during the past decade, when taxes have increased from three to ten millions, out of all proportion to the increase of population, every taxpayer must sue for justice. See Lost in the "power" in the attempt to put an end to the "system of plunder," without avail. All parties "use the same low machinery, and work with the smallest and meanest ward politicians; men without means, character, credit, or lawful employment. They pay no taxes, and in no way contribute to the support of the government—only tax the depraved and dishonest. . . . We are credibly informed that of the two hundred and fifty employes of the Corporation at the City Hall, not fifty pay any taxes whatever. . . . The liberty-pole, which for 26 years has stood at the junction of Fifth St. and Forty-second, is taken down. It is "too advanced a state of decay to allow it to stand longer."—N. Y. Times, Je 5, 1858.

The liberty-pole was erected on the same site (see D 9).

The piers of the bridge connecting Ward's Island with Man-hattan (see F 20, 1857) still remain and a resolution is passed by the board of aldermen aiming at their removal.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXI: 716. The removal was ordered on July 26.—Ibid., LXXI: 166-68.

28. The police captain of the 16th ward reports that "The small-box is raging fearfully on the west side of Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets."—N. Y. Times, Je 25, 1858.

The entire collection of works of art belonging to the New York Gallery of the Fine Arts, until 1854 at least in the rooms of the Natl. Acad. of Design, is transferred to the N. Y. Hist. Soc. as a perma-nent deposit.—Howe, Hist. of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1913), 38, 67. See also 1844: O 5, 1846.

Palace Garden, a "place of open-air recreation" on 14th St. and Sixth Ave., is opened.—N. Y. Times, Jl 1, 1858. See also L. M. R. K., III: 965.

The body of ex-Pre. Monroe is exhumed from the Second Street Cemetery (see Jl 18, 1811), and taken to the Church of the Annu-ciation, in 14th St. From there it was carried to the city hall, where it lay in state all day. On July 5, it was put on board the "James-town," which carried it to Richmond. Engravings show the exhum-ing of the body, the scene in the city hall, the landing at Rich mond, and the burial in Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.
The display of fireworks on the roof of the city hall during the Atlantic Cable celebration (see Ag 17), destroys the cupola, the greater part of the dome, the roof, and almost the entire upper storey of the building, and does much damage to the governor's room. The bell-cupola is also injured, but the heavy frame work remains sufficiently strong to sustain the bell. The gravedigger and Cornwall, near Flushing, on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXII: 22. This is an early attempt to arouse interest in the present "National Game." For the beginning of base ball in New York, see S 3, 1845; Je 19, 1846.

Napoleon III and Cavour hold their famous secret interview at Plombières, and whilst agree that France and Piedmont shall go to war in 1859, but only upon such pretext as shall appear justifiable. In case of success, Austria is to be expelled from Italy, France is to receive Savoy, and possibly Nice, and the northern Italian kingdoms are to be united with Piedmont.—Hazen n Europe since 1815, 222-24.

There are 1,500 laborers employed at the Central Park at present, of whom 100 are graving, 100 draining, 170 with 25 carts removing dirt, and the rest making roads. Since the work on the Park commenced, 287 houses and shanties have been removed from the grounds; thirteen acres of the skating-pond have been excavated; forty acres of land have been grubbed; sixty acres of the lower pond have been drained; sixty-third-street has been leveled; considerable blasting has been done, and a great deal of rock removed. The work has been built around Jonetboro. About five-sixths of the promenade is graded, and the drive for half a mile will be graded in a few weeks.—N. Y. Times, Jl 26, 1858. See also ibid, N 11, 1858. See, further, Ja 1, 1859.

The Atlantic cable is landed at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the news of its completion causes the "greatest excitement in New York.—Harper's Weekly, II: 513, 518; N. Y. Times, Ag 6, 1858. Upon the view of the event, see Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 637. A history of the enterprise is given in Harper's Weekly, II: 517-14, 520-21, 529-30, 532-33, 548-49, with engravings of the instruments and ships used in accomplishing the feat and a biography of Cyrus W. Field. See also N. Y. Times, Ag 7, 1858. The event was celebrated in New York on Aug. 6 (p. v.), Aug. 17 (p. v.), and Sept. 1 (p. v.). The cable, however, broke almost immediately, and another was not successfully laid until 1866 (p. v., Jl 6).

An impromptu celebration of the success of the Atlantic telegraph is held in New York. The mayor orders 100 guns to be fired in the Park, two telegraph-offices in Wall St. and one in Madison Square are illuminated, and the merchants' exchange exhibits a transparency with the following inscription: 'The triumph of the Ocean cable is a union with the city arms, a honor to the energy and perseverance of Cyrus W. Field.' The telegraph is the all-absorbing topic of conversation everywhere.—N. Y. Times, Ag 7, 1858. See also ibid, Ag 9, 11, 12, and 16, 1858. See, further, Ag 9 and 16.

The board of aldermen resolves to request Cyrus W. Field to sit for his portrait, and to celebrate the success of the telegraph by illuminating the city hall.—N. Y. Times, Ag 16, 1858.

The cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Ave. between 50th and 51st Sts., is laid. James Renwick is the architect. The cathedral was dedicated May 25, 1859 (p. v.).—N. Y. Times, Ag 11, 1858; Farley, Hist. of St. Pat's Cath., 123, 130; Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 461-64; Loring, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 677-78. For an abstract of the title to the cathedral site, see Catholic News, F 1858.

The first message is sent over the Atlantic telegraph from Queen Victoria to Pres. Buchanan. The president's answer was sent back on Aug. 19. This caused great enthusiasm in New York.—N. Y. Times, Ag 17, 18, and 20, 1858. On Aug. 17, Mayor Tiemann sent a message of congratulations to the Lord Mayor of London.—See ibid. The laying of the Atlantic cable (see Ag 5) is celebrated by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the illumination of the city hall, and the letting off of magnificent fireworks (see Ag 18). An engraving shows the scene at the city hall.—Harper's Weekly, II: 548, 549, 550; N. Y. Times, Ag 18-19, 1858; McClennan's Rep. of Proc., &c. commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable. See also view, in Man. Com. Coun. (1861), 154, 140. A more elaborate celebration was held on Sept. 1 (p. v.).

In the early morning of this day, a fire, probably resulting from the display of fireworks on the roof of the city hall during the Atlantic Cable celebration (see Ag 17), destroys the cupola, the greater part of the dome, the roof, and almost the entire upper storey of the building, and does much damage to the governor's room. The bell-cupola is also injured, but the heavy frame work remains sufficiently strong to sustain the bell. The gravedigger and Cornwall, near Flushing, on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, P.M.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXII: 22. This is an early attempt to arouse interest in the present "National Game." For the beginning of base ball in New York, see S 3, 1845; Je 19, 1846.

The special committee appointed on Aug. 18 (p. v.) to investigate the burning of the city hall makes a report recommending "that the dome and cupola be rebuilt, and also that the present half storey of the central building, be raised a full story, in order to provide office room for one or more of the departments of the city government." Plans accompanied the report, drawn to meet the above proposals, but these plans cannot now be found.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXII: 301. See S 25.

Cyrus W. Field and the crew of the "Niagara" are given an ovation at Cooper Institute.—N. Y. Times, Ag 26, 1858.

A monster celebration in honour of the laying of the Atlantic cable (see Ag 5) is held in New York. Cyrus W. Field and the British officers who aided the accomplishment were ceremoniously received at Castle Garden in the morning, and special services were held in Trinity Church. Later an elaborate procession of about 15,000 people paraded through City Hall Park and up Broadway to the Crystal Palace, the whole line of march being decorated with inscriptions, flags, etc. Field received an ovation at the palace where he was presented, by Mayor Tiemann, with a gold engraved presentation sword, a torch-light procession, and there were elaborate fireworks.—N. Y. Herald, S 2, 1858; McClennan's Rep. of Proc. &c. commemorating the laying of the Atlantic Cable; Atlantic Telegraph celebration. Order of exercises at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of the celebration of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraph, Sept. 1, 1858 (N. Y., 1858). See also views in Harper's Weekly, II: 577, 584-86, and Man. Com. Coun. (1861), 140, 144, 148, 179, 180. A stereographic photograph of the procession on Broadway was made by E. Anthony. It is one of the earliest extant photographs of New York. For a brief account of Cyrus W. Field, see Stephen Fiske's Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers (1884), 140 et seq.

The common council gives a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel to Cyrus W. Field, the officers of H. M. S. "Gorgon," and the officers of the U. S. frigate "Niagara."—N. Y. Times, S 3, 1858.

The quarantine buildings at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, are destroyed by fire by a mob.—N. Y. Herald, S 3, 1858; N. Y. Times, S 2 et seq., 1858. They had been burned twice before.—Ibid, My 7, 1857, and Ap 27, 1858. Because of the burning, the island was put under martial law, and the 8th regiment was stationed there.—Harper's Weekly, II: 578, 595, 610, and views in ibid, S 581, 612.

The mayor and common council direct the street commissioner "to procure the necessary plans and specifications which may be required to carry out the contemplated alterations and repairs to the City Hall" (see Ap 24), and appropriate $405,000 for the work.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXVI: 239. See D 31.

The church at 35th St. and Fifth Ave., formerly a Baptist edifice (see Ag 6), is opened as Christ P. E. Church.—N. Y. Times, S 27, 1858-1860.
The Crystal Palace, which was opened in 1853 (8th, p. 14), is designed by fire, the loss being over $1,000,000. All the statuary and paintings in the palace, including the famous Thorwalden group, as well as other articles placed on exhibition by 3,960 exhibitors, are consumed.—*N. Y. Herald*, O, 6, 1858; *N. Y. Times*, O 6-9, 1858; *Leslie’s Weekly*, V: 205-243; descrip. of Pl. 141-183, III, 709. See also views in *Herald’s Weekly*, II: 660-661, and Peace River Catalogue, item 246.

The new brick Church at the north-west corner of 37th St. and Fifth Ave., erected by the congregation of the “Old Brick Church” (see S 15, 1865), is dedicated.—*Harpers’s Weekly*, II: 706; 23d Ann. Rep., Am. Sc. & Hist. Rep. Soc. (1818), 600. “The new church is a massive building. The ground measurement is 75 by 145 feet; main auditory, 50 feet in height. With the galleries, from 1700 to 2000 people can be accommodated. The spire is 250 feet high, the cap-stone weighing 2500 pounds. . . . The old bell is in the new spire. . . . The church is lighted by one large chandelier of 100 burners. . . . The spire is to receive a fine clock.” An engraving of the church accompanies this description.—*Harper’s Weekly*, II: 721. This is the present edifice and was erected on the site of the Waddell villa.—L. M. R. II, III: 930. See also descrip. of 73, 53, 1855.

Nov.

The new steam fire-engine, the “J. C. Cary,” built at the Novelty Iron Works, by Lee & Larned, under a contract with the city, is tested before Street Commissioner Cooper and other officials. It runs “from the Novelty Works to the Bowing Green—the place of exhibition—through Avenue C, Fourteenth Street, and Broadway, threading its way without difficulty through the crowded streets of New York, to the main supply from Canol to Duane Street.” At “the large hydrant near the Bowing Green,” the members of Empire Engine Company No. 42 attach the supply hose, and in a few minutes the steam fire-engine begins to work, and for an hour and a half, continues “to throw water in a volume and with a force never before witnessed in this city.” After this and other tests, the engine, with 14 or 15 men on board, is run through Beaver, Broad, Nassau, and Fulton streets, to Broadway and thence through Barclay, Greenwich, and Murray streets, to the house of the Empire Engine Company.” From there it returns “in triumph to the Novelty Works, having won the unqualified approbation of the city officials, and the admiration of the thousands who had witnessed its performance.”—*Harper’s Weekly*, II: 714-715; 538, 1858, the engine is in use.

Due to a weakness in the structure, the walls of the almost finished state arsenal at 35th St. and Seventh Ave. give way, and the heavy roof falls in. With the exception of the main front wall, the building becomes a “complete wreck.” The loss is between $20,000 and $30,000.—*N. Y. Times*, O 6, N 20, and 27, 1858. See also *ibid.*, F 2, 1859. On April 13, 1859, the legislature appropriated $50,000 for the building.—*Lucy’s Daily* (1859), chap. 118.

A large portrait of Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator, is presented to the city by the republic of Venezuela.—*Hist. Mag.* (1859), i, 1, 19.

A meeting of young women is held in the chapel of N. Y. University, which organizes a “Ladies’ Christian Association.” Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts headed its first board of directors. This was the beginning of the Young Women’s Christian Association in the United States. For the beginnings of the “Association” idea, and the history of the organization in Europe and America, see *Fifty Years Association Work among Young Women*, by Elizabeth Wilson (N. Y., 1916).

Dec.

The Herald publishes a tabulation by occupations of the candidates for municipal office in the forthcoming city election. The liquor dealers lead with 27 candidates, outnumbering the lawyers by three.—*N. Y. Herald*, D 5, 1858. In a subsequent editorial reference is made to this tabulation as “fruitful of promise for an incapable and demoralized government.” It is observed that a very large number of the candidates cannot be located in the directory and therefore “have no apparent local habitation and no business,” and attention is called to the large number of proprietors of corner groceries and saloons. “It is not likely that nearly the whole lot are hungry politicians, more greedy, if possible, for the flesh pots of the city treasury than their predecessors.”—*Ibid.*, D 6, 1858.

The annual municipal election takes place. The Herald says:

1. The Comptrollership. The Republicans have gained that [in the election of Robert T. Haw].

2. The fight between the Sachems of Old Tammany and the Wood party in the common council. The Sachems have saved their bacon by the skill of their teeth, but the glory of Old Tammany departed in the struggle.

3. The contest in the election of school officers for the Bible in the public schools. The result is largely in favor of the Bible.”—*N. Y. Herald*, D 8, 1858.

A new liberty-pole, 120 feet high, is erected at the corner of West Broadway and Franklin St. on the site where the former one stood (see J 4).—*N. Y. Times*, D 10, 1858.

The name of Hamersley St. is changed to Houston St., from the termination of Houston St. to Hudson River.—*Proc., App’d by Mayor*, XXVI: 33.

Sen. Stephen A. Douglas and Mrs. Douglas arrived at New York from Havana last evening and were welcomed by a delegation from the common council and escorted to the Everett House. On Dec. 31, Douglas was formally received at the city hall and presented with the freedom of the city. He left for Philadelphia on Jan. 3, 1859.—*N. Y. Times*, D 29, 1858, to J 4, 1859.

The committee appointed to investigate the causes of the city hall fire (see Ag 18) makes a detailed report showing that it originated from the remains of the fire works on the roof of the building during the Atlantic cable celebration (see Ag 17).—*Desc., Bd. of Ald.* (1859), No. 22.

James I. Orr, speaker of the house of representatives, is presented with the freedom of the city.—*N. Y. Times*, D 31, 1858.

The boards of aldermen and councilmen resolve to extend the hospitalities of the city to Sen. Samuel Houston of Texas, who is now in New York.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 1, 1859.

The repairs on the city hall since the fire (see Ag 18) have cost $61,176.38. They “were partly done under the advice of the Mayor, as immediately necessary, to prevent further dilapidation, and partly under a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen. No expense was incurred not necessary to save the interior of the building from damage by exposure to the weather, and to put the public offices and chambers again into a state fit for the transaction of public business.”—*Desc., Bd. of Ald.* (1859), No. 6, pp. 4 and 10. See Ja 3, 1859.

The common council grants a franchise to the Ninth Ave. R. R. for the route from the corner of 41st St. and Ninth Ave. along the avenue to Greenwich St., through Greenwich and Canal Sts., to the path of Broadway, College Place, and Vanderbilt St., returning by the same route with a single track through Church and Washington Sts.—*Man. Com. Coun.* (1860), 412-13. See O 3, 1859.
"The Play-ground and the Parade-ground are nearly complete.

The buildings of all descriptions that were found on the Park have, with here and there an exception, reserved for use on the Park, been sold and removed and the proceeds of sales deposited in the Treasury. Among the buildings spared, though a very inferior structure, is the Arsenal constructed by the State and purchased by the city.

The establishment of a Pound has been to a large extent effectual in preventing the incursions of straying animals, from which the young trees have suffered injury." A map showing the original topography of the park and the roads and walk under construction, signed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, accompanies the report.—N. Y. Times, 4th Aug. 1859.

A coloured view of New York from Weehawken, lithographed by W. Gauci, is published in London by E. Gambart & Co.—Pyne sales catalogue, item 105.

The new First Central Park is "quite a fashionable resort for skaters," and many hundreds are enjoying the exercise daily.—N. Y. Times, 18th Aug. 1859.

Mayor Tiemann, in his annual message to the common council, says: "As is well known, a part of the City Hall was destroyed, and damaged by fire in the month of September last [error for Aug]; the Street Commissioner was directed by the Common Council to cause plans to be prepared for the repair or reconstruction of the part destroyed, which have not been carried into effect, from the fact that no appropriation was applicable to the work.

I am of opinion that the building should be restored to its former condition without the addition of a full story for public offices, as little available room would be gained thereby, although a large additional expense would be required."—Doc., Ed. of Jd. (1859), No. 1, p. 49.

The new Athenaeum Club, having been fully organized, opens its club rooms at No. 48 Clinton Place for the first time.—N. Y. Times, 13th Aug. 1859. See Mr 24.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns is celebrated at Cooper Institute, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivers the address. On Jan. 23, a commemorative banquet was held at the Astor House, where Wm. Cullen Bryant, James T. Brady, Dr. Francis, Horace Greeley, and others spoke. A celebration was also held at Mozart Hall.—N. Y. Times, 25th Jan. and 26th Jan. 1859.

The new house of reception of the New York Juvenile Asylum, at 71 W. 11th St., is opened.—N. Y. Times, 24th Jan. 1859. See also L. M. R. E., III, 95.

A plan of fortifications to defend the water approaches to the city is proposed by J. G. Barnard, major of engineers, in a report to the secretary of war. The fortifications at the Narrows are Forts Hamilton and Lafayete on Long Island; and the old Fort Tompkins and Richmond, and Batteries Hudson and Morton on Staten Island. Between 1840 and 1859, new Forts on Long Island, three or four times the size of the old work, have been built, and a new work in place of Fort Tompkins has been commenced. A new casemated water-battery, also, nearly equal to Fort Richmond, and south of it, has been planned; and it is proposed to extend the earthen batteries. Maj. Barnard also proposes to enlarge the works on Long Island by extending batteries (either open or casemated) along the bluff below Fort Hamilton, and to remodel Fort Lafayette. He proposes to build a fortification on Robbins' Reef, which is mid-way between the Narrows and Governor's Island, to command the approach through the Narrows and the outlets of the "Kills." A work on the point of Coney Island is proposed to sweep the waters of Gravesend Bay. A fortification on Sandy Hook, authorised by Congress, is being commenced. The East River
1859 approach to the city is defended by Fort Schuyler. Another work, opposite to it, on Willow's Point, is deemed necessary.—Barnard, 1859.

THE MANHATTAN BRANCH

This school is a branch of the New York Collegiate Institute. It was opened in 1859, and is conducted by Mr. T. L. Mead.

FEB.

The Rutgers Medical College on Duane Street is destroyed by fire. This was a school established by Doctors Hosack, Mott, Francis, and McNeven. It is a branch of Rutgers College of New Brunswick, N. J.—Griscom, Memoir of John Griscom, 239. See also M. R. K., III: 54.

25 Wm. Smith O'Brien, Irish patriot, arrives at New York on a visit to the United States. Salutes are fired in his honour, addresses of welcome are delivered by Judge B. O'Connor and Thos. F. Meagher, and cheers are shouted by multitudes on the Battery.—N. Y. Times, F 26, 1859. On May 28, he sailed from New York for Ireland.—Ibid., My 30 and 31, 1859.

MAY

And stores to be added to the merchants' exchange in Wall St.—N. Y. Times, Mr 9, 1859.

18 The legislature passes a law prohibiting the admission into theatres in New York City of any minor under 14 years of age who is not accompanied by an adult person.—Laws of N. Y. (1859), chap. 48.

The Athenæum Club [see Ja 12] have removed from their house in Clinton-place, to the large and elegant house No. 108 Fifth-avenue, corner of sixteenth-street.—N. Y. Times, Mr 24, 1859. The club "is an association of men of letters, artists, and members of the liberal professions, numbering some 400 to 500, who meet for the purpose of social intercourse, &c. The establishment is elegantly furnished. —Miller's N. Y. Al 111: 1859, 74.

28 The N. Y. Historical Society having in its possession "the only pure and complete copy to exist of the Journal of the Assembly, at the first Meeting of its Fourth Session, which commenced at Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, on September 7th, 1780, and closed on October 10th in that year," it presents to the state "an elegant Manuscript Copy of the Journal," which the society has prepared. On April 8, the assembly passed a resolution of thanks for the gift, and directed that the MS. copy be deposited in the state library and that the Regents have 500 printed copies made.—Assemb. Jour. (1780), Preface.

APR.


4 "Tannhäuser" is sung for the first time in America, at the Stadt Theatre (formerly the Bowery Amphitheatre).—Brown, I: 238; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1915), 900.

14 The board of commissioners of taxes and assessments for the city and county of New York is created by act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y., chap. 302.

15 The legislature authorizes the commissioners of Central Park to widen Seventh Ave. from 110th St. to the Harlem River by adding 25 ft. to each side so that the whole width shall be 150 ft. —Laws of N. Y. (1859), chap. 363.

20 "An Act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," is passed by the legislature. It provides for a "board of registry," consisting of three inspectors for each election district appointed by the board of supervisors of the city and county of New York. Such board is to meet three weeks prior to the general election for two days, if necessary, "for the purposes of registering the names of the legal voters of such districts." They shall meet again "on the Tuesday of the week preceding the day of the general election . . . for the purpose of revising, correcting and completing said lists."—Laws of N. Y. (1859), chap. 380. For newspaper comment on the result of the first registration, see N 2.

16 The legislature authorizes the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to lay a double track from their track on Fourth Ave. at 42d St. up said street to Madison Ave. and up Madison Ave. to 79th St. and the tracks between their piers and freight cars from the northern extremity of Manhattan to the southern side of 42d St.—Laws of N. Y. (1859), chap. 387. The company was also permitted to establish a steel terminal at 42d St. and Fourth Ave.—From chronology supplied by the company.

The Broadway Theatre is being demolished.—N. Y. Times, Ap 16, 1859. See also L. M. R. K., III: 928. By Nov. 2, the site was occupied by a store.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, N 2, 1859.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. is organized. After incorporation, it began business in "a small back room on the second floor of a four-story building over against Trinity Churchyard," at 98 Broadway, on July 28. On Dec. 1, the office was transferred to the new building, just completed, at 93 Broadway, where four rooms were occupied. In a few years, additional space was provided at 94 and 96 Broadway.—From The Equitable Society's First Half Century (1909). For history of the company's own building, see My 1, 1870.

Austria sends an ultimatum demanding that Sardinia put her army on a peace footing and disperse all volunteers. Cavour immediately rejected it, and war followed.—Andrews, Hist. Development of Modern Europe, II: 124-25. See also My 3.

The new Broadway Tabernacle at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 34th St. (see D 25, 1857) is dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Ap 11 and 27, 1859. L. M. R. K., III: 928.

France declares war on Austria because she has invaded France's ally, Sardinia.—Andrews, Constitution and other Select Decs. Illus. of Hist. of France (1793-1907), 589-71.

The French and Italian allies defeat the Austrians at Monte- bello.—N. Y. Times, Jl 30, 1859.

The Ramble in Central Park is opened to the public.—3d Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk. (1860), 10. See also N 12.

The Austrians are dism astigately defeated at Magenta by the allied French and Sardinian armies under Napoleon III.—N. Y. Times, Je 20-23, 1859.

The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of St. Paul the Apostle is laid on 59th St. near Ninth Ave.—N. Y. Times, Je 20, 1859. The church was dedicated on Nov. 27. It is in charge of the Paulist Fathers.—Ibid., N 28, 1859. See also King's Handbook, 397-98, and L. M. R. K., III: 936. A new church was erected on the site in 1876—N. Y. Times, Je 5, 1876.

An operatic benefit is held at the Academy of Music "in aid of the wives and children of the heroic soldiers who are fighting so gallantly and gloriously for the independence of a great people on the plains of Lombardy." A sum exceeding $1,000 is raised.—N. Y. Times, Je 22 and 23, 1859.

The Battle of Solferino is fought, and Napoleon III again defeats the Austrians, the latter losing about 35,000 men.—N. Y. Times, Jl 7-20, 1859.

28 The mayor approves a resolution of the common council directing the street commissioner (G. W. Smith) "to have specifications drawn, and advertise immediately for proposals to have the City Hall building put in proper repair, and as it was previous to the fire."—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXVII: 212. Smith made a report on Aug. 19 which was approved.—Ibid., XXVII: 335. The contract was signed on Sept. 23 (q. c.).

21 The Peace of Villarsia is signed by Napoleon III and Francis July. It provides for an Italian confederacy under the honorary presidency of the pope, the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia, and Austria's retention of Venice.—N. Y. Times, Jl 25 et seq., 1859.

The corner-stone of a new synagogue for the Congregation Shearith Israel is laid in 10th St. near Fifth Ave.—"The Congregation Shearith Israel," in Publs., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., VII: 125, 136, 140. The new synagogue was consecrated on Sept. 12, 1860 (q. c.).

The Richmond Grays arrive on a visit to the city and are Aug. enthusiastically welcomed by the National Guard and a committee of the common council. During their stay, they attended services at St. John's Church, visited the public institutions, were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann, and were given a dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel by the city. They left on Aug. 18, and "their departure, like their entrance to our City, and their sojourn here, was an ovation which has seldom if ever been accorded to any strangers, civil or military, who ever before visited the City of New-York."—N. Y. Times, Aug 15-19, 1859.

One of the Grays, on his return home, sent an account of the visit to the Richmond Whig, saying in part: "The street cars, in New-York, run day and night, and as at all other times. Availing himself of these means of conveyance, we rode to the upper part of the City, and took a survey of the place, much talked about, called 'The Central Park'. . . In returning from the Park . . . we walked through Madison-avenue and other fashionable streets, where splendid mansions meet the eye at every step. Look to the
The Fifth Avenue Hotel, on the site of Franconi's Hippodrome (see Mr 14 and S, 9, 1856), is opened to the public. William Walburn of Boston was the architect.—N. Y. Herald, Aug 25, 1859; Maurice, Fifth Ave., 325-37. It contains a passenger elevator, invented by Otis Tufts of Boston.—N. Y. Times, Aug 25, 1859; Scientific Am. (1859), I: 1235 The Galaxy (Nov. 1882), 890, 891; Harper's New Monthly Mag., Nov., 1882. For description of the hotel, see also Graphic Monthly, XI: 317, and Leslie's Weekly, IX: 219. It is shown in pl. 22-b, Vol. III. The elevator was not the first passenger elevator in New York, as one run by steam was in use in the Latting Observatory in 1853 (q.v., Je 30). The Fifth Avenue Hotel was demolished in 1905 (q.v., Ap 4). Regarding it, see also records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co; L. M. R. K., III: 978: descrip. of pl. 141-b, III: 710.

The Spiegler Institute has purchased the Samuel P. Toward residence in the 300 block of Fifth Ave. and 34th St. for $200,000. The mansion is to be altered for the use of the school.—N. Y. Times, Aug 25, 1859. See also Wealthy Citizens of the City of N. Y. (1855), and Miller's N. Y. Almanac: II I: (1862), 74. The property was later purchased by A. T. Stewart.—L. M. R. K., III: 952.

Col. E. L. Drake, by driving an arsinal well near Titusville, Pa., struck oil. Although petroleum was known, even in ancient times, Drake's work is the first corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St.

The progress of this Metropolis is especially marked in its domestic architecture. Each year witnesses fresh improvements and more lavish expenditures. . . . The store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, to be opened this morning, is one of the finest, if not the very finest, in this grandest of thoroughfares. It is five stories high, built of white marble, and looks more like an Italian palace than a place for the sale of broadcloth. Its extravagant ornamentation would be regarded as a fault by persons of more moderate taste than New Yorkers. The basement and the first and second stories of this establishment form three immense salerooms—each of which is about 60 by 100 feet, and is subdivided by Corinthian columns into three compartments. The stairs communicating with these stories are of palatial width and of massive oak. The upper floors, not yet finished, will be used for manufacturing purposes. A most notable ornament in the building is the huge gas chandelier that lights up the staircase. It was made by Tiffany at a cost of $500, and is original and unique of its kind. The lower wing is not yet completed; but without it the building is one of the most spacious stores in the City, and has every accommodation for the transaction of a colossal business.—N. Y. Times, Ag 25, 1859. See also 1856. A rare view of Lord & Taylor's establishment at 461-469 Broadway, cor. of Grand St., was sold with the Pyne collection, at the Am. Art Assoc. galleries, Feb. 5-7, 1917 (item No. 319), a reproduction appearing in the catalogue. See also N. Y. Times, S 5, 1859.

The Winter Garden Theatre, erected on Broadway opposite Bond St. to replace the old Metropolitan Theatre (see S 18, 1853), is opened with "Cricket on the Hearth."—N. Y. Times, S 15, 1859; L. M. R. K., III: 986. It was destroyed by fire on March 23, 1867 (q.v.).

Leopold Eidlitz is paid $824 for "plans, specifications, &c., for repairs to City Hall."—Decs. Bd. of ald. (1859) No. 32. See S 23.

"Dixie," just composed by Daniel D. Emmett, is sung for the first time from the stage of Bryant's Minstrels at 472 Broadway.—Kildare's Famous Am. Songs, 57-8.

A contract is awarded to Edward Gridley, builder, for restoring the city hall to its condition prior to the fire of 1859 (q.v., Ag 18). Gridley agrees to "furnish all materials necessary to complete, and cause to be performed all the work required for Repairing the City Hall, agreeably with the drawings made and prepared by Leopold Eidlitz, Architect" (see S 15), in accordance with certain specifications. The drawings included from elevation, a ground plan of the attic story, a plan of the roof and framing, a section, and a plan of the framing of the cupola, but these are not on file.—From contract in auditor's office of the commissioner of public works, Borough of Manhattan. The repairs were begun on Sept. 30.—N. Y. Times, O 1, 1859. See O 15.

The common council grants the Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. permission to lay a track from the Ninth Ave. R. R. track at Greenwich St; through Canal St. to connect with the Eighth Ave. R. R. track at Hudson St; also to lay a track from Ninth Ave. through 54th St. to connect with Eighth Ave. R. R.; and permits the Eighth and Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. to run their cars over each other's tracks during such times as they may be respectively relaying and replacing their tracks.—App'd by Mayor, XXVII: 470. See D 31.

The work of repairing the City Hall [see S 23] is going on vigorously. All the charred timbers and crumbled walls have been removed, new ones put in their places, and the roof put on. It is expected that by Monday the roof will be in readiness for coppering.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, O 15, 1859. See also ibid., O 27, 1859, and N. Y. Herald, O 25, 1859.

Harper's Ferry is captured by 18 men under John Brown, the object being to hold the place as a refuge for fugitive slaves. Brown was tried for treason and executed on Dec. 2 (q.v.).—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., II: 383-416. See also N. Y. Times, O 18 et seq., 1859.

It is stated that a movement is on foot to purchase St. John's Park for building purposes with the remaining $64,000 having been offered for it.—N. Y. Tribune, O 26, 1859.

Prof. T. S. C. Lowe commences the inflation of his great balloon, "The City of New York" (see S 10). The balloon is on exhibition in Reservoir Square. Lowe's transatlantic flight was postponed from time to time during November, and finally it was put off until the Spring, and the balloon was removed from the Crystal Palace grounds and stored "near the gas-house at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River."—N. Y. Times, N 1, 2, 4, 12, 15, 16, 19, and 26, 1859. See also Lowe's pamphlet entitled Air-Ship City of New York: Full Description of the Air-Ship and the Apparatus to be employed, in the Aerial Voyage to Europe; with a Historical Sketch of the Art of Ballooning and the Aeronaut's Address to the Public (N. Y., 1859). In appearance, as shown by wood-cut illustrations in the pamphlet, the balloon had a closed car in place of the usual basket, below which was suspended a large open boat. See, further, Je 8, 1860.

The first registration of voters in the city under the new "Regis-try Law" (see Ap 15) is completed. "Considering that the process was entirely new, both to the registrars and the registered, and that the law is more elaborate than transparent, the work has been done well. The appointees of the Board of Supervisors were well able to account to all accounts, been entirely impartial, and afforded every facility to applicants of all parties."—N. Y. Herald, N 3, 1859.

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Schiller is commemorated in New York by a three days' celebration (beginning on this day), consisting of plays, vocal and instrumental music, tableaux, etc.—N. Y. Times, N 10-12, 1859.
Dec. 6

1859

The new four-mile drive-way in Central Park is opened to the public. The road may be entered at 72d St. and 59th St. from either Fifth or Eighth Ave., and it "runs through the Park by a route which displays in succession the expansive Mall, the unique Skating Pond, the delightful Ramble, the massive bridges, the deep cut near the old Reservoir, the capacious bed of the unfinished Manhattan Lake, and all the points of interest in the lower portion of the Park."—N. T. Times, N. 14, 1859. See, further, Mr. 13.

Mr. Franklin S. Kinney of No. 17 Nassau street is building a white marble hotel on the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-fourth street, facing Madison square. It is six stories in height, and has a frontage of 225 feet on Broadway and Twenty-fourth street, covering four city lots. It is to be conducted on the plan of the best European hotels. There are to be two dining-rooms and about 50 suites of rooms—the parlors of which will all face on one of the streets. Pleasant accommodations will thus be afforded for ladies and families to the number of 250 persons. It is built in the modern French style, with numerous balconies, and a steep slatted roof! The entrance to the hotel is on Twenty-fourth street, with a private door on Broadway. The building will cost about $100,000, and be finished about the 1st of April. Rooms &c. and the property are the architectural work of—N. T. Daily Tribune, N. 18, 1859. The new hotel was doubtless the Alhambra, which is shown on Perris's insurance map of this year.

Adelina Patti, at the age of 16, makes her debut in opera at the Academy of Music in "Lucia."—Ireland, Rec. of the N. Y. Stage, II: 705. Mortier, Biog. Sketch of Madame Adelina Patti, 10. Patti first appeared in New York in 1852 (q.v., My 11). On December 13th, at the age of 55, died at Sunnyvale, near the Hudson, the entire space between Tubbby Hook and Harlem River will be thickly populated and devoted to business purposes, of course with the exception of that portion around Washington Heights, which is not available for streets, and which nature specially designed for a ras in urbe. Up to that point the ground lying between the two rivers is comparatively level, admits of an easy grade and can be used for streets and avenues. It is already contemplated to construct a village which will occupy all that space; and with that view we perceive that some five hundred lots are to be sold at auction to-day at the Merchants' Exchange.

The natural tendency of our population towards the neighborhood of the Central Park, and the vast increase with which the increase of business is compelling the trade and commerce of the metropolis to extend themselves in that direction are manifest to every one. The picturesque beauty of the park, as well as the natural charms of the locality itself, affords an attraction without parallel to erect residences all around in that vicinity, while the pressure of a rapidly increasing trade must compel us to convert that portion of the island lying above it, as far north as Washington Heights, to business and manufactures.

The street commissioner is authorized to procure, by contract or otherwise, a clock for the cupola of the City Hall, which in his opinion shall, in every respect be credits to the city of New York—and to make arrangements for placing it "in the upper story of the City Hall." It is not to cost more than $4,000.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXVII: 757-771. See also, App'd by Mayor, XXVIII: 113. Dec. 22, 1859.

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A tabulated statement of the city's debt is prepared. It was published in the Man. Com. Coun. (1860), 226.

1860

In this year, Gaston Plaizé constructed the first practical storage battery. It was afterwards developed and modified by Faver, Metager, Brush, Edison, and others.—International Encl., XXI: 561.

In this year, the first dime novel was published by Erastus F. Beadle. The firm of Beadle & Adams continued the business until 1897.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), 271.

In this year, the first direct current electric motor was built by...
1860, in an Italian physician, Antonio Pacinotti. — *Scientific American,* Je 5,
1813—1814.

— In this year, 105,123 alien immigrants landed at the port of New York. Of these, Ireland sent 47,330; Germany, 37,899; England, 11,916; Scotland, 1,617; France, 1,549, and other countries lesser numbers. — *Rep. on Emigration by Ch. of Com.,* Ja 5, 1865, 18. See also *Leslow's* *Weekly,* XIII: 162.

The manufacturing census of this year credited New York City with 50 per cent of the product and 20 per cent of the establishments in the state. Clark, *Hist. of Manufactures in U. S.,* 1807—1860, 465.

— In this year was published *Names of Persons for whom Marriage Licenses were issued by the Secretary of the Province of N. T., previous to 1784.* Printed by order of Gideon J. Tucker, Secretary of State (Albany, 1860).

— From the Revolution to this time 771 newspapers and journals, of all classes and periods of issue, were established and disappeared in New York City. In 1860, 250 newspapers and periodicals were published. — North, 99 (note), citing N. Y. *Gazette* for 1860.

— In this year, the *National Quarterly Review* was founded. — North, 118.

— In this year, Eastman Johnson, one of the most effective American genre painters, settled in New York after many years of study abroad. He specialized in subjects of rural life and was particularly successful in delineating the American negro. — *Isham, Hist. of Am. Painting,* 541-43; *Tuckerman, Book of the Artists,* 466-71.

— In this year was published *New York Illustrated,* a well-illustrated quarter, descriptive of this city. Nearly every year at this period some distinctive guide-book was published, of convenient size for the pocket. — See Gen. Cat. of N. Y. P. L. under "N. Y. City—Guide Books."

— In this year, the direction of operation at Bellevue Hospital was shifted from a board of ten governors (who, in 1849, superseded the common council) to four commissioners of public charities and correction. — *An Account of Bellevue Hospital* (1853), 367, on the building.

— In this year, the first Jewish orphan asylum in the city was opened in West 29th St. by consolidated societies, afterwards named the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society. — *Jewish Encyclopedia,* IX: 275-76. A building was soon after erected on 77th St. (see O 29, 1860) and dedicated on Nov. 5, 1863 (q.v.).

— In this year, the Church of the Holy Evangelists (which purchased old St. George’s Chapel in 1831, q.v., Jr 21) went out of existence, and the old chapel in Beckman St. became the Free Church of St. George’s Chapel, under a board of trustees appointed by Trinity. — Anstis, *Hist. of St. George’s Church,* 211-12; descrip. of Pl. 157-1, III: 774. In 1866 (q.v., Mr 17), the old church was sold and demolished.

— Between 1860 and 1861, the Friends ("Hickites") built a meeting-house at 15th St. and Rutherford Place, and moved there from Hester St.; they also built a seminary, which still (1926) stands, at 16th St. and Rutherford Place, the two buildings occupying the block frontage facing Stuyvesant Park. — *Tearly Meeting Proc.* (1862), Soc. of Friends ("Hickite"); L. M. R. K., III: 928.

— From 1860 to 1875 (q.v., My 17), the N. Y. Academy of Medicine (see 1850) met at the College of Physicians and Surgeons (now the medical dept. of Columbia Univ.) at the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 23rd St.— *N. Y. Med. Jour.,* Jr 22, 1911.

— In this year, Chambers St. was extended to James Slip as New Chambers St. — *Proc., App’d by Mayor,* XVIII: 175, 194, 198; L. M. R. K., III: 955-96. See Ag 25.


This *Manual* also contains the following maps and views: map of the city and county of N. Y., 1860; Central Park, 100; buildings on Ward’s Island, 104; the House of Refuge on "Randals* Island, 106; house on East River at 61st St. (built in 1799 by Dr. Smith), 285; the shot-tower on East River, 312; the Eldridge St. jail, 324; St. Thomas’s Church, Broadway, 248; St. Luke’s Church, Hudson St., 365; Kane statue, 376; railroad depot at Fourth Ave. and 27th St., 412; the Third Ave. railroad depot, 412; the residence of Henry Eckford, bet. Seventh and Eighth Aves., near 24th St., 420; map (2 parts) of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Hudson (see also 1859), 428; Cherry St., looking west from Roosevelt St., 468; old houses, cor. Pearl and Elm Sts., 492; the "Cortlandt" mansion "at Yonkers" (actually the house that stands in the present Van Cortlandt Park), 608; and the old Ludlow mansion at No. 9 State St., 610. — *Man. Com. Coun.* (1860).

For view of Manhattanville from Fort Haight, 1860, see ibid. (1861), 248.

For view of Hell gate ferry, foot of 86th St., 1860, see ibid. (1861), 234.

For view of residence of the Past family, later Claremont Hotel, on Bloomingdale Road near Manhattanville, 1860, see ibid. (1861), 332.

For view of "Pewter Mug Tavern" and Tammany Hall, Franklin St., 1860, see ibid. (1861), 444.

For view of the Beckman house (headquarters of Sir Wm. Howe, Sept., 1776), on Beckman Hill, 50th St. near First Ave., in 1860, see ibid. (1861), 496; and for two interior views, see ibid. (1861), 498, 492.

For view of Dyckman’s bridge, on the Harlem river, with Kingsbridge and Spuyten Duyvil Creek in the distance in 1860, see ibid. (1861), 308.

— For view of the kissing bridge, on the old Boston Post-road, at Second Ave. and 50th St., in 1860, see ibid. (1861), 528.

For view of a group of old cottages on the old Boston Post-road, cor. Third Ave. and 46th St., 1860, see ibid. (1861), 676.

For view of the process of raising a house (No. 39 White St) by Brown & Adams, 1860, see ibid. (1861), 698.

For view of the old Bowery Theatre, 1860, see ibid. (1862), 154.

For view of the Spangler House, on the west side of Broadway, between 14th and 15th Sts., see reproduction of a lithograph of 1860, in *Brown’s Book of Old N. Y.* (1913), 289.

In about this year, a series of photographs of important sites and buildings in New York was made; it included one of Union Square, which is reproduced and described as A. Pl. 27 B-a, Vol. III.

Mayor Wood, in his message to the board of aldermen, calls attention to the impotence of the mayor under the present charter. "Responsibility and power should go hand in hand," he says, "The Mayor should be clothed with ample authority. Those who are to execute the laws and ordinances should derive their appointments from him, and hold office no longer than, in his judgment, the duty shall be performed with fidelity.

"However conscientious and capable, no man holding the office of mayor can meet public expectations, until the necessary changes shall be made in the fundamental law. Under the system as it is, we shall go on from bad to worse, sinking deeper every year in the ‘slough of despond.’"

"When accepting the nomination of the National Democratic party of this city, as a candidate for the Mayorality, I declared my sentiments fully upon this subject. Upon that occasion I presented the platform upon which I would go into the canvass, and the policy which would govern my official course, if elected.

"The basis of this platform was in the following words: I am in favor of one head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials and the people, believing that this city requires a strong, consolidated government, having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule, than no rule at all, as now."

"My opponents took issue with me upon this principle, and the people have decided in my favor. I therefore have a right to expect that the necessary amendments shall be made to the charter, which shall carry out their wishes. Those who expect a reform, without reforming the foundations of the evil, will be disappointed. Under the present laws, it makes little difference who occupies the Mayorality. That functionary is but a clerk. His duties are chiefly clerical and his powers subordinate. Though he may be surrounded by those who live upon official peculation, and otherwise evince a disregard of the public interests, he has not the legal right to punish the one or remedy the other.

"The Mayor, as chief executive, has not the necessary authority to enforce a prompt obedience to, and execution of the laws, and without such authority concentrated in the hands of one man, there can be no good government. It is folly for any person holding this office to attempt that which he has no legal authority to accomplish. The evil-doers will resist him in the courts, and he must necessarily be discomfited. Moral suasion or official station avails not against the corrupt element existing in New York. There must
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be a corrective, stronger and more potent. We require a vigorous arm, upheld by sufficient warrant of law. It is not only necessary that we should have a chief magistrate with capacity, integrity, in a strong man, but he must be vested with requisite, unquestionable jurisdiction. With such a man, thus strengthened and encouraged reforms can be accomplished; otherwise, all attempts to this end will be futile.

"The views now presented by me, in favor of a radical change in the City Charter, are the results of study, observation and experience. I am confident that New York will have no reforms until the fundamental law itself is changed. Whether the Legislature will at this time concur or not, I do not know; but rest assured that, sooner or later, the people will, with one voice, demand the establishment of the 'One Man Power,' and the erection of a strong, consolidated executive government over the municipal anarchy and ruin to which we are now so speedily tending."—


The Tribune says: "Mr. Wood tells the public that he can do nothing, and the Councils can do very little, to mitigate the heavy burdens now pressing upon our tax-payers. We say they can do a great deal; and if they would only take hold and do what they can, we would favor an increase of their power. Let them begin and cut down the inordinate salaries now paid to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department and scores of other unprofitable employees, and shut up the dens of the mock auctioneers and emigrant ticket-swindlers, enact ordinances calculated to break up gambling-houses, brothels, and law-defying grogshops, and prove themselves on the side of morality, industry and thrift, against fraud, debauchery and wrong, and they could easily obtain from our new Legislature any reasonable enlargement of their powers. But, until they evince a disposition to act energetically and beneficiently the power they already have will they doubtless clamor in vain for its increase; and, in any case, such a practical acrcacy as Mr. Wood seems to demand, is out of the question."—N. Y. Tribune, Ja. 4, 1860.

The Herald gives two columns to the "illegal jobs and frauds" of last year's common council, and declares that other schemes "were cooked," but "in consequence of the determined opposition of the press and the strong public sentiment created thereby, the plotlers were temporarily foiled in their schemes and the matters 'laid over' until a more propitious season. Among these jobs are the following: 1. The repaying of Broadway. 2. A contract for cleaning the streets. 3. The establishment of Westchester railroads, with rails through our principal streets. 4. The widening of St. Marks Pl. The sale of the front of St. Mark's Church during the year illegal manner." Minute details of these schemes are given. The prospect for improvement in the present year is called "dim," and the "city legislators" are denounced in scathing terms thus: "With few exceptions [they are an unprincipled, illiterate, scheming set of cormorants; foisted upon the community through the machine of primary elections, bribed election inspectors, ballot box studious, etc., etc.] and thus the other illegal schemes.

The consequence is that we have a class of municipal legislatures forced upon us who have been educated in barrooms, brothels, and political societies; and whose only aim in attaining power is to consume schemes for their own aggrandizement and pecuniary gain. The present Common Council are not the legitimate representatives of an intelligent community; none of our eminent merchants, tradesmen or mechanics are among them; but, on the contrary, they are from a class of men of superficial views, without the capacity or education to rank as wise legislators. In the present Common Council are men under indictment for murder and fraud, and those who, only a short time previous to their election, were inmates of the penitentiary at Blackwell's Island; and there are others who are actively engaged in contracts with the city—a fact strictly forbidden by the amended charter, passed in the year 1857. In so doing they perjure themselves by engaging in that work, which by their solemn oath they swore they would not do."—N. Y. Herald, Ja. 13, 1860.

This very outspoken language aroused the ire of the aldermen, who declared in a resolution that justice to their number "imperatively demands that either those accusations should be proved, and on it as a means of vindicating their honor, or that such accusations and charges should be as publicly retracted as they were preferred by the proprietor or proprietors of the newspaper in question." This resolution was sent to the other board for concurrence.—Proc., Bd. of Ald, LXXVII: 106-8. The Tribune editor remarks that it appears probable that "the public will be regaled with the interesting spectacle of Mr. James Gordon Bennett being held to account for rehabbing sin." But the common council "must beware how they play with edged tools, as, unfortunately, in this city, some of the members are amenable to the charge made by the Herald."—N. Y. Tribune, Ja. 17, 1860. Says the Times: "The public will await this august spectacle with considerable anxiety and curiosity. A more remarkable culprit has rarely come before a more remarkable tribunal. Charles I before the Regicides, Warren Hastings before the House of Lords, Franklin before the Privy Council, were all very well in their way; but James Gordon Bennett arraigned before Messrs. Boole, Brady and Bagley [the aldermanic committee], for making disagreeable insinuations about the New-York Common Council, will be, in many respects, the most imposing and thrilling scene which has ever been enacted on the stage of events."—N. Y. Times, Ja. 19, 1860. See Ja. 19.

The councilmen decline to take joint action with the aldermen for a committee of inquiry into the charges of the Herald (see Ja. 13).—Proc., Bd. of Councilmen, LXXVII: 91. "We must continue to receive the evidence which is pouring in upon us," says the Herald. "Yesterday we were furnished with another batch of statements, and if they continue to come in at the present rate we shall probably have to employ two or three clerks to take care of them. It is beyond this board's power or that of any other body of men to do fair and diligent spirit and what powers the committee have in the matter. And it remains to be proved, also, whether the statements made to us can be verified; but we must say they furnish a curious, a very curious history, indeed, of the late Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen. The language we used in describing the character of those bodies, whatever it was, was very much more justly combined with the statements in this present. We hope, however, that the Aldermanic committee will give the matter every attention, and we again remind of the necessity to subpoena the District Attorney, with directions to bring all his papers before them. They will probably throw a brilliant flood of light upon the whole transaction."—N. Y. Herald, Ja. 20, 1860.

One never saw a quarter of fashionable society, only a few years ago filled exclusively with private residences, is yielding to the resistless tide of business. Two or three business establishments have already invaded its precincts, and as it is the first step which tells in such a movement, they will have followers and imitators rapidly. Batchelor & Brown have taken possession of the old mansion of Gideon Lee; No. 1 is occupied as a restaurant; a new hardware-store is soon to be opened next to the residence of Dr. Francis. This is the natural progress of events, and in due time even Fifth-avenue will probably go through a similar experience."—N. Y. Times, Ja. 19, 1860.

"The localities below the Park and around the City Hall, where the ancient Knickerbockerish flourished, have long since been removed to make room for the progress of improvement, but until recently, the residences of the Revolutionary houses have been occupied by those who had the good fortune to be spared. Within two or three days of these, and not the least noteworthy—the mansion in which Gen. Lewis for a long period resided, in Leonard-street between Church and Broadway—has been demolished at the stern bidding of the ever-onward-marching Genius of Trade."—N. Y. Times, Ja. 22, 1860.

It appears," says the Tribune's editor, "that the county is paying fees for the same services to several officials. The Clerk of the Sessions, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff all draw 37½ cents each for informing the Secretary of State of every conviction and discharge of criminals. . . . It is high time that this leak was stopped."—N. Y. Tribune, Ja. 24, 1860.

The following remarks are made upon the city parks: "The expense of keeping and improving the public Parks in this city, for the year past, . . . was $27,180, of which amount a little more than half was devoted to Tompkins Square, though the improvements in that Park are not yet quite completed. A taste stone and iron fence has been erected around it, the flagging has been taken up and replaced where necessary, grass and Timothy seed have been sown, privet planted, and young and thriving trees set out. Gutters and ditches have been cleaned, and a stone retaining wall is to be put around the fountain. Madison Square looks dilapidated. The wooden fence around it is rotten and decaying, continually requiring repairs; and the Square, in consequence, looks very little like the one which a Flora McLimsey might be expected to choose for her melancholy.
The Duane Street M. E. Church, erected in 1879, is sold at auction for $72,750. The recent widening of Duane-street, and the proximity of the wharves and railroads, make the location one much desired, and the city legislators that they were once more turning to the state legislature for relief. — Carman, Street Surface Railway Franchises of N. Y. City, 87.

The Central Park commissioners present to the common council their third annual report. They observe an "eagerness that exists in the public mind for the establishment, within the Central Park, of institutions that will afford the means of popular cultivation and innocent recreation," but "doubt the propriety of appropriating the moneys placed at its disposal for these or any kindred purposes. They believe a Zoological Garden "would be an object of continued interest and instruction to the whole community," but that the maintenance of such "out of the public funds would not be justified;" furthermore, "the maintenance of such a garden by a private association...is more thorough the expression of an interest in the public welfare, with satisfaction to the following paragraph in the comptroller's report for 1859: "The increase in the amount of taxes occurring to the city, in consequence of the enhancement in value of real estate situated in the upper part of the island, over and above the former value of the land now withdrawn from taxation, on account of the opening of this noble park, will it is thought, afford more than sufficient means for the payment of interest on the debt incurred for its purchase and improvement, without any increase in the general rate of taxation."

In the selection of employees they report their policy from the beginning has been that of "excluding all political influences from the park" with "results satisfactory to the whole community;" to this policy they "will rigidly adhere for the future." — Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXVII, 192-211.

A large public meeting is held at the City Assembly Rooms "to express the sympathy which all enlightened Americans feel with the people of Italy in the present crisis of their national existence." Speeches are made by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others. — N. Y. Times, F 18, 1860.

The new State Senate building is, in its way, the most striking place in the United States. No other spot conveys so good an idea of the bustle and stir of the great commercial city of America." — Harper's Weekly, I: 106. An engraved view of the district appears in ibid., I: 104-5.

On this, the eve of the anniversary of Washington's birth, a large and enthusiastic meeting is held at Cooper Institute in order that the people of New York may publicly express their devotion to the Constitution and their desire for the preservation of the Union. Addresses are made by Mr. James W. Gerard, Hon. J. W. Morison Harris, Hon. George Briggs, and Mr. Theodore Tomlinson. Gen. Winfield Scott is among those present. — N. Y. Times, F 22, 1860.

The status of Washington, ordered by congress in 1783 (p. 22 Ag 7), is unveiled, on July 55 years later, at the intersection of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire Aves., Washington, D. C. Pres. Buchanan makes the address of dedication, and Hon. Thos. S. Mitchell of Virginia delivers an oration. The sculptor is Clark Mills of New York State. An appropriation of $50,000 was made for the statue by congress in 1853. — Johnston, Original Portraits of Washington (1882), 181-82.

Abraham Lincoln speaks at Cooper Institute to a large audience. Wm. Cullen Bryant presides as chairman. — N. Y. Times, F 18, 1860. James A. Briggs, who was instrumental in bringing Lincoln to New York, later wrote an account of his part in the event. Lincoln was invited by Wm. Cullen Bryant, David Dudley Field, and another man, to be one of the lecturers in a course proposed for the winter of 1859-60, each lecturer to receive $200. When Lincoln wrote, in due time, that he would deliver the lecture, a political one, on Feb. 27, the gentlemen responsible for the engagement feared that, as the expenses would be large and as it was late in the season, success was very doubtful. In this emergency Mr. Briggs proposed that the lecture be delivered at Cooper Institute. Both the Young Men's Republican Union and the Draper Republican Union Club refused to have it delivered under their auspices, so finally Briggs and the three original sponsors assumed the expenses and advertised the lecture. Mr. Briggs in his narrative commented upon the general absence of interest in Lincoln in New York City. "A notice of the proposed lecture appeared in the New York papers and the Times spoke of him as 'a lawyer who had some local reputation in Illinois'." — After the lecture was over, Briggs adds, "I was handed by the gentlemen interested the sum of $4.45 as my share of the profits." — Narrative of James A. Briggs, in the N. Y. Ev. Post, Ag 16, 1860.

Henry M. Field was in the audience that greeted Lincoln on this occasion, and in his biography of his brother, David Dudley Field, he writes his impressions of the event and the man: "It was in the Cooper Institute as it was in the old days when the platform of the great hall was not in the middle but at the far end, and I can see him now as the door opened, and the tall figure came forward accompanied by William Cullen Bryant and David Dudley Field. As I sat on the platform close to the speaker, I caught every word and observed every gesture. He spoke in a high-pitched voice, in which there was not a trace of the smooth-tongued orator; but there was a singular clearness in his style, with a merciless logic which no listener could escape, as he unfolded link after link in the iron chain of his argument. But there was more in evidence that night than this: in the plate there was a revelation of the man, as one who loved his party but loved his country more. The fairness to his opponents was quite unusual in political combatants. It was not as if he were fighting an enemy, but reasoning with a friend." — Life of David Dudley Field, by Henry M. Field (N. Y., 1887), 122-23.

"The work on the Central Park has dwindled down to a low figure, and unless 'material aid' is furnished soon, it will cease altogether. The whole force employed on Friday last [Mr 9],... was 160... The only work doing above the new reservoir is in draining, upon which a squad of about 20 men are employed. The work upon the new reservoir, under the management of the Croton Board, is prosecuted with vigor. About 300 men are employed, at present, and as soon as the warm weather shall make it safe to renew the work upon the embankment—probably within a month—the force will be doubled. For the last four months the whole force has been employed in blasting rock for the bed of the reservoir. The embankment and masonry work remains the same as it was last Fall." — N. Y. Times, Mr 13, 1860. See D 11.

The street commissioner is directed "to advertise for proposals for excavation and building of an area around the City Hall; said area to extend in front three feet from the building, and on the other three sides to be of a width of the present coping from the house, and carried to a depth of one foot below the basement floor. The windows on the front to be cut down to the depth of three feet six inches from the floor, and the area covered with an iron grating, as per diagram. The rear windows, and those on the
The building of a Chapel for Grace Church has just been commenced in Fourteenth-street, nearly opposite the Academy of Music.—"N. Y. Times," May 23, 1860.

A terrible fire occurs in a tenement-house, No. 90 West 45th St., between Broadway and Sixth Ave. The building is entirely destroyed. About ten people are burned to death and several are injured.—Harper's Weekly, IV: 216-18. See also N. Y. Times, May 29, 1860.

In this month, a pony express began regular trips between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Cal. It was part of a mail line from New York to San Francisco, and by its aid the distance from coast to coast was made in 14 days. "The pony express lasted two years, being given up when the telegraph line across the continent was completed."

The N. Y. Historical Society holds a meeting at the Academy of Music to commemorate the birth of Washington Irving. Wm. Cullen Bryant delivers the eulogy.—N. Y. Times, Apr. 4, 1860.

Commissioners are appointed to lay out streets and avenues north of 15th St. They are James C. Willet, John A. Havon, Isaac P. Martin, Isaac Dyckman, Charles M. Connolly, John F. Seaman, and Henry H. Elliott. The elevated, irregular, and rocky formation of that district, and also between 125th and 141st Sts. of Tenth Ave. and west of a line 50 feet east of the old Kingsbridge Road, made it necessary to alter the plan of the city. The commissioners are not authorised to close Tenth Ave., or the old or new Kingsbridge Road or the Bloomingdale Road, but may straighten or widen them. They were required to make a special map of the streets, avenues, roads, and public squares which they lay out, accompanied by field notes and elucidatory remarks; and to file these, one in the office of the secretary of state, one in the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York, and the third to belong to the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city. They were also required to erect monuments to show the location of the streets, &c., and designate their location on the map, to determine the elevations and depressions of the intersection of streets, &c., above high-water marks, and to designate these, together with the grades, and all such hills, valleys, inlets, and water-courses, as may be necessary, on the maps. The act defines the proceedings necessary for opening the streets so laid down.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 201. See Apr. 24, 1865.

A Metropolitan Police District is established.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 339. A similar district was established in 1857 (ch. 58, Apr. 15).

Madison Ave., from 42d to 66th St., is declared by the legislature to be a public street as if laid down by the commissioners of 1807, and is opened.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 466; amended by ibid. (1862), chap. 176.

The first law requiring fire-escapes on tenement-houses is passed.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 470. For the development of legislation in this direction, immediately following this act and the building law of April 19, 1862, see Ann. Rep., Supt. of Buildings (1861-1869), 333-40; (1871), 62; and (1872), 9-27.

The Library Association is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 479.

"Sylvan Place," extending from Third to Fourth Aves., 120th and 121st Sts., is declared by the legislature a public place, as if it had been laid out by the commissioners of 1807.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 486.

The legislature passes an act authorising the corporation "to grant, bargain, sell and convey to the United States so much and such parts of ... the City Hall park, together with any buildings thereon. The said mayor, aldermen and commonalty may determin[e] properly."—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 506. For the purchase of the post-office plot, see Apr. 11, 1867. See also Je. 26, 1866.

The legislature authorises the payment of $1,200 salary to the members of the present common council for their services, "which shall be in lieu of and include all charges for carriage hire and other expenses."—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 509. Says the Tribune: "The Councilmen were so tickled with the idea of getting $2,000 a year for their services that [a session last evening] they got up a mock attempt to donate their own salary, with that of the Board of Aldermen, to the Widow and Orphan's Fund of the New-York Fire Department. When the jest had gone far enough, the motion was withdrawn."—N. Y. Tribune, Apr. 21, 1860. At the time when this "salary grab" was introduced at Albany the Times argued: "In a City like this, a man who can do the duties of an Alderman, and earn his bread as well, is pretty sure to be a honest, more respectable and better-behaved man than an Alderman by profession. In other words, in the existing condition of ward politics, a person who has no ostensible means of support, and looks to being elected a municipal legislator for board and lodging, is pretty sure to be a worthless adventurer, and having no affairs of his own, is the last person in the world to be charged with the management of the affairs of other people. We do not assent or insinuate that penniless people are unfit for office, but we know as a matter of fact that penniless people in New-York, who take to ward politics for a livelihood, are, in nine cases out of ten, incorrigible scamps."—N. Y. Times, F 25, 1860.

The act of legislature called the department of "Public Charities and Correction" is created. It is to be headed by four commissioners appointed for five years by the comptroller, although their successors are to have six-year terms. The almshouse department, that had been created on April 2, 1849 (ch. 6), is abolished, and all books and accounts are ordered to be transferred to the new department.

Particularly mentioned as coming under the control of these commissioners are the almshouse and workhouse, the nurseries for pauper children and destitute children, the county lunatic asylum, the "Putter's field," the penitentiary, and city prison. Institutions excepted from their control are the house of refuge, the juvenile delinquent asylum, the house of detention of witnesses, and the "county or sheriff's jail." While it is made lawful for prisoners to be detained in the workhouse "for the purpose of employment therein," the "recipients of the public charity will not cause the street to be contaminated with felons." "Confineement, by being fed on bread and water only, for such length of time as may be considered necessary," is the penalty prescribed for refusing "to perform the work allotted." All grounds under the department's jurisdiction which are capable of cultivation "shall be used for agricultural purposes, and improved in such manner as will yield the greatest revenue to the department." As far as possible the criminals are to be classified "so that the novice in crime may not be contaminated by the evil example of, or by association and contact with the more hardened and confirmed." The power "to indenture and bind out, as apprentices during their minority, any minor children who may be under their care" is stated in the act. The county board of supervisors is expected "to visit and inspect the department," and any commission "against whom the public interest may be established" is removable by the governor.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 510. The unique plan of having the comptroller appoint these commissioners is attributable to the fact that it was a republican legislature that passed this act, and that Comptroller Haws was a Republican while Mayor Wood was a Democrat.

Over the veto of the governor the legislature grants franchises in perpetuity to five different groups of men to operate railways in several streets of the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 511, 512, 513, 514, 515. See Apr. 20.

The legislature authorises the sale and conveyance to the city by the state of the soil reclaimed and filled in along the Hudson and East Rivers, which lies outside of and adjacent to the grants made to the city under the Montgomery Charter.—Laws of N. Y. (1860), chap. 606.

Meeting in special session, both boards of the common council concur in a resolution which expresses their displeasure at the action of the legislature in granting street railway franchises in New York City (see Apr. 17). They instruct the corporation counsel "to take all proper necessary legal measures" to prevent the laying of rails on the running of cars in any "street, public place or highway in the said city of New York, without the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said city, being first had and obtained."—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXVII: 258-425. N. Y. Herald, Apr. 21, 1860. The mayor approves a joint resolution providing that the governor's room in the city hall be painted, carpeted, and upholstered,
under the direction of the street commissioner, "in a manner be-
fitting the necessity of the occasion."—Proc., App'd by Mayor,
XXVIII: 314. This was the big fire-bell in Mt. Morris Square.—
May 4
The Old Clinton Country Market—the old rotten building
in the centre of the triangle of Clinton Market, at the foot of Canal
Street, for many years a landmark [see O 22, 1833]—has become too
dilapidated to answer the purposes of the marketmen, and yesterday
the work of tearing down was begun. The space left is to be ap-
propriated as a stand for the wagons of country marketmen."—N. T.
Daily Tribune, My 5, 1860. For ten years prior to this the old
country market had been used by the Hudson River B. Co.—
A statue of Justice has recently been re-erected on the city hall.
"The figured Goddess, in robes of shining white, looks benignant
[it] on the great town, and, with tempting exhibition of impartial
scales, invites those who seek her aid to the temple on which she
stands. . . . The general course and spirit of the City legislators
nominate in a statue of Mercury, the god of thieves, than in this image of benign Justice, the punisher of thieves and robbers."—N. T.
Times, My 7, 1860. The former statue fell during the fire of 1838 (q. v., Ag 18). This new statue was of wood; it was taken down in 1887 (q. v., Ji 15).—Ibid, Ji 16, 1887.
Four hundred women meet at Cooper Institute, "clarioning for
the cause of Miss Wright; Miss Anthony, Wendell Phillips, etc.
address the meeting.—N. T. Times, My 11, 1860; Leslie's Weekly,
IX: 409.
Garibaldi lands in Sicily and begins his campaign for the libera-
tion of southern Italy from the King of Naples.—Andrews, Hist.
New York receives the news that Abraham Lincoln has been
ominated for the presidency by the national Republican conven-
tion at Chicago, but there is no enthusiasm, for most Republicans
here are surprised and disappointed that Sen. Wm. H. Seward was
not chosen. The various Republican clubs, however, resolve to
support the ticket.—N. T. Times, My 19, 1860.
The Democrats hold a great demonstration at Cooper Institute
in favour of Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency.—N. T.
Times, My 23, 1860. See Ji 2.
The one-cent ferry to Williamsburg has been a great success;
average number of passengers ten thousand per diem.—Leslie's Weekly,
IX: 409.
The College of Physicians and Surgeons is nominally allied with
Columbia College. Though each institution retains its own auton-
omy, and is in all essential respects independent of the other, the
degrees are to be granted by both presidents. The College of Physicians and Surgeons keeps its own title, but it was hereafter known officially as the "Medical Department of Columbia College."—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 319.
In 1891 (q. v., Mr 24) the two institutions were actually joined.
Ex-Pres. and Mrs. Franklin Pierce paid a visit to Fernando
Wood at the Astor House the other day.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 7.
Palermo surrenders to Garibaldi.—Staunton, Union of Italy,
The Republicans of the city hold a meeting at Cooper Institute
to ratify the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin for president and
vice-president. Speeches are made by Horace Greeley and others.—
N. T. Times, Je 8, 1860. Other meetings were held on July 11,
Prof. T. S. C. Lowe (see N 1, 1859) informs the public that he
intends to make his "aerial trip to europe" during the summer.—
N. T. Times, Je 9, 1860. Lowe's transatlantic flight never took
place.
Three of the four ex-presidents were in New York last week, and
all in good health and spirits.—Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, and
Eisenhower attended.—Leslie's Weekly, X: 86.
"The widening of State-street to some sixteen feet, by removing
the sidewalk on the Battery side, has added greatly to the appear-
ance and convenience of the street, and with Whitehall-street also
widened, and nearly completed, there will be no more crowding,
crowding and delay among the omnibuses which gather at those
points. It is now proposed to remove the sidewalk around the
Bowling-green which is perfectly useless for pedestrians, and if this
is accomplished a great and much-needed improvement in that
part of the City will have been effected."—N. T. Times, Je 12,
1860. See also Leslie's Weekly, X: 71.
The New York World is first issued, as a one cent religious daily.
—See issue in N. Y. P. L.; Annals of N. Am., 617. After varied
fortunes, it was purchased by Joseph Pulitzer, in 1883, and became
one of the leading Democratic papers.—King's Handbook (1893),
6th ed., 156.
The first Japanese Embassy to any foreign nation arrives in
New York from Philadelphia. The members are formally received
by a committee of the common council and conducted in procession
to the Metropolitan Hotel.—N. T. Times, Je 18, 1860. Mayor
Wood and Gov. Morgan held an official reception on June 18, and
on the following days there was a continuous round of festivities
including a ball at the Metropolitan Hotel.—Ibid., Je 19-29, 1860.
The embassy left on the "Niagara" for Japan, on June 29.—Ibid.,
Je 30, 1860. See also Booth, Hist. of City of N. Y., and Harper's
Weekly, IV: 408-9, 410.
The Trustees of the Rutgers Female Institute [see Ag 29, 1858]
9
have purchased, at a cost of $60,000, the buildings on Fifth-avenue
between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. They design making
extensive additions in the rear of the buildings fronting on the
avenue, for the purposes of a chapel, laboratory, school-rooms,
painting-gallery, and observatory."—N. T. Times, Je 18, 1860.
The Institute removed from Madison St. to this location at 487-
491 Fifth Ave. during this year.—Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 335.
See also L. M. R. K., III: 941, and Pl. 148-6, Vol. III.
More than 700 Mormons, principally British and Swedish,
disenchaz New York and proceed at once to Utah.—Leslie's Weekly,
X: 87.
Demolition begins preparatory to the erection of the Produce
Exchange on the block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl, and
The "Great Eastern," the largest ship in the world, arrives off
San Francisco after a voyage of 11 days.—N. T. Times, Je 29, 1860.
A detailed account of her maiden trip from Southampton is con-
tained in Ibid. See also engraving in Harper's Weekly, 422, 424-25.
See further, Ji 3 and Ag 11.
The N. Y. Hist. Society has purchased Abbott's famous Egyp-
tian collection [see Je 14, 1853].—Leslie's Weekly, X: 87.
A Democratic mass meeting is held at Tammany Hall to ratify
July the nominations of Douglas and Johnson for president and vice-
president respectively. After the meeting, Douglas was sworned
at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—N. T. Times, Ji 3, 1860. See S 12
and N 6.
The "Great Eastern" [see Je 28] is opened to the public. The
admission charge is a dollar.—N. T. Times, Ji 3, 4, 1860.
(May 4) Washington Market is almost wholly destroyed by
fire.—Leslie's Weekly, X: 131. It was immediately rebuilt.—
De Voe, Market Book, 452. See Ja 16, 1867.
Dr. John Francis has sold his far-famed house, No. 1 Bond St.
It is soon to be pulled down.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 155. See also
N. T. Times, Ji 14, 1860.
In a day or two, the Croton Department will commence the
work of laying down the new four feet cast-iron main along Fourth-
avenue, to connect the new reservoir now building in the Central
Park [see Ap 17, 1858] and the distributing reservoir in Forty-
second-street."—N. T. Times, Ji 31, 1860. See Ag 30.
About 100 British residents of New York meet at the Astor
House to make arrangements for the reception of the Prince of
Wales.—Leslie's Weekly, X: 201; N. T. Times, Ag 7, 1860. On
Aug. 14, a meeting of merchants, bankers, and other well-known
citizens was held for the same purpose.—Ibid, Ag 15, 1860. The
prince arrived on Oct. 11 (q. v.).
The new Tompkins Market [see S 17, 1847] is opened for busi-
ness on the site of the old one, corner of Third Ave. and 6th St.—
N. T. Times, Ag 9, 1860. See also De Voe, Market Book, 556-57.
See, further, O 1. The market was demolished in 1911, and the
present Hewitt Memorial Hospital built on the Cooper Union erected on the
More than 6,000 strangers registered their names last Saturday
in the New York hotels. The presence of the "Great Eastern" is
said to be the principal cause.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 177.
An editorial reads: "In a few days the Great Eastern [see Je 25]
will take her departure for Great Britain. To say that she has been
1860 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1860 Aug. 11 A success here would not be true. She has certainly attracted a great deal of attention—more than any other ship that ever anchored in the bay of New York. She has been visited by several hundred thousand people, who have paid their money to see her. Her enormous size, her wonderful structure, her colossal capacity, her huge engines, her marvelous internal arrangements, have each and all elicited the admiration, not only of the crowd, but of those who are best fitted to judge of such matters. At the same time it would not be correct to say that she has been a success, or that we part with her with much regret." The editor complains that the managers of the ship were grossly inefficient, that the ship was very dirty, that the officers and crew were discourteous and rude, and that Americans who made helpful suggestions were not only ignored but insulted.—Harper's Weekly, IV: 489. See also N. Y. Times, Ag 2, and 5, 1860. The ship left on Aug. 16 (p. vii).

16 The "Great Eastern" leaves New York on the homeward voyage, taking 100 first-class passengers with her. The public shows no interest in her departure.—Harper's Weekly, IV: 535. Cf. N. Y. Times, Ag 17, 1860.

23 The city hall clock is being fitted with illuminated dial plates so that it may be seen at night.—N. Y. Times, Ag 24, 1860.

25 The improvements have met and appointed a large committee, consisting of the most respectable persons in the city, to entertain the Prince [of Wales]. It is understood that they will offer him a dinner in the Academy of Music. Mayor Wool has sent his Secret to Quebec with some sort of an invitation to the Prince. —Harper's Weekly, IV: 535.

The work of demolishing the structures on the line of Chambers St. to Chatham St. and the following is already seen between Chatham and Pearl Sts. The extension of Chambers St. to the East River, making direct broad communication from river to river, is one of the most important lately undertaken by the city.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 231.

30 The observatory at Chatham and Prince Sts. is completed this and the following days, the theatrical and miscellaneous library of Wm. E. Burton, the comedian, was sold by J. Sabio & Co., at their auction-room, on the south side of 4th St., corner of Lafayette Place, and extending nearly to Broadway.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

The Prince of Wales (afterward King Edward VII) arrives in New York and is received "by a grand military and popular display. —Harper's Weekly, IV: 536.) The American newsrooms were so extensive renovation, is undertaken under the management of George Wood.—N. Y. Times, Ag 31, 1860; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See N 23, 1866. See J 26, 1862.

The Atlantic Garden, the well-known house of entertainment at Nos. 9-11 Broadway, has just been demolished, and a freight station for the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. is to be erected on the site. The property was bought by the railroad companies in 1863. N. Y. Atlas, 1863: 495; 650. See also N. Y. City During the Am. Rev. (1861), 161 Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 514; descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 590; L. M. R. K., III: 976.

Garibaldi enters Naples and issues a proclamation assuming the dictatorship of the kingdom.—Stillman, Union of Italy, 316.

The Douglas Democrats hold a "Grand Political Carnival and O-raft" in Jones' Woods. Between 50,000 and 50,000 people are present.—N. Y. Times, S 13, 1860.

The new Jewish synagogue erected by the congregation Shearith Israel in West 19th St. (see J 11, 1859) is consecrated.—N. Y. Times, S 13, 1860; Leslie’s Weekly, XI: 296. See also L. M. R. K., III: 929.

The property was sold in 1894 (p. vii).

17 A ferry is established, and a lease is directed to be sold, from 139th St., North River, to a place on the Jersey shore nearby opposite.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXVIII: 332. This was the Fort Lee Ferry.—L. M. R. K., III: 942.


The work of improving High Bridge is commenced. The new pipe was put into operation in Dec., 1861, and the masonry was completed in 1862. —Bronze tablet, east end of bridge. "High Bridge was the sole means of cooevring Croton water from the main land to Manhattan Island up to July 15, 1890, when the tunnel was supplied through a siphon under the Harlem river near Washington Bridge." —2d Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 533.

The 7th regiment armory on the second and third floors of the new Tompkins Market (see Ag 8) is occupied for the first time and thrown open for public inspection.—N. Y. Times, O 2, 1860. See also ibid., Ja 10, 1861; and L. M. R. K., III: 960. On Dec. 23, this armory was inspected by the common council and the heads of departments. It cost nearly $500,000.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 116.

The Woman's Library is formally opened by a public meeting in Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway. Many prominent men make addresses. The library is on the second floor of the University building and looks out on the Washington Parade Ground.—N. Y. Times, Ag 25 and 2, 1860; Leslie's Weekly, XI: 375.

The cornerstone of the P. E. Orphan Asylum is laid in 94th St., between Fourth and Lexington Aves.—N. Y. Times, O 3, 1860. About 12,000 "Wide-Awakes" parade up Broadway with torches for Lincoln and Hamlin. "Standing at midnight in Broadway, near the corner of Tenth Street, and looking up toward Union Place, you saw a group of firemen with a burning light, and Union Place bright with showers of fireworks; while down town, as far as the New York Hotel, and beyond, there was the same blazing torrent of light and enthusiasm, from which, in profuse and incessant explosion, burst the Roman candles of every celestial hue."—Harper's Weekly, IV: 649, 650. See also N. Y. Times, O 1, 3, and 4, 1860.
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N. Y. Herald, Jan 1, 1861. Regarding his visit to this country, see also Cordova, A Humorous Description of the Tour of the Prince of Wales through the U. S. A. in 1860 (N. Y., 1861).

15 Nov.

The new theatre for Mr. James W. Wallack, at the corner of Broadway and 13th St., has been begun. It will cost about $30,000.

—Leslie’s Weekly, X: 341. It was opened on Sept. 25, 1861 (q.v.).

19 The Middle Dutch Church (used as a post-office since 1845, q.v.) and the ground on which it stands are sold to the U. S. The deed was not recorded until Jan. 29, 1866—40th Ann. Rep., Mutual Life Ins. Co. (1865). The following facts are interesting in regard to the purchase by the federal government: “The lease of the Post-office expired in 1860, and in that year the Government began to seek a new site, as this one was valued at $250,000, and the Post-office Department was limited to $200,000 for this purpose. Many merchants, banks, and insurance companies were unwilling to subscribe the Post-office removed, and they therefore subscribed $50,000 to make up the amount required. The Government then bought the property. . . . After the premises became the property of the Government, a brick addition was built forming a sort of shell around the old church, most of which it conceals from view. —Evac. Post, O 17, 1882; descr. of Pl. 130-a, III: 695-96. The church continued to be used as a post-office until 1875 (q.v., Ab. 65).

The city conveys to the Hebrew Benevolent Society (see 1860) 12 lots on the southwest corner of 77th St. and Third Ave. On Oct. 17, 1864, a further grant of 5 lots adjoining was made to this society, to be used as an orphan asylum. —Man. Com. Cown. (1870), 765; L. M. R. K., III: 934. The orphan asylum was dedicated on Nov. 5, 1863 (q.v.).

Abrams and Hannibal Hamlin, Republicans are elected president and vice-president. The Democrats were divided, one section nominating Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson, and the other section John C. Breckinridge and Joseph L. McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 106-20; N. Y. Times, N 7 et seq., 1860. See N 8.

19 Horace Greeley advocates a peaceable disunion of the United States. Section Seven wishes to secede. A leading article in the Tribune says: “If the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. . . . Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic, whereby one section is pinned to the residue by bayonets.” —N. Y. Tribune, N 9, 1860. See also ibid., N 16, 19, and 30, 1860.

“This view had its greatest popularity in November and in the first part of December, 1860; it received the countenance of other Republican newspapers; it prevailed with Henry Ward Beecher, whose consummate oratory swayed many audiences; it was countenanced by the presence from the North of a friend, who saw in the accomplishment of it the realization of their dream of many years.” This sentiment of peaceable disunion speedily declined in public estimation, however, after the middle of December, and in January, 1861, Greeley recanted.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 140-42, and authorities there cited.

Southern medical students attending lectures in New York hold a meeting at the Democratic headquarters on Broadway opposite Astor Place to take action in consequence of Lincoln’s election. They decide to return home “as soon as any State secedes.” —N. Y. Times, N 10, 1860.

“Within the past fortnight a panic has prevailed in Wall Street, and stocks of all descriptions have declined from 10 to 15 per cent.” —Harper’s Weekly, IV: 706.

Thos. H. Chambers, L. M. Whitney, E. D. Bassford, and 175 other citizens having petitioned that the city purchase the statue of Washington, belonging to Dr. S. A. Main, and now in front of the City Hall, and for placing the same in the triangular plot of ground opposite Tompkins Market,” the board of aldermen, on the recommendation of the committee of arts and sciences, resolves to purchase the statue and hereby to place it “in such locality as may be hereafter designated by the proper authorities.” —Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXX: 499-99, 543-44.

On Nov. 24, Horace Greeley thus commented on this action: “. . . It was a big thing, the aldermen did when they made a liberal appropriation for the purchase of that remarkable work of art, the red sandstone ‘What is It’ that has been standing out in the cold in front of the City Hall for the past two years. How it ever came there, and where it came from, and what it was intended to represent, are points upon which the learned savants of the Ethnological Society have not ventured to offer any explanation. With all the mystery, but none of the gravity of the Sphinx, the hideous object has been staring at us with its distal eyes, a daily deformity to the Park, and a puzzle to everybody. . . . While Paris, which was very well supplied with objects of the kind, has added to her public statue nearly a hundred marble effigies of illustrious Frenchmen during the past year, New York has but one statue, the bronze Washington in Union Square, and that was the gift of a few public-spirited merchants. Our Aldermen were moved by a noble ambition to do something for the city, and to make use of a familiar expression, they have gone and done it. . . . We have no question that that most abominable object is, in the eyes of our Bozoles and Bradys, quite equal, as a work of art, to the Farnese Hercules or the Apollo Belvidere. . . . As we shall have nothing to remind us of Boole and his companions after their term of office has expired, but the debts they have saddled us with, it will not be altogether a bad idea to have this statue as a suitable memento of them; and let it be set up to one of our dirtiest thoroughfares, which might be called the Boole-ward, as an awful example to our posterity.” —N. Y. Daily Tribune, N 24, 1860. On Nov. 22, Alderman Baggraton introduced a resolution of the board to this article and offered a resolution that the statue “be, and the same is hereby assigned a location in the counting-room of the Daily Tribune office, pursuant to suggestion contained in the issue of the aforesaid newspaper, that the filthiest locality in the city be assigned for that purpose.” However, he was not given leave to withdraw the resolution, so the resolution died in LXXVI: 730-71. For Greeley’s comment on this, see N. Y. Daily Tribune, N 29, 1860. On Dec. 1, Leslie’s Weekly said the statue’s “removal from the public gaze is cheaply bought at the price of two thousand dollars.” —Ibid., XI: 19.

The mayor approves a resolution of the common council authorizing payment for “dredging the channel of Harlem river above High Bridge, and removing therefrom obstructions occasioned by the old coffer dams in building the High Bridge.” The resolution also authorizes an appropriation for further improvements.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXVIII: 466-67; Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXVII: 674-84; N. Y. Tribune, Mr 13, 1860.

A private gathering of over 100 men of high position and great influence, who in the preceding presidential election had supported Douglas, Bell, or Breckinridge, meet in New York and adopt resolutions conciliatory and friendly to the south.—N. Y. Times, D 17, 1860; Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., III: 173-74.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute to express sympathy with “Italian Freedom and Nationality.” Resolutions in praise of Garibaldi, and an address to the Italian people pledging aid, are adopted.—N. Y. Times, D 19, 1860.

Simultaneously, Irving Hall, at the southern corner of 15th St. and Irving Place, is opened for the first time.—N. Y. Times, D 22, 1860. See also L. M. R. K., III: 984. It was demolished in 1888 (q.v., Jr 14).

In the Eno collection is a coloured lithographic view entitled “Irving Dances—To L. F. Harrison & Co. proprietors of Irving Hall,” which was pub. by H. B. Dodworth, 6 Astor Place, and bears copyright date of “1851” (error for 1861). In the centre is a view of Irving Hall.—See checklist of Eno prints, in Bulletin, N. Y. P. L., XXIX: 191 (item No. 278).


Central Park is ‘mainly complete below Seventy-ninth street, and from Seventy-ninth to Eighty-sixth street, on the west side of the old reservoir, is also well advanced. . . . The pond at Fifty-ninth street is complete, and filled with water.” —4th Ann. Rep., Com’s of Cent. Pk (1861), 5, 8. See also views in Harper’s Weekly, IV: 652. See D 18, 1861.

In the year ending on this day, New York City handled 70% of the entire import trade of the United States, which was worth $41,000,000.—Johnson, Hist. of the Domestic and Foreign Trade of the U. S., II: 53. See also Ja 10, 1861.

The assessed valuation of New York City property is $577,210, 656; that of the entire United States is $41,088,479,655.—Am. Ann. Cyclopædia (1861), 259. For details of the city appropriation and expenditures during this year, see Man. Com. Coun. (1861), 221-23.
CHAPTER VII
A.—THE CIVIL WAR
1861–1865

B.—PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1865–1876
CHAPTER VII

A.—THE CIVIL WAR

1861-1865

A BRIEF summary of the principal events during the Civil War, 1861-1865, and the Period of Political and Social Development, from 1865 to 1876, is contained in Vol. III, chap. VII.

In this year, by a new constitution granted by Emperor Francis Joseph, Austria became a constitutional, instead of an absolute, monarchy. Hungary, however, refused to recognize the new constitution.—Hazen, Europe since 1875, 390-92.

In this year, the 23d Regiment, N. Y. (Engineer Corps), and the 47th Regiment, N. Y., were organized.—Chas. S. Clark, in Eve. Post, F 26, 1916.

In this year, the Board of New York Cotton Brokers was organized by James F. Wenman, who became its president. In 1870 (q.v.), the present Cotton Exchange was formed.—N. Y. Times, My 31, 1919.

At this time, New York City’s defences consisted of the following works: at the Narrows, Forts Hamilton, La Fayette, Richmond, and Tompkins, together with batteries Hudson and Morton, which mounted 457 heavy guns requiring 2,170 men; in the upper bay on Governor’s Island, Fort Columbus, Castle Williams, and the South Battery, with 200 guns and 500 men; on Bełoż’s Island, Fort Wood, and on Ellis Island, Fort Gibson, with 100 guns and 450 men; at Throgg’s Neck in the Sound, Fort Schuyler, with 318 guns and 1,520 men. At Sandy Hook, new works for 300 guns and 1,520 men were being built. There was also under construction at Hoboken an immense Boating battery.—Appleton’s Am. Cyclop. (1861), XII: 271. See also views and description in Harper’s Weekly, IV: 776-77, 778.

“Printing-House Square is the open space facing the eastern side of the Park, opposite the City Hall. Upon this Square directly front the offices of the New York Tribune, the New York Times—on the site of the old Brick Church—the Sunday Times, etc. The great American Tract House Printing Establishment is also on one of the corners of the square, while within sight are the offices of the Hospital, the building of the Sun, the New York Express, the Daily News, the New York Mercury, the New York Ledger, and numerous others.

“On Broadway, just above the Park, is Stewart’s Marble Palace. . . . In all its departments, it employs 350 clerks, and annually sells dry-goods to the amount of several millions. Bowen, McNamie & Co. marble store, also devoted to dry-goods, is on the corner of Pearl-street and Broadway, and is a most costly and elegant edifice. This firm has made itself widely known by their immortal reply to a threat of a withdrawal of trade for their political opinions—‘Our goods are for sale, not our principles’. . . .

“The Fifth Avenue Hotel covers an acre of ground. It is faced with white marble, stretches 200 feet on Fifth Avenue and Broadway, 215 on Twenty-third street, and 198 on Twenty-fourth-street. Exclusive of basement, it is six stories high, and in height [sic] 110 feet. . . . One novel feature of this hotel is a vertical railway [elevator] moved by steam power, which ascends from the lowest to the highest story, and by which persons can be carried from floor to floor.”—Barber and Howe, Our Whole Country: or the Past and Present of the U. S. (Cincinnati, 1861), I: 395-99, 401. See also The U. S. and Canada as seen by Two Brothers in 1858 and 1861 (London, 1862), 17-24.

The school of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, the oldest school in the U.S., erects a three-storey building on the south side of 29th St. near Seventh Ave.—Dunsee, Hist. of School of the Coll. Ref. Dutch Ch. in City of N. Y., 85; Van Rensselaer, Hist. of City of N. Y., I: 120. The Collegiate School is now at 241 W. 77th St.

In this year, Delmonico leased the Moses H. Grinnell mansion at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St., and established there another restaurant, which was opened on April 9, 1862 (q.v.). He also retained his place at Broadway and Chambers St. (see 1859) and the one at William and Beaver Sts.—L. M. R. K., III: 978. See also the Dripps Map of 1867. In 1876 (q.v.), he moved from 14th St. to 26th St.

In this year, the German Reformed Church erected a building at 149-153 Norfolk St. and moved there from Forsyth St. (see 1822)—Corwin’s Manual, 1905; L. M. R. K., III: 935.

In Valentine’s Manual for 1861 are the following maps and views: map of city and county of N. Y., 1861; Central Park (5 views, including four views of park bridges, and one of the skating pond), 185, 214, 215, 228, 236; “Century House,” on Harlem River, near Spuyten Duyvel Creek, 240; Second Ave., looking north from 42d St., 288; old houses at junction of Marion and Elm Sts., 300; Fourth Ave., bet. 10th and 11th Sts., 312; Tompkin’s Market, Cooper Institute, and Bible House, 354; residence of Isaac Dyckman, Kingsbridge, 378; old cottages at junction of Canal and Division Sts., 420; old house, 178 William St., and old cottage, 219 Division St., 516; Gov. Stuyvesant’s pear tree (vide infra), 572; old double house on Pitt St., bet. Broome and Delancey Sts., 542; old houses (built in 1764), cor. Broad and Water Sts., 503; e. and s. w. corners of Greenwich and Franklin Sts., 628; the Havemeyer mansion, bet. Eighth and Ninth Aves., 58th and 68th Sts., 660; old houses in Division St., bet. Eldridge and Orchard Sts., 672; Harlem bridge, 684; Broadway, with Trinity Church and City Hotel, 696.

In this year, the old pear-tree which stood at the n. e. cor. of Third Ave. and 13th St., and which, tradition says, was planted by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1647, bore fruit.—Ibid. (1862), 689. See also map of “The Bouwery” in 1861 in ibid. (1862), opp. p. 686.

For view of the junction of Broadway and Eighth Ave., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 76.

For view looking north on Church St. from the French church at the s. w. cor. of Franklin St., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 284.

For view of the old Columbia House, cor. Stanton and Columbia Sts., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 360.

For views of the state arsenal in Central Park at “57th St.” (error for 64th St.), one showing the interior, occupied by the 7th N. Y. V. (Steuben Regt.); and the other showing the exterior, with troops leaving for the war, 1861, see ibid. (1862), 396, 404, 408.

For other views in Central Park, 1861, one showing Mt. St. Vincent, see ibid. (1862), 420, 424, 460, 672.

For view of Trinity Place, behind Trinity Church, 1861, see ibid. (1862), 476.

For view of an old tavern on Broadway near Houston St., and an old chasm, used as a news depot, at 177 Bowery, near Delancey St., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 484.

For view of the Delafield mansion, on 77th St., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 573.

For view of the new bridge at Macomb’s Dam, 1861, see ibid. (1862), 624.

For view of the Hamilton Sq. church, 1861, see ibid. (1862), 678.

For view of old cottage residence in 16th St., near Third Ave., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 700.

For view of old house in William St., bet. Fulton and John Sts., 1861, see ibid. (1862), 716.

For view of church at Bloomingdale, 1861, see ibid. (1862), 762.

For view of Greenwich St., below Thames St., 1861, see ibid. (1863), 284.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1894

The forerunner of the Registro Fiscal, foot of Jackson St., East River, 1861, see ibid. (1863), 408.

For view of old warehouses, cor. Pearl and Chatham Sts., 1861, see ibid. (1863), 456.

For view of Baxter formerly Orange St., bet. Hester and Grand Sts., 1861, see ibid. (1863), 704.

For view of Manhattan St., bet. Houston and 53 Sts., 1861, see ibid. (1864), 114.

For this year, Augustus St. Gaudent, at the age of 13, entered the night class in drawing at Cooper Institute. For the development of his career, see Fielding's Dict. of Am. Painters, Sculptors and Engravers [1926], 314.

In this year, a view of New York, painted and etched by George L. Brown and finished by A. H. Ritchie, was published by George Ward Nicholas. A signed artist's proof on India paper of the first state of this print was sold with the Pyne collection—Pyne sales catalogue, item 104.

Frederick Wm. IV of Prussia dies and is succeeded by his brother Wm. L. Lewis, Hist. of Germany, 683-84.

New York and other northern states protest against secession; a general fast is proclaimed and observed.—N. T. Herald, Ja 5, 1861.

Mayor Wood, in his annual message to the common council, indicates how far New York is from the "free city of itself," ordained by the Montgomerie Charter of 1771. The state has usurped control, among other things, of the police department, the almshouse, Central Park, schools, piers and wharves, even of our records. Last year the sum of $2,108,625 was exacted from us as a tax, "very unfairly apportioned upon this city." He declares that "the political connection between the people of the city and the State is broken by the latter to our injury. The Legislature, in which the present party majority has the power, has become the instrument by which we are plundered to enrich their speculators, lobby agents, and abolition politicians. Laws are passed through their influence, by which, under the form of legal enactments, our burdens have been increased, our substance eaten out, and our municipal liberty destroyed." With a "disillusion of the Federalism of Liberty," he says, "let the mayor and city accept the obligations [of] it, behave every distinct community, as well as every individual, to take care of themselves. . . . Why may not New York disrupt the bonds which bind her to a corrupt and venal master—to a people and a party that have plundered her revenues, attempted to ruin her commerce, taken away the power of self-government, and destroyed the Confederacy of which she was the proud Empire City?"—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXXI: 10-22. Says the Herald: "This document . . . is one of the most remarkable that has emanated from Mayor Wood, who has a Napoleonian love of sensations. . . . The message is devoted entirely to an elaborate attack upon the powers at Albany, and its theory is that, as the Federal Union is about to be broken into pieces like so much fragile crockery, it will be well in hand to pick up the pieces; that New York is rather a valuable fragment, and that we should look out and keep it for ourselves, even if we have to break the State government into bits."—N. T. Herald, Ja 8, 1861. See also, Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 715.

The first shot of the rebellion is fired, in Charleston harbour against the "Star of the West," which was bringing reinforcements from New York to Fort Sumter.—N. Y. Times, Ja 19, 1861; Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 245-51.

The College of St. Francis Xavier (see N. 25, 1850) is chartered by the regents.—The College of St. Francis Xavier. A Memorial and Retrospect, 1847-1857, 208-10. See, further, O 15.

A memorial, signed largely by the merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists of New York, is sent to congress in favour of compromise measures with the southern insurgents. On Jan. 18, a memorial of similar import was adopted at a large meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce and sent to Washington with 40,000 signatures.—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 715-16.

The exports of produce, goods, and merchandise from the port of New York during the year 1860 were valued at the Customhouse at the sum of $103,492,826, about thirty per cent. more than the highest export on record.

"Recent political developments have directed attention to the commerce of this port, and alarm has been created by threats of raising up commercial rivals to New York. It does not appear that this alarm rests on a substantial basis. Before the Revolution, Charleston imported more foreign goods than any Northern city. After the Revolution, and previous to 1800, Philadelphia was the principal emporium of foreign goods on this seaboard. New York has now superseded both. It has done so within the last twenty years from Government, but simply by the force of geographical influence and the energy of its people. . . . The simple fact is that a variety of concurrent circumstances—an excellent harbor, a central position, an energetic commercial community, an unequaled system of internal communications, a liberal commercial code, and a uniformly healthy climate—have combined to render this city the metropolis of commercial America. Our taxes are heavier than those of any other city on the continent; our Municipal Government indisputably worse than any. . . . Yet we thrive notwithstanding, and the third of the business of the country are done here."—Harper's Weekly, V: 34.

The regular meeting of the aldermen is adjourned for lack of a quorum, only four members being present. At the same time a cock fight between Troy and New York birds, one side said to be backed by a "member of the city government," is interfered with by the police, although the pit has every seat occupied at $4 per head. Was this match the cause of an adjournment of the Board of Aldermen," inquires the Herald.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXIX: 87; N. T. Herald, Ja 22, 1861.

At the convention beginning on this day, the Southern Confederacy was formed, and Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were elected president and vice-president respectively.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 291-95; Macdonald, Select Docs. Illus. of the Hist. of U. S., 1776-1861, 446-55.

Mayor Wood approves the resolution of the common council accepting the bid of Andrew J. Hackley for cleaning the streets for five years for $57,000 an annum.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXXIX: 12. The mayor had recommended the previous year that the streets be cleaned by contract rather than by day's work; after much discussion bids for such work had been sought. Inasmuch as there were 22 lower bidders than Mr. Hackley and as both chambers of the common council concurred the same day in awarding the contract to him, the Secessionists being contrary to charter opposition to the award and charges of bribery were heard; further indignation was aroused when the common council gave permission to Hackley to use the city dumping ground "as a temporary place of deposit for street dirt." The corporation council ruled that the contract award was valid under a statute (Laws of N. Y., 1866, chap. 599) which allowed the corporation to raise money to clean streets.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXX: 850-60; LXXIX: 329-30, 444, 481-83, 592, 724-25; N. Y. Tribune, F 13, 1861. For further developments relating to this contract, see My 28.

"It is understood that the New York bankers have met and come to an understanding that they will not take another dollar of the forthcoming United States loans, unless a compromise is effected which shall be satisfactory to the border Slave States."—Harper's Weekly, V: 103.

Representatives from all Italy (except Venice and Rome) meet in the first Italian parliament, at Turin.—Andrews, Hist. of Development of Modern Europe, II: 143-44. See Mr 17.

Pres.-elect Lincoln arrives at New York on his way to Washington and is enthusiastically greeted by a great crowd of spectators. The streets are decorated with flags and welcoming banners. After receiving visitors at the Astor House, he made a brief address from the balcony to about 5,000 people.—Harper's Weekly, V: 129, 150; N. Y. Times, F 20, 1861. See F 20.

Abraham Lincoln is officially welcomed to New York at the city hall by Mayor Wood. In making reply to the mayor's words of welcome, Mr. Lincoln takes occasion to say that he is the more
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1861

Feb. 20

Herald, F 21, 1861.

For two hours Lincoln shook hands with an unending line of people. In the evening he and Mrs. Lincoln went to the Academy of Music to hear Verdi's new opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera." After that he was serenaded at the Astor House and a frequent store.

Hannibal Hamlin, vice-president-elect, arrives in New York and is received by delegations from the various Republican clubs. In the evening he was serenaded at the Astor House and made a brief address.—N. Y. Times, F 21, 1861.

The Senate Committee on Cities and Villages reports favorably and unanimously bills for the repeal of acts authorizing the construction of the Tenth Avenue Railroad, The South and West Railroad (known as the "Belb"), The Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad, The Fourteenth-street Railroad, The Avenue D and East Broadway Railroad, and The Ninth-avenue Railroad (confirming and extending a grant of the Common Council). All these measures were passed last year over the governor's veto with the exception of the Ninth Avenue which the governor approved.—N. Y. Tribune, F 21, 1861.


The Tribune remarks: "The plunder-mongers of the City Hall . . . in order to evade that requirement of the Charter which provides that contracts shall be given to the lowest responsible bidder on the credit of the City through the last Legislature a bill rendering that clause inoperative so far as street-cleaning is concerned. The Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, was therefore obliged to dissolve the temporary injunction obtained by Mr. Williams, the lowest bidder, and the contract with Huckley was concluded. By their forecast the men who trade in contracts with the Common Council have been enabled to rob the city of nearly half a million of dollars on the credit of the City through operation alone. We suspect their next move will be to neglect the contract clause in the Charter altogether."—N. Y. Tribune, F 27, 1861.

Mr. 4

Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated.—N. Y. Times, Mr 5, 1861.

The Italian parliament at Turin (see F 18) confers the title of "King of Italy" upon Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia.—Hazen, Escape since 1859, 205.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church on the corner of 6th Ave. and 15th St. is dedicated.—Leslie's Weekly, XI: 316.

Apr.

Between April and June, 56,100 men (including 40,000 from New York) passed through the city on their way to the front.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), p. 337. See also Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 731.


The consent of the state is given to the purchase, by the U. S., of any square feet in New York City, not exceeding in area 50,000 square feet, for a site for a post-office (see D 29, 1857).—Laws of N. Y. (1861), chap. 118. See Ap 17.


The U. S. enters into a treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave-trade. Ratifications were exchanged on May 20, and the treaty was proclaimed on June 7.—U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts (Washington, 1910), I: 674-87.

The legislature, mostly the supervisors of the county of New York to acquire lands in the city for the erection of a county courthouse.—Laws of N. Y. (1861), chap. 161. An undated map of the ground at Chambers St. is filed as map No. 196 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. The corner-stone of the building was laid on Dec. 26 (q. v.).

An attack on Fort Sumter begins, and Civil War is now inevitable. The news causes great excitement in New York. "The bulletin boards were surrounded; the streets near them were blockaded, and the fast-gathering multitude were only satisfied when the self-appointed reader had read himself hoarse in the frequent repetition of the brief announcement of the facts. . . . The feeling of rejoicing was everywhere to be met, that Major Anderson had not lowered his flag, and that President Lincoln had determined to sustain, even at so fearful a cost, the honor of the country."—N. Y. Times, Ap 13, 1861.

To provide "against mutilation of the records in the city of New York," the clerk of the city and county and the register of the county are required by act of legislature to "assign one or more suitable persons in their respective offices to have custody of the records . . . by whom or in whose presence all examinations of such records shall be made."—Laws of N. Y. (1861), chap. 172. The legislature also provided that the New York Herald be enrolled as a newspaper for the term from two to four years.—Laws of N. Y. (1861), chap. 186.

Fort Sumter in S. Carolina is surrendered by its commander, Major Anderson, to the Confederates who have stormed it.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 14, 1861. For the reaction on mayor and common council, see Ap 22.


News of the fall of Fort Sumter is announced in New York. The surrender occurred on Saturday, the 13th, at 12:15 p.m., and the news reached New York on Sunday evening, but did not appear in the papers until Monday morning.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 15, 1861. Lossing says: "It is worthy of record that a New York policeman, Peter Hart, serving under Major Anderson in Fort Sumter, saved the American flag in that first battle of the war."

—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 717 (footnote).

The New York papers publish Pres. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months' service. The quota of New York State was 15,000 men. Gov. E. D. Morgan immediately informed the legislature of this, as a proof of the public spirit and with much relief. The legislature, on Ap 15, passed which conferred large powers upon the governor, authorised the enlistment of 50,000 men for two years instead of for three months, and appropriated $3,000,000 for this purpose.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 15, 1861; Laws of N. Y. (1861), chap. 277, Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 722. Marching orders were sent on the 16th to the regiments in New York to proceed to Washington.—Bid. (1861), 333.

The New York Daily Tribune publishes a call for a patriotic mass meeting. In response to this call, a meeting of the "soldi men of Wall Street" was held at 30 Pine St., where arrangements were made for calling a mass meeting of the citizens. Resolutions urging the legislature, before it should adjourn, to put the militia of the state on a war footing were passed and were telegraphed to Gov. Morgan.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 15-16, 1861.

The legislature names 24 commissioners "to amend the charter of the city of New York," and fixes May 1 as the date for the members to assemble and organize. The commissioners are to keep "a journal of their proceedings" and submit an amended charter to the voters "at the next charter election." The voters, however, must have a chance to read the document in newspapers "designated by the commissioners" at least 30 days prior to the election.—Losing, Hist. N. Y. State, chap. 113, N. Y. Times, Ap 20.

The New York Herald's office was visited on Monday afternoon by a few hundred citizens with the result that its Tuesday issue upheld the government's prosecution of the war, whereas on Monday it had advocated peace.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 17, 1861.

The effect upon New York of the attack on Fort Sumter is reflected in the following editorial which appears in The New York Daily Tribune of this date under the heading "The Uprising of the Country:"

"Let no one feel that our present troubles are deplorable, in view of the majestic development of Nationality and Patriotism which they have occasioned. But yesterday we were esteemed a sorry and grasping, contented people, too greedy of gain to cherish generous and lofty aspirations. To-day vindicates us from that reproach and demonstrates that beneath the scum and slag of forty years of peace, and in spite of the insidious approaches of corruption, the fires of patriotic devotion are still intensely burning. The echoes of the cannon fired at Sumter have barely rolled over the Western hills ere they are drowned in the shouts of indignant freemen, demanding to be led against the traitors who have greedily attempted to divide and destroy the country. Party lines disappear—party cries are hushed or emptied of their meaning—men forget that they were Democrats or Republicans in the newly aroused and intense consciousness that they are Americans." See also Ap 23.

The 6th Massachusetts, Col. E. J. Jones, arrives in New York on its way to Washington. It meets with a most enthusiastic welcome and its passing through the city is a triumphal march.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 531.
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The New York Stock Exchange appoints a committee "to co-operate with the Committee of Citizens of New York, at a meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce this day." The object is to give encouragement to the government by pledging fidelity to the Union.—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 41.

"In 1861 the public stock market in the street was in William Street between Exchange Place and Beaver Street, during the hours when the Board was not in session."—Ibid. The meeting was held April 19 (3 p.m.).

Gov. Morgan issues a proclamation announcing the president's requisition on New York for a quota of 17 regiments, of 780 men each, to serve for three months in the national defence.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 19, 1861; Stevens, The Union Defence Committee of N. Y. City, 1.


The hide and leather manufacturers, whose business houses are mostly in the "Swamp," swing to the breeze in Gold St. between Spruce and Ferry Sts., a large and beautiful flag. Mr. A. T. Steward does the same on his store. Brookes Brothers also display the American banner from their store at Broadway and Grand St.

On April 19 a large flag was flung out "Trinity Steeple while the chimes played, and also one from St. Paul's portico.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 19 and 20, 1861.

President Lincoln proclaims a blockade of Southern ports from South Carolina to Texas and declares that all Confederate privates shall be treated as pirates.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 314.

A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce (corner of William and Cedar Sts.) and is attended by about 200 citizens representing the most important business firms in the city. The speakers, who included Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Bell men, and Republicans, were unanimous in urging prompt support of the government in the measures it was taking to crush the rebellion. A committee was appointed to aid certain regiments in getting equipment to leave for the front; $21,000 was given on the spot, and a large committee of influential capitalists was appointed to secure an immediate subscription to the $9,000,000 left of the government loan.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 20, 1861.

New York's favourite regiment, the 7th, leaves for Washington. Although the regiment was not scheduled to start before 3 p.m., at an early hour the streets were thronged with people, and the buildings in Lafayette Place, Broadway, and Cortlandt St. were literally covered with flags and hunting. Through the gay and expectant throng first marched the 8th Massachusetts, which was presented with colours on the way, but this only served to fill in a portion of the interval until the coming of the 7th. The latter filed in Lafayette Place about 4 p.m. Before it moved, the 20th New York, at the request of the people of Massachusetts in Baltimore, and forty-eight rounds of ball-carriage were served out to the 7th. The procession was headed by a band of Zouaves, who had volunteered for the occasion, then came a strong body of police, and after the police came the regiment itself, with Col. M. Laffert's commanding. The line of march was through 4th St. to Broadway, down that great thoroughfare to Cortlandt St., and across the ferry in boats pressed for the purpose. Thousands upon thousands lined the sidewalks, and the entire line of march was a perfect ovation.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 20, 1861; Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 531. See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 726-727 and views in Harper's Weekly, V: 281, 282, and Man. Com. Coun. (1862), 152. A painting owned by the regiment also represents the scene.

By three o'clock more than 100,000 people had gathered around the statue of Washington in Union Square in the largest mass meeting that had ever been held in New York City. John A. Dix, assisted by 87 vice-presidents, presided over the vast assembly. Loyalty to the government was pledged, and a committee was appointed to receive funds to be used in support of the public archivos. The meeting was also directed that a committee of 21 (see Ap 22) be formed to assist in war work—Stevens, The Union Defence Committee, 6-9; N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 22, 1861; Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 531. See also view of meeting, in Harper's Weekly, V: 277, 279. "The great war-meeting at Union Square effectually removed the false impression that the greed of commerce had taken possession of the New York community, and that the citizens were willing to secure peace at the sacrifice of principle. Apr. It silenced forever the slander of the misinformed correspondent of the London Times (Dr. Russell), who spoke of his friends as 'all men of position in New York society' who were 'as little anxious for the future or excited by the present as a party of savans chronizing the movements of a magnetic storm'. The patriotism of the citizens was also indicated by the wrath which that meeting excited at the South. The Richmond Dispatch said 'New York will never be remembered with reproach by the South, for all time.'—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, Ill: 719-720.


It is announced that New York, in addition to being the headquarters of the regular army of the United States, has been designated as the headquarters of the department of the East, and that Gen. John E. Wool, second in command to Gen. Winfield Scott, has been ordered to take command. Gen. Wool soon came to New York and opened his headquarters in the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 524. See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, III: 723-725.

Mayor Wood sends a special war message to the common council. "Military aggressions," he says, "have been commenced against the Federal authorities . . . which threaten . . . to subvert our institutions, destroy our commerce, and lay waste our homes and fireplaces. It is a war, apparently, not of self-protection upon the side of the belligerents, but of active hostility against the property, the honor, and the continued peace of the Government under which we live. . . . It is our interest, therefore, as it is our duty and our right, to speak out boldly, and to act promptly, at this critical emergency, in the affairs of the country. Representing the corporation of the city, it devolves upon us to make proper provision for the public exigencies, so far as New York is concerned." He recommends the immediate appropriation of $1,000,000.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXXXII: 67-68. Resolutions are adopted by the aldermen assuring the president of "the unqualified support of the people of this city," recommending appropriations "for the purpose of furnishing to each regiment mustered into service from this city a stand of colors and suitable outfit for active service," and declaring it to be "their unalterable purpose . . . to do all in their power to aid and defend by the protection of the laws, the life, liberty, and honor of our flag, and to crush the power of those who are enemies in war, as in peace they were friends." Other resolutions express thanks to Major Anderson "for his gallant defence of Fort Sumter" [see Ap 13] against a vastly superior force of men, guns, and fortifications, and provide for the presentation to him of the freedom of the city in a gold box.—Ibid., LXXXII: 56-60; N. Y. Herald, Ap 26, 1861; See Ap 26.

The "Committee of Twenty-One," formed under the direction of the mass-meeting of April 20 (q.v.), organises, with John A. Dix as president. The mayor, the comptroller, the presidents of the board of aldermen and of the board of councilmen, together with two members of the select committee of the Chamber of Commerce, are added, after which the committee adopts the title, "the Committee of Union Defence of the City of New York." The purpose of the committee was to get troops into the field as quickly as possible to meet the emergency caused by the attack on Fort Sumter. For the time being it became the executive arm of the national government in New York, giving method and efficiency to the people's energies. On April 23, it opened offices at 30 Pine St. It chartered a steamboat to take provisions and ammunition to the garrison at Forts Monroe, to the amount of $800,000, which was promptly occupied by Union forces. It sent the first ambulances to the seat of war. By June 29, thirty-six regiments had been sent to the front from New York City. As soon as the national government was ready to undertake the work of recruiting and equipping soldiers, the committee suspended its efforts. Active work ended in the
Upon the arrival of news from the U. S. "that a civil war has broken out between the Secessionists in that country and the other States of the Union," the Earl of Malmesbury, in the house of lords, put the question whether the ministers "have made any attempt to prevent the quarrel between the different States of the American Union from coming to a bloody issue; what hopes they entertain of succeeding in so laudable an undertaking, and whether they have invited, or are in correspondence with any other European Government with the view of obtaining their assistance in seeking to put a stop at the outset to a civil war, of which, if once fairly commenced, it will be impossible to foresee the end?" Lord Wodehouse, foreign secretary, answered that, "after the most mature deliberation, the Government came to the conclusion that it was not desirable that this country should intrude its offices or counsel on the Government of the United States."—Harvard's Parl. Debates, CLXII: 1207-9.

Col. Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, to the number of 1,100, leave for the front. After being presented with a banner by the fire department, they parade, through lines of firemen and crowds of spectators, up Broadway, through Bond St. to the Bowery, down the Bowery to the Park, around the Park, and up Broadway and to the foot of Canal St, where they embark on board the "Baltic."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 30, 1861. See also Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 772, and "panorama" in Man. Com. Coun. (1862), 124. On May 1, 1861, the board of alderman and councilmen voting the freedom of the city to Maj. Robert Anderson for his gallant defence of Fort Sumter and appropriating $500 for a gold box.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 429-30. The golden box which was to contain the freedom was on exhibition in October.—N. Y. Times, O 16, 1861.

The commissioners named by the legislature to amend the city charter (see Ap 15) assemble and form a temporary organization. Their second meeting was on Sept. 9, at which they completed a permanent organization, with Wm. M. Evarts as president. Their final session was on N 1 (q. v.)—Jour. of the Commission (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

Benson J. Losing arrives in New York from New Orleans and is associated at the transformation since he left it for the South late in March. He writes: "Everywhere between Cincinnati and Jersey City he had seen the great uprising. "When he crossed the Hudson River into the great city of almost a million inhabitants, it seemed to him like a vast military camp. The streets were swarming with soldiers. Among the stately trees in Battery Park white tents were standing and sentinels were pacing. Rude barracks filled with men were covering portions of the City Hall Park. Any platforms that were arranged near the fountain, surrounded by hundreds of soldiers, many of them in the gay costume of the Zouave."—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 717-18.

The city leases to the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 12 lots on the south-west corner of Lexington Ave. and 49th St., for 20 yrs. at $1 per year.—Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 762.

"New York has nobly responded to the call made for troops to assert and protect the honor of our national flag, and is fast drafting her military forces to the expected scene of strife. Eight regiments have already taken their departure for Washington 7,300 troops have left the city, and a much larger number is in readiness to leave on receipt of the necessary orders."—Harper's Weekly, V: 275.

Mrs. Lincoln is in town to visit her son Robert, who is at college.—N. Y. Times, My 12, 1861. On May 16, she was serenaded at the Metropolitan Hotel.—Ibid., My 17, 1861. On May 17, she visited the barracks in City Hall Park.—Ibid., My 18, 1861.

England proclaims her neutrality between the contending parties in the United States. "This proclamation . . . derived no great importance for the reason that its issuance and nature of its terms were the recognition of the Confederate as a belligerent power. To regard the Confederate States as a belligerent conflicted with the theory of the Lincoln administration that the Southerners were insurgents, and with the largely prevailing notion at the North that they should be treated as rebels and traitors; and it placed in the eyes of nations—for all the important powers of Europe substantially followed the example of Great Britain—the vessels that should accept letters of marque from the Confederate government on the level of privateers, instead of considering them pirates and

"The events of the last week have brought forth manifestations of public opinion and public sympathy in this City, which have startled those who had not taken into account the deep currents which have long been flowing under the superficial storms of party and faction which ordinarily meet the eye. As long as New-York saw in the political contests of the day only the constitutional strife of Democrat, American and Republican—as long as all parties maintained their allegiance to the Union and their devotion to law, one party might achieve a victory to-day and another party to-morrow; and the loyalty of the defeated was no more in question than that of the victors."

"But now the question has fairly shaped itself as one of Union against Disunion, of the Constitution against Revolution, of Law against Anarchy, the voice of the Metropolis is heard in no doubtful tones, and all parties of the past melt away into the universal and perpetual American party of Constitutional Freedom and National Unity."

"The moral voice is that the Republic must not be destroyed and that the supremacy of the Constitution must be maintained. It finds expression through the Legislature, through the Press, in Wall-street, in the Church, and through the citizen-soldiers of the Republic. There was not half so much unanimity in Seventy-six, when the first blow was struck for Freedom, as there is now in defending Freedom when the first blow is struck against it."—N. Y. Times, Jl 17, 1861.

Gen. Chester A. Arthur, of Gov. Morgan's staff, having been appointed assistant-quartermaster-general, takes up his headquarters at the corner of White and Eln Sts. From two to four thousand men daily were provided with outfits, provisions, and quarters. Temporary barracks were erected in the Park for the reception and accommodation of volunteers as they arrived.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 23, 1861. See also views of a camp on the Battery, and barracks in the Park, in Harper's Weekly, V: 299.


The 8th Regiment leaves New York for Washington, on the steamer "Alabama." Previous to leaving, the regiment marched to the residence of Mrs. Charles A. Secor, on Fifth Ave., where Dr. Barrow, on her behalf, presented the regiment with a flag—Grand Opening of the New Armony (1862), 16. See Jl 26.

An agent of New York State leaves for Richmond with a letter of credit for $500,000 with which to purchase arms; 19,000 Enfield rifles were subsequently landed in New York at a cost of $757,000.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 523.

During 1861, New York City contracted two loans for war purposes. On April 26, an ordinance was approved by which $1,000,000 "Union Defence Bonds" were issued, payable May 1, 1861. Subsequently, a loan of $500,000 was made for the purpose of aiding the families of volunteers.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 529. See also D 31.
1861

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

THE men on board amenable to punishment for piracy, as the
President's proclamation of April 19 had declared them to be. —

By this time, 10,000 men authorized by the New York State
legislature had been raised, and by July 12, they had been
organised into 78 regiments, officered, and dispatched to the seat of war.
In addition, 10 regiments were accepted from the Union Defence
Committee in New York. By July 1, the New York State troops
in the field were: three-months' militia, 8,500; three-years' militia,
3,400; two-years' volunteers, 30,000; three-years' volunteers, 5,000;
total, 46,900. By the end of the year 1861, the total strength of
troops furnished by New York State was 120,316. — Am. Ann.
Cyclop. (1861), 523.

"The grand jury, in the course of several sessions, issues a present-
ment against A. J. Hackley, commissioner of street cleaning (see F 12). At the time when the kids for the contract for cleaning the
streets for five years were called for, two sureties for each bidder
were required. The presentation of the last grand jury showed
that, just prior to the awarding of the contract to Hackley against
22 lower bidders, Hackley had received $40,000 from his sureties and
"refused to say what use he had made of the money on the
ground that his answer would [in]cumber him." Evidence exam-
ined shows that "the contract has not only been violated by Mr. H.
Hackley in respect, but the provisions of its regulations have been entirely disregarded." A list of streets is given, "required to
be swept four times in two weeks and not swept at all;" another
list was "required to be swept four times, but swept only once;" another very long list was "required to be swept twice, but swept
only once;" another, still longer, "required to be swept twice, but
not swept at all." The contractor has "refused the number of
sweeps of over one hundred;" several hundred sweepers working faithfully, in favorable weather, would be required to sweep the
streets once a week. This makes it clear that, with summer coming on, "it is the duty of the proper public officials to take immediate and efficient measures, to save our
citizens from the dangers to which they will then be exposed from
filthy, pestilence-breeding streets." The grand jury declared to be the fault of the contractor not to give immediate notice in writing to the con-
troller, that he may communicate to the sureties; and if they fail to
have the work performed within forty-eight hours thereafter,
to proceed to have it done at their expense. It is also urged that the
corporation counsel investigate to see if immediate legal pro-
ceedings may not be taken "to relieve the city from the burden of
this contract." — Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXXXII: 418-335. N. Y.
Tribune, My 26, 1861. This presentment is referred by the common
council to the committee of the law department. On June 17, this
committee reported for adoption resolutions very closely in accord
with the recommendations of the grand jury, but they were "laid over"
and finally "laid on the table." — Proc. Bd. of Ald., LXXXII:
597-105. LXXXIII: 12, 71, 141.

A committee of gentlemen have offered $500 for a national air
and national anthem, complete; if only the words, $250, and
the same for the music without the words. — Leslie's Weekly, XII: 18.

27 June

Having been ordered to return, because the term for which it was
mustered in the Federal service has expired, the 7th Regiment is
received by crowds at Cortlandt St. It marched up Broadway and
was mustered out of service. — N. Y. Herald, Je 2, 1861. See also
Theodore Winthrop's account in Atlantic Monthly, Je 1861, and
Piferter, N. T. in the War of the Rebellion, 335.

Mr. Gregory of Galway having given notice in the house of com-
mons of his intention to introduce a motion for a "prompt recogni-
tion of the Southern Confederacy of America," it is decided that
it is very inexpedient to enter upon such a discussion at the present
time, and Gregory agrees to postpone his motion sine die. — Han-
iard, Parl. Deb., CLXXXII: 613, 626-63.

July

The "9th New York State Militia," also officially known as the
"33rd New York Volunteers," is mustered into federal service.
It took part in 18 important engagements in the Civil War, includ-
ing Antietam, Chancellorville, and Gettysburg—Piferter, N. T.
in the War of the Rebellion, 440-41. A sketch of the history of this
regiment, which is now the 244th Coast Artillery, has been com-

Columbia College confers the honorary degree of Doctor of
laws upon Abraham Lincoln. — N. Y. Times, Je 27, 1861.

A description of a circumnavigation of Manhattan Island in-
cludes the following: "The upper portion of our island yet presents,
upon the Hudson side as upon the East, very much of its primitive
forest looks; and for more than half the distance of the fourteen
miles between the Spuyten Duyvil and the Battery, the shore is as yet
but little disturbed by the city encroachments, excepting as
they occasionally 'crop out,' like the geologists' rocks, in the form of
a factory dock, an embryo street, or a village nucleus. From the
water, the landscape appears peaceful and rural enough in the cur-
tiling veil of summer verdure; but step ahoare anywhere and the
thumbed foot of the town is somewhat more evident along highways
and byways. . . there already stretch lines of glaring gas-lamps,
and in the shadow of mossy hillocks the eye may occasionally
detect the intrusive uniform of the Metropolitan Police. . . .
The lofty table ridge which overlooks the Spuyten Duyvil
continues unbroken for the distance of a mile, when it drops nearly
to the river level at the railway station of Tubby Hook. The whole
way is a cloven ground, among country retreats, with woods and
lawns extending back to the King's Bridge Road. . . .

"In our next mile's travel we pass the heights memorable in
revolutionary story as the site of Fort Tryon and Fort Washington.
. . . The precise spot upon which Fort Washington stood is now
included in the beautiful estate of Mr. James Gordon Bennett.
It is the highest of the high lands of the metropolis and overlooks
the river, the island, and all its vicinity. . . . The grounds of the
city, towns, villages, and farms, from the Tappan to the Atlantic. . . .

"The picturesque promontory which steps so bravely into the
river at the base of Fort Washington is Jeffrey's Hook. . . .

"Continuing our voyage. . . . we come immediately to the
grounds of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a noble edifice perched
on the heights above, with broad, grassy lawns sweeping down to
the river's edge. . . .

"Next below the Asylum—not including a large sugar-refinery
— is Audubon Park, a charming group of country-seats, all sharing
in common the rural pleasures of a broad, woodland stretch along
the river marge. . . . Near the lower end of the Park is the Car-
mansville station of the Hudson River railway at the foot of One
Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

"The interval between the Park and the railway depot is occu-
pied by the thickly-wooded grounds of Trinity Church Cemetery.
The grounds stretch back from the river to the Tenth Avenue, at
present the great central thoroughfare of this part of the island. . . .

"Yet a little further down and we approach that part of the
metropolis still distinctively known as Manhattanville, but soon
merging in the general mass, as the far-flung villas of Che
e and Greenwich were absorbed long ago. . . . Among the public
establishments of this part of the city are a large Lunatic Asylum,
and a conven and seminary of the Catholic church.

"Within the remaining stretch of the river-shore, until we again
reach the compactly built town at Fifty-second Street, are included
the several roadside resorts of Clermont, Stryker's Bay, and
Burn-
ham's; and the pretty edifice of the Orphan Asylum with its beau-
tiful lawns sloping down to the river's side [at 73rd and 74th Sts.].

"From Fifty-second Street back to the Battery and the Bay
we see again, with variations, the busy pictures upon which we
have already looked on our passage up the East River—endless
and crowded streets and wharves and fleets of vessels of all kinds,
justling each other at the piers and in their passage to and fro in
the stream. On this side of the city, huge louver-yards take the
place of the ship-yards and steamboats and steamers of the clipper
ships of the East River. . . .

"We are now near the end of our route, having reached the
point where the great waters of the Hudson mingle with the salt
floods of the Bay. It only remains to float across the mouth of
the broad river and regain the grateful shades of the Battery
grounds, from which we set out and which we now see rising up
around the far-famed Island City." — Harper's New Monthly Mag,
July, 1861.

In order to prevent injury to the municipal flag, which occa-
sionally comes in contact with the hands on the clock in the cupola
7 Nov. 1861

The DeKalb Regiment (German) leaves for the front, and is given an enthusiastic send-off by thousands of its fellow citizens.

—N. Y. Times, Jl 9, 1861.

25 Gov. Morgan calls for 25,000 more volunteers.—N. Y. Times, Jl 26, 1861.

1 Aug. 1864

Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, and Caleb B. Smith, secretary of the interior, are welcomed by prominent New York merchants at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Secretary Chase comments upon the government. Times, Ag 15, 1861. The banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston agreed to lend the government $150,000,000.—Ibid, Ag 14-17, 1861.

1 Sep. 1863

Hon. John Kennedy addresses a large audience at Irving Hall in favour of supporting the government and the Union cause.—N. Y. Times, S 4, 1861.

25 Oct. 1860

Wallack’s Theatre at Broadway and 12th St. (see O 29, 1860) is opened with “The New President.” It was first under the management of James Wallack and later of Lester Wallack.—Bowen, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, II: 245; L. M. R. K., III: 986. See S 15, 1861.

25 Oct. 1860

The work of laying the seven-feet pipes across the High Bridge [see O, 1860] is progressing with a rapidity promising very speedy completion. At each gate house, new gates have been constructed and the two three-feet pipes have been brought around and inserted on the west side, while a third gate has been placed at each end of the bridge to regulate the passage of the water through the large pipes, which will soon be inserted. The new reservoir is being pushed forward with all the dispatch commensurate with strength and durability, by the energetic contractors, but it is scarcely probable that the embankment will be sufficiently settled to allow the reservoir to be filled. The lower gate-house, now nearly completed, is pronounced by all scientific men who have examined it the finest piece of masonry on this continent, and not excelled by any similar work in the world.—N. Y. Times, O 3, 1861.

15 Oct. 1861

Gov. Morgan is notified by the secretary of state, Wm. H. Sewall, that his message on anti-foreign enemies. Seward sent similar letters to the governors of all the states on the seaboard and lakes.—N. Y. Times, O 17, 1861; Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 534.

15 Oct. 1861

The corner-stone of the second building of the College of St. Francis Xavier (see N 15, 1860, and Ja 10, 1861) is laid, at the present location on West 13th St. The formal inauguration of the new building took place on July 7, 1862. This was the east wing of the new plan of buildings which was altered and developed into the present structures, mainly during the period from 1886 to 1892.—College of St. Francis Xavier, A Memorial and Retrospect (1897), 68-72, 120, 128-29, 149-50, 164-67, 208.

About this time, Anthony Trollope visited New York. He thus writes of it: “Speaking of New York as a traveller I have two faults to find with it. In the first place there is nothing to see; and in the second place there is no mode of getting about to see anything. Nevertheless New York is a most interesting city. . . . Free institutions, general education, and the ascendency of dollars are the words written on every paving-stone along Fifth Avenue, down Broadway, and up Wall Street. . . . In saying that there is very little to be seen in New York, I have also said that there is no way of seeing that little. My assertion amounts to this,—that there are no cabs. . . .”

“In New York there are street omnibuses as we have—there are street cars such as last year we declined to have,—and there are very excellent public carriages; but none of these give you the accommodation of a cab, nor can all of them combined do so. The omnibuses, though clean and excellent, were to me very unintelligible. They have no conductor to them. To know their different lines and usages a man should have made a scientific study of the city. . . . Then and there are street cars—very long omnibuses—which run on rails but are dragged by horses. They are capable of holding forty passengers each, and as far as my experience goes carry an average load of sixty.”

“And now as to the other charge against New York, of their being nothing to see. How should there be anything there to see of general interest? In other large cities, cities as large in name as New York, there are works of art, fine buildings, ruins, ancient churches, picturesque costumes, and the tombs of celebrated men. But in New York there are none of these things. Art has not grown there. One or two figures by Gainsborough, if you can find them, are all the art of the town . . . but art is a luxury in a city which follows but slowly on the heels of wealth and civilization. Of fine buildings . . . there are none deserving special praise or remark. . . . Churches there are plenty, but none that are ancient. . . . The arrangements for supplying New York with water are magnificent. The drainage of the new part of the city is excellent. All the work is of an almost farcical character. The lunatic asylum which I saw was perfect. . . . And as to the schools, it is almost impossible to mention them with too high a praise. . . . The Fifth Avenue is the Belgrave Square, the Park Lane, and the Pall Mall of New York. It is certainly a very fine street. The houses in it are magnificent, not having that aristocratic look. The London residences rely on the glitter of the palatial appearance of an old-fashioned hotel in Paris, but an air of comfortable luxury and commercial wealth which is not excelled by the best houses of any other town that I know . . . There are churches on each side of Fifth Avenue—perhaps five or six within sight at one time—which add much to the beauty of the street. They are well-built, and in fairly good taste . . . I own that I have enjoyed the vista as I have walked up and down Fifth Avenue, and have felt that the city had a right to be proud of its wealth. . . . But the glory of New York is the Central Park. . . . It is very large, being over three miles long, and about three quarters of a mile in breadth . . . . The great waterworks of the city bring the Croton River, whence New York is supplied, by an aqueduct over the Harlem river into an enormous reservoir just above the Park. . . . At present the Park, to English eyes, seems to be all road. The trees are not grown up, and the new embankments, and new lakes, and new ditches, and new paths give to the place anything but a picturesque appearance. The Central Park is good for what it will be, rather than for what it is . . .™—Trollope, North Am. (N. Y., 1862), 18-29.

“The Battle Hymn of the Republic” is composed at Washington, D. C., by Julia Ward Howe after a visit to the Army of the Potomac. It was first published in Feb., 1862, in the Atlantic Monthly, and it became one of the most popular songs of the Civil War.—Hall, The Story of The Battle Hymn of the Republic, 49 et seq.
1861

The final session of the charter committee of 1861 (see My 1) is held, at which a resolution is passed stating that, "owing to the condition of public affairs, it has been found practicable to prepare and mature the necessary amendments to the Charter within the time prescribed by law" (see Ap 15).—Jour. of the Commission (MS.), in N. Y. P. L.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute to express New York's sympathy for the suffering and starving people of North Carolina who remained true to the Union. Speeches were made by George Bancroft, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gen. Burnside, etc., and a committee is appointed to solicit subscriptions for the relief of the Carolinians.—N. Y. Times, Nov. 8, 1861.

James Mason and John Slidell, commissioners from the Southern Confederacy to Great Britain and France, are forcibly taken from the English mail-packet "Trent" by Capt. Wilkes of the American warship "San Jacinto" and carried to Boston. Upon demand of the British government, Secretary Seward, on Dec. 26, disavowed this violation of the law of nations, and the commissioners were liberated. This proved a sufficient apology to England, and a threatened war with that country was averted.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 529-38.

The following scathing arraignment of Fernando Wood appears: "When he came into office the taxes of the city were six millions per annum. They are now over twelve millions. Where are his vetoes which would have stayed this tide of profligate expenditure?" He has made the police force "a mere machine for his private and political purposes. Under his sway gamblers, ticket swindlers, emigrant robbers, baggage smashers, and all the worst classes of the city, rose into prominence ... till the name of New York became by his aid to reach all over Europe."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1861. See D 1.

Dec.

In a very close municipal election, George Opydke, an old Free-soil Democrat and pioneer Republican, is elected mayor of New York City over the Mozart Hall candidate, Fernando Wood. Tammany Hall refused to support Wood and nominated C. Godfrey Gunther.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 4, 1861. See also some letters to Wood just prior to the election, among miscellaneous N. Y. MSS. in N. Y. P. L. Opydke was succeeded by C. Godfrey Gunther in 1863 (q. v., D 1).

The common council resolves "That the Street Com't be directed to proceed forthwith in the grading and laying out of Mt. Morris Square as a park (to conform to a certain map or plan made by H. L. Southard and J. Buckhout, now on file in his office), except so much thereof as has been leased to S. Van Ostrander; said square to be inclosed immediately, by a strong and substantial picket fence, said fence to be made and put up by contract; and that no portion of the earth or rock-cutting shall be removed from the square."—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXIX: 192. See, further, S 25, 1861.

Mayor Wood submits a message to the common council advising that the defense force of the city is to be augmented by the enemy. While we have already in position "more guns of heavy caliber than Sebastopol had at the attack of the Allied armies," much remains to be done so that the approaches to the city by the Narrows or Long Island may be "thoroughly and successfully defended."—Proc., Bd. of Ald, LXXXIV: 341-47.

During the past year very extensive improvements have been completed in Central Park. The "Park Drive," a carriage road extended from fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Fourth-street, making in all more than seven miles of fine a road for driving as can be found in this country. Much labor has also been expended in the preparation of the skating ponds, the construction of refreshment saloons, and other necessary buildings. These buildings will be rented to parties desiring to furnish refreshments to the visitors at the Park, and the income thereof is to be applied to the adornment of the grounds and the improvement of the ponds. Mr. C. G. White, of Brooklyn, has presented to the Superintendent a couple of cranes. They are objects of much interest to those visiting the Park. A pair of deer have also been placed in an enclosure near the Mall, where all may have an opportunity of seeing them. Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the celebrated sculptor of that name, has consecrated her life to the care of the public monuments in the Park. The first road of her husband's works in plaster. They make a very fine appearance. A great amount of shrubbery and large numbers of trees have been transplanted within the last year, with great success. Several new avenues have been opened, and five archways of great architectural beauty, have been constructed in different parts of the Park.

Several wealthy parties in the upper part of the City are now making arrangements to erect a glass conservatory at their own expense. It will be two hundred feet in length, by forty feet in width, and two stories in height. It is to be situated near Fifth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and will front an artificial pond five hundred feet in length, by two hundred and fifty in breadth."—N. Y. Times, Dec. 18, 1861. See also 9th Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk. (1862) and Harper's New Monthly Mag., Aug., 1861. See further, D 31.

The exports from the city of New York during the week ending on this day show an aggregate value of not less than $4,250,000—an amount unparalleled in the history of the trade of the city.—Leaside's Weekly, XIII: 114.


New York banks suspend specie payments.—N. Y. Herald, D 31, 1861.

The population of New York City is $10,000, half of whom live in tenement-houses.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 527.

Of the $260,000,000 borrowed during 1861 by the federal government to carry on the war, $100,000,000 came from New York. Without this advance by the capitalists of New York, there could have been no movements of troops or purchase of arms. The perils of the operation were fully appreciated. Foreign capitalists withdrew their confidence; Boston reduced the quota of its advance from 30 to 20%. New York had no doubts or hesitation; it put its own share and that which Boston rejected.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1861), 524.

A tabular statement of the funded debt of the city on this day, showing the titles of stock, for what purposes these various issues of stock were made, and the amounts of principal and interest, was published in the Man. Com. Coun. (1862), 170. Cf. similar statements in ibid. for current years.

1862

In this year, a French expedition sent out by Napoleon III—overthrew the Mexican Republic. It was determined that Mexico should henceforth be an empire, and Archduke Maximilian of Austria accepted the offer of the crown. The majority of the Mexicans, however, were opposed to Maximilian, and guerrilla warfare followed. In 1865, when the Civil War was over, the U. S. threatened intervention, and Napoleon thereupon withdrew his troops. Maximilian was taken by the Mexicans and shot June 19, 1867.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 277-80.

In this year, "Greenbacks," treasury notes so named from the green colour of the paper used, were first issued in the United States, to provide the Civil government with the funds necessary to follow the example of the banks, had suspended specie payment. The new notes were therefore for the time being an inconvertible paper currency, and since they were made legal tender, were really a form of fiat money. The first act, providing for the issue of notes to the amount of $150,000,000, was that of the 25th February 1862; the acts of 11th July 1862 and 3rd March 1863 each authorized further issues of notes. The notes soon depreciated in value, and at the lowest were worth only 55 cents on the dollar. The act of 12th April 1866 authorized the retirement of $10,000,000 of notes within six months and of $4,000,000 per month thereafter; this was discontinued by act of 4th February 1868. On 1st January 1879 1/40 of specie payment was resumed, and the nominal amount of notes then stood at $246,681,000.

The so-called "Greenback Party," which advocated an increase in volume of greenbacks, the forbidding of bank issues, and the payment in greenbacks of the principal of all government bonds not expressly payable in coin, first appeared in a presidential campaign in 1876, with Peter Cooper as nominee. It went out of existence subsequently to 1884.—Encyclop. Brit., XII: 537.

Edward Dicey, an English newspaper correspondent, arrived in New York early in the spring, and thus described the effects of the war on the city: "I had left England at the time when the fortunes of the Federal cause seemed the lowest, and when New York was popularly believed to be on the brink of ruin and revolution. It was, I own, a surprise to me to find how little trace there was of either. An incurring stranger, not given to enter into conversation,
or to read the newspaper, might almost, I fancy, have lived there for weeks at that time without discovering that the country was involved in a civil war. There were forts being thrown up rapidly along the banks which command the Narrows... The number of uniforms about the streets was small.... A score or so of tents were pitched upon the snow in the City Park, and at the Battery, but rather for show than use. In the Broadway and the Bowery there were a few recruiting offices, in front of which hung huge placards tempting fine young men, by the offer of a hundred dollars' bounty (to be paid down, but after the war), and the promise of immediate active service, to join the Van Buren light infantry or the New York mounted cavalry. It was rare to hear a military band; and in the shop windows I noticed at that time but few pictures of the war, or portraits of the war's heroes. I saw regiments passing through the town on their way to the South, and yet only a few thrillers were given to them pass. In fact, the show-time of the war had passed away, and it became a matter of sober business.

"So, too, I was present at New York when the news came of Roanoke Island, and Bowling Green, and Fort Donaldson—of the first of that long uninterrupted series of victories which checked the progress of the insurrection.... There were no proclamations to the people, or orders to the forces; there would have been under like circumstances in a Continental country. A small crowd collected round the newspaper offices—a few extra flags hung out of shop windows—a notice that Barnum's Museum would be illuminated in honour of the Union victories, by the patriotic proprietor—and a salute of cannon from the battery; such were about the only outward symptoms of public rejoicing that were noticed in the streets. In society it was the one topic of thought and conversation...."

"There was as little look of public distress as of popular excitement. The port and quays were crowded with shipping. Broadway was daily rendered almost impassable by the never-ending string of carts and omnibuses and carriages, which rolled up and down it for hours... New stores and streets were still building, and never were there more signs of sale or of business. Though the banks had suspended specie payments, yet, by one of those mysteries of the currency I never hope to see explained, their notes passed at full value, and were exchanged readily for coin—at least, in all such small transactions as come under a traveller's notice. There was, I have no doubt, much mercantile distress; and the shopkeepers, who depended on the sale of luxuries to the wealthy, were in a poor plight. But it is hard to believe that the poor expressed their regret to me that I should see their city under so dull an aspect. But I know that, on a bright winter day, when the whole population seemed to be driving out in sleighs to the great skating carnivals at the Central Park, I have seldom seen a brighter or a gayer-looking city than that of New York."—D'Icesy, Six months in the Federal States (London, 1863), I. 22-26.

"...nor was there a glimpse of the tenant of 23 William Street, known as the 'Coal Hole,' admission being obtained by paying the lessee an annual subscription. These Calls were attended only by persons not members of the 'Regular Board,' though all parties dealt together in the street. There was no organization, though, the sales on the Calls at the 'Coal Hole' were printed in the newspapers of the period as "Sales at the Public Stock Board."—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42.


The old custom-house became the sub-treasury (see 1863).

In this year, Amos R. Eno erected a building for an evening stock exchange (where the Madison Square Theatre was afterwards built), on W. 24th St. adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Brown, II: 399; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See N. 39, 1865.

In this year, The Market Book, by De Voe, was published.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

For although the transformation is gradually wrought, it is always going on before the eye. Twenty years ago it was a street of three-story red brick houses. Now it is a highway of stone, and iron and marble buildings. The few older ones that remain and are individually remembered as among the best of their kind and time, are now not even quaint, but simply old-fashioned and uncomfortable.

At Bay, among all the costly and colossal buildings that have of late been erected few show any real taste or grace.

The fine architectural effects of some streets in Genoa, in Naples, in Rome, in Paris, in Berlin, in Venice, and other great foreign cities, are unknown in New York. There are some exceptions. Some of the new stores in Broadway are almost as imposing as some of the palaces in Italian cities. How the best are disfigured by the vulgar is a matter that would have the mayor of the city rendered responsible for the administration of city affairs.

"Inman responsibility would devolve, of course, upon Mr. Opdyke himself, but all parties repose confidence in both his integrity and ability, and we have no doubt that, under his rule, the city would see better days."—N. T. Herald, Jan 7, 1862. "The message of Mayor Opdyke . . . is brief, pointed, and business-like."—N. Y. Tribune, Jan 7, 1862.

Mayor Opdyke's message was referred "for suitable action," on Jan 13, to a "Select Committee" of five members. This committee rendered a report on F 14. They called the message "one of the most important, interesting, and valuable papers ever addressed to the legislative branches of the city government." However, the committee, holding a different political belief from the popular Mayor, especially in national matters, expressed its views thus: "Opposed in politics as were the great majority of our citizens to the party which brought into power the existing National Administration, they nevertheless cordially and with entire unanimity, placed at the disposal of the Government, in its darkest hour of trial, all the men and all the treasure which the mighty resources of the city could command. And from that time forward the city has been not only among the foremost, but the very foremost in its contributions of troops and money to sustain the National cause. For all these sacrifices and all these exertions, what is the return made by the authorities of the Federal Government? The immense sums which in excess of our due proportion we furnished in their extremity are unpaid. The fortification and defense of our harbor are neglected. But beyond and worse than this, with a rapacity and profligacy to which the history of this country is a stranger; the Cabinet at Washington has recklessly squandered the public moneys upon family relatives and political stipendiaries, and has employed our armies in the field and our navy more for the purpose of enriching contractors and speculators than for the achievement of victory over our enemies."—Proe. Bd. of Ald., LXXXV. 1862.

John Ericsson writes from New York to Assist Sec. of the Navy Fox: "In accordance with your request, I now submit for your approbation a name for the floating battery at Greenpoint. The impregnable and aggressive character of this structure will admonish the leader of the Southern Rebellion that the batteries on the banks of the river will no longer present barriers to the entrance of Union forces. The iron-clad intruder will thus prove a severe monitor to those leaders. But there are other leaders who will also be startled and admonished by the booming of the guns from the impregnable iron-batteries. 'Downing Street' will hardly view with indifference this last 'Yankee notion,' this monitor. To the Lords of the Admiralty the new craft will be a monitor, suggesting doubts as to the propriety of completing those four steel-clad ships at three and a half million apiece. On these and many similar grounds, I propose to name the new battery Monitor."—Church, Life of John Ericsson, I: 254-55 (footnote). The "Monitor" was launched on Jan. 30 (q. v.). See also Mr 3.

A fire starting in No. 43 Fulton St. destroys the Fulton Bank and nine other buildings on Pearl and Fulton Sts. The loss is more than $500,000.—N. Y. Times, Jan 27, 1862.

"Committee on Municipal and National Affairs"—of five members is named by the board of aldermen.—Proe. Bd. of Ald., LXXXV: 94.

The Ericsson battery or "Monitor" (see Ja 20) is launched at Greenpoint, L. I.—N. Y. Times, Jan 31, 1862.

Feb.

"Those who remember the Broadway of twenty years ago can—hardly walk the streets now without incessant wonder and surprise.
almost with impunity, visit and destroy this great commercial metropolis and emporium of the western hemisphere." To remove this "feeling of insecurity," it is believed that "at any sacrifice, and at every hazard, the defenses of the approaches to its environs, both by way of the Narrows and by Long Island Sound, should be so efficiently protected as to allay even the shadow of a doubt as to their impregnability." Further, it is "peculiarly the province of the Common Council of this city—the immediate representatives of all classes of its citizens, and the custodians of its varied and important interests—to take the initiative in a subject of such vital importance."

The resolution that follows calls for the passage of an ordinance "providing for the creation of a fund, to be called the 'Harbor Defense Fund of the city of New York,'" and the issuing of bonds therefor. The ordinance fixes $500,000 as the amount to be raised. A special committee of three is named to confer with the mayor and others "as to the advisability or actual necessity of taking such action."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXXV: 356-60.

The board of aldermen adopts the ordinance considered at the meeting of March 21 (q.v.). The special committee that had reported in favour of such action; a communication to the board by Mayor Opydky, however, had recommended a memorial to the legislature first. He cites a section of the charter which "exclusively forbids the Common Council from borrowing money on the credit of the City for the prosecution of any enterprise or work, unless authorized by special act of the Legislature." Furthermore, he minimizes the "immediate danger apprehended," declaring it is "the opinion of the highest authorities" that the naval department has provided "ample means" for destroying the "Merrimac" if she "again ventures to come out," and that, if this reliance should fail, she could not reach New York Harbour, "as her construction is such as to incapacitate her for ocean navigation."

The board is influenced by the mayor's letter to this extent, viz., "to memorialize the Legislature . . . to legalize . . . the issue . . . to the amount of $500,000."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXXVI: 391-75. The Tribune quotes Alderman Boode as taking exception to the mayor's statement that the "Merrimac" is unnecessarily. "He had the measurement, within a few inches, of the Merrimac, and he felt quite sure that she could easily reach New-York; that first she would visit the East River, and set fire to the city on either side, then visit the North River, and set us on fire on that side, and then bid us good-bye, and go elsewhere."—N. Y. Tribune, Mr 25, 1862.

The Chamber of Commerce makes an appeal to the liberality of banks, insurance companies, and capitalists in the city for a subscription of $100,000 to provide additional safeguards for the harbour.—Opydky, Official Desks, 111.

Lincoln writes an important letter to Horace Greeley, anticipating his Emancipation Proclamation, and suggesting gradual compensation for the freed slaves.—See illustration.

The forts in New York Harbour have been manned and supplied with shot and shell, with reference to the probability of the "Merrimac" escaping from Hampton Roads.—Leislle's Weekly, XIII: 310.

Apr. On this day and the next, the battle of Shiloh was fought, and resulted in a victory for the Union forces.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., III: 629-46.

The board of supervisors of New York County is authorised to borrow $1,000,000, for the erection of the new court-house (see D., Apr. 17, 1862). On Apr. 19, 1862, the board of supervisors authorised to borrow an additional $500,000 for the same purpose.—Ibid., (1864), chap. 248. The court-house was occupied in 1867 (q.v.).

Delmonico's new restaurant at Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (formerly the Moses H. Grinnell mansion—see 1861) is opened to the public. —N. Y. Times, Ap 7, 1862. See also L. M. R. K., III: 978. The building was torn down in 1879 (q.v., Mr 25).

The legislature passes "An Act to provide for the regulation and inspection of buildings, the more effectual prevention of fires, and the better preservation of life and property in the city of New York." This creates the "Department for the survey and inspection of buildings."—Laws of N. Y. (1862), chap. 336. On May 1, this law went into effect.—Ann. Rep., Supt. of Bldgs. (1862-1872), 4. James M. Macgregor was the first superintendent, and began in this year to make annual reports to the legislature. The city inspection was made from the Battery northward, block by block, and 6,577 buildings had been inspected by 1870, and a complete record made of their condition.—Ibid. (1870), 37.

...
1862
June

liberty, and all the other virtues possessed by the great people
and Government of the Republic were misrepresented and per-
verted, and the judgment of foreign nations biased against it, by
the malignant tongue of rebellion, speaking through its agents and
emissaries accredited by the rebellious States at almost every Court
in Christendom, [if], did proceed to the same extent, as is believed in a semi-
occlusion, and by his eloquent advocacy of the cause of civil
and religious liberty, as guaranteed to all by the Constitution and
laws of the United States, and his earnest, devoted and patriotic,
yet intelligent, persuasive and convincing arguments in behalf of
the principles for which the free, liberal and enlightened Govern-
ment of the United States was contending against the most infa-
munous causes, and, at the same time, gigantic rebellion ever
recorded in the history of the world, rendered that Government
and the country an important, nay, almost invaluable service,
particularly at the Courts of France and Rome.—''N. T. Times,
Je 10, 11, and 17, 1862. The complimentary resolutions were for-
mally presented to Archbishop Hughes on Sept. 25.—Ibid., S 26,
1862. According the archbishop's mission, see Losing, Hist. of
N. Y. City, II: 735-736.

12.
The hansom cab "has been introduced in the Central Park,
in order to give the public an opportunity to test its merits, and
to determine its adaptation to the Park use. Citizens who have not
seen this cab may recognize it by its peculiar style and shape, and
the driver seated behind the passengers, instead of being in front
as in ordinary carriages."—''N. T. Times, Je 12, 1862.

The Mayor's Office has been very handsomely refurnished with
splendid heavy window-shades, elegant English Brussels carpets,
furniture covered with rich green plush, and the railing tastefully
fluted in blue damask. This improvement gives a fine rich tone to
the general appearance of the office. The Board of Aldermen's
room is ornamented with beautiful curtains and draperies, arranged
with excellent taste. The floor is covered with a brilliant velvet
carpet, while the bookcases are fluted with rich green silk. The
dogs and doormats are of a beautiful design, and the chairs are
upholstered with morocco. The rooms of the Clerk of the Board
are covered with Brussels carpet, and the desks with morocco. The
floor of the outside office is covered with heavy oil-cloth, with mats
and rugs. These improvements at the City Hall were much
needed.—''N. T. Times, Je 21, 1862.

25.
The seven days of battle around Richmond began. They ended
in the retreat of the Union forces and the total failure of McClellan's
Peninsula campaign.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., IV: 38-47. See Je 30.

26.
The corner-stone of a new French P. E. church is laid in 22d
St. between Fifth and Sixth Aves. The congregation woodenly
proceeded to the ceremony at the corner of Franklin and Church Sts.—
''N. T. Times, Je 27, 1862. The 22d St. property was the third site
of the Eglise du St. Esprit, and was occupied in 1865.—L. M.
R. K., III: 932. See, further, 1900.

There is a panic in Wall St. when news of McClellan's retreat
to the James River after the Peninsula campaign becomes known in
the North.—Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., IV: 575, N. Y. Daily Tribune,
Jl 1, 1862.

July

Congress authorizes the construction of a continuous line of
railroad and telegraph from the Missouri River to the Pacific and
agrees to aid the enterprise by grants of land and the issue of
bonds. The Union Pacific R. Co., a new organization, is in-
corporated to build the eastern portion of the road; the Central
Pacific R. Co. is already incorporated, and are authorized to build
the western portion. The first transcontinental railroad is thus
inaugurated.—Laws of U. S., 37th cong., 2d sess., chap. 120. See F,
and D 3, 1862.

A Jewish synagogue at 514 Broadway, which had been re-
modelled for theatrical purposes, opens as Wood's Minstrel Hall.
It was successively the German Thalia Theatre (1866), Wood's
Theatre—continued (1867), Lowndes' (1867), Theatre Comique
(1867), partially destroyed by fire (1868); rebuilt and reopened
1869. It became Harrigan & Hart's in 1876; they closed here,
and the building was demolished, in 1881.—Brown's Hist. of the

There are these 12 places in New York for the reception and
care of wounded soldiers: 1st, the City Hospital; 2d, the Ladies
Hospital at Fifth and Bartlett streets, the Park-Barracks, the New
England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, David's
Island, Beelose Island, Riker's Island, (not quite finished,) Gov-
eror's Island, the old Arsenal, (nearly completed,) Mother Jerome's
July Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Jews' Hospital."—''N. T.
Times, Jl 9, 1862. See also Ibid., Jl 14 and N 23, 1862.

A great Union mass meeting of about 50,000 people is held at
various stands in and about Union Square. Mayor Opydak, David
D. Field, Hon. Horace Greeley, Judge Chas. P. Daly, Peter Cooper, etc. make spirited addresses, and Pres.
Lincoln, Gov. Morgan, Sec. Seward, and others send letters of
endorsement. Resolutions are adopted pledging unlimited support
to the government, denouncing the rebellion, and urging a vigor-
ous war policy.—''N. T. Daily Tribune, Jl 16, 1862. See also Proc.
at the Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens, on Union Square, etc., pub.
by cred. arrangements (1863). Published from the offices of The
New-York Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

The "New York Merchants' Exchange and News-room" has
just been opened "by a number of enterprising gentlemen in Fine-
street, a few doors east of William."—''N. T. Times, Jl 22,
1862.

The new Croton reservoir in Central Park (see Ag 30, 1862) is
nearly completed. It covers an area of 167 acres, is about a mile and
a half in circumference, has an average depth of 40 feet, and
will hold 1,125,880,145 gallons. It is built of brick and granite,
and has cost not far from $2,000,000.—Leslie's Weekly, XII: 275.
It was opened on Aug. 19 (q.v.).

All citizens who are liable to be drafted are prohibited, by Aug.
Secretary Stanton, from leaving their own states or the United
States, and are to be arrested by the peace officers, for all those who attempt
to evade military duty.—''N. T. Times, Ag 9, 1862. This
caused great excitement in New York on Aug. 9, when news of the
order was received.—Ibid., Ag 10, 1862.

Horace Greeley, through the N. T. Tribune, addresses a letter
to President Lincoln voicing the discouragement of the people at the
progress of the war. The letter appears under the caption
"The Prayer of Twenty Millions" and declares that a great pro-
portion of those who supported Lincoln's election "are sorely
disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursu-
ing with regard to the slaves of Rebels." The Confiscation Act,
which provides that all slaves from the South who come within the
Union lines shall be free, is not being enforced.

"Slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining base
of treason," Greeley says, and adds: "Had you, Sir, in your
Inaugural Address, unmistakably given notice that, in case the
Rebellion already commenced were persisted in, and your efforts to
preserve the Union and enforce the laws should be resisted by armed
force, you would recognize no loyal person as rightfully
held in Slavery by a traitor, we believe the Rebellion would there-
upon have received a staggering if not fatal blow..." Greeley
also complains that the officers of your department have been
repelled rather than invited the approach of slaves who would have gladly
taken the risks of escaping from their Rebel masters to our camps, bring-
ing intelligence often of inestimable value to the Union cause.

.. We complain that a large proportion of our regular Army
Officers, with many of the Volunteers, evince far more solicitude
to uphold Slavery than to put down the Rebellion.

"On the face of this wide earth, Mr. President, there is not
one disinterested, determined, intelligent champion of the Union
cause who does not feel that all attempts to put down the Rebellion
and at the same time uphold its inciting cause are preposterous and
futile—that the Rebellion, if crushed out tomorrow, would be
renewed within a year if Slavery were left in full vigor—that Army
officers, who renounced the war in order that they might live,
are but half-way loyal to the Union—that every hour of deference
to Slavery is an hour of added and deepened peril to the Union.

...—''N. T. Daily Tribune, Ag 20, 1862. See also Rhodes,
Hist. of U. S., IV: 72-73. See Ag 22.

The Croton water is introduced into the new reservoir in
Central Park (see Jl 26) before a large assembly. Addresses are
made by Mayor Opydak, Mynder Van Schaaik, and others.—
''N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ag 26, 1862. See also Croton Aqueduct

President Lincoln, replying to Horace Greeley's letter of Aug.
19 (p. 6), says: "If there be in it any statements or assumptions of
fact which I may be able to correct, I would be glad to do so, or
confer with them. If there be in it any inferences which I may
believe to be falsely drawn, I do not wish to now and here argue
against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial

In response to a call by Mayor O'Dyke, a war meeting is held in City Hall Park to urge enlistments in the veteran volunteer regiments, in the new regiments called for, and in the Corcoran Brigade. About 20,000 people are present, and there is great enthusiasm at the meeting. Mayor O'Dyke, Gen. Corcoran, Gen. Walbridge, Gen. Wetmore, Col. Nugent, and others make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Apr. 28, 1862. The meeting had the desired effect in stimulating recruiting and donations of money.—*Ibid.*, Apr. 29, 1862.

The Union forces under Gen. Pope are defeated in the second battle of Bull Run.—*Rhodeis, Hist. of U. S., IV: 129-30.

Maj.-Gen. Philip Kearney, who was killed in battle on Sept. 1, is buried with military honors in Trinity churchyard. All the bells of the city tolled during the funeral, and business was suspended.—*N. Y. Times*, S 6 and 7, 1862.

The battle of Antietam is won by the Union forces under McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker. This furnished Lincoln the victory he was waiting for to issue his preliminary proclamation of emancipation. Bismarck is appointed president of the Prussian ministry. He remained the chief figure in the state until his resignation in 1890.—*Hazes, Europe since 1815, 250, 305.


The board of aldermen concur with the board of councilmen in the following preamble and resolutions: "Preamble, reciting that the time has arrived when the citizens of the city have a right to know for themselves the loyalty of every man whose salary is paid from the city treasury, and that there are serious rumors afloat in Sept. reference to some who hold office under the City Government, 26 entertaining views differing from the loyal citizens of New York, with resolutions that the head of each Department, and the chief of each Bureau, of our City Government, be directed to administer, or cause to be administered, forthwith, to each and every individual in their departments or bureaus, respectively, the oath of allegiance to support and sustain the Constitution of the United States, and any person, or persons, declining to subscribe to said oath, shall be promptly dismissed from whatever office or position he may hold in any department or bureau of our City Government; and that the provisions of the foregoing resolution shall apply to all persons whose salary is paid from the city treasury."—Proc., Bd. of Aldl, LXXXVII, 302-3.

The New York firemen serumrade Commander David Porter 27 at the St. Nicholas Hotel and hold a torchlight procession in his honour.—*N. Y. Times*, S 23, 1862.


The old Chatham Theatre (later Purdy's New National) has been demolished, and the site is covered by warehouses and stores.—*Leslie's Weekly*, X: 67; L. M. R. K., III: 983.


The former Mt. St. Vincent Academy buildings in Central Park are now in service as a soldiers' hospital under the name of St. Joseph's Hospital. "The institution is in charge of the Sisters of Charity, under the direction of the General Government. . . . The hospital is devoted mainly to those soldiers who have suffered amputation."—*N. Y. Times*, N 16, 1862.

The Sisters of Charity had given up the use of the buildings as an academy in 1857 (see *N. Y. Daily Times*, F 5, 1857) when the grounds were taken for Central Park, and had established themselves in the stone chateau called "Font Hill" (see Peterson, *Landmarks of N. Y., 122) which had been erected by Edwin Forrest in 1854 (see *N. T. Herald*, J 10, 1848) at Riverdale. They still occupy the. Mt. St. Vincent Academy, in Central Park, is shown in Franklin's *Manual view* of 1861 (see *Man. Com. Com., 1862, p. 672), and another of 1864 (see *Ibid., 1865, p. 196). For the later history of these buildings, see D 20, 1865; also *Fifth Ave. (pub. by the Fifth Ave. Bank, 1915), 67.

The Union forces under Burnside are disastrously defeated at Dec. Fredericksburg.—*Rhodeis, Hist. of U. S., IV: 192-98.

All the respectable book-sellers have increased the price of their books as a consequence of the high price of paper.—*Leslie's Weekly*, X: 182.

Gen. McClellan has purchased a fine house in 311 St., near Fifth Ave.—*Leslie's Weekly*, X: 215.

Central Park below 102d St. is practically finished, with the exception of the enclosing wall, the gates, the terrace, and about 100 acres of surface.—*Ann. Rep., Com'r's of Cent. Fk* (1863), 23; Photographs of the park in this year are shown on Pl. 149-b, vol. III. See J 4, 1864.

Of the 120 regiments which New York State raised and sent to the war in 1862, about 70 had their headquarters in New York City.—*Am. Ann. Cyclop.*, (1862), 658.

This year was organized "The Citizens' Association," an organization that had for its object "to undertake the task of regenerating our City Government."—Address of the Citizens' Association to the Public (1871). In April, 1864, a subcommittee known as the "Council of Hygiene and Public Health" was organized to undertake investigations suggested by the city's "alarmingly high death-rate." This council divided the city into 29 districts for the purpose of making a thorough investigation. A leading physician was appointed as sanitary inspector in each ward, and for nine months a complete and scientific inspection was made, including a description of the soil, the number and character of the buildings, the character of the streets and sewerage, the construction and condition of the tenement-houses, the sickness prevailing, the death rate, etc. The results of this investigation were published in a report of more than 360 pages, accompanied by a map made by Gen. Egbert L. Viele showing the nature of the soil throughout the city and the underground streams and water
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1861 courses—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, I: 92–94. The Viele map is reproduced at Pl. 155-b, Vol. III.

From 1861 to 1866 were published four volumes entitled The Old Merchants of N. Y. City, written by Jos. A. Scoville, under the supervision of "Walter Barrett."

The custom-house having been moved into the merchants' exchange (see 1862), the old custom-house building on the north-east corner of Wall and Nassau Sts. (see My 1, 1842) is now remodelled, under the supervision of Wm. A. Potter, and is occupied by the sub-treasury, which formerly occupied the old building of the U. S. Branch Bank.—Statutes at large, XII: 534, 740, XIII: 28; House Ex. Doc., 38th cong., 1st Sess., 1866; Hardenbrook, Financial N. Y., 254; L. M. R. K., III: 975; descrip. of Pl. 186, III: 848.

A bronze group, "Eagles and Prey," by Fratin Veitueili, is presented to the city by G. W. Burnham. It was placed west of the north end of the Mall in Central Park.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the Mall.

In this year, Alfred Tallis issued a series of views entitled Tallis's New York Street Views, Showing A Correct View of All the Principal Stores in the City With The Name, Business, And Address Of The Most Prominent Merchants In Each Street, etc. There is a set in N. H. S. See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719 (note).

In Valentine's Manual for 1861, were published the following views, of the "steamship "Cheltenham." (the first steamer), by Philip H. Carret of the U. S. S., 56; the Metropolitan police headquarters, in Mulberry St. near Bleeker St.; 715; the Clendening mansion, on 90th St., bet. Bloomingdale Road and Eighth Ave., 264; interior of Somerindye house (in which Louis Philippe taught school), 272 (side infra): the General Theological Seminary, bet. 20th and 21st Sts., Ninth and Tenth Aves., 258; Ladies Union Aid Soc., on W. 42nd St., east of Eighth Ave., 376; Perritt's mansion, on Bloomingdale Road, near Hudson River and 75th St. (known as Maj. Thompson's, in part of which Talleyrand lived), 175; the Somerindye estate, on Bloomingdale Road, near 75th St., 380; Paisley Place, in W. 17th St., bet. Sixth and Seventh Aves., 675; private residence of the late Mayor Tiemann's father, on the south side of 23rd St., bet. Fourth and Madison Aves., 682; junction of Canal and Wall streets, at centre, 72.

For view of Fulton Ferry, 1865, see ibid. (1864), 204.

For view of Vandewater St., cor. Franklin St., 1865, see ibid. (1864), 316.

For view of old house at Eleventh Ave. and 53rd St. (in 1805 the residence of Mr. McDannell), see ibid. (1864), 740.

In this year, Jean Joseph Etienne Lenoir, a Frenchmen, invented the automobile. "Some authorities credit Lenoir with having driven a vehicle about Paris, using his internal-combustion engine for motive power."—Sullivian, Our Times (1926), p. 479.

President Lincoln issues his Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in all the states and parts of states which are in rebellion, and, on the 23rd of Jan., 1861, the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the West Indies, and U. S. IV, 212–15. For his preliminary proclamation, see S 22, 1862.

The postage currency has been counterfeited with such great success that it is quite impossible for any except experts to detect the difference.—Leslie's Weekly, XV: 227.

Mayor O'Dwyer submits his second annual message to the board of aldermen. He congratulates it on the fact that business, which had suffered severely at the beginning of the war, has sensibly recovered in all departments. He estimates that the city has furnished 80,000 soldiers from the commencement of the war, and has contributed to the support of the same not less than $500,000,000. This heavy drain on the city's resources has produced "no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce." He states "the net amount of the Corporation debt" as $15,095,665.55, "the aggregate value of taxable property" as $71,678,345, and "the amount of expenditures during the year, on city account," as $6,908,990,66.66 of which $609,760.82 was "in aid of soldiers' families" [see My 21, 1863] and for other extraordinary purposes. He urges retrenchment in expenditures, expressing his belief that "the burdens of the war . . . point to the propriety of a diminution, rather than an increase, of all of them; and especially desirable would be a careful revision of the list of employes in each department . . . with the view of diminishing the number in all cases where it may be found practicable without detriment to the public service." The mayor deprecates the absence of a "proper system of sewerage" in the city, applications to the common council "for the reconstruction of overburdened and defective sewers" being frequent. Therefore he recommends an appropriation of $5,000 for the employment of a competent engineer to make the necessary surveys and prepare plans. The mayor also shows how badly it works for the "Croton Aqueduct Department" to have charge of the paving of streets while the setting of curb and gutter belongs to the "Street Department," and recommends that the department first named have charge of all these matters. The trap-block or Belgian pavement had been adopted in all the recent city ordinances, and its durability, evenness, cleanliness, and safety for both horses and vehicles give it "great superiority over any other pavement that has been used." A year's experience, he says, confirms his views as to the defects in the present charter (see Ja 6, 1863) and suggests the propriety of a joint committee of the common council conferring with the mayor on charter revision. If a measure has their "joint assent," there would be no further need of its passage in the Legislature and the approval of the Governor. The mayor declares it is his "fixed purpose to neither ask nor accept a re-election."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., LXXIX: 11–46.

The negroes of New York hold a jubilee at Cooper Institute to celebrate the emancipation edict.—Leslie's Weekly, XV: 275.

For the purpose of building the West Washington Market, 20 the city acquired steamship "Duke of Gaul" and gave her to the City of Paris. In 1881 and 1882, the purchase of adjoining land completed the area required.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing liber books of conveyances.

The upper stone step of the old city hall, in Wall St., which has been preserved as a relic since the demolition of that building, has now been placed by the commissioners of charity and correction in a wall of Bowery, near Hospital near its main entrance. It bears an appropriate inscription.—Leslie's Weekly, XV: 275.

The title of the "New York Stock and Exchange Board" is changed to the "New York Stock Exchange."—Eames, N. T. Stock Exchange, 41.

Work of the Central Pacific R. R. (see JI 1, 1862) is begun at Sacramento.—Railroad Communication with the Pacific, with an account of the Central Pacific R. R. (1867), 8. See D 3, 1865, and My 10, 1869.

The Union League Club is founded by prominent Republicans in order to aid the Union cause. It leased the Parish residence at 26 E. 17th St. and opened headquarters there on May 12.—Eve. Telegram, Mr 8, 1943; Bellow's, Hist. Sketch of the Union League Club (1879). See also L. M. R. K., III: 939; and descrip. of Pl. 176, III: 704. The club was incorporated in 1864 (p. 21 of T 18). For a sketch of its activities during the war, see pamphlet in N. Y. H. S., entitled Union League Club; Its Memories; Th's President's Address at the last meeting in the old clubhouse, on Union Square, March 26, 1868; and Fairfield, Clubs of N. Y. (1873), 166–83. See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. T. City, II: 728 et seq. A very rare view card of the Parish house, also Rhode Island, in the Goldsmith collection.—See catalogue, item 414, with reproduction.

This year is the time for the return of the 17-year locusts. They appeared last in the spring of 1846, and were very destructive to trees.—Leslie's Weekly, XV: 339. The locusts came in 1856 (q. v., JI 8).

Col. Robert Nugent, of the 69th Volunteers, is appointed Spring provost-marshal of the Southern District of New York State, which includes the cities of New York and Brooklyn. His special duty was to take charge of the draft which was about to be made.—Fry, N. Y. and the Conscription of 1863, 14–15.

The Enrollment Act, providing for the drafting of male citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 to suppress the rebellion, becomes law.—Laws of U. S., 37th cong., 3d sess., chap. 75. Dodd, Expansion and Conflict, 305.

A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce "to further, and bring to completion, the great Atlantic Telegraph enterprise." Mayor O'Dwyer is chosen chairman and John Austin Stevens, Jr., secretary. After addresses by Peter Cooper, Cyrus W. Field, Wm. E. Dodge, E. Cunard, and A. A. Low, it is unanimously resolved, "That the opinion of this meeting a cable can, in the present state of telegraph science, be laid between Newfoundland and Ireland with almost absolute certainty of success, and, when laid, will prove of the greatest benefit to the people of the two hemispheres, and also profitable to the shareholders; it is, therefore, recommended to the public to aid the undertaking." Several
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1863

present also subscribe to the enterprise.—Proc. of a Meeting Called to Further the Enterprise of the Atlantic Telegraph (1863).

A meeting to support the Union cause is held at Cooper Institute.

Speeches are made by Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, James T. Brady, David Dudley Field, Judge Daly, John Van Buren, and others.—Loyal Meeting of the People of N. Y., to Support the Gov't (1863); N. Y. Times, Mr 7, 1863. See also Ap 11.

10 The British consulate and the ships in the harbour are gaily dressed with flags and bunting in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to Princess Alexandra of Denmark. At 12 o'clock a salute of 21 guns is fired from the "Africa." In the evening, Mr. E. M. Archibald, British consul at New York, gave a dinner to celebrate the event.—N. Y. Times, Mr 11, 1863.


Apr.

The first issue of the Army and Navy Journal is published.—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 754.

The legislature amends the city charter, lengthening the term of office of department heads from two years (see Ap 14, 1867) to four, and providing that "such heads of departments shall hereafter be appointed and removed from office only for the reasons in the manner now provided by law for the removal of the comptroller." The amendment in no way affects the Croton aqueduct board.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 68. Inasmuch as the removal of the comptroller is possible only "by the governor for cause" (see Ap 14, 1857), a degree of independence is secured for department heads that is deplored by Mayor Gunther (see Ja 4, 1864) and opposed as "unfriendly to the United States" (see OE 24 and N 14, 1864).

The legislature authorizes the city to acquire lands north of 170th St. for another reservoir in connection with the Croton water works and to borrow, by the creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $200,000 to defray the expenses.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 93.

Mayor Opydke presides at a meeting held in the Academy of Music, in aid of the suffering poor of Ireland. Gen. McClellan and Archbishop Hughes are among the speakers. A committee to solicit subscriptions throughout the city is appointed.—N. Y. Times, Ap 8, 1863.

A grand mass meeting of the citizens of New York, "regardless of party affiliation," is held in Union Square. The object of the meeting is to "show the people who they are" and to "make the world know what the citizens of New York are."—Proc. of a Meeting Held in Union Square (1863).


Mayor Opydke estimates that New York City has contributed to the national treasury, since the opening of the war, at least $300,000,000.—Opydke, Official Docs., 252.

The common council passes a bill authorizing the Harlem R. R. Co. to build tracks along Broadway and Madison Ave.—N. Y. Times, Ap 22, 1863.

May

Gen. Stonewall Jackson surprises part of Hooker's army in the Wilderness and routs them. After his victory, however, he is fired upon by mistake by his own soldiers and mortally wounded. The next day, the Union troops were again defeated by Lee, in the battle of Chancellorville.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., IV: 260-65.

The legislature grants to nine men (named in the act) the privilege "to establish and maintain a ferry from the docks now known as Wilson or Mott's docks, at Mott Haven, in the county of Westchester to the foot of Tenth street, and also to Puck slip, for "Safe and skillful persons" must attend the same, and ferriage shall not exceed "seven cents for each and every passenger."—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 499.

"The New York Board of Aldermen has decided that two stone piers be erected—one on the East river and another on the North river. . . . New York is behind every important commercial city in the world in the character of her wharves."—Leslie's Weekly, May 19.

Preparations are in progress at the different forts in New York Harbour for the reception of a great number of big guns, now on their way from Pittsburgh to this city.—Leslie's Weekly, XVI: 114.

The legislature passes "An Act providing for relief to the indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military service of the United States." In cities, the common council is constituted a "board of relief" with power to grant such relief.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 514.

The 200th anniversary of the birth of Wm. Bradford, the first New York printer, is celebrated under the auspices of the N. Y. Historical Society. During the day, special services are held in his honour in Trinity Church, and a new marble monument is erected over his grave in Trinity churchyard. In the evening there was a large meeting at Cooper Institute, where John Wm. Wallace of Philadelphia, one of Bradford's descendants, made the principal address.—Wallace, An Address at the Celebration by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. . . . of the 200th Birth Day of Wm. Wm. Bradford (1863); Leslie's Weekly, XVI: 162.

A Democratic mass convention is held in New York, which adopts resolutions declaring fealty to the Constitution and to the sovereignty of the states; that the dissolution of the Union is an act of sedition there is no power to coerce the states by military force; that the war is contrary to the Constitution and should be put an end to; that the dogma of unlimited submission to the executive branch of the government is unworthy an American citizen; that the banishment of C. L. Vallandigham is cowardly, inhuman, and despotic; and that hostilities should cease and a convention be called to determine the constitutionality of the differences between the contending sections.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1865), 659; N. Y. Daily News, Je 4, 1863.

The 71st Regiment starts on its third campaign at the front, this time in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 18, 1863. On account of the draft riots in New York (see Jl 13), it was recalled from the front, arriving on July 18. It remained on duty, detailed at its camp, the state arsenal, Harlem, and High Bridge, until mustered out of service on July 22.—Whittier, Hist. of the 71st Regt., 74-78.

The 8th Regiment for the third time is called into service, and leaves for the front.—Grand Opening of the New Army (1860), 22.

Mayor Opydke appoints Alderman Boole of the 21st Ward as city inspector, a previous appointment having been rejected by the common council; this selection is called "an innovation in the police laws of the city."—Bd. of Alds., XCI: 709-10, 751. The editor of the Tribune remarks: "His [Boole's] appointment is one that we could not have advised. . . . Boole has brains enough to know that he can do better in the long run by serving our City faithfully than by robbing her; and until he proves the contrary, we shall trust that he means to do the right thing. The sweepings and garbage of this city might be so disposed of as to half defray the cost of street-cleaning; and there is room for great improvements in machinery and transportation."—N. Y. Tribune, Je 25, 1863.

Mr. Boole tendered his resignation as alderman, but the board, instead of accepting the same, passed an extraordinary resolution permitting him "to participate in the deliberations . . . until the expiration of the term, but without the privilege of voting on any question."—Proc., Bd. of Alds., XC: 732, 760-61. Boole was a commanding figure in the board and became the candidate for mayor of the combined Tammany and Mozart Hall Democrats in the December election (see D 1). Horace Greeley characterized him at that time as a man of ability, but "the uniform accomplice, cat's-paw, convenience of jobbers and plunderers," the mayorality candidate of "the Ring," who wants "a Mayor of its own," because it is "inconvenient to have its jobs severally vetoed and their enormous encumbrance held up to general reprobation in Veto Messages." With a mayor of its own "the Ring shall gouge the city out of Hundred Thousand after Hundred Thousand by all manner of Lowther, West-Washington, Fort Gagevoort and Japanese jobs, while incurring far less odium than now."—N. Y. Times, N 37, 1863. Boole continued to hold office as city inspector despite the appeal of "The Citizens' Association" to Gov. Seymour to remove him (see Je 3, 1864), and despite Mayor Gunther's action in suspending him (see O 24, 1864). His incum-
hence ended only with the abolition of the office of city inspector by the legislature in 1866 (p. v., F. 26).

It is announced that Gov. Seymour is sending forward to New York and Brooklyn 19 regiments armed and equipped for field service, to take in repelling Lee's invasion of Maryland.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 29, 1865.

Mr. Roebeck presents a petition to the house of commons "praying the House to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe, with the object of recognising the independence of the Confederate States of America." Long debates were held on the subject, but no action was taken.—Harvard's Parl. Debates, Ch. 7, 1771-1841; Hist. CLXXII: 17, 175, 263, 660-77.

Mayor Opdyke telegraphs to Gov. Seymour that the military force in the city must be strengthened, and asks that Gen. Sandford be authorised to organize new regiments forthwith. This request was made in anticipation of disorder in connection with the draft which was soon to be put in operation.—Opdyke, Official Docns., 259. On the same day, Gov. Seymour took the necessary steps to raise 30 regiments in New York and Brooklyn.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, JI 2, 1865.

After a three days' battle, Lee's army is defeated at Gettysburg by the Union forces under Gen. Meade, and the Confederate invasion of the North is finally checked.—Rhodes, Hist. U. S., IV: 282-93. For the part played by New York troops in effecting the victory at Gettysburg, the Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion (1889), 93 et seq.

Vicksburg surrenders to Gen. Grant. For an account of the siege, see Rhodes, Hist. U. S., IV: 399-419.

The drawing for the draft begins, at the enrollment offices at Third Ave. and 46th St., and on Broadway near 28th St. No difficulty was experienced at either place on this day.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1867), 811-12.

The drawing began in the 23d Ward, in the third sub-division of the 9th Congressional District of New York, of which Capt. Charles E. Jenkins was provost-marshall. About 9 a.m., a large hollow wheel was placed on a platform within the railing. Soon afterwards Capt. Jenkins stepped upon the platform and in a clear voice read his instructions from the president of the United States and from Provost-Marshall Gen. Fry. At 9:45 a.m. George W. Southwick began to turn the wheel. After several turns, Charles H. Carpenter, blindfolded, put his arm into the box and drew out one of the little rolls on which the names of those liable to be drafted had been written. Capt'n Jenkins opened the ballot and read: William Jones, 46th St. near Tenth Ave. The crowd shouted: "Poor Jones," "Good for Jones," etc. The drawing went on well until 4 p.m., when it was an intermission of an hour at 12.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, JI 13, 1865.

A draft riot begins, at the provost-marshall's headquarters on the corner of Third Ave. and 46th St. (No. 677 Third Ave.), which is set on fire by the mob. Mayor George Opdyke thus describes it:

"The fire was started at the Mayor's office on the morning of the 13th, about 10 o'clock; I had been there not more than fifteen minutes before a messenger arrived stating that there was a serious riot in the upper part of the city; in about five minutes another messenger came, and said they were demolishing the Provost Marshall's office... that the police had been driven back, and Superintendant Kennedy was very seriously injured, and that they had set fire to the premises; thereafter I at once addressed a note to the President of the Police Commissioners, also to General Sandford, and another, soon after, to General Wool; General Sandford came over, and after some conversation on the defenseless condition of the city, in consequence of the regiments having been sent to Pennsylvania to repel the invasion [Lee's invasion—see JI 3], said he would do the best he could; we mutually agreed that it was best it should be done immediately, that the only way to put down the riot was to meet it in its inception with rigor, and to use no blank cartridges... Major-General Wool... ordered out what troops he had in the vicinity, and joined me in efforts to collect them from the adjoining country... we sent a messenger to the Governor of New Jersey, understanding that there were regiments at Newark; we sent to West Point to Utica, to Rochester, for a word for a regiment that had just passed through the city... All this time [during the day] the alarm was very general; hundreds came to me saying that their premises were threatened; having no force to protect them, I stated to them very frankly that we had not police and military to meet the rioters actually at work, and it was therefore impossible to defend premises only threatened... up to 8 or 10 o'clock that evening we had failed to get the State militia under arms to the extent of more than 700 or 800 men, and there was some uncertainty that it was again attack; no police were there to defend it... my wife and youngest son were driven out and made their escape through the back door into the basement of a neighbor's house; they got into a carriage, were chased by the mob, who shouted murder after them, and came down to where I was."—The Great Rebel Case Gen. Opdyke aga. Thirde Wkld (1865), 111-14.

During July 13, the residences of Abolitionists were attacked and burned, and negroes were subjected to brutal treatment, several being put to death. The coloured orphan asylum (see Ap 16, 1845, and D 29, 1842) was burned; the Tribune building was attacked; and the Hudson River and Harlem R. R. tracks were partially torn up. Many buildings were on fire, and only a heavy fall of rain at midnight prevented further destruction. The mob held the city from Union Square to Central Park. On the following day the rioting was even worse. Troops collected from West Point, the Navy Yard, and the forts in the harbour, and fighting occurred in Broadway, in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Aves., and on the cross streets from 23rd to 32d St., and on 42d St. Only word from the government at Washington to send the draft in New York and Brooklyn, the announcement of which appeared in the newspapers, checked the riot, which lasted four days. About 1,000 were killed or wounded, and property estimated at $1,000,000 was destroyed.—Rhodes, IV: 211-28; The Metropolitan Police: Their Services During Riot Week, by David M. Barnes (1861); Harper's Mag., Jan., 1867; N. Y. Times, JI 14-18, 1863. See also N. Y. Times, The Draft Riots, 1863, and views and descriptions of riots, in Harper's Weekly, VII: 467, 484, 485, 494.

There were 233 children in the coloured orphan asylum when it was burned, and all their clothing, bedding, and the records of the society were destroyed. The children, under guard, were conducted to the almshouse on Blackwell's Island. The managers afterwards sold the grounds by the city's permission and bought a tract of land at Tenth Ave. where a new orphan asylum was laid in August, 1867 (p. v.),—Richmond, N. Y. State Institutions, 323; Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 762. The draft was resumed on Aug. 19, 1865 (p. v.).

The board of aldermen, in special session, passes an ordinance "to relieve the city of New York from unequal operation of subscription, and to encourage volunteers." It provides that the city shall "be held to the proper owners" the stock, which each drafted person from going into the service in case such person "shall be found to be unable to pay the said sum." A second provision is that the city, in case the drafted person "shall volunteer to serve for three years or the war," shall pay $500 "to such person or for the benefit of his family or relations." An appropriation of $3,500,000 was made to carry these provisions into effect. A further provision is that the corporation council shall take immediate steps to test the constitutionality of the "Draft Act."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CCXI 80-83. See JI 18.

The board of aldermen at another special session adopts the following resolutions: Because of the report that it is Mayor Opdyke's intention to veto the ordinance of July 13 (p. v.), and because "the alarms created by the resistance to the draft in the city are not yet totally allayed," the members present pledge themselves to vote to override such a possible veto "after the expiration of the period of ten days, as required by the Charter."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CXXI 88-89. See JI 27.

Mayor Opdyke returns to the aldermen their ordinance of July 15 (p. v.) with his veto. After declaring that the vague wording of the measure would lead to "infinite abuses," and that it violates "the 3rd section of the Charter," the mayor has the courage to say: "This [draft] act was passed on the 3d day of March of the present year. The ordinance before me was introduced and passed through both branches of the Common Council on the 15th
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July 27
If there was anything in the act which called for action on your part, there was ample time after the 3d of March and before the 13th instant to prepare a careful plan, with all proper guards against fraud and abuse. It would seem, therefore, that it was not so much the assumed defects of the act of Congress as the existence of the riot which broke out in this city on the 13th instant [p. 4], which prompted the action of your Honorable Body. Your ordinance was introduced and adopted during the riot, and was calculated to interfere with and partially nullify the law against which the rioters' resistance was made.

"The money it proposes to appropriate was therefore, in effect, a price offered to a lawless mob to desist from further assaults upon the lives and property of our citizens." The mayor adds that "the character of the riot" was not such as to "induce the government of this city to adopt with unusual haste an ordinance not authorized by the charter." He maintains that "the rioters themselves were not, in general, persons liable to be drafted. A great proportion of them were persons under twenty years of age, and many were convicts, thieves, and abandoned characters—the scum of this great city and the baste importations from other cities. . . . It is impossible to believe that the riot was anything else than the outbreak of traitors who made the draft a pretext for their own crimes, and an occasion for inciting others to become criminals with them. . . . A riot is never to be propitiated, but a riot is never to be propitiated, but a riot is often made more difficult than it is effective, for the character of the causes that lead to it, real or seeming, is full of danger. For my own part I will have nothing to do with it but to employ whatever power I possess to aid in crushing it at all hazards."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 92-105. Editor Greeley praises the message and says: "We trust that some one will, on the retirement of our present Mayor from office, collect and print in a volume his Views and Arguments, an unusual and remarkable work. . . ." (see George Opdyke, pub. in 1866). So vivid and truthful an exhibit of the corrupt and sordid influences that too generally sway Municipal legislation, but which have reached their acme in this city, has seldom or never been presented."—N. Y. Tribune, Jr 28, 1863.

On the other hand Mr. Bennett ridicules the "trash" the mayor has included in his message, declares that "incompetency is practically the public policy, and the public will hardly give him the credit of possessing sufficient brains to write the message referred to."—N. Y. Herald, Jr 29, 1863.

Friends of Mr. Opdyke, on Jan. 4, 1864, after his retirement from office, tendered him an impromptu reception; on that occasion the chairman declared there was one page in the Opdyke administration deserving "especially illumination," namely that which "instituted, in July last, the grand process of "incompetency," and its offer of "incompetency to the public will" hardly give him the credit of possessing sufficient brains to write the message referred to."—N. Y. Tribune, Jr 29, 1863.

The common council again (see Jl 23) passes an ordinance "making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted." There is a provision for an appropriation of $5,000,000.—N. Y. Tribune, Ag 15, 1863; Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 237. As before, the measure does not meet the mayor's approval. He says "the distribution of money by so large a committee as the Mayor, Controller, and whole Common Council (43 members), would be subject to abuse from want of responsibility on the part of those who offer, of which there is no substitute in this country; especially, and a savage brutality which will disgrace the byen, held high carnival in this dis honesh city."—Official Documents, Addresses, Etc., of George Opdyke, 362-68.

The common council again (see Jl 17) passes an ordinance "amending the provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted." There is a provision for an appropriation of $5,000,000.—N. Y. Tribune, Ag 15, 1863; Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 237. As before, the measure does not meet the mayor's approval. He says "the distribution of money by so large a committee as the Mayor, Controller, and whole Common Council (43 members), would be subject to abuse from want of responsibility on the part of those who offer, of which there is no substitute in this country; especially, and a savage brutality which will disgrace the byen, held high carnival in this dis honesh city."—Official Documents, Addresses, Etc., of George Opdyke, 362-68.

The draft impels the county board of supervisors to legislation. A new ordinance is passed quite different from the one emanated from the common council (see Jl 15 and Ag 15). Inasmuch as it is "deemed necessary for the maintenance of public order and the security of its inhabitants" that the city should not lose the services of members of the fire department and of the police force, as well as members of the active militia force of the state in the city, it is provided that the city shall pay for a substitute in case any such member is drafted. Another provision concerns citizens other than those enumerated above who chance to be drafted; if they have dependent families in indigent circumstances limited pecuniary assistance shall be rendered by the city, but only after careful investigation by a committee of the board. In a case "of peculiar hardship," the committee would be authorized to pay the exemption fee for the head of the family. The ordinance carries with it authorization to borrow $1,000,000 to effect its execution.—Proc., County Bd. of Supervisors (July-Dec., 1863), 215-19. Mayor Opdyke approves the ordinance the same day.—Ibid, 221. Mr. Greeley's comment is: "The Common Council has been subjected to a flaky movement. Its conspiracy to defraud the government and defeat the draft is not only checked but checkmated. The Super- visors appear on the stage with a suddenness which is not more remarkable than the appearance of hopeful coulomb between the Mayor and the Common Council is ended by the complete triumph of the former, and the just vindication of the cause both of the Government and the People, which he represented."—N. Y. Tribune, Ag 29, 1863.

Under the caption "TWO MILLION DOLLARS LOAN OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," the comptroller invites subscriptions. Such a loan is authorized by the board of supervisors and approved by the mayor in connection with "certain citizens . . . who have been or may hereafter be drafted" (see Ag 28).—N. Y. Herald, Ag 11, 1863.

The common council passes resolutions directing the street commissioner to remove the national troops guarding the public squares and parks of the city, and demanding that the United States pay damages to the city for injuries resulting from the presence of these troops. Mayor Opdyke vetoed these measures.—Opdyke, Official Doc., 284-85, 314, 314-15 N. Y. Tribune, S 7, 1863. The troops were removed almost immediately, and the federal authorities took steps to restore the property to its condition before their arrival.

The common council overrides the veto of Mayor Opdyke of the ordinance appropriating $5,000,000 "to equalize the Conscription Act" (see Ag 15).—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 496-92.

The corporation council, in answer to a resolution of inquiry (see Ag 31), communicates to the common council his opinion that "the Supervisors of the county of New York, in which there is no town, have not been vested with any power in regard to the granting of relief" (under chap. 54 of the laws of 1863) to persons who have been drafted. He is informed, he says, that "it is not at all under this law the Supervisors have taken action; but under what they consider the necessity of the case, and a firm conviction that the next Legislature will ratify these proceedings."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 496-92.

An injunction from the supreme court is issued against the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty to restrain them from attempting to carry into effect "An ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or are drafted into the service of the United States" (see S 7).—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 399-404. "This movement does not affect the $3,000,000 exemption ordinance passed by the Supervisors under the approval of the mayor and controller, and which has thus far been entirely successful in its application to the proper objects of an exemption measure—in exempting members of the Fire Department, New-York State National Guard, Policemen, and the
1910 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The common council has before it for consideration a memorial of John Randel, Jr., who, when a young man, in 1807 (Apr. 3), was appointed by the commissioners on city plan as chief engineer, and was responsible for the "Randel Map.

He proposed to reproduce those maps, at four times their original scale, "with the addition of his original field notes of the courses, distances, angles, etc., of fences bounding real estate, written down in their proper places."

The committee of arts and sciences emphatically comments the proposal, believing the city government should "perfect that which has been dismally begun by their predecessors more than fifty years ago, thereby furnishing to posterity a perfect map of the city." The "field notes," which Mr. Randel has copyrighted, "themselves are worth what he estimates will be the entire cost of the work," namely, $73,600, an expense that "will be spread over years of time" (seven years being Mr. Randel's estimate).

The committee also declares that the advantages of such a work "are almost beyond computation; interminable litigations would be avoided by making certain and beyond dispute what is now in doubt and uncertainty, and one of the most fruitful sources of the most bitter and worst contested law-suits. All litigation saves the time of the courts and the money of the city."

---Procs., Bd. of Ald., XCI: 116-20. However, the measure was defeated by the board. Make XCH: XCI: 258-30. The resolution was repassed over the mayor's veto by the aldermen on Oct. 16 (ibid., XCI: 172-73), and by the councilmen on Oct. 20 (N. Y. Tribune, O 21, 1861).

Mrs. Opdyke, in vetoing the resolution of the common council of Sept. 28, says he has "good reason to believe" the presence of the soldiers has saved us "from a repetition of the scenes of arson, pilage, and murder which characterized the riot in July last," (see Jl 13). He speaks of the damage as "comparatively trifling," and declares that the "good and orderly conduct" of the soldiers was "the high commendation from their superior officers and the citizens generally." (Official Documents, Addresses, Etc. of George Opdyke (1866), 319-21)

"There has been no result of the war so extraordinary, and so unlooked for, as its effect on the cities of the North. Those of you who remember—and who does not—the pathetic earnestness with which previous to the secession movement, our Pro-Southern Democrats warned us all that if the South left us, our towns would go to decay, the grass grow in our streets, and our ships rot at the wharves, must witness the actual condition of things with a good deal of amusement. One superstition, in particular, which was deeply rooted in the minds of the denizens of Tammany and Mozart Halls—that the hotels of the North were all kept up by Southern planters and 'merchants'—must, by this time, have received a tolerably severe blow. There has probably been hardly a Southern planter seen in the North for the last two years, or a Southern merchant, unless Hambleton, of blackmail fame, be entitled to that designation; and yet we believe the hotels are at present fairly patronized. There are few of them which do not turn away every day nearly as many guests as they receive. Even the New-York Hotel, the very headquarters of planthocracy, and which ought to be ashamed to survive the outbreak of the war, must have bravely upheld the honor of their customers as ever it did on the gold and silver of the South. The demand for houses, too, is unprecedented. There are none to rent, and few for sale, and the tide of population, nevertheless, continues to pour into one of our great towns with undiminished impetuosity."

---N. Y. Times, O 9, 1865.

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1864

In this year, the Progress Club, a Jewish organization, was founded. It was incorporated in 1865. In March, 1865, it opened its club-house at the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 63d St.—King's Handbook (1893), 5511 L. M. R. K., III: 958. The club is now (1926) at 88th St. and Central Park West.

In 1864 and 1865, Robert Heller was giving his "Magical" exhibitions at No. 585 Broadway (originally Buckley's Hall)—Robert Heller. His Doings (Glasgow, 1873), 18-20. For the various names given to this playhouse, see L. M. R. K., III: 982. After traveling through the U.S. and Europe, Heller returned to New York in 1876 (p. v, N. 15).

During 1864-1873, the Citizen, a literary journal, was published.—North, 118.

The Eighth Ave. horse-car line had been carried by this time as far north as 86th St. by 1867 it had reached Harlem.—Annals of New York, 125.

In the Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park (1864), pp. 45-46, a "Central Park Guide," with map, was first published, in which the various gates were designated as the "Scholar's Gate," "Merchants' Gate," "Artizans' Gate," etc. This designation was continued in some of the later reports, and then discontinued.

A view of Central Park, drawn by H. Geisler and lithographed by Henry C. Eno, dates from this year; it is reproduced as Pl. 151, Vol. III.

About this time, a Lithograph of Printing House Square was made by Endicott & Co. and published by Baker & Godwin. It is reproduced and described as Pl. 152-b, Vol. III.

In Valentine's Manual for 1864, were published the following maps of New York City: County and vicinity, frontispiece old Half Way House, at junction of Broadway, Eighth Ave. and 96th St., 49th terrace, Central Park, 715 old house, cor. Houston and Cannon Sts., formerly part of Delancy estate, 128 old shanties, cor. Ludlow and Delancy Sts., 160; the N. Y. State soldiers' depot, at 59-52 Howard St. (5 views), 164, 166 (61a), 168, 170; former residence of John Jay Astor at 88th St. near East River (with the note "Irving wrote Astoria"), 208; Union home and school for soldiers' children, on 58th St., near Eighth Ave., 352; the Varian tree in Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.; 552; the Fifth Ward Museum Hotel, cor. W. Broadway and Franklin St., 598; the public room in this hotel, 602; residence of John Edwards, west side of Greene St. near Spring St., 666; and old frame houses at cor. of Water and Jackson Sts., 793.

Mayor Gunther sends his first annual message to the common council. He deems the machinery of the city government "vast and intricate," and finds no adequate means under his control to "check the grossest irregularities, or secure an adequate protection to health, comfort, and property." The subdivision of functions, he says, and the "severance of the tie of responsibility among the parts, has naturally led to extravagance and the multiplication of offices. Bodies, independent of control in their power to draw and expend money from the city treasury, will seldom hesitate to exercise the same without regard to the maxims of frugality, and will usually provide for their personal and political friends to the utmost extent of public forbearance." He is sure clerical aid in the city offices could be "employed to better advantage"! The aid required "in a single city Department will nearly suffice to perform the heaviest in the hands of all, in addition to its own functions."

The mayor advocates the removal of slaughter-houses entirely from the island, "as its entire area must before many years be required for dwellings, when, if not now, the Abattoirs will be regarded as nuisances." He is also concerned about the congestion of traffic, which has been increased by the recent introduction of "heavy truck engines by two horses," and recommends a revision of the ordinances "relative to the licensing of vehicles," a limit to be fixed to "the size of trucks," the investigation of "the prices charged by all carriers, including expressmen," and that policemen detailed as inspectors "see that hacks and coaches contain the tariff of fares in view of the passengers."

Mayor Opdyke's recommendation to sell the markets, ferries, wharves, piers, and slips, and therewith pay off a large part of the city debt does not appeal to the new mayor. The fact that the income from these sources is "disproportionately small," he says, "shows defects in the present mode of management, but does by no means demonstrate the expediency of giving into private hands the ownerships and control over this valuable, though perhaps much mismanaged, public property."

The mayor assumes a pessimistic tone when he says: "More than twenty years ago one of my predecessors complained of the encroachments of the State Government. There is left so little to encroach on, that some might consider it advantageous to abolish altogether the city government and transfer the seat of administration to Albany. It is there that the appropriations are finally determined, the tenure of office fixed, and the question decided who shall and who shall not live upon the proceeds of city taxation. The Mayor is in theory intrusted with a supervision over the Executive Departments, but that supervisory action which is exerted over officers completely independent is a nullity. . . . The Mayor may call on the Departments to report to him their acts, but they may do so or not at their pleasure. He may enter his protest against the legislative acts of the Common Council or the Supervisors, but the present system will probably bear the bills for printing his objections in the newspapers." (The repeated passage of ordinances over Mayor Opdyke's veto is undoubtedly the basis for the last statement.) The mayor concludes: "To combat corruption and fraud, and prevent by my influence, and in every honorable way, a continuance of those abuses which have been perpetrated on the rights and patience of the public, will he may consider an end of his term."

Most of the mayor's recommendations appeal to Mr. Greeley as "judicious and well-timed," particularly does he like the "idea of removing the Abattoirs or slaughtering establishments entirely from this island."

Mayor Opdyke does not concur with the former incumbent regarding the sale of the markets, etc., asserting that "our Markets are tumble-down abominations that at once tax and shame us; because they belong to the municipality and are managed by office-holders." The chief market business, he says, "is done at the Washington—a square acre or so of shanties and hovels that would disgrace Abney or Timbucto. We ought to have a lofty, magnificent, cleanly commodious chief market; we should have if the City would sell out and let the Market business regulate itself."—N. Y. Tribune, Ja 5, 1864.

Central Park between 106th and 110th Sts. (see Ap 2, 1859) is being improved.—Communication from Mayor Gunther to the common council, Ja 4, 1864. See Ap 23.

Roosevelt Hospital, founded under the will of James H. Roosevelt, is incorporated.—Laws of N. T. (1864), chap. 4. See O 29, 1860.

Among the curiosities, relics, etc., belonging to the estate of Thos. Riley, deceased, sold at auction at the "Fifth Ward Museum Hotel," is "the trunk of the Marble Statue of William Pitt, which formerly stood at the intersection of William and Wall Sts."—From printed broadside of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the N. Y. H. S. See Mr 11.

Committees of citizens and cartmen send a memorial to the legislature asking that there be no further extension of railroads in the city until a commission shall be appointed to inquire into the state of transit facilities, and protect the residential streets from the further encroachment of car lines. There were at the time eight railroads in the city, three of them with steam-power and the rest operated by horse-power.—Memorial in Relation to Railroads in the City of N. Y. 1770, at the intersection of Wall and William Streets. It was mutilated by the British Soldiers, soon after their occupation of the City in 1776.

Jos. Wilton, Sculptor.

May 18

1912

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1864. The Metropolitan Railway Co., projected by Hugh B. Wilson, Mar.
is incorporated under the Railroad Act of 1850. A few days later, 21
a bill was introduced in the state senate to give this company the
right to build an underground railroad in Broadway from the
Battery to 34th St. and then under Sixth Avenue to Central Park.
This project, apparently the first suggestion for a subway in the
city, was reported unfavourably by the senate committee on April
8, and such report was adopted.—Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid
Transport, 10–13; Plans & Proposals of the Manhattan Ry. Co. 24
(1866), 31; Leslie's Weekly, XVIII: 54. For comment on this, see
Apr. 11.

The Metropolitan Fair, in aid of the U. S. sanitary commission,
4 opens, with elaborate ceremonies, in the 2nd Regiment armory on
West 14th St. and in another building on the north side of Union
Square. It netted over $1,000,000.—N. Y. Times, Apr 4 and 5,
1864; Spirit of the Fair (N. Y., 1864); A Record of the Met. Fair
(1867); Leslie's Weekly, XVIII: 49. See also views in Harper's

Mrs. Van Rensselaer says: "Out of the Sanitary Commission
21 grew the profession of nursing as America knows it to-day.
The first trained-nurse in New York and probably in the entire
country, was a member of Manhattan's aristocracy, Euphemia

The report of the Underground Railroad in the Legislature
[see Mr 21], coupled as it was with the rejection of Mayor Gunther's
proposal to compel the street Railroads to pay 10 percent of
their receipts to the city treasury, is a fresh and alarming illustration
of the powerful over our property and comfort which is now
wielded by the omnibus proprietors, railroad corporations and
political leaders. The Legislature on which we have been labed
habit of trampling seems to have surrendered itself completely to
their hands.

"The Underground Railroad promised to be an immense boon
to the city. It was perfectly feasible; a similar road has been in
successful operation in London for one year; it encroaches on no
vested interest; takes no one's hand or house; interferes with no
taxpaying classes; offers cheap and speedy transit from one end of
the island to the other; requires no money from the public, will add nothing to municipal taxation and is
undertaken by men of the highest character and standing both
social and commercial. In short, there is not a single objection to
be made to it on the part of the public or the Government, and yet
the Committee of the Senate has reported against it, under the
lead of a Senator from this city and, as it has been laid on the table, for
what reason is not stated. We wonder how much longer the
people of this city will permit themselves to be thus plundered by
men who are ostensively their servants and dependents."—N. Y.
Times, Apr 11, 1864; Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid Transport, 13–14.

See Apr 7, 1864.

A "Map of Kip's bay farm" is published bearing this date:
"May 24th 1745.

The legislature annexes Manhattan Square (bounded by Eighth
and Ninth Aven., 77th and 81st Sts.) to Central Park, and provides
for a botanical or zoological garden either there or on any other
part of the Central Park.—Laws of N. Y. (1864), chap. 111. It was
not used for this purpose, and in 1874 (g. w., Je 2) the American
Museum of Natural History was built there, and opened in 1877
(g. w., D 2).

The legislature appoints the mayor, comptroller, street com-
missioner, and president of the Croton Board to be commissioners
for Attending a new public market on Ave. between 16th and 17th
Sts., and authorizes the appropriation of $100,000 therefore.—Laws
of N. Y. (1864), chap. 336.

The foundation-stone of the Central Park statue of Shakespeare
is laid, in the 300th anniversary of his birth; the occasion is cele-
brated also in the theater.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, II:
149. The statue, by J. Q. A. Ward, stands at the south entrance to
the park. (Thornton's "Weeks of Art" Belonging to the City, 168. It
was unveiled on May 25, 1872 (g. w.).

May

18

The Journal of Commerce and the World are suppressed by
order of Pres. Lincoln, and their editors are ordered arrested.
The two papers printed a bogus presidential proclamation intimating
that Union affairs were in a desperate state and calling for 500,000

more troops. The Herald printed it in part of its edition, but
suppressed it on finding it a forgery. When the authors of the
proclamation, Joseph Howard and F. A. Mallison, were discovered
and arrested, they were not tried. We may now pay $100,000 annually for clearing
Post, My 18–22, 1864; N. Y. Times, My 19–22, 24, Je 14 and 20,
1864.

"The Citizens' Association" (see 1863) applies to Gov. Sey-
mour to remove City Inspector Boole. R. B. Roosevelt, secretary
of the association, argues that $18,000 has been expended unneces-
sarily to dispose of the city's ashes and garbage during the past
year, so offer of a respectable citizen to do it "free of cost" having
been rejected; that Mr. Boole employed, in the months prior to the
charter election in which he was a mayoralty candidate (see D 1,
1863), 250 men to do the work 10 men had done before, 150 of
whom were dismissed after the election; and also that 45 of the
money now on the payroll "draw their pay, but perform no other
service for the city." The "new system of street cleaning" pro-
duced by Mr. Boole is thus graphically described: "First comes a
notice distributor, then a bell ringer, then the cart, then another
bell ringer, then another cart, and then a special inspector to watch
the two carts. They march down to the dumping grounds, and
there they find, or probably don't find, an inspector and assistant
inspector, and probably a special assistant, who keeps a liquor store
nearby, and has a direct influence. Thus we have nine or ten men
to the two carts, and this is the present admirable system of spend-
ing the people's money."

Another speech in support of the charges against the city
inspector is made by Thomas N. Carr, who was a subordinate
officer in the department during the first months of Mr. Boole's term.
He states that Mr. Boole's affidavit and the last affidavit sent in by Boole are perjuries and frauds," that "not a
disinterested person has ventured his reputation in behalf of the
delinquent official." "First came members of the Board of Alder-
men to save the City Inspector was to save themselves. Between
the members of the Board of Aldermen and the heads of the several
departments, there exists the strongest fraternal feeling. These
men are places to be given to the Inspector's Board. . . . It was by
bargain that the present City Inspector obtained his place (see Je
22, 1863). It was bargain that enabled him to fill his department with useless employees, with salaries from $500 to $2,750. It was bargain that gave to the Board . . . the patronage of that department, and these mutual and pecuniary obligations make it not only a neces-
sity, but an act of self-preservation with that body to pronounce,
一直 innocent, a man whose guilt is too clearly established by the
mass of evidence. . . . Our Aldermen call themselves the representa-
tives of the people, and guardians of the public, but, as a general
rule, they only represent a system that seeks for its own
enrichment, and they are the public guardians only over the
plunder from which they extract a share. In place of these men,
came street-sweeping contractors, cash and dirt freighters,
who, with the City Inspector, are engaged in operating upon the
treasury.—Citizens' Association of New York, Miscellaneous
Publications, Vol. I.

Under the caption "The Auger Enterprise," Mr. Greeley writes:
"The Citizens' Association have resolved absolutely, with good
prospect of future attainment, those immeasurable civic abuses
about which there has been so much writing and thinking and
frettmg for so many years. . . . For years we have suffered City
Hall swindling and street smells, and we all said, If these men or
those men, if men of property and standing, would only come for-
ward and inaugurate a reform we should no longer suffer under
these vices and reproaches. Unfortunately, the men did not
come forward. Fortunately, the evil at length reached such a
height that honest men, who wish to live in New-York and to
invest their money here, have been forced to make their influence felt. . . .
They not only seek to diminish taxation, but a frightful waste of
human life. They would renovate not only the Municipal offices,
but thousands of homes which are full of squallor and disease and
wretchedness. . . . We pay nearly $20,000,000 annually for clean-
ing the streets, and as our noses, and our lungs, and our grave-
yards testify, they are not cleaned, but left to be trodden in dis-
comfort by thousands and tens of thousands all walking to most
untimely tombs. . . . People say that the City is too unequal ever to be made clean. The Citizens' Association say it is not."—
A special committee to investigate charges against school trustees in the Fourth Ward makes its report to the board of education.

It has been found that "early in the present year a perfect system was inaugurated by a majority of the Trustees of the Ward to extort money from School Teachers and others in their employ. This "ring" took advantage of the erection of a new school building in the ward to sell the teaching positions therein to the highest bidders," the amounts paid "varying from $50 to $600, according to the position sought." The principal appointed to the new school was the clerk of the "ring" and performed his duty "with alacrity and with a heartlessness worthy of the employers." This system, declares the committee, "brings lasting injury and disgrace on our school system and our city, and particularly on the citizens of the Fourth Ward, whose children are suffering through the gross mismanagement of these corrupt public servants, who have violated their oath of office and the common feelings of humanity." Resolutions are recommended removing from office seven trustees, as well as the principal and four other teachers, these latter having acted "in a manner disreputably and discreditably to themselves as well as to their profession of Education," and appointing a board of education and ex oficio a trustee of the fourth ward, is recommended to be stricken from the rolls. The report of the committee is adopted unanimously.—Jour. Bd. of Ed. (1864), 165-70.


The common council recommends that the city commissioner be authorized to advertise for proposals for a new 10,000 lbs. fire-alarm bell for the tower in Mount Morris Square, the contractor to take the old bell in part payment (see F 3, 1875; Ap 25, 1860).—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXXIX: 289.

The fire-tower is one of the last relics of the old Volunteer Fire Department; the bell was rung every night at eight up to recent years, and this practice was resumed in 1905.—Kelley, Hist. Guide to the City of N. Y. (1909), 147.


The 200th anniversary of the "surrender of this city and its surrounding province to the English by the Dutch" is celebrated at Brooklyn Institute.—Leslie's Weekly, XII: 83.

The battle of Cedar Creek is changed from a Confederate to a Union victory by Sheridan's ride from Winchester and his rally of the troops.—Rhode, Hist. of U. S., IV: 356-37.

Mayor Gunther transmits to the common council copies of affidavit substantiating charges that certain offices in the department of City Inspector Boole (see Je 22, 1863) were "put up for sale" and actually purchased for sums varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars each.—Proc., Bd. of Alds., XCVI: 118-19. The city inspector made answer on Oct. 24 (g.v.).

City Inspector Boole, in a letter to the board of aldermen, declares the mayor's charges against him "ridiculous," and says that officer is "actuated by a cowardly and contemptible vindictiveness" towards him. He denies him "to prove one iota reflecting upon the honesty and efficiency with which the affairs of this Department have been conducted."

At the same meeting of the board a communication is received from the mayor suspending from office the city inspector. Nine reasons are given including the following:

1. Mr. Boole has caused a loss to the city of about $18,500 in neglecting to accept or bring before the common council a written proposal "to remove free of cost to the city its dirt, ashes, and garbage."

2. The names of 88 persons are found on the payrolls of his department who either "had no existence or could not be satisfactorily identified by Mr. Boole."

3. During the first year of Mr. Boole's administration he has expended about $80,000 "for work that under his immediate predecessor" cost but $44,000.

Mr. Boole's power with the board is so great that that body immediately questions the mayor's power to suspend and requests an opinion from the corporation counsel.—Proc., Bd. of Alds., XCVI: 128-30, 135-38. Mr. Bennett comments: "Gunther raises a awful dust in the Inspector's department; Boole raises a dust in the streets; but refuses to take up the gauntlet which the Mayor has thrown down. Boole in short refuses to be moved under any provocation; but Gunther attempts to move him out of office by an order of suspension, which the City Inspector takes no notice of, and continues to sweep the streets indefatigably, paying far more attention to the dirt than to the Mayor."—N. Y. Herald, O 25, 1864. See N 14.
1864

Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state, informs Mayor Gunther Nov. that he has information from the British provinces that a conspir-acy is afoot to fire the public buildings of the city. The city council of the night of election day.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1864), 584. See N 4 and 25.

1865

In this year, the Fenian movement to achieve the establishment of the republic of Ireland became prominent in Ireland and America.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 470-71.

In this year, 100,372 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers & Immigrants (1861), table 7. Cf. Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 270.

1864

Maj.-Gen. Butler arrives from Fortress Monroe and takes command of New York City. On the Monday preceding the election, 7,000 soldiers arrived under command of Maj. Hawley. On election day they were placed on steamers which were stationed at various places opposite the Battery and in the North and East Rivers. They were then called on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and could be marched to any point in the city within half an hour.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1864), 584.

1864

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, the Republican candidates, are elected president and vice-president, defeating George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton, Democrats.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., IV: 538-39. McKee, Nation, Conventions and Platforms, 121-70.

14

The corporation counsel communicates to the board of aldermen his opinion that neither the mayor nor the common council has the power "to suspend a head of department" (see O 24).—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XCVI: 187-90. So City Inspector Boole remained in office until March 14, 1864, to get the new chief executive, Gov. Fenton, to remove him, but the end was secured only by a charter amendment abolishing the city inspector's office, Feb. 26, 1866 (q.v.). Despite the protest of the Citizens' Association (ibid., CI: 155) the common council reimbursed Boole (see F 12, 1866) "for legal disbursements" in his defense "of charges against him as City Inspector."—Ibid., CI: 155.

15

An editorial in the Herald speaks disparagingly of "the persons now seeking nominations for the offices of Aldermen and Councilmen," declaring that we could "improve our city government by importing nine first class burglars from Sing Sing to fill the vacant seats in the Board of Aldermen, together with twenty-four common pickpockets from the same institution to act as our high and mighty Board of Councilmen for the next year." The candidates include "notorious baggage smashers, bounty jumpers, fighting men, shysters, pocketbook droppers, gamblers, fancy men, policy dealers, losers, bounty swindlers, watch stuffers, and vagabonds generally." The editor thinks "a respectable, non-partisan commission, to be appointed by the State for the government of this metropolis," might be a "decided improvement on the present system, under which we have been so long plundered and disgraced."—N. T. Herald, N 15, 1864.

16

Gen. Sherman begins his march to the sea.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., V: 16 et seq.

25

An attempt to burn New York City is made by Confederate agents. Several hotels and places of amusement were set on fire, but in each case the blaze was quickly put out.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1864), 399. See also U.S., Congress, Senate, H. R. 137, "Bailout for Liverers of the Draft: and Rapid Transit, The Archd. Suspended Railway, &c. (pamphlet in the N. Y. P. L.), 1865f. Cf. Pl. 153-a and A. P. 278-b, Vol. III.

Plans and estimates for a bridge between New York and Brook-lyn are prepared by Wm. C. Kingley.—Green, Complete Hist. of N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge (1883). See My 24, 1883.

Riverside Park is first proposed, in a pamphlet by William R. Martin. For a full description of its grounds and historic associa-tions, see Mag., of Am. Hist. (1885), XIV: 242, passim. See, further, L. M. R., III: 971, and Ap 24, 1867.

A list of 23 buildings commenced in this year, with their loca-tions, dates of completion, names of owners, and costs is given in the N. Y. Times, My 17, 1867.

In Valentine's Manual for 1867 were published the following maps and views: map of N. Y. and vicinity, in 1865; Emigrants' Hospital, Ward's Island (wood-cut), 72; terminus of main drive in Central Park at 110th St., showing old bastion and St. Vincent's Convent (Soldier's Home, 1864), 1961; old house, 7 Peck Slip (former home of D. T. Valentine), 204; Fort Fish on the north side of Central Park, 220; Audubon estate on the banks of the Hudson, 1865 (wood-cut of 1863); 226; Harlem Lane, from Central Park to Manhattanville, 228; Mr. (Rebek. K. or Wm. J.) Stewart's house on West 54th St., bet. Broadway and Seventh Ave., 209; old Dutch farmhouse, S. Seven Ave. and 50th St., 341; house in which Schuyler Collax was born (86 North Moore St.), 413; "Croton Cottage," 225th Ave. and 40th St., 455; 230; the Great and the, houses, in which John Louis, 33rd St., 543; house, foot of the city would be ready to take the office at its increased salary." Dec.

—N. T. Herald, D 24, 1864.

In this year, the board of aldermen approve a resolution of the board of councilmen voting the "Freedom and hospitals of the City of New York" to Vice-Admiral David G. Farragut and Capt. Percival Drayton, who are at present in the city.—N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 442. Farragut had previously been voted the freedom on Aug. 17, 1865 (q.v.).

The common council grants a petition of the Church of the Re-deemer, at Yorkshire, for permission to occupy, as a site for a church, during the pleasure of this board, the 12 lots of ground at the south-west corner of 82d St. and Fourth Ave.—Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 762-63. The church was occupying this ground in 1870, but no lease had been executed.—Ibid.
CHRONOLOGY: THE CIVIL WAR: 1861-1865

1865

Murray Hill, cor. Third Ave. and 34th St., 697; old residence, cor. Madison Ave. and 40th St., 726; the Keyser estate, cor. Fourth (Park) Ave. and 40th St., 748; the Cargle estate, n. e. cor. Tenth Ave. and 60th St., 756; and the Carter estate, Lexington Ave., bet. 35th and 36th Sts., 809.

"The new frame building in the Park, to be employed for the enrollment of soldiers of the State of New York, has accommodation for 1,000 clerks. It was designed and built in six days, painting included."—Leisure's Weekly, XIX: 243.

Mayor Gunther communicates to the common council his annual message. At the outset he expresses his conviction that the city government is "fundamentally defective," observing that "the functions and importance of the Common Council have been year by year abridged and diminished." As one prominent cause for this he cites the common council's bicameral arrangement and advocates a single board instead. He declares it to be "notorious that combinations have existed for years in our legislative bodies in this city, for the most Shameful and mercenary ends that selfishness could prompt or corruption carry out," the only remedy for which is an "absolute veto" of the executive. Then again, the power of removal properly belongs in the hands of an officer on the spot [cf. Editor Bennett's suggestion of Dec. 24, 1864] rather than in those of the Governor, whose varied duties can scarcely enable him to give timely attention to charges of corruption, negligence or mismanagement.

Later in his message the mayor calls attention to the "increasing number of large one and two horse trucks, which under the present regulation, only pay the same amount as carts;" a "judicious system of rules and license fees" is necessary. The mayor deprecates the "puerile jealousy" that exists in reference to the police; he would have the neighborhood perform all duties of health wardens, inspectors of meats, and similar functions, which they would discharge more efficiently than the present officials, and save the city a great and very needless expense." Another way to diminish expense that he recommends is to hold the charter election at the same time as the general election, declaring: "If the object of the separation is to exclude local matters from the influence of State and national politics, it is a most invidious one. Peace, Bd. of Ald., XVII: 30-50. The message receives scant praise from either the Tribune or Herald. Mr. Bennett takes the opportunity to reiterate his suggestion of Dec. 24, 1864 (q.v.) as to how to improve the city's government, without calling attention, however, to the striking similarity between Mayor Gunther's plan and his own. Mr. Gleeley is confident the charter needs amendment. This appears to be the general sentiment. The Mayor's message has been printed, and the Board will agree . . . that it is fortunate, at this moment, that no more power is lodged in their hands."—N. Y. Herald, Ja 10, 1865; N. Y. Tribune, same date.

The N. Y. State senate appoints a committee to investigate the following departments in the city of New York: tax commissioners' department, city inspector's department, street department, comptroller's department, Croton aqueduct department, and surrogate's office; also, to examine the past proceedings of the board of supervisors of the county of New York. The investigation began Jan. 26 (q.v.)—Senate Journ. (1865), 39.

The committee of the state senate named to investigate certain city departments (see Ja 10) begins its work. Although the investigation continued through the greater part of the session, the city inspector's department was the only one investigated, the testimony involved covering over 500 printed pages. A resolution introduced in the senate near the close of the session empowering the committee "to sit after adjournment and hear further proof" was lost.—Senate Docs. (1865), Vol. II, No. 38. No action followed as a result of the investigation.

The Petroleum Exchange at No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector St., is opened.—N. Y. Times, F 4, 1865.

"The Chamber of Commerce sends a memorial to the legislature, 'asking its action towards the completion of the Battery Extension, and to devise a plan by which the piers and wharves of the City shall be kept in order, and revenue yielded to the City from the rent of the same.' The whole subject of encroachments on the harbour, 'and especially that known as the Battery Extension,' was referred to the memorial, and the bill recommended was afterwards passed, placing the control of this alteration in the water front in the hands of the pilot commissioners of this city, the object being to push the work to early completion. The memorialists stated that in 1859 there was 'an alarming report that vessels had struck upon the shoal of the Battery, where there was supposed to be ample depth of water;' and, further, that one "needs only to ask of any New York merchant, pilot or sailor of the now passing generation, and to compare the harbor as it was previous to 1815, when at every wharf water was at all seasons abundant, and sailing vessels starting from them best out to sea unaided by the now inevitable steam-tug, with the present intricate and dangerous navigation, when even steamers with their power and independence, often hang off the point of the Battery for a half-hour, waiting an opportunity to pass from one river to the other." Regarding the character of the improvement, it was proposed "to transfer the present Barge Office to the Battery, where a handsome building, similar in character to that of the Union Ferry Company, will be erected by the Government for revenue purposes, and a large basin will be made, which will furnish accommodation to the numerous barges and small boats for a landing."—Rep. of a Special Com. of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., on the Battery Extension (1865).

The N. Y. Yacht Club is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 31.

The Union League Club (see F 6, 1865) is incorporated to encourage loyalty to the government, to discourage any attempt "against the integrity of the Union," and, in furtherance of these objects, to maintain a library and gallery of art and military trophies illustrative of the patriotic services and sacrifices rendered in the present struggle against rebellion.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 32. On March 31, 1868 (q.v.), the club moved from the Parish house to the Jerome residence at 26th St.

Columbia, the capital of South Carolina, is surrendered to General Sherman.—Rhodes Hist. of U. S. V: 924-5.

Charleston, S. C, is evacuated by the Confederates.—Rhodes Hist. of U. S., V: 99-104.

Verdi's "La Forza del Destino" is sung for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1925), 876.

Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated for his second term.—Harper's Weekly, XIX: 164, 486-90, which contains illustration.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Co. are connected with the Pacific Line, and direct communication is established between New York and San Francisco, a distance of 4,000 miles.—Leisure's Weekly, XXI: 5.

All that part of Hamilton Square lying between Third and Fourth Aves., 66th and 69th Sts., is set apart as a parade-ground for the National Guard, the first division of the N. Y. S. N. G., and the street commissioner is directed to have it properly graded for the purpose.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 84. See Ap 16, 1866. For a history of the parade-grounds of the city, see 13th Ann. Rep., Bd. of Comrs of Central Pk (1865), 154-58.

Commissioners are appointed for erecting a public market on the land bounded by 16th and 17th Sts., Ave. C and the East River.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 120.

The legislature orders that 90th, 91st, 92d, and 93d Sts., formerly part of Observatory Place, as laid down on the Commissioners Map of 1811, be extended from Fourth to Fifth Aves. Observatory Place is thus abolished.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 135; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The legislature directs that all original documents bearing date prior to and inclusive of the year 1699 which are now deposited in the several public offices of the city and county of New York shall hereafter be preserved in the city clerk's office, and that he shall have copies and translations thereof made to be filed in the offices from which the said records shall be taken.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 171.

The old volunteer fire department, long the object of much thoroughly deserved criticism, is abolished, by an act of the legislature, and the "Metropolitan Fire District," which includes both New York and Brooklyn, is established. The control of the new paid department is put in the hands of four commissioners appointed by the governor. Firemen are hereafter to wear uniforms and badges.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 245; N. Y. Times, Mr 31, 1865. See also descrips. of F 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 1865, 31: 717.

The extended charter of April 30, 1873, took the control of the fire department from the governor and gave it to the mayor.—Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 335. For a history of the city's protection against fire see address printed in Stone's Hist. of N. Y. City,
1865 chap. 12. The organization of the new department was completed by Nov. 3 (q. c.).

Apr. Gen. Lee evacuates Richmond. It was immediately occupied by the Union forces.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., V: 114-20.

6 The name of Hoboken St., from Washington St. to West St., is changed to Canal St.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXXIII: 92.

7 A bill to permit the Metropolitan Railway Co. (see Mr 21, 1864) to build an underground road in New York City is passed by the state senate. It was passed by the assembly on April 27, but was vetoed by Gov. Fenton on May 20.—Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid Transit, 30-35. See My 22.

Prominent citizens of New York draw up an address to Pres. Lincoln congratulating him on the recent victories of the Union armies.—N. T. Times, Apr 10, 1865.

Gen. Lee surrenders the army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House, and the Civil War virtually ends.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., V: 123-30. News of the surrender reached New York at 11:30 p. m. On April 10, the city was gaily decorated with flags and hunting, cannon were fired, and a grand "Te Deum" was sung at Trinity Church.—N. T. Times, Apr 10 and 11, 1865. The entire North was filled with rejoicing,—soon to be turned to horror and sadness.—See III: 747, and Apr. 14.
CHAPTER VII

B.—PERIOD OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
1865-1876

1865-Apr.

President Lincoln is shot by John Wilkes Booth in Washington.—N.Y. Herald, Apr 15 and 16, 1865. The funeral was held in the White House on April 18. On April 19, funeral observances were held in New York, and April 20 was set apart as a day of national fasting and humiliation. The funeral cortège left Washington on the morning of Friday, the 21st, and, after stops at Baltimore, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia, arrived at New York on the morning of the 24th, enroute to Springfield, Ill. The ferry-boat "Jersey City" transported the party across North River, to the foot of Desbrosses St., and, with the escort of the 7th Regiment, a procession accompanied the hearses to the city hall. The coffin was placed on a catafalque erected in the wide space opposite the principal entrance to the governor's room. Visitors were admitted to the Park through the gate near the register's office; thence passing through the eastern basement door, two abreast; and thence, along the corridors, to the stairs in the rotunda; thence up the stairs, turning to the right, passing in front of the catafalque thence down and out through the rear door. About 150,000 people passed the body during the 24 hours it remained here. Funeral obsequies were held on April 25, when a procession moved from the city hall to the Hudson River R. R. depot. At the close of the municipal procession, the citizens of New York held a meeting in Union Square, where Gov. King presided, prayer being offered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., and an oration by Hon. George Bancroft, with other ceremonies. During the period immediately preceding and following the ceremonies at New York, the city was in deep mourning, many private as well as public buildings being draped in black.—The Obsequies of Abraham Lincoln, pub. by order of the Com. Coun., O 19, 1865; N. Y. Times, Apr 25, 1865. See also views and descriptions in Harper's Weekly, IX: 125, 260, 261, 275, 278, 284, 285, 296, 297. A Biograph about five ft. long, showing the procession in the Col. collection. See also Pyne catalogue (1917), item 173.

Andrew Johnson, vice-president, takes the oath of office as president.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., V: 150-51.

The consent of the state is given to the purchase, by the U. S., of the land bounded by Wall, William, and Hanover Sts. and Exchange Place, together with the exchange building and improvements erected thereon, to be used as a custom-house.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 523. See Apr 29.

The legislature fixes the compensation of members of the common council at $2,000 a year, effective from Jan. 1, of the present year. This compensation is to cover "carriage hire and all other expenses."—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 451.

Sixth Ave. between 110th St. and the Harlem River is ordered widened 25 feet on each side under the supervision of the commissioners of Central Park.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 564.

The commissioners of Central Park are authorised to lay out streets and avenues north of 15th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 505.

The new building of the National Academy of Design, at the north-west corner of 23rd St. and Fourth Ave. (see O 11, 1865), is formally opened on the occasion of the 40th annual exhibition.—Nat. Acad. of Design. Ceremonies on Laying the Cornerstone, etc. (1865). See also L. M. R. K., III: 957. This building was occupied until 1898 (p. 47).

The University Club is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 594. It opened headquarters in this year at No. 9 Brevoort Place.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.

The merchants' exchange (see 1862) and site are purchased by the United States for $1,000,000, for a custom-house.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1875), 19. Though the government sold the property on July 3, 1899 (q. v.), the custom-house remained here until 1907 (q. n., O 1), when it moved into its new quarters at the foot of Broadway. See also L. M. R. K., III: 932.

Parliament, by unanimous vote, resolves to present an address to Queen Victoria, expressing the "deep Sorrow and Indignation" and with which both houses have learned of the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, and to request "that in communicating her own Sentiments on this deplorable Event to the Government of the United States, Her Majesty will also be graciously pleased to express... their Abhorrence of the Crime and their sympathy with the Government and People of the United States."—Hansard's Parl. Debates, CLXXVIII: 1219-28, 1242-47.

Commissioners are appointed, to act in conjunction with the commissioners of Central Park, to purchase a plot of ground in the park and to erect thereon a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, all expenses to be defrayed by voluntary contributions.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 676.

The legislature directs the city to complete the Battery extension. If the work is not commenced within 30 days and prosecuted with despatch, the commissioner of pilots may continue it or remove so much of the work as is an encroachment on the harbour.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 656.

Benjamin Altman establishes his business, on the east side of Third Ave. (at No. 39), between 9th and 10th Sts. In the early 70's he removed to Sixth Ave. between 21st and 22d Sts.; in 1876, the business of B. Altman & Co. was established at the corner of Sixth Ave. and 39th St., and from time to time was extended until the entire block front between 18th and 19th Sts. was occupied. In 1897 the business was moved to the east side, between 34th and 35th Sts., where he built his present store, after removing the ruins of Christ Church (L. M. R. K., III: 912) at the 35th St. corner. Later the firm occupied the entire block.—Information supplied by the company.

The assassination of Pres. Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth (see Apr 14) was a crushing blow to Booth's brother Edwin, who writes from New York, under this date, to an intimate friend: "I have been, by the advice of my friends 'cooked up' since I arrived here, going out only occasionally in the evening. . . . My position is such a delicate one that I am obliged to use the utmost caution. Hosts of friends are eternally and true to me here and in Boston I feel safe. . . . I wish I could see with other's eyes all my friends assure me that my name shall be free and that in a little while I may be where I was and what I was but alas! it looks dark to me." Later, under date of July 31, he wrote to the same friend: "I have no idea when, if ever I shall act again. . . . It rests with my friends entirely. My heart is against it for at least a year." The disaster seemed the more overwhelming to Booth, for he had been rejoicing over the end of the Civil War. Writing from New York to a friend, under date of March 10, 1865: "Our news (no news now, though) is indeed glorious. I am happy in it and glory in it, although Southern-born. God grant the end, or rather the beginning, is now at hand. For when the war ceases, we shall only have begun to live—a nation never to be shaken again, ten times more glorious, a million times firmer than before." On January 3, 1866, he appeared again on the stage in New York, in the part of Hamlet.—Grossman, Edwin Booth Recollections and Letters (N. Y., 1864), 177-78.

The N. Y. Law Library is established by act of the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1865), chap. 722.
The Stuyvesant pear-tree in Third Ave. is in full blossom for the 220th season.—Leslie's Weekly, XX: 147. See F 27, 1867.


"The French residents of this city, professing the Jewish faith, about eight years ago, organized under the name of the 'Communauté [Communauté] Israélite Française,' and met for worship at a synagogue in Ninth-street. The numbers being greatly increased lately, they decided upon erecting a more commodious edifice in Sixth-street, near Second-Avenue. The building is just only completed... On Friday morning [May 26] the synagogue was consecrated with the usual imposing ceremonies."—N. Y. Times, May 29, 1867.

June

The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (see F 13, 1841) is completed on the south side of 46th St., just west of Fifth Ave., on lots purchased in Oct., 1859. Services were commenced here in 1860 in a temporary lecture-room.—211st Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1861), 145.

The state census shows that the population of New York City is 726,888, which is 87,283 less than in 1860.—Ann. Am. Cyclop. (1865), 611.

Gen. Grant arrives in New York and is welcomed enthusiastically by the citizens. After a day of receptions, parades, dinners, speeches, and serenades, he left for West Point.—N. Y. Times, Je 8, 1865.

A large meeting in support of Johnson's administration is held at Cooper Institute. Gen. Grant, Logan, Blair, and Hunt are among the speakers.—N. Y. Times, Je 8, 1865.

The first Hebrew free school, at No. 36 Avenue C, near 417th St., is opened and dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Je 17, 1865.

The board of aldermen grants to the City Gas Company of New York, for a term of 50 years, the right to manufacture and sell gas, and lay the necessary pipes and mains in the streets and avenues.—N. Y. Times, Je 20, 1865.

The New York Dry Goods Exchange at Nos. 49 and 51 Park Place is opened for business.—N. Y. Times, Je 30, 1865.

July

In some parts of New York the 17-year locusts are devouring everything that is green.—Leslie's Weekly, XX: 243.

Barnum's Museum, at the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann St., is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, Jl 14, 1865; Costello, 263; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also views and descriptions in Inns, Hotels, &c., IX: 467, 472, 1212; descrip. of Pl. 84A, III: 350; and Pyne sales catalogue, items 121 and 122.

After the fire, the property was sold to James Gordon Bennett, who erected the Herald building on the site (see 1866).—N. Y. Times, Jl 6, 1865. Barnum opened a temporary museum on Broadway (see 8, 1865).

The old Warren mansion, near the intersection of Charles and Bleeker Sts., which was built by Sir Peter Warren about 1740 (p. 27) and later occupied by Abraham Van Ness, is now down. Its laws extended to the North River.—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 295; N. Y. Eco. Post, Ag 31, 1861. See also L. M. R. K., III: 97; descrip. of Pl. 8, III: 866; and Man. Com. Coun. (1854), 128. A view of the house as it was in 1865 is in Greaters, Old N. Y., opp. p. 68.

The 71st Regiment at this time occupied or used an armory at the corner of 17th St. and University Pl., also the old Centre Market Armory. "In the summer of 1869, they removed to a building on 3rd Street, which afforded better facilities than the old Armory, but even this was inadequate to their wants. In the fall of 1870 the 37th Regiment, which occupied the Armory on Broadway between 35th and 36th Street, was disbanded, and soon after this the 71st Regiment obtained possession of the building and removed thence [literally]"—Whittome, Hist. of the 71st Regt., 80, 89. The site of this building was that later occupied by the Herald. For a short time the regiment occupied a building on the site of the New York Theatre, on the east side of Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts., and for a few years was in the skating-rink at 107th St. and Lexington Ave.—Letter to the author from W. G. Bates, colonel of the regiment. In 1872 (p. 9) the regiment erected its first building at the southeast corner of 34th St. and Park Ave. See also L. M. R. K., III: 923.

Comptroller Matthew F. Brennan reports to the state assessor the assessed valuation of property in the county of New York, as fixed by the board of equalization, as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Years commencing</th>
<th>Assessed valuation by the board of equalization of taxes &amp; assessments</th>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 1</td>
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<td>1860</td>
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<td>1861</td>
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<td>1862</td>
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<td>1863</td>
<td>$547,476,871</td>
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<td>1864</td>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>$622,593,040</td>
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He also shows that for a number of years this county has paid nearly 40% of the entire quote of the sale tax.—From letter-book of comptroller's office, No. 153, p. 19.

The temporary museum which Mr. Barnum has fitted up at Sept. Nos. 579 and 31 Broadway is opened to the public.—N. Y. Times, 6, 6, 1862. The building is known as "Chinese Hall," and the new museum consists of five large salons and a lecture-room.—Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 7. See also sketches of the museum in ibid., XXI: 20. It was destroyed by fire on March 3, 1865 (p. v.).

The synagogue erected by the Congregation Bnai Jehudur in 34th St. is consecrated.—N. Y. Times, S 15, 1865.

The observatory from the Bay of Tunis arrives in New York on its way to Washington.—N. Y. Times, O 5, 1865.

New York City has a fund of about $600,000, to be appropriated to the support of families of murdered policemen.—Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 35.

"At this moment in the city of New York, there are many thousands of stalwart and educated men wandering the streets, utterly unable to procure employment, even though their ideas of remuneration be ever so modest. This arises mainly from the vast influx of labor suddenly let loose upon the community by the mus-tering out of our armies, and by the hard but truthful fact that there is a prejudice in the minds of employers against returned soldiers."—Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 39.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Divine Paternity is laid at Fifth Ave. and 45th St.—N. Y. Times, O 12, 1865. See L. M. R. K., III: 937. It was dedicated on Dec. 3, 1866 (p. v.).

The spire of St. Paul's Church, which was scorchd at the burning of Barnum's Museum (see 117), has been repainted.—Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 71, 79.

"A discovery of a deposit of alum has been made on First avenue, between 47th and 48th streets, in this city. It was found to be feet below the surface of the earth, in layers under the rocks."—Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 82.

"It is stated that Mr. Hiram Cranston, proprietor of the New York Hotel, has purchased the ground bounded by Fifth Avenue,
A. ARCH ERECTED ON FIFTH AVE. ABOVE 23RD ST. FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, IN 1889, OF WASHINGTON’S INAUGURATION. SEE P. 199; AND ADDENDA, VOL. VI.

B. ARCH ERECTED ON FIFTH AVE. BELOW 24TH ST. FOR DEWEY RECEPTION, SEPT. 28-30, 1899. SEE P. 2038.
The organization of the paid fire department (see Mr 79) has been completed. The entire force of the metropolitan fire department consists of 35 steam-engine companies and 12 hook-and-ladder companies for the city proper. In the city organization each engine company consists of 12 members, a foreman, assistant-foreman, engineer, driver, stoker, and seven privates. The hook-and-ladder companies have the same number of members, but, not requiring an engine or stoker, the privates are increased to nine men. In the suburbs the companies consist of 50 members, and are not paid, a company fund being given them for incidental expenses, the machines being drawn by hand. The whole department consists of a board of commissioners and the board of engineers, with 40 steam-engine and 13 hook-and-ladder companies. Very soon there will be a complete revolution in the fire-alarm system. Instead of the bell-towers and their attendant rings, the city will be watched by a telegraph system. — N. Y. Times, N. 3, 1867.

The new department established headquarters in Farnam's Hall, 127 Mercer St.—Man. Com. Coun. (1865), 179. See also pictures of various kinds of apparatus used by the new department, in Leslie's Weekly, 233-34, and Mr 185-186. See also descrip. of Pl. 56, III: 586, and Pl. 185-186, III: 737.

"General Egbert L. Viele has published a very interesting work, together with a valuable map, showing the topography and hydrology of the city of New York, and defining the healthy and unhealthy sections of the metropolis. It will prove of great value to persons about purchasing residences or building sites upon which to erect the same." — N. Y. Herald, N. 3, 1865.

"The map shows the water courses, streams, marshes, marshlands, ponds, ditches, canals, &c., that existed and now exist upon the site upon which New York is built. . . ." — N. Y. Herald, N. 3, 1865. Gen. Viele's Report of the Council of Hygiene and Public Health of the Citizens' Association of New York upon the Sanitary Condition of the City (1865) is in N. Y. P. L., and his map is reproduced in Pl. 43, II: 171.

"The one agitating subject just now among all classes is the inflation in prices of all articles of necessity and the want of corresponding inflation in wages. In 1863, when wages had reached a very high point, and mechanics all over the country were holding out for higher prices, the prices of food were as follows: flour, $1.75; coal, $6.00; pork, $3.50 per barrel; butter, 22 cts.; lard, 10 cts.; codfish, $2.50 per lb. This year, in peace, flour is $9; coal, $3.50 porc; pork, $3.75 per barrel; butter, 40 cts.; lard 27 cts. and codfish, $8.12 per cwt." — Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 98.

Gen. Grant and his family arrive in New York and take up their residence at the Metropolitan Hotel.—N. Y. Times, N 15, 1865. See also ibid., N 16, 17, 19, and 20, 1865. A great reception, attended by 2,000 people, was given Gen. Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Nov. 20—Ibid, N 21, 1865. See also views in Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 185 and Harper's Weekly, IX: 774.

Grant left the city on Nov. 21.—N. Y. Times, N 22, 1865.

 Fragile and prominent and influential men in the Democratic party have just completed the organization of a club to be called the Manhattan Club. The objects of the members are to advance the doctrines of their political creed, promote social intercourse, and provide themselves with the conveniences of a club-house. The number of the resident members is limited to 100. The following officers have been chosen: pres., John Van Buren; vice-pres., Augustus Schell; treas., W. Butler Duncan; sec., Manton Marble.—N. Y. Times, N 15, 1865. For the organization of the Manhattan Club and the original list of members, see Watterson, Hist. of the Manhattan Club (1915), XXII, xxiii-xxv, 17-16. See also Fairfield, Clubs of N. Y. (1875), 139-66. From 1868 to 1890 (p. t., Mr 1), the club building was at 96 Fifth Avenue.—L. M. R. K., III: 938. It is described in Harper's Weekly, XII: 436.

St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square is seriously injured by fire, the steeple, however, being saved.—N. Y. Times, N 15 and 16, 1865. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, IX: 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335. As early as possible the original plans of Blesch and Eidlitz, and was reopened Sept. 29, 1867 (p. t.)—Anstic, Hist. of St. George's Church, 232, 234-35.

The drivel and trudel paths in Central Park are completed, last section to be finished being the drive from Mt. St. Vincent to Seventeenth Ave. and 110th St.—9th Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk (1866), 110.

The exchange built by Amos R. Eno in 1862 (p. t.) on West 24th St. having failed, George Christy opens the building as a ministers' hall.—Brown, II: 399-400; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See, further, S 2, 1867.

Meyerbeer's opera "L'Africaine" is performed for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—Brown, II: 52.

Within the past few years, at certain times of the day . . . the Fifth Avenue rivals Broadway seriously as a promenade. We have no doubt that the time will come, within a quarter of a century, when fashion will change from Broadway to Fifth avenue entirely . . . and that the new fashionable avenue will be nothing but a row of stores for retail, while in Broadway the wholesale trade will have monopolized everything below 14th street.

Fifth avenue, at present, is a street of 45 blocks, more than twice the length of the promenade part of Broadway. It has upon it 340 residences, all of the finer class, except a few shanties near the Park . . . It may safely be said that of these 340 houses not one cost less than $250,000." — Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 162. Anthony's stereoscopic views, now scarce, show the avenue at this time.

At the annual charter election, John T. Hoffman, the Tammany candidate, is elected mayor.—Hoffman's plurality over Roberts, the candidate of the Union party, in very small. There were other two candidates, Hecker and Mayor Gunther; the latter was again the candidate of the McKeon Democracy but polled a very small vote; the former was put forward by the Citizens' Association (see 1866) as a "Reform" candidate. Horace Greeley characterized Hoffman as the tool of "Ringmaster" Todd, and supported Hecker.—N. Y. Tribunes, N 23 and D 6, 1865. Hoffman was re-elected in 1867 (p. w., D 3). For a brief account of the man, see Stephen Fiske's Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers (1884), 186 n. 77.

The Stock Exchange moves from Lord's Court into the new building at 10 and 12 Broad St., owned by the N. Y. Stock Exchange Co.—N. Y. Times, D 10, 1865; Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 50. See also interior and exterior views of building, in Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 227-229; and descrip. of Pl. 159-b, III: 842.

Official announcement of the ratification of the 13th amendment and the abolition of slavery in the U. S. is made.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., V: 519-40.

Lucy Stone opens "what she calls the New York Theatre, located on the site of the Unitarian Church, lately the Athenaeum on Broadway just opposite the New York Hotel, and between Fourth st. and Astor place, on the east side of the street." — Leslie's Weekly, XXI: 239. See also L. M. R. K., III: 984. See, further, J 16, 1880.

The annual report on Central Park states: "The buildings at Mount St. Vincent, having been for more than three years occupied by officers of the 38th New York infantry, and guarded by soldiers housed in it, N. 16, 1862, were vacated in the month of September last . . . A portion of these buildings have been put in condition, and will soon be ready for use as a place of refreshment. The Board will proceed with the erection of at least one other house of refreshment, commensurate with the extent of the demand that is likely to arise for its use; in connection with it, it is proposed to provide a spacious hall and a winter garden."—10th Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk (1866), 38; Harper's New Monthly Mag., Nov., 1866. See D 31, 1867.

The Hopper house at 83d St. and Second Ave., built in 1869, was still standing at this time.—See view and description in Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 217. See also L. M. R. K., III: 950.

The number of men furnished for the war by the city of New York, according to the report of the chairman of the board of supervisors, was 116,382, for terms of one, two, three, and four years, the total number of years' service being 267,551. The average cost per man under each call was, for bounties and hand-money, and other expenses, including expenses for the family relief fund, $150-47.—Am. Ann. Cyclop. (1865), 611. See also Townsend, The Honors of the Empire State in the War of the Rebellion (1867), built to conform as closely as possible to original plans of Blesch and Eidlitz, and was reopened Sept. 29, 1867 (p. t.)—Anstic, Hist. of St. George's Church, 232, 234-35.

Some notion of the extent of travel on the city or borse railways of New York may be gathered from the fact that the aggregate of fares received on them for the six months ending December 31st, was $1,887,525." —Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 306.
THE SYMPATHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1865

In this year, the Princeton Alumni Association of New York was founded.—Year Book of Princeton Club (1888). See 1886.

In this year, the Manhattan Railway Co. proposed to construct an underground road from the Battery to Central Park, similar to the subways in London. For detailed description of the project, see Plans and Proposals of the Manhattan Ry. Co. (1866). The first subway in the world was begun in London in 1823 and opened in 1863.—Encyclop. Am., XXV: 756. Encyclop. Brit., XVI: 944.

In this year, Old New York: or Reminiscences of The Past Thirty Years, by Dr. John W. Francis, was published with a memoir of the author by Henry T. Tuckerman.

In this year, David T. Valentine prepared and published A compilation of the existing ferry leases and ferry grants made by the city of New York, together with the grants from the legislature of the state to use the streets of the city for railroad purposes. Also the various ordinances, resolutions, &c., passed by the Common Council, relating to, or affecting the same. The period covered is 1856-1866. An earlier edition compiled by Charles T. McLellan was published in 1860.

In this year, Dickson’s Riding Academy, a fashionable resort in the “75th,” was opened on the north-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 59th St. The Union League Club was later built on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 939, 962.

In this year, the morgue was erected at the foot of East 26th St. (R. H. G., p. 151, 1866). Scarcely less important than the morgue was the opening of the 39th St. Stages to the Park and as a resort for the sale of the markets, where “wharf and ferry franchises belonging to the city,” believing that “by judicious management they can all be made to yield greatly increased revenues.” At present, he says, “New York, the great commercial city of this continent, has not a single wharf or pier which is not a disgrace to it.” The markets, too, he calls “miserable structures,” and he wishes to see new ones erected that will be “an ornament and credit to the city.”

He anticipates that the legislature will "agitate" a "health bill" (see F 26), and declares any such measure should not "transfer to a State Commission the control and management of the sanitary interests of this city." A pestilence of cholera is likely to be checked by the institution of "proper receptacles for all . . . refuse and garbage," and by the vigilance of every police officer and every citizen in ascertaining and reporting and (as far as possible) removing and abating, all nuisances, and sources and causes of disease; the organization of “health committees” in every ward would give "aid to the work of purification."

Finally, the mayor promises to do all he can "to thwart imprudent legislation, to check extravagant expenditures, and to redeem the character of our local government."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CI: 145.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute "for the avowed purpose of reaffirming the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine and of expressing a sympathy with the feeble and struggling Republics of the continent." Speeches are made by Wm. Cullen Bryant, S. S. Cox, and others.—N. Y. Times, Ja 7, 1866; Leslie’s Weekly, XXI: 297.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the battle of New Orleans is celebrated at Tammany Hall “with something more than regal splendor.” Speeches are made by Hon. John Van Buren, Admiral Farragut, Col. Murray, and others.—N. Y. Times, Ja 9, 1866.

The state senate passes a resolution requesting Alfred W. Craven, the engineer of the Croton aqueduct, "to report his opinion as to the possibility of constructing a backbone under the Broadway in the city of New York [see Ap 7, 1865], and especially as to the effect of the attempt to construct the same upon the Croton and other pipes and the sewers, and the damage if any which may be caused to the city and to the individual property owners thereby, and what precaution ought to be taken to guard against the same, and to provide for the payment of damages, and what legislation is necessary in reference to that object." Craven reported adversely on Feb. 2.—Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid Transit, 45-50.

"Notwithstanding the great reservoirs of Croton water in the Park, and the distributing reservoir in the city, the requirements of New York are not yet satisfied. A new one is to be built at Manhattanville, near Washington Heights, to supply water to parts of the city that cannot be supplied from existing reservoirs. A plat of ground has been selected between 172d and 173d streets, 10th avenue and Harlem river, embracing eight acres, for this purpose."

—Leslie’s Weekly, XXII: 258. The new reservoir had been proposed in 1863.—Ibid., XV: 355.

Charles St. between 4th and Bleeker Sts. is to be designated Van Ness Place.—Proc., Ap’d by Mayor, XXXIV: 7.

The consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church has 20 decided to dispose of the land it owns in the 7th Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William Sts., and to lease the ground for business purposes.—N. Y. Times, Ja 20, 1866. For a history of the church, see ibid., Ja 21, 1866. Protests against its removal appeared in ibid., Ja 22 and 21, 1866. Silver plates and other relics, once attached to coffins placed in the burial-ground of the church, were exhumed in this year and removed to Greenwood Cemetery.
Chronology: Political and Social Change: 1865-1876

1866
Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 533; Greatrex, Old N. Y., 43. The church was not demolished until 1875 (q. v., J). The new church has been completed.

There will be, early next year, now [no] fewer than eleven theatres in this city, to wit: Wallack's, New York, Winter Garden, Olympic, Niblo's, Wood's, Broadway, French (in Fourteenth street), Old Bowery, New Bowery, and the German."--Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 725.

The centenary of American Methodism is celebrated at St. Paul's M. E. Church with appropriate ceremonies.--N. Y. Times, Ja 26, 1866. See also views in Leslie's Weekly, XXII: 122-23.

Another celebration was held at Cooper Institute on Sept. 25, at which speeches were made by Rev. C. D. Foss, Rev. Thos. Sewall, and others.--N. Y. Times, S 26, 1866.

"The incapacity of Broadway to adequately meet the requirements of so important a thoroughfare has long had the consideration of the community. It is notorious that the peculiar formation of Manhattan Island, with heavy bodies of water on each side running its extreme length, confines the extension of the city to one direction alone, while into the lower or more commercial part of the city is thrown an amount of traffic so vast that its superficial extent is not equal to the demands made on it. This concentration needs the most direct available communications, and Broadway, according to one view, necessarily becomes the main channel.

Therefore, we think that in the favor of the plan whenever a proper plan is suggested. We have none of our own but we believe that in the end the real relief of the thoroughfare will be found either in an overground railroad or in two broad avenues constructed on each side of the great highway."--N. Y. Herald, Ja 25, 1866. See F 2.

Feb. 1866
H. L. Gage writes to one of the papers: "Several hundred thousand persons--rich and poor, male and female, simple and easy--earn their living by personal effort so that narrow corner of this island which lies south of Grand Street. We can not live here; for most of this area is needed for stores, banks, offices, factories, workshops, etc.; and it is inconvenient to live across the arms of the sea on either hand. We want to live uptown, or in the adjacent county of Westchester, to get at our facilities to live more easily, comfortably, from our homes to our work and back again.

"Street Railroads and Omnibuses have their uses; but we have reached the end of them. They are wedged for hours at night and morning with men, women, boys, and girls, sitting, standing, and hanging on; . . . they are unchangeably too slow; and their capacity is exhausted. To put on more cars or construct more roads is impossible. It is our streets and ... drive all carriages out.

"Gentlemen of the Legislature! Give us both the Underground and the Aerial Railway! Don't let their promoters kill each other's projects; for we had need them both, and with them we may come and go ten to twenty miles per day in forty to eighty minutes, instead of thrice the time, as at present. Don't let the lobby make the bills, but make them yourselves, and see that they are passed in the interest of the public and not of the stockholders exclusively. Let the city have a slice of the profits, if profits there shall be; and let those who ride feel that their comfort, safety, and advantage have been considered in the premises. Such roads, made ten years ago, would have saved to our State millions of taxable property, which has been absolutely forced over into Jersey in search of room to live on. . . ."--N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 2, 1866. See Mr.

The city leases, for 99 years, 26 lots on the block bounded by 81st and 82d Sts., Madison and Fourth Aves., to the Roman Catholic archbishop, for the use of the industrial school of the Sisters of Mercy. "Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 76.

The city leases to the German Hospital a plot on 77th St., between Lexington and Fourth Aves., embracing 18 lots, for 50 years, at $1 per yard. "Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 765. The cornerstone of the hospital was laid on Sept. 5 (q. v.).

A great Fennian demonstration is held at Cooper Institute. The meeting is a "scene of continuous enthusiasm, rising at times to pitches of dramatic intensity." Chas. S. Spencer, Fernando Wood, G. F. Train, and others make addresses. "N. Y. Times, F 13, 1866.

The regular annual publication of the "Corporation [Valentine']s Manual" is threatened by Mayor Hoffman's veto of the common council's resolution directing the Clerk to prepare and cause to be published ten thousand copies of the Corporation Manual for 1866, and providing that he shall be paid for the composition of the work the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars." The Feb. mayor objects to the "gratuitous distribution" of so large an edition at the public expense, each volume last year having been published at a cost of about $1. He also disapproves of the rejection of the plan by the common council of an economy measure that provided for giving to the lowest bidder the contract for publishing: he declares his inquiries lead him to believe the work can be done for $1 a volume."-Proc. Bd. of Alds., CI: 355-57. The Times editor sides with the mayor, saying: "There is no man connected with the City Government to whom so unaniomously respected as 'Uncle David.' For more than thirty years he has been intimately connected with municipal affairs, and to him more than to any other man our ever-changing law-makers have looked for information and guidance. His 'manual' is a valuable work and should be continued in a proper way. But a thousand copies are amply sufficient for official purposes, and no more should be allowed."--N. Y. Times, F 27, 1866. The resolution was passed over the veto. "Proc. Bd. of Alds. 1866. Hist. of N. Y., 436; Proc. Bd. of Councilmen, CI: 599-91. See 1867.

The common council authorises the payment of $9,650 to City Inspector Boole "for legal disbursements in the matter of the several investigations before the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, Governor Seymour, the Senate Investigating Committee, and Governor Fenton, during the last two years."--Proc. Bd. of Alds., CI: 379-71. The Commissioners' Association had protested against such action (ibid., CI: 155).

The New York Tract and Mission Society is incorporated.

Law of N. Y. (1866), chap. 63.

A great Union meeting is held at Cooper Institute to indorse Pres. Johnson's veto of the bill for the continuance and enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau. "Resolutions adopted and passed." Henry J. Raymond, Postmaster-General; Denison, Francis B. Cutting, Sec. Seward, and others make addresses. "N. Y. Times, F 23, 1866.

Gen. Grant and his family arrive in the city and stay at the Metropolitan Hotel.-N. Y. Times, F 22, 1866.

The legislature creates "The Metropolitan Sanitary District of the City of New York," identical with and embracing the police district (see Apr. 15, 1857). Four "Sanitary Commissioners" appointed by the governor with the consent of the Senate to govern the district. One must be a resident of Brooklyn, and three of the four must be physicians; the regular term of office is to be four years, but the terms of the first commissioners are to be adjusted so that only one commissioner retires from office in a given year. They shall be paid $5,000 a year, and may be removed by the governor on charges. Together with the metropolitan police commissioners and the health officer of the port they shall constitute a "Board of Health." This board shall elect a president who "shall have all the power and authority given [hitherto] to the 'City Inspector,' ... in respect to the making, awarding or executing of a contract or contracts for street cleaning, or any matter thereto pertaining." The board shall have a "Sanitary Superintendent," who must be "an experienced and skillful physician, resident in said district," and whose annual salary shall not exceed $6,000. This officer shall execute the orders of the board and report "the condition of the public health in said district, and any causes endangering life or health." The "City Inspector's Department" is entirely abolished, as well as "all other boards and officers now existing in said district," that are concerned with public health, the health officer of the port and the board of quarantine commissioners excepted. The city inspector's powers all pass to the board except the inspection of weights and measures which is conferred upon the mayor. "All public books, records, statistics and papers" in possession of the city inspector must be delivered to the new organization.

"In the presence of great and imminent peril to the public health in said district, by reason of impending pestilence," the board may exert extraordinary powers and incur extraordinary expenditures with the written approval of the governor. The police board and the health board are required to "cooperate for the promotion of the public health and the safety of human life in said district." The health board together with the mayors and police commissioners of the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall constitute a "Board of Estimate," whose business it shall be annually to "make up a financial estimate and statement" and to apportion "to the several cities, counties and towns in said district" their share of the expenses."--Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 74.
In its course through the legislature this had been known as the "Health Bill." Interest in such a measure, says the Times editor, was aroused by "the threatened approach of the cholera, and the fearfully unsanitary condition of our City," and the bill was drafted last November at "a large meeting of our most prominent citizens, without the distinct assent of the Quarterly and Board of Health under the chair of Dr. Willard Parker."—N. Y. Times, F 9, 1866. Dr. Parker was one of the four commissioners subsequently appointed by Gov. Fenton according to the terms of the act.—N. Y. Tribune, Mr 1, 1866. The metropolitan "Board of Health" was organized on March 3 (q.v.).

There is now on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No. 758 Broadway, a collection of pictures, specimens of the progressive skill and labor during five and twenty years of this patriarch of photography; portraits of remarkable men in all the ranks of life, whose genius, near or remote, links them in some degree with the history of the Republic. To this collection has been lately added a remarkable array of scenes and incidents of the late rebellion.—N. Y. Times, F 26, 1866.

Mar.

1. P. Goodsell, state engineer, and three other engineers make the following recommendation to the railroad committee of the state senate: "Having examined drawings and models of an elevated railway on which the cars are to be propelled by means of a cable or wire rope attached to a stationary engine, we are impressed with the novelty and practicability of the method proposed, and think it worthy of a suitable enabling act from the Legislature to permit the formation of companies to use it, and also of the attention of capitalists in reference to the actual construction of the same."—Expose of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Elevated Patent Ry. Enterprise (1866), 29. A law in relation to this was passed on April 20 (q.v.).

2. The "Metropolitan Board of Health," for which provision was made by a recent act of the legislature (see F 26), is organized with Mr. Jackson S. Schultz as president, and Mr. Benjamin F. Manierre as secretary.—N. Y. Times, Mr 3, 1866. City Inspector Boole, whose office is now abolished, declares this board to have been created through the efforts of "an unscrupulous partisan clique . . . under the specious pretext of preserving the public health," that the act "declaring this Department abolished" simply adds "one more to the encroachments upon our right to govern ourselves," and is intended "to transfer the power and patronage hitherto possessed by this Department from Democratic to Republican control."—Proc. Bd. of Ald., CI: 578-9.

City Inspector Boole had successfully resisted all efforts to disable him since his appointment, June 22, 1865 (q.v.).

3. The board of aldermen requests one of its committees to investigate the practicability of paving "the entire surface of the City Hall Parly, thereby converting it into an open plaza, thus affording additional carriage-way in the surrounding streets, and greatly facilitating the transaction of business in the lower part of the city."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CI: 548. The Times editor the next day writes: "The incoherence, at present, is useless for practical purposes, and about as great an eyesore as would be a few acres of the great African desert covering the same ground. What is needed to redeem this valuable piece of land from its present unornamental condition is the erection of public buildings thereon which would be architectural adornments to the City. For instance, a fine Post-office might be erected [see Ag 25, 1875] at the lower end of the Park, a Merchants' and General Exchange on the Broadway side, a Hall of Records and offices for the Corporation Council, Surrogate, and Clerk, and other officials on the Park side, and Government and all the Courts be accommodated at the northern end. Thus the Park might be transformed into the fountain head of all the great business interests of the City, it being already the center of the news. Such a disposition of the ground could not fail to be an inestimable boon and public convenience. In Liverpool there is just such a concentration of important public buildings on just such a space, which our authorities might do worse than to model after."—N. Y. Times, Mr 6, 1866.

Mr. F. I. A. Boole, late city inspector, informs the common council that "this day a demand has been made upon me by Jack- son S. Schultz, Esq., President of the new Board of Health" (see Mr 2), for the "books, papers, &c." of my office, and I have "complied with the demand," but requested the "use of the offices now occupied" for a short time, so that I may close up all my business and "give such information to the new Board as they may desire."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CI: 579. A resolution of the board of aldermen granting him such permission "until May 1, 1866," was vetoed by Mayor Hoffman, but a subsequent measure allowing two months' additional salary to him and ten assistants was allowed by the mayor to be adopted.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXIV: 196-97.

4. Agents of the newly constituted "Health Board" remove from the city inspector's office "one hundred and forty-one volumes of the late City Inspector's reports, a cart-load or more of Coroners' inquest papers, and lots of other documents" and deposit the same in one of the "Health Commission's rooms."—N. Y. Times, Mr 6, 1866.

5. The "Fee Academy of the city of New York," now under the supervision of the board of education, is made a body corporate with the title of "The College of the city of New York."—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 264. On April 17, the trustees were directed to "select a suitable site upon the lands of the corporation of the city of New York, north of Fortieth street in said city, for the future use of the college."—Ibid. (1866), chap. 657.

The New York Soldiers' Depot at Nos. 59 and 52 Howard St. is closed. "After a successful career for over four years, the depot goes out of existence, full of honor. . . . Nearly 150,000 soldiers have been hospitably received at the Home since its first establishment, and in a multitude of cases protection has been afforded our returning heroes from the sharpers who infest our thoroughfares."—N. Y. Times, Ap 1, 1866.


7. Commissioners of Central Park are required by the legislature to lay out "Avenue St. Nicholas" and Manhattan St. immediately.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 357. Work on the ground began in 1869 (q.v.).

8. Having previously created "The Metropolitan Sanitary District" (see F 26), the legislature now passes a measure forbidding any one to "throw, cast or lay any ashes, offal, vegetables, garbage, dross, cinders, shells, straw, shavings, dirt, filth or rubbish in any gutter, street, lane, alley or in any public place." The law is made to apply to Albany and Buffalo, as well as to New York and Brooklyn.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 377.


The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is incorporated.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 469. The society was founded by Henry Bergh of New York City and was the first of its kind in the United States.—Lossing, Hist. of N. T. City, II: 434-43.

The Union Trust Co. is incorporated.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 501.

10. The commissioners of Central Park are directed to have a survey made of the land bounded on the north by 155th St., on the east by Eighth Ave. north of 82d St. and Ninth Ave. south of 82d St., on the south by 72d St. east of Tenth Ave. and 67th St. west of Tenth Ave., and on the west by the Hudson river, and to mark thereon such changes in size, direction, and grades of the streets and avenues in the pier and bullhead lines as shall be beneficial to the property affected and to the public interests.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 550.

11. Tompkins Square is declared a public parade-ground for the use of the first division, N. Y. S. N. G., and the street commissioner is directed to remove the fountain, trees, and other obstructions and to have it graded and levelled before July 1.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 639. In 1865 (q.v., Je 3), the square was ordered paved. In 1865 (q.v., Mr 6), the parade-ground for the National Guard was fixed at Hamilton Square.

12. The name of the Jews' Hospital (see N 24, 1837 and My 17, 1855) is changed to Mount Sinai Hospital.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 639. My 25, 1868. "10 returns of the middle section was made to the committee."—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 642.

13. The Women's College of Physicians and Surgeons is incorporated and authorized to establish a hospital in connection with the same.—Laws of N. T. (1866), chap. 642.
The legislature passes an act providing for the formation of companies to operate railways by means of cables or wire rope attached to stationary engines (see Mr.).— Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 697.

The law was introduced by Chauncey H. Harvey, "the father of the elevated roads," who had invented and patented this mode of propulsion. In July, 1866, Harvey and his associates organized and incorporated the West Side and Yankees Patent Ry. Co. They proposed to build a line, 25 miles long, from the Battery by way of Greenwich St. and Ninth Ave. and other streets to Kingsbridge and Yonkers.—Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid Transit, 38-39, 71-72.

See also Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Elevated Patent Ry. Enterprise (1866), 26. The committee made its report on Jan. 31, 1867 (q.v.).

By act of legislature every railroad in the state is prohibited "from issuing free passes . . . or carrying persons or property free of charge," except in the case of employees, sick and disabled soldiers, or such persons as may be injured in an accident.—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 798. While the bill was under discussion, the Times editor remarked: "The issue of passes has grown into a monstrous abuse alike oppressive to shareholders and corrupting to the recipients of railroad bounty. Every third man you meet in the cars is free on the road, and rides at his pleasure at the expense of the shareholders. The system has been so extended as to embrace all classes of people. Every member of the Legislature rides for nothing, and as often as suits his convenience, during the session. The Judges are all deadheads—municipal officers of every description, the exposition expenses are paid for nothing, and every man among them feels aggrieved if his pass does not include his family and all his relations, near and remote."—N. Y. Times, F 21, 1866.

The legislature authorizes the commissioners of the land office and the city of New York to cede to the U. S. the easier end of the Battery extension for the purpose of erecting a barge office and office building for the collection of revenue and the receipt of interest.—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 862.

The corner-stone of the Woman's Hospital (see Ap 17, 1865) is laid, at Fourth Ave. and 90th St. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1867.—Richmond, N. Y. and Its Institutions, 399 et seq. The site is that of the potter's field.

The Croton aqueduct board is directed to supervise the improvement of the pavement of Broadway between the Battery and 14th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 867.

The legislature authorizes the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co. to extend its tracks with a double track from Greenwich St. through Denbrose St. to the North River and with a double track from Greenwich St. through Cortlandt St. to the North River, and through Fulton St. to Broadway, with a single track from Washington to Greenwich St., and a double track from the latter to Broadway. The Ninth Ave. R. R. Co. is to be permitted to use these new tracks upon certain conditions.—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 868.

The legislature passes an act "to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings and the keeping and storage of combustible materials in the city of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 873. Under this act the "Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings" was reorganized on June 1, with office at No. 2 Fourth Ave., opposite 6th St. The superintendent of buildings was James M. Macgregor.—Man. Com. Coun. 1866).

The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, having secured for its use the North-East Reformed Dutch Church at the corner of Market and Henry Sts., has its inaugural services there on this day.—N. Y. Times, My 7, 1866. Cf. L. M. R. K., III: 935-36.

The Mercantile Library Association is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1866), chap. 878.

Gen. Beauregard arrives in the city and puts up at the New York Hotel. On May 16, he sailed for Europe in the interest of the Louisiana Railroad, having been at the head of it since the close of the war.—N. Y. Times, My 16, 1866.

The common council intends to widen Fifth Ave. by taking up the steps and stoops in front of the dwellings and carrying the sidewalks close up to their walls.—N. Y. Times, My 18, 1866.

The Academy of Music, on the north-east corner of 14th St. and Irving Place (see O 2, 1854), the N. Y. University Medical School at 145-147 East 14th St. (see 1857), and St. James's Lutheran Church are destroyed by a fire which consumes almost the whole of the block bounded by 24th and 15th Sts. Irving Place, and Third Ave. The loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.—N. Y. Times, My 22 and 23, 1866; Harper's Weekly, X: 360, 366. The Academy of Music was rebuilt in the same year and opened on March 1, 1867 (q.v.).—N. Y. Times, Je 22, 1866; Ann. Rep., Supt. of Bldgs. (1865-1866), 234. The Tammany Society purchased the site of the Medical School in 1866 (q. v., Mr 21 and J 4) and erected the present Tammany Hall there. The school first took temporary quarters in the N. Y. Hospital and later removed to its present site in 26th St. (see 1869 and 1876).

The Austro-Prussian war begins with the invasion by Prussia of Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Saxony, these states having sided with Austria.—Andrews, Hist. of Development of Modern Europe, II: 948.

The name of College Place is changed to West Broadway.—Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXXIV: 191.

The commissioners of the sinking fund pass a resolution recommending that the lower portion of City Hall Park be sold and conveyed to the U. S. government as a site for a post-office and courthouse, for the sum of $500,000. This was approved by the common council in December.—Proc. Cam'rs of Sinking Fund (1866-1877), 785-86, 806. The land was sold on April 11, 1867 (q. v.).

Austria is disastrously defeated by Prussia at Königgrätz or Sadowa.—Lewis, Hist. of Germany, 697-700.

The successful attempt to lay the Atlantic cable is begun when the shore-end is landed at Valencia, Ireland, on this day. The vessel reached the American station, Heart's Content, on July 27 (q. v.).—Field, Hist. of the Atlantic Telegraph, 344 et seq. See also Harper's Mag. (Sept., 1866), 531-32.

The directors of the West Side and Yankees Patent Ry. Co. (see Ap 20) and of other subsidiary companies present the following petition to both branches of the common council: "The undersigned Memorialists, being citizens of and property-holders in the city of New York, respectfully beg leave to represent that they are impressed with the belief that the greatest public want of the city is a new method of transit between points on Manhattan Island and the northern suburban villages, and which shall afford more capacity and rapidity than is presented by existing roads . . . Your Memorialists, while heretofore realizing these facts and their importance, have felt constrained to oppose the various projects for underground and elevated locomotive railways, as impracticable or unjust to public or private interests.

"The first would obstruct our streets for years in construction, if seriously attempted.

"The second would injure our streets in appearance, and become a nuisance in attempting to have locomotive power applied as proposed.

"The attention of your Memorialists has lately been called to a patented system of elevated railway which in the opinion of eminent engineers whom the undersigned have consulted, offers a solution of this difficulty, and is not liable to most of the objections urged against other plans previously made public.

"The motive-power is confined to a series of noiseless, endless, propelling windmills, which is driven by engines made stationary beneath the street pavements, consequently neither smoke, cinders, oil, or noise can be offensive to the ordinary uses of the public streets.

"The structure will project less than thirty inches over the side wall, or likewise over the carriageway, and will occupy less than fifteen inches in diameter, or it's equivalent, once in not less than twenty feet of length, which actually is no more obstruction than is now common along our streets.

"The speed and capacity of the proposed railway is superior to any of the projects heretofore agitated, if it should prove a mechanical success, as engineers almost unanimously predict will be the case.
"Your Memorialists have investigated the patents, and find
the experts consider them as valid, and comprehending the princi-
pies necessary to the operation of a street railway by such means.

"Competent legal authorities have also been consulted, and
report that the Legislature has granted full authority for the con-
struction of railways upon this system, (and this only as to new
routes) by the city of New York by act of April 20, 1866 (p. v.),
which your attention is respectfully invited, and in accordance with
which the undersigned propose to obtain corporate existence, and
to receive your legal permission for prosecuting the contemplated
enterprise.

"Your Memorialists have negotiated with the patentee [Chas.
Harvey], and have obtained the control of the patents on the
principal routes of this city, provided the same can be brought im-
mediately into use.

"They now propose to erect an experimental section upon
Greenwich street, of one half mile in length, which shall be made
the means of judging of the value of the system, and which will sat-
ify your Honorable Body, the public, and themselves, on that point,
and finally decide all questions of the expediency of its extension or
its removal.

"If it does not answer the purpose, it will be for the interest of
your memorialists to abandon the project, and remove the trial-
line at their own expense.

"But if it does supply the want now becoming a absolute necessity
in our city, then every resident on this island will feel interested in
its extension as rapidly as possible.

"Your Memorialists are willing to take the risks of failure and loss
in the trial, for the right to proceed in its extension without delay,
in case of success, which is submitted to your Honorable Body to
and the public as a reasonable and just consideration for making the experiment, and assuming the risks incident thereto.

"Your Memorialists beg leave to add, that they are willing that
a reasonable percentage of receipts of proposed railways shall go
into the city treasury, to increase as the present national and State
taxes are reduced, and to aid in lightening the burdens of our city
taxations.

"Your Memorialists also beg leave to state that they desire your
Honorable Body to pass a resolution which shall protect the inter-
ests of the city in an explicit manner as to the occupancy of the streets
by such railway, but at the same time leave the constructors at
liberty to modify and improve the plans and mode of construc-
tion, and operating as experience shall be gained and improvements
suggested by practical operation of the experimental section pro-
posed.

"No expense will be spared in rendering it effective and orna-
tmental to the city.

"In view of the fact that farther State legislation may be needed
to perfect the mode of acquiring property for such enterprises and
otherwise developing their usefulness, your Memorialists will sug-
gest the importance of obtaining your early consent to the trial sec-
tion proposed, that the same may be put into operation by the time
when the next Legislature will assemble, and afford practical proof
to the committee which the Honorable Senate has appointed to
especially consider this subject in its relation to our city, and to re-
port at the next ensuing session of the Legislature, which will con-
vene in less than six months from this date." The petition was re-
ferred to a committee, which reported favourably on July 31, and
on that day both branches passed resolutions permitting the West
Side, Battery, Yonkers Ry. Co. to construct the experimental line in
Greenwich St. If this proved successful, this company was to be per-
mitted to extend the line along Ninth Ave. to Yonkers. The
Broadway and Yonkers Patent Ry. Co. was to be permitted to con-
struct a similar line from Battery Park along Broadway to
Yonkers, and the East Side and New Rochelle Patent Ry. Co. was to
be allowed to build one parallel St. and Third Ave. to New Rochelle,
guaranteed in return for 5% of the gross earnings of the several railways. The resolutions, however, were vetoed by the mayor on Aug. 15, and before the board could repass them, A. T. Stewart applied for and obtained an injunction to prevent the council's acting on the veto, on the ground that the proposed
roads would deprecate the value of his property on Broadway.—

Exposé of the Facts Concerning the Proposed Patent Ry., Enterprise
(1866), 5, 15-46. See, further, July 23, 1867.

The Atlantic cable (see July 27) is landed at Heart's Content.

Newfoundland, and the great enterprise is at last successfully com-
pleted.—Field, Hist. of Atlantic Telegraph, 350 et seq.

New York receives the news of the successful laying of the Atlan-
tic cable.—Field, Hist. of Atlantic Telegraph, 385-86.

Emma, Dowager Queen of the Sandwich Islands, arrives at New
York after a European tour. The city's first royal woman visitor
takes up her residence at the Bremont House.—N. Y. Times,
Ag 9, 1866. During her stay in New York, the queen visited
Greenwood Cemetery, the Navy-Yard, the U. S. frigate "Ver-
mont," the Broadway shops, and Trinity Church. She enjoyed also
a sail around the harbour.—Ibid., Ag 10-13, 1866. On Aug. 13,
she left for Washington.—Ibid., Ag 14, 1866.

"The Peace of Prague, finally ended the Austro-Prussian war.
It provides for the dissolution of the old German confederation and
the formation of a new one from which Austria is to be excluded.
Prussia receives Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and
the free city of Frankfort, and Saxony is to enter the new North
German Confederation. Austria promises to cede Venetia to Italy.

—Lewis, Hist. of Germany, 704-5; Andrews, Hist. of Development
of Modern Europe, II, 251-52.

The common council resolves that the freedom of the city be
conferred upon Pres. Johnson and that the governor's room in the
city hall be placed at his disposal during his stay in New York.—
N. Y. H. S. Collections (1885), 142-43.

The mayor and common council direct the street commissioner
to "remove the unused railway-tracks, switches, sleepers, turn-outs,
and all incumbering Greenwich street, in front of premises for-
merly known as Atlantic Garden [see S 2, 1860], and heretofore
used by the Hudson River Railroad Company, as the same are a
nuisance, and the street being almost impassable for vehicles."

—Proc, App'd by Mayor, XXXVI: 317. The Bowling Green building
tion of, II, III: 590.

Pres. Johnson, the secretary of state, the secretary of the navy,
and the postmaster-general, are welcomed to New York with a
monster demonstration. The ships in the harbour and most of the
down-town buildings are decorated with flags and bunting, and
patiotic inscriptions and mottoes are everywhere. Through streets
lined with people, the procession passes from the pier to City Hall
Park, where the presidential party is conducted to the governor's
room and formally welcomed by Mayor Hoffman. From the city
hall the party drove to Delmonico's. Here the president reviewed
the troops and addressed the people. In the evening a great ban-
quet in his honour was held at the hotel.—N. Y. Times, Ag 30, 1866.
On Aug. 30, after a drive through Central Park, the president went
to West Point.—Ibid., Ag 31, 1866. See also Clewes, Twenty-Eight
Trees, Wall St, 289-95, and views in Harper's Weekly, X: 577,
581, 585.

The corner-stone of the German Hospital, at Fourth Ave. and
77th St. (see Fig, 9), is laid.—Ireland, New Y. 's and Its Institutions,
379, et seq. The hospital was opened for the reception of patients
in 1869 (q. v., S 13).

The "Black Crook" makes its first appearance at Niblo's
Garden. The playbill of the evening is in the Locke collection.

N. Y. P. L.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Messiah, w. cor. of
Park Ave. and 34th St., is laid.—N. Y. Times, O 4, 1866.

St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott St. (1809-1815) is destroyed by
fire. It was rebuilt, and re-dedicated on March 17, 1868 (q. v.).

—Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 53, 62, 101. See also
Harp. Weekly, Jan 2; The Experimental.

Venetia is formally ceded to the Italian government, and the
union of Italy is complete with the exception of the city and terri-
try of Rome, which is controlled by the pope.—Andrews, Hist. of
Development of Modern Europe, II: 400.

St. John's Park has been sold to the Hudson River Railway Co.
for $1,000,000.—N. Y. Times, O 20, 1866. See N 21, 1867.

—From Oct. 28th, the centennial anniversary of St. Paul's
Chapel was celebrated.—N. Y. Times, O 29, 1866. Hist. Recollec-
tions of St. Paul's Chapel.

The corner-stone of Temple Emanu-El is laid on the corner of
13 St. and Fifth Ave.—N. Y. Times, N 1, 1866; L. M. R. K,
III: 929. It was dedicated on Sept. 11, 1868 (q. v.).

Steinway Hall is opened in the rear of 512 East 44th St., extend-
ing to 115 St.—Brown, Rec. of N. Y. Stage, II: 515; L. M. R. K.,
III: 986. Henry Engelhard Steinway arrived in New York from
1866

Sons. They started making pianos in a small building in Varick St., near Broadway. Their business increased so rapidly that in 1859 they built a large factory on the ground bounded by Fourth and Lexington Aves., 52d and 53d Sts., and in 1863 a new warehouse in East 14th St. near Irving Place. —Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 680-81. Steinway Hall was demolished in 1916.—World, Jl 9, 1916; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

Nov. 31

Carl Shapiro, whose experiments and successes in scientific mining and engineering are well known," is in Washington "endeavoring to induce the President or the proper Department to recommend the removal of the rocks at Hell Gate, by the means of nitroglycerine and electricity.”—N. Y. Times, N 13, 1866. See Jl 1869.

The Chamber of Commerce gives a testimonial banquet to Cyrus W. Field, in acknowledgment of his efforts in bringing about the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable." The banquet is held at the Metropolitan Hotel. In his speech, Field gives a graphic history of the cable enterprise.—N. Y. Times, N 16, 1866. See also illustration in Harper's Weekly, X: 760.

Dec. 20

Dr. Samuel Osgood in an address before the N. Y. Historical Society speaks of New York's marvelous growth since the close of the war. He says, "the city is distressed by prosperity. The scarcity of houses, the costs of rent, living, and taxation are grievous and driving a large portion of our middling class into the country."—Osgood, Discourse Delivered before the N. Y. Hist. Soc., N 20, 1866, 44-55.

The old Bowery Theatre (see Ag 30, 1860) is sold at public auction for $100,000.—N. Y. Times, N 24, 1866. See L. M. R. K., III: 937, and view and description in Harper's Weekly, X: 769, 773.

1867

In this year, negotiations between Austria and Hungary for harmony and unity ended with the "Compromise of 1867," and the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary replaced the former Austrian Empire. Francis Joseph was crowned king of Hungary.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 393 et seq.

In this year, the Dominion of Canada was established by the union of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The other provinces of British North America were admitted at various times later.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 528-50.

In this year, Jas. Fisk, Jr., in connection with Jay Gould, succeeded in making a large sum of money in Erie stock. "By an unscrupulous combination, ... they got control over stock to the amount of $10,000,000, and were thus able to depress the general value of the stock. These profits, ... amounted, is said, to $1,000,000. An arrangement was then entered into by which Fisk and Gould obtained absolute possession and control of the Erie Railroad, the other conspirators receiving enormous sums of money as their portion of the plunder." From that time until Fisk's death (see Jn 6, 1872), the road was under their management.—Harper's Weekly, Ja 20, 1867; N. Y. Times, passim.

Valentine's Manual was not published in this year. See 1841: F 12, 1866.

1867

This year was published, by Frederik Muller, in Amsterdam, A Bibliographical and Historical Essay on the Dutch Books and Pamphlets relating to New-Netherland, and to the Dutch West-India Company and to its possessions in Brazil, Angola, etc., as also on the maps, charts, etc. of New-Netherland, with facsimiles of the map of New-Netherland, by N. J. Visscher and of the three existing views of New-Amsterdam. Compiled from the Dutch public and private libraries, and from the collection of Mr. Frederik Muller in Amsterdam, by G. M. Asher, L. L. D., Privat-Docent of Roman law in the University of Heidelberg. Although not published until 1867, it was ready for the press in 1853.

In this year, the later parts of A Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its discovery to the present time, by Joseph Sabin, were published. The subject-matter is arranged alphabetically under the names of authors, and, in the case of anonymous writers, under the most obvious subject. The parts were later collected into volumes, the first of which appeared in 1868. Mr. Sabin died in 1881, at which time 13 volumes had appeared. This task was suspended until Mr. Wilberforce Eames persuaded the son, Jos. F. Sabin, to continue it, Mr. Eames assisting in collecting and arranging material. Mr. Eames began work at "Pennsylvania" and edited Vols. XIV to XX which appeared between 1884 and 1892. Succeeding parts were issued from time to time up to 1892, when full volumes and a portion of the twentieth (comprising in all 116 parts) had appeared, carrying the dictionary through "Henry H. Smith." As this goes to press (1876), Mr. Eames is working on the remainder of Vol. XX ("Smith" to "South"), and hopes to issue it in the near future.

In this year was published Colonial Records of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, 1768-1854, ed. by John A. Stevens, Jr.

In this year, John A. Reeder published a Report to the president and directors of the New York Bank Company, on the proposed East River Bridge. The author was appointed chief engineer for the erection of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge. This is a report of plans proposed by him, which were eventually brought to fruition in the successful operation of New York's first suspension bridge.

In this year was published a "Map of the boulevard, as established by act of legislature, and plan of grand entrance to Central Park, with the maps of the line of 3d avenue from 59th to 110th street; compiled and drawn by J. Crofton, 1867;" size 11 x 8 ½ in. See also N 25.

In this year, The Evening Telegram was founded by James Gordon Bennett.—King's Handbook (1894), 622.

In this year, The News was founded, edited by Benjamin Wood.—King's Handbook (1893), 622.

The stock quotation and receipts called "tickers" are first introduced.—Eames, N. Y. State Stock Exchange, 51.

In this year, the county (or Tweed) courthouse, begun in 1861 (q.v., D 26) but not yet completed, was occupied. It stands on the site of the second almshouse.—15th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 398-99; L. M. R. K., III: 974. In addition to the appropriation made for this building in 1862 (5 v., Ap 9), $100,000 was added for its completion and furnishing and further work in 1868 and later years, and by 1872, through the peculations of the Tweed Ring, it had cost many millions.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 854 (1869), chap. 875; (1870), chap. 381; (1871), chap. 83; Disturnell (1876), 541; Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VI: 79-98.

The courthouse is shown on Pls. 152-3 and 163, Vol. III; Harper's Weekly, XV: 856, 859; and Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 639. There was a fire in March 17, 1832 (q.v.), where a picture was published as the house then appeared. "To-day the house is but a ruin. Its pitched tiling have given place to a flat roof; its balustrades are seen no more; its portico and columns, its carvings and hetchments, even its doorways, are gone. The broad halls and spacious chambers where the courtly aristocracy of the Province was wont to meet in gay and joyous thought, have been broken into small rooms which now serve as petty shops for tailors and cobblers, or the humble abode of seamen. The fluted pillars in the hall are fast rotting away, yet in their decay convey, to an eye not unused to massive structures, a sense of stately grandure; while without, only the dull and stony stare of the dilapidated old lion, who still wearily looks down as he did a hundred years ago upon the everlastings movements of the seething life below, seems to mark this once princely mansion from his taller and upstart neighbors."—From "Biographical Sketches," by John Austin Stevens, Jr., in Col. Rec., Chamber of Commerce, 1876-1878 (pub. 1867), 61, 64-65. The house was demolished in 1881 (q.v., N 12).

In this year, the commissioners of Central Park commenced...
1867 the long-delayed development and improvement of Mount Morris
— Square (see My 10, 1865; Mr 4, 1841; 1854; D 12, 1865; S 55, 1865). The work was prosecuted under supervision of the
chief landscape gardener Ignatius A. Pilate, who died Sept. 17, 1870, but
the work was carried out according to his design.—1st Ann. Rep.,

— During 1867-68, definite progress was made in laying
out streets north of 155th St. and Sixth and Seventh Aves. northwest of
Central Park were being opened. The Circle at Eighth Ave. and
59th St. was opened on March 2. The square between 58th and
59th Sts., west of Fifth Ave., was laid out, and the following year
was filled in. The "Road of Public Drive" (the Boulevar) was
being regulated and graded from 59th to 155th St. Eighth Ave.
was being graded, but this work was hampered by extraordinary
legislation of a contradictory character.—12th Ann. Rep.,
Comrs of Cent. Pk. (1868), 51, 53, 57, 59; ibid. (1869), 77.

— The improvement of the street plans reports the following buildings
among those "erected" this year (plans filed or work begun):
National Park Bank, at 214 and 216 Broadway (adjoining the
Herald building); the depot of the Hudson River R. R. Co.
on St. John’s Park; the Colored Orphan Asylum, on the north side
of 143d St., west of Tenth Ave.; Edwin Booth’s Theatre, at the
south-east corner of Sixth Ave. and 23d St.; Tammany Hall on the
north-west corner of 14th St. between Sixth and Seventh Aves;
and a fire alarm bell-tower octagonal in form, 14 ft. high, on the north
side of 25th St., between Second and Third Aves.; the Fourth Ave.
addition to A. T. Stewart’s store, between 9th and 10th Sts.—

— In this year, Eliza Grotezett made an etching of Boulange’s
Village and Church, which was reproduced, in 1875, in her book
of Prints from the Battery to Bloomingdale. It is shown on Pl.
153-2, Vol. III.

— In this year, a photograph was made of the New York Hospital;
it was demolished in 1869. It is reproduced and described as

— In this year was published, by J. F. Lloyd, Llloyd’s mammoth
map of the business portion of New York city.

1867

Jan. 17

At the annual meeting of the Washington Market, the
market from Fulton to Dey
16 St., is almost wholly consumed by fire. The former market on
the ground burned in 1860 (q.v., Jl 11). Though Washington Market
proper, or at least the nucleus of it, dates back to 1822, the property
burned in 1867 was not used for market purposes until 1851, the
ground on which it stood having been reclaimed a year or two before.
states that it was Washington Market proper that was burned in
1867.

A public meeting in favour of impartial suffrage is held at
Cooper Institute. The Rev. Mr. Garnett, a negro preacher, makes
the principal address.—N. Y. Times, Ja 22, 1867.

A large meeting is held at Cooper Institute “to consider the
subject of the disfranchisement and suffering now prevailing in
several of the Southern states, and to adopt measures of relief.” Speeches
are made by Peter Cooper, Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley,
and others, and resolutions are passed that a committee be appointed
to take up subscriptions, and that the clergy of all churches be asked to appeal to their congregations.—N. Y. Times,
Ja 26, 1867.

The committee of the state senate appointed in 1866 (q.v.,
Ap 20) to consider the subject of rapid transit on Manhattan Island
reports that, “Among the plans for an elevated railroad, that
presented by Mr. C. T. Harvey [see Ap 20, 1866] appeared to be
the best, and the commission recommended that the privilege of con-
structing one-half a mile in the southern part of Greenwich Street
[see Jl 14, 1866], as an experiment, be granted by the Legislature.”
The committee also states “That in the opinion of this Commission
the best method of speedily attaining the design contemplated by
the senate resolution . . . is by the construction of underground
railways.

That in view of the prospective increase in travel there should
be one line of such railway from the Battery to City Hall Park,
under Broadway, connecting at the City Hall Park with two or
more lines of underground railway, each with double tracks, east
and west of the line of Broadway.

“that to accommodate the larger passenger transportation the
following routes are recommended, each connecting with the said
first mentioned track at the City Hall Park:

One under Chatham street to the Bowery and Third Avenue
to the Harlem River.

The other under Park Place (or Murray or Warren street or by
the most feasible route) to Hudson street, thence under Hudson
street to Eighth Avenue, thence under Eighth Avenue to Broadway,
thence under Broadway to Ninth Avenue, thence under Ninth
Avenue to the Harlem River.

The line under Broadway between the Battery and City Hall
Park to be constructed only as part of one or more of the through
lines.”—Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the
City of N. Y. (1866-1885), in Y. P. L., Walker, Fifty Years of
Rapid Transit, 60-70. The committee’s recommendation in regard
to the elevated road was carried out by the legislature on April 22
(q.v.).

The building erected in 1840 by the Society Library at the south-
west corner of Broadway and Leonard St., but now occupied by
S. B. ChittenDan & Co., is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Herald, F 13,
1867; L. M. R. K., III, 977. See also view and description in

The well-known pear-tree planted by Gov. Stuyvesant,
and which has stood for two centuries, came at last to a sudden demise
during the latter part of last week. This old and famous tree stood on
the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, in a circular
inclosure of iron railing, erected, we believe, by Mr. Wainwright,
descendant of the old Dutch Governor. The destruction of this old landmark is said to have resulted from a collision
of vehicles, one of which was thrown against the tree with sufficient
force to break it down. Laborers were engaged in removing the
limbs and trunk yesterday, which were proclaimed obstructions
to travel.—N. T. Times, F 27, 1867. See views in Man. Com.
Cen. (1866), 532, and Grotezett, Old N. Y., opp. p. 99. In 1878
(Jl 15), the tree was enclosed with a wooden railing. The
N. Y. Historical Soc. owns a cross-section of this tree.

The rebuilt Academy of Music (see My 21, 1866) is opened.—
Mar. 15, 1867; L. M. R. K., III, 982. See also Lossing,
His. of N. Y. City, II, 689.

Campiontoller Connelly reports to the legislature, in detail,
regarding unexpired appropriations. Among these items are the
following in the street department:

Battery enlargement .......................... $97,918.42
improvement .................................. 8,366.52
Bridge over Broadway .......................... 14,661.00
Counties Reel, blasting, etc. ................. 11,759.00
Diamond ....................................... 4,438.00
Fourth Avenue Parks .......................... 7,571.48
Grading Hamilton Square ........................ 50.00
Madison Park, iron railing ...................... 39,847.00
Mount Morris, improvement of .............. 98.56

—From comptroller’s letter-book No. 153, p. 40

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects
is organized.—Proc., Ann. Convention A. I. A. (1867), 25; Econ.
Past, Mr 20, 1867. The Institute was founded as a local organi-
zation in 1857 (q.v.), and re-organized into a federal body in 1867.—
President’s address in Third Ann. Convention, 1869. See also Sturgis,
Dict. of Arch. and Building (1902), under “Societies of Archi-
tects.”

The Evening Post publishes the following description of the city:

Manhattan Island, from the Battery to the Spuyten Duyvil
Creek, is thirteen and a half miles long, an average of one and
three-fifths miles wide, and contains about fourteen thousand acres
of land, of which less than a thousand are taken up by parks
and public places. It has about thirty miles of water front upon two
of the finest estuaries in the world; on the opposite shores of which lie
two great tracts, capable of accommodating each a population twice
as large as that New York now has.

By its situation and other advantages New York is destined to
remain the centre of commerce for the American continent. It
has already nearly a million inhabitants, miserably accommodated
for the most part. There are probably three thousand families who
derive their support directly from daily labor performed by some
of their members in the city.

At present New York is the most inconveniently arranged
commercial city in the world. Its wharfs are badly built, unsafe,
and without shelter its streets are badly paved, dirty, and neces-
sarily overcrowded; its warehouses are at a distance from the ships,
and for the most part without proper labor-saving machinery for
The quick and inexpensive transfer of goods, its railroad depots having no proper relations to the shipping or to the warehouses; transportation, needlessly and enormously increased by this ill-arrangement, is made more costly yet by uneven pavements, which waste the strength of horses. Its laborers are badly lodged, and in every way disaccommodated; the means of going from one part of the city to the other are so badly contrived that a considerable part of the working population—which includes nearly all the youth and men, and thousands of women and girls—spend a sixth part of their working days on the street cars or omnibuses, and the upper part of the island is made almost useless to persons engaged in daily business of any kind in the city." The rest of a long account is given to a prophetic description of what the city will be "thirty or forty years hence." This would be about the year 1900, and many of the improvements here suggested have been realized, some of them in a far better way (particularly the transportation facilities) than was foretold in 1867.

92 Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort Sts., is sold to Charles A. Dana for $50,000. It is to be transformed into a newspaper office.—Harper's Weekly, XI: 2114; N. Y. Com. Adv., Mr 21, 1867. The Sun occupied the building from 1868 until 1919 when it was sold to M. K. & C. S. for $339,539, details of P. 1611; III: 846. If a brief account of Dana, see Stephen Fiske's Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers (1884), 85 et seq.

21 The Tammany Society purchases, for $80,000, the property of the N. Y. University Medical College on 14th St. between Third Ave. and Irving Place.—N. Y. Com. Adv., Mr 21, 1867; and see My 21, 1866. The cornerstone of the present Tammany Hall was laid July 30, 1868.

22 George Peabody gives a dinner at the Fifth Ave. Hotel in honour of Gen. and Mrs. Grant and the trustees of the Southern Educational Fund.—N. T. Times, Mr 23, 1867.

23 A disastrous fire occurs, resulting in the complete destruction of the Winter Garden Theatre (formerly the Metropolitan—see S 14, 1859), and considerable damage to the Southern Hotel, formerly known as the Lafayette House. The loss is estimated at $250,000.—N. T. Times, Mr 24, 1867. The Grand Central Hotel was built on the site of the theatre.—L. M. R. K., III: 986.

29 The legislature passes an act "to provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Constitution." Arrangements are made for the election of 150 delegates to that convention, on April 23.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 194.

30 An act is passed reducing the size of Hamilton Square, as laid out in the map of 1807, by discontinuing part lying between Fourth and Fifth Aves., and 66th and 68th Sts.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 196; L. M. R. K., III: 970. The square was closed in 1868 (q.v., Ap 20).

31 A hotel is opened from Russia for 7,200,000.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VI: 211-13.

41 The site of the U. S. Revenue Dock (Barge Office) on the southwest end of the Battery is bought by the government from the city for $40,000. The cost of construction work, etc. to June 30, 1875, was $241,778.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Architect, U. S. Treasury Dept. (1875), 191; Proc. App'd by Mayor, XXXIV: 395.

42 On this day, the author was born, in the brown stone house still standing on the south-east corner of Madison Ave. and 77th St, at that time the residence of his grandfather, Isaac N. Phelps, and now occupied by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

44 Much of my playtime in early childhood, Spring, Autumn, and Winter, was spent in the pleasant garden which stretched from street to street back of my grandfather's house, and during most of this time my family occupied the "dower-house," on the corner directly across the avenue. From the upper windows of this house I used to watch the ships passing up and down the East River. Lexington Avenue was still a pretty rural district, and there were but few signs of civilization to the north, although from my nursery window, looking north-east toward Zion Church, the view was almost the same as that which existed fifty years later, when we finally left the house.

45 The city conveys to the U. S. government, for $500,000, the lower end of City Hall Park, bounded by Broadway, Mall St., and Park Row, as a site for a post-office (see Je 26, 1866). The property embraces an area of 65,259 sq. feet. The conveyance is made "Upon the express condition, however, that the premises above described and every part and parcel thereof, and any building that may be erected thereon shall at all times hereafter be used and occupied exclusively as and for a post-office and court-house for the United States of America and for no other purpose whatever, and upon the further condition that if the said premises shall at any time or times cease to be used for the purposes above-mentioned or for some one of them or if the same shall be used for any other purposes than those above specified, the said premises hereby conveyed and all right, title, estate and interest therein shall revert to and be re-entrusted by the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns and the said parties of the first part shall thereupon become the absolute owners of the said premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances and they may then re-enter the said premises and every part thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if these premises had not been executed."—Liber Deeds, MXII: 142 et seq.; Ann. Rep., Supervising Archit., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1875), 191, 17th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 401-2. See also Harper's Weekly, XI: 2, and L. M. R. K., III: 974. See, further, Je 3, 1867, and My 6, 1869.

The Rutgers Female Institute (see 1860) receives a full collegiate charter and is hereafter known as the Rutgers Female College.—Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 325. See 1883.

45 The street bridge at the junction of Broadway and Fulton streets is "ready for public use. It has been erected at a cost of $14,000.—N. T. Times, Ap 16, 1867. This was the Lower bridge and was built by the city because Broadway, particularly the narrow portion of it below the Park, was so overcrowded with vehicles that it was "impossible at certain times of the day to pass from one sidewalk of the street to the other without imminent danger to life and limb."—U. S. Bur. of Hist. Maps, Second Series, T. 690; CVI: 151; CIX: 260, 394. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926, and Harper's Weekly, XI: 333. A bridge across Broadway at Fulton St. had been proposed as early as 1852.—Man. Com. Coun. (1858), 444. The bridge proved a failure and in 1868 (q.v., JI 21) was ordered removed.

The legislature incorporates the New York Bridge Co. with an initial capital of $500,000, and authorizes the city of New York and Brooklyn to subscribe for stock. This company was organized for the purpose of building a bridge across East River.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 399. See My 25.

Madison Ave. is extended from 86th to 120th St., and the extension declared a public street.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 403.

The legislature passes "An Act to provide for the construction of an experimental line of railway in the counties of New York and Westchester" (see Ja 31). This authorizes the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Co. (see Ap 20, 1866) to build within one year an experimental line of elevated railroad on Greenwich St., to be operated by cables attached to stationary engines. This is to be examined by commissioners and, if their report is favourable, the line is to be extended along Greenwich St. and Ninth Ave. to Yonkers.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 406.

Delegates to the forthcoming constitutional convention (see Mr 29), 160 in all, are chosen at a special election. Their names appear in the journal of the convention. The convention opened on June 4 (q.v.)—Journal of the Convention, 3-14.


The legislature passes an act "to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the city of New York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same." It defines the powers of the commissioners of Central Park in laying out, widening, grading, and improving streets, avenues, roads, public squares and places, between 49th and 57th Sts., west of Eighth Ave.; also new pier and bullhead lines from 57th St. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Such powers shall cease on May 1, 1872.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 697.

The N. Y. and Harlem R. Co. is directed to construct within two years, up to the grade of Fourth Ave., a "substantial stone or brick wall, with suitable coping upon each side of their road, upon a line not extending twenty-six feet in the clear at any point of
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

June 3

1867 measurement below the tunnel at Ninety-second street. . . . 10 and from the north side of Seventy-ninth street to the south side of Eighty-eighth street, where the road bed or track is below the grade of the avenue, and where the same is not arched or covered, and shall also, within said period, extend upon said wall (except at street crossings, where bridges are, or shall be constructed) a substantial iron fence for the protection of persons using said avenue.

The company is also to construct “an arch of masonry work over the track of the road . . . in Fourth avenue . . . from the south line of Eighty-eighth street to and connecting with the rock cut so called on Ninety-second street.”—Laws of N. Y. (1867), chap. 822.

Jefferson Davis, having been brought before the U. S. circuit court at Richmond, Va., for trial on a charge of treason, is released under $50,000 bail. Horace Greeley heads the list of 16 bondsmen.

—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VI: 50–59. The Union League Club objected to Greeley’s action, and, on May 3, he wrote defending himself on this point, and also for advocating clemency toward the recent rebels.—Letter of Horace Greeley, etc. (1867), in N. Y. P. L.

The first New York tenement-house law is passed by the legislature. After defining a tenement-house, this law provides that every such building shall have a fire escape approved by the building inspector, a ventilator in the roof over the main hall, receptacles for garbage and other refuse, and proper sewage facilities. In addition to basements or cellar rooms not a foot from the board of health, and even then they must be at least seven feet high and one foot above the sidewalk, and have an open area in front, properly drained, and a window of at least nine square feet; all halls must open directly to the air; each habitable room must be at least eight feet high and have at least one window connected with the open air or a ventilator leading into the hall or into another room connected with a hall, and the ventilation, and the keeping of animals, except dogs and cats, are prohibited; there must be an open space, between buildings erected on the same lot, of 10 feet if they are one story high and an additional five feet for each additional story; new tenements must have a chimney or open fireplace for each set of rooms, and running water at one or more in every habitable room. The building commissioner must have free access to tenements at all times. Violations are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.—Laws of N. Y. (1867), 908; De Forest & Veller, The Tenement House Problem, I: 94–97. See also 16, 1879. A census of tenement-houses in this year “revealed the fact that 18,582 existed, of which 5,814 were reported in bad sanitary condition from neglect, and 9,485 in bad sanitary condition from any cause.”—Gould, The Housing of the Working People (1895), 72.

The common council orders that action be taken against persons closing Little Water St. or Mission Place, and that the same be restored to public use.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXXV: 109–10. See Ap 3, 1809; My 16, 1857.

The New York Bridge Co. (see Ap 16) appoints John A. Roebling engineer in charge of the construction of its bridge across the East River. Mr. Roebling was injured in the course of his work and died July 22, 1869. His place was filled by his son Col. Washington A. Roebling, under whose supervision the work was completed.—Green, Complete Hist. of the N. Y. and Brooklyn Bridge, 12. See My 24, 1883.

In this month, a map was made of the public drive (now Riverside Drive) from 136th to Dyckman St.—See original filed in bureau of topography, borough president’s office, as Map No. 2320. See also, in the same office, Map No. 2422, which was probably made in this year, and which shows the drive from 72d to 129th St., including the lay-out, elevations, and property.

At 12 o’clock on this day the competition for the plans for the new post-office (see Ap 11) ended.—N. Y. Times, Je 2, 1867. An exhibition of the plans submitted was held from June 6 to 8 in the rooms of the board of underwriters, 156 Broadway. One of the papers said of them: “There were fifty-one drawings with accompanying plans, of which several are worthy of examination. The majority, however, of the designs are wanting in originality and appositeness, and perhaps a result quite as satisfactory would have been reached at less expense, had an architect of standing been engaged. Selection was made from among the best of the several of the most elegant, and combine their most excellent points . . . as it is averred that our most distinguished architects have, for obvious reasons, declined to stake their reputations upon the decision of a Commission composed of men who are not necessarily competent judges of the art, it will not be wonderful if the very best result is not reached by the method that has been pursued.” Prices of $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, and $10,000 were offered for the four best plans, $500 each for the next five, and $500 each for the following five. The 31 plans were briefly described.—Ibid., Je 7–9, 1867. See, further, D 28, 1867, and F 29, 1868. The post-office was begun in June (q.v., Ag 9).

The state constitutional convention, delegates to which were elected on April 23 (q.v.), opens in the assembly chamber at Albany, and Wm. A. Wheeler, of Malone, is chosen president of the convention. The work of the convention was not concluded until Feb. 28, 1868 (q.v.).—Jour. of the Convention, 15, 1261. “It met nearly four times as long as the Convention of 1821, and twice as long as the Convention of 1846.”—Lincoln, Const. Hist. of N. Y. T., III: 419. The debates and proceedings of the Convention of 1867 [published in 5 vols.] . . . for their learning and breadth of discussion of Constitutional questions will always be of interest to students of the political history of this State.—Hill, Development of Constitutional Law in N. Y. State, 29.

Bavard’s Museum (later Daly’s Theatre) opens at 122 Broadway.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, II: 522. See also L. M. R. K., III: 983.

The Citizens’ Association submits to the constitutional convention its so-called “alterations in the fundamental law of the State.” Many of these suggestions seem very modern, such as “an appointed instead of an elective judiciary,” the appointment, instead of election, of “the Secretary of State, the State Comptroller, the State Treasurer, the Attorney-General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Canal Commissioners and the Inspectors of State Prisons—said officers to constitute a cabinet for the Governor,” “the abolition of the office of President of the Senate,” “the abolition of the office of Speaker under constitutional qualifications, and “Representation of Minorities.”—Alterations in the Fundamental Law of the State, proposed by the Citizens’ Association of New-York.

The common council resolves “That the Croton Aqueduct Board be, and they are hereby directed to remove the fountain located in the Civic Halls Park, and to place the same in Madison Avenue [Madison Square].”—Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXXV: 135.

The North German Confederation, composed of 22 states, is established. The king of Prussia is president.—Andrews, Hist. of Development of Modern Europe, II: 255–56.

Work is begun on the experimental elevated road in Greenwich St. (see Ap 22).—Harper’s Weekly, XII: 477. The excavation work was made dependent on the battery after the settlement of the question of their further, or laying the corner-stone of their new Hall in Fourteenth St. . . . July 4, 1867. Also a brief history of the origin and early history of the Society, by Rushmore G. Horton. See Je 4, 1868.

The “America’s Cup,” won by the “America” on Aug. 22, 1851, is presented by the owners of the yacht to the N. Y. Yacht Club with the condition that it be “perpetually a challenge cup for friendly competition between foreign countries.”—The America’s Cup (1874), 117–18.

Brigiam Young, Jr., and his suite are in New York, after a 14 mission to Paris.—N. Y. Times, Je 14, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Union Republican general committee of New York at headquarters at the corner of Broadway and 23d St., Gen. Grant is nominated for president.—N. Y. Times, Jl 24, 1867. See D 4.

The cornerstone of the new building of the Coloured Orphan Asylum (see Jl 13, 1867) is laid at the north-west corner of 143d St. and Tenth Ave. The building was completed in 1868.—Richmond, N. Y. and its Institutions, 302 et seq. The present home of the Institution (1926) is at 261st St. and Riverside Ave.

The best known of the old buildings of the City on West 23d St. (see N. Y., 1863), is Sept. altered into a complete theatre by C. H. Garland and opened as the Fifth Avenue.—Brown, II: 400; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ja 25, 1869, for its next transformation.
1867

Sept. 16. The Board of Aldermen pass a resolution directing the street commissioner "to remove the rail-tracks which were laid down on the Battery Grounds on Sunday, the 15th inst., and to restore, or cause to be restored, the walk thereon to the condition in which they existed previous to laying down such railroad tracks."—N. Y. Times, S 17, 1867.


Oct. 6. The reconstructed St. George's Church on Stuyvesant Square (see Nov. 14, 1865) is opened for public worship. It was consecrated Dec. 19, 1867.—Anctic, Hist. of St. George's Church, 235.

16. The new iron bridge over Harlem River, begun in 1866, is formally opened to the public. The old bridge is to be removed soon.—N. Y. Times, Oct. 17, 1867. A history of the construction and a description of the new bridge is contained in ibid.

22. The Fort Greene street property, bounded by Thirteenth Ave., Gansevoort St., West St., and West 12th St., is sold by the city at public auction.—N. Y. Times, Oct 23 and 25, 1867.

Nov. 7. The Astor Library has been in existence fourteen years, and now possesses one hundred and thirty-five thousand volumes, while the capacities of the present buildings are equal to the accommodation of three hundred and fifty thousand. Four thousand volumes are added annually to the new plan. The map accompanying the report says: During the past year there have been about twenty-five thousand readers in the two halls, and about fifty thousand volumes read. Besides these, large numbers have been admitted to the alcoves—authors, statisticians, writers, members of the press, etc.—Hist. Mag., 22 ser., III: 319.

19. Chas. Dickens arrives at Boston on his second visit to America. He commences a series of readings from his own works, in the principal cities of the U. S.—Dolby, Chas. Dickens as I knew him, 150-60. See D 7.

21. The 200 trees which recently adorned St. John's Park have all been felled and the stumps extracted. The temporary freight depot of the Hudson River R. R. (see O 21, 1866) will soon be erected.—N. Y. Com. Ady., Nov. 21, 1867; L. M. R. K., III: 571; descrip. of NY Cen. Park by Matt. P. S., 259.

A plan for developing the west side of the city, from 50th to 155th St., is adopted by the board of commissioners of the Central Park, under the act of April 24, 1867. This district embraced property owned by more separate persons, and paid more taxes, than did all that part of the city above Astor Place in 1811, when the commissioners for laying out the city reported the plan which, in 1867, was amended by the new plan. The map accompanying the report of Andrew H. Green, comptroller of the park, shows the new streets, avenues, public squares and places, new pier and bulkhead lines, and the elevations above high water. The parts of former streets, avenues, and roads, not shown on the map, were abandoned and closed. By comparison with the Commissioners' Map of 1819-1818, it is seen that the Old Bloomingdale Road is thus finally abandoned and replaced by the "Road or Public Drive" (the Boulevard or extension of Broadway) is substituted in its place.—11th Ann. Rep., Bd. of Com's of Cent. Pk. (1867), 156-66. See also Map of the Boulevard, compiled and drawn by John Croton, 1867, in Stuart collection. On June 15, 1868, the supreme court, having appointed commissioners on July 12, 1866, to open the boulevard, confirmed their report, but excluded from the plan of the boulevard certain auricular pieces of land at the intersection of the road with Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Aves. During 1868 the work of regulating and grading the road was in progress, it having been commenced Sept. 21. It was hoped it would be opened for travel by Jan. 1, 1871.—12th Ann. Rep., Bd. of Com's of Cent. Pk. (1868), 393; 13th Ann. Rep. (1869), 64. See also map dated March 7, 1868, filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2482.

28. The Fenian organizations of New York hold a public funeral ceremony in memory of the Irish patriots, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, who were recently hanged at Manchester, Eng. Fully 19,000 people parade.—N. Y. Times, N 29, 1867.

Dec. 3. The Democratic machines, Tammany and Mozart, united in his support. This time Mozart withdrew its support and nominated ex-Mayor Fernando Wood. The Republicans nominated William A. Darling, but many members of the party feared that Wood might be elected and voted for Hoffman, whose plurality exceeded 40,000.—N. Y. Sun, D 4, 1867; N. Y. Tribune, D 4, 1867.

4. "The public feeling in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, which has been rapidly increasing in this vicinity for some time past," culminates in a large mass-meeting at Cooper Institute. Speeches are made by A. T. Stewart, Judge Hilton, F. B. Cutting, Gen. Sillies, Lyman Trumaine, and others.—N. Y. Times, D 5, 1867.

Dickens arrives in New York from Boston and puts up at the Westminster Hotel in Irving Place.—Dolby, Chas. Dickens as I knew him, 180-83.

Charles Dickens gives his first reading in New York, at Steinway Hall. The series opens with A Christmas Carol.—N. Y. Times, D 10, 1867. George Dolby, his secretary and manager, afterwards wrote: "The success of the Reading in New York far exceeded Mr. Dickens's most sanguine expectations, and but for the extra exertion in reading in so large a hall as the Steinway, under the burden of an influenza cold, everything would have been in the highest degree satisfactory. He described the New York audience as being 'far better than that at Boston,' which was saying a great deal for them."—Dolby, Chas. Dickens as I knew him, 184. See Ap 18, 1868.

The commissioners appointed to select a plan for the new post-office (see Je 3), after much deliberation, decide that none of the 52 designs submitted is wholly satisfactory or worthy of recommendation to the federal authorities, and that therefore no award of the first and second premiums ($5,000 and $1,000) shall be made. They agree, however, to award prizes to the best 15 designs, and extract and draft their own. Those designs to which premiums have been awarded such a plan as will, in their judgment, meet the approval of the authorities of the United States for the purposes contemplated. The awards given were: $2,000 each to John Correa for plan No. 18, Richard M. Hunt for No. 34, N. L. Brun for No. 36, Schultz & Schoen for No. 48, and Renwick & Sands for No. 51; $1,000 each to Wm. Field, Son & Co. for No. 16, Duncan J. MacRae for No. 27, Pattier &Clinton for No. 28, Alas. Saeltzer for No. 29, and James H. Giles for No. 47; $500 each to Walter Dickson for No. 12, Hammatt Billings for No. 22, G. King & Wilcox for No. 25, Louis Burger for No. 26, and E. J. M. Derrick for No. 39.—N. Y. Times, D 29, 1867. See F 29, 1868. (This account of the competition is incomplete, and in some respects misleading. See Addenda in N. P. S. I.)

The annual report on Central Park states that the work done during the past year includes the following: "The foundation-work of a structure [the Belvedere] contemplated as a lookout at the southwest corner of the old Reservoir has been commenced. . . " The interior of the portion of the brick edifice at Mt. St. Vincent [see D 50, 1865] formerly used as the chapel of the Convent, has been decorated and fitted for the reception of the statue, and although this gallery is situated at a remote part of the grounds, it is much frequented, and is probably the most generally attractive collection and arrangement of statuary in the whole country."—11th Ann. Rep., Com's of Cent. Pk. (1868).

On this date, the comptroller submitted a printed report to the commissioners of the sinking fund in response to a resolution passed on May 21, 1867, calling for a report on the condition of the wharves, piers, and slips belonging to the city. This report is in two volumes, one covering the East River from Whitehall to 130th St., and the other the North River, from Albany St. to 155th St. The report is illustrated by careful drawings of all wharves, piers, and slips, giving dimensions, construction, cost, present value, recommendations for alterations, extensions, repairs, etc.

1868

In this year, Gladstone became prime minister; his "Great Ministry" lasted until 1874.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 464-66. In this year, Leon Gambetta came into prominence in France as an opponent of Napoleon III and the Empire. He was one of the

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THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

In 1868, the last vestiges of the Third Republic in 1870—Hazan, Europe since 1815, 281-82.

About this time, the "boneshaker," a wooden bicycle constructed by Pierre Lallement in Paris in 1865 and patented by him in the U. S. in 1866, became popular in England, France, and America.—Encyclopaedia Brit. VII: 683, with cut.

In this year, George Imms, Homer D. Martin, and Alexander H. Wyant, considered the three greatest American landscape painters, were elected to the National Academy. All of them spent some years in New York, and all are represented in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—Clement & Hutton, Artists of the Nineteenth Century, 1: 382-83; II: 96-97, 353; Isham, Hist. of American Painting, 155 et seq.

In this year, with the widening of the Brooklyn Bridge into the new Boulevard, an old house was torn down on the west side of Broadway, between 75th and 76th Sts., which was erected before the Revolution, and in which Louis Philippe taught school during his exile in New York. It was formerly the homestead of the Somersfield family, who once owned nearly all the surrounding part of the island not included in the extensive Harsen estate. For a description of the house, see Stone's Hist. of N. Y. City, 597-98. See also Greatorex, Old N. Y., 184-90, and L. M. R. K., III: 952.

In this year, the Brooklyn Reformated Dutch Church (see Aug 4, 1816) was demolished. Greatorex, Old N. Y., II: 142; L. M. R. K., III: 954. A view of this church shortly before its demolition is reproduced as PI. 153-a, Vol. III.

The P. E. Church of the Heavenly Rest at 551 Fifth Ave., between 45th and 46th Sts., was erected in this year and opened in 1869.—L. M. R. K., III: 952. The parish originated in services held in the hall of Rutgers Female College in 1865.—King's Handbook, 527. The church was destroyed in the early summer of 1924.—At the Ap. 20, 1924.

In this year, the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry Kirke Brown, in Union Square, was given to the city.—Cat. Works of Art Belonging to the City, 137; L. M. R. K., III: 964. The railing was erected in 1872-73.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, XL: 232; XLI: 14. For view and description, see Harper's Weekly, XIV: 153.

Bulkhead lines are established around the north-east end of the island, from 56th St. on the Hudson River to Third Ave. on the Harlem River.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), ch. 338; 3d Ann. Rep. of the Park Com'n (1872-1873), 224.

Among the buildings reported by the supt. of buildings as "erected" this year (plans filed or work begun) are the following: The N. Y. Life Insurance Company's 3-storey brick building on the southeast corner of Broadway and 10th St.; the Equitable Life Assurance Society's 5-storey granite building on the southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar St.; a new wing of St. Luke's Hospital, at the southwest corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.; the Orphan Asylum for Church of St. Vincent de Paul, on the north-west side of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.; and a "Belvidere or Festival Hall" in Jones's Woods.—Ann. Rep., Supt. of Bldgs. (1867-1872), 439, 439-41, 435-46, 440, 443, 450-51.

The theatres and large public halls in New York at this time were: Stadt Theatre, at 45 Bowery; Bowery Theatre, at 48 Bowery; Pastor's Opera-house, at 201 Bowery; Broadway Theatre, at 485 Broadway; San Francisco Minstrels, at 585 Broadway; Theatre Comique, at 514 Broadway; Niblo's Garden, at 578 Broadway; Olympic Theatre, at 624 Broadway; Kelly & Leon's Minstrels, at 1420 Broadway; New York Theatre, at 728 & 730 Broadway; Wallack's Theatre, at 844 Broadway; New York Circus, on East 14th St; Steinway Hall, at 109 & 111 E. 14th St.; Tammany Hall; Bryant's Minstrels, East 14th St.; Academy of Music; Wood's Theatre, at 1221 Broadway; Booth's Theatre; Pike's Opera House (see Ja. 9), at the n. w. cor. of Eighth Ave. & 23d St; French Theatre, at 79 W. 14th St. and Brougham's Theatre, on W. 24th St. All of these are described in detail in the Ann, Rep., Supt. of Bldgs. (1862-1869), 456-508.

In February, the theater was opened at 79 W. 14th St.
CHRONOLOGY

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHANGE: 1865-1876

1868

"The plan of the new structure to be erected in the City Hall Park for the departments of the Post-office and United States Courts has at last been fixed upon, and the work will be commenced just as soon as Congress makes the required appropriation."

29 After the failure to secure a wholly satisfactory plan by competition (see Je 3 and D 28, 1867), a committee of architects was appointed to consider all the plans submitted and to draft a new one combining the best points of each. This committee consisted of Richard M. Hunt, chairman, Renwick & Sands, N. LeBrun, J. Correja, and Schulze & Schneid. They completed their work in this month and placed the final design in the hands of Postmaster Kelly who submitted it to the authorities at Washington, by whom it was approved. The plan is described in detail.—N. Y. Times, F 29, 1868.

1869

Mar.

3 and 541 Broadway (see S 6, 1865) was completely destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $400,000—N. Y. Times, Mr 3 and 4, 1868. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982, and view in Harper's Weekly, XII: 188. This was on the west side of Broadway above Spring St.

6 Humpty Dumpty is produced in New York for the first time, at the Union Theatre (formerly Laura Keene's Theatre), with George L. Fox as Clown and Charles K. Fox as Pantaloon.—Brown, II: 159; III: 116–17.

10 The tearing down of St. George's chapel on Beekman St. is in progress. "At present the graves of revolutionary heroes serve as a depository for ashes and rubbish, and vessels are emptied daily from the windows adjoining, on places where a hundred years ago, was the early morning, never to be effaced, "Requiescat in pace." The six lots comprising this property are to be sold. "The property purchased from Colonel Beekman for £500 [see Jl 11, D 21, 1748; Jz 23, Mr 23, 1749] is now worth, it is said, half a million dollars."—N. Y. World, Mr 17, 1868. The property was purchased by the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co.—Antioch, Hist. of St. George's Ch., 211–14. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931. An original sketch showing the church to process of demolition was made by Miss Greatorex and hangs in the parlour of the Chelsea Hotel on W. 23d St. It is reproduced as PL 155–b, Vol. III. See also Greatorex, Old N. T., 39–41. See further, 1871.

18 The rebuilt St. Patrick's Cathedral on Mott St., which was burned down on Oct. 6, 1866 (q. v.), is dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Mr 18, 1868. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936, under "St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral."

184 Sorosis, the first women's club in New York, is founded. It was incorporated on Dec. 30.—Rep. of the 21st Anniversary of Sorosis (N. Y., 1893); Articles of Incorporation, Constitution, etc. (N. Y., 1892).

20 The commissioners of Central Park authorise Andrew H. Green, comptroller of the park, to title to "the public squares and plantings along the south front of a large portion of the Park, from 23d street to 89th street, and hence to 124th street and then easterly to 124th street to the 8th avenue."—Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916), 559. This was Morningside Park. The land was acquired, between 1868 and 1870, at a cost of $1,334,092.72.—Ibid. (1916), 560–61; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See also Prendergast, Record of Real Estate. See further, O 11, 1875.

21 The first issue of the Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide appears.

30 The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 49. Its offices in this year were at 243 Broadway.—The Met. Life Ins. Co. Its History, etc. (1908).

30 Riley's Fifth Ward Museum Hotel (see Man. Com. Cown., 1864, pp. 598, 602), on the s. w. cor. of W. Broadway and Franklin St., is being demolished.—N. Y. Times, Mr 24, 1868.

30 The Union League Club (see F 6, 1865; and F 16, 1865) is formally re-established in its new headquarters at the south-east corner of 26th St. and Madison Ave.—N. Y. Times, Ap 1, 1868. This was the Jerome residence (see 1865) which the club occupied until 1881 (q. v., Mr 3).—Descript. of Pl. 156, III: 704; L. M. R. K., III: 919, 950. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XII: 190.

Apr.

8 The cornerstone of Edwin Booth's Theatre is laid at the south-east corner of 6th Ave. and 23d St.—N. Y. Times, Ap 9, 1868.

8 See L. M. R. K., III: 982. It was opened on Feb. 1, 1869 (q. v.).

8 Butler's American Theatre on Crosby St. burns. This building was formerly Mechanics' Hall, with entrance at 472 Broadway.
1932

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1868

The state commissioners report that the elevated railroad in July, Greenwich St. (see Ap 22 and JI 2, 1867) is a success, and the governor authorizes its completion from the Battery to Spuyten Duyn-veld.—Harper's Weekly, XII: 475. See Jl 3.

A trial trip is made by Chas. Harvey on the new elevated railway in Greenwich St., and the rapid speed attained "leads the friends of the enterprise to hope that the problem of rapid and safe locomotion through the crowded streets of the city has been solved."—Harper's Weekly, XII: 477, and view on p. 476. See also N. Y. Times, Jl 4, 1868. A view of the trial is reproduced as A. Pl. 27,Bb, Vol. III, where the date is erroneously given as 1867. See also description of Pl. 157-8, III: 700. See, further, Jl 25.

Tammyn Hall on 14th St. (see Jl 4, 1867) is first used when the Democratic national convention opens there on this day. During the convention, which lasted until July 9, ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour of New York was nominated for president, and Gen. Francis P. Blair of Missouri was nominated for vice-president.—N. Y. Times, Jl 5-10, 1868; Brown, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, III: 84-87; Man. Com. Coun. (1868), 782 et seq. See also illustration and account of the new hall in Harper's Weekly, XII: 433, 438, and L. M. R. K., III: 939.

The supreme court declares the Loew bridge (see Ap 15, 1867) a public nuisance, especially injurious to Charles Knox (Knox, the latter, Gein's rival), and orders that it be removed within 90 days or at the option of the commission of the Mississippi

The bridge was "a failure as a public convenience" and "a serious obstacle to the free and uninterrupted uses of the streets," as well as damaging to adjoining property.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., XII: 76, 410, 530; Proc., Appd by the Mayor, XXXVI: 260-61. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926.

The city is authorized to lease a slip or basin, not exceeding 300 feet in front, at the easterly end of the Battery for the purpose of a salt water floating bath, and is directed to establish two free floating baths, one on the East River and one on the Hudson.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 879.

The Green street elevated road (see Jl 3) "is now in running order from the Battery to Cortlandt Street, and with the present machinery, the cars can be propelled, with little jarring and oscillation, at the rate of fifteen miles an hour."


The common council is directed to construct piers on the Hudson River at the foot of each street from 13th St. to Hampton St.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 881.

Aug.

Eliza Groteorex thus describes the west side of the city above 57th St.: "In Washington's time, the outskirts of New York, 'squatters' shanties' are perched on the rocks, or nestled in the hollows, sheltered but malicious; the luxuriance of the vines over those small abodes is a comfort and refreshment to the eyes: grape-vines, trumpet-creepers, scarlet-runners, morning-glories,—big posies of sunflowers, nested into almost delicacy of form and color by the deep green surrounding them, and the gray of the background of the German people, who form so large a part of the suburban population, are set out with rows long of parsley, onions, carrots, each separate growth marked in form and tint, contrasting with the deep purple of the beet-roots and the red-brown earth, empty now, but soon to be filled with some later crops.... Farther on, the old mansions, degraded to restaurants and beer-gardens, are more numerous.... All the way up the avenue we have had beautiful vistas in the Park, through the high rocks on the western boundary. They have brought the park well as far as this, and the sharp metallic 'clinic, clinic' of the drilling irons with their rhythmical ring tell the story of continual change and advance. At Elm Park (the former home of the Athorp family) we see what havoc has been made with the trees around it, within the last few months. Streets are rising from the low, irregular hollows; many deep places are being filled in; wagon-ways and go, the red shirts of their drivers making lovely points of color; the wheels crush through thick beds of weeds, yellow, purple and white; and everywhere the grass is of the brightest, freshest green, kept so by the rains which have fallen so plentifully all the spring and summer."

—Groteorex, Old N. Y. (1875), 132-34. A view of Bloomingdale Village is in Ibid., opp. p. 132.

Hamlin's request for six assistant aldermen in 1867 and partially closed in 1867 (q.v., Mr 29), is finally ordered closed by the legislature, and the streets terminating in it extended through.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 885; L. M. R. K., III: 970. See also N. Y. Times, N 6, 1921

A survey of the square laid out in lots, made in 1868 by Edward Boyd, is filed as map No. 26 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. See also map No. 35.

Aug.

The first step toward the organization of the New York Athletic Club are taken, at a meeting held on this day. The organization was completed Sept. 8, and the constitution adopted Dec. 1. Its first boat-house was built on the Harlem River in 1870.—N. Y. A. C. Jur., (Dec., 1866), 8.

By act of legislature the city charter is amended, provision being made for another change in the legislative body. The Dongan Charter (see Ap 22, 1866) provided for a law-making body of mayor, recorder, and 6 aldermen, while 6 assistant aldermen representing the six wards, and this form continued for almost a century and a half, aldermen and assistants being added as the number of wards increased. The first bicameral council began its sessions on May 10, 1831 (q.v.), the two boards, constituted as before, sitting separately, and neither the mayor nor recorder being any longer included. The amended charter of April 12, 1853 (q.v.), retained the bicameral council, but a board of 60 councilmen "to be elected from as many districts" displaced the board of assistant aldermen. Four years later (see Ap 14, 1857) another experiment was tried, 22 aldermen from that number of wards being displaced by 17 aldermen from as many aldermanic districts, and the traditional one-year term was doubled. At the same time the very numerous councilmen were reduced to 24, six in each of the four central districts.

Now, by this latest provision, the board of councilmen disappears, and a board of assistant aldermen comes into being as damage again, elected (like the aldermen) one from each assembly or aldermanic district, and having a term (like the aldermen) of two years. After necessary adjustments the terms of the members of both boards will end at the same time.—Laws of N. Y. (1868), chap. 887. The new arrangement had been in effect only a short time when it was changed by the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870).

Temple Emans-El (see O 31, 1866), at Fifth Ave. and 43rd St., is dedicated.—N. Y. Times, S 12, 1868; Jewish Encyclopedia, IX: 276; L. M. R. K., III: 929. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XII: 739.

A monster Republican demonstration in honor of Grant and Colfax is held at Cooper Institute.—N. Y. Times, S 15, 1868.

The corner-stone of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is laid at 238 W. 45th St. In December, 1868, the church was incorporated.—From records of the church, by courtesy of Haley Fisk, Esq., treasurer.

Aug.

As Gen. George B. McClellan is about to return from an extended absence abroad, the common council votes to extend the freedom and hospitality of the city to him upon his arrival in New York and also the use of the governor's room.—From original in metal file No. 374, city clerk's record-room.

Memberships in the Stock Exchange are made salable, "the October purchaser of a membership from a retiring member being hailed for by a Committee on Admissions."—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 75.

The 100th anniversary of the opening of the John St. M. E. Church is commemorated with appropriate services.—N. Y. Times, O 26, 1868.

The corner-stone of the first building of the Y. M. C. A. (founded in 1832 and incorporated on April 3, 1866, q.v.), is laid, at the southwest corner of Fourth Ave. and 23rd St. The building was dedicated Dec. 2, 1869 (q.v.)—17th Ann. Rep. of the T. M. G. A. (1870); N. Y. Times, N 1, 1868. For description of the building, see Stone's Hist. of N. Y. City, 607-9. See Mr 27, 1893.

Soon after this date, the Coster mansion, erected in 1805 (q.v., Nov., Ap 30) at the corner of 70th St. and First Ave., and purchased in 1835 (q.v.) by Anson Phelps, was demolished. The site is now covered by tenements at Nos. 315-19 First Ave. and No. 349 E. 70th St.—Liber Mortgages, DCCCXXXV: 172; L. M. R. K., III: 949; description of Pl. 153-4, III: 776. See also Stokes Records, by Anson Phelps Stokes, 13-15, 85, 151.

Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president over their Democratic opponents, Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 131-42.

Mayor Hoffman, now a Democratic, is elected governor of New York State.—N. Y. Tribune, N 6 and 7, 1868. See N 16.

Mayor Hoffman, having been elected governor (see N 3), offers to the common council his resignation as mayor (to which
Next comes the fine, breezy, opening of Madison Square. The nucleus of American hotel architecture, and quite as central and representative of the wealth and taste of Fifth Avenue as Union Square. The Square itself occupies ten acres of turf and foliage and is surrounded by the magnificent dwellings and business buildings of Madison Avenue, 23d Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue. . . . Of all the splendid buildings on Fifth Avenue, none will probably ever be so famous as the marble palace of Mr. A. T. Stewart, nearly completed at the corner of 54th Street. This will unquestionably be the most costly and luxurious private residence on the continent. Even in its present unfinished state words are almost inadequate to describe the beauty and unique grandeur of some of the details of its construction. Mr. Stewart hopes to have it ready for occupation by next fall. Before he enters it as a tenant it will have cost him upward of two million dollars. . . . Immediately opposite the Distributing Reservoir on Fifth Avenue, is the building occupied by the Rutgers Female College. This excellent institution was removed to its present locality only a short time ago, and has proved very successful. The building, or series of buildings, were originally erected for dwellings—as, indeed, the two end buildings are at present occupied, the College using the central portion.

The new Jewish Synagogue on the Avenue, in the immediate neighborhood, is worthy of study, as the purest example of the Moorish style of architecture in this country.

Before reaching Central Park, we pass a vast edifice in the course of construction, between 1st and 2nd Streets [error for 50th and 51st Sts], on the east side of the Avenue. The walls have even now scarcely reached the height of 50 feet, but, when completed, it will be by far the most magnificent ecclesiastical building in the New World.

"St. Patrick's Cathedral, . . . was projected by the late Archbishop Hughes, who laid the corner-stone in 1858 [p. v., Ag 15], during which and the following year the foundations were laid and a portion of the superstructure built, when work was temporarily suspended. Upon the accession of Archbishop McCloskey, however, a new impetus was given to the work, which has been vigorously prosecuted ever since. The ground . . . is the most elevated on Fifth Avenue. . . . The first base-course is of Maine granite—the same as used in the Treasury Building at the National Capital. . . . The material above the base-course is white marble, from the quarries of Pleasantville, Westchester County—a highly crystalline stone, productive of very beautiful effects, and especially in the columns and elaborations of the work.

"The style of the building is decorated Gothic. . . . Above 59th Street, the Avenue is so far very little built upon; but the lots are held at extravagantly high prices, and it cannot be doubted that ere long all this portion of the street, overlooking Central Park, will be built up with a succession of elegant villas and mansions.

Fifth Avenue is sometimes criticised as almost too solemn in its tone. The architecture lacks variety, it is true, and the too-prevaling brown-stone gives it a monotonous appearance. This is far from being the case, however, when filled with promenaders and vehicles. . . ."—Appleton's N. Y. Illustrated (1869), 2044.

On the south side of East 88th St., 100 feet west of Third Ave., was erected in this year the first modern apartment-house in New York. There were "four distinct suites of apartments" on each of the first four stories, and the fifth or top storey was planned for artists' studios. The rentals were from $4,100 to $1,800 per annum for "each suite," and $520 for each studio, making a total of $23,000 a year. The owner was Rutherford Stuyvesant, the architect Richard M. Hunt—Ann. Rep. Supt. of Bldgs. (1862-1869), 759; N. Y. World, O 8, 1871. See 1871.

In this year, the Church of the Puritans, on the south-west corner of Broadway and 55th St., was taken down, and the Tiffany building was erected on the site.—Creation, Old N. Y., 71-72, which contains view of the church just prior to its demolition. See also descrip. of Pl. 156, III: 704, and L. M. R. K., III: 928. The materials of the Church of the Puritans were purchased by the Baptists and re-erected in West 53d St. (see N 6, 1878).

In this year, a "gothic arch elevated railway" was one of the plans submitted for rapid transit. It is described in a Report on the Gothic Arch Elevated City Railway, by Richard P. Morgan, Jr. (1866), a pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.
1869 — The Medical College of New York University, having decided to remove from New York Hospital (see 1821) to the vicinity of Bellevue Hospital, rents a building on East 26th St. Property on this street, east of First Ave, was acquired soon after and a building erected in 1876.—N. Y. U. Bull, Je 50, 1911.

— In this year, the tower and steel roof of the North Dutch Church were destroyed by fire.—Greatorex, Old N. Y., IV, 47.

— The following buildings are among those mentioned by the superintendent of buildings as having been "erected" (begun?) in this year: Madison Avenue Reformed Church, at the north-east corner of Madison Ave, and 57th St; Children's Hospital for the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at the north-west corner of Madison Ave and Lexington Ave, Croton Market, on the north side of 42d St. 43d St., between Lexington and Park Aves.; the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, on the north side of 73d St. East of Madison Ave; the hotel building (now the Park Avenue) erected by A.T. Stewart at a cost of $1,000,000, on the west side of Park Ave. from 32d to 35th Sts; the Gilsey House at the north-east corner of Broadway and 29th St; the House of Mercy at the south-east corner of Riverside Boulevard and 86th St; the easterly side of Castle Garden, for a baggage depot for the commissioners of emigration; Roosevelt Hospital, from 58th to 59th St, west of Ninth Ave.; the Department of Public Charities and Correction building, at the foot of 26th St, East River. Mansard roof construction was popular during this period.—Ann. Rep., Sup't of Bldgs. (1866-1872), 612-13, 616, 619, 621-23.

— In this year Astor homesteaded at 58th St. and East River (see S 26, 1835) was demolished.—Greatorex, Old N. Y., II, 217, 222-23. See also L. M. R. K., III: 948.

— The work of regulating and grading Avenue St. Nicholas (see Ap 4, 1866) was commenced in this year between 125th and 155th Sts. Work on the lower end of the avenue (between 110th and 125th Sts.) was delayed until after completing the grading of Sixth and Seventh Avenues, because it would interfere with Hendrick Lane, which was part of the Avenue St. Nicholas and was the main thoroughfare to and from the north end of Central Park.

— The commissioners of Central Park laid out miles of streets and avenues, and established grades for them, according to the law of April 24, 1865 (p. 4), between 155th and Inwood Sts; had maps made and monuments erected. They also established the lines of Broadway, as required by the law of May 13, 1869 (p. 1) 100 ft. in width, between 34th and 59th Sts.—15th Ann. Rep., Com's of Central Park (1870), 69-74.

— In Valentine's Manual for 1869 were published the following map and views: map of the city, showing its political divisions and subdivisions; iron building, cor. Broadway and 18th St; iron building (A.T. Stewart's store, cor. Broadway and 30th St, 405 ft. in length, with six ears); Sixth Ave. and 25th St, 88 ft. High Bridge, and high service water-works and reservoir, 124; Foundling Hospital, Central Park, 128; plan showing landmarks in Central Park, 174; bird's-eye view of Lake Manhattan and old reservoir, Central Park, 176; the spa, Central Park, 178; Indian hunter (statue), Central Park, 184; new market, foot of 17th St., East River, 190; Stewart mansion, n. w. cor. Fifth Ave. and 34th St, 2009; iron building, n. w. cor. Broadway and 31st St., 208; marble building (Mary Mason Jones residence, later occupied by Mrs. Paran Stevens), n. e. cor. Fifth Ave. and 17th St, 240; Harlem, from the old fort in Central Park, 432; building erected for the Hudson River R. R., on site of John's Park, 5005; iron building (N. Y. Life Ins. Co. bldg.), 598; iron building (Grand Hotel, cor. Broadway and Park Ave.)—"the East River bridge" (Brooklyn Bridge), 672: statuary group to surround south gate of "great reservoir," 694; the Battery, 748.

— In this year, Eliza Greatorex made a pen drawing of "Hamilton Grange." It was published, with other views drawn by her, in Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale, in 1875. This view is reproduced and described as Pl. 155-c, Vol. III.

— In this year Valentine's Journal appeared, North, 118.

— In this year, the New York Genealogical Record began publication.—North, 117.

— In this year, John La Farge, well known American painter, was elected a member of the National Academy. He had a studio in New York for many years. He painted everything (landscape, figures, still-life, etc.), but he is particularly noted for his stained-glass work and his murals, examples of which are in Trinity Church, Boston, and the Church of the Ascension and other churches in New York.—Clement & Hutton, Artists of the Nineteenth Century, II: 29-10; Isham, Hist. of Am. Painting, 516-27, 540-42, 556.

— In this year, Mark Twain's (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) The Innocents Abroad was published.—Encyclop. Brit., xxvii, 490.

Garland's Fifth Avenue Theatre on West 24th St., having been entirely remodelled by James Fiske, Jr., and leased to John Brougham, is opened as Brougham's Theatre.—N. T. Times, Ja 26, 1869; Brown, III: 401-2; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See, further, Ap 5.


— The department of charities and correction has bought, from Mr. Edward Hunter, Hart's Island, "for the purpose of establishing there an industrial school for destitute boys." The price paid was $75,000.—N. T. Times, F 27, 1869.

— Ulysses S. Grant is inaugurated as president of the U. S.—Mar. Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VI: 236.

— The name of Brougham's Theatre (see Ja 25) is changed to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.—Brown, III: 423; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See Ag 16.

— The American Museum of Natural History is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 119. On May 8, a collection from the duplicate specimens of natural history belonging to the state was authorised to be presented to the museum.—Ibid. (1869), chap. 776. See Je 2, 1874.

— The board of supervisors of New York County is authorised to appropriate a sum not exceeding $35,000 for a soldiers' and sailors' monument to be erected under the direction of the commissioners of Central Park.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 150.

— The legislature abolishes the election by the people of a board of education, and gives power to the mayor (A. Oakey Hall, at this time) to appoint 12 commissioners to constitute a new board.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 437.

— The law of June 1, 1866 (p. 4), relating to the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. is amended to include transportation of passengers.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), 515, 516, See F 26, 1870.

— Madison Ave. is extended by the legislature to 124th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 560.

— A large gathering assembled at Cooper Institute "to listen to addresses in favor of aiding the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke and organize an independent government." There is a rumour that the filibustering expedition was said to have landed at Broadway and a few miles north, and the Cubans in their state of war, against Spain.—N. T. Times, My 5, 1869. This rumour was substantiated on May 6.—Ibid., My 6, 1869. During the next few days, enlistments and other activities in favour of the insurgent Cubans became so prominent that the Spanish consul at New York protested against them, on May 8.—Ibid., My 7-10, 1869. These activities continued, however, until finally the Cuban Junta and the chief New York filibusters were arrested and indicted.—Ibid., My 11, 14 and 26, and Je 18, 22, 25 and 24, 1869. The filibusters were later released on bond.—Ibid., Jl 24, 1869.

— The legislature authorises the commissioners of Central Park to erect and maintain a meteorological and astronomical observatory, a museum of natural history, and an art gallery, in Central Park, and to provide the necessary equipment for them.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 595. In 1870, this observatory cooperated with the U. S. government in establishing a storm signal corps. The records and observations made there have played an important part in the solution of meteorological problems.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1902), 24-27. Regarding the Museum of Natural History, see 1870.

— The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital is created "for the treatment of indigent persons suffering from diseases of the eye and ear."—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 584. See also Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 777-78.

— The legislature authorises the city to exchange the 65,259 sq. ft. in City Hall Park heretofore purchased by the U. S. (see Ap 11, 1867) for other lands there as a site for a post-office.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 469. However, the federal government decided to keep the site purchased in 1867, and the postoffice build-
AN ACT
To unite into one municipality under the corporate name of The City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbor, including the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enactment as follows:

CHAPTER I.
BOUNDARIES, POWERS, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE CITY.

SEC. 1. All the municipal and public corporations and parts of municipal and public corporations, including cities, villages, towns and school districts, but not including counties, within the following

State of New York, County of New York
City of New York

Let the Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby certify that the annexed bill, to wit:

"AN ACT

in order to unite into one municipality and to confer the corporate name of The City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbor, including the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof.

I, what is hereby accepted by the city and by the Mayor.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the corporate seal of said city to be affixed this 5th day of April, 1897.

WILLIAM THOMPSON
Mayor of the city of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Assembly.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Assembly,

JAMES M. GRAY
Speaker.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

In Senate.

This bill was duly passed, a majority of all the Senators elected voting in favor thereof, three-fifths being present.

By order of the Senate,

ROBERT L. THURSTON
Chairman of the Senate.

Approved May 4th, 1897.

Franklin D. Black,
Governor.

A. FIRST PAGE OF OFFICIAL FILED COPY OF GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER BILL. SEE PP. 2028-29.
B. MAYOR STRONG'S DISAPPROVAL OF GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER, APRIL 8, 1897.
C. ENDORSEMENTS SHOWING PASSAGE OF CHARTER BY LEGISLATURE, AND APPROVAL BY GOV., MAY 4, 1897.
ing was begun there on Aug. 9 (q.v.—1865).—13th Ann. Rep., Am. Sect. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1910), 402.3

The Hanoan Cab Co. is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 689.

The legislature reserves the triangular piece of ground, bounded by Ninth Ave., 6th St., and "the public drive," for a public place.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 689.

The Stock Exchange and the "Open Board" adopt a plan of consolidation.—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 52.

The Union Pacific R. R. and the Central Pacific R. R. meet at Promontory Point, Utah, and the first trans-continental railroad is completed. Elaborate ceremonies are held at the junction point and throughout the country. In New York, a "Te Deum" is sung in Trinity Church, the chimes are rung, and a salute of 100 guns is fired by order of the mayor.—Bailey, First Trans-Continental R. R., 97–100.

In the annual "Tax Levies" bill, which passes the legislature, some 35 private organizations (the "Sisterhood of St. Mary Episcopal Church," heads the list) are granted "Donations for Charitable Purposes" which total $11,000.000. Section 10 of the act provides that hereafter "an annual amount equal to twenty per cent on the excise monies received for said city in eighteen hundred and sixty eight . . . be distributed . . . by the board of education . . . for the support of schools educating children gratuitously in said city who are not provided for in the common schools thereof."—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 876. Section 10 of this act was repealed the following year (see Apr 26, 1879).

The city comptroller is authorized to raise, by the creation of public stocks, a sum not exceeding $100,000. "For the purpose of constructing a necessary fire-proof roof to the hall of records, wherein all the records of real estate are preserved, and for adding an additional story thereto, and refitting the building in order to provide for the preservation of said records in a manner more secure than heretofore;" also a sum not exceeding $600,000 for completing and furnishing the county courthouse "now nearing completion."—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 875. In 1870, another $40,000 was appropriated for the repair of the hall of records. The walls were then lined with a fire-proof roof added.—Ev. Post, D 14, 1873, which contains an excellent summary of the history of the building. See also L. M. R. K., III: 972 and descript. of Pl. 97, III: 589.

The New York Hospital, at the head of Pearl St., is being removed, and a new street (the continuation of Pearl) is to be cut through the grounds and building, between Worth and Duane Sts. The building still contains the 77th St. is formed for the reception of patients.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 875.

The legislature passes an act "to alter the plan of the city of New York, and to carry the same into effect." The alteration provided for is that Broadway between 34th and 49th Sts. "shall be widened to the width of one hundred feet and straightened . . . whenever practicable;" the plans are to be made by the commissioners of Central Park, and the corporation counsel is authorized to acquire title to the necessary lands; and for that purpose "to apply to the Supreme Court . . . for the appointment of three commissioners of estimate and assessment for such widening and straightening of Broadway." One third of the total expense may be assessed on the city, the remainder to be met by "the respective owners, lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the land and premises required for or affected by the proceedings."—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 890.

Charles W. Eliot (Harvard, '73), a layman, 55 years of age, becomes president of Harvard University.—Universities and Their Sons (1898), 90, 114. His administration terminated Nov. 4, 1908.

The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. is authorized to build the "Grand Central Station" on the east side of Vanderbilt Ave. from 42d to 45th St.; and Vanderbilt Ave. between those streets is declared a fireproof building. The foundations of the best materials, and the front building on Forty-second street shall be of Philadelphia pressed brick, brown or freestone, or marble and iron, and shall be finished in the best style of architecture.—Laws of N. Y. (1869), chap. 919. See also L. M. R. K., III: 975, 101. The first stone of the foundation of the station was laid on Sept. 1 (q.v.).

The centennial anniversary of the dedication of the North Dutch Church is celebrated.—Proc. at the Centennial Anniversary, Int. (N. Y., 1869).

The corner-stone of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 48th St. is laid.—N. Y. World, May 26, 1869. The building was completed in 1872, the chapel in the rear having been erected in 1866.—Corrin's Manual, 999. The church is shown and described in King's Handbook, 356, 358. See also Kelley, 119, and L. M. R. K., III: 975.

Blind-wolf operations are begun to remove Pot Rock, Way's Reef, July and Sheldrake, at Hell Gate, contract for this work having been made by the U. S. government on June 17th. By Sept. 16, hundreds of tons of rock had been removed.—N. Y. Times, S 16, 1869. See N 12, 1866.

Ground is broken at Cl. Hall Park for the new post-office (see Ap 11 and Je 3, 1867).—N. Y. Times, Ag 10, 1869. See also ibid., D 18, 1869, illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XIII: 676, 679; ibid., XIV: 745, 777; descript. of Pl. 165, III: 845; N. Y. Times, N 1, 1871.

A T. Stewart's new residence at the corner of 43rd and Fifth Ave. is referred to as "an edifice in New York that, if not swallowed up by an earthquake, will stand as long as the city remains, and never be pointed at as a monument of individual enterprise, of far-seeing judgment, and of disinterested philanthropy."—Harper's Weekly, XIII: 521, 525, which contains a full-page view. See also L. M. R. K., III: 952.

Augustin Daly becomes the manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre (see Ap 5).—Brown, II: 414. The theatre was destroyed by fire on Jan. 14, 1873 (q.v.).


The first stone in the foundation of Grand Central Station (see May 20) is laid.—From chronology supplied by the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad. The station was finished in 1871 (q.v., o 9).

The German Hospital (see 3, 1866) on the corner of Fourth Ave. and 12th St., is erected for the reception of patients.—N. Y. Times, S 14, 1869. See L. M. R. K., III: 954.

An attempt on the part of Jay Gould, James Fisk, and others to corner the gold supply in Wall St. creates a frenzied struggle between the "bulls" and "bears," which, culminating on this day, gives it the name of "Black Friday."—N. Y. Times, S 25 and 26, 1869. See also Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 571 and Clews, Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St, 181-210.

"A ring" was formed, by which absolute control was obtained of all the salable gold in the market, and the consequence was a "corner" in gold on Friday, September 24, 1869. The result was a panic in Wall Street; gold suddenly sprang from 142 to 160. [Jim] Fisk and [Jay] Gould's agents forcing the rate by bids, until it was found that the ring possessed all of the available gold, and intended to hold it for a further advance. Every thing seemed in favor of the conspirators, as it was believed that the government sales of gold would not relieve the market. The scenes in the Gold-room were extraordinary for a continuation of the crisis for twenty-four hours meant absolute ruin of all of the small operators as well as many of the leading firms. While the panic was at its height President Grant ordered the sale of $6,000,000 of gold coin, and the rate dropped down to its old figure. With characteristic effrontery Fisk and his confederates repudiated the majority of the engagements made by their agents, and several failures were the result. The conspiracy was an infamous one, and in any other city would probably have led to the imprisonment of the leaders.

Fisk had, however, become thoroughly identified with the Tammany Ring, Tweed, and the Tammany Ring were Tammany directors. Their influence was all-powerful, and Fisk was allowed to escape the legal consequences of his acts.

His organ-pause speculation may be cited as another striking instance of his peculiar ideas of business honor. When the overissue
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1869 of Erie stock gave him control of an immense amount of the shares, he purchased Pyle's Opera-house for $82,000 in the name of the Eric Company; but they not liking the bargain, he assumed the purchase, reimbursing the company with some of his own watered stock. Subsequently the company leased the upper part of the building at an enormous rent. . . .”—Harper's Weekly, Ja 20, 1870.

"Our readers are probably not aware that the harbor of New York is at the present moment being made a naval depot by the Spanish Government, and that in this port a fleet of gunboats is now being completed for service in behalf of that nation. . . . these gunboats are intended for active and decisive operations on the Cuban coast."—N. Y. Times, S 24, 1869.

Oct. 11. The first anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence is celebrated in New York with great enthusiasm.—N. Y. Times, O 12, 1869.

The corner-stone of the Roosevelt Hospital (see F 2, 1864), on 59th St. between Ninth and Tenth Av., is laid.—N. Y. Herald, O 30, 1869; L. M. R. K., III: 955. The building was dedicated on Nov. 2, 1871 (q. v.).

The proposed new constitution that was adopted by the state constitutional convention, on Feb. 28, 1868 (q. v.), fails of ratification at the general election. The judiciary article, however, which was submitted to the voters on a separate ballot, passed by a narrow majority.—World Almanac (1870), 51. In the "Address to the People" the convention delegates summarized their work on the judiciary article thus: "We have materially changed the judicial system, have made a permanent and efficient court of last resort of seven judges, to be elected for fourteen years, no elector to vote for more than five candidates; a commission to dispose of the causes accumulated in the present court of appeals, thus relieving the suitors from that delay which is a denial of justice; such an arrangement of the existing supreme court as will restrict the number of general terms, thus securing less diversity of opinion, and we have extended the term of office of justices of the supreme court. We have made courts by the Constitution, of the superior court of the city of New York, the court of common pleas thereof, the superior court of Buffalo, and the city court of Brooklyn, continuing in office the present judges thereof, and lengthening the term of their successors to fourteen years, and increased the number of judges of the court of common pleas of New York. We have much enlarged the jurisdiction of the county court and extended the term of office of the county judge. We have provided that no judge of the court of appeals or supreme court shall sit in review of his own decision, and forbidden certain judges from practicing in courts and acting as referee; we have provided for the relief of followers' courts in the counties of largest population; and generally have increased the working power of our courts, and by our last term of office, have made more independent and permanent and useful, the Bench of the State."—Jour. of the Convention, 1204. The Times editor made this favourable comment: "The entire article pertaining to the Judiciary is as creditable to the thoroughness as to the intelligence and impartiality of the Convention."—N. Y. Times, Mr 2, 1868.

An emblematic bronze pediment on the west side of the Hudson River R. R. depot, on the site of St. John's Park (see 1867), is unveiled. It commemorates the commercial enterprise of Commodore Vanderbilt.—N. Y. World, N 11, 1869. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XIII: 620, and descript. of Pl. 106-a, III: 609. The pediment was removed in about 1920, the building having long been in use as a warehouse and cold-storage.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, at a meeting held in the Union League Club, at which are gathered several of the most prominent citizens of New York. Wm. Cullen Bryant presides.—N. Y. Times, N 24, 1869; Howe, Hist. of Met. Museum of Art, 103-15. Concerning its origin, see also Eve. Sun, Ap 16, 1920. It was incorporated on April 15, 1870 (q. v.).

Dec. The board of education establishes the "Normal and High School," consisting of the board of examiners of Pres. of Normal College for Tear 1871 (N. Y., 1872). Temporary quarters were opened in 1870 (q. v., Mr 24). The name was later changed to the Normal College, and finally to Hunter College.


In a municipal election Tammany candidates for the common council win all but two seats. The Herald prints the names of 65 men arrested for illegal voting and declares: "These ubiquitous 'birds of passage,' who at every election make their influence felt in every ward of the city, were not idle yesterday. In nearly every ward dozens of them floated about, awaiting their opportunity to put in a vote for their favorite candidates, or at least those whose pocket books were the longest. . . . Not a few cases occurred in which they voted upon the names of respectable citizens, whose votes were refused when they applied for the privilege of exercising the franchise."—N. Y. Herald, D 8, 1869.

"Female suffrage has been adopted way out in Wyoming, where women are scarce and accordingly are appreciated. It is, on account of the scarcity of the opposite sex, a first rate place to test the matter, but we are glad the experiment is to be tried somewhere."—N. Y. Herald, D 8, 1869.

1870

In this year, civil service reform began in England.—Hazen, op. cit., 482.

In this year, the Vatican council proclaimed the new dogma of papal infallibility, the dogma that the pope can not err "when he defines ex cathedra, and in virtue of his apostolic authority any doctrine of faith, or morals,"—a doctrine (says Hazen) "that shocked Liberals thoroughly penetrated with the modern scientific spirit, and that seemed to politicians to assert that the Pope was superior to all rulers, and had a claim upon the loyalty of the faithful superior to that of their sovereign."—Hazen, Europe Since 1815 (1910), 307.

In this year, the White Star Line (or Oceanic Steam Navigation Co.) was founded.—King's Handbook (1893), 79.

The population of Manhattan Island is 942,929.—13th U. S. Census Bulletin (1910). Of Je 1.

By this year, "The inhabited city had spread over the whole island, sparingly in the upper wards. . . ."—Harper's Weekly, 1870, 164.

"The foreign commerce of the district, imports and exports, amounted in value in 1870 to $569,377,000. The census of that year showed that New York had then become the most extensive manufacturing city in the Union. It had 56 national banks, with a capital of $75,000,000, and undivided profits of over $9,000,000. It had 32 savings banks, with deposits from 316,000 depositors of nearly $106,000,000.

"The assessed value of real estate in the city in 1870 was $762,154,520, and of personal $505,322,699, making 2 total of $1,047,459,000. The total amount of the funded debt was nearly $19,000,000. This enormous debt was largely the result of irregular and extravagant and dishonest expenditure of the public money."—Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, 1871, 515.

In this year, the Rotunda, erected in City Hall Park in 1817-18, was demolished.—111 Ann. Rep. Bd. of Com'ts, Dept. of Pub'lk's (1871), 225; L. M. R. K., III: 974-75.

For a description of New York of this time, see New York Illustrated (pub. by D. Appleton & Co., 1870).

In this year, Mechanics' Hall, which was built in 1802 (q. v., Ag 2) on the north-west corner of Broadway and Park Place, was demolished. The general Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen erected a new building on the site, and leased it to the Security Insurance Co.—Annals of the society (1823), 167-68. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

The American Museum of Natural History (see My 5, 1869) establishes itself on the second and third floors of the arsenal in Central Park.—Records of the museum, by courtesy of Pres. Osborn; see also Growth of the Building of the Am. Mu. of Nat. Hist, Plans for Future Building, etc.; 2nd ed., large ill. booklet, 1912. It moved to the lower floor in 1872 (q. v., O 23), and remained there until 1877, when it moved to its present location.

In this year, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York was organized. It was incorporated in 1871 "for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, cultivating social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice." The first president (1870-9) was William M. Evarts. The club-house was at No. 7 W. 29th St., where the club remained until the erection of its present building at No. 42 W. 44th St.—King's Handbook, 557: L. M. R. K., III: 937.

In this year, St. James's Episcopal Church in Hamilton Square—
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1870
was demolished.—*Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 925-26. See also Mr.
— 6, My 11, Je 5, 1869; Greenleaf, *Hist. of the Churches, 755 Greatorexes,

— In this year, Tiffany & Co. (see 1872) occupied its new building with iron front at the south-west corner of Broadway and 19th St. (see 1869). This was later enlarged to a frontage of 78 ft. on Union Square, 165 ft. on 15th St., and five storeys high. Their business grew into the largest of its kind in the world.—*Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 798. See 1905.

— Valentine’s Map for 1870 contains the following maps and views: map of the city, showing political divisions and subdivisions (dated Nov., 1870); Goethe mansion, n. e. cor. Broadway and 19th St.; facsimile of passport, issued by the city, 83; map of N. Y. Co., showing wards, police precincts, and location of station-houses, 88; map of the boundaries of the fire dept. (dated 1871), 116; old revenue-office, 198; iron building, n. e. cor. Grand and Crosby Sts., 228; Central Station, m. n. cor. Fourth Ave. and 42d St., 603; Equitable Life Ins. Co. bldg., n. e. cor. Broadway and Cedar St., 616; iron building, n. e. cor. William and Cedar Sts., 692; iron building (Lord & Taylor’s), s. w. cor. Broadway and 20th St., 710; iron building, n. w. cor. Beekman and Cliff Sts., 726; Tripler Hall (later named Metropolitan Hall, and still later the Lafayette House), Broadway, opp. Bond St., 731, St. Michael’s Church (Roman Catholic), opp. 1st Ave. and Hudson St. House, n. e. cor. Broadway and 29th St., 764; old house on Rector St., 809; Stuyvesant mansion (“Roosevelt”), North River, where later 53d St. was cut through, 824; old house on Hopper farm, 883; facsimile of Wm. Hooker’s map of the city, drawn to accompany the Peabody series of views, 904; St. James’s Church, Hamilton Sq. (demolished in 1870; site zoned).

For descriptions, history, and woodcut views of the charitable institutions in New York at this time, see *ibid. (1870).

— In this year, plans for the improvement of Union Square, Washington Square, and Madison Square, were adopted.—*Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1902), 8; *ibid. (1903), 8.

— A map of the New York City wards and political divisions, made in this year, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president’s office, as Map, No. 2886.

— In this year, “Saratoga,” by Bronson Howard, was first produced. Howard was “the first professional dramatist in the United States.”—*Sullivan, *Our Times (1896), I: 219.

— In this year, the St. Nicholas, a monthly magazine for children, was founded.—North, 121.

— A cartoon, “Mental” by Young, projected by James G. Holland and Roswell B. Smith, was established.—North, 116; *Tassie, The Mag. in Am., 287 et seq.

Jan.

In this month, the first number of The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, a monthly publication, appeared.

20 The Lenox Library is incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 2. See 1871.

29 At Yale, a young man named Stephen A. Douglas (youngest son of Queen Victoria and afterwards Duke of Connaught) arrives at New York from Washington.—*N. Y. Times, Ja 30, 1870. He attended the firemen’s ball at the Academy of Music, and also a ball in his honour held at Delmonico’s. The prince and his party left for Boston on Feb. 5.—*N. Y. Times, Ja 31-F 8, 1870.

Feb.

A Spanish squadron comes into the harbour to undergo repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. As soon as the men-of-war have been repaired, they will depart for Cuba.—*N. Y. Times, F 15, 1870.

25 The common council passes a resolution that streets lying north of 59th St. and east of Fifth Ave. be renumbered, where necessary, under the direction of the street commissioner.—*Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXXVIII: 76.

26 The Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. completes and opens to the public a section of tunnel extending 209 feet under Broadway from Warren to Murray St. The entrance was at the south-west corner of Broadway and Warren through the basement of the Devlin building. The waiting-room was a large and “elegantly furnished” apartment commencing at Broadway and extending down Warren St. for 120 feet, built wholly underground. Serious objections to the enterprise were made, and it was finally abandoned.—*Laws of N. Y., 1870, N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 28, 1870; Illustrated pamphlet, *Underground Railway (N. Y., 1870). See also descrip. of Pl. 133-b, III: 701. This was the first subway actually constructed in New York, and after its abandonment no other was built in this city until 1900 (p. v., Mr 24).

1871
A contract is made by the Central Underground Ry. (see Ag 17, 1868) for the construction of an underground road from City Hall Park to 46th St. Though an excavation was begun in May, 1871, and a short tunnel about 110 feet was built then, no road was ever constructed by the company. It was claimed by the company that the grant, on April 26, 1870 (p. v.), to the Arcade Railway Co. of similar privileges conflicted with their rights.—*itr. Rep., N. Y. C. Central Underground Ry. Co. (Dec., 1871) Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and in other Great Cities. See Ap 25; also 1872.

The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorised to lease lands on Fourth Ave. between 65th and 66th Sts. to the Sisters of Charity for the erection of a foundling asylum.—*Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 64. The lease was given on Dec. 15—*Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 763. See also *Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 770-71. The Lotos Club is founded.—*N. Y. Times, Mr 14, 1870; Fairfield, Clubs of N. T. (1871), 312-313; *Lossing, *Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 820-21. See also Elderkine, *brief Hist. of Lotos Club (1895). From this time until 1877, its quarters were at No. 2 Irving Place.

— L. M. R. K., III: 938. On May 7, 1873, the club was incorporated.—*Laws of N. Y. (1873) chap. 426.

The board of aldermen resolves to purchase from Joseph Sommers for $1,350 Rembrandt van Rijn’s death-mask in albumin. Washing-ington.—*Proc., App’d by Mayor, XXXVIII: 100. This portrait has disappeared.—Letter to the author (dated Mr 23, 1826) from Henry Rutgers Marshall, secretary of the art commission.

The sinking of the first caisson of the East River (Brooklyn) Bridge takes place on this day.—*N. Y. Times, Mr 20, 1870. The second caisson was sunk on May 8, 1874 (p. v.).

The new Female Normal and High School (see D 1870) is formally dedicated “in the building temporarily occupied by the institution at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street.”—*N. Y. Times, Mr 25, 1870. There was a Model Primary School (of practice) at 17 St. Mark’s Place.—*Rep. of Pres. of Normal College for Year 1871 (N. Y., 1872). See Ap 26 and Jl 20.

The legislature passes a new “Election Law” for New York City. This is a most elaborate and wordy measure. It requires separate ballots and ballot boxes for the various offices, “President,” “Congress,” “Assembly,” “City,” etc.; the board of registry to meet on Monday and Tuesday preceding the week of election; the establishment of a “bureau of elections” under the direction of the board of supervisors; the re-districting of the city annually by the common council “so that each election district shall, as nearly as may be, contain not more than four hundred electors.”

The new law makes illegal registry a felony, as also illegal voting: indeed if any one shall be instrumental “in causing or procuring any person to be fraudulently registered,” or “in procuring any person to vote . . . in any election district in which said person is not at that time a legally qualified voter,” or in inciting any person “to vote “in an assumed or fictitious name.” It also establishes a grad-ual penalty for the fraudulent use of a false or fictitious name.—*N. Y. Times, Ja 7, 1870; chap. 135; *N. Y. Herald, Ap 7, 1870. In the senate’s discussion of the measure Tweed advocated it and said he was “ready to go to the extreme limit in framing a law that would secure fair elections. The complaints had been long and loud against the gross frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box in New-York City, and the public demanded that they should be stopped.” He was determined, he said, “so far as his influence and vote would go, to bring about a state of things where every man’s vote should count one, and no man’s vote should count more than one.”—*N. Y. Times, Ap 6, 1870.

At the following municipal election (see Mr 17) the *Times editor declared “there was about the usual amount of repealing and other frauds. This was not from any defect in the law, but from a neglect of an organized enforcement of it.”—*ibid, Mr 18, 1870.

The legislature passes “An Act to reorganize the local govern-ment of the city of New York,” commonly known as the “Tweed Charter.” More changes are instituted in the municipal government than have been made at any one time since the signing of the Montgomerie Charter on Jan. 15, 1731 (p. v.). The chief provisions are as follows: A bicameral common council as before (see Ap 11, 1868), only that the elections are to be tried by a special jury of not more than five persons elected on a general ticket, and a reversion to annual elections. A ½ vote is now required to override the mayor’s veto, a ½ vote, also, for any measure involving expenditures, and a ½ vote (formerly ½—see Ap 12, 1853) in case the expense is for “any celebration, procession, or entertainment of any kind.” The powers
of the common council are defined with a considerable degree of
exactness under 27 different heads. The mayor continues to be
5 elected for a two-year term, but his power is increased measurably
with the opportunity to appoint department heads or commissions
without the approval of the common council. Ten departments are
provided for, for, finance, the department of public highways, the
police, the board of education, the department of health, the
superintendent of police, the commissioners of the police, the
department of finance, the department of the courts of record, the
correction, fire, health, public parks, buildings, and docks; the
heads of the two first named, i.e., the comptroller and the corpora-
tion counsel alone continue to be elective (see Ap 26). The
common council by a 3 vote may impeach the mayor, and the mayor
may impeach all department heads, the "full court of common
pleas" being the trial court. The new police, fire, and health de-
partments replace respectively the metropolitan police (see Ap 5,
1857), fire (see Mr 30, 1863), and sanitary (see F 26, 1866) depart-
ments. Four police commissioners with 8 yr. terms are provided for,
five fire commissioners with 5 yr. terms, and four health com-
missioners with 5 yr. terms; the last are joined with the police com-
misssioners and the health officer of the port, to constitute a board of
health. The department of public charities and correction, for-
merly headed by four commissioners appointed by the comptroller
(see Ap 17, 1860), is now to have five commissioners with 5 yr.
terms and, of course, appointed by the mayor. The other depart-
ments are new. Five commissioners with 5 yr. terms head the park
department which absorbs the Central Park commission and whose
jurisdiction is thus defined: "All public parks and public places
above Canal street" (but see Ap 26). The department of public
works, called the "Commission of Public Works," with 3 terms,
assumes the work of the former Croton aqueduct department and
street department. The department of buildings is directed by
the "Superintendent of Buildings," with a 5 yr. term. The depart-
ment of docks is headed by a board of five with 5 yr. terms whose
powers and compensation are to be defined by the commissioners
of the sinking fund; they are limited to an annual expenditure of
$50,000 "for the repair or reconstruction of the wharves, piers and
slips."

There are also "General Provisions" of an important nature
including the following: Expense shall not be incurred "unless an
appropriation shall have been previously made covering such ex-
 pense" security shall be required "for the accountability of all
officers and other persons to whom the receipt or expenditure of
the funds of the city shall be entrusted;" all contracts shall be
found on sealed bids or proposals made in compliance with
public notice duly advertised in newspapers...and... shall be
given to the bidder; no city official shall be "di-
rectly or indirectly interested" in any such contract; any bribery
or attempt to bribe or acceptance of bribes is heavily penalized.

The first common council under the new charter (which is to be
the usual procedure in any referendum) is to be elected on the third
Tuesday in May to serve from the first Monday in June until the
first Monday in Jan., 1872. The first mayor is to be elected at the
next general election in November. Thereafter the charter election
and the general election are to coincide.—Laws of N. Y. (1870),
chap. 13.

The previous day (April 5) at a hearing on the proposed charter
before the senate committee, Senator Tweed in the chair, Horace
Greeley and Samuel J. Tilden were among the speakers. Both
objected to having the mayor's "functionaries survive him," i.e.,
having terms extending beyond his own. Mr. Greeley favoured
amendments which would retain the "Central Park Commission"
and would make the comptroller appointive (see Ap 26). Mr. Til-
den declared that all experience had shown that shown imprisonment to
be both unnecessary and insufficient resource, not to be relied on in
the ordinary administration of the Government; also, he thought
the charter deficient "in that it makes the election of charter officers
coincident with that of the State and Federal officers."—N. Y.

The Herald rejoices in "the new organic law of our municipal govern-
ment," which believes that shown imprisonment to have been given "to a bureau in the Department of Public Works,"
and that the duties of the head of the department of buildings are
"police duties," but that "these are minor defects, that are as
nothing by comparison with the excellence and benefits of a law
that sweeps the [metropolitan] commissions out of existence and
opens to us the possibility of a good municipal government."

The Tribune editorial comment on the passage of the charter is

"The Republicans in our Legislature have accepted and passed the
Tweed Charter for our City on condition that the Democrats should
assist in passing a stringent Election Law. The latter, it is hoped,
will put an end to repeating and discounting votes in our elections;
the former surrenders our City to the rule of Tweed and Sweeny
and the Democratic party. It is almost equivalent to a grant of
power to those who have swindled the People out of millions to
staff a system of public plunder. The legislature have made a
mistake which will yet be palpable."—N. Y. Tribune, Ap 6, 1870.

With a prophetic pen Mr. Dana of the Sun writes: "The result is
that the Ring is more powerful than ever. Mr. Tweed is now the
master of the Empire State. He can set up and he can pull down
whomever he will... This harmless city, instead of having a government of the people, is more than ever under the
dictatorship of the Ring."—N. Y. Sun, Ap 6, 1870. Several amend-
ments to this charter were made on April 26 (q. v.). Tweed testified,
on Sept. 15, 1877, before a special committee of the board of alder-
men appointed to investigate the "Ring" frauds, that he paid
$40,000 each to five senators to get the Republicans "to stand by
this charter."—Deca, Bd. of Ald. (1877), Part II, Doc. 8, pp. 91-92.

"Until Tweed and Sweeny tell their man O'Hall" (Mayor
Hall), says the Sun, "who to appoint under the new charter,
and he acts, we are in a condition of substantial anarchy," atten-
tion being called to the fact that the new charter "wiped out" the
fire department and the health department.—N. Y. Sun, Ap 3,
1870. Mayor Hall announced his appointments on April 11 (q. v.).

"This time," says the Times, "our popular elective officials are
leading part in the exposure of Tweed, expresses belief in him "as
a reformer," and one who has "put the people of Manhattan Island

Mayor Hall gives to the press his list of appointments under
the provisions of the new charter (see Ap 6), accompanied by a word
of explanation. He says he would be "perfectly justified by the
official record of voters and the legislature" and this responsibil-
ity should be conferred every of the thirty-two appointments
upon democrats; but the extraordinary unanimity by which the
power was agreed upon appears to create an honorable obliga-
tion to respect the political minority of his constituents." He thinks
there is general agreement that "the execution of police, fire and
health duty, or administration of charities, ought not to be at all
controlled by partisan influences," so there is a representation of
Republicans on those boards. However, a department involving
"large patronage," like the department of public works, requires
at the mayor's hands "entire respect to party considerations." He
appoints William M. Tweed as "Commissioner of Public Works.
Peter B. Sweeny resigns as chamberlain to accept the presidency
of the Board of Docks which is to be held by the
impartial manner and directness, as the years of the
sketches of the careers of the appointees.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 11,
1870. The Sun's comment is: "Mayor O'Hall hung all his banners on
the outer wall yesterday in honor of the new era of municipal
rights, which began with the operation of the Tweed charter. The
grandeur of the era consists in O'Hall's being obliged to appoint
eight Republicans upon Commissions which rightfully belonged to
the Democratic party."—N. Y. Sun, Ap 12, 1870.

"Mr. Tweed's Legislature," in the words of the Sun, passes
an act for "the abolition of the New York Board of Supervisors.
In the bill's course through the senate, when Senator Tweed's name
was called, "somebody asked him to state what the bill meant.
This bill, Mr. President," promptly replied the America Club
Tiger, "means to abolish the Board of Supervisors of the county of
New York. He is drawn with clasps and banners, and is
financed by the usual perfections to be found in all my bills. I vote yea."—
N. Y. Sun, Ap 13, 1870. Tweed was a member of the first board of
supervisors (see Ap 15, 1877). The duties of this board now revert to
the common council, or more exactly to the mayor, recorder, and
aldermen. The mayor is to be the regular presiding officer, and a
majority vote, including that of the mayor, "shall always be neces-
sary to the passage of any act." The moneys drawn from the treasury "shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the auditor, and
approved by the comptroller."—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 190.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (see N 23, 1869) is incor-
porated.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 197; Howe, Hist. of Met.
Museum of Art, 145, 189. The permanent constitution was adopted
on May 24. The paintings belonging to the museum were sold

1870

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in Cooper Union, for want of an exhibition-room, until Dec. 1, 1871 (q.v.).—Ibid. See also L. M. R. K., III: 957.

21 Part of the Croton aqueduct, between the south side of 111th St. and the south side of 93d St., is discontinued, and the commissioner of public works is directed, within two years, to lay iron pipes or conduits on the north side of the street, from the south side of 111th St. to connect with the aqueduct at 93d St., as was laid down by the late Croton aqueduct board. To meet the expense, the city is authorized to raise the necessary money, and to pledge the land now covered by the Croton aqueduct between 111th and 93d Sts., Eighth and Tenth Aves. The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to sell this property at public auction, but to retain any part deemed necessary and to use the material of the aqueduct as desired for laying pipes.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 230.

The legislature incorporates "The Industrial Exhibition Company," authorizing it to purchase land in the city and erect buildings on it.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 335.

The elevated railroad on Greenwich St. (see J. 25, 1868) has been extended to 50th St. "The cars are propelled by endless wire ropes, actuated by a stationary steam engine and drum. The rope carries travelers placed at proper intervals, and rolling upon small rails. The travelers are composed of four miniature car wheels, and carry projecting studs, which, engaging with a lever arm on the car, make the connection. . . . Some experimental trips have been made over the road during the past week. It is proposed, we learn, to continue the road to Yonkers, about fourteen miles up the Hudson from the Battery. . . . The engineer under whose direction the work has been done, is Mr. Charles E. Harvey of this city."—Scientific Am., Ap 23, 1870. However, the method of operating by stationary power proved a failure and, as the people who had contributed large sums towards its construction lost confidence in the project, the road was finally placed in the hands of trustees, who substituted locomotive power.—Railroad Gazette, Ja 24, 1874; Report of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Albany, 1880), i-4; Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882). See Ap 20, 1871.

Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, is designated by the legislature as an additional legal holiday.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 379.

For the four holidays previously recognized, see Ap 4, 1849.

26 "For the final completion of the new county court-house" ("Tweed's courthouse") the mayor is authorized by act of legislature to appoint four commissioners, which commissioners are empowered to expend a sum not exceeding $65,000. All powers of the board of supervisors "over the erection of said courthouse shall be delegated to said commissioners," and expenditures shall be subject to their approval. The commissioners are required to submit a report to the mayor, giving an account of expenditures of public monies incurred, and to the clerk of the supreme court. The price of the courthouse site is estimated at $200,000. The amount of the purchase, together with the amount spent for repairs and improvements of the site and on the building, is $634,250. On account in building the new County Court House. Of this sum barely a tenth part was realized by the city."—Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall (1917), 226; cf. Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VII: 396.

The "Tweed Charter" of April 5 (q.v.) is augmented and amended by the "Tweed Laws." The important changes are those of making the comptroller and corporation counsel appointive, instead of elective; the present incumbent as corporation counsel, however, is to serve out the term for which he was elected (until Jan. 1, 1871). The jurisdiction of the park department is extended to include "all parks and public grounds south [as well as north] of Canal street," and the park commissioners are to serve without compensation. The commissioner of public works is "authorized in his discretion to cause water meters . . . to be placed in all stores, workshops, hotels, manufactories, public edifices, at wharves, ferry-houses, stables, and in all the places in which water is furnished for business consumption." As to the vexatious question of material for street paving, the act provides that when paving has once been done at the expense of property owners, thereafter the common council shall not prescribe "any patent or special pavement which has not been approved by the mayor, or . . . petitioned for by a majority of the owners of the adjoining property to be affected."

The new dock commissioners are authorized, after a public hearing, to advertise for plans "for the best method of improving the water-front and harbor" so as "to provide for the future expansion . . . and for the better and more convenient transportation of freight along the said water-front," so as to "render the whole water-front of said city available to the commerce of said port."

"The Board of Street Openings" is created, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, the commissioners of taxes and assessments, the corporation counsel, and the president of the parks department. This board shall have powers, now vested in the mayor, aldermen and commonalty, "of laying out, opening, widening, straightening, extending, altering, and closing streets or avenues, or parts of streets or avenues . . . south of Fourteenth street." (Chap. 574 of Laws of N. Y., 1871, extended this jurisdiction to 95th St.) Another provision (much debated prior to its passage) repealed, on and after Sept. 30, that section of the act of May 11, 1869 (q.v.), providing for the distribution of certain public funds for non-public schools. The major part, however, of the 37 pages of this new act is devoted to statements of amounts appropriated for the current year for the several parts of the city and county government, on the basis of which a tax is to be levied and collected.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 385. Tweed testified, in 1877, that he thought the scheme went "out of the community . . . in the hands of a few men. He thought the whole hundred thousand dollars" to members of the legislature to secure the passage of the tax levy bills for city and county, and he gave the names of seven senators who were bribed.—Docs. Ed. of Ald. (1877), part 2, 133-55.

The legislature authorizes the commissioners of the sinking fund to assign to the board of education, for the erection of a normal school (see D, 1869, and Mr 24, 1870), lands north of 40th St., and directs that the "normal school under the charge of said board shall hereafter be known as the Normal College of the City of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 383. See Ji 20.

Mayor Hall, under the provisions of the "Tweed Charter," as amended (see Ap 26), reappoints Richard B. Connolly, city comptroller. The Herald believes this appointment to be "to the general satisfaction of the community, for Mr. Connolly has been tried and approved as an active, faithful and efficient Comptroller."—N. Y. Herald, Ap 28, 1870.

The commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to lease to the Hahmemann Hospital public lots situated north of 66th St. for the erection of a public hospital.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 439. A lease for 99 years of 10 lots on the east side of Fourth Ave. between 67th and 69th Sts., was given on Jan. 14, 1871.—Man. Com. Curr. (1870), 767.

The legislature authorizes the commissioners of the sinking fund to sell at public auction a franchise for the establishment of a double track railroad commencing on the Hudson River at 130th St., thence through the street to Manhattan St., along Manhattan to 125th St., and through 125th St. to the East River; also from 125th St. along Third Ave. to the Harlem Bridge; also from Third Ave. through 150th St. to the Harlem River; also from 125th St. and
1870

Tenth Ave. along the avenue to its terminus.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 504.

May

1

The first building in New York erected by the Equitable Life Assurance Society (see Apr 18, 1870), at the southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar St. (No. 110 Broadway), is completed and opened. It is the first office-building in the city to have elevators. Authority for its construction had been given in 1868 (Jan. 15), in accordance with the plans of Gilman and Kendall, with Geo. B. Post as consulting architect. From time to time thereafter it was enlarged, the whole structure being completely remodelled and its height increased by several storeys, in 1887, under the direction of Mr. Post.—The Equitable Society’s First Half Century (1900); L. M. R. K., III: 967; Pl. 1594; Vol. III. It was destroyed by fire on Feb. 9, N. Y. Times, Feb. 11, 1912. A new building, covering the entire block, was erected in 1915.—L. M. R. K., III: 967. See also descript. of Pl. 158-5, III: 841.

2

The new paper, the Standard, in its second issue, says: "The general expectation that the various departments of the City Government under the new Charter would organize on Saturday (April 30), led to such a gathering of hungry crowds of place-hunters at various points as is not often witnessed. They came from all directions, as though some modern Cadmus had been sowing Manhattan Island with Democratic dragon’s teeth, and the yield had been a hundred-fold. It was very evident that the faithful benchmen of the ‘powers that be’ had made up their minds that the first of May was intended to be re-moving day for more things than household furniture, and that in their opinion the time had come when their faithfulness in the long siege of the Bureaucrats, which had at last succeeded, should be rewarded with a fair share of the loot of the place.―N. Y. Standard, May 2, 1870.

3

The department of parks is authorised to lay out the "Eastern Boulevard," together with other streets or avenues to connect it with Central Park and the East River.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 626. See also maps of the borough dated Sept. 25, 1873, and April 8, 1874, filed in bureau of topography, borough president’s office, as Maps No. 2982 and 3084.

4

By act of legislature a part of the town of Newtown in the county of Queens is incorporated as Long Island City.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 719.

5

Lexington Ave. is ordered extended from 102d St. to the Harlem River.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 731; L. M. R. K., III: 1004.

6

The first municipal election under the new charter (see Apr 5) results in a sweeping victory for the Tammany aldermanic ticket. The Times editor declares there were "one hundred and ten thousand ballots cast by eighty thousand voters," that "repeaters" in some cases "would walk out of the polling-places into the middle of the street; and there in the face and eyes of the Police, would cast their ballots and hats, and receive the cheers of the leaders of the gangs before starting for the next poll to repeat their ballots." A case is cited of Justice Hogan of the first ward being "cheated out of his vote" by a repeater. While awaiting his turn in the line he was "surprised to hear a strange man announce himself as Edward Hogan, and proceed to vote in his name." The judge immediately challenged the vote, but the inspector "refused to notice the challenge and deposited the vote of the repeater in the ballot-box." The magistrate then called upon an officer to arrest the repeater, but he declined to do so "unless directed by the Inspectors, under whose orders he said he was placed."—N. Y. Times, My 18, 1870. As to frauds practiced in counting ballots, see Thomas Nat’s cartoon bearing the legend: "Getting Through the Form of Universal Suffrage."

7

"Boys, You have the Liberty of Voting for any one you please; but we have the Liberty of Counting in any one we please."—Harper’s Weekly, XV: 1060.

8

The legislature provides for the building of bridges, tunnels, etc., over Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, as public works. —Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 797.

9

The corner-stone of the Northwest Protestant Reformed Dutch Church (see Addenda, 1870), is laid at the n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 47th St. The architect of this building, which was dedicated on Oct. 22, 1871, and which still stands, was E. L. Roberts. By court decree, Jan. 1, 1871, the name was changed to Madison Avenue Reformed Church.—Exercises at the Laying of the Corner Stone, and Dedication (two pamphlets, 1871, at N. Y. Hist. Soc.) L. M. R. K., III: 936. See S 12, 1879.

10

The corner-stone of Mt. Sinai Hospital (see Apr 17, 1866, and N. Y. Times, My 26, 1870. The plans for the building are described in ibid, My 15, 1870. See also L. M. R. K., III: 934. The hospital was opened on May 29, 1872 (q. v.). The mayor approves a resolution of the common council, dictating the clerk (John Hardy) "to employ a suitable person to procure for the press with appropriate inscriptions and notes, the ancient records of the City of New Amsterdam and those of the City of New York," prior to 1850, and to cause 5,000 copies to be printed. The resolution is to take effect on July 1.—Proc. App’l by Mayor, XXXVIII: 196; N. Y. H. S. Quart. Bull. (Oct., 1923), 93—94. See J 30.

11

The legislature directs that 542, 53d, and 54th Sts. be extended from Madison Ave. to the Hudson River.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 805.

12

At this time there were 944, 129 inhabitants in New York City.—N. Y. Times, F 2, 1871. Cf. 1870.

13

"The Government at Albany has treated the city very harshly on this subject, and has rejected applications for authority to construct these roads, on insufficient grounds and for very crude reasons. But two plans have met their approval: One, the central underground, which has made no progress, and will not, unless they can build under Broadway, for they know that so expensive a road will not pay unless they have the best route. The second is the Greenwich street elevated road."—Scientific Am., Je 4, 1870. On June 30, 1870, the first streetcar line opened was the most practicable means for effecting the desired object without interference with property, or obstructing the street; and if the Pneumatic Railway Company [see F 26] have done nothing else, they are entitled to the gratitude of the public for demonstrating that such tunnels can be built and operated without even temporary inconvenience to surface travel."—Ibid., Je 11, 1870.

14

The first passenger excursion which sailed from New York to Cuba on the "George B. Upton" has been captured by the Spaniards.—N. Y. Times, Je 6, 1870.

15

The new board of aldermen elected on May 17 (q. v.) convenes; this is the first board in the history of the city elected at large. Five of the 15 members have been on the retiring board, and one of the five, Alderman Cooan, is re-elected as president of the new board. Mayor Hall in his message expresses his belief that "the interests of the city as a Metropolis will hereafter be perfectly represented. Hitherto, those interests suffered from local jealousies. Unless an alderman from a ward consented to legislation that immediately affected his locality, a courtesy from associates seemed to dictate that his opposition should prevail against it, and thus a give-and-take policy was instituted in consequence among the Aldermen. It is therefore necessary to protect localities against unjust legislation. Now, as heretofore, localities are represented in the Board of Aldermen; whose action will, undoubtedly, be sufficient for local protection against the overshadowing influence of city interests at large. "It will become, therefore, more especially the province of the Board of Aldermen to initiate measures which tend to foster the aggregate prosperity and to promote the general welfare of the whole city; and of the Board of Aldermen to oversee that taxpayers in small districts are not injured in their local rights."—Proc. Bd of Ald., CXIX: 21.

16

The corner-stone is laid of the Masonic Temple, at the northeast corner of Sixth Ave. and 53d St.—N. Y. Herald, Je 9, 1870. The building was dedicated June 2, 1875 (q. v.). See also L. M. R. K., III: 954.

17

The legislature passes an act for the widening of Broadway between 17th and 19th Sts.—Laws of N. Y. (1870), chap. 806.

18

Under an act of congress of this date, the books, engravings, prints, etc., formerly deposited, under the Copyright Law, in the department of the interior, Washington, were transferred to the Library of Congress, and, according to a report of Dr. Spofford, the congressional librarian at the time, the library thus acquired about 22,000 items.

19

Prior regulations concerning such deposits was as follows: Under the original Copyright Law of May 31, 1790, and its revision of Feb. 5, 1831, the author or proprietor was required to deposit, within three months after publication of the book, engraving, map, etc., a copy in the office of the clerk of the U. S. district court of the district wherein the author or proprietor resided, and was required
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1870 to print stated words ("Entered," etc.) on the title-page, or otherwise as directed. The act of 1871 required that the clerks of the
8 district courts should transmit these works to the department of state once a year. The act of Aug. 10, 1876, which established the Smithsonian Institution, required that the deposit of copies of works for which copyright was secured should be made with the librarian of the Institution (one copy) and the librarian of congress (one copy), "for the use of said libraries." By another act, on Feb. 5, 1859, the accumulation of works formed in the department of state was ordered to be transferred to the department of the interior. Then the act of 1870 placed them in the Library of Congress—Bulletin No. 5, Copyright Office, Library of Congress, entitled "Copyright Enactments, 1783-1900," 10, 36, 40.

12 A party of Orangemen parading on Eighty Ave. (in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne) is attacked by a crowd of Irish Catholic laborers at the corner of 91st St., and shots are fired resulting in the death of three men. — N. Y. Herald, Jl 13, 1876.

19 Looting, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 811. There was a worse riot the next year (see Jl 12, 1871).

France formally declares war on Prussia, beginning the Franco-
Prussian war. — Henderson, Short Hist. of Germany, III: 422-23.

21 The German states of Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Hesse, and Baden, immediately joined Prussia against France. — Andrews, Hist. of Southern Europe, II: 177.

26 The board of education accepts from the commissioners of the sinking fund the plot of ground bounded by 68th and 69th Sts. and Fourth and Lexington Aves., to be used for the Normal College (see D, 1869, and Ap 26, 1870). A requisition was made on the comptroller for $150,000 for the erection of suitable buildings.—N. Y. Times, Jl 21, 1870. The college was opened here on Oct. 25, 1872.

The city leases to the Association for the Improved Condition of Deaf Mutes, for 99 yrs. at $1 per year, 12 lots on Lexington Ave., west side, between 67th and 68th Sts.—Man. Com. Curr. (1870), 763.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprising the Central Park Plaza, at Fifty Ave. and 99th St.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, 51. See also L. M. R. K., III: 969. A map of the plaza, dated March 6, 1868, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 2415.

Dr. E. O. Callaghan is appointed to superintend the publication

Progress on this work was reported by Comptroller Green to Mayor John V. Belt, Jn. 25, 1873 (n.d.).

The Grand Central Hotel, erected at 667-677 Broadway, on the site of the Winter Garden Theatre which was destroyed by fire on March 23, 1867 (n. v.), is formally opened. — N. Y. Times, Ag 26, 1879; Brown, I: 467-68. See L. M. R. K., III: 986, under "Tripler Hall."

The New York Cotton Exchange, which was organized on Aug. 15, begins its first quarters, at No. 142 Pearl St. It occupied these until May 4, 1875 (n. v.), when it moved to the former Hanover Bank building at No. 1 Hanover Square.—Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hare, Jr., spt., N. Y. Cotton Exchange; L. M. R. K., III: 925; King's Handbook (1893), 799; N. Y. Times, My 31, 1919. See Ap 8, 1871.

After repeated defeats, the French army surrenders to the Ger-
man's in the battle of Sedan. Napoleon III is taken prisoner. This led to the fall of the Empire on Sept. 4, when Gambetta, Jules Favre, and Jules Ferry proclaimed the French Republic at the Hôtel de Ville. The Franco-German war continued, however, to about February 1871.—Haen, op. cit., 297; Duruy, Hist. of France, 755; Anderson, Constitutions and Other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France (1789-1907), 549-96. See Jl 4, 1871.

The city begins to acquire by purchase the land for the Man-
hattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge. From this time to 1882, between South and Chatham Sts. was purchased under 105 separate grants. One additional purchase was made in 1888, and another in 1896.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 115-17, citing Libros de Conveyances. The bridge was opened in 1883 (My 24).

28 Strasburg surrenders to the Germans.—Lewis, Hist. of Ger-
many, 728-29.

Admiral Farragut is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery. Final honours are paid to him in New York City by a civil and military procession. Crowds of people stand in a dreching rain to see the procession pass, and buildings are decorated with mourning. Sept.

Business in the city is suspended at 11 o'clock.—Harper's Weekly, XIV: 657, 659, which contains view.

An elevated railroad on a viaduct of stone, brick, and iron is proposed by John J. Serrell and Leopold Eidlitz as a means of rapid transit, and in the belief that the West Side Elevated Rail-
road, already built for a considerable distance (see Ap 23), has proved a failure.—A Viaduct Railway (booklet in the N. Y. P. L.), 1870.

Rome and its surrounding territory, Herodote under papal
control, vote to join the rest of Italy, and the unity of Italy is at last completed.—King, Hist. of Italian Unity, II: 378. See Jr 12, 1871.


With the fall of Metz, which had been under siege since Sept. 27, 1870, the Germans move to the siege of Paris.—Hazen, op. cit., 298;

Duruy, Hist. of France, 659; Lewis, Hist. of Germany, 729-30. See D 27, 1870; Jr, 1871.

An expedition, equipped by the N. Y. Herald at a cost of $400,000, and conducted by Henry M. Stanley, finds David Livingstone at Ujiji in the British East Africa, May 22, 1871, to explore the sources for the Nile.—N. Y. Herald, Jl 16, 1872; The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley (1890); Stanley, How I Found Livingstone; Blakits, The Personal Life of David Livingstone (London, 1885).

Alterations in the stock exchange building begin. The business of the exchange was transacted, until alterations were completed, in the room on the second floor of the 18 Broad St., formerly occupied by the Open Board. The board moved back into its own remodelled building in September, 1871, "having reasonable facilities for a continuous market for the first time in its history."—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 57. See S 16, 1871.

The death of Mr. John P. De Wint, at Fishkill, in November 1870, severed the last link of the connection [see My 1, 1859], the lease of the [Tontine] building [on Wall St.] terminated, the property reverted to the owners of the shares represented by the surviving seven nominees, and the affairs passed into the hands of Mr. Frederick De Peyster, and Mr. W. T. Horn, as attorneys. The surviving nominees [in 1872] are Robert Benson, Jn., William Bayard [Jn.], Gouverneur Kemble, Horatio Gates Stevens, Daniel Euler, Jr. [Judge David D. [Jr.]], Mrs. William [Duncan?] P. Campbell, and Mrs. John A. King. The heirs of George Bright, who died two years after he nominated Gouverneur Kemble, have, yet to be found. The property will then be sold . . .—Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City (1872), 327 (with contemporary wood-cut view of the Tontine building), citing Journ. of Com., Jl 25, 1871; N. Y. Times, Jl 12, 1881; Mag. Am. Hist. (1881), VII: 231.

The owners of the shares represented by the surviving nominees were: Wm. T. Horn, 3/4 of the total; Elizabeth J. Lynch, 3/4; Marshall H. Bright, as executor of George Bright, Jr., 3/4; the heirs of John A. King, 1/4; Frederick K. de Peyster, 3/4; the heirs of William H. Aspinwall, 1/4; and William S. Verplanck, John N. Whiting, John B. Remsen, and Ellen Shepherd Varick, each a small fractional part of the remainder.

In 1873, Frederic De Peyster and William T. Horn brought a suit in the supreme court to determine the interests of the various owners in the assets of the association, and the proper method of division. The matter was referred to William B. Winterston, as referee, and he advised a sale by auction. This the court ordered, and it took place on Jan. 11, 1881 (g.o.).—N. Y. Times, Jl 12, 1881.

The city leases to the Ladies' Baptist Home Society 10 lots be-

The name of Laurens St. is changed to South Fifth Ave.—Proc., 30th by Mayor, XXXIII: 376.

The P. E. Church of St. Mary the Virgin is "solemnly dedi-
cated," with impressive ceremonies.—N. Y. Times, D 9, 1870; S 8, L. M. R. K., III: 969.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land com-
prised in Empire Park South, at Broadway, Columbus Ave., and 63d St. In 1872, it acquired the land comprised in Empire Park North.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 969. It is shown on Pl. 177, Vol. III.
1871

In this year, the universities of England were made thoroughly national by abolishing religious tests, another step in the direction of religious and intellectual liberty.—Hazen, op. cit., 483.

Volumes CXXI, CXXII, CXXIII, and CXXIV, both of the Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and Proceedings of the Board of Assistants Aldermen for this year, are lacking, and the continuity of the record of common council activities is thereby broken. The hiatus is partially filled by the existence of a volume of Proceedings, Approved by the Mayor (1871), XI, also a volume of Documents containing Mayor Hall’s message to the common council (June, 1871), with accompanying departmental reports.

In this year, the “Minutes of the Common Council” from 1874 to 1876, in 15 vols., were printed by the N. Y. Printing Co. They were edited by Dr. E. B. O’Callaghan. The only known set (O’Callaghan’s own proof copy) is in the N. Y. Hist. Soc. It contains, besides the records printed later in the 1905 edition, the “Mayor and Aldermen’s Commission A# 1674,” a “Report on the Fortifications of New York, 1688,” and a unique “Map showing the Wards of the City of New York as established in 1683.” Only the first volume is indexed, and only the first two volumes have title-pages and covers; of the others, all but Vols. VII, VIII, and IX are stitched and ready for binding, lacking only title-pages and indexes.

“The exposure of the [Tweed] Ring in 1871 and the departure for Europe of Mr. Charles Edwin Wilbour, President of The New York Printing Company, printers to the corporation, undoubtedly caused all work on these records to cease, while the plates were stored for years in the basement of the Trow Press, according to Mr. Robert H. Kelby, Librarian Emeritus of the Society. The latter firm is now dissolved and no information is available as to the disposition of the plates.” For the proceedings of the common council leading to the printing of these old minutes, and other facts relating to the subject, see Quarterly Bull., N. Y. Hist. Soc., O, 1923.

The number of new buildings this year is 2,256, as compared with 2,559 in 1862.—Message of Mayor Hall, Jl, 1872.

With the success of the Stuyvesant apartment-house on 18th St. (see 1869), the advantage of this style of residential buildings, called “French flats,” receives further recognition this year in the erection of the Haight House at Fifth Ave. and 15th St.—N. Y. Times, Ap 16, 1871; N. Y. World, O, 8, 1871. For an account of the “Parisian Flats,” with particular reference to the Stevens House, continue which 25th and 26th St., see next page, to Mr. O’Callaghan.

Building plans for the Lenox Library (see Ja, 1870) are filed with the building department.—N. Y. Times, Mr 31, 1871. (This report in The Times gives the location as “between 71st and 72nd Streets;” but the building was erected between 70th and 71st Sts., on Fifth Ave.). See 1877, in which year it was completed. Richard M. Hunt was the architect.

In this year, the iron fence around Union Square was taken down.—2d Ann. Rep., Comrs’ Dept. of Pk’s (1872), 5–6; L. M. R. K., III: 971–72; descrip. of pl. 135, III: 971–72; descrip. of pl. 135, III: 702.

“Houses which were considered to be ‘just the thing’ ten years ago, are out of date today. Observe the style of the houses about 24th Street, for instance; then at 25th to 30th Streets; and, again, those which are being erected to-day. Between 55th and 56th Streets, for example, a block of houses has just been built of Ohio stone—a material fast coming into use, and destined to supplant brownstone. These houses are finished with mansard roofs, and are vastly more attractive than the houses of ten years ago. . . . Another block that will attract attention is just finished, between 57th and 58th Streets. These houses are of white marble, and when one is a little distance away, the effect has been so contrived that the block may very well be mistaken for a church.

“On that portion of the avenue which is on Central Park, fabulous prices have been obtained for building lots, the position being beyond all question the finest in the City. . . . We already begin to see houses converted into stores in the lower section of the avenue and business houses further away. A man need not be more than sixty years old to remember when the Battery was, to the fashionable world, what Fifth Avenue and 50th Street are to-day. If this old fellow should live twenty-five years longer, where shall he look to find the centre of fashion?”—Redfield’s Traveler’s Guide (1871), 72–73.

In this year, Trinity School at 90 Trinity Place, at the s. w. cor. of Prices St., was erected. Its formal name is N. Y. Prot. Episcopal Public School, and under various forms it has been conducted in this immediate vicinity since 1709.—L. M. R. K., III: 941, and authorities there cited.

In this year, the Catholic Church was organized. It was incorp- orated in 1871. Its club-house is at 120 W. 59th St.—King’s Handbook, 556, 574; L. M. R. K., III: 937.

In this year, the Knickerbocker Club was organized, and pur- chased the residence of Wm. Butler Duncan on the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 28th St. After being fitted up the club-house was opened in Feb., 1872.—Club Book (1918); The Galaxy (1875); L. M. R. K., III: 938. In 1882 (q. v., Oct.), the club moved to 32d St.

In this year was published by De Vito & Co., New York, a 16mo. guide-book, entitled Metropolis explained and illustrated in familiar form, containing a folding “Map of New York & Brooklyn and adjacent cities,” prepared in this year by G. W. & C. B. Colton & Co. (six, 242 x 144 in.).

In this year was published New York and Its Institutions, 1869—1871, by Rev. John Fletcher Richmond, containing historical and descriptive sketches of its churches, schools, public buildings, etc.

In this year, Frederick A. Bridge, who was one of the earliest of American art students to settle in Paris, going there in 1866, sent his work for exhibition in the Academy of Design in New York.

—Inham, Hist. of Am. Painting (1905), 408.

Early in this month, the Germans began the bombardment of Paris. The siege lasted until the 28th (q. v.—Hazen, 299, 300).

S. E. Church, speaking before the New York and New England Association Hall in favour of a project that the city, in its corporate capacity, build a steam railroad for rapid transit from the Battery to Harlem River, says: “It was in 1872 that Mr. John Schuyler first introduced his bill for authority to construct a railroad for rapid transit in New York. Every year since that time the Legis- lature has been the unceasing battle ground of rival interest on this subject. All manner of schemes are ushered in, one after another, that tier, viaduct, depressed, arcade, marginal, tunnel, and what not, have been pressed with all manner of pictures, plates, drawings, models and designs, endorsed by imposing certificates, bearing imposing and illustrious names, . . . yet we stand to-day, with absolutely nothing done. . . . At one sweep of the legislative session of ’69, the following schemes were given the coup de grace, although itself and 300 copies of Mr. Church’s addenda in favour of the twenty streets scheme, and the new scheme and the fire tunnel, just the thing, and was sure to pass, namely: The Manhattan Un- derground, The People’s Railroad, The People’s Metropolitan Suburban Railway, The New York Underground Railroad, and The Metropolitan Transit Railway, while the Three Tier, the Suspension Bridge, the Arcade, and other plans, had either gone before or followed the melancholy train. Of all the many schemes which have thus deluded the public and swayed the Legislature the past ten years, those which have crystallized into actual charters are the Pneumatic Tube, now making daily trips under Broadway [see the Beach Underground Railway, 1868], and the Institutions of Centre and Greenwich Streets—the one in the ground, the other in the air.” On Jan. 27, 1873, the N. Y. Rapid Transit Association (organized in Dec., 1872) ordered that 900 copies of Mr. Church’s addenda in favour of his twenty streets scheme, and the new scheme—perhaps the most plausible argument for a City Railroad as a City Work.”—The Great Need (pub. by N. Y. Rapid Transit Assn, 1873), pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

The Academy of Music is crowded to overflowing “by an audience anxious to express their sympathy with the successful movement for Italian unity” (see O 2, 1876). Speeches are made by Gen. Dix, Plate Godein, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wm. Cullen Bryant, etc., and letters of approval are received from many prominent men including Emerson, Whittier, Howells, and Henry James. The meeting unanimously adopts resolu- tions congratulating the Romans upon the union of Rome with the rest of Italy and an address to the “Government and People of Italy.” Before adjourning Chairman Dix announced that he had received the following Valedictory Emoluments: “More than ten thousand American citizens are celebrating to-night, the union of Rome with Italy, and send congratulations.” This was received
with "immense and prolonged applause."—N. Y. Times, Ja 15, 1871. See also Botta, _The Unity of Italy, The American Celebration in New York, Jan. 13, 1871_ (N. Y., 1871).

14. Thomas Nast is beginning to expose in cartoons the political manipulations of Tweed and the Tammany Ring. One of this date bears the legend "Tweeddledee and Tweedledum (A New Christmas Pantomime at the Tammany Hall)." Tweed is pictured as bestowing on charity a package of bills with one hand and receiving in the other hand another package of bills from Sweeny, who is at the same time removing another package from the "Public Treasury." Tweed says: "Let's Blind them with _this_, and then take some _more._"— _Harper's Weekly_ (1871), XV. 40. "Partly to quiet his conscience, it was suspected, and in part to make himself appear in the light of a generously impulsive man, Tweed gave, in the winter of 1870-71, $1,000,000 to each of the Aldermen of the various wards to buy a plot of territory. To the needy of his native ward he gave $50,000. By these acts he succeeded in deeding the needier part of the population to the enormity of his crimes."— _Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall_ (1917), 230.

15. In the "Hall of Mirrors," in the palace of Versailles itself a monument and symbol of the power and pride of Louis XIV, a power which had been secured to some extent by the humiliation of Garibaldi, the last event of its kind is embodied in the person of Garibaldi and by the generals of the German army, is proclaimed German emperor.— _Hazen, op. cit., 301; Lewis, Hist. of Germany, 731-52; Duruy, _Hist. of France_, 661. Hazen, whose Europe since 1815 was published in 1910, refers to this episode as "one of the supreme ironies of history." Since then, another treaty of Versailles, terminating the World War of 1914-18 in favour of the French, restored her territory. The city is authorised to expend $1,500,000 in laying pipes to extend the distribution of Croton water through the city of New York, and to furnish a sufficient supply of Croton water to the institutions in charge of the department of public charities and correction located on Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island and Randall's Island, and in laying mains necessary to deliver water at higher elevations."— _Laws of N. Y._ (1871), chap. 69. On May 7, an additional bill $750,000 was authorised for the purpose of this purpose.— _Ibid._ (1872), chap. 593. The further sum of $11,500,000 was appropriated on June 28, 1873.— _Ibid._ (1873), chap. 865.

16. Five Fenians recently released from English prisons arrive at New York. They are given an enthusiastic welcome.— _N. Y. Times_, Ja 20, 1871. See F 9.

18. Paris capitulates to the Germans, and an armistice for three weeks is signed.— _Dury, Hist. of France, 660_. The armistice of Versailles virtually terminated the Franco-German war (see Jl 19) by an agreement to maintain an armistice called the "National Assembly," in place of a "Government of National Defence" which was improvised when Napoleon III was captured (see S 2, 1870). The assembly chose Thiers as "Chief of the Executive Power," and empowered him to negotiate with Bismarck for peace.— _Hazen, op. cit., 399, 300_. See F 29.

Feb. 6. A letter appears in the columns of the _Tribune_ telling how the New York county auditor has been "the means of defeating one of the most gigantic and iniquitous frauds which the Tammany Ring ever concocted." The writer says that, after the passage of the act authorising the widening of Broadway from 34th to 59th St. (see My 17, 1869), commissioners were immediately appointed to assess damages and benefts. These commissioners, by collusion with the owners of property taken for the widening, "secured a sum of $3,000,000, which, by its timely frustration, would have enriched the members of the Ring by several millions." A part of the plan was to have property owners, "in consideration of excessive allowance," assign their claims against the city for damages over to the county auditor, in trust, "to pay to the Ring its share and to the property owners their share of the proceeds." This trust fund had become about $90,000,000, much more than half of which was to have been reserved for division among the members of the Ring. The death of the auditor, however, would have brought his estate before the surrogate, and all the circumstances connected with this trust fund would be inquired into, and the fraud laid bare "to the public gaze." Mr. Tweed was soon "in communication with his fellow-conspirators," and directions were given "to his minions at Albany" to repeal the act to widen Broadway.— _N. Y. Tribune_, F 6, 1871.

9. A meeting is held at the Produce Exchange "to take measures to contribute relief for the sufferers in France." The sum of $6,700 is collected at the meeting, and a committee is appointed to solicit further contributions.— _N. Y. Times_, F 10, 1871.

The city joins with Tammany in a reception to the Fenian exiles (see Jl 19). Various societies parade in their honour from Tammany Hall to the city hall and thence up Broadway.— _N. Y. Times_, F 9, 1871.

By the preliminary "Peace of Versailles," Bismarck exacts severe terms. France must pay five thousand million francs ($1,000,000,000) within three years. She must cede Alsace and a large part of Lorraine, including the important fortress of Metz. She must support a German army of occupation, which will be gradually withdrawn as the installments of the war indemnity are paid. These preliminaries were embodied in the final Treaty of Frankfort, signed on May 10 (p. v), and ratified by the Assembly of Bordeaux. — _Anderson, Constitutions and other Select Docs. Illus. of Hist. of France_ (1789-1907), 607-8; _Duruy, Hist. of France_, 660.

As a result of the Franco-German war, Italy completed her unification by seizing the city of Rome and terminating the temporal rule of the pope. Rome became the capital of the kingdom (see Jl 2, 1871).

A still more notable consequence of this war was the unification of Germany, and the creation of the German Empire (see Ja 18, 1871), with Berlin the federal capital.— _Hazen, op. cit., 300-2, 378_.

The Germans enter Paris.— _Lewis, Hist. of Germany_, 747.

The public mass meeting held at Irving Hall to consider "the problem of rapid transit." The _Tribune_ gives a report of the meeting under the caption "Tunnel Versus Viaduct." Resolutions are adopted urging Gov. Hoffman to sign the "Beach Transit Bill," which has passed the legislature. This bill permits the construction of a tunnel under Broadway, and the speakers contend that the running of locomotives and trains in such a tunnel, "beneath the surface of the street, included in two feet of masonry," is preferable to "running trains upon the viaduct within ten feet of adjoining buildings." About 50 declared their intention to go to Albany to the hearing before the governor.— _N. Y. Tribune_, Mr 29, 1871. The bill was vetoed by the governor, on March 31 (p. v), after a hearing on the previous day.

The 8th Regiment moves from Centre Market to its new armory at 23d St. In 1890, it moved to Madison Ave. and 94th St.— _Grand Opening of the Eighth Regt._ (1890), in _N. Y. P. L._

"Lochergin" is sung for the first time in America, at the New York Stadt Theatre.— _N. Y. P. L. Bulletin_ (1923), 884.

The legislature authorises the creation by the city of a public fund or stock to be known as "The City Parks Improvement Fund," the amount of which shall be such that the annual interest will not be more than $200,000. This is to be used by the comptroller "for the improvement and regulation of the parks known as the Central park, City Hall park, Riverside park, Madison square, Reservoir square, Washington square, Tompkins square, the Battery, and the several parks and places which now are or hereafter be under the control and management of the department of public parks; and also for the construction and equipment of a meteorological and astronomical observatory on the Central park." At the same time the commissioners of the department of parks are authorised to "construct, erect and maintain in and upon that portion of the Central park, formerly known as..."
The incorporated the re-bridge appropriations "one permitted viaduct of natural history, by the American Museum of Natural History." The aggregate cost of the buildings is not to exceed a sum on which the annual interest is to be $15,000 for each building.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 290. The corner-stone of the Museum of Natural History was laid on June 3, 1874 (q. c.).

The "New York Railway Company," incorporated by the legislature, the list of incorporators being headed by Peter B. Sweeny and Wm. M. Tweed, Jr. The company is permitted to construct a viaduct railway from Chambers St. northward, with branches on either side of the city and reaching into Westchester Co. A maximum fare of 15c. is fixed "for any distance between Chambers street and the Harlem," and 20c. to Kingsbridge, with the interesting proviso, however, that between 6 and 8 a.m. and 6 and 8 p.m. "trains starting from each terminus, . . . shall have attached to them at least two special cars. . . . for the accommodation of citizens and others desiring to travel to and from their work," in which the maximum fare is to be 5c.

A further proviso authorizes the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty,—"to subscribe for five millions of dollars of the stock of the said company, with the approval of the commissioners of the sinking fund.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 300. The act was amended on April 28, authorizing the city government to subscribe to the capital stock after "other parties shall have actually subscribed for and taken at least one million dollars of the stock," exempting the railway's property from taxation during the time allowed for the completion of the viaducts and railways (5 years, as far as 43d St. and 5 years "to complete the same to the Harlem"), and permitting the company to build branch railways "to connect with any other railroad authorized by law."—Ibid., chap. 808. When the original bill was introduced into the senate the Sun in an editorial said: "The bill . . . proposing to construct a viaduct railroad on Manhattan Island appears to have been intended simply to give the quietus to all schemes of rapid transit."—N. Y. Sun, Mar. 11, 1871.

A public meeting is held in Cooper Institute to protest against the bills the Tweed Ring is forcing through the legislature. It is a monster meeting and an imposing demonstration. Speeches are made by the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, the Rev. Dr. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. Dr. Bellows. Stirring resolutions, against the so-called Tax Levy Bill, the bill depriving the registry law of its officeholders, and for establishing a board of education, for changing the law regulating public assessments, are adopted.—N. Y. Times, Apr 7, 1871. In spite of this opposition the bills passed, and Tweed said: "Well, what are you going to do about it?"—Rhodes, Hist. of the U. S., VI: 405.

The legislature amends the charter of the Am. Geographical and Statistical Soc., and changes the name to the Am. Geographical Soc.—Losing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 644, quoting its definition of purposes from the act.

The New York Cotton Exchange (see S 1, 1870) is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 365.

The new Broadway Market in Broadway between 44th and 45th St. is opened for public inspection.—N. Y. Times, Apr 13, 1871.

The N. Y. and Long Island Bridge Co. is incorporated for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River between New York City and Queens County.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 437.

The Gilsey House, at the n. c. cor. of Broadway and 26th St., is opened. It is "one of the most imposing of our metropolitan palace hotels."—N. Y. Times, Apr 16, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 978.

Several amendments to the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870) are made by the legislature. One change empowers the comptroller to "appoint and at pleasure remove a deputy comptroller" whom the comptroller may designate "by due written authority" to act in his stead, "during a period to be specified." The same power is given to the commissioner of public works. More important, however, is the substitution of "the department of public instruction" for the board of education. The members of the latter retire from office "at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act," and 12 new commissioners are to be appointed by the mayor (former commissioners were elected) to head this new department; in these appointments the chief executive is to recognize "the principle of representation of the minority." A commissioner's term is five years. The department shall not have power "to provide additional sites or buildings or remove any teacher, except by a vote of three fourths of all the members of said board." It is further provided that "trustees of common schools" shall hereafter be appointed rather than elected, although the present incumbents shall serve out their full terms.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 574. The Tribune comments editorially thus: "Where the present charter restricted inquiry it has been amended; where the past year's experience has developed new methods by which profits might more surely, the Charter has been extended."—N. T. Tribune, Apr 19, 1871.

An additional sum (see Ap 26, 1870) has to be appropriated "for the completion of the New York county court-house"—$750,000.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 583.

A "board of apportionment" is created for the city by the legislature, consisting of the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, and president of the department of parks. This board is to elect a chairman from its own number and appoint a secretary. It is empowered not only to apportion moneys, but "to limit and transfer appropriations which are found to be in excess, . . . and, to regulate all salaries of officers and employees."—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 593. To this board may be traced the origin of the present board of estimates.

When this measure was before the legislature, the editor of the Tribune exclaimed against it, saying that it turned "the whole public property and public money of the City and County, and all that can be squeezed out of the tax-payers, over to a close corporation of four persons, to-wit, Hall, Connolly, Tweed, and Sweeney," that it empowered "this quartet" to appropriate and transfer moneys "ad libitum," thus giving the Ring "absolute control of every man and body of men, whether officers of court, school-teachers, Aldermen, police, Fire Department, and any and all other employees under the City Government; for if any of these men refuse to do the bidding of the Ring, this quartet could simply stop the entire appropriation of any money to pay their salaries. There certainly should be added to this bill, the editor continues, a clause requiring the board to publish monthly, beginning with July 1, 1871, '"a full, detailed statement of all appropriations and transfers of appropriations made by them during the preceding month.'—N. T. Tribune, Apr 13, 1871.

The amount to be raised "by tax upon the estates, real and personal," in the city, for 1871 and 1872, is limited by act of legislature to $2,900,000, of which $1,800,000 is to be raised by the school fund and $1,100,000 by the city. The aggregate amount raised, including the state tax, is not to exceed $4,900,000 in either year. The sum so raised in each year shall take care of "all the expenses of the city and county government for all their departments and purposes," as well as the debt service. Furthermore, "no liability for any purpose whatsoever shall be hereafter incurred by any department . . . exceeding in amount the appropriations made for such purpose."—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 583.

The legislature passes an act "to amend and reduce to one act the several acts relating to buildings in the city of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 625.

The legislature authorizes the laying out of a public square above 59th St., to be used as a parade-ground for the first division, N. Y. N. G. and Long Island Bridge Co. is incorporated for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge over the East River between New York City and Queens County.—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 437.

New York State appropriates $16,000 "as the contribution of the State of New York, to be paid . . . to the treasurer of the National Washington Monument Society, whenever the Governor shall certify . . . a sufficient sum has been subscribed from other sources to enable said society to resume work with a reasonable prospect of completing the obelisk or shaft."—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 651; Harvey, Hist. of Washington Nat'l Monument and Washington Nat'l Monument Soc. (1902), 59. Work on the monument had been suspended in 1865 (q. c.). Following the action of New York State, the legislature of Minnesota, New Jersey, and Connecticut also appropriated money towards the monument, and other sums were subscribed by benevolent societies throughout the
THE "partisan thousand" 1872

Reform:...doubled...disbursed to


The legislature authorizes the creation of public stock to an amount not exceeding $200,000 for the erection of a building for the Normal College (see JL 20, 1870).—Laws of N. Y. (1871), chap. 692. The college building was opened on Oct. 29, 1873 (q.v.).

A public meeting takes place at the Broadway Tabernacle "with a view to taking measures for further exploration in the Holy Land for illustration of the Bible."—N. Y. Times, My 1, 1871.

The "Palace Horse-Car," or the "new drawing-room car," takes its place on the Third Ave. line. This is run for "such passengers as voluntarily pay the conductor ten cents in addition to their fare."—N. Y. Times, My 9, 1871.

The second caison (for the first, see Mr 19, 1870) of the East River Tunnel is sunk.—N. Y. Times; My and 9, 1871. See L. M. R. K., III: 957, under "Brooklyn Bridge." A definitive treaty of peace is signed by Germany and France at Frankfurt, embodying the terms agreed upon on Feb. 26 (q.v.).—Duruy, Hist. of France, 660-61.

June

Hall Park have been completed by J. W. Mould.—N. Y. Times, Je 5, 1871. A description of the proposed fountain is in ibid. The statue (by Byron M. Pickett) in Central Park is unveiled. Addresses are made by Gov. Hoffman, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and others. The ceremonies closed with a meeting in the Academy of Music, "where the praises of Prof. Morse were renewed by gifted orators."—N. Y. Times, Je 11, 1871. The statue stood until 1925 near the Fifth Ave. and 72d St. entrance to the park.—Carroll, W. H. Art Belonging to the City. It was then moved to the north end of the Mall, so as to provide more room for the services in honour of Morse held annually by the Society of Telegraphers.

The "Council of Political Reform" of the 21st Ward adopts a "Report on the City and County Debt," and orders the same to be given to the press. The report begins with the statement that "in the past months, ending on May 1st last, the Mayor and Comptroller of the City of New York kept the tax-payers and the public in ignorance of the manner in which they expended and disbursed the public revenue," although law and custom required that "the Auditor should make a report quarterly, showing to a cent, first, for what every dollar of public money was paid out; and second, to whom paid and third, what paid: and that the Comptroller should make his reports at the end of each year, showing...the whole financial transactions,...and a minute statement of the...debts and liabilities; and that on the 1st of January of each year the Mayor should, in his annual message, give to the public a summary statement of these important facts....This honest and old-fashioned practice of our public servants ceased on January 1, 1869."

The report presents tables and figures to show "over $50,000,000 a year spent and no Accounts Rendered," and the debt "more than doubled" in the last two years, and concludes: "Until our city rulers produce their accounts and vouchers, and deliver to the public the regular quarterly reports of the Auditors for the last twenty-eight months...tax-payers and the public creditors cannot avoid the belief that a large part of it was stolen, traitorously stolen." The "New York City Council of Political Reform," on July 11, adopted this report as an "Official Document of the Council," and ordered its publication.—N. Y. C. Council of Political Reform: Official Document on Extravagance of the Tammany Ring, New York, 1871.

JULY

VICTOR EMANUEL II. now sovereign of the kingdom of Italy

2 (see Harper's Weekly, Rome, over which the popes have exercised temporal as well as spiritual rule in uncontested right for a thousand years. Thereafter, the pope considered himself the "prisoner of the Vatican," and did not leave its precincts.—Hazen, op. cit., 378-79; Emerson, Hist. of the Nineteenth Cent., III: 1350.)

The New York Times (proprietor, George Jones, and editor, July Louis J. Jennings) begins publishing accounts of the Tweed ring's peculations.—N. Y. Times, Jl 8, 1871. "Tweed's crimes and those of his associates were brought to light in two ways. A quarrel developed among the partners. James O'Brien, who was not satisfied with the share of the plunder which he was receiving. He made up a claim against the city for $500,000, which he afterwards offered to sell to Tweed for that amount. Tweed refused. He felt that O'Brien's support would cost him too dear. O'Brien thereupon began, through a man named William Copeland, who was one of his assistants, and for whom he had sent an appointment to the Comptroller's office, to furnish information of the pecuniary needs of the partners whom he considered too greedy. Mr. Jones, who was the proprietor of the New York Times, obtained from the office of the Comptroller (not only through Copeland, but through Matthew J. O'Rourke, who was a clerk in that office, and himself became convinced of the fraudulent character of the claims which were being paid), without the knowledge of the associates, statements of accounts which showed that the bills which were being paid by the city for the new courthouse and for other purposes were not honest bills. These bills were made up on the same principle as those of the unjust steward in the parable: the plasterers, the painters, the masons, the plumbers—in short, all of those engaged in furnishing labor or material to the courthouse—were told to take their bills and sit down quietly and write them off as the total amount. The contractors, who found that they could not get paid unless they joined in this fraudulent proceeding, got their money, and the balance went to the conspirators."—Wheeler, Sixty Years of American Life, 326-327. Cf. Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VII: 396-99; Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall, 237-41; How N. Y. is Governed. Proud of the Tammany Democrats (pub. by N. Y. Times); Thilton, The N. Y. C. "ring" its origin, maturity and fall; Pause, Life of Nat, 174-75; Docs. Bd. of Ald. (1877), No. 8. Many of the original vouchers of Garvey (plasterer), Keeyes (plumber), Ingersoll & Co. (furniture dealers), and others are to be found in metal file No. 87, in city clerk's record-room. For the immediate outcome of the revelations of the Times, see Ag 23 and 4.

Another "Orange riot" in New York (Jl 12, 1870) occurs. Though guarded by the 9th and 34th Regiments to prevent trouble, the Orangemen parading in honour of the battle of the Boyne are attacked on Eighth Ave., between 24th and 25th Sts. by a number of Irish Catholics. The militia fired into the mob, and 52 persons were killed and many more wounded. The victims of the riot were buried with great pomp and ceremony.—N. Y. Herald, Jl 10, 1871; N. Y. Times, Jl 10 and 11, 1871; History of Tammany Hall, 237-41; N. Y. Times, Jl 12, 1871; N. Y. Times, Jl 13, 1871. See also Witterton's Hist. of the 71st Regt., 90-91; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 815-14; and the account and illustration in Harper's Weekly, XV: 692-93.

The two large tenement-houses on Cherry St. known as Gotham Court are emptied of inhabitants by order of the board of health, so that the building could be sterilized, cleaned, and made wholesome.—N. Y. Times, Jl 21, 1871.

The centennial anniversary of the New York Hospital is celebrated at the Historical Society.—N. Y. Times, Jl 25, 1871.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott is celebrated in New York City by the laying of the cornerstone of his monument in Central Park.—N. Y. Times, Ag 16, 1871. The statue was unveiled on Nov. 2, 1872 (q.v.).

Mayor Hall is aroused by the articles that have appeared in the Times (see Jl 8) to send special messages to the board of supervisors and the board of aldermen. He declares a "partisan conspiracy" has been formed "against the credit of the City," and recommends that members from both boards combine with an "unbiased, unexceptionable, and unpartisan Committee of tax-payers" in an examination of the city accounts.—N. Y. Times, Ag 24, 1871. This brought into existence the "Booth Committee."—Townsend, N. Y. in Bondage, 79-80. See O 27.

"Delegates to the Convention of the Great Italian Union of the United States and Canada have arrived in this City, and are now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel. The Convention represents all the principal Italian benevolent and protective societies in the United States and New-York for the ways attending to the business of the Union."—N. Y. Times, Ag 24, 1871. The Italian societies paraded on Aug. 25—Ibids., Ag 26, 1871.

The mayor and common council accept with thanks an engraving of the old city hall presented by George Pesinger and order that
1946

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1871 it be placed in the governor’s room.—Proc., App’d by Mayor,
Ag 30 XXXIX: 161.

Sept. Among the buildings under construction in New York at this
time are: Homeopathic Inane Asylum; Presbyterian Hospital
(L. M. R. K., III: 955); Mt. Sinai Hospital (see ibid., III: 954);
Women’s Hotel; German Savings Bank; Seaman’s Bank for Sav-
ing; new building of Security Insurance Company; new build-
ing of Chatham National Bank; the Kemp Building; and the
building of the New York Life Insurance Company.—N. Y. Times,
S 3, 1871.

The First Baptist Church, corner of Park Ave. and 39th St.,
has just been completed.—N. T. Times, S 3, 1871; Treat’s Ill.
N. T. (1874), 66; L. M. R. K., III: 928. In 1868 (q. v.), the con-
gregation sold the old church on Browne and Elizabeth Sts. to
the Luthers.

4 A great mass-meeting is held at Cooper Union, which condemns
the Tweed ring, calls for reform in the city government, and
appoints the “committee of seventy” to carry out the purpose of
the meeting.—N. Y. Times, S 5, 1871. See N 2.

The Union Square Theatre on 14th St. between Fourth Ave.
and Broadway is opened.—N. Y. Times, S 14, 1871.

5 Appropriations for this year, amounting to nearly two million
of the city and county of New York, include large items of
interest on county debts. Riot damages and soldiers’ bounties
required the issuance of bonds, on which interest is being paid.
The interest on court-house stock alone amounts to $174,051.48.
Over $1,250,000 are distributed among auxiliaries and reformatory
institutions. Next to state, county, and city taxes, the largest single
amount appropriated for county expenses was $99,574 for the
salaries of the judiciary of New York County.—Comptroller’s Book,
No. 153, p. 149.

6 Comptroller Connolly, after seeking the advice of Samuel J.
Tilden, appoints Andrew H. Green deputy comptroller.—N. T.
Times, S 17, 1871. Green was a Democrat of high character who
had achieved fame as one of the Central Park commissioners (see

7 The New York Stock Exchange building, “which has been recon-
structed and remodeled internally at a cost of $600,000” (see N,
1870), is thrown open to the public.—N. Y. Times, S 17, 1871.
The new hall of the stock exchange was formally opened on Sept.
18.—Ibid., S 19, 1871. There is a history of the exchange in
ibid.

Oct. The “Chicago Fire” starts. In two days, it destroyed property
8 valued at $1,600,000. It caused a sharp decline in stocks in the
New York stock market, resulting in seven Stock Exchange failures.
—Eames, in N. T. Stock Exchange, 58.

9 The “Grand Central Station” (see S 1, 1869), the terminus for the
N. Y. & Harlem, the N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River, and the
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Railroads, is completed at 42nd St.
and Fourth Ave., and the first passenger train leaves the train shed.
—from chronology supplied by the company; L. M. R. K., III: 975.
The station is shown and described in Harper’s Weekly, XVII: 108.
The engineering work of making tunnels, erecting brick arches, iron
bridges, etc., from the depot to the Harlem River was completed in
1875. The cost of this work was $6,000,000.—Wilson, Mem. Hist.
N. T., III: 537. See also desc. of Pl. 169-b, III: 872.

10 The copper-stone of Capt. De Croo’s statue of Benjamin Frank-
lin is laid in Printing House Square “with the impressive cere-
monies of the Masonic Order.”—N. T. Times, O 27, 1871. See L. M.
R. K., III: 964. The statue was unveiled on Jan. 17, 1872 (q. v.).

The “Booth Committee” (see Ag 25) makes its report. The
following conclusions were reached:

11 The debt of our City is doubling every two years.

2 Over $200,000 have been paid for repairs on armories and drill-
rooms, the actual cost of which was less than $200,000.

3 Over $1,100,000 have been charged for outlays on an
unfinished Court-house, for which building completed an honest
estimate of real cost would be less than $2,500,000.

4. Sides, carpets, furniture, cabinet-work, plumbing, gas and
plastering have cost $7,589,466.81, which are valued by competent
persons, after a careful examination, at $624,150.40.

5. $460,000 have been paid for $438,000 worth of lumber. Oct.

6. The printing, advertising, stationery, etc., of the City and
County, have cost in two years and eight months $7,168,122.53.

7. A large number of persons are on the payrolls of the City
whose services are neither rendered nor required.

8. Figures upon warrants and vouchers have been fraudu-

9. The condition of the City and County finances, as shown by these
investigations, has served to destroy all confidence in the man-
gerument of the present City Officials.

While not desiring to arrest the important improvements now in
progress, your Committee still deem it absolutely essential to the
credit of the City that expenditures in all departments be re-
duced to the lowest possible limits; that every officer and salaried
employee whose services are not indispensable be discharged, or
requested to resign; that Contracts be subjected to the most rigid
scrutiny, and all expenditures be reduced to an amount clearly
within the financial ability of the Treasury.

The demands upon the City Treasury will necessitate the bor-
rowing of large sums of money at an early day. An appeal must be
made to the public for the money necessary to meet the crisis of
its affairs. Besides the $20,000,000 due as taxes, $18,000,000
are required to meet current expenses and obligations maturing on the 15th of next January.

Nothing, therefore, remains for us but to submit the results of the
investigation, which are embodied in our successive reports.
We have endeavored to discharge with fidelity, the duty of the
trust committed to our charge, and we deeply regret the necessity of
exposing to public view a record of such unexampled and appall-
ing Municipal frauds.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Committee,
Wm. A. Booth, Chairman.—N. T. Times, O 28, 1871.

22 Townsend, N. T. in Bondage, chap. 16.

By an order of the supreme court, Tweed is arrested for “deceit
and fraud,” and raised on a million and a half dollars bail
furnished by J. Gould and others.—N. T. Times, O 28, 1871.

That first arrest marked the beginning of the end. Samuel J. Tilden,
like an avenging angel, with all the skill, knowledge, and ambition, of his
kind, had linked his legal acumen with the brilliant daring of the
Times and the relentless genius of Nat.”—Paine, Life of Nat., 194.

The New York Elevated R. R. Co. is organized, with a capital
of $10,000,000, by the principal bondholders under the Greenwich
St. road.—“The Story of the Manhattan Railway,” by Russell
Sage, Railroad Men, X (Jan., 1924), Statistics and Facts. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882).
For its articles of association, see Documentary Titles and Authori-
ties to the N. T. Elevated R. Co. (1877), 29, in N. Y. Pub. Lib.
See D 6.

Samuel A. Hale writes to F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia Col-
lege: “Since the date of your letter [July 14] what astounding events
have transpired in our Country! The discovery and revelation of
the gigantic thefts of the ‘Tammany Ring’ in your city—thefts so vast, so stupendous, so bold as almost to make one admire such villany. Certainly the calm and insolent self-possession of Tweed, setting up this yearly very big protest—a very bad exposure of infamy such as has never before been heard of—is any thing but contemptible. . . . The exposure of the corruption of the ‘Tammany Ring,’ in New York, while it excites admiration at the boldness and magnitude of the wickedness displayed, also excites emotions of a very different character. It fills the mind with the very painful conviction, that after all that has been done to make men better, after all the preaching and praying in the Christian Church, through the long series of nineteen centuries, man is now what he was at the beginning—a d---d big rascal.”—From original MS.

in “Collection of autograph letters, etc. 1674 to 1872,” preserved in Columbus Univ. Library.

Nov.

A mass-meeting is held in Cooper Union to listen to reports from the “committee of seventy” (see S 4) and to prepare for the coming elections.—N. Y. Times, N 3, 1871. See N 7.

Roosevelt Hospital (see O 29, 1869), at its present location between Ninth and Tenth Aves., 38th and 39th Sts., is opened and dedicated.—N. Y. Times, N 2, 1871; N. Y. Herald, N 3, 1871; Roosevelt Hospital: First Ann. Rep. (1873). See also L. M. R. K., Ill. 955.

The exposure of the activities of the Tammany ring by the Times, Nast’s cartoons, and the “Committee of Seventy” brings results in the state and municipal elections. Tweed is the only one of the five city senatorial candidates on the Tammany ticket to be elected. Referring to coercion and irregularities at the several polling-places in Tweed’s district, the Times says: “Any one having a Tammany ticket [in the second district] could vote, without regard to name, residence or qualification. From Nos. 101, 107 and 109 Chatham-street—all small houses—there were as many voted as would fill Sweetey’s Hotel to its utmost capacity.” Two thirds of the anti-Tammany candidates for the assembly from the city were successful. Samuel J. Tilden was one of these. Reform candidates were generally successful also in both branches of the common council. The Times editor says: “Will anybody say now that Tweed is right against Tweed? No. The people will not let him. Will all the men tell us today that honest citizens stand no chance against corrupt politicians? The victory we have won is priceless . . . because it will revive every man’s faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice—because it will teach scheming politicians that the voice of the people is supreme, and that the immortal principles on which this government is founded, although they may be momentarily stifled, will constantly rise triumphant, while the men who assailed them will pass away to everlasting infamy.”—N. Y. Times, N 8 and 9, 1871.

Perhaps the first striking use of the tiger as a symbol for Tammany Hall appears in Thomas Nast’s cartoon, “The Tammany Tiger Loose,” in Harper’s Weekly. The tiger wears a collar with “American” inscribed thereon.—Harper’s Weekly (1873), XV: 1056-57. Tweed was present at this time of “The American Club,” which counted among its members “many prominent politicians of various shades of political faith,” and which had elaborate club grounds and buildings at Greenwich, Conn. At the annual ball of this organization at the Academy of Music, on Jan. 5, 1871, a part of the decorations consisted of “a gas device, fifteen feet in diameter, representing the well-known badge of the club, with the familiar tiger’s head surrounded by the legend ‘American Club,’ and appropriately flanked with corl.-screws.”—Ibid., XV: 47-58.

One style of the club’s badges was “a solid gold tiger’s head in a belt of blue enamel; the tiger’s eyes were rubies, and above his head sparkled three diamonds of enormous size.”—Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall (1917), 235.

The first story of the new post-office building (see Ag 9, 1869) is finished, and opens Bates, Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1871). See also Stone, Hist. of N. Y. City, 601-2. See, further, O 4, 1873.

Mayor Hall reluctantly appoints Andrew H. Green (see S 16) comptroller. The resignation of Comyn had been in the mayor’s hands since Oct. 5.—N. Y. Times, N 21, 1871.

The Russian frigate “Svetlana,” with Grand Duke Alexis aboard, arrives at the bar at Sandy Hook.—N. Y. Times, N 20, 1871. The grand duke landed at New York on Nov. 4, and was received “in a dignified and proper manner.” His suite and the reception committee, escorted by regiments of the National Guard, proceeded up Broadway through lines of interested spec-tators. Later in the day Alexis attended services at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second Ave., near 51st St.—Ibid., N 21 and 22, 1871. He left for Washington on Nov. 22, but returned to New York on Nov. 24.—Ibid.

On the following days, he visited the fortifications in the harbour, had his picture taken at Brady’s gallery, reviewed the Metropolitan fire brigade at Tompkins Square, drove through Central Park, went to the Navy Yard, and attended a ball at the Academy of Music.—Ibid., N 26 and 30, 1871. On Dec. 2, he was presented with Page’s famous picture of Farragut at Mobile Bay, which was to be "con-"vered by him to the Emperor of Russia as the gift of American citizens.”—Ibid., D 3, 1871. On this day, also, he was entertained by the N. Y. Yacht Club at Delmonico’s.—Maurice, Fifth Ave., 111. Alexis bade farewell to New York on Dec. 7.—Times, D 7, 1871. See also Fox, Alexis, the Grand Duke. In the U. S. A. during the Winter of 1871-72 (Cambridge, 1872).


"Mignon" is sung for the first time in America, at the Academy of Music.—Brown, II. 72.

The Salmagundi Club, Inc. had its beginning about this time, being organized as a sketch class in the studio of Jonathan Scott Harlithy at 506 Broadway by a group of art students. For two years following the fire of 1874 no museum was again admitted, but on his return the club was revived and met at 866 Broadway. On Jan. 30, 1877, the name "The Salmagundi Sketch Club" was adopted. The club was incorporated in 1880. After many wanderings, it is now (1926) at 47 Fifth Ave.—Shelton, The Salmagundi Club (1918); N. Y. Times, N 6, 1921.

In speaking of suitable accommodations for the commissioners and officers of the parks dept., their annual report states: "The only building that could be adapted to that purpose even in part, was the Arsenal or Museum Building. A limited space of the first story of this building was occupied by a number of clerks. A small part of the basement (damp and unsuitable as it was) was used by the Central Police. . . . Various animals were confined to the basement and on the first floor, with their cages in a state of great insecurity. There had been no extra ventilation furnished to this building from the time it had been used as an Arsenal, and its unwholesome condition was apparent to sight and smell. . . ."—First Ann. Rep., Bd. of Comm’s, Dept. of Pub. Parks, 14.

James B. Hodgkin submits, as a basis for discussion, to his "fellow-members of the Committee of Seventy of New York (see S 4) an article of the Citizens’ Committee of Fifty and a Brief Sketch of the General Plan and Principles of the proposed New Charter for the Consolidated Cities of New York & Brooklyn. This document, which anticipated consolidation by more than a quarter century, contains the following interesting provisions:

1. A single legislative body—"The City Council”—of 100 members elected from 50 council districts, with a two-year term; one half the number retiring each year; salary, $1,000 per year.

2. "In order to give to the position of mayor of the greatest city on this continent a dignity and independence corresponding to its local and national importance, he shall receive a salary of $5,000 per annum, and there shall be assigned to him, at the public expense, an official residence suited to his rank as the direct representative of this great community." Among his duties is that of giving audience “to every citizen,” not excluding the poorest and the humblest. He is to be the defender of the weak, the protector of the helpless, the refuge of the oppressed. He is to be, not in name only, but in reality, "the people’s servant."

3. There shall be no tax to provide for the city’s expenditures, "save and except a tax upon the land within the city limits; and the said land shall be assessed at its full market value irrespective of and without the improvements thereon, and taxed accordingly."—From original in N. Y. T. L., 391.

4. Judges shall be appointed by the mayor with the concurrence of the city council, and "shall hold office for life, or until removed for misconduct."—From original in N. Y. T. L., 391.

5. The Citizens’ Committee of Fifty also leases the Dowdwhod building at 651 Fifth Ave. The first exhibition of pictures was held here on Feb. 17, 1872 (q. v.).—Hove, Hist. of Met. Museum of Art; L. M. R. K., Ill. 957. See also Eve. Sun, Ap 16, 1920. The building in Central Park was begun in Nov., 1872 (q. v.).
1871

The Greenwich St. elevated railroad is sold, under foreclosure
Dec. of mortgages held by various parties, to the N. Y. Elevated Co.

(see O 27) for $250,000.—“The Story of the Manhattan Railroad,” by Russell Sage, in Railroad Men, XVI, No. 41; Statutes & Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882). From this time until 1875 (p. vi, Je 17), some improvements were made in the way of strengthening the structure and increasing station accommodations, but no extension of the road was undertaken by the company.—Report of the Special Com. on R. R. Appointed... to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Albany, 1856).

16 Tweed, indicted and arrested as a common felon, is arraigned in court of general sessions, but is released by Justice Barnard on $5,000 bail. His counsel consists of Justice Graham, ex-Judge Fullerton, J. E. Burrill, David Dudley Field, and Mr. Stoughton. On the people’s behalf appear District Attorney ex-Judge Garvin, Charles O’Connor, and Geo. Barlow.—N. Y. Times, D 17, 1871. A conditioned statement of the charges against Tweed, as contained in the indictment, is published in ibid., p. S. See, N 19, 1871.

Three English ticket-of-leave men are arrested in New York. As a result of this the U. S. minister to London was instructed “to remonstrate with Her Majesty’s Government against the deportation to this country of criminals from any part of Great Britain.”—N. Y. Times, D 19 and 25, 1871.


Tweed finally resigns his office as commissioner of public works, in a communication to Mayor Hall.—N. Y. Times, D 30, 1871. See N 19, 1871.

1872

In England, a “Ballot Act” was passed during this year, providing for the Australian system in voting. To up to this time, voting had been vote voce.—Hazen, op. cit., 483-84.

The construction of so-called fire-proof buildings is growing general, examples of which are the Staats Zeitung building, A. T. Stewart’s (later the Park Ave.) Hotel, the Drexel building, the Metropolitan Savings Bank, and the post office.—Ann. Rep., Supt. of Bldgs. (1872), 11.

In this year, the Western Union building, another example of early so-called fireproof construction, was begun on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey St. It was completed in 1875.— Descrip. of Pl. 155-a, Vol. III, where it is shown in process of construction.

In this year, the construction of the “Newboys’ Lodging House” (see Ap 29, 1868), at the intersection of Duane, William, and New Chambers Sts., was begun. The house was finished and opened in 1874.—200th Ann. Rep., Children’s Aid Soc.; L. M. R. K., III: 954. It was formerly a building known as the Shakespeare Hotel (cf. L. M. R. K., III: 980).—Loesting, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 459.

Between 1872 and 1874, drinking fountains were erected by the city in the following localities: four in City Hall Park; two in Union Square; two on Madison Square; and a granite drinking fountain for horses at the Worth monument. The fountain at 99 St. and Fifth Ave. was removed and re-erected in Washington Square.—3d Ann. Rep., Park Com’s (1872-1873), 17, 56, and 62.

A list of the streets and other public places opened from 1807 to date the property of the parks; the plan of commissioners of 1873, is published by J. W. Gerard, Jr., in A Treatise on the Title of the Corporation and Others to the Streets, Wharves, etc.

In this year, the Beach Pneumatic Underground Railway (see F 26, 1870) met with objections from various authorities, although later Gov. Dix signed the bill authorizing its construction (see Ap 9, 1875).—See the pamphlet, Unanswerable Objections to a Beach Underground Railroad, at 3c.

In this year was issued Tallin’s Illustrated Monthly Business Directory, and New York Street Views, a series of double plates engraved on steel.—See also descrip. of Pl. 147, III: 719: cf. 1854, and 1863.

In this year, Ward McAllister organized the “Patriarchs.” The number was limited to 25, and each member, for his subscription, was permitted to invite to each Patriarch’s hall four ladies and five gentlemen, including himself and family. Distinguished strangers to the number of fifty were invited. The first Patriarchs were: John Jacob Astor, William Astor, De Lancey Kane, Ward McAllister, George Henry Warren, Eugene A. Livingston, Wm. Butler Duncan, E. Templeton Sneling, Lewis Colford Jones, John W. Hamersley, Benjamin S. Welle, Frederick Sheldon, Royal Phelps, Edwin A. Post, A. Gracie King, Lewis M. Rutherford, Robert G. Remsen, Wm. C. Scheffer, Francis R. Rives, Maturin Livingston, Alex Van Rensselaer, Walter Langdon, F. G. D’Hautereau, C. C. Goodhue, and Wm. R. Travers. The first balls were given in the winters of 1872 and 1873 and continued up to 1879 (p. v, Mr 2) and were the most brilliant social events of each season.—McAllister, Society As I Have Found It (1890), 211-17.

1872

In his message to the legislature, Gov. Hoffman recommends a non-partisan commission of 32 to consider and propose amendments to the state constitution. Among the improvements he thinks necessary are the extension of the governor’s term to three years, and that of a senator to four, concentrating power in the governor by placing in his hands the appointment of most of the state officers, the prohibition of special and local legislation, increasing the salary of members of the legislature, and limiting the debt-incurring power of municipalities.—Messages from the Governors, VI: 391-404; Lincoln, Const. Hist. of N. Y., II, 467-69.

 Jas. Fisk, Jr. is shot and killed by Edw. Stokes at the Grand Central Hotel. The motive was revenge, the outcome of business suits and other complications.—Harper’s Weekly, Ja 20, 1872.

In celebration of the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin’s birth, the 17th Century great statue in Philadelphia was unveiled.—N. Y. Times, Ja 18, 1872; L. M. R. K., III: 964. See also Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 107.

“Among the French of this City a subscription has been opened to raise funds in aid of the French Government to pay the war indemnity, in order to get rid of the German occupation as soon as possible. During one week $4,510 has been received.”—N. Y. Times, F 3, 1872.

The first private view of the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is held, in the Dedworth Building (681 Fifth Ave.), which had been leased for the purpose (see D 1, 1871). On Feb. 22, the gallery was opened to the public.—Howe, Hist. of the Met. Museum of Art, 145, 189. See N, 1872, and 1873.

A great mass-meeting is held at Cooper Institute to induce the new city charter drawn up by the “Committee of Seventy.” Addresses are made by ex-Mayor Haverney, ex-Gov. Salomon, Horace Greeley, Gen. Dix, Joseph H. Choate, and others.—N. Y. Times, F 21, 1872.

The corner-stone of the Manhattan Market is laid at the foot of West 34th St.—N. Y. Times, F 23, 1872. It was opened on Nov. 11, 1872, and N 12, 1872; L. M. R. K., III: 966.

Jas. M. Macgregor, Supt. of Buildings, in his annual report for the year ending April 2, 1874, says, regarding the city’s “Resources,” “... Her narrow streets, frightful tenements and filthy markets yet remain in vivid contrast to her Broadway, 5th avenue and Central Park. Within an area of only 22 square miles, dwell a population of nearly a million, who live and do business in little over half the space, the centre of population being at 14th street and 4th avenue. She has the most extensive, wealthy and intelligent suburban surroundings of any city on the continent, sixty per cent of her business men residing in the rural districts within a radius of 20 miles. Among her domestic duties, according to the last annual reports, New York has the care of: 460 miles of streets and avenues (290 of them paved); three square miles of parks; 732 miles of avenues; 333 parks and playgrounds of over 115 miles; 340 miles of Croton Water pipes, delivering $6,000,000 gallons of water daily; 275 miles of sewers; she expends $5,000,000 annually on her Public Schools, wherein 259,744 pupils are educated by 5,787 teachers in 257 School-houses; she expends on Public Charities and out-door poor annually, $1,206,536, and to aid private charities, over $200,000; her Health Department is manned at an annual expense of $40,000; her Police Force amounts to 2,315 persons maintained at an annual cost of $5,445,692; she has 500 miles Gas Pipes and 19,000 Public Lights, which cost her yearly $1,105,750; to facilitate the work of transportation and transit, she employs 1,000 Horse Cars; 12,000 licensed Vehicles; 267 stages, and 40,000 horses, and her population and necessities are rapidly and inexorably increasing.”—Reports of the Supt. of Buildings for the years 1870 and 1871 (N. Y., 1872), 54-75.
1872


16

The Second Ave. R. R. Co. is authorized to construct an additional track along the avenue from 23d to Houston St., a single track thence to Forsyth St. and along Forsyth to Division St., a double along Division to connect with their tracks in Chatham Sq., and an additional track in Grand St., from Forsyth to Chrystie, and along Chrystie to Division St.; also a double track from their tracks at Second Ave. and Stuyvesant St., along Stuyvesant across Third Ave., 8th St., and Fourth Ave., to Astor Place, and along Astor Place to the east side of Broadway; also a double track from First Ave. through and along 63d and 64th Sts. to a point 200 feet from Second Ave., and in First Ave. between 63d and 64th Sts. to connect with the same; also a double track in 86th St. from Second Ave. to Ave. A, along Ave. A to 92d St., and through to the East River; also a double track from their tracks in Chatham Sq., through and along Worth St. to Broadway.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 679.

A great mass meeting is held at Cooper Institute by those who are in favour of Grant's re-election to the presidency. Speeches are made by Wm. E. Dodge, E. Delfafried Smith, Gen. Sickles, Sen. Wilson, and others.—N. Y. Times, Apr 18, 1872. See also Claws, Twenty-Eight Years in Wall St., 313–36.

A new city charter, proposed by the "Committee of Seventy" (see D, 17, 1872) for the city of New York, is vetoed by Gov. Hoffman.—N. Y. Times, My 1, 1872. The Times editor says: "It is simply impossible that the community could be so egregiously robbed under the scheme of the Seventy as it was under the work of the Ring. We cannot get out of the beaten track of past failures, unless by proposing something which may be called an "experiment," and in spite of the inevitable chuminess of some of the machinery, the Committee of Seventy's Charter was a far more promising experiment than anything which could be framed under the recommendations made by Gov. Hoffman."—Ibid.

While it was provided by act of legislature, on April 19, 1871 (g. e.), that the tax "upon estates real and personal" in 1871 and 1872 should be fixed at 1%, on the assessed valuation, the law is now altered to allow a 2 1/4% limit for the present year.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 444.

May

The New York Cotton Exchange (see S 1, 1870) occupies its second building, at No. 1 Hanover Square; on April 29, 1885, the Exchange moved into its present building, No. 60 Beaver St.—Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hale, Jr., Supt., N. Y. Cotton Exchange.

Election Day is made "a public holiday."—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 544.

Nibo's Garden Theatre, at the north-east corner of Broadway and Prince St., is for the second time destroyed by fire (see S 18, 1846);—N. Y. Times, My 7, 1872. It was rebuilt and reopened Nov. 30, 1872.—Brown, 1: 212. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985.

A new election law (see Ap 5, 1876) is passed "to provide for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage." This act is even more elaborate than the former one and occupies nearly 50 pages in the volume of laws. The more important new features include making election days legal holidays (see Ap 23, 1870), providing for the polls to be open from 6 a. m. to 4 p. m.; placing the whole system of registration and election under the control of a "bureau of elections" in the police department. Our modern books for registering voters, "ruled in parallel columns, in which, opposite to and against the name of every applicant, shall be entered" certain prescribed data (see p. 1577 of the act), are traceable to this act. Four days for registrations are fixed, the last two being "the Friday and Saturday of the second week preceding the day of the November election." No vote is to be received on election day unless the voter's name appears on three registers. A "record of deaths" is to be kept and registers corrected accordingly.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 675.

The legislature passes an act "to improve and regulate the use of the Fourth avenue." It authorizes the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co. to regulate grades, construct viaducts, foot and road bridges over and under the tracks, "most appropriately," under the street, a description with reference to specified streets above 42d St.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 702. These improvements, begun in 1871, were completed in 1874.—Chronology supplied by the company; see also N. Y. Evac. Post (Supp.), F 1, 1913. See also My 22.

The commissioners of public charities and correction are empowered to purchase all or any part of "Ward's (or Great Barn) Island" not now owned by the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 679.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and others are incorporated as the New York City Rapid Transit Co., with a capital of $12,000,000. The company is authorized to construct an underground railway from City Hall Park to connect with the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. between 48th and 50th Sts. and also a branch from this junction to the track of the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. The main line is to be begun in six months and finished within 3 years and the branch is to be completed within 7 years.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 834. No underground road, however, was built by this company.—Walker, Fifty Years of Rapid Transit, 98–100.

The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. is directed to extend its tracks from Madison Ave. and 79th St. along the avenue to 86th St., through the avenue to Ave. A, along the avenue to 92d St., and through to the Astoria Ferry, East River, also to lay a track from Madison Ave. and 86th St. along the avenue "as far if it may from time to time be opened."—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 825.


My 29


The Democrats of the city hold a meeting at Cooper Institute to express their approval of the nomination of Horace Greeley for president and of B. Gratz Brown for vice-president. The speakers include Gen. Cochrane, Sen. Tipps, Gen. Dodds, and Gen. Kilpatrick.—N. Y. Times, Je 4, 1872.

A fire breaks out in the cisson of the East River Bridge, on the New York side, but is quickly extinguished.—N. Y. Times, Je 11, 1872.

The legislature provides for the appointment by the governor with the concurrence of the senate of a commission of 31 members (see Ja 3), to propose amendments to the state constitution.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 884. See Mr 25, 1872.

The Gilbert Elevated Railway Co. is incorporated to provide rapid transit by means of tubular roadways, suspended above the street by gothic arches springing from the curb lines, through which cars are to be propelled by compressed air.—Laws of N. Y. (1872), chap. 885; ibid. The act, that the plans to which the company was committed by its charter were extravagantly expensive, if not wholly impracticable, together with the financial depression of the country, rendered abortive every effort to set this enterprise in motion, until the Rapid Transit commissioners confirmed this company in possession of its valuable route and permitted it to adopt simple and economical plans of construction (see S 3, 1875);—Report of the Special Comm. on R. R. Appointed... to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Albany, 1880).

The commissioners appointed to make the assessments and awards in the matter of the extension of 11th Ave. have completed their work. The opening will extend northwardly from the northerly line of the road or public drive, to the southerly line of the street leading from King's Bridge commission (see L 3, 1872), to the Harlem River, near two bridges over, and thence to the Harlem River, near Sherman's Creek.—N. Y. Times, Je 20, 1872.

The natives of Alsace and Lorraine who are now residing in July 15

New York City manifest their loyalty to the French Republic by meeting at Irving Hall and parading down Broadway to the French Consulate in Bowling Green. Those who wish "to retain their original nationality as French citizens" enroll at the consulate.—N. Y. Times, Jl 16, 1872.

Mayor Hall submits to the common council, with comments, department reports that have been filed with him. In connection with the report of the commissioners of charity and correction he appeals for the construction of a new city prison to dispose the building known as "the Tombs" in a "more agreeable manner than the present prison. This was built upon piles over a swamp. It cramps those whom the law presumes to be innocent with a confinement more impure and irksome than is meted out to convicted criminals. The young girl imprisoned for the theft of urgent temptation is compelled to hear
1872

the blasphemies of the criminal crime—Oliver Twist and Fagins

July

meet within conversational distance. Foul air, fouler association,

and absolute lack of exercise unite to make the Tombs the High

School of Crime, as the State Prison is its University."—Proc.,


30. Plans are approved for the construction of a rostrum and other

suitable arrangements for public meetings and military reviews at

the north end of Union Square. Also, it is resolved to erect the

Merchants' Gate at the 59th St. and Eighth Ave. entrance to

Central Park, and to obtain plans for the Scholars' Gate (Fifth

Ave. and 96th St.), the Women's Gate (Eighth Ave. and 72d St.), and

the Children's Gate (Fifth Ave. and 72d St.).—Min., etc.,

Bd. of Comrs of the Dep't of Pub. Parks (1873), 468, 471. For


Rep. of Bd. of Comrs of the Cent. Pk (1862), 125. For the

location and names of other points of interest in Central Park, see

8th Ann. Rep., Bd. of Comrs' (1864), 45–46. Designs for the

Scholars' Gate were made by Richard M. Hunt. See also Cata-

logue of Plans for Improvement of the Central Park, a pamphlet,

in N.Y. P. L., containing marginal notes in MS. showing the names

of competitors in designing various features (mentioned in an

article by Theodora Kimball in Landscape Architecture, 19 (2), 1922).

Sept.

"The first of the series of grand ratification meetings to be held
during the campaign" takes place at Cooper Institute. It is "a
most enthusiastic and loyal indorsement of the Republican Na-
tional and State tickets." Stirring speeches are made by Gov.

Jocelyn, Gen. Van Buren, and others. The editor of the Times,

on September 25, says: "It is a fine example of the Lombardo-Gothic style, with

lofty decorated front and a campanile tower with open belfry. The

interior is handsomely treated in polychrome. Polish Scotch

granite columns, carrying a triforium gallery and a clerestory, support the lofty nave roof. ."—King's Handbook (1893), 336. Remick & Sands were the architects—Records of the church.

"The "memorial statue of Sir Walter Scott [see Aug 15, 1871],
presented to this city by the British residents, and erected at the
Mall in Central Park," is unveiled before more than 4,000 spec-

tators.—N. Y. Times, N. 3, 1872. The bronze statue was by Sir John

Steele.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.

Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, the Republican candidates,

are elected president and vice-president, defeating Horace Greeley

and B. Gratz Brown, candidates of the Democrats and Liberal Re-

publicans.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 145–61.

The charter election is held jointly with that of state and

nation. Wm. F. Havemeyer, nominated by the "Reformers" and

the Republicans (see O 10), is elected mayor in a three-cornered

campaign, his opponents being A. R. Lawrence, Tammany, and James

O'Brien, Apollo Hall.—N. Y. Times, N. 6 and 8, 1872. The Times

commented laboriously on the "Three-cornered Election" and the

"Triune Tribune" to convince the people that the nominee of Tammany

was a safe man to trust in the Mayor's chair." Mr. Havemeyer's

election assures "an era of local administration in which ability

and economy will go hand in hand, and in which public improve-

ments worthy of the growing wants of the City will be conducted on

the principle that for every dollar expended we must have a

Dollar's worth of work."—N. Y. Times, N. 9, 1872.

The "Boston Fire" begins. It destroyed property valued at

$80,000,000. The decline in stocks at New York caused several

Stock Exchange failures, as the larger "Chicago Fire" had done (see

O 8, 1871).—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 58. See N 11.

A meeting is held at the Chamber of Commerce "to give ex-

pression to the sympathy of the mercantile community of New

York with the sufferers by the recent terrible fire in Boston [see

N 9], and to take such action in the matter as may be deemed

advisable." Resolutions are passed, and a committee is appointed to

solicit subscriptions.—N. Y. Times, N. 12, 1872.

The Hendrick Rutgers' house, in the block bounded by Rutgers

Place, Clinton, Cherry, and Jefferson Sts, is thus described:

"The Wm. B. Van Rensselaer, appointed trustee of the American

Art Exhibition in the United States and to "memorialize Congress on the subject of an appropriation."—N. Y. Times, O 5, 1872.

The large hall at Cooper Institute is crowded to its utmost

capacity on the occasion of a grand mass-meeting under the

auspices of the Woman's Rights Association. The nominations of

Grant and Wilson are ratified. Rev. Miss Olympia Brown, Miss

Susa B. Anthony, and others address the meeting.—N. Y. Times,

O 8, 1872.

The Prebyterian Hospital (see F 2, 1868) is opened, on the

north side of 70th St. between Madison and Park Aves.—N. Y.

Times, O 11, 1872; Dedication Exercises on the Opening of the

Presby. Hospital (1872). Richard M. Hunt was the architect.

James A. Garfield, the first president.—1st Ann. Rep. (1869). See also

L. M. R. K., III: 955. The hospital is shown and described in


The Republican county organization joins with the "Reformers" in

nominating Wm. F. Havemeyer (mayor in 1845–46, 1848–49) for

mayor.—N. Y. Times, O 20 and 23, 1872. Mr. Havemeyer was

elected (see N 3).

23. The boxes with apartment decides to fit up the lower floor of

the arsenal in Central Park for the Am. Museum of Natural History

(instead of the second and third floors which it has occupied since

1870, q.v.), and to reserve accommodations for its own use in the

building.—Min., etc, Dept. of Pub. Parks (1873), 358. In 1877,

the museum removed to its present location.

Nov.

About this time, work on the building in Central Park for the

Metropolitan Museum of Art was begun. On April 1, the trustees

ratified the selection of the site in Central Park; ground for the

building was not actually broken until 1874.—Howe, Hist. of Met.


The new Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, erected at the

corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, is now com-

pleted, and presents a magnificent specimen of the most chaste and

ornate architecture. —N. Y. Times, N 1, 1872. Cf. L. M. R. K.,

III: 935. "It is a fine example of the Lombardo-Gothic style, with

lofty decorated front and a campanile tower with open belfry. The

interior is handsomely treated in polychrome. Polish Scotch

granite columns, carrying a triforium gallery and a clerestory, support the lofty nave roof. ."—King's Handbook (1893), 336. Remick & Sands were the architects—Records of the church.

"The "memorial statue of Sir Walter Scott [see Aug 15, 1871],
presented to this city by the British residents, and erected at the
Mall in Central Park," is unveiled before more than 4,000 spec-
tators.—N. Y. Times, 3, 1872. The bronze statue was by Sir John

Steele.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.
and fish-barrels. Last year a Miss Langdon rented the middle part of the mansion for a children's refuge, and put up a blue sign with gold letters, "Chapel of the Holy Rest." She only stayed some months, and then the entire interior of the center was gutted; the marble columns, mahogany doors and the superb moldings were sold. The space thus gained was filled with beer-barrels. It was now a forlorn sight. A rough wooden staircase, more like a ladder than anything else, enabled the workmen to reach the top barrels, but below it was impossible to move, for there was space nowhere. But the visitor, casting his eyes upward, can still see, sole vestige of the marble, the hearth amid all the squalor, a superb molding on the ceiling next to the roof, which was difficult to remove and was therefore left. Finally Mr. Briggs sold house and lots for $120,000, and it is to be presumed that tenement-houses will soon go up, for on the south corner of the block there is now a huge mill, which would be objectionable to the inhabitants of houses of a better class."—N. Y. Times, N 24, 1872. See L. M. R. K., III: 951; and descrip. of Pl. 199-3, I: 612-13. The house was torn down in 1876 (p. 90).

Dec.

"The efforts made during several generations to secure a pay- ment of the claims arising out of the French spoliations, for which the United States had accepted the responsibility in the Treaty of 1801 [see S 30, 1880]... have been revived, and yesterday assure- d the general meeting of the heirs at the country-house of N. L. & G. Griswold, No. 71 South-Street. It is estimated that the value of property destroyed amounted to $12,000,000, the greater part of which belonged to citizens of New York. Nearly seventy of the descendants of these yesterday affixed their names to a memorial to Congress."—N. Y. Times, D 1, 1872; McM. Master, II: 572.

The funeral of Horace Greeley, who died Nov. 29, is held at the Church of the Divine Paternity, the body having lain in state in the governor's room of the city hall on Dec. 3. The service is attended by Pres. Grant, Vice-Pres. Collfax, Vice-Pres. elect Wilson, Chief-Justice of the U. S., and by a large number of other distin- guished members of both political parties.—N. Y. Times, N 30, D 4, and 5, 1873.

At 11:15 p.m. a fire breaks out in an upper story of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Twenty-two women were smothered and burned to death. The property loss was at least $100,000.—N. Y. Times, D 11 and 12, 1872. See L. M. R. K., III: 978.

A sub-committee of the "Committee of Seventy" (see S 4, 1871) submits certain "points as material in respect of an amended charter," but that any major change in that direction would be "outside of the idea of "obtaining an honest, vigorous and economical administration," nor on the "theory of party ascendency." Another point is "that the method of appointments and removals shall be, in a prudent and appropriate manner, recognized by the principle of Civil Ser- vice Reform as now being enforced by the President." Another, "that there shall be appropriate provisions... for preventing city officers from using their office for private purposes..." The report of the committee was accepted, and the New York city charter was to be amended by an ordinance of the city council. The next day, December 16, the draft was signed by Mayor Grant, and the other two shall be appointed by the existing Mayor as "First and Second Assistant Mayors," with membership ex officio in the board of aldermen. Still others, that there shall be published a "City Record;" that the municipal elections "shall be in the Spring, and separate from other elections;" that there shall be "all possible discrimination and punishing of offenses;"—from pamphlet with the title "Strictly Private," preserved in N. Y. P. L. For the fate of the charter of the "Committee of Seventy," see Ap 30, 1871 (p. 7).

Barzaun's Hippodrome (or Museum), also Grace Chapel to the east of it, and other buildings in 14th St. between Third and Fourth Aves., are destroyed by fire. The menagerie was named the Hippotheatron by Jos. E. Cooke who built it after the war; it came later into the hands of L. B. Lent, who called it The New York Circus; he sold it to Barnum in the Summer of 1872.—N. Y. Herald, Dec. 26, 1872. See also view and description in Harper's Weekly, XVII: 29, 30.

The report of the suit of buildings for the year ending this 31 day is the last annual report.—See Rep. of the Dept of Buildings for the year 1872 (N. Y., 1873). The later reports are printed quarterly in the City Record. A note in the general catalogue of N. Y. P. L. says: "From 1873-1892 this dept., was maintained in the Fire Dept. as a Bur. of Inspection of Buildings, the reports of which are included in those of the Fire Dept." See, however, the charter of April 30, 1873, as amended May 29, 1880 (p. 90), and Addenda.

1873

In this year, the first practical typewriter was invented, by Christopher Latham Sholes, and the firm of E. Remington & Sons began to manufacture it at Iliam, N. Y.—The Story of the Typewriter, 1873-1923 (pub. by Herkimer Co. Hist. Soc., 1923) N. Y. Times, S 9, 12, and 15, 1923. For such an invention, produced in France as early as 1811, see N. Y. Mirror, D 10, 1871.

In this year was published by the Am. Photo. Lith. Co. a color- oupt of the city of New York north of 155th street showing the progress made in laying out streets, roads, public squares and places, by the commissioners of Central Park, under chap. 356 of laws 1865 and of New pier and Bulkhead lines under chap. 695 of laws of 1867. Drawn and printed by Edward S. Ewens; size 24 x 67 in.

In this year was published by Croes & Van Winkle, New York, a folio atlas containing 12 maps, entitled The West side of the city of New York between eighth avenue and Hudson river, from 556- north nine street to one hundred and fifty-fifth street. Showing graphi- cally the existing condition of all real estate as regards all public improvements, with appendix giving dates of the improvement.

In this year was published by J. B. Wallace & T. Shillington an index map of 70 sheets, oblong folio, entitled The Empire city lot book; being a complete atlas of Manhattan island, north of 49th st.

"Few people are aware of the stupendous work going on at Hell Gate and of the important results that may be expected to ensue from it. The removal of the rocks there, so as to make a perfectly free and safe channel for the largest vessels, was a vast undertaking. In this age, however, hardly anything seems impossible to engineer- ing minds. The work would be hard, but the results are of the importance of opening a free and safe channel for the commerce of New York by the way of Long Island Sound and the East River, the government resolved to remove the Hell Gate obstructions. The work was commenced a little more than two years ago and it is believed that in less than two years more the whole will be completed. It is under the charge of Major-General John Newton, of the United States Engineer Corps. A vast deal of rock is already being blasted out and cleared away. Of about one hundred and sixty-five thousand cubic yards of rock to be removed, at least forty two thousand have been taken out. For removing the rest the rock is being tunnelled and pierced in every direction. When this is accomplished a tremendous blast will be made with seven thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine equal in force to seventy thousand pounds of gunpowder. [For the great explosion, see S 24, 1876]."

"Among the most noteworthy buildings in course of construc- tion in the city, is Masonic Hall, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.

"The new U. S. Post Office and the new Roman Catholic Cathedral exceed in magnificence any other buildings in the metropolis.


The city at this time owned 25 parks and public places, having a total area of 1,094-02 acres. Central Park covered 840 acres, exclusive of Manhattan Squares 143 acres of it were occupied by reservoirs and 9 acres by public highways for street traffic. At the close of 1873, Central Park had cost the city $11,902,515, of which $5,028,844 was for the land and $5,875,671 for its improvements. From 1876 to 1873, the value of real estate in the three wards ad- joining the park increased $185,000,000—34 Ann. Rep., Park Com'ts (1872-1873), 15, 335, 344.
1873

The following are the more important buildings mentioned by
the superintendent of buildings as "erected" (plans filed or work begun)
in this year: "French flats" on Broadway, between 51st and 52d Sts.; Barnum's Hippodrome on 27th St.; Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. building on the south-east corner of Church and Cortlandt Sts., Richard M. Hunt, architect; Western Union Telegraph building on the north-west corner of Broadway and Dey Sts., George B. Post, architect; Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St., Carl Pfeifer, architect; an iron structure called "The Coliseum" at Broadway and 35th St.; Rutgers Presbyterian Church on south-west corner of Madison Ave. and 22d St.; Park Theatre on 22d St. near Broadway (see Ap 14, 1874).—Rep., Dept. of Bldgs., In City Record, II: 165; 491; III: 176-178.

In the spring of this year, the Metropolitan Museum of Art moved from the Dodworth building (see D 1, 1871) to the Douglas mansion at 128 W. 14th St. On Feb. 14, 1879, the exhibition at the Douglas house was closed, and the work was begun of transferring the collection to the building in Central Park, which had just been completed from plans by Mr. Hunt, at a cost of nearly $200,000. — Howe, Hist. of the Met. Museum of Art. The new building was opened on March 9, 1880 (q.v.).

At this time, the Townsend mansion, at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 34th St., was occupied by the democratic blossom club, formed in 1864, of which Wm. M. Tweed was the first vice-president.—Fairfield, The Clubs of N. Y. (1873), 241. J.Q. A. Ward has a department to 58 members of the 7th regiment who died in the Civil War, erected by the regiment and presented to the city. It stands on the west walk in Central Park, opposite 67th St.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.

In this year, after the death of the artist John F. Kensett, his canvases remaining in his studio realized over $150,000 at public auction.—Isaham, Hist. of Am. Painting, 1701-1900, 240.

Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre (see Ap 16, 1869) on West 42nd St. is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 2, 5, and 9, 1873; L M. R. K., III: 983. Daly first moved to the Worrell Sisters Theatre at Broadway and 8th St., but on Dec. 3 (q.v.) opened his new theatre on 38th St. The theatre on West 42nd St. was rebuilt and opened on Dec. 18, 1877 (q.v.). —Brown, III: 414.

Mayor Havemeyer communicates a long message to the common council. He emphasizes the desirability of consolidating city and county governments. He deplores the impotence of the common council, declaring that the executive departments "have absorbed to themselves all the legislative power," have "raised, appropriated, and expended" money "without any reference to the Common Council," and, indeed, have assumed "more than the conventional public a scandalic.

The mayor believes the charter provision for the removal of department heads by impeachment, the mayor bringing his charges before "a full bench of the Court of Common Pleas," to have been designed, "not for the purpose of securing the removal of improper officers, but to render such removal impracticable, if not impossible." He declares that he enters office to find that "every officer through whom the government must be conducted is virtually beyond my control," all, even the chamberlain, being "entitled to hold their respective offices beyond my term, under appointments made by my predecessor." He says "the spectacle of last winter of the heads of some of the departments, with a lobby of countere rulers, besieging the legislature during the whole session [when the charter of the "Committee of Seventy"]—see Ap 30—was under discussion to keep themselves in office, and to retain their immense emoluments and patronage, should no longer be tolerated."

The mayor sees no good reasons why the commissioner of public works and the president of the park department should be "members of the composing board." (see Ap 19, 1871); he declares it was "originally thus arranged to enable certain men who then held these offices [Tweed and Seymour] the better to carry on the gigantic schemes of public plunder which they were working for their own personal benefit." The substitution of the representatives of the two legislative boards is his recommendation, and he would have the proceedings of this board "subject to the approval of the common council."

No more revision of the charter, the mayor concludes, is "adequate to protect us from the evils which this city has suffered, and still is suffering." Not only are the ordinances of the city "in inextricable confusion," but also special legislation for the city passed at Albany "has been so extensive that one cannot, without considerable labor, ascertain whether a particular ordinance remains in force."

He recommends that both laws and ordinances be revised "by some one competent to perform the duty."

The mayor believes also that "our public works must be proceeded with, under a well-considered system of contracts;" we no longer want department heads to have "bands of political retainers," many of whom have obtained employment by methods "humiliating to honest labor." Furthermore, "honest contractors" should no longer be "harassed with a double set of inspectors to accommodate political favorites."

Mayor Havemeyer announces his intention of supporting that "incorruptible officer," Comptroller Green, in his "severe and most unpleasant duty of sifting and examining" claims against the city, so many of which are "tainted with excess and corruption."

On the other hand, he flays Chamberlain Palmer, an officer appointed by Mayor Hall, who is firmly entrenched by charter provision in that office until Jan., 1876. The "utter neglect that has characterized the government for the past few years" is illustrated in the case of this officer who is at the same time the "President of the Broadway National Bank" and the city official who designates "the depositsaries of the city and county funds." Not only is his own bank favored by deposits of city funds, varying "from two to three millions," but he has presented to the city $100,000 to another bank, of which his nephew was president. When Comptroller Green brought his attention to the fact that the total deposits in that bank on a given day exceeded the amount above stated by only $36,650, the chamberlain thought it wise to reduce the city deposit to $250,000. It is our duty, the mayor concludes, "to make an earnest effort that the reforms the people so industriously demand that we have been elected to secure, are, by our administration of the government, accomplished." — Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1873), CXXIX: 17-45.

Comptroller Green presents to the mayor a report of the progress on preparing for the press the "ancient records of the City" (see My 29, 1870). He says that Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan was employed to do the work and has rendered bills for his services to June 30, 1872, aggregating $10,000, and that he is "still engaged" in the undertaking. The comptroller is alarmed at the probable "very large claim upon the treasury of the city," and reports that the investigations of an expert into the matter show that "the style in which these fifteen volumes [already prepared for press] are got up is unnecessarily expensive," and if the work were "carried out in its full scope, the whole scheme of corporation printing, it would have involved an outlay of more than half a million dollars, and produced 240,000 volumes, enough to fill a room 24 by 24 feet, and 11 feet high, from floor to ceiling." A more economical style might be adopted at half the cost, but the expense would be "at least $200,000." — Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1873), CXXIX: 123-29. So publication was postponed for nearly a quarter of a century (see O 2, 1897).

Miss Emily Faithful, "the great representative and advocate of the higher industrial and educational interests of woman," is tendered a reception at Steinway Hall.—N. Y. Times, Ja 26, 1873. On May 9, the managers of the White Star Line gave her a farewell reception on board the "Oceanic."— Ibid., My 10, 1871.

Spain is proclaimed a republic. The new government lasted, Feb. however, only until June 1873, when Alfonso XII was chosen king and a constitutional monarchy established.—Hazen, Europe since 1875 (1910), 571-72.

A so-called "Swan Banquet" is given to 72 guests in the large ball-room at Delmonico's, 14th St. and Fifth Ave., at a cost of $150,000. The diners sat around a great oval table that nearly filled the floor space, in the centre of which a lake had been constructed with swans from the Lake of Como. This was surrounded by banks of plants and flowers, and "a delicate golden wire network" which extended to the ceiling; while above were "little golden cages, with fine songsters." The choicest wines and viands were served. For description and menu, see McClure's Society As I Have Found It, 237-36, 457. This banquet was given by Mr. Luckner, a fashionable and wealthy citizen of New York. The period of his life. His daughter married Count Berntoff, later German ambassador to the United States.
Many of the Spanish residents of New York assemble at the Feb. 22, 1873, Maison Dorée in 14th St. “to celebrate the establishment of a Republic in Spain.”—N. Y. Times, F 23, 1873.

The common council passed the following resolution: “Whereas, Public improvements having been made and also given, with seemingly successful results, in front of many private buildings in this city; and

“Whereas, The Board or Commission authorized to make and enter into contracts for lighting the streets, avenues, and places in the City of New York, consisting of the Mayor, Comptroller, and Commissioner of Public Works, have power to use, for public purposes, illuminating materials other than gas, be it therefore

“Resolved, That the said Board or Commission be . . . requested to have experiments made to test the practicability of lighting Central Park and the other public parks or places, streets, and avenues of this city, with electric light, and with a view also of determining the relative cost of the two systems, viz., gas or electric light; such experiments and exhibitions to be without expense to the city.”—Ordinances, etc., XLVII: 17-18. See Ag 25, 1884.

The New York Graphic, the first illustrated daily journal of the world, appears. Its success was made possible by the improvements in the art of photolithographic printing.—North, 126.

The Chapin Home for the aged and infirm, erected on land granted by the city, on 64th St., between Lexington and Third Ave., in 1873, N. Y. Times, 3 Man. Com. Coun. (1870), 763; Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 699-70.

Ulysses S. Grant begins his second term as president.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VII: 21-22.

The Congressional Globe becomes The Congressional Record. See 1874.

The colored citizens of New York meet at Republican Hall “to take measures to secure the passage by the Legislature of the Civil Rights bill, introduced by Mr. Husted, of Westchester.”—N. Y. Times, Mr 6, 1873. On May 15, they celebrated the passage of the bill.—Ibid, My 16, 1873.

In a report to the senate, Comptroller Andrew H. Green reviews the status of the markets of the city. They are: Washington, West Washington, Fulton, Franklin, Catherine, Gouverneur, Centre, Jefferson, Essex, Union, Tompkins, and Eighteenth Ward. He states that ten years ago the market property was valued at $7,500,000. “In the process of time there has grown up about some of the oldest of the public markets an enormous business. The habit of people to go there to buy has given value to what is known as the ‘good will’ of the stands. And property of private ownership supporting this has increased in value, and has adapted itself in its uses to the business of the markets. The market and its neighborhood has become a great bazaar more thronged and more densely occupied than any other space in the City. This is especially true of Washington Market, the great centre of business.” When Comptroller Green took office, “the market buildings were all in a wretched condition; they were filthy, the sewers were choked and caved in, and things in every respect in the last stages of decay. . . . There was no discipline, no order, no right; every man stood, as it were, constantly on guard to protect his property from official rapacity. . . . The exertions of Mr. Thomas F. Devoe, the Superintendent, a much experienced and esteemed market-man, have been uniting. . . .”—From clipping in Comptroller’s Letter Book No. 153, p. 252.

The common council votes “to deposit with the New York Historical Society the autograph letter of General Washington [in reply to an address voted him by the corporation]—see My 2, 1785,” . . . taken from Geo. H. Moore, Esq., librarian of the said society, a receipt thereof.”—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1871), CXIX: 534-45. This letter, after having been “abstracted” from the clerk’s archives, had been recovered “by invoking the aid of the Courts.” The clerk’s office was deemed “a very unsafe repository for a paper of such peculiar value.”—Ibid, CXIX: 582-83. See Pl. 59, Vol. V. Cj My 15, 1879.

A new public drive is to be laid out from 15th St. to Kingsbridge Road.—N. Y. Times, Mr 20, 1873.

After a brief existence, “the department of public instruction” (see Ap 1, 1873, where it is placed by the board of education, the new board to consist of 21 “commissioners of common schools” appointed by the mayor, one third of that number to retire each year. The board is empowered to appoint five trustees for each of the 22 wards, one to retire each year; the board appoints “principal

pals and vice-principals for the grammar, primary and evening schools” on the nomination of the trustees. “Inspectors of common schools,” three in each of the seven school districts, are to be appointed by the mayor.

Provision is also made for a commission “to arrange, simplify and codify the laws relative to common schools.”—Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 112.

The commission on constitutional amendments (see Je 15, 1872) renders its report to the legislature. “Fortunately, in the haste which necessarily characterizes most of the work of our Legislature, some of the best of the proposed provisions were defeated. Thus the ‘City Article’ imposing restraint upon the power to incur debt and loan credit [from which great good was anticipated], was lost at this stage: the excellent provisions requiring their separate readings, and the printing of all bills before the vote on their final passage, was defeated; . . . the limitation of the time for the introduction of private, special and local bills to sixty days from the commencement of the session . . . was stricken out. The proposed change in the composition of the Senate, providing for four Senators from each of eight large districts, was also defeated.” In the succeeding legislature of 1874, a provision that “certain local judicial officers should be appointed instead of elected” was rejected.—The Proposed Amendments of the Constitution of the State of N. Y. Their History, Nature and Advantages (1873), chap. 3. For the amendments that were ratified by the electorate, see N. Y. 1874.


The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. leases the steam portion of its road to the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. Co., for a term of 401 years.—From chronology supplied by the company.

The commissioner of public works reports to the board of aldermen a statement of streets or parts of streets and avenues opened or ceded to the city north of 29th St., with the dates of such openings or cessions.—Dec. No. 6, Bd. of Ald., Ap 3, 1873.

The extension of Church St. from Fulton St. to Morris St., at its intersection with Greenwich St., has been completed.—N. Y. Times, Ap 4, 1873. See L. M. R. K., III: 1004, under “Lumber Street.”

The legislature passes an act, supplementing those of June 1, 1868 (p. v), and May 3, 1869 (p. v), which provides for the appointment of commissioners to supervise the work of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co., and the method of acquiring real estate, etc., and to complete a certain section within three years and the remainder within five years. It also invests the company with the powers and privileges of, and subject to the duties and liabilities imposed on, railroad corporations by the laws of the state.—Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 185. See My 20, 1874.

The “Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine” is incorporated. The incorporators, who are to be the first trustees, are Horatio Potter, Morgan Dix, Henry C. Potter, John Cotton Smith, Geo. H. Houghton, Philander K. Cady, Hamilton Fish, John J. Cisco, Stephen P. Nash, Wm. H. Guion, Wm. Butler Potter, and Wm. T. Blodget.—Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 222.

The park commissioners receive instructions for shaping and grading Five Points Park. The work was carried forward during this year.—3d Ann. Rep., Park Com’rs (1872-73), 59.


The Young Ladies’ Christian As’ns is incorporated. The incorporators named in the act are Caroline D. Roberts, Hannah S. Brick, Julia C. Jayne, Henrietta E. Takott, Margaret L. V. Shephard, Sarah E. Wendell, Stella B. Lee, Kate Oakley, Olivia E. P. Stokes, Sarah B. Hills, Margaret D. Harper, Mary Beach, Louise F. Underhill, Mary L. McCready, Georgiana B. Ballard, Mary A. Atkin, “and their associates.”—Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 319.

The legislature votes a new charter to the city, “An Act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York” into one with a common council composed and numbered only after Jan. 1, 1875. (This is a reversion, after 42 years of experimentation—see Ag 31, 1868—to the form that had always been used prior to May 10, 1831, 9. v.) This single board is to consist of three aldermen elected from each of the five senatorial districts and six others
1873

April 30

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

TABLE OF TAXES GIVEN 1870

An official sheet, The City Record, has its origin in this charter.

See J 42.

Mayor Havemeyer is continued in his office by a provision that the "first election for mayor under this act" shall be in Nov., 1874. Comptroller Green and a few other department heads are continued in office to the end of their terms, but most of the officials are to be nominated by Mayor Havemeyer and subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. In general all these appointees have terms from four to six years, while the mayor continues to be a two year official. The mayor may be removed from office by the governor, who is also empowered to "suspend the mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days" pending an investigation. All heads of departments "may be removed by the mayor for cause, and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect, to the approval of the governor, expressed in writing."

The charter increases the importance of the chamberlain, who is now required to give a million dollar bond with sufficient sureties before he enters upon his office; his duties, too, are defined with a great degree of exactness, and his salary is fixed at $50,000, the highest of any officer.

The bureau of street cleaning is shifted from the health department to the police department, and the police officer in charge is to be called "inspector of street cleaning;" he shall "supervise and enforce the performance of the conditions of any existing contract for such cleaning or for the removal, under any contract now existing or hereafter made by the board of health, of night soil and contents of sinks and privies, and offal and dead animals." The board of health is reduced in number from nine to four, namely, two commissioners of health, the president of the police board, and the health officer of the port.

An additional department for which provision is made in the charter is the department of taxes and assessments, with a president and two commissioners at its head. "It shall require a majority of such commissioners to correct or reduce the assessed valuation of the personal property of any person."

There is a provision that in the department of buildings "the commissioner shall appoint as the chief executive officer of the department a person who shall have been for at least ten years an architect or builder, and who shall be approved by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. This person shall be known as 'superintendent of buildings.' The building of the board of street openings is changed by the charter to comprise the mayor, comptroller, commissioner of public works, president of the park board, and president of the board of aldermen.

The first commissioners of accounts are created by this charter, two persons appointed by the mayor and removable by him, plus the president of the department of taxes and assessments. It shall be their duty at least once in three months "to examine all vouchers and accounts in the offices of the comptroller and chamberlain, and make and publish, in the city record, a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city."

Also, they shall "from time to time make an examination of the expenses of the several departments and officers, and make such recommendations to the board of aldermen and other officers, with reference thereto, and particularly with reference to salaries and duties, as they deem advisable" (see J 4, 1884).

A "board of estimate and apportionment" succeeds the former "board of apportionment" (see Ap 19, 1871), and comprises the mayor, comptroller, president of the board of aldermen, and president of the department of taxes and assessments. The first meeting of said board in every year shall be called by notice from the mayor, personally served upon the members of said board. Subsequent meetings shall be called as the said board shall direct. To this board heads of departments shall submit in writing departmental estimates for the ensuing year, and, on the basis of these, "provisional estimates" shall be made by Nov. 1, and submitted to the board of aldermen within 10 days thereafter. The aldermen have 15 days to suggest in writing "any reductions or augmentations of said provisional estimate." If the board of estimate and apportionment shall "overrule the objections or suggestions," the

reasons therefor must be published in the City Record, where also the "final estimate" is to appear. The comptroller is to certify the "aggregate amount" to the supervisors, who are empowered to raise that amount by tax. The board of estimate and apportionment is also empowered to authorize issues of stocks or bonds, and to make transfers of appropriations, "from one bureau or purpose to another in the same department."

Duplicate office holding is checked by a provision that any person who accepts an office under the government of the United States, or of the state, "shall be deemed thereby to have vacated every office held by him under the city government;" neither shall any person hold two city or county offices.

There is another provision that, after a street has been once paved at the expense of "the owners of the adjoining property by assessment," repaving shall not be done at their expense except on their own petition.

Salaries, which the "Tweed Charter" (see Ap 5, 1870) left to be fixed by the common council, are now longer left to such determination, but stated specifically. — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 335.

The Times presents editorially a table to show that the total of salaries paid to the mayor ($12,000), comptroller ($10,000), corporation counsel ($15,000), and the heads of departments, under the new charter, is almost 50% less than before, and declares that these salaries are "ample to secure proper incumbents for the several offices, and the interests of economy and improved administration are thus reconciled." — N. Y. Times, Ap 10, 1874.

The San discovers that there are "in all twenty-four prominent public officers who are to be appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the Board of Aldermen, and two Commissioners of Accounts whom he appoints absolutely. It is a serious responsibility, but it is certain that Mr. Havemeyer will discharge it without regard to party considerations, and with an honest purpose to select men who will do their whole duty." — N. Y. Sun, Ap 19, 1874.

The Democratic Herald says that the passage of this charter brings to an end a three months' "indecent scramble of the republican factions over the municipal spoils." The belief is expressed that it would have been better "to give the uncontrolled power of appointment and removal to the Mayor, and to hold that officer directly responsible for the honesty and efficiency of every subordinate department." The politicians having declined to do this, "the probability is that in practical operation the new government they have given us will be found to be just as irresponsible as that we have been living under for the past year." — N. Y. Herald, Ap 17, 1873.

Lexington Ave. is extended from 102d St. to the Harlem River. May 13 — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 506.

The New York Charter to the Suppression of Vice is incorporated. — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 527.

The legislature passes an act providing for the laying out of the Eastern Boulevard. — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 528.

By act of the legislature the towns of Kingsbridge, Morrisania, and West Farms, in Westchester County, are to be annexed to the city of New York, Jan. 1, 1874, if voted upon favorably by the inhabitants of those towns at the next general election (see N. P. — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 613. This act was amended on May 6, 1874, and May 25, 1876— Ibid. (1874), chap. 329; (1876), chap. 411.

In 1874 was published by Croes & Van Winkle a "Map of the northern portion of the city of New York, comprising the 12th ward, and the new 24th and 24th wards, recently annexed under the act of May 25, 1874; laws of 1874, state of New York;" size 32 x 61 in. Of the Beers maps of 1876 (q. v.), and of 1878 (q. v.). See also the Croes map of 1879.

Desbrosses St. is ordered to be extended from Hudson to Varick St. — Laws of N. Y. (1873), chap. 645.

The corner-stone of the new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is laid at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.— N. Y. Times, Je 10, 1874; L. M. R. R., III: 931. See My 21, 1874.

The remains of the prison-ship martyrs are removed from the dilapidated vault erected in 1808 (q. v., My 26) to a brick structure at Fort Greene, Washington Park.— An Appeal to the Cong. (1890). See Je 5, 1888.

Fred. Law Olmsted, landscape architect of the dept. of public parks, reports various works under way for the completion and ornamentation of the parks; the progress being made on Manhattan Square, the Museum of Natural History, and Museum of Art; the sea wall at the Battery; the fountain in City Hall Park;


"for the purpose of expressing indignation at the course taken by the Spanish authorities at Santiago-de-Cuba, in having so hastily put to death the captives of the Virginius, and to raise subscriptions for a new expedition."—N. Y. Times, N 10, 16, 18, D 13, 1875.

19 This first number of the City Record is issued, a daily journal, published by the city, containing, in condensed form, department directories, reports on official transactions, current proposals for bids on city work, and many other features of the city’s government.

20 The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. precipitates a great panic in Wall St. This spread to Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other cities throughout the country. The excitement increased on Sept. 19 and Sept. 20, and more than 30 reputable firms in the city failed, including Fish & Hatch and the Union Trust Co. On Sept. 21, Pres. Grant attended a meeting of bankers in New York, and they agreed upon a plan for the re-establishment of the national credit. After this, the panic gradually subsided.—N. Y. Times, S 21, 19, 1879; Supt. of Ex., N. Y. State, 62 pp.; and also illustration and account in Harper’s Weekly, XVIII: 891, 892.

21 Willie Collins, the novelist, arrives at New York from Liverpool.—N. Y. Times, S 26, 1873. On Nov. 17, he made his début as a “professional reader” at Association Hall. He read his story of "The Dream Woman—A Mystery."—Ibid., N 12, 1873.

22 A fourth story is being added to the new post-office in City Hall Park (see N 17, 1873). When the building is finished, it will be “larger than any granite or marble building yet completed by the Government outside the District of Columbia, and is not only the largest post-office building in the world, but will have unequalled facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business.”—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. (1873), 4-5. See also ibid., 1874, 1875, 1876.

23 "The Sixth General Conference of the Great Council of the Protestant denominations throughout Christendom, and known as the Evangelical Alliance," begins its sessions at Steinway Hall. The meetings lasted from Oct. 3 to Oct. 12.—N. Y. Times, O 4-13, 1873.

24 Messrs. Olmsted and Vaux present to the park board plans for laying out and improving Madison Park, recommending among other things that a building for birds and tropical feline animals be established there. These plans were greatly modified.—21st Ann. Rep., Am. Scn. & Hist. Hist. Soc. (1916), 65-72. For a description and the early history of the park, see ibid. (1916), 59-55. See also 22nd Ann. Rep., Park Comrs’ (1872-73), 59. See also Dec. 12, 1874.

25 The congress of the members of the “Association for the Advancement of Women” opens at the Union League Club.—N. Y. Times, O 16 and 17, 1873.

26 The corner-stone of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church is laid at the west-south corner of Madison Ave. and 29th St.—N. Y. Times., O 24, 1873. The church was dedicated on Jan. 3, 1875.—Ibid., Jl 4, 1875. Cf. L. M. R. K., III: 911.

27 Normal (now Hunter) College, on the site bounded by Park and Lexington Aves., 68th and 69th Sts. (see Jl 19, 1870), is opened and dedicated.—N. Y. Times, O 10, 1871; Dedication of the N. Y. Normal College, Oct. 29, 1873. The college is shown and described in Harper’s Weekly, XVIII: 617, and Harper’s Mag., April, 1878. See also L. M. R. K., III: 941.

28 Nov. A decided majority is given “in favor of annexation of the lower towns [in Westchester Co.] of King’s Bridge, Morrisania, and West Farms to the City of New York” (see My 23). A newspaper editorial reads: “We have increased the area contained within our municipal boundary by about one-half; in other words, the New York of 1874 will have an area of about 21,000 acres instead of 14,000 acres at present. We have added to our population some 30,000 to 40,000 people; we have increased the number of wards by over 200, and we have added an eighth judicial district, a sixth Police Justice’s district, and a tenth judicial district.”—N. Y. Times, N 6, 1873. This was the first addition to the city’s area since the Montgomery charter (see F 11, 1711).

29 The Cubans of New York meet at Masonic Hall in 17th St.
The common council resolves that "the new avenue west of Mt. Morris Square, extending from 120th to 124th Street, shall be hereafter known and designated the Fifth Avenue, and numbered continually from the 1st Avenue," and orders the survey of said Fifth Avenue. —Proc. App'd by Mayor, XLIII: 87. See, however, My 7, 1878.

Stewart's Park Theatre, on the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 22d St. (see L. M. R. K., III: 982, under "Abbay's Park Theatre"), the construction of which was begun in 1873 by Dion Boucicault, is opened.—N. Y. Times, Ap 15, 1874; King's Handbook, 582. See My 15, 1872.

The commissioners of the sinking fund are directed to lease to the 7th Regiment the plot bounded by 66th and 67th Sts., Fourth and Lexington Ave., for the erection of an armory.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 234. The corner-stone of the armory was laid here on Oct. 13, 1877 (q.v.).

Again "the old order of things changeth, giving place unto the new order," as the old Fifth Avenue was in 1763—L. M. R. K., III: 94! S. S. says it is all gone out of existence. The encroachments of modern progress have decreed its destruction, and people have failed to realize the proper site of a country seat at Fifty-first street, even so far east as first avenue. . . . Of late it has stood alone on a rock some twenty feet from the sidewalk, the cutting through Mount Pleasant for the purpose of grading Fiftieth Street, producing this condition of isolation. . . . There is now no Beekman country seat; it is among the things of the past. The destroyer commenced the work of its demolition on Monday last [April 20], and the relics of its existence are shapeless and unrecognizable. . . . The Beckman House contained two famous apartments—one of them in which Nathan Hile passed his last night, and the other that in which Major André slept before going to meet Arnold. But its vicissitudes are now over; its career is ended."—N. Y. Times, Ap 27, 1874. James W. Beckman presented the drawing-room mantel and the Dutch tiles to the N. Y. Hist. Soc.—Mag. Am. Hist., 16: 659. See also Creators, 27; Old N. T., 160-161; and L. M. R. K., III: 948.


The legislature passes an act "to consolidate the government of the city and county of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 324.

At a meeting of the N. Y. Hist. Soc, James W. Beekman reads a paper "written by the late Mr. Brodiehead, entitled an 'Unpublished Chapter of the History of New York.' . . . The paper . . . treated of that particular period in the history of New York beginning in the year 1687, when Lord Belamont, an Irish nobleman arrived in this City as Governor, representing the British Government. The historical incidents connected with his administration possess little interest for the general reader, though they are regarded by the society as of considerable importance. The most attractive features of the paper were its humorous descriptions of the hamlet then known as the City of New York, and the manner of living of its inhabitants."—N. Y. Times, My 6, 1874. See, however, De Peyster's Life of Benjamin.

The legislature authorises certain people "to lay down, construct and maintain tubes of iron, wood or other material underground and beneath the bed of navigable waters in and between the city of New York and the villages, towns and cities in the neighborhood thereof . . . and to convey letters, parcels, packages, and other messages, peremptory and for a private use and through said tubes, for compensation, by means of the pneumatic method of propulsion."—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 400.

The legislature passes a compulsory education law.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 421.

For the accommodation of the public, the Eighth Ave. R. R. Co. is directed to extend its tracks from its present terminus to MacDougal Road and the Bowery Post Office. This will provide a continuous road from Vesey St. and Broadway and from Canal St. and Broadway to the Harlem River.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 478.

The name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Co. (see Je 1, 1868) is changed to the Broadway Underground Ry. Co., and the company is directed to construct within 5 years, as the first section of its road, that portion of its line from the Battery to Bowling Green to a connection with the N. Y. and Harlem R. R. at or above 42d St.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 501. This company in time was absorbed by the Arcade Railway Co. (see Jn 11, 1881), but its extension was never carried out; and, while the subject of an underground road or subway was agitated from year to year, no other one was constructed until granting for the Pennsylvania line in 1900 (q.v., Ja 16 and Mr 24).—Wilson, Mem. Hist. N. Y., II, ch. 14, sec. 3.

James Rogers and others are authorised to construct a street railway with a double track from Vesey St. through Church St. to Morris St., thence to Greenwich St., through Greenwich to Battery Place, and along Battery Place to State St.; also along State St. with a single track to Whitehall and thence to South Ferry, returning along Whitehall to Bowling Green and along Bowling Green to the double track at Battery Place.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 508.

In order to give representation in the board of aldermen to that portion of Westchester County (the new 25th and 24th Wards) recently annexed to the city (see N 5, 1873), the legislature amends the charter, increasing the number of aldermen from 21 to 32. The new member shall be elected in the Staten Island and the Pre-Emption district or in one of the new wards.—Laws of N. Y. (1874), chap. 515.

Henri Rochefort, "the exiled editor of 'La Lanterne,'" arrives at New York and takes up his residence at the Grand Central Hotel.—N. Y. Times, My 31, 1874. On June 5, he made an address at the Academy of Music.—Ibid., Je 6, 1874.

The corner-stone of the south wing of the American Museum of Natural History is laid by the President of the N. Y. Times, Jn 1, 1874. This was the first section of the present building on Central Park, W., 7th to 81st Sts.—Growth of the Bldg. of the Am. Mus. of Nat.Hist. (1912); L. M. R. K., III: 946. It was opened on Dec. 22, 1877 (q.v.). See also My 15, 1875.

An act is passed authorising New York and Brooklyn to assume control of the Brooklyn Bridge, paying back to the original subscribers the amount of their subscriptions, with interest. If the cities agree to undertake the work and the owners of two-thirds of the
5 private stock consent to sell their shares, the bridge is to be put
under the management of a board of trustees, ten from each city,
including the mayor and comptroller. The funds are to be raised
three-halves by Brooklyn and one-half by New York.—Laws of
1874 N. Y. p. 185; T. Laidley, Green, Complete Hist. of the N. Y. and
Brooklyn Bridge, 12. See My 14, 1875.

July
In this month, J. B. Holmes, city surveyor, made a Map of the
Common Lands from 42nd to 59th Streets, Third & Sixth Ave's
showing the old streets and plots as surveyed and mapped in 1796
[by Mr. 1] by Cassimer T. H. Gough, City Surveyor and resur-
veyed in 1852 [by N], and the Distance between these old streets and our present streets.—See map in register's
office, N. Y. County.
8 The board of aldermen in special session passes resolutions re-
quiring Gov. Dix to "suspend and remove" Mayor Havemeyer
because of the latter's failure to "investigate the complaints" raised
against two of the police commissioners, also because of his "def-
ying the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, by their reapportion-
mant, after court action against them. —Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1874),
CXXXV: 3-8. The Tammany organization, the "Council of
Political Reform," and some members of the "Committee of
Seventy" interview the governor to the same end.—N. Y. Times,
Jl 9, 1874. For the governor's action, see S. 14.

The "Eight" of the N. Y. Market Exchange, which was built under the
auspices of the "Tammany Ring" but never used, has been turned
into a dog pound.—N. Y. Times, Jl 24, 1874.

Sept.
Gov. Dix declines to remove Mayor Havemeyer, an action he
was urged to take, on July 8 (p.v.). He does not absolve the mayor
from the charges against him, but declares "his errors, grave
as they are, belong to the class which are left to popular reprob
more properly than to executive correction." He commends the mayor for
"earnestly on the side of economy, and in furtherance of the
reform of those abuses under a former administration of the
municipal affairs of the City, the exposure of which led to his
election to office."—N. Y. Times, S 15, 1874./

Mayor Havemeyer gives to the press a long letter to "Honest"
John Kelly, Tweed's successor as "Boss" of Tammany Hall. He
floods the letter with his praise of the "Boss" and into Richard Croker as a marshal. Later, certain elec-
tion inspectors whom Kelly claimed a right to appoint were found
be to "of notoriously bad character," so that the police board con-
sidered it a duty to remove them. The mayor then recites the
tricky method by which the "Boss" secured the removal of the two
police commissioners. In the rest of the letter the results of re-
organizing into Kelly's conduct of the office of sheriff are given to
show that "you have defrauded the public treasury, defamed the
character of the city, libelled our citizens of your own race, and
sunk yourself to the lowest degrees of disgrace . . . . I think that
you were not worse than Tweed, except that he was a larger operator.
The public knew that Tweed was a bold reckless man, making no
pretensions to purity. You, on the contrary, are always aiming
your honesty, and wrapped yourself in the mantle of piety.—
N. Y. Sun, S 18, 1874. For Kelly's reply, see O 1.

The legislature orders the Kingsbridge Road opened north and
east from 155th St. to the Harlem River. —Laws N. Y. (1874),
chap. 625. See also the map of the road, dated Nov. 4, 1874, filed
in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map Nop.
3065.

Oct.
A new local party, to be known as the "People's Party,"
1 is founded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel "by some of the property-
holders and tax-payers of this City who are not willing to swallow
everything that Tammany Hall may feel disposed to thrust before them."—N. Y. Times, O 2, 1874.

"Honest John Kelly" replies to Mayor Havemeyer's letter of Sept. 14, defending himself against the mayor's charges. He
delers his intention to commence a libel suit to establish "beyond
cavil or doubt that . . . . it is you, and not I, who by publishing a
series of infamous libels upon an innocent man, have 'closed your
career finally in dishonor.' "—N. Y. Sun, O 1, 1874. See N. 50.

Nov.
In a three-cornered municipal election that is overshadowed by
the gubernatorial contest, Wm. H. Wickham, the Tammany can-
didate, is defeated; S. H. Whitman, Republican nominee, and
Oswald Ottendorfer, candidate of the anti-Tammany Democrats.
—N. Y. Sun, N 4, 1874.

A number of amendments to the state constitution, proposed by
the constitutional commission (see Mr 25, 1873) and passed by
two successive legislatures, are approved by the electorate. Some
of these are: A provision to prevent bribery at elections, and
another to prevent official corruption; provisions increasing the
salary of members of the legislature to $1,000, increasing the
term of senators to four years, and making city officials ineligible
for seats in the legislature; provisions to extend the governor's
term from two to three years, and to fix his salary at $10,000 plus
the use of "a suitable and furnished executive residence."—Leg-
Manual (1875), 481-99; Lincoln, Const. Hist. of N. Y., II: 473-
573; N. Y. Times, N 10, 1874.

Mayor Havemeyer dies suddenly in his office in city hall. The
libel suit brought by John Kelly against the mayor (see O 1) had
just been started in "Supreme Court Chambers." Judge West-
brook adjourns the court after the plaintiff's counsel's statement
that "the solemnity of the occasion is such as must disarm all
hostility . . . . We have no desire to utter other words of kindness,
such as would be suitable on so important an occasion."—
N. Y. Sun, D 1, 1874.

"The Two Orphans" is produced for the first time in New
York, at the Union Square Theatre with Kate Claxton as Louise

"A circular addressed to the people of the United States has
been issued commanding to their notice the coming centennial cele-
bration. The document states the advantage which will accrue from the Exposition, and urges the necessity for
conducting the enterprise upon a scale befitting a great nation.
The paper involves the people of this City to awaken to the sense
of the responsibility entailed upon it."—N. Y. Times, D 2, 1874.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands arrives at New
York from Washington. He is formally received and conducted to
the Windsor Hotel at 46th St.—N. Y. Times, D 24, 1874. During his
stay here, which lasted until Dec. 31, the king took a sleighride in
Central Park, attended services at St. Thomas's P. E. Church and
at St. Stephen's R. C. Church, and was photographed at Gurney's
gallery.—Ibid., D 25-31, 1874.

Prominent New York bachelors, including Charles Post, Wm.
Dough, Isaac Bell, Wm. Duane, Wm. Dury, and Peter Marie, hold
an elaborate masquerade ball at Delmonico's. This is sometimes
to be called the 'Bouncers' Ball' because many men and women "here-
tofore not considered among the social elect" were invited.—Van

1875

In this year, Geo. Westinghouse invented the first successful
air-brake; it made high speed railroad travel possible. —Scientific
American. Je 5, 1875.

In this year, Mark Twain's Adventures of Tom Sawyer appeared.—

In this year was published Hinrichs' guide map of the Central
park, size 10 x 26 in.

In this year was published Old N. Y. from the Battery to Blem-
ingdale, by Eliza Greitorex.

In this year, Alfred Speer presented a plan of an elevated endless
railway operated by stationary engines like a moving platform.—
Speer, Solution of Rapid Transit for N. T. C., 1875.

In this year, the historic Rutgers-Crobsby mansion, erected in
1754 (p.v.) by Hendrick Rutgers on the block bounded by Clinton,
Jefferson, Cherry, and Monroe Sts., was demolished.—Liber Deeds,
MCCXXIX: 89; Greitorex, Old N. Y., 1: 104; L. M. R. K., III:
932. See also N. 24, 1872, and Pl. 109-a and b, Vol. III.

About 1875-6, J. H. Besi made a photograph, from five neg-
atives, giving a panoramic view of New York from Brooklyn. It is
reproduced and described as Pl. 135-e, Vol. III.

In this year, the Art Students' League was organized. It was
incorporated in 1878. It holds classes in life, portrait, sketch,
modelling, composition, and costume work.—King's Handbook
(1893), 410. For this and other art schools at present (1926) in
New York, see Am. Art Annual, Vol. XXII (1925), 271 et seq.

The New York headquarters of the Centennial Exhibition man-
agers are opened on the second floor of the St. Nicholas Hotel.—
N. Y. Times, Jl 20, 1875. See also Survey of Harlem River, from Randall's Island, by way of
Swayne Duyck Creek, to Hudson River, New York, in compli-
ance with the provisions of an act of congress, of June 23, 1874
(p.v.), is completed under the direction of the secretary of war. In
the report submitted to congress a history of the unsuccessful at-
The Iconography of Manhattan Island

1875
Feb. It is pointed out that the river is now crossed by six bridges, the Harrow Bridge, the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Bridge, Central Bridge, High Bridge, Fordham Bridge and King's Bridge; any obstruction to navigation by the two last named does not need to be considered, if the proposed canal is cut "through a small portion of the northern end of New York Island," at a point south of those bridges, thus avoiding "the very shallow, obstructed, and crooked" Spuyten Duyvil Creek. It is assumed that High Bridge, although it "encroaches with its piers unnecessarily upon the water-way" and "has contracted the width of the river" by its approaches, cannot be interfered with because it "carries the whole supply of water for the city." It is estimated that the excavation of a channel 350 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep, including the construction of the canal, will cost $2,777,571.44; if the depth be decreased three ft., it will decrease the cost about $500,000.—Excet. Docs, 43d cong., 2d sess., No. 75, Part 9. See J. 1, 1883.

Apr. The New York Woman Suffrage Society celebrates the centennial of the battle of Lexington by "an interesting entertainment made up of addresses and recitations by prominent adherents to the cause of woman suffrage, at the Union League Theatre."—N. T. Times, Ap 20, 1875.

25 A large part of the Union League Club building in Madison Square is destroyed by fire.—N. T. Times, Ap 26, 1875.

28 The Racquet Court Club is organized. Its rooms at 25 W. 26th St. were opened on May 1, 1876.—Club Book, Racquet & Tennis Clubs, 1891; L. M. R. K., III 954.

May The new Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church (see Je 9, 1875), of which Rev. Dr. Hall is pastor, is dedicated. The church is at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St.—N. T. Times, My 10, 1875; L. M. R. K., III 951. It is described in King's Handbook (1893), 366-67.

9 An act of the legislature dissolves the N. Y. Bridge Co. (see Ap 18, 1871) which proposes that the bridge across East River, which this company has been erecting, shall become a public work of the cities of New York and Brooklyn.—Laws of N. Y. (1875), chap. 300. See Je 3, 1874, and My 24, 1883.

18 The legislature authorizes the raising of a sum not exceeding $200,000, by the creation of public stock, for equipping "the building now erected upon that portion of the Central park . . . formerly known as Manhattan square . . . in a suitable manner, for the purposes of a museum of natural history."—Laws of N. Y. (1875), chap. 351. See Je 2, 1874.

17 The N. Y. Academy of Medicine (see 1860) holds its first meeting in a building of its own, at 12 W. 31st St., formerly a brownstone residence.—N. T. Med. Jour., Jl 22, 1911. The cornerstone of its present building, at 17 W. 43rd St., was laid on Oct. 2, 1879 (43d cong., 1st sess., No. 88, 1878).

22 A great public demonstration is staged at Steinway Hall to awaken "popular sentiment in behalf of the octennial Centennial celebration." Music and speeches make up the entertainment.—N. T. Times, My 23, 1875.

June The new Masonic Temple (see Je 8, 1870) is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.—N. T. Times, Je 3, 1875; L. M. R. K., III 954.

5 All of the proposed street, Aves. B, between 68th and 99th Sts., and of the proposed Ave. between 100th and 106th Sts., as laid out on the city's plan of 1809, are stricken from the official city plan by the legislature.—Laws N. Y. (1875), chap. 494.

18 The St. Nicholas Church is incorporated, eligibility to membership being confined to descendants of residents of the city or state of Ireland before 1848. One of the principal objects of the new organization is the collection and preservation of information concerning the early history of the city and state.—Club Book (1877). In 1893, its club-house was at 365 Fifth Ave.—King's Handbook, 546, 547; L. M. R. K., III 938. See 1904.


17 The centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated at the Academy of Music.—N. T. Times, Je 18, 1875.

The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co., which acquired the franchises of the West Side and Yonkers Railway Co. and the elevated road in Greenwich St. in 1871 (43d cong., D 6), is ordered to complete the road within five years. Its route may not cover other streets than Greenwich St. to Ninth Ave., along Ninth Ave., or streets west of it, to the Harlem River.—Laws of N. Y. (1875), chap. 595. See S 3.

17 The Clearing House Association (see O 11, 1873) takes possession of the building on the corner of Pine and Nassau Sts. for its occupied, reserving for the use of the N. Y. Central, the Tenth and the National Bank. The building has been entirely remodelled.—N. T. Clearing House Laying of Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Building in Cedar St. (N. Y., 1896). See also Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II 629-63. The cornerstone of its own building was laid on Oct. 2, 1894 (46 c). The "rapid Transit Act of 1875" is enacted, "further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railroad or rail ways in the counties of the State." It provides for the appointment of a commission in any county in which application has been made by "fifty reputable householders and tax-payers," which commission is empowered to decide whether or not the locality needs rapid transit, to "determine the route or routes," and, if found expedient, to organize a company to build the lines. In New York City, Broadway and Fifth Ave., below 59th St., and Fourth Ave., above 43d St., are excepted from the operation of this act.—Laws of N. Y. (1875), chap. 606; Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. C. and Other Great Cities, 51. See 3 18

July 1885

27 The demolition of the old North Dutch Church in Fulton St. is completed. During the last stages of the work on this day, the tower, 60 ft. high and 24 ft. square, fell, through some mishap, from an adjacent building.—N. T. Times, Jl 8 and 9, 1875; Harper's Weekly, XIX 457; L. M. R. K., III 939. There is a view of the ruins at the time of demolition in N. Y. P. L.—a drawing made from Fulton St., dated June, 1875. See also Grote, New N. Y., 42-44, and descrip. of Pl. 141-b, III 718.

27 The first of the free excursions on board the new "Floating Hospital" for the benefit of the destitute sick children of the city is held. The hospital barge is in the charge of St. John's Guild.—N. T. Times, Jl 29, 1875.

A meeting is held at Cooper Institute to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell, "the Liberator of Ireland." Eulogies of O'Connell are delivered by Gen. McMahon and Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Commemorative services are held also in the Catholic protectory and in most of the Catholic churches.—N. T. Times, Ag 5, 1875.


27 Counties Reef has been removed from New York Harbour.—N. T. Times, Ag 25, 1875.

The Middle Dutch Church is abandoned as a post-office. All business is transferred to the new building at Park Row, Broadway, and Mail St. (see Ag 25), though the latter edifice is not entirely finished.—N. T. Times, Ag 28, 29 and 30, 1875. See also L. M. R. K., III 935, 974, and descrip. of Pl. 28, 1: 262. "For a few months after the post-office department was removed the interior of the old church was utilized as an auction mart, and a dozen large stores were temporarily fitted up and found eager occupants. Then came the announcement that in accordance with the act of congress the premises would be sold at public auction."—Mag. Am. Hist., XXII 196. See also Evc. Past, O 17, 1882, and descrip. of Pl. 180-a, III 696. The old church was sold in 1882 (46 c, O 19).

Work on the city hall post-office (see Ag 25 and 28) is abandoned Sept. It was resumed in Aug. 1876, at which time the stairs, elevators, and attic were being completed.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1876), 7. The building was finished in 1876 (46 c, O 1).

3 The rapid transit commission reports that better means of rapid transit are needed by the city; that elevated steam railways are best suited to the needs of the situation; and that Second, Third, Sixth, and Ninth Aves. should be chosen to be the routes of these roads. The privilege of building them is given to the two companies already in existence and authorised to build elevated railroads in the city,—the Gilbert Elevated R. R. (see Je 17, 1872) and the N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. (see O 27, 1871). To the Gilbert Co. it gave what we now know (in part) as the Sixth Ave. and Second Ave. routes. It began at Kingsbridge on the
1875
Harlem River, thence by River St., Eighth Ave., 110th St., Ninth Ave., 53d St., Sixth Ave., Amity St., South Fifth Ave., West Broadway, College Place, Murray St., Church St., and New Church St. to Morris St., and thence through private property and Bowling Green to Beaver St., thence by Beaver and Pearl Sts., the New Bowery, Division St., Allen St., First Ave., 33d St., Second Ave., and River St. to the first-named line at the corner of River St. and Eighth Ave.; also a connecting line along Chambers St. and Chatham St. and a branch on Sixth Ave, from 53d to 59th Sts. The commission also remedied the vital defect in the Gilbert Co.'s charter by which it was committed to an impracticable mode of construction.

To the N. Y. Elevated Co. it confirmed the Ninth Ave. route, which the company had acquired by purchase from the West Side and Youkers Railway Co., and also conferred upon it the route from Battery Place to South Ferry, and from South Ferry by way of Pearl St., the Bowery, and Third Ave., to the Harlem River, with branches to all the railroad depots and ferries.

The work of constructing the roads was soon afterwards begun, but it was much hampered by the opposition of property owners and surface railroad companies.—Rep. of the N. Y. C. Comrs. of Rapid Transit, S ; 1875; Rep. of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Ainsay, 1882); Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882). See 1876, and Mr 13, 1876.

Oct. The Eagle Theatre at Sixth Ave. and 33d St. is opened.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 235 et seq. See F 20, 1878.

18 The evangelistic work of Moody and Sankey in the U. S. is begun, in Brooklyn at the skating rink on Clarmont Ave. The meetings closed on Nov. 19, after which the evangelists visited Philadelphia. The first meeting in New York was held on Feb. 7, 1876 (q.v.).—Chapman, Life and Work of D. L. Moody, 158-61.

Nov. In this month, Chickering Hall, on the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 18th St., was opened.—Brown, II: 791-92; L. M. R. K., III: 983. G. B. Post and F. C. Murray were the architects. —Rep., Dept. of Bldg., in City Record, III: 679, 1105, 1629; IV: 107. It was altered for business purposes in 1893, and demolished in 1902.—L. M. R. K., III: 983.

The Manhattan Railway Co. is organized, with a capital stock of $2,000,000. With the consent of the rapid transit commission, it adopted substantially the routes occupied by the N. Y. Elevated and the Gilbert Elevated Cos., its object being to meet the public necessities in case either, or both, of these failed to complete its system.—"The Story of the Manhattan Railway," by Russell Sage, in Railroad Men, XVI, No. 4; Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882). In 1879 (q.v., S 30), the Manhattan Co. leased the lines of the other two elevated companies.

Vice-Pres. Henry Wilson dies at Washington of apoplexy.—N. Y. Times, N 23 and 24, 1875. On Nov. 26, the funeral cortège left Washington for Baltimore, and, after making stops there and at Philadelphia, arrived at the Conshohocken St. ferry landing on the afternoon of Nov. 27. While church bells tolled, the hearse was escorted, by civil authorities and military organizations, to the Grand Central Depot, where the body was placed on a train bound for Boston. The line of march was crowded with people, and buildings were decorated with mourning and with flags at half mast. The vice-president was buried in Dell Park Cemetery (Natick, Mass.) on Dec. 1. —Ibid., N 25-D 2, 1875. See also illus. and account in Harper's Weekly, XIX: 1020.

Wm. B. Auntor dies at his residence, No. 172 Fifth Ave. He was buried on Nov. 27 in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, after funeral services at Trinity Chapel, No. 15, W. 25th St.—N. Y. Times, N 25, 27, and 28, 1875.

Dec.
Wm. M. Tweed escapes from Ludlow St. jail.—N. Y. Tribune, D 6, 1875. In 1876, he was arrested at Vigo, Spain, and returned to New York.—Ibid., S 9, 1876; Harper's Weekly, XX: 821. He died in this jail on April 13, 1878 (q.v.).

The board of aldermen adopts the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in commemoration of the important event in the history of our country, and as an appropriate inauguration of the centennial year, the Commissioner of Public Works cause the national standard to be displayed from sunrise to sunset on every public building in this City on Jan. 1, 1876 that the owners and occupants of private buildings, the proprietors of hotels, places of amusement and other public places controlled by individuals, and also the masters of vessels in the harbor, be and they are hereby requested to display their flags on that day; and be it further

"Resolved, In order, if possible, that this commemoration may be general in every portion of this extended country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande, it is hereby respectfully suggested and most earnestly recommended that the newspaper press of this City cause this recommendation to be published in or telegraphed to all parts of the country, in the hope that our patriotic people may enter into the spirit of the occasion, and thereby, while honoring our national emblem, inaugurate, in the most appropriate manner, the centennial year of the Declaration of American Independence."—N. Y. Times, D 28, 1875.
CHAPTER VIII
THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND
1876-1909
CHAPTER VIII
THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND
1876-1929

A brief summary of the principal events in the history of the modern city and island from 1876 to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration of 1909 is in Chap. VIII, Vol. III, pp. 781-811.

In this year, N. A. Otto, a German, invented the four-cycle internal-combustion engine, the type later universally used in gasoline-driven automobiles.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 479.

In this year, the first bicycle proper was brought to this country and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition.—Sullivan, Our Times, (1926), I: 241. Shortly after this date, the author saw this or a similar machine in use on the ice on Central Park lake.

"New York or Manhattan Island is divided into 141,486 building lots, by survey, of which about one-half are appropriated. From Battery Point at the southern extremity, the City proper is regularly covered with streets and buildings for a distance of 5 miles, and also, but irregularly, 4 miles further to Harlem on the East side. On the West side again, it forms a concrete mass of stone and brick to about Sixth street, thence less compactly to above Bloomington-dale, where it opens into the suburban districts of Mauhattanville and Washington Heights...

"The City contains 470 churches...

"The New York Markets, 12 in number, are most of them well provisioned with abundance of meats, poultry, fish, and vegetables.

"There are now in the City of New York (1876), 75 National and State Banks; 38 Savings Banks; 86 State Fire Insurance Companies, besides numerous Agencies; 10 Marine Insurance Companies, 20 State Life Insurance Companies, besides Agencies; 4 Safe Deposit Companies, a Stock Exchange Company, and a Bank Clearing House..."

By this year, the development of Central Park, in its principal features, was completed.—16th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1911), 478.

Early in this year, the N. Y. Elevated R. Co. extended its West Side (Ninth Ave.) line to 59th St.—Rep. of Special Com. on R. R., Appointed... to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Albany, 1880); Statistics and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1880-1882). See Ap 5, 1877.

In this year, Delmonico's was erected on the south side of 26th St. between Broadway and Fifth Ave., and the restaurant moved here from Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (see 1861). It later became the Café Martin, and in 1914 it was demolished.—Parity Fair, Jn, 1916; L. M. R. K., 111: 978. The building is shown in King's Handbook, 295. For a description of the interior, see D 4, 1879.

The Medical College of N. Y. University (see 1869) builds on 26th St., east of First Ave. This college existed as a proprietary school until 1879, when the university took over the property.—N. Y. U. Bull., Jy 30, 1911; City Record, III: 679, 1105, 1629; IV: 197.

In this year, the Buchanan Hotel was opened at the s. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 50th St., opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral.—King's Handbook (1859), 296. It was demolished in 1925 to make way for the store of Saks & Co.

In this year, M. Dripps published a map of the city on 19 folio sheets.—Descript. of Pl. 113, III: 707.

In this year was published, by H. H. Lloyd & Co., a map entitled: The surroundings of New York city, embracing the territory occupied by the homes of New York business men, 36 x 23 in.

From 1876 to 1885 were published by J. B. Beers & Co., in five folio volumes, maps of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards, called New York city from official records and surveys.

A centennial note, issued on Jan. 6, 1876, to help pay for the Colles' water works, is redeemed by the city and is ordered to be preserved "in a costly antique frame."—N. Y. Times, Ja 7, 1876.

Trinity corporation has made plans to build, in the spring, "an East side chapel and school-house on the site of the old Quaker burying ground on Houston street, near the Bowery." The building was consecrated in 1877, as the Chapel of St. Augustine.—N. Y. Times, Ja 16, 1876; N 30, 1877.

Closing services are held in the old Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, s. e. cor. of 19th St. The structure has been presented to the Central Presbyterian Church and is to be removed to 55th St., near Broadway; the land on Fifth Ave. has been bought by Arnold, Constable & Co.—N. Y. Times, F 1, 1876. See also L. M. R. K., 111: 931. See, further, My 27, 1876, and O 12, 1878.

Moody and Sanyky hold their first meeting in New York, at Gilmore's Concert Garden (formerly Baruman's Hippodrome), and more than 10,000 people are present. The meetings lasted until April 19 and were enthusiastically attended.—Chapman Life and Work of D. L. Moody, 163-65.

They continued their evangelistic work throughout the U. S. and in Great Britain until Mr. Moody's death in 1899.—Ibid. See also Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 265-67.

The legislature passes an act "to prevent injury to animals in the city of New York," making it a misdemeanor to throw in the streets nails, glass, or other substances which might "maim, lame, cut or otherwise injure any animal," or to put salt, saltpeter, etc., for melting snow or ice, anywhere except on curvcs, crossings, or switches of railroad tracks.—Laws of N. Y. (1876), chap. 16.

A fire which broke out at No. 444 Broadway consumes 35 buildings; loss $5,000,000.—N. Y. Herald, F 9, 1876; N. Y. Times, F 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1876. See also Harper's Weekly, XX: 167.


The board of aldermen appoints a committee to report how the common council "shall proceed to evince its deep interest in the forthcoming celebration of the Centennial as well as how a friendly cartel can be established between New-York and Philadelphia" to aid the exhibition.—N. Y. Times, Mr 10, 1876.

Words are first transmitted by electric telephone, at Boston, between Alexander G. Bell and his assistant, Thomas A. Watson.—Casson, Hist. of the Telephone, 32-33; N. Y. Times, Mr 7, 1926.

The contract is made between the Gilbert Elevated R. R. Co. and the Loan and Improvement Co. by which the latter agrees to construct and equip the road covered by the charter of the former company in conformity with the requirements of the Rapid Transit Commission. Work was immediately begun on the road, but was interrupted by legal proceedings, which culminated in an injunction and a stay of all construction work until Sept., 1877 (p. v).—Rep. of the Special Com. on R. R., Appointed... to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. R. (Albany, 1880).

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the junction of St. Nichols Ave. and 1234 St. This became Hancock Square.—Prendergast, op. cit., 51; L. M. R. K., 111: 970. See 1884. On this day and on May 27, 1891, the city acquired by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by East End Ave. to East River, 8th to 90th Sta. This became Carl Schurz Park.—Prendergast, op. cit., 51; L. M. R. K., 111: 969.
1964

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1876

The New York Club building at Nos. 1 and 3 W. 25th St., at the junction of Fifth Ave. and Broadway (see 1874), is partially destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, Ap 3, 1876.

Closing services are held in the Greene Street M. E. Church. The congregation has purchased the Dutch Reformed Church in Washington Square, which will hereafter be known as the Asbury M. E. Church, Ap 3, 1876. The latter church was dedicated on June 4.—Ibid., Jl 5, 1876.

Alexander T. Stewart dies at his residence, n. w. cor. of 34th St. and Fifth Ave. The flags on the city hall and other public buildings are placed at half mast in his honour.—N. Y. Times, Ap 11-14, 1876. See in N, 1876.

After the death of Mr. Stewart, his business, which was founded in 1818, came into the possession of a surviving partner, Wm. J. Libbey, and Judge Henry Hilton, who had been Mr. Stewart's attorney. They continued the organization as A. T. Stewart & Co. However, there was a quarrel between Judge Hilton and Mr. Libbey, and the firm was dissolved and reorganized in 1876 under the name of E. J. Denning & Co., Mr. Denning having been Mr. Stewart's chief manager. After Mr. Denning's death in 1892, the firm assumed the title Hilton, Hughes & Co., and as such failed in 1896. In that year (q.v., S 20), John Wanamaker acquired it by purchase.—From a letter to the author from the office of John Wanamaker, dated Aug. 19, 1892.

The legislature grants permission to the U. S. to improve "the Harlem river, and Spuyten Duyvil creek, from the North river to the East river through the Harlem kills," and cedes its jurisdiction over the same, for the purpose of the improvement.—Laws of N. Y. (1876), chap. 147.

May

The Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia is opened with impressive ceremony, Pres. Grant delivering the principal address. About 150,000 people are present, including representatives from almost every country in the world. In New York, the opening was celebrated by a display of flags and floats on public buildings, streets, private residences, and the ship ping in the harbour.—N. Y. Times, My 9-13, 1876. For the preparations in New York, see ibid., F 26 and Ap 20, 1876. The exhibition was formally closed by Grant on Nov. 10.—Ibid., N 9-11, 1876. The Centennial Exhibition, the first of a long line of international expositions held in this country, was an important milestone in our country's development. It marks the beginning of the end of provincialism and of the "Vic torian age." Affording as it did an opportunity to vast numbers of people to see for the first time foreign manufactures and foreign arts, and to establish new contacts, it broadened knowledge and set new standards of taste, which were far reaching in their results.

The Centennial may fairly be taken as marking in New York City as in many other parts of the country, an awakening to modern consciousness, which received a further and even greater impetus from the Chicago World's Fair in 1893.

27

The corner-stone of the Central Presbyterian Church is laid in 57th St. near Seventh Ave. with impressive ceremonies. This stone "was the corner-stone of the Nineteenth Street Presbyterian Church [see Jl 31], and is marked on different sides with the successive dates of its first laying (A.D. 1842) and relaying (A.D. 1876)."—N. Y. Times, My 28, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 930, 931. See O 12, 1878.

June

The legislature authorizes the city controller to pay for "improving the avenue known as Riverside avenue" and declares the "whole of the land embraced within the boundaries of Riverside avenue . . . to be one of the parks and public places in the city."—Laws of N. Y. (1876), chap. 447.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the junction of St. Nicholas Ave. and 116th St. This was later developed as Kilpatrick Square.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, 51; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

The R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart, at 51st St. and Tenth Ave., is dedicated. The building was formerly used as a Baptist church.—Ibid., Jl 6, 1876.

July

The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is begun in New York, on the evening of this day, with a military parade and fireworks. An immense crowd gathered in Union Square, which the 71st Regiment had difficulty in keeping back from the line of march.—N. Y. Times, Jl 4, 1876.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is continued with impressive ceremonies at the Academy of Music, which includes music by the German Sängerverbund, an original ode by Wm. Cullen Bryant, and an address by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. The Cincinnati and other societies held individual celebrations, and in the evening there were fireworks in City Hall Park. The day was also observed with great enthusiasm at Philadelphia and other cities throughout the country.—N. Y. Times, Jl 5, 1876.

Don Carlos, emperor of Brazil, and the empress, arrive in New York from Philadelphia and stay at the Buckingham Hotel. On July 12, they sailed for England.—N. Y. Times, Jl 6-13, 1876.

Castle Garden, used as an immigrant station, and containing baggage-rooms, sleeping-rooms, telegraph-offices, post-office, etc., is almost completely gutted by fire. The custom-house and the large office, close to the water's edge, are also burned.—N. Y. Tribune, Jl 10, Jl 11, 1876; N. Y. Times, Jl 10 and 11, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 953. See S 15.

The French residents of New York present to the city a statue of Lafayette, executed by Bartholdi. It is placed in Union Square between the statues of Washington and Lincoln, and unveiled Sept. 6.—N. Y. Times, S 6 and 7, 1876; N. Y. Herald, S 7, 1876; L. M. R. K., III: 964.

The work of repairing Castle Garden, after the recent fire (see Jl 9), is in progress.—N. Y. Herald, S 15, 1876.

The "carrier rope," to which is attached the first cable of the Brooklyn Bridge, is hauled into position.—N. Y. Herald, S 15-16, 1876; descript. of Pl. 155-c, III: 798. See My 24, 1883, for account of the entire work of building the bridge.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights is celebrated under the auspices of the N. Y. Hist. Society on the historic ground lying between 110th and 125th Sts., Ninth and Tenth Aves. Hon. John Jay (grandson of Chief-Justice Jay) delivered the oration.—N. Y. Times, S 17, 1876.

Prof. Huxley begins a series of lectures at Chickering Hall on "The Theory of Evolution."—N. Y. Times, S 19, 1876. See also ibid., S 21, 23, 24, 1876.

The great explosion takes place to remove the reefs at Hallett's Point (Astoria) which have obstructed the channel at Hell Gate.—N. Y. Herald, S 10, 15-25, 1876. Surveys were made in 1848 by Lieut. Commodore Davis and Porter, by which a complete knowledge of the hydrography of the pass was obtained, and in 1851 a system of surface blasting was commenced by M. Maillier on the following named rocks, which included some in the lower East River. A table of operations and results of that work was prepared by Gen. John H. Newton, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who conducted the operations for clearing away the obstructions at Hell Gate, and was published in ibid., S 16, 1876. It showed the early operations on Pot Rock, Frying Pan, Way's Reef, Shell-
1876.

Drake, Baldheaded Billy, Hoyt's Rock, Diamond Reef, and Hal-lette's Point. The result of the surface blasting was insignificant, and in 1866 Gen. Newton took charge of the operations, and by the aid of drill stone and other apparatus he succeeded in partly removing Diamond Reef, near the entrance of the East River; Counties Reef; the Frying Pan Rock, in Hell Gate; the Pot Rock, in the same channel, and Way's Reef, near Halliett's Point. The chief danger to the navigation of the eastern channel of Hell Gate was presented by the great projecting ledge of stratified rock known as Halliett's Point Reef, which projected into East River in a northeasterly direction.—Ibid., p. 146, 1876. A description of this tunneling of this rock, and the method of making a simultaneous blast of nitro-glycerin, was described in ibid., S 16, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 1876. Gen. Newton explained in the Herald of Sept. 22, that Monday was chosen for the final explosion from "shelter necessity,"—so that lines of guard boats could be placed around the point at a distance of 600 feet when river traffic was suspended. Guard boats were to be stationed across the East River at the head of Blackwell's Island and at the southwest point of Ward's Island; also west of the Great and Little Mill reefs. A map of Hell Gate was published in ibid., S 24, and the explosion itself described in ibid., S 25, 1876. The water-way was thereupon named Newton's Channel.—Ibid., S 27, 1876. Work on Flood Rock, which had been begun in 1875 and was interrupted, was resumed in 1876. The improvement accomplished by this "first attempt to remove the ob-structions to navigation in the Hell Gate channel by the destruct-100ion of Halliett's Point Reef" directed attention to the possibilities of developing New York's water front and wharves, the Harlem River, and its entrance.—Ibid., O 1, 1876. See also descript. of Pl. 82b, III: 534.

The uplifted hand of Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" is on exhibition at Philadelphia.—N. Y. Times, S 25, 1876. It was after-wards set up in Madison Square on the site where later the Farragut statue was erected.—224 Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221. See Mr 3, 1877.

The statue of W. H. Seward, by Randolph Rogers, is unveiled in Madison Square.—N. Y. Herald, S 28, 1876; and see Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 142.

Oct.

The first sustained conversation by telephone is held, between Alexander G. Bell at Boston and his assistant Thomas A. Watson at Cambridge, a distance of about two miles.—Casson, Hist. of the Telephone, 48-49; Field, Hist. of Bell's Telephone, 6-9.

Nov.

Smith Ely, Democrat, is elected mayor of New York City.—N. Y. Times, N 7, 1876.

In the presidential election held on this day, Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, on the face of the returns, defeated his Republican oppo-nent, Rutherford B. Hayes. The returns of four States, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon, however, were disputed, and congress finally, on Jan. 29, 1877, passed the Electoral Count Act, referring all disputes to a commission of 15. This commission de-cided in favor of Henry of Oregon, and on March 3, he was declared elected by an electoral vote of 185 to 184 for Tilden. The country was in a turmoil from the time of the election until the decision was announced. Commenting on the result, Rhodes says: "The decision, though deemed a gross injustice by more than half of the country, was submitted without a suggestion of forcible resistance worth considering. The Democratic party in Congress and out of it and especially its Southern wing and Randall, the Speaker of the House, won for themselves the respect and admir-a tion of the country and of the world."—Hist. of U. S., VII: 206-85.

Robert Heller, magician, humorist, and musician (see 1864), opens the former Globe Theatre at 728-30 Broadway, calling it "Heller's Wonder Theatre." His entertainment consists of delight-of-hand tricks, musical numbers, and "second sight" feats. He has the co-operation of Miss Heller, "who sits blinded and named, with almost unfailing accuracy, a hundred articles of dress, kc., shown to Mr. Heller while he rambles among the spectators."—Ibid., N 16, 1876. See also ibid., D 26, 1876. Heller re-main ed here until May 31, 1877.—Brown, II: 394. On April 30, 1877, he introduced "A Dark Séance in a New Light," in which startling manifestations, which would have been accepted as the productions of spiritual agents by believers in spiritualism, were carried on in the lighted auditorium.—N. Y. Times, My 1, 1877. These "second sight" séances created much wonder and interest.—Ibid., My 23, 1877.

The statue of Daniel Webster, by Thomas Ball is unveiled in Central Park, and given to the city by Gordon W. Burnham. It Nov. stands at the south-west corner of the lake opposite the 72d St. 25 entrance.—N. Y. Times, N 26, 1876. See also Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.

In this year, Martha J. Lamb's History of the City of New York was published in two volumes. It had already appeared in parts, sold by subscription. It was the most readable and accurate history of New York which had been published. Mrs. Lamb's work as New York's historiographer continued in the pages of the Magazine of American History, of which she was owner and editor. Her editorial office at that time was her private library in the Coleman House, at the s. w. cor. of Broadway and 27th St., where she resided. In 1876 (q. v.), Mrs. Burton Harrison published a supplementary third volume of Mrs. Lamb's history.

In this year, the Magazine of American History made its first appearance.—North, 299. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb was its founder. The N. Y. H. S. owns a portrait of Mrs. Lamb in her study.

In this year, Puck, a weekly magazine of humour, was founded.—North, Newspaper and Periodical Press, 299.

From 1877 to 1881, H. Creswell Tuttle published, in 3 vols. Abstracts of farm titles in the city of New York, between 39th and 100th St., and between 1st and 11th Ave. This work is a résumé of the Common Lands, excepting Glass house farm, with maps. (This title is a composite of three of the volumes.) The work is based upon original records and maps in the New York County register's office, and in the land office, Albany.

"The number of fires in 1877 was 1,457, as compared with 1,344 in 1876... The loss by fires in 1877 was $2,479,682, as com-pared with $1,717,496 in 1876."—M. Y. Times, Ja 4, 1878.

The portrait of Alexander Hamilton painted for the citizens of New York by Trumbull in 1792 at this time hung in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce.—Mag, of Am. Hist., I: 127. The vicesitutes of this portrait, attending the Chamber's various re-movals, are described in Portrait Gallery of the Chamber of Com-merce (1896), where it is listed No. 25, and has a permanent place in this year, the Great Metropolitan Railway Co. succeeded to the rights and powers of the New York City Central Underground Railway Co., pursuant to chap. 493 of the laws of 1874, and chap. 446, laws of 1876. This company continued the attempts to secure ways and means for establishing a subway system of railroads in New York.—The Great Metropolitan Railway Co. of N. Y., pam-phlet with map, by O. Vandenburgh. 1876. See D 22.

A "patent concrete pavement" had been tested without suc-cess on Fifth Ave., in front of the Worth monument, for a year or two up to 1877. In 1878, the commissioner of public works stated in his report that if the durability of asphalt pavements could be proved it might "yet he found serviceable in certain localities." He had tested asphalt block pavement in Hanover St., between Wall St. and Hanover Square. The "patent" pavements, which had proved failures, were, he said, "the fraudulent jobs of the infamous cahal which ruled this city within the past four years, loaded it with debt, and robbed its treasury."—N. Y. Tribune, Ag 10, 1877; ibid., Ag 20, 1878; and Message of Mayor Ely, Ja 7, 1878.

The Lenox Library (see 1871), on Fifth Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts., was completed in this year from designs by Richard M. Hunt.—5th Ann. Rep., Trustees of Lenox Library (1877); Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City, II: 323-34. It was demolished in 1912, and the house of Henry C. Frick was built on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 956.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradersmen erects a four-storey building at 16-18 1st St., which becomes the home of the society instead of at 472 Broadway. It was formally opened as the new Mechanics' Hall, on Jan. 2, 1878.—Annals of the Soc. (1882), 201.

In this year, Alfred T. White of Brooklyn built the so-called "Home Buildings" for working people, upon plans similar to those of Sir Sidney Waterlor's Industrial Dwellings Co. of London. In 1878, Mr. White erected, directly opposite, an entire block of similar model tenements with a large park or courtyard in the centre.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, 97.

In this year, the double house at 7 East 15th St., sold in 1875 to James Stokes and Morris K. Jenup, was transferred to the Y. W. C. A., which occupied it until June, 1917.—Description of Pl.
1966

THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1877


Jan.

In this month, Thos. A. Edison received the first patent for a phonograph. The imprints were taken on tin-foil, which was a rather unsatisfactory medium. Edison later invented the wax cylinder or disk, which permitted permanent records.—Encyclop. Brit., XXI: 467.

1 Queen Victoria is officially proclaimed "Empress of India."—Hazen, Europe since 1815 (1910), 588-99.

2 A meeting of distinguished men was held at the Century Club to take measures for raising money for the reception of the statue of "Hercy."—Am. Conserv. Win. M. Evarts is authorized to appoint a committee of 20 to solicit subscriptions. Auguste Bartholdi makes a short address.—N. Y. Times, Js 3, 1877. The committee appointed included Edwin D. Morgan, John Jay, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, Theodore Roosevelt, Frederick R. Coudert, and Anson Phelps Stokes. On Feb. 5, they issued an address to the people of the U. S.—Ibid., F 6, 1877. The sum necessary to provide the pedestal for the statue was raised by public subscription through the efforts of this committee and of Joseph Pulitzer of the World.—22d Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. Hist. Soc. (1917), 221.

Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt dies at his residence, No. 10 Washington Place. On Jan. 7, he was buried in the Moravian churchyard near New Dorp, Staten Isd.—N. Y. Times, Js 5 and 8, 1877.

Feb.

1 The Russian corvette Croyser, the first vessel of the Russian fleet to arrive at New York, is anchored off the Battery.—N. T. Times, F 18, 1877. See Mr 23.

Pres. Grant having informed congress that "citizens of the French Republic propose to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of our independence by erecting at their own cost a colossal bronze statue of 'Liberty enlightening the world' upon a pedestal of the same figure of granite to be built by private subscriptions upon one of the islands belonging to the United States in the harbor of New York," a joint resolution is passed by the senate and house of representatives authorizing the president to accept the statue, to designate either Governor's or Bedloe's Island as the site, and upon the completion of the statue to cause it to be dedicated with suitable ceremonies. He is also to make regulations "for its future maintenance as a beacon, and for the permanent care and preservation thereof as a monument of art, and of the continued good will of the great nation, which aided us in our struggle for freedom."—Laws of U. S., 44th cong., p. 410. An act was later passed leaving the choice of the island to Gen. Win. T. Sherman, who confirmed Bartholdi's selection of Bedloe's.—22d Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. Hist. Soc. (1917), 221. The statue was formally presented to the U. S. at Paris on July 4, 1877 (p. 408).

Rutherford B. Hayes is inaugurated as president of the U. S.—N. T. Times, Mr 6, 1877.

16 The New York Hospital in West 15th St. is formally opened.—N. T. Times, Mr 13 and 17, 1877; L. M. R. K., III: 955. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XXII: 267, 272.

A Russian squadron, composed of one frigate and two corvettes, arrives at New York and is received with naval honours by the U. S. war vessel "Pohatkan" (Admiral Rowan). The ships anchor in the Hudson under the Weehawken Bluffs. Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine are among the arrivals.—N. Y. Times, Mr 24, 1877. On March 25, Admirals Boutkow and Rowan exchanged courtesies, the Russian being tendered the use of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which the Americans lent to the Russians.—Ibid., Mr 25; also ibid., Mr 26 and Ap 8, 1877. On May 2, the members of the squadron, at the invitation of Mayor Ely, visited the institutions on Blackwell's Island.—Ibid., My 3, 1877. The squadron sailed on May 17.—Ibid., My 18, 1877.

Work is begun on the ground of Stewart's hotel for working women (later named the Park Avenue Hotel), on the west side of Fourth Ave. and 72d and 73d Sts.—N. Y. Times, Mr 27, 1877. See also ibid., N 12, 1877; and Harper's Weekly, XXII: 296, 297.

Apr.

A concert of piano selections is transmitted from Philadelphia, by electric wires, to Steinway Hall, New York, where it is enjoyed by a huge audience. The transmitting piano and the receiving board are the inventions of Prof. Elisha Gray, who explains their operation. Prof. Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is in the audience.—N. T. Times, Ap 3, 1877.

The N. Y. Elevated R. R. (see 1876) opens the extension of its Ninth Ave. line from Battery Place to South Ferry.—Rep. of Milton Courtwright, Chief Engineer of the N. Y. Elevated R. R., Je 1, 1877. See, further, Je 1.

The New York Petroleum Exchange is organized, at No. 80 Beaver St.—N. T. Times, Ap 14, 1877. It was formally opened on May 3, at Nos. 84 Beaver St. and 131 Pearl St.—Ibid., My 7, 1877.

The board of aldermen adopts a resolution changing the name of Chatham St. to Park Row.—N. Y. Times, Ap 20, 1877.

The news that Russia has declared war on Turkey causes "marked activity and excitement at the Produce Exchange." The grain trade is particularly brisk, and prices are advanced.—N. Y. Times, Ap 25, 1877. The excitement continued on April 25.—Ibid., Ap 25, 1877.

Samuel B. Ruggles, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., John Jay Cisco, and their associates, are incorporated as "The Trustees of the Botanical Garden in the city of New York," and are authorized to establish, by public subscription, "a garden for the promotion of botanical science, and the improvement of horticulture." The garden is to be placed in any part of Manhattan Square, bounded by 79th and 81st Sts., Eighth and Ninth Aves., except such portions as are used by the Museum of Natural History.—Laws of N. Y. (1877), chap. 199.


Prof. Alexander Goddard of Boston exhibits his telephone to 200 invited guests at the St. Denis Hotel.—N. Y. Times, Mr 12, 1877. On May 17, he began a series of lectures on the subject at Chickering Hall.—Ibid., My 18-20, 1877.

Pres. Hayes visits New York for the first time since his election, and attends the 109th annual reunion and dinner of the Chamber of Commerce at Dehnonio's.—N. Y. Times, My 15, 1877. On May 15, an elaborate reception was held in his honour at the home of ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, at which the Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine were also present.—Ibid., My 16, 1877. On May 16, he received the public at the city hall, shaking hands with a long line of people, lunched at the home of John Jacob Astor, and dined with ex-Gov. Morgan.—Ibid., My 17, 1877. He left the city on May 17.—Ibid., My 18, 1877.

The bronze statue of Fitz Greene Halleck in Central Park is unveiled by Pres. Hayes.—N. Y. Times, My 16, 1877. James Wilson Alexander MacDonald was the sculptor.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.

Gen. U. S. Grant, with his wife and youngest son, sails from Philadelphia on a tour around the world. He was enthusiastically welcomed and entertained in every capital and important town in Europe, and then visited the Holy Land and countries of Asia and Japan. He landed at San Francisco in Sept., 1879, and started east across the continent, completing his circuit at Philadelphia.—Coolidge, Ulysses S. Grant, 354-359; Edmonds, Ulysses S. Grant, 317-21.

The N. Y. Elevated R. R. on Ninth Ave. is five miles in length. June

The double track from South Ferry to Central Park is not finished, 3 miles of single track, including the siding at 59th St., being necessary to complete it. The East Side extensions have not been built.—Rep. of Milton Courtwright, Chief Engineer of the N. Y. Elevated R. R., Je 1, 1877. See Ag, 1878.

The Society of American Artists is organized by Helena De Kay, Saint Gaudens, Wyatt Eaton, and Shirlaw at Miss De Kay's studio, to help the newer and younger artists, whom they feel have little chance of becoming established through the Academy of Design. The society opened its first exhibition, in the Kurtz Gallery with a membership of 22.—Lamb, 567 et seq. Among the members later were Abbey, Beckwith, Blashfield, Bridgman, Appleton Brown, Chase, Church, Duvenseck, Cox, Gay, Gifford, La Farge, Millet, Pearce, Picknell, Vedder, Vinton, and Welt.—King's Handbook (1893), 309.

The legislative authorities of the city of New York to acquire the permanent right to draw water from the available lakes and ponds in the Croton watershed.—Laws of N. Y. (1877), chap. 445. "Commissioners of Appraisal were appointed under this law on October 20, 1877, and the legal proceedings were commenced. Much opposition arose against these steps on the part of the owners, who demanded extravagant damages. This was especially the case at Lake Maloupar, where the claimants proceeded to fill up the outlet, which the Department of Public Works could only reopen by
CHRONOLOGY: THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876-1909

1877
- See also L. M. R. K., III: 956. In the evening, the president was the guest of honour of the New England Society at Delmonico's. Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts, Pres. Eliot of Harvard, Pres. Porter of Yale, and others were present.—Maurice, Fifth Avenue, 111-12.

1878
- In this year, Chas. F. Brush gave to the world the Brush electric arc light. It was first adopted by the municipality of Cleveland.—Scientific American, Je 5, 1878, p. 515.
- In this year, the manufacture of bicycles in America was begun, by A. A. Pope.—Encyclop. Brit., VII: 684.
- In this year, the College of Pharmacy purchased Grace Chapel at 209-211 East 23d St. and fitted it up for the use of the college. Subsequently the adjoining building on the east was connected with it.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 420-21. In 1894, the college moved to its present building in West 68th St.—Eve. Post, D 28, 1894; Hist. of Columbia Univ., 418-21. See also My 31, 1884.
- In this year was published by J. B. Beers & Co. a coloured Map of different estates situated in the 22d ward between 42d and 59th streets, and the 6th avenue and Hudson river. [etc.] Taken from official documents. Compiled by Dr. Heinrich Windward. Correctly drawn and carefully reduced from the government survey of 1877, 1878, and 1879. 200 pp. See also New York in 1874, by Hon. John D. Townsend, 1900.
- An exhibition of Edison's "speaking and musical telephones and speaking phonograph" is held at Cooper Union.—N. Y. Tribune, D 14, 1877, and Ja 18, 1878. For a brief account of Edison about this time, see Stephen Fiske's Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers (1884), 108 et seq.
- The armory of the New York 25th St., is destroyed by fire, the regiment losing valuable documents, dating back many years; nothing was saved except the colours.—Grand Opening of the New Armony (1890), 26.

1879
- The Eagle Theatre (see O 18, 1875) is reopened by William Henderson as the Standard Theatre.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 235-50. See Ja 15, 1879, and D 14, 1883.
- The 100th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet is commemorated at Chickerling Hall and at Emmet Hall in 33d St.—N. Y. Times, Mr 5, 1879.
- The work of tearing down the old buildings on the north side of Franklin St. to make room for the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge is begun. The buildings include the former residence of Mayor Harper and the "Old Anthony tan-yards," which are more than 100 years old.—N. Y. Times, Mr 6, 1879. See also Daily Graphic, Ji 28, 1880.
- The "Metropolitan Stock Exchange" has been organized by a number of persons "interested in stock speculations in a small way."—N. Y. Times, Mr 7, 1878.
- On this and succeeding days, the first part of the collection of Americanana of Mr. Geo. Brinton, J. Hartford, was sold by auction at the Clinton Hall sales-rooms by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., auctioneers. The other parts of this great library were sold on March 22 et seq., 1880; Apr. 4 et seq., 1881; Nov. 15 et seq., 1886; and Apr. 18 et seq., 1893. There is a copy of the catalogue, in 5 vol., with an index vol. separate, in the N. Y. P. L.

1880
- The first train is run on the Gilbert Elevated road on Sixth Ave.—N. Y. Times, Ap 30, 1878. The line was opened to the public on June 5 (q.v.).
- The Bell Telephone Company of New York is organized with a capital of $1,000,000. The territory granted to this company was a circle of land sixty-six miles in diameter, with the City Hall as the centre. Also for good measure it received the whole of Monmouth County, N.J., and Long Island.—Leopold, Hist. of the City of N.' Y., 1609-1900, 465, 466. In 1880, this company became the Metropolitan Telephone Co., and in 1896 it was renamed the N. Y. Telephone Co.—Ibid., 466.
- The common council resolves that the new avenue west of Mt. Morris Square between 120th and 124th Sts. be called Mount
1880 Times, e( public elected Plans See art The the 3) a separate Treas. the Garden "The descrip. performed east square Oct. 189^, Railroad Oct. I LXI; — barge and will State Metropolitan city and department (1878), (pub. 12, 6 the work removed Fifth-avenue, Gilbert said building. to 67th avenue, of 1879, Feb. Rector said the location." to­ every­thing. that 42d avenue, of 1879, and the new 430, 15­th of 1879, and the new site. City and 49, See Je 6. Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. G. and in other Great Cities, 49. See Je 6. Chamber of the Gilbert Elevated R. Co. is changed to the Metropolitan Elevated R. Co. — Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. G. and in other Great Cities, 49—51.

Wm. Cullen Bryant dies at his residence, No. 24 W. 16th St.— N. Y. Times, Je 15-15, 1878.

The legislature authorizes the city to raise, by the creation of public stock, a sum not exceeding $50,000, which is to be used to "restore Tompkins square as a public park or square."— Laws of N. Y. (1878), chap. 411.


The board of aldermen cedes to the federal government a triangular piece of land at the battery for the purpose of a new barge office.— N. Y. Times, S 3, 5, 1878. See O 1.

The Third Ave. elevated railroad is opened from 42d (see Aug. 26) to 67th St.— Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City (pub. by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1894), 44. See D 9.

Gold reaches par in Wall St. for the first time since Jan. 13, 1862.— Harper's Cyclop. of U. S. Hist., Vol. IX.

The Third Ave. Elevated Railroad (see Ag. 26) is completed from 89th to 19th St.— Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City (pub. by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1894), 44. See D 30.

1879

In this year, Charles Stuart Parnell became the leader of the Home Rule Party, which demanded that Ireland have a separate parliament to manage its own affairs. Parnell adopted a policy of obstruction, seeking to prevent or delay all legislation until the Irish grievances were redressed.— Hazen, Europe since 1815, 497-99.

During the five years from 1875 to 1879 inclusive, 457, 666 alien immigrants landed at the port of New York.— Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (Washington, 1891), 64, 183, 109.

Writing of the past and future development of New York City, Egbert L. Viele says: "The growth and development of this city are without a parallel and without a precedent. Its future has been often prophesied, but not always understood. . . . One thing is, however, certain, that the anticipations of the imaginative have always been more than realized while the prophecies of the doubtful have only been remembered for their failure."
The progressive growth of the city has been often capricious, so far as locality is concerned, but the important factor of topography has always asserted itself, in spite of all efforts to ignore it in the interests of individual projects. Going back to the early settlement of Dutch proprietary, we find the growth of the city progressing along the east side of the city, on the line of what is now Pearl street. The early occupation of that section was due to the fact that from the east side of the city, on account of the prevailing winds, sailing vessels may always be kept under way more readily than from the west side, where it is often impossible for a vessel to leave her berth without the aid of a big wind. When the English occupation took place the Dutch had already monopolized the east side of the city as far up as the 'Bouwerie' or Bowery.

The natural social and business antagonism between the Dutch and English necessitated the selection of a new locality on the part of the latter, and Broadway became the choice, where erected the English churches—Trinity and St. Paul—and here the English merchants built their residences and stores. The Dutch churches were in Fulton and Nassau streets, and as the religious element, especially in small communities, is always an important factor in social life, we find two distinct centres of civic progress developing themselves and maintained with great energy and determination for many years. The topographical advantages were, however, in favor of the English, and the building up of New York as the metropolis of New England took the centre of gravity of the city, and Broadway was the result.

But time and prosperity causing a rapid increase of population the city assumed a cosmopolitan character, local religious or social influences ceased to have the same force that they formerly exerted, and new influences arose to determine the direction and character of the city's growth. Yet no one anticipated then or for years afterward what the city might become. Yet the city has continued to grow, the centre of wholesale trade shifting from place to place as the city extended itself. This has been especially the case with the dry goods trade, which at one time centred itself in Pearl street, in the old homes of the Dutch, shifting thence to lower Broadway, afterward occupying the streets running from that thoroughfare on the west side, most of which were widened from 20 to 40 feet, to make accommodations for this rapidly increasing trade, and were lined with fine marble buildings, soon, however, to be abandoned for Church street, middle Broadway and the streets connecting them, where it now rests for a season.

Other lines of trade have apparently followed in the wake, and occupied the localities deserted by the jobbing trade, leaving no vacancies, but filling up, as it were, the interstices as fast as they were vacated, and the very force of this business the dry goods traders have always led the way. On the other hand, in the development of the area appropriated for the purposes of residences the governing elements have been of an entirely different character. Take, for instance, Second avenue. An extensive tract in this locality belonged to the heirs of the Stuyvesant estate, many of whom had sufficient means to erect expensive structures for their own residences and encouraged others to do the same in their vicinity. The consequence was that for a time many first class improvements were made in the neighborhood of Stuyvesant square and along that region of the avenue alluded to. Again, St. Mark's Place was selected by an enterprising citizen as an exclusive faubourg, but it proved a mere halting place of fashion. Bond street was another effort, where enough gentlemen of taste and means established themselves to render the entire street an exclusive precinct for a decade or more, but its glory has long since faded.

Some thirty years ago the movement in Fifth avenue was initiated, and it has held its own with a growth above and a decay below from that time to the present day. This fine avenue has now become thoroughly invaded, from Washington Square almost to the Central Park, with fancy shops, jewellers, hotels and boarding-houses, and its exclusiveness has vanished forever. Murray hill, the line of which it crosses, was for a considerable time regarded as the synonyme of fashion, but in time it will be more strictly synonymous with shabby gentility. Fifth avenue northward is limited to the east side of the Park, and has a 'jumping off' place at the 34th Street, the Washington Square Park being the limit of availability. Madison avenue has to some extent usurped the place of Fifth avenue, due in large measure to the convenience afforded originally by the extension of the Fourth avenue surface road into that avenue.

"Lenox Hill, on the line of Fifth and Madison avenues, from the very nature of its elevated position affords very attractive building sites, which the large and opulent class of our Hebrew fellow-citizens have not been slow to appreciate."

"In fact, as this favored territory is really limited by the sudden descent into Harlem flats at 100th street, it is very doubtful whether it will be sufficient even to accommodate all of that faith who are likely to erect here their 'lares and penates.' The inquiry naturally presents itself, where, then, shall the growth of the city thus limited and circumscribed in the channels it has provided for three decades be now directed?"

"The conclusion is inescapable that the section of the city that has been held in reserve until the time when the progress of wealth and refinement shall have attained that period of development when our citizens can appreciate and are ready to take advantage of the situation, is the section that is to be the most favored and the most sought after. At an expense unparalleled except in the lavish periods of imperial oppression the west end plateau, extending from the Central Park to the North River, has been laid out and ornamented with a series of magnificent avenues not excelled by any other city in the world. Moreover, this entire region combines in its general aspect all that is magnificent in the leading capitals of Europe. In our Central Park we have the fine Prater of Vienna, in our grand boulevard the rival of the Via Philippa of Paris, in the avenue of Palms the Avenues of Madrid, and the equivalent of the Chiaja of Naples and the Corso of Rome, while the beautiful 'Unter den Linden,' of Berlin, and the finest portions of the West End of London are reproduced again and again."

"Originally the highest portions of the 'backbone' of the island were rough and unsightly rocky eminences alternated with intervening valleys. By a process of uniform grading these have been transformed into a generally level plateau from seventy-five to a hundred feet above the river. On the east the Central Park, with all its luxurious beauty, stretches out its long line of trees and shrubs. On the west the stately Hudson thunders the foot of the green slope in which it terminates, while, from the splendid avenue on the west above, this beautiful sheet of water, which in former times was the life of sail and steamer, is viewed for more than three miles of drive and promenade. On the south the busy city stretches out from below the Park, and on the north the Boulevard extends its length away into the picturesque and inviting region of Fort Washington, with the Morning Side Park on the east to break the view of Harlem Plains while Long Island Sound and its beautiful islands are seen in the distance."

"... It is believed that the density of the future population of the east side will exceed anything now conceived of. With the improvement of the Harlem River, soon to be accomplished, a cordon of business and second-class dwellings will be drawn closely around that side which can by no possibility invade the west end plateau. The business capacity of the Harlem River is yet to be developed... We are soon to realize the fact that this fine river is the proper terminus of the Erie Canal. When the contemplated improvements of this river are completed a commercial channel will be opened that will render unnecessary the transportation of the canal freight the entire length of the island and around the Battery, to interfere with the shipping and the ferries. It will, instead of making this long detour, be discharged into warehouses and elevators on the Harlem River and at Port Morris, whence the foreign shipping can receive it. The grain and lumber trade of the city will centre here, and a large amount of business, now crowded into the lower end of the island, will be transacted at this point. The facilities offered by the rapid transit railways have made all this not only possible, but certain."

"Overlooking the whole of this vast and accumulating traffic and commerce, but separated from it forever by topographical lines as clearly defined and obstructive as the bastions that surround the fashionable residences of the Viennese, the west end plateau will undoubtedly always be held intact for the development of a higher order of domestic architecture than it has been the good fortune of New York hitherto to possess."

"The plans of improvement at the west end that have now been completed, afford the opportunity for that change in style of house construction that has so long been a desideratum with us... The territory at the west side is so admirably divided
1879 up by the broad boulevard through the centre, the open space of Central Park on the east and the Riverside Park on the west—that the interminable vistas of brown stone that characterize the rest of the city are impossible, while unexampled facilities are supplied for the erection of elegant homes that will do credit to taste and comfort and facility a home in this vicinity can be reached, and as these roads will be running through the west end this spring a decided movement has already begun, and building operations on an extensive scale have been commenced. Some fine private residences will also be erected this spring on the uninvaded Riverside area. This splendid avenue is to be fully completed and opened during the coming season. Visitors to the "World’s Exhibition" in the Central Park, in 1888, will probably find the entire region, westward to the river, built up in a manner consistent with the surrounding public improvements.

"If there appears to be the least exaggeration in this statement, let us reflect for a moment on the striking fact, that with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the General Post Office and part of Madison Square, there is no spot in the city where a larger number of people can be concentrated, in the closest space of time, with the readiest means of locomotion than 'The Circle' at the eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street entrance of the Central Park, and yet, in ignorance of this fact, this point is probably regarded by nine-tenths of our citizens as comparatively isolated. The Elevated railways, which in this immediate vicinity come together and meet eight lines of surface railways, have accomplished this result. While the triangle between St. Paul’s and the Post Office, will be for many years to come what it now is, the most active focus of the business portion of the city, The Circle' has been made, by the facilities for locomotion afforded at that point, the chief centre of social life.

'The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad has, in point of fact, by its Fifty-third street reach, converted the upper portion of Ninth avenue, into the northerly extension of the Sixth, and the Park front of Eighth avenue has by the same process of transformation been brought into line with that part of the Fifth below the Park. This is one of the rapid transit revolutions, which it is impossible to keep pace with."—Viele, The West End Plateau of the City of N. Y. (1879).

At this time, on Gracie’s Point or Horen’s Hook, on the East River, there stood an enormous tree, towering above the bluff. "This tree, a noble specimen of the Balsam Poplar, or Cotton tree species (Tachamaca Populus Balsamifera), is nearly, or quite [in 1879] two centuries old, and probably the largest on New York Island. It measures fourteen feet in circumference, taken at a height of thirty-six inches from the ground. Its branches begin at not less than thirty feet from the ground and spread into an enormous dome. Yet so full the tree and so perfect its symmetry, that at a short distance its size and height do not strike the eye."—Mag. of Am. Hist., III: 691-92 (Nov., 1879).

In this year, the New York Free Circulating Library was established by private enterprise.—N. Y. P. Lib. Bull. (1879), 216. In 1901, it was merged with the New York Public Library.—Ibid. (1917), 236. See My 4, 1880.

In this year, the Calumet Club was organized "for the men whom the limit of membership and the long waiting list keep out of the Union." It was incorporated in 1891 and had its headquarters at No. 267 Fifth Ave.—King’s Handbook (1893), 246-47.

In this year, Bradstreet’s was founded.—King’s Handbook (1893), 630.

In this year, The Dramatic Mirror was established, under the editorship of Harrison Grey Fiske.—King’s Handbook (1893), 626.

In this year was published in Brooklyn an Historical sketch of the Fulton Ferry, and its associated ferries, by a Director (Hy E. Pierrepoint).

In this year, a competition, instituted by Henry C. Meyer, editor of the Sanitary Engineer, D. Willis James, F. B. Thurber, Henry E. Pellew, and Robert Gordon, was held for the best architectural designs for a tenement-house on a city lot 25 x 100. Two hundred and six plans were sent in from all parts of the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, and the first prize was awarded to James E. Ware for his "Dumb-bell Plan," so called because the outline of the building is tapered in the middle like the handle of a dumb-bell. Though the award was severely criticized, this type of building multiplied all over the city. It produced the evil of the narrow air-shaft, and by 1900 had come to be considered one of the worst types of tenement designs ever devised.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, 100-2.

In this year, Columbia College erected a new building at 49th St. and Madison Ave., naming it Hamilton Hall.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 144.

During this year, the Ninth Ave. elevated line was entirely rebuilt, the Chatham Sq. branch was extended, a branch was constructed from Third Ave. to the 34th St. ferry, new stations were built, and nearly all the old stations were enlarged and improved.—Rep. of the Special Comm. on R. R., Appointed . . . to Investigate Alleged Abuses in the Management of R. B. (Albany, 1850); Statutes and Docs. Affecting the Elevated Railways in the City of N. Y. (1866-1882).

In this year, Wm. J. Taylor made a lithographic map of New York City showing in detail almost every building on Manhattan Island and containing, besides, a list of the leading hotels, schools, theatres, public buildings, piers, ferries, etc., and small inset views of one hundred places of interest. It is reproduced and described as PL 154, Vol. III.

In this year, Geo. W. Bromley & Co. published an atlas of the city of New York in one volume, showing all the principal buildings, including hotels, factories, schools, theatres, etc., by ground-plan outline and name; also block and lot measurements, car-lines (distinguishing steam railroads and street railways); original farm lines, old roads, water-courses, and estates; ward boundaries, fire- hydrants. Like the Pierce maps (see 1852), this atlas reveals the northern extent of the built-up portion of the island. Bromley's partner, E. Robinson, published a similar map for the year 1885 (g. 2.).

In this year, Jas. R. Croes published Additions and revisions of the west side atlas, to Oct. 1, 1879, in 3 sheets, folio. Cf. the Croes & Van Winkle map of 1874.

In this year, Progress and Poverty, by Henry George, appeared.—Encyclop. Brit., XI: 747. See also Sullivan, Our Times (1856), I: 175-76.

The U. S. government resumes specie payments after 17 years of suspension.—Rhodes, Hist. of U. S., VIII: 97 et seq.

Jan. 9th, a great fever and diphtheria epidemic begins.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 13, 3, and 5, 1879. See also ibid., Jan. 15 and 19, 1879.


A disastrous fire in the heart of the dry goods district destroys the building comprising Nos. 62 and 64 Worth St. and Nos. 70 and 72 Thomas St. and badly damages the adjoining property. Losses amount to nearly $3,500,000.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 18 and 19, 1879.

Marshall MacMahon resigns the presidency of France, and Jules Grévy is elected in his place.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 350-51.

The new capital at Albany is formally dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Feb. 12, 1879.

This day having been set aside as "Tenement House Sunday," through the efforts of the State Charities Aid Association, the leading clergymen of the city preach upon the evils of the tenement-house system and the need for reform.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, 98.

A great public meeting, called by the State Charities Aid Association, held at Cooper Union to devise measures to carry tenement-house reform into effect. A committee known as the "Mayor’s Committee" is appointed by Mayor Cooper, consisting of D. Willis James, Frederick W. Stevens, W. W. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. T. Auchmuty, James Gallatin, Henry E. Pellew, F. D. Tappen, and C. P. Daly. The committee reported on March 25 recommending the formation of a company to build model tenements similar to those of Alfred E. White (see 1877) and proposing radical changes in the existing tenement-house law. The Improved
Dwellings Association was organized as a result of these recommendations and erected a group of buildings on First Ave., between 141-42. Fort resident yellow organized. — dedicated 15, 17

Mar.

In this month, the first New York telephone exchange was opened, by the Bell Company at 52 Nassau St. “Subscribers were charged $60 a year, and later $120 a year, and given one month’s free trial. The first telephone directory was a small card, showing 252 names; and the first switchboards held a dozen wires apiece.” — Leonard, Hist. of the City of N. Y., 1699–1909, 463–65. See Oct 23, 1878.

Delmonico’s old building at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St. (see Ap 9, 1862), formerly the Moses H. Grinnell mansion, has just been demolished.—N. Y. Times, Mr 23, 1879.

Apr.

The common council is authorized to direct the department of parks “to complete the restoration of Tompkins Square as a public park or square” (see Je 3, 1868). A sum not exceeding $25,000 may be raised by the issuance of public stock, for this purpose.—Laws of N. Y. (1879), chap. 177. See, further, S 4.

The theatre on the south side of West 24th St., next to the Fifth Ave. Hotel, which has undergone several changes in name and management since 1865, comes under the management of Mr. Macdonald as the Madison Square Theatre.—Brown, II: 415; L. R. M. K., III: 983. See, further, F 4, 1880.

May

“Gilmore’s Garden [on the block bounded by Madison and Fourth Aves., 26th to 27th Sts.] will hereafter be known as the ‘Madison-Square Garden.’ . . . The place will be transformed into a garden, with w inding gravel walks nearly a mile long, through flower beds, shrubbery, and palm trees. The gas jets are to give way to the London Electric Light Company’s apparatus. They promise to light the garden with electricity successfully, and at a cost less by $100 than is now paid for gas.”—N. Y. Times, My 22, 1879; L. M. R. K., III: 984.

St. Patrick’s Cathedral is dedicated with impressive services by Cardinal McGucken before an immense crowd of people.—N. Y. Times, My 26, 1879; Parley, Hist. of St. Patrick’s Cathedral, 123, 172. The cathedral is fully described in the Times, My 18, 1879. See also L. M. R. K., III: 976.

The Madison Square Garden (see My 22) is opened for the first of a series of summer-night concerts.—N. Y. Times, Je 1, 1879. See also ibid., D 17 and 25, 1879. See, further, Ap 21, 1880.

June

A ferry is established from the foot of 129th St., north River, to 13th St., L. N., Ord, etc. App’d by Mayor, XLVII: 120; L. M. R. K., III: 942.

As a result of the agitation following the efforts of the State Charities Aid Society (see F 28), the law of May 14, 1877 (p.v.), regulating tenement- and lodging-houses, is amended by the legislature. The new law—the second tenement-house law passed in New York—provides, among other things, that no new tenement shall occupy more than 66% of a lot, that, to prevent overcrowding, there shall be at least 600 cu. ft. of air space per person in every room, and that there shall be a resident janitor, at the discretion of the board of health, in a tenement-house occupied by more than ten families. The law also establishes 30 sanitary policemen under the supervision of the board of health and creates a tenement-house fund of $10,000 to be spent annually for sanitary inspection.—Laws of N. Y., 1878-79, ch 391; De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, 99–100. For tenement-house plans approved by the board of health under the law of 1879, see Gould, The Housing of the Working People (1895), plans No. 7–12. See, further, Je 2, 1884.

July

The board of aldermen resolves that the street between the southern end of City Hall Park and the post-office, extending from Park St. to Market St., be designated as Mail St.—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CLIII: 456; CVL: 156.

15

The Duke of Argyll and his daughters, Lady Elizabeth and Lady Mary Campbell, arrive at New York from Newport and stop at the Brevoort House. On July 16, they sailed for Europe.—N. Y. Times, Ji 16 and 17, 1879.

Sept.

The Republicans of the City of New York is organized. — It was incorporated on May 25, 1888. For several years it had rooms at various places, and, on March 10, 1888, opened its first club-house at 52 W. 28th St. The second club-house was opened on May 21, 1888, at 440 Fifth Ave.—Club Book (1889). The club is now at 44–46 W. 40th St.

The completion of the improvements in Tompkins Square Park (see Ap 16) is celebrated with music and speeches.—N. Y. Times, S 3, 1879. See L. M. R. K., III: 971; also My 19, 1880.

About this time, granting of British soldiers were dug up at the north-west corner of Lexington Ave. and 104th St. It is said that “all the space on the west side of Lexington avenue, between 104th and 105th Streets was a military graveyard during the British occupation.” The house occupied by H. P. McGowan, which stands on the south side of 106th St., between Third and Lexington Aves., was a military hospital.—Mag. of Am. Hist., IV: 245.

The New York (or Bowery) Theatre at 46–48 Bowery is re-opened as the Thalia Theatre for German drama.—Brown, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, I: 164; L. M. R. K., III: 983; descrip. of Pl. 102-b, III: 604. See, further, Mr 30, 1892.

The building on the west side of Broadway, just below 50th St., hitherto successively known as Baynard’s Museum, Wood’s Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, and the Broadway Theatre, is opened under the management of Augustine Daly, and called Daly’s Theatre.—Brown, II: 532–545; L. M. R. K., III: 983. For the next 20 years, Daly’s was famous both nationally and internationally for the excellence of its stock company and its elaborate production of Shakespearean plays. In 1920, the historic house was torn down and an eight-story business building erected on the site.—N. Y. Times, Ji 3 and 11, 1920; N. Y. Sun, Ji 28, 1920.

The Chamber of Commerce appoints a committee to solicit contributions for the sufferers in Memphis, Tenn., where a yellow fever epidemic is raging. More than $11,000 was forwarded from New York City.—N. Y. Times, S 19, 20, 23, 25, 27, O 7, 15, and 21, 1879.

The lines of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Co. (formerly the Gilbert Co.) and of the N. Y. Elevated Co. are leased by the Manhattan Railway Co. (see N 10, 1879) for 999 years.—Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities, 49. See O 22, 1881.

Austria and Germany enter into a defensive alliance.—Hazen, Ethnic Relations, 1815, 319–21; Ward, Germany, I: 141–42. See My 20, 1882.

Thos. A. Edison perfects the first incandescent lamp.—N. Y. Times, Mr 22, 1879.

The “Open Board of Brokers,” a new rival to the Stock Exchange, is formally organized.—N. Y. Times, O 28, 1879. It opened for business on Nov. 5, in the old post-office building.—Pl 147, 1879.

The Chapel of St. Chrysostom, built by Trinity corporation at the corner of Seventh Ave. and 39th St., is consecrated by Bishop Potter.—N. Y. Times, O 31, 1879; Trinity Church Bi-centennial Celebration, May 5th, 1879, 37 and view.

Arthur Sullivan and W. S. Gilbert, authors of “H. M. S. Pinafore,” arrive at New York.—N. Y. Times, N 6, 1879. On Nov. 8, a reception in their honour was held at the Lotos Club.—Ibid., N 9, 1879.

A great fire is opened by the Seventh Regiment in its new armory at Park Ave. and 66th St., to raise funds to complete and furnish the armory. Mayor Cooper presides, George Wm. Curtis delivers the principal address, and Pres. Hayes officially opens the fair. It continued until Dec. 6, and the net receipts were $160,540. During the fair, a daily journal called The Knapsack was published, containing the news of the fair and contributions from distinguished persons.—Clark, Hist. of the Seventh Regt., II: 274–84. There is complete file of The Knapsack in the N. Y. P. L.

George Augustus Salis, an English journalist, writing about the changes in New York since his last visit, in 1863–64, says: “I declare that when, with no knowledge of the machinations of Prince Bismarck to evacuate Hol- land, and had suddenly colonized the puzzling of Paradise-street, Liverpool, which by some preternatural means or other had been transported across the Atlantic. The Modern City and Island: 1876–1909 1971
The little red-brick houses, the high 'stoops' or flights of wooden steps in front, the gay 'boujous' shutters, the handicrafts and shop business carried on in cellars, the amount of mopping, and scrubbing, and scouring gone on, the endless procession of open drays full of corpulent little legs presumably full of schism, all at first bespeak the neighbourhood of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, or the Hague, but by the time the noise dies down, I began to realize the fact that I had reached the only country which as yet possesses that not very artistick-looking but still distinctly beneficial institution, an 'Elevated Railroad'—America...

"I am free, indeed, to confess that, as an old wrestler with wild beasts at Ephesus, and an inveterate grumbler, grievance-monger, and yet, up to this time, the most consistently indulged in and appointed with the coldness, almost amounting to indifference, with which Americans of culture seem to be treating things in general. People talk freely enough about 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' the musical genius of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the wit and humour of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and the talent and bonhomie of Mr. Frederick Clay, all of whom are at present among the choicest lions of New York fashionable society, and the 'Princess Toto' they talk about, the millions of dollars which Mr. James R. Keene is reported to be continually making in Wall-street speculations; Mr. Mapleson's opera coming is frequently discussed; people of culture and people who are 'intime' discourse concerning Mr. E. Burne-Jones's pictures or Mr. Whistler's etchings; but they have nothing to say on the Eastern Question, and even the Nicaraguan Canal, Chinese cheongsam, the Customs Tariff, the chances of General Grant as a candidate at the next Presidential Election, Mormon polygamy, and the expediency of the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks from circulation fail... to excite anything beyond the most languid amount of interest.

"As for the Rebellion, as for the greatest and most momentous Civil War that modern times have seen, it is never made a subject of conversation in polite society...

"Thus, having traversed in imagination Holland, North Germany, and Ireland, I arrived at length at my destination, the Brevoort House, an hotel situated in a region to which I hesitate to assign a parallel in the way of locality. The truth would seem to be that within the last sixteen years the city of New York has become not only structurally but socially transformed, and that the Brevoort, although as comfortable and as aristocratically frequented as ever, is no longer situated in a fashionable quarter. The Brevoort—it must be told in Gath—is now 'down town'...

"When I came here first, Twenty-fifth-street was accounted as being sufficiently far 'up town,' and Forty-fifth-street was Ultima Thule. Beyond that the course of town lots planed out and presently petered out. No Grand Tombs were there, no imposing boulders of the living rock having weird graffiti eulogistic of the virtues of Drakes's Plantation Bitters, the Night Blooming Cereus, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarasparrilla. What has become of these strange stencillings on the living rock? Where I remember wildernesses I behold now terraces after terraces of lordly mansions of brown stone, some 'with marble façades,' others wholly of pure white marble, gleaming like the product of Carrara in the clear blue sky, and lacking only a few palm trees and orange groves to surpass in beauty the villas of the Promenade des Anglais at Nice. Unless my friends in New York are laughing at me, this state of things architectural goes on up to One Hundred and Ninetieth-street... the growth of young Manhattan, as it must much more astonishing than our own metropolitan transformation. Growing London absorbs suburbs, villages, and towns. Growing New York has had nothing to absorb but the open."


Henry A. Holmes, LL. D., of the State Library, Albany, reads an address before the Albany Institute, entitled The Correct Arms of the State of New York as established by law since March 16, 1787 (Albany, 1880). The subject was investigated by a senate commission, which later published: Report of the Commissioners of the Correct Arms of the State of New York, with Appendices: Letter of H. A. Holmes to the Commissioners, Transmitted to the Senate April 13, 1881 (Albany, 1882). Mr. Holmes read a second paper before the Albany Institute, May 24, 1882 (Albany, 1883). The inquiry led to the act of May 20, 1882 (4 v.). The device of the arms of the state, as adopted March 16, 1787 (5 v.), is correctly described in the Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 678, §40.

2

George A. Sala (see Dr) writes: "On the whole there seems to be far less social friction in modern New York life than is the case on our side. People here do not trouble themselves much about things calculated to arouse embittered controversy; and in the present the and it was in this way that the former closely resemble the Viennese. La Bagatelle appears for the moment to be triumphant. There are a multitude of cheap and well-managed theatres open, playing mainly the most frivolous and nonsensical pieces it is possible to conceive; and they are all crowded nightly. How many tens of thousands of dollars a week Mr. Delmonico is clearing I do not know, but his palatial establishment, as well as scores of the restaurants and cafes, continues to overflow with guests."

"When I was here last the fashionable or 'uptown' Delmonico occupied a large building at the corner of East Fourteenth-street, and Fifth-avenue. But East Fourteenth-street is now 'down town' and the existing Palazzo Delmonico fronts Broadway, Fifth-avenue, and Twenty-sixth-street. The furniture and hangings are splendid, but very quiet and refined. The establishment comprises an immense café, and a public restaurant of equal dimensions, while on the second floor... there are first a magnificent saloon which can be used as a ball room or as a dining hall, and next a series of handsome private rooms for select dinner parties; on the upper floors are a limited number of furnished apartments for gentlemen..."

"Next in renown to Delmonico's is that of the Hotel Brunswick [on the n. e. corner of Fifth Ave. and 26th St.]... The Brunswick presents an additional attraction of a large garden in the rear; and here, in summer, meals are served under a canopy awning..."

"...I suppose that luxurious life in New York is at the present moment about the most expensive of any life in any city in the world. Good wine is costing about two dollars a bottle. You cannot obtain a Havana cigar worth smoking for less than ninenineteen; and two shillings is thought to be quite a moderate price for a Regalia Britannica. There is no drinkable champagne under three dollars or twelve shillings a bottle. Claret is almost equally dear. In fact, so far as my experience goes, I have found that the purchasing power of the dollar in New York does not exceed that of an English florin.

"...the necessities of life, properly so called, may be bought in the numerous and excellently provided markets of New York at prices which, estimating them by comparison with our own, we should be entitled to consider as ridiculously cheap..."—Sala, America Revisited (London, 1883), II: 90-99.

Regarding New York's prisons, he says: "...the Tombs, facing the Matte, affords a picturesque view of the Jefferson-market Gaol, which occupies a very tall tower of brick and stone in the Italian Gothic style of architecture. The cells are airy, and not by any means cheerless... The Tombs—rarily has so appropriate a name been bestowed on a prison—is a really remarkable and grandiose specimen of Egyptian architecture; and but for the unfortunate position of the site it would be the most imposing public building in New York..."

"Internally, the Tombs is rather a series of prisons than a single structure. The cells rise in tiers one above the other, with a separate corridor for each tier. There is a grating before each cell, between the bars of which the visitor can converse with the prisoner within...

"Finally the chief warder took us to his garden, where there was a vine trained against the wall, with a pigeon-cote amply stocked, and a pretty little pond bordered by turf and flowers..."—Ibid., II: 255-65.

1880

The population of Manhattan Island is 116,673—175th U.S. Census Bulletin (1910).

About this time, the 15, 14, 13 puzzle was all the rage.—Champlin, Young Folks' Cyclop. of Games and Sports, 320-21.

In this year, the telephone was being perfected. Henry Ward Beecher's voice was carried through a Blake transmitter in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by wires ramifying in all directions as far as Yonkers and Elizabeth, and was distinctly heard in New York.—N. Y. Tribune, May 9, 1880. There were at this time 30,372 Bell telephone stations in the U. S. In 1890, this number
The Second Ave. line of the elevated railroad is opened from Mar. 1, 1880.

The Chatham Sq. to 67th St.—Hist. of Real Estate in N.Y. City (pub by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1894), 451 Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. Y. City and in Other Great Cities, p. 49.

The U.S. steamers "Constellation" sail from New York with contributions for the relief of the famishing people of Ireland—N. Y. Times, Mar 26 and 28, 1880. The famine was caused by a general failure of the crops.


The Broadway Opera House, having been renovated, is reopened as the Bijou Opera House.—N. Y. Times, Apr 1, 1880.

Gladstone becomes prime minister for the second time. His Apr. administration lasted until 1885—Hazen, Europe since 1875, 490.

Madison Square Garden (see My 22 and 21, 1879) is a scene of panic when 100 ft. of the second story, fronting on Madison Ave. and including the tower at the northwestern corner, fell to the street, carrying away the art gallery, the dancing-room, and part of the restaurant. The masonry falls upon about 20 persons, killing three and injuring seven. Many oil paintings and water colours are badly damaged.—N. Y. Times, Apr 22, 1880. See also ibid., My 10, 1880, and L. M. R. K., III: 984. There is a cut of the tragedy in Harper's Weekly, XXIV: 292. See Jl 7.

The 7th Regiment moves from the Tompkins Market Armory to its new armory on the east side of Park Ave. between 66th and 67th Sts. (see O 13; 1877)—Daily Graphic, Apr 28, 1880. The armory is shown in Harper's Weekly, XXIV: 238.

The New York Free Circulating Library Association (see 1879) May 10 has opened its first library at No. 46 Bond St.—N. Y. Times, My 4, 1880. See also Harper's Weekly, XXVI: 54.

The lands bounded by Bloomingdale and Gagevoet Sts, Tenth and Thirteenth Ave., and the block bounded by Gagevoet, 3rd and 5th, 6th and 7th Sts. (see O 13, 1877)—Daily Graphic, Apr 28, 1880. The armory is shown in Harper's Weekly, XXIV: 238.

The department of public buildings informs the stand-holders in Fulton Market that the building is in such a dilapidated and unsafe condition that it must be pulled down.—N. Y. Times, My 17, 1880. On May 25, part of the roof of the market caved in.—Ibid., My 25, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 959. A new market was built on the site (see N 16, 1882).

The park commissioners appropriate $25,000 for completing the restoration of Tompkins Square as a public park (see 4, 1879). This was done pursuant to Laws of N. Y. (1878), chap. 411; (1879), chap. 177; (1880), chap. 66; and act of common council, April 17, 1880.—Min. & Doc., Bd. Com. Dept. Pub. Parks (1880-81), 61.

The new Metropolitan Concert Hall on Broadway between 41st and 42d St. is opened to invited guests.—N. Y. Times, May 27, 1880. This was a forerunner of the Metropolitan Opera House.—N. Y. Times Mag., Jl 7, 1925.

The charter of 1873 (p. 7, Apr 30) is amended in several particulars by the legislature. In order to "reduce the burden of taxes to be levied in said city," reductions are made in the salaries of nearly all the officials, with the provision that no one "now in office, during his present term" shall be affected. To cite a few examples, aldermen hereafter will receive $2,000, a reduction of 30% of the president of the board, $5,000 instead of $5,000, the mayor is reduced from $12,000 to $10,000, the corporation counsel, from $5,000 to $12,000, the chamberlain, from $20,000 to $25,000; heads of departments generally will receive salaries which are required "to reduce the aggregate expenses...for salaries and compensation of persons employed" (day laborers receiving less than $2 per day, school teachers, and a few others are particularly exempted from this reduction) during the next fiscal year, by at
1880
May 29

The department of buildings is abolished by this act, and in its stead a fourth bureau is created within the fire department, "the bureau of inspection of buildings." All the officers of this bureau, except clerks and messengers, must be either practical architects, house carpenters, or masons, "shall have served a regular apprenticeship as such, and... pass an examination before the board of examiners now by law established for the examination of officers of the department of buildings." An attorney to the fire department, who shall be "a person regularly admitted to the bar and practicing in the city of New York," is to be appointed by the fire commissioner at a salary of $4,000.

Another provision is that all officers charged with the duty of expending or incurring obligations payable out of the moneys raised by tax must regulate expenditures so that they "shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the board of estimate and apportionment," and "no charge or claim or liability shall exist or arise against said city for any sum in excess of the amount appropriated."


June 9

The elevated tracks, structures, etc., in Battery Park are ordered removed within six months.—"N. Y. Times," Jc 10, 1880. See Je 30, 1891.

16

The legislature passes a law for the improvement of Morning-side Park (see July 14, 1893) — "Law of N. Y. (1880), chap. 532. See further below.

23

"The last chapter of the Olympic Theatre, which has under different names been a place of public amusement for about a quarter of a century," is completed by the sale of "such play-house effects as remained in the establishment."—"N. Y. Times," Jc 25, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 984; under "Laura Kenee's Varieties.

July 14

"At no time since the panic of 1873 have such large sums been expended in the erection of first-class business blocks and elegant and substantial private dwellings as at present....

"At the head of the latter class, and, in fact, of anything of the kind heretofore attempted in New York, are the new and (actually) palatial residences of the Vanderbilts now approaching completion on upper Fifth-avenue. The most costly and conspicuous of these are the two companion houses at Fifty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, which are designed the one for William H. and the other for his sister, Mrs. Shepherd and Mrs. Sloan. The cost is $750,000 apiece. Both are of brown-stone; and both are as utterly unlike the popular conception of "brown-stone fronts" as can well be imagined. In place of the innumerable narrow floors, piled one upon another, capped by French roofs and flaring cornices, are modest and quiet exteriors in the Renaissance style, three stories in height, with flat roofs, and piers on the sides; and for windows, one vine, oak-leaves, &c., over the windows. J. B. Snook is the architect of both houses. [Messrs. Hertzer were the architects; J. B. Snook assisted with the building details.—Mr. Vanderbilt's House and Collection, by Edward Strahan (publ.); L. M. R. K., III: 953.] The carpets and upholstery of both are being made to order in various cities of Europe. A third house, with front and side walls of heavy cut stone, is being finished on the north of the pair already described, for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. [Designed by Richard M. Hunt, this was the finest town residence in America, until taken down in Feb-March, 1926.]


17

P. T. Barnum has formed a stock company to erect a museum building which shall combine a Coliseum, opera-house, lecture-hall, vast show-rooms, and an immense tropical garden. The capital stock is $7,000,000. The board of directors is composed of leading capitalists and business men, including W. H. Vanderbilt and Henry Cummins. The site is the Madison Square Garden, "famous for its dog shows, revival meetings, walking matches, and recently for falling down and endangering the lives of pleasure-seekers within its walls...."

"The size of the building will be 300 by 425 feet, covering the entire block. It is to be five stories in height, constructed of brick, stone, and iron in the most substantial manner. At the south-western corner there will be a brick and iron observatory, about 250 feet high, provided with an elevator, and furnished around its dome or apex with a coronet of electric lights,..."

"The lower story of the building will be known as the Coliseum. To be used for sporting events, big balls, etc."

"The first or ground floor of the Museum will be devoted in part to an opera-house or theatre, to be known as Barnum's Opera-House. This room will have a seating capacity greater than that of any other theatre in the city."

"The building is already paid to the Harlem Railroad for the ground.

"The work of tearing down the old Garden... will begin some time during August, and the Museum will be completed before the summer of 1881.—"Harper's Weekly," XXIV: 453, 455.

The old Madison Square Garden was not demolished until 1889 (q.v., Ag 7).


"The Church-theatre, as the hybrid building on the east side of Broadway, opposite Waverly-place, is commonly named, is soon to be pulled down and a business block put in its place. Formerly the March of the Messenger that steered up town it was turned into a theatre, and has for 15 years thereabout been noted as the grave of nearly every sort of entertainment undertaken there."—"N. Y. Times," Jl 26, 1880. See L. M. R. K., III: 984.

The commissioners of parks decide that the Egyptian obelisk (see Jl 20) shall be erected "on the natural knoll in the Central Park, lying southwest of the Museum of Art building, and on the west side of the East Drive, and north of the Greywack Arch."—"N. Y. Times," Jl 28, 1880. See also ibid., Ag 28, 1880. See, further, O 9.

Over-head telegraph wires on Broadway and elsewhere disappear from the city.—Daily Graphic, Jl 29, 1880. See Ag 6, 1845.

The Second Ave. elevated railroad (see Mr 1) is opened from Aug. 67th to 129th St.—Hist. of Real Estate in N. Y. City (publ. by Real Estate Record & Builder's Guide, 1884), 45.

The Manhattan Market on Eleventh Ave. between 34th and 39th Sts., originally opened in 1872 (q.v., N 11) and then idle until June 8 of this year, is completely destroyed by fire.—"N. Y. Times," Jl 3, 9, Je 7, 9, S 9 and 10, 1884; Daily Graphic, S 10, 1880.

Sir John Steddf's bronze statue of Robert Burns is unveiled in Oct. in Central-stone of the foundation on which the Egyptian obelisk (see Jl 27) is to stand is laid in Central Park with Masonic ceremonies.—"N. Y. Times," O 10, 1880. See Ja 22, 1881.

A great Republican torchlight parade is held on the occasion of Gen. Grant's visit to the city. About 60,000 prominent bankers and business men march, and the spectators number more than 300,000. The whole line of march from 15th St. to 95th St. is brilliantly illuminated.—"N. Y. Times," O 10-13, 1880. On Oct. 23, an elaborate reception was held in Grant's honour at the Union League Club.—Ibid., O 24, 1880.

Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, described as the "greatest tragic actress of the age," is welcomed to America.—Daily Graphic, O 28, 1880; N. Y. Times, Jl 27 and 28, 1880. See also Harper's Mag. (Jan., 1881) 306. Bernhardt made her début on Nov. 8 (q.v.). James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, Republicans, are Nov. 9 elected president and vice-president, over their Democratic opponents, Winfield S. Hancock and Win. H. English.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 188-200.

"Wm. S. Grace is elected mayor of New York. He was supported by Tammany, Stuyvesant, and Irving Hall. The chief issue hinged upon the fact that Grace was a Roman Catholic. It was feared that, if he were elected, public money would be given to sectarian schools.—"N. Y. Times," N 4, 1880; Ann. Cyclop. (1880), 576. Grace was succeeded by Franklin Edson in 1882 (q.v., N 7), but was re-elected in 1884 (q.v., N 4).

Sarah Bernhardt (see Jl 27) makes her American début at 27 Booth's Theatre. The play is "Adrienne Lecouvreur."—"N. Y. Times," N 9, 1880. See also Harper's New Monthly Mag., Jan., 1881.
In this year, The Critic, edited by Jeanette L. and Joseph B. Glidden, was founded.—*Livy's Handbook* (1893), 626.

In this year, Robert Macy of No. 4 Barclay St. issued an illustrated guide-book to the city, entitled *Old Landmarks, or, How to see New York and Its Environs*.

In this year were published by Spielmann & Brush, Hoboken, *Gentified copies of original maps of property in New York City*, filed in the registrar's office and elsewhere, together with registrar's index to maps and important notes regarding the same, comprising in all 93 folio maps, coloured. Among them, for example, is Goerck's map of the Common Lands, 1796. See A. P. 9b, Vol. III, with its description, III: 869.

In this year was published by the Manhattan Railway an official map and guide to all the elevated railways in New York City, size 24 x 29 in.

In this year was published, by David L. Bradley, *Brady's map of the water front. Revised annually; size, 22 x 26 in*. It appeared also in 1882.

New York at this time was often referred to as "the worst paved City in the world." It was urged that asphalt, a "noiseless pavement," like that of Paris, London, and Berlin, be used on Fifth Ave. The commissioners of public works reported that a successful test had been made of it from July, 1878, to 1881, on the block between 26th and 27th Sts., on Fifth Ave., in front of the Hotel Brunswick.—*N. Y. Tribune*, My 9, 1881.

In this year, John Jacob Astor, a grandson of the founder of the family in America, erected a new building adjoining the Astor Library, corresponding in size and style with the earlier ones (1849, 1844, and S. L. (1860)). He also made extensive improvements in the interior. The books at this time numbered nearly 200,000 volumes.—*Lossing, Hist. of N. Y. City*, II: 703-4.

The ruins of Fort Washington, erected in 1776, are "still visible on the line of old 82d street, within the grounds of James Gorden Bennett, at a height of two hundred and thirty feet above the river."—*Mag. Am. Hist.* (1881), VI: 94.

During 1881-2, the Jerome residence at 26th St. (see Mr 21, 1868) was occupied by the Turf Club.—L. M. R. K., III: 950.

In this year, the Maison Doree (formerly the Union Place Hotel—see 1871) became known as the Morton House.—Descrip. of Pl. 155, III: 703.

In this year, the Architectural League of New York was organized. In 1883, it included in its membership St. Gaudens, Ward, McKean, Tiffany, Ware, Upham, Benwick, Rich, Port, Bruce Price, Le Brun, Hunt, Gibson, Robertson, and other well-known architects and artists.—*King's Handbook* (1893), 310.

The Mount St. Vincent buildings in Central Park at East 103d St., used for the past 16 years partly as a restaurant and partly as a museum, are totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7, 1881. The present tavern was built on the site in 1855. The *16th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist.* (1911), 474. See F 18, 1891.

Dr. G. M. Beards begins a series of mesmeric seances before the scientific men of the city.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 7 and 11, 1881.

The sale by auction [as ordered—see N 18, 1879] of the Tontine Building, at [the n. w. cor. of] Wall and Water streets, in the Exchange Salesroom, at noon yesterday [Ja 11], closed out the famous Tontine Association, formed in 1792 [error for 1791], Mr 30, 5 ft. by a number of merchants and others. The original shareholders numbered 205, and the shares were valued at $200 each. The profits of each share were to go to the owner during the life-time of a person whom he selected, and at the latter's death such share was to become invalid. Finally, when only seven of those selected should remain alive, the entire fund, whatever it might be, was to be divided among the existing shareholders. The property cost originally $42,787. The building was known as the Tontine Coffee-house, and was a great resort for merchants." The property was "knocked down" to Peter J. O'Donohue, tea merchant, for $38,550. It comprised Nos. 84, 86, and 88 Wall St., which have a total frontage of 71 ft. 4 in. on that street, 60 ft. on Water St., 41 ft. 8 in. on the west side, and 80 ft. 7 in. in the rear.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 12, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 981. The twelve-storey "Tontine Building," which was erected in 1901, now stands on the site.

The obelisk or Cleopatra's needle, presented to the U. S. by Isma'il Pasha (see Ja 20, 1880) and erected on its pedestal in Central Park on Ja 22, is formally given to New York by the federal gov-
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erament, the speech of presentation being made by Wm. M. Evarts, secretary of state. The obelisk stands 90 feet high on a knoll on the west of the Museum of Art. It dates from the 16th century B. C., having been quarried at Syene, Egypt, and erected at Helipolis by Thothmes III. In the year 12 B. C. it was removed to Alexandria by the Romans. The cost of transporting it to New York and erecting the pedestal and base was defrayed by Wm. H. Vanderbilt. — N. T. Herald, Jan 23, 1881; N. Y. World, Feb 23, 1881; Wilson, Mem. Hist. N. Y., IV, 275-278; Harper's Weekly, XXV: 101, 110. For a voluminous explanation of the inscriptions and of the ancient history of the obelisk, see Mclnnes's N. T. Obelisk (1891). The date of presentation to the city is erroneously given as Feb. 22, 1881 to L. M. R. K., III: 606.

Mar. 4

Thos. A. Edison has moved from Menlo Park to New York City, and the headquarters of the Edison Electric Light Co. have been established at No. 65 Fifth Ave. Edison now considers his electric light invention complete and will devote his time to introducing it into various cities. Detroit has already given the company permission to lay wires in the streets and was the first city to grant this to an electric light company. — N. T. Times, Mr 1, 1881. See Mr 22.

James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur are inaugurated as president and vice-president respectively. — N. T. Times, Mr 5, 1881.

The Union League Club takes possession of its present clubhouse at the northeast corner of Fifth Ave. and 39th St. It is considered "the most elegant and luxurious yet built in America." — N. T. Times, F 16, Mr 4-6, 1881. The first regular meeting in the new club-house took place on March 10—ibid, Mr 11, 1881. See also view in Harper's Weekly, XXIII: 746, and ibid, XXV: 118. Dickel's Riding Academy was formerly on the site. — L. M. R. K., III: 606.

The board of aldermen authorizes the Edison Electric Light Co. (see Mr 1) to lay tubes, wires, conduits, and insulators, and to erect lamp-posts in all the streets of the city under the supervision of the department of public works. The city is to receive one cent per linear foot for each street occupied. — N. T. Times, Mr 22 and 23, 1881. On April 19, this resolution was repassed over the mayor's veto. — Ev. Post, Ap 19, 1881.

Apr. 11

Isaac Newton, chief engineer of the department of public works, submits to Commissioner Thompson a report on the city's water supply. He states that the Croton aqueduct has been delivering for the past seven years "a maximum safe discharge" of 95 million gallons per day. "From the time the maximum discharge was first reached to the present the population of the city has increased over twenty-five per cent, so that in each successive year the inadequate supply has been more apparent. The time is not far distant when the supply will not in many localities rise above the basement, while in some situations the water will be almost wholly cut off. The works now in progress on the Bronx and Byram rivers will probably require three years to complete... [and] this new supply is so small that the rapid increase of population and manufactories will soon catch up with it."

A table is given of the quantity of water that "has run to waste over the Croton Dam from the year 1868 to 1880," and the construction of a "new aqueduct from the Croton Valley" is urged as "the only practical means of securing an ample supply of water." Mr. Newton concludes: "No other city of equal importance in Christendom is so dependent upon a single engineering structure for its public supply of pure water as early as 1875, when preliminary surveys were made for that purpose. Owing to the condition of the city's finances, it was deemed unadvisable to construct the works at that time, and no further steps were taken in this matter until the severe droughts of 1880 and 1881 drew new attention to the inadequacy of the water-supply of the city." — Wegman, op. cit., 108. See F 23, 1881.

The board of aldermen grants permission to the Brush Electric Company to lay wires, conduits, etc., in the streets of New York for illuminating purposes. — Ev. Post, Ap 12, 1881. This was vetoed by the mayor on April 19—ibid, Ap 19, 1881. See Ap 21.

The Metropolitan Opera House Co. takes title to the land bounded by Broadway and Seventh Ave., 39th to 40th Sts. The price paid is $596,700. — N. T. Times, Mr 9, 10, and 15, 1881; Ev. Post, Ap 12, 1881.

"The remarkable increase in building operations which is now manifesting itself in this City... is strikingly exhibited on the West Side, especially in the upper and more northerly portions." The proposed buildings include the "Windemere apartment-house" on the southwest corner of 57th St. and Ninth Ave., the Inca Hotel at 62d St. and Broadway, and a "mammoth hotel" which is to extend on Eighth Ave. from 72d St. to 73d St.—N. Y. Times, Ap 17, 1881.

"In the office of the Brush Electric Light Company, at Seventeenth Street and Broadway, may now be seen a large drawing showing the proposed tower which will support the Brush lights to be used in Unison Square in case the Brush Company's bid for lighting Broadway from the Battery to Forty-second street is accepted. The tower will be similar in construction to one recently erected in Akron, Ohio, and is to be made of heavy sheet boiler iron, made in lengths of four feet, and riveted together. The diameter at the base will be only four feet and at the top one foot. Four cables will run from the top of the tower to the four corners of the square in order to keep the structure steady. The total height of the tower, including foundation, will be two hundred and eighty feet, or one hundred feet higher than the top of the cupola on the Domestic Sewing Machine Building at Broadway and Fourteenth street.

"The lighting apparatus will consist of an iron triangle, upon each point of which will be two electric lamps of six thousand candle power each... The iron triangle supporting the lamps will slide up and down on the towers upon oiled ways, and will be lowered every morning. Its weight of about 2,000 lbs. will be nearly balanced by two bars which will run inside the column, and one man can easily manage the whole affair. Changing the carbons will not be more than half an hour's work."

"In view of the result of the tower lights at Akron, Mr. Hayes, the secretary of the New York company, feels justified in promising that the light given by such a tower as the one designed for Unison Square will make it possible to read a newspaper at a distance of half a mile from the light. If the first tower is found to work satisfactorily, another will be placed in Madison Square."

"Mr. Hayes is confident that a franchise will be accorded to the Brush Company within the next two weeks, when the city will be able to accept the bids put in by the Electric Light Company in opposition to the new construction. Since the competition was first used in this city, in Christmas week, they have failed but twice—one for four hours toward the end of January, and at another time for one hour... " — Ev. Post, Ap 21, 1881. See J 1.

The New York & Putnam Bridge, extending across the Harlem River, from 157th St., Manhattan, to Sedgwick Ave., The Bronx, is opened to traffic. — Rep., Com't's of Bridges (1912).

The "Revised Version" of the New Testament, which was begun in 1890, is finally published. — Bevan, Our Eng. Bible. The Hist. of its Development, 47. See My 15, 1885.

The owners of property on 42d St. between First and Second Aves. are authorised to establish two small parks on said street between said avenues and to enclose them with an iron railing. The parks are to be maintained without expense to the city. — Laws of N. Y. 1881, chap. 104, also important sunt. The same was first used in this city, in Christmas week, they have failed but twice—one for four hours toward the end of January, and at another time for one hour... " — Ev. Post, Ap 21, 1881. See J 1.

A bronze statue of Admiral Farragut, designed by St. Gaudens and presented to the city by the Farragut Monument Association, is unveiled. It stands in Madison Square at the junction of Fifth Ave. and 26th St.—N. Y. Times, My 25 and 26, 1881; Min. & Des., Park Com. (1880-81), 265; (1881-82), 24, 53. See also L. M. R. K., XI: 904, 94, and Eleventh street. — Art. 11, 1881. The pedestal was designed by Stanford White.

By act of legislature, a street cleaning department is created and placed under the charge of a single commissioner, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the board of health, and subject to removal in the same way. He shall hold office for six years at a salary of $6,000 per year. Exclusive charge of "the cleaning of streets and the removal of ashes and garbage" is in his hands, except that any special contracts must have the approval of the board of
The aldermen pass resolutions, notwithstanding the veto of Mayor Grace, protesting against the "proposed spoliation of the City Park"—"The Common"—revered for its memories by every New Yorker," in the interest of the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge. "Our taxpayers" already are forced "to pay millions of dollars towards defraying the cost of their bridge structure—for the sole benefit of the City of Brooklyn."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1881), CLXIII: 135-38.

William C. Hart open their new Theatre Comique at 728-740 Broadway—Wilson, Mem. Hist, N.Y., IV: 490; L. M. R. K., III: 984. It was destroyed by fire on Dec. 21, 1884 (r.c.).

Cyrus W. Field purchases the Washington Hotel, formerly the Kennedy mansion, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Battery Place, and the land to the west of it as far as Greenwich St. On this he plans erecting an office building—"N. Y. World," Aug 20, 1881. For the history of No. 1 Broadway, see N. Y. Enc. Post, Aug 31, 1881. See also N. Y. Times, N 17, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 905; and descrip. of Pl. 98, III: 900. See, further, Mr. 1882.

Wallack's old theatre at Broadway and 13th St. (see S 25, Sept. 1861) is opened under the management of Adolph Neuenroff as the Germania Theatre.—N. Y. Times, S 16, 1881; L. M. R. K., III: 986. In 1883 (p. 25, Mr 26), its name was again changed.

The Aurora of the death of Pres. Garfield is received in New York at 1102 p. m., and the bells of Trinity and other churches convey the sad intelligence to the people.—N. Y. Times, 20, 1881. On Sept. 20 and the following days, the city was draped with black. Memorial services were held here on Sept. 26, the day of burial.—Ibid., S 21-27, 1881.

No. 29 common council passes resolutions of regret at Garfield's death.—N. Y. Times, S 24, 1881. Similar resolutions were passed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club, and other societies.—Ibid., S 22 and 24, 1881.

Vice-Pres. Arthur is formally inaugurated president. A private ceremony had been held on Sept. 19—N. Y. Times, S 20, 21, and 23, 1881.

Arthur arrives in New York. During his stay he received numerous visitors, but there were no public demonstrations. He returned to Washington on Oct. 4—N. Y. Times, S 30-O 5, 1881. He again visited the city in November.—Ibid., N 4-13, 1881.

A disastrous fire destroys the entire block from 33d to 34d Oct. Sts, Fourth to Lexington Aves, and injures several other buildings in the neighborhood, including the Park Avenue Hotel. Losses amounting to several millions are sustained, and 333 horses are killed.—N. Y. Times, O 11-13, 1881. See also Harper's Weekly, XXV: 717. The block burned over was occupied by the car-barns and stables of the street railway. These were rebuilt.

Seven descendants of Baron Steuben arrive in New York on their way to the centennial celebration of the battle of Yorktown. They are welcomed by salutes from Governor's Island and the Brooklyn Navy Yard and are entertained by a community banquet of 10,000 citizens. In the evening they were addressed by Mayor Grace and presented with a copy of the complimentary resolutions adopted by the board of aldermen. German regiments and the German societies held a torchlight parade which was reviewed by the guests from the plaza at Union Square. The celebration closed with the singing, by about 6,000 people, of "Die Wacht Am Rhein," "La Marsellaise," "Hail Columbia," and "Yankee Doodle."—N. Y. Times, O 14, 1881.

The common council passes a series of resolutions approving the action of Orlando B. Potter, Nathan C. Ely, and William H. Webb in opposing the attempt to remove the distributing reservoir at Fifth Ave. and 42nd St. They state that "An attempt is now being made to convert the same into a public park and thereby deprive the Corporation of private property held by it since 1866, without compensation and without the consent of the Corporation." They also declare that the block bounded by 40th and 42nd Sts., Fifth and Sixth Aves, has been appraised at $3,000,000. They resolve "That the attempt by the Legislature of this State to take away from the City of New York, without compensation, the block of land situated between 40th and 42nd Streets, Fifth and Sixth Avenues, granted to it in 1866, in fee, being part of the grants from the Crown of England, and which grants have been confirmed to it by the Constitution of 1777, 1821, and 1846, which lands are worth many millions of dollars and are pledged to the payment of the debt of the City, now amounting to $100,000,000, be resisted until a final decision in the courts can be obtained deciding
the rights of the Corporation."—Ordinances, etc., App’d by Mayor, May 2, 1893.


25. The fountain in Union Square, a heroic bronze group designed by Karl Adolf Donndorf, is presented to the city by D. Willis James and unveiled.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, O 26, 1881; The James Fountain: Proc. at the Presentation; L. M. R. K., III: 964. See also Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City, 139, and illustration opp. p. 176.

Nov. 25. John Q. A. Ward has finished the sketch for his model of the Washington statue to be erected under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce in Wall Street [see F 7, 1880]. . . . The face will be modeled after Houston’s famous work. . . . The solid block of granite, part of the old City Hall building, upon which Washington stood is now preserved in the hallways of Bellevue Hospital, and will be transferred to the wall of the Sub-Treasury, in which it will be set.—Mag. of Am. Hist., VII: 390. The statue was unveiled on Nov. 26, 1883 (q.v.), at the celebration of the centennial of the British evacuation.

3 Adelina Patti revisits New York, after an absence of 22 years in Europe, and is enthusiastically received.—N. Y. Times, N 4, 1881. See N 9.

5. The French and German delegates to the Yorktown centennial celebration are entertained by the Chamber of Commerce with a dinner at Delmonico’s.—N. Y. Times, N 6, 1881. An elaborate ball was given in their honour on Nov. 7 at the Metropolitan Hotel. —Ibid., N 8, 1881.

9 Adelina Patti begins a series of concerts at Steinway Hall.—N. Y. Times, N 10, 1881.

12 The Walton House at 126 Pearl St., which was built in 1755, is to be offered for purchase.—Harper's Weekly, XXV: 726. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.

Dec. 5. Booth’s Theatre (see F 5, 1880) is sold to J. A. Page and Smith Ely, Jr., and is to be converted into a dry-goods store.—N. Y. Times, D 23, 1881. See also L. M. R. K., III: 982.

31 By the end of the year, the second enlargement of the Stock Exchange building was completed. Adjoining property south of the exchange, about 24 feet on Broad St., and 68 on New St., was bought at a cost of about $375,000. Payment for the enlargement was met by the sale of 40 additional memberships, the average price received being about $15,000. The new board room was 135 feet long, on New St., by 63 feet wide.—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 62.

1882

In this year, England assumed her “occupation” of Egypt.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 534, 535-61.

In this year, the Morning Journal was founded. Albert Pulitzer was the editor.—King’s Handbook (1893), 622.

In this year, was published the first edition of Last Days of Knickerbocker Life in N. Y., by Abram C. Dayton.

In this year, the General Theological Seminary (see Jl 28, 1825) began the erection of additional buildings, in accordance with a plan which contemplated using its entire block front on Ninth Ave. by 600 feet in depth.—Perry, Hist. of Am. Epis. Ch., II: 506-34. See also L. M. R. K., III: 940. The corner-stone of the first new building, Shelter Hall, was laid on May 10, 1885 (q.v.), but erection was not completed until 1903.

The Liberty St. ferry to Communipaw was established in this year.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, I: 52; L. M. R. K., III: 943.

Wallack’s new theatre, at the north-east corner of Broadway and 36th St., opens with “The School for Scandal.”—Evening Post, Ja 5, 1882. See also N. Y. Times, F 8, D 4 and 30, 1881, and Harper’s Weekly, XXVI: 11, 41.

9 Oscar Wilde delivers his first lecture in America, at Chickering Hall. The subject is “The English Renaissance.” One of the newspapers, describing the occasion, said: “As the youthful Irish poet and clever aesthetic poseur . . . appeared last evening, with his massive form clad in full dress coat, white vest, black knee breeches and black silk stockings, . . . the love of notoriety, which is said to be one of his striking characteristics, must have been much gratified. The audience . . . was of great size and fine quality. He was listened to with the most quiet and thorough attention, the silence at times being almost painful, . . . by an assemblage which completely filled the hall, the walls of the main floor and balcony being lined by those who were unable to obtain seats. . . . Everybody known in New York society seemed to be there, the solid as well as the lighter element being represented.” After the lecture, a reception in Wilde’s honour was held at the home of Mrs. John Mack, No. 365 Fifth Ave. His dress was thus described in detail: “Mr. Wilde wore an evening dresscoat, which if worn by a commonplace young man would have been pronounced supremely old fashioned. A double breasted white duck vest, with six pearl buttons, was cut low enough to display a broad expanse of white shirt front of piqué, the grain of the fabric running horizonally. Its immaculate white was made more apparent by a large solitaire, composed of pearls and diamon[s] from his mother’s pocket a sitten [sic] bob depended. To this several gold chains were attached. These and the pin were his only articles of jewelry. Under a deep, rather too wide, turned down collar was folded a two-inch cambric cravat. His trousers, if such a word is to be found in his vocabulary, proved that his taste in dressing was beyond the reach and comprehension of the ordinary society votary. They were of shining black doeskin, cut to display an ample allowance of thighs, and reaching to the knees. The latter part of his anatomy and his lower extremities were encased in black silk stockings. Patent leather pumps tied with large black silk bows completed his outfit. His ears struggled to make their way out of the flowing locks which covered them.”—N. Y. Herald, Ja 8, 1882.

The old World building, on Park Row, Beckman and Nassau Sts., is destroyed by fire.—Daily Graphic, F 1 and 2, 1882. See also illustration and description in Harper’s Weekly, XXVI: 84, 87. See Jl 20, 1883.

Commissioner Thomson submits to Mayor Grace a report on the “Proposed New Aqueduct and Storage Reservoir for Additional Supply from Croton River” (see Ap 11, 1891). He says that proposals have been considered by the department “of obtaining pure fresh water from the upper Hudson river, from Lake George, Erie, Ontario, or Champlain, from the Passiac or Hackensack rivers in New Jersey, from the Housatonic river in Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or from the streams in Rockland and Orange counties,” and they have all been rejected in favour of an enlarged Croton system. The project of “using the salt water which surrounds the city, as an auxiliary to the city’s water supply” is open to so many objections that “engineers do not consider it worthy of serious consideration.” The capacity of the Croton water-shed to furnish a minimum supply of 250,000,000 gallons is proven by “accurate observations and measurements of the rainfall and the quantity of water running over the Croton dam for the past sixteen years,” and “the whole question is narrowed down to the selection of the plans and means to secure sufficient storage and to conduct the water to the city.”

The construction of a new dam “on the Croton river at Quaker Bridge, about 45 miles below the present dam, and five miles above the mouth of the river, forming a reservoir of 3,653 acres in area,” is recommended; also a conduit from this dam to the Harlem River, which shall be “a masonry aqueduct, circular in shape, twelve feet in diameter, and capable of delivering about 350,000,000 gallons of water per day” The cost is estimated at $14,000,000.


The Kennedy house at No. 1 Broadway “is even now being Mar. demolished by its new purchaser, Mr. Cyrus W. Field” (see Ag 29, 1881).—Frank Leslie’s Sunday Mag., XI: 254. The Washington building was erected on the site.—L. M. R. K., III: 950; descript. of Pl. 98, III: 590, and Pl. 159-9, III: 841.

Congress prohibits the immigration of Chinese labourers for May ten years.—Macdonald, Select Statutes, etc., 323-28.

Polygamy is prohibited in Utah.—Macdonald, Select Statutes, etc., 319-22. Another anti-polygamy act was passed in 1887.—Ibid., 380-89.
The Charity Organization Society of the city of New York is incorporated. The incorporators include S. O. Vanderpool, J. Roosevelt, and Alonzo P. Minnurn, and among the City Reform Club of N. Y. (1882), see chap. 139. At first the society rented quarters at 67 Madison Ave. In 1883, it moved to 79 Fourth Ave., and in 1885 to 21 University Place.—25th Ann. Rep. (1897). In 1893 (p. 1) it erected its own building.

Minnie Maddern makes her first appearance in New York, at Stuart's Park Theatre in "Fogge's Ferry."—Eve. Post, My 16, 1882. For the history of this theatre, see 1873: Ap 14, 1874; O 30, 1882.

The Iron and Metal Exchange opens at No. 69 Wall St.—Eve. Post, My 4 and 17, 1882.

Italy joins the Austro-German alliance (see O 7, 1879), and it becomes known as the Triple Alliance.—Ward, Germany, III: 144; Hazen, Europe since 1815, 314.

The legislature passes "An act to reestablish the public arms of the State of New York and to provide for the use thereof on the public seals."—Laws of N. Y. (1882), chap. 190. The present seal of the state is the result of this legislation, which was begun by preliminary inquiry on Dec. 1, 1879 (p. 2). This seal is re-produced by Wilde in The Civic Ancestry of N. Y., Pl. 25.

The Jubilee mansion is sold at auction to Nelson Chase for $45,000. The adjourning house is sold for $21,150.—Eve. Post, Je 1, 1882; and Harper's Weekly, XXVI: 337, 338. A sales map of the Jubilee estate, dated Nov., 1882, is filed in bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 3616.

The corner-stone of a new Produce Exchange building is laid, at the corner of Broadway and Beaver St.—N. Y. Times, Je 5, 1883. The building was dedicated on May 6, 1884 (p. n.).

The legislature directs the cities of New York and Brooklyn to pay to the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge the sum of $1,500,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to complete the bridge, in the proportion of one-third from New York and two-thirds from Brooklyn.—Laws of N. Y. (1882), chap. 268.

Guiteau, the murderer of Garfield, is executed.—Eve. Post, Je 18, 1882.

The New York Consolidation Act of Eighteen Hundred and Eighty-two is passed by the legislature. This act fills a complete volume of 518 pages of the statutes, and virtually rewrites the charter of 1873, together with all its amendments and all the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1882), chap. 410.

The wooden steeple of Grace Church, erected about 35 years ago, has been pulled down and is to be replaced by one of stone.—N. Y. Times, II 4, 1882. By June 24, 1882, the new marble spire had reached the height of 175 ft.—Eve. Post, Je 25, 1882.

Congress authorizes the secretary of the treasury "to sell at public auction in the city of New York to the highest bidder, after thirty days' notice in four of the principal newspapers published in the city of New York, the land and premises formerly occupied as the site of the post-office in the city of New York, being upon Nassau street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, and known as the Old Post-Office site." The sale price is not to be less than $600,000.—Laws of U. S., 47th cong., 1st sess., chap. 331. This was the old Middle Dutch Church; it was sold on Oct. 18 (p. n.).

Edison's giant dynamo at No. 257 Pearl St. are started for the first time, and the territory between Nassau and Pearl Sts. and Spruce and Wall Sts. is lighted by electricity, including the Times building.—N. Y. Times, S 5, 1882. This marks the beginning of commercial electric lighting in New York.—N. Y. Herald, S 5, 1882. See also Brown's Book of Old N. Y. (1917), 247-48, 251-2.

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In this year, Gottfried Daimler, of Mannheim, Germany, perfected the "hot-tube" system of ignition for internal-combustion engines, which soon ousted the previously used flame ignition. —Sullivin, Our Times (1926), I: 479.

In this year, the Huguenot Society of America was founded at New York, with broad and scholarly historical aims.—Van Rensselaer, Hist. of the City of N. Y., II: 148.

Life was founded in this year.—King's Handbook (1893), 626.

In this year, the Jerome residence, at the s. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 26th St. (see 1881), was occupied by the Madison Club.—L. M. R. K., III: 930. See also Brown's Book of Old N. Y. (1917), 247-48, 251-2.

In this year, the Rutgers Female College (see Ap 11, 1867) was removed from 487-491 Fifth Ave. (see 1860) to 54-58 W. 55th St.—N. Y. City directories; L. M. R. K., III: 941.

In this year, the Rev. Wm. R. Sandford became rector of St. George's Church. He remained until 1906, when he was forced —
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1883
Jan.

1 - Anon. Hist. of St. George's Church (1911), 287-289.

2 - The American Art Association is formed by J. A. Sutton, R. Austin Robertson, and Thomas E. Kirby, for "the encouragement and promotion of American art. It possessed the lease of the American Art Gallery, consisting of a room, 46 by 36 ft., with offices adjoining, in the building of Wm. Kurtz, a photographer, at 6 and 8 E. 23d St. This building was connected with one having an L on 22d St., occupied by the Palette Club, whose members held exhibitions in the Kurtz gallery. Several rooms in the Pike building (later the Bartholdi Hotel), at the E. 25th St. corner of Broadway, were included in the lease. For the early history of the association, see the Address of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby. . . . at the opening of the new Am. Art Galleries . . . Nov. 10, 1892. The business of this association consists primarily of the exhibition and sale of works of art and literature.

Mayor Edson communicates his first message to the board of aldermen. He believes that those "into whose hands the people have committed the city's finances, government and improvements" should have a "thorough grasp of the stern facts" of the city's "comparatively recent history." New York's manufacturing interests, in 1854, "had not yet assumed noticeable proportions," but today she has become "the largest manufacturing city in the United States," and her advance in commerce and trade has been "remarkable" because "it has today a population of fully 1,500,000," while in 1842 the number was only 336,000. Improvements have "lamentably failed to keep pace with this remarkable growth." It is obvious "that our wharves and piers are inadequate to the accommodation of the commerce which seeks them; that the supply of water is wholly insufficient for domestic and manufacturing purposes; that the force and facilities for extinguishing fires are too limited in many portions of the city; that the police accommodations in several districts are by no means what they should be; that hospital accommodations, especially for the reception of those affected with contagious diseases, are almost entirely wanting; and that the work of beautifying the city has been neglected and cannot be viewed with just pride by its citizens." The mayor states with emphasis that the government has "no more important and pressing matter for consideration" than "an increased supply of pure water;" he refers to the plan submitted by the commissioner of public works to Mayor Grace, on Feb. 23, 1882 (p.v.), as "possibly the best that can be devised," but believes it wise, "before finally adopting any plan, to have the opinion of business men, as well as engineers, concerning its practicability, the probable cost, and the necessity for constructing permanent works - ever plan may be adopted should be surrounded with proper safeguards against extravagance or unnecessary expenditure; to this end I believe you will join me in the recommendation that to a controlling extent the work be supervised by men of known integrity who possess some practical knowledge of such matters (see J. A. and J. E.)." - Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1883), CLXIX: 19-36.

The mayor makes "useful suggestions as to practicable improvements," says the editor of the World, "such as the building of subways for all the pipes and wires necessary for municipal or private uses, the building of new police station-houses, the enlargement of the accommodations of the Health Department, a more equitable distribution of school-room space, the propriety of relieving the Park Department of all duties not relating to the park proper, and the hearty cooperation of the municipality in the improvement of Harlem River." The message is termed "a business-like paper, such as might be addressed by an incoming president of a private corporation who had been examining its business thoroughly to its directors and its stockholders." - N. Y. Times, Ja 2, 1883. The Times thinks Mayor Edson's message is "neither very instructive nor particularly suggestive." - N. Y. Times, Ja 2, 1883.

Concerning the "Harlem River Improvement" (see F. 8, 1897), Mayor Edson, in his message to the board of alderman, says: "The State Legislature has at various times ceded by enactments the right of way, has authorized the courts to condemn the land, and has provided for the expenses of commissioners to effect the completion. Furthermore, Congress has appropriated towards this improvement the sum of $40,000,000." - Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1883), CLXIX: 45-46.


The French societies of New York hold funeral services at Tammany Hall in honor of Leon Gambetta. - N. Y. Times, Ja 4 and 5, 1883.

On the basis of a report of the commissioner of public works submitted to the mayor on Feb. 23, 1882 (p.v.), the state senate passes a resolution requesting the present mayor to appoint five citizens who, in conjunction with himself, shall examine this report and make recommendations to the senate concerning plans "for an additional water supply." - Senate Jour. (1883), 190th sess., 25. See Mr. 7.

The sum of $75,635.97 has been subscribed for the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty (see N. 28, 1882). - N. Y. Times, Ja 17, 1883. On Feb. 3, a dramatic entertainment was held at the Academy of Music for the benefit of the fund. It was "one of the most brilliant social gatherings that has ever been held in a public place in this city." - Ibid. Ja 14, 18, 28, F. 4, 1883. See also ibid., Mr. 2, 1883. See J. A. and A. 5, 1884.

Mayor Edson returns to the aldermen with his veto a resolution permitting the erection of a watering-trough on the corner of Tenth Ave. and 24th St. He gives two reasons for his action: First, the watering-trough only one block distant; second, because of the "pressing need for especially for the use of water." (see F. 23, 1882). - Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1883), CLXXI: 165. Mayor Edson's term of office was characterized by a great many vetoes thwarting the often ill-considered liberalty of the aldermen in granting privileges. These privileges included obstructions on the sidewalk in the form of a storm-drain, bay-windows, meat-racks, stands for the sale of oysters and other commodities, posters, poles, signs, bill-boards, curtains, awnings, coal-boxes, and thermometers. - Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1883). See also Campbell's, CLXXXI, CLXXXII, under "Mayor."

The state assembly adopts the following resolution: "That the mayor of the city of New York he and he is hereby invited to inform the House what legislation, if any, he may consider necessary in order to economize, simplify and improve the local government of New York City." - Assem. Jour. (1883), 190th sess., I: 124. See F. 8.

The remains of Archbishop Hughes are transferred from the vault in old St. Patrick's Cathedral (on Prince St.) to the archiepiscopal crypt of the new cathedral on Fifth Ave. - Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 153.

The elections for 1883 are difficult, and the New York Yacht Club loses the "America's" cup, because the American rules of measurement are so different from the English, the New York Yacht Club, on motion of Anson Phelps Stokes, appoints a committee of five "to report on the feasibility of changing the present system of measurement, and to consult with other clubs on the matter, ... The committee's report, basing measurement on water-line and sail area, was adopted on May 28. "This made international yacht-racing possible here and revived interest in it." - States Records, I: Part 2, pp. 228-229.

In response to the invitation of the state assembly (see J. A. 30), Mayor Edson expresses the opinion that "economy and simplicity in the local government ... can be secured only through the responsibility, to the people, of the Chief Executive for the proper conduct of the necessary departments of the municipal government; and I know of no way to secure such responsibility other than to entrust the Mayor with the power to appoint and to remove the heads of such departments without the intervention of any other authority." He recommends, further, that the head of each department should consist of one person, who should be held responsible by the Mayor for the faithful and efficient conduct of the department. - Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1883), CLXXXIII: 75-74. For the legislation that resulted, see Mr. 17, 1884.

The legislation enacts that, after July 1, 1883, the marine court of the city of New York shall be called the "city court of New York." - Laws of N. Y. (1883), chap. 26.

In accordance with the resolution the senate of Jan. 9 (p. v.), Mayor Edson informs the body that he did appoint a committee to consider with himself "an additional water supply," and he
The Brooklyn Bridge is formally opened to the public, and the occasion is celebrated in New York and Brooklyn with parades, speeches, etc. Pres. Arthur, Gov. Cleveland, and other distinguished visitors are present.—Ev. Post, My 24, 1883; Harper’s Weekly, XVII: 124; for view of additional storage facilities within the water-shed, the committee is “divided in opinion” as to building the “Quaker Bridge Dam” (see F 23, 1882), or separate dams for storing water in the Croton basin at and above Croton Dam. It recommends that this question be referred to “an unprejudiced commission” which shall have charge of the construction of the work—Laws of Committee on Water Supply (1883), p. V. E. L. For the legislation that resulted from this action, see F 1.

The board of aldermen, by a vote of 21 to 3, authorizes the N. Y. Electric Lines Co. to tear up the streets of the city and to lay telegraph wires underground, on condition that the company pay the city 24c per mile of its gross receipts.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., CLXIX: 679-85. This was vetoed by Mayor Edison, on March 25, but was repassed over the veto on April 10.—Ibid., CLXXI: 766-75; CLXXII: 144-44. A year later, the legislature required immediate action to remove the overhead wires.—Ibid., 1884.

The state gives its consent to the purchase by the U. S. for customs purposes, of the land bounded by Washington, West, Laight, and Hobart Sts., now leased by the federal government for approach to the “Old N. Y.”—Laws of N. Y. (1883), chap. 108. Here the present federal building was erected.

The common council passes a resolution that the body of John Howard Payne, author of "Home Sweet Home," now on its way to New York "from a far-off grave in Northern Africa," be placed in the governor's room of the city hall, before being taken to Washington for final burial.—Ordnances, etc., App'd by Mayor, II: 90. The body arrived from Tunis on March 22, and was ceremoniously conducted to the city hall, where it lay in state until the afternoon of March 25. About 5,000 viewed it. The flags on public buildings and the principal hotels and business houses were also lowered to half-mast in Payne’s honor.—N. Y. Times, Mr 23 and 24, 1883.

Lester W. Hoaghand possession of his old playhouse at Broadway and 13th St. (see S 15, 1881) and reopen it as the Star Theatre.—N. Y. Times, Mr 27, 1883; Brown, Hist. of N. Y. Stage, II: 703; L. M. R. K., III: 986. It retained this new name until its demolition in 1901 (q. v.).

The new Fulton Market (see My 12, 1880), erected on the block bounded by South, Front, Fulton, and Beekman Sts., the site of the old market—Eve. Post, N 16, 1882; Ap 2, 1883; descrip. of Pi 104-b, III: 606. It was abandoned by the city in 1914.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., II: 93; 142-46; N. Y. Times, Ag 12, 1917.

Peter Cooper dies, and the flags on the public buildings are placed at half-mast.—Eve. Post, Ap 4, 1883. He was buried on Ap 14, 1884; Mr 7, 1883.

The legislature directs the dock department of the city to construct a pier “upon the lands under water situated and belonging to said city, between the new pier, number one, North river, and Castle Garden.” The police department is to have the exclusive use of the pier and is authorised to erect thereon such buildings as may be necessary for the transaction of business.—Laws of N. Y. (1883), chap. 159.

A law is passed reorganizing the board of emigration, which is placed in the hands of a single commissioner to be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate.—Laws of N. Y. (1883), chap. 286; Ann. Cyclop. (1883), p. 570.

The corner-stone of Sherrill Hall, the first of the new buildings erected by the General Theological Seminary (see 1882), is laid by the Bishop of Albany. It was dedicated on Jan. 25, 1884. From that time until 1903, nearly a score of buildings were erected. Lorrillard Hall, the last, was occupied in Sept., 1903. The buildings occupy what is called Chelsea Square, the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aven., 20th and 21st Sts.—Perry, Hist. of Am. Epis. Ch., II: 106-14; Cat., Gen. Theol. Sem. (1912-13), 61; Schaff-Herzog, Encycl. of Religious Knowledge, XI: 358.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum is opened on New York Ave. and at 137th St. —Ev. Post, My 16 and 17, 1883; L. M. R. K., III: 954. The building was dedicated the following year.—Daly, Settlement of the Jews in N. Am.; Jewish Encyc., IX: 280.
1887

"The site of the Peter Building, bounded by Park-row, Beekman, and Nassau streets, which was destroyed by fire on the 31st of January, 1882 [p. v], when several lives were lost, is to be covered by an eleven-story structure to be erected by Mr. Orlando B. Potter, at a cost of about $700,000. . . . N. G. Starkweather is the architect.---N. Y. Times, Jl 20, 1883.

The Metropolitan Opera House, begun in 1882, is being demolished. It is to be replaced by a new iron building.—N. Y. Times, Jl 25, 1883. The corner-stone, dated Oct. 8, 1882, was unearthed on Aug. 7—Ibid., Ag 8, 1883. See Je 12, 1884.

Aug.
The first trial of a passenger car over the cable road of the Brooklyn Bridge is made with great success.—N. Y. Times, Ag 15, 1883. Cars began running regularly over the bridge on Sept. 24.—Ibid., 25, 26, 1883. See also ibid., D 28, 1883.

Oct.
The centennial of the dedication of Washington's army is celebrated with elaborate ceremonies at Newburgh, N. Y.—N. Y. Times, O 16, 18, 19, and 20, 1883.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry arrive at New York.—N. Y. Times, O 21, 1883. On Oct. 27, Irving was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Lotos Club.—Ibid., O 28, 1883.

The Metropolitan Opera House (see Ap 12, 1881) is opened, on the block bounded by Broadway, 39th St., 40th St., and Seventh Ave. The opera is "a Faust," Italo Compagni and Christine Nilsson being the principal singers.—N. Y. Times, O 23, 1883; Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 442; Keating's Handbook (1893), 538. See also L. M. R. K., III: 985. It was destroyed by fire on Aug. 27, 1892.—Ibid., Je 12, 1893.

"Matthew Arnold arrives at New York on a visit to America.—N. Y. Times, O 23, 1883. A reception in his honour was given by Andrew Carnegie on Oct. 27 at the Windsor Hotel.—Ibid., O 28, 1883. Arnold delivered his first lecture in America at Chickering Hall on Oict. 30.—Ibid., O 31, 1883.

The N. Y. Telephone and Telegraph Co. is incorporated.—N. Y. Times, O 23, 1883.

Henry Irving makes his first dramatic appearance in America, at the Star Theatre (see Mr 26). He plays Mathias in "The Bells."—N. Y. Times, O 30, 1883.

Ellen Terry makes her début in America, at the Star Theatre in the character of Queen Henrietta Maria in "Charles I." Henry Irving plays the title role.—N. Y. Times, O 31, 1883.

Nov.
The 400th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther is commemorated by the U. S. Evangelical Alliance at the Academy of Music.—N. Y. Times, N 14, 1883.

Standard railroad time in the United States goes into effect.—Harper's Encyclopedia, of U. S. Hist., Vol. IX.

The new Madison Avenue M. E. Church at 60th St., the cornerstone of which was laid on July 31, 1882, is formally dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Ag 1, 1882; N 12 and 19, 1883. See also L. M. R. K., III: 930.

The coloured R. C. Church of St. Benedict the Moor, at Bleeker and Downing Sts., is dedicated. This is the first church for negro Catholics in the northern part of the United States.—N. Y. Times, N 19, 1883. It is now in West 53rd St.

The University Club has leased for 10 years the Leonard W. Jerome mansion at 26th St. and Madison Ave., formerly used by the Union League Club (see Mr 31, 1883).—N. Y. Times, N 22, 1883; L. M. R. K., III: 939, 950. The University Club occupied the Jerome residence until 1897 (v. e.).

As Nov. 25 fell on a Sunday, the centennial anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British was elaborately celebrated, alone, with a civic and military parade, a river procession of almost 200 boats, and a Chamber of Commerce banquet at Delmonico's. Pres. Arthur, his cabinet, and other distinguished visitors were present.—N. Y. Times, N 25-27, 1883. See also Harper's Weekly, XXVII: 754-55, and Centennial Celebration Com.; Report of the Joint com. on the centennial celebration of the Evacuation of N. Y. by the British (N. Y., 1883). See f; F 7, 1884.

The statue of George Washington, erected at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce in front of the sub-treasury on the spot where Washington first took the oath as president of the United States (see f 7, 1880, and N, 1881), is unveiled by Gov. Cleveland and accepted by Pres. Arthur in the name of the U. S. Government. George Wm. Curtis delivers an oration at the dedication of the statue. The statue, which cost $15,000, was paid for by the merchants of New York.—N. Y. Herald, N 27, 1883; Curtis, Address at Unveiling of Statue of Washington (1883). See also Harper's Weekly, XXVII: 777, 781; L. M. R. K., III: 965; and description of Pl. 166, III: 984.


Mayor Edson, pursuant to the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act (see Je 18, 1885), appoints five "Rapid Transit Commission- ers," which is the immediate occasion of the many threats and threats of the city, by a declaration, signed by "more than fifty reputable householders and taxpayers," that there is need for "a steam railway or railways for the transportation of passengers, mail or freight," a need which he desires these commissioners to investigate.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXIV: 535-54; Carman, Street Surface Railway Franchises of N. Y. C., 179-80. See Je 30, 1884.

The centennial anniversary of Washington's farewell to his officers at Fraunces Tavern is celebrated by the Chamber of Commerce and the N. Y. Historical Society with a turtle feast in the long-room of the historic building. John Austen Stevens proposes that these present shall form a society to be called the "Sons of the Revolution."—N. Y. Times, D 3 and 5, 1883. See also Brown, A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern (1910), 19.

The Standard Theatre in West 33rd St. (see F 20, 1878) is almost totally destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, D 15 and 16, 1883. See also Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 235-36. It was rebuilt and opened on Dec. 23, 1884.—N. Y. Times, D 24, 1884.

The "Rapid Transit Commissioners" (see N 30) resolve that "there is a necessity in the City and County of New York for a steam railway or railway system of transportation of passengers, mail or freight," and that "such necessity exists, notwithstanding the facilities offered by the steam, surface and elevated railways now in operation."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXIV: 854-55. See Ap 28, 1884.

During 1884-85, a general conference was held at Berlin, attended by the United States and all the countries of Europe, except Switzerland, to settle claims to the Congo region. The conference recognized the independence of the Congo Free State, and declared that trade in it was to be open to all nations on equal terms. The new state, however, became practically Belgian and in 1908 was made a Belgian colony subject to the Belgian parliament.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 555-57.

In this year, Gladstone carried through the "Reform Bill of 1884," extending the borough franchise to the counties so that the mass of workingmen would have the right to vote whether they lived in town or country. This bill and those enacted for Scotland and Ireland "increased the total number of the electorate from one hundred to over five millions" and transformed England "from an oligarchy into a democracy."—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 492-93.

During the five years from 1880 to 1885 inclusive, 1,928,167 alien immigrants arrived at the port of New York.—Arrivals of Alien Passengers and Immigrants (Washington, 1891), 64, 106, 109.

In this year, the first long-distance telephone line in the world was constructed, between New York and Boston. In 1885, a line was put into operation between New York and Philadelphia, and in 1892 one between New York and Chicago.—Encyclopedia Americana, XXVI: 374-75.

In this year, Benson J. Lossing's History of New York City was published. It embraces a very brief history of the city from its foundation to 1850, and a full account of its development from 1850 to 1884. It is essentially a social history, describing aspects of home life, business activities, and social organizations during a period of two generations.

In this year was published a statement, signed by Peter Somers and Wm. Lalor, entitled Reasons why an exterior street should be continued along the East River, from 46th to 51st St., in the city of New York.—See Je 55, 1885.

About this time, John S. Sargent, the portrait painter, who in this year made his home in London, began to paint portraits in New York, which are now among his best known works.—Fielding, Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1906), 316.

The Charity Organization Society opens its first "Wood Yard," at 402 East 24th St. This was established "not with any idea of providing work at fair prices for the unemployed, but purely as a means by which to test the good faith of those seeking relief under
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1884. The plea of inability to procure work." Tickets were printed whichJan.
were purchased by charitable persons who gave them to beggars
they encountered on the street or at home. Each ticket admitted
a man to the "Wood Yard" and entitled him to a "day's work,"
the cutting of cotton bolls, or the "sowing" of grain. Lighters were
provided for men who were not strong. On completion of his
task, each "man with a home" received fifty cents in cash, and
each homeless man received two meals and a night's lodging.
On Feb. 9, 1886, the "Wood Yard" was transferred to the newly-
formed New York Labor Bureau Association, but on Oct. 9, 1888,
the society resumed its management. After the founding of the
municipal loan of 1886 (q. v.), the association was returned to the
"Wood Yard" by the city to pay for the food and shelter
they had received.—Brandt, Charity Organization Soc. of City of

Mayor Edison sends his second annual message to the board of
aldermen. He tells of the progress made during the year toward
an increased supply of water, but 1890, 1 (q. v.), emphasizes
the imperative necessity for economy in the use of water,
and declares it to be the duty of all officials and good citizens
"to suppress waste, and to oppose any increase in the
distribution of water except in cases of extreme necessity.

The mayor pronounces the present building laws "cruel and inopera-
tive," and recommends that "representative architects, builders,
and owners, with the aid of the Board of the Bureau of
Inspection of Buildings [see My 19, 1885], should consult together
and agree upon such recommendations to the Legislature
as will be likely to secure the adoption of measures which will
protect public interests without retarding legitimate individual
enterprise."

Another recommendation is that a "thorough investigation"
be undertaken "of the present system and of the methods pursued
in making valuations of realty [see Mr 14] by the Department of
Taxes and Assessments." In an "examination and valuation of
eighty-seven pieces of real estate by men possessing expert knowl-
eges," it has been discovered that "the fair aggregate actual value
is $4,030,000, while the valuation of the same property as taken
from the books of the city is only $2,496,510. Furthermore,
while many of these pieces of property "are valued by the
Department at very nearly their full value, many others are valued
at less than fifty per cent of their real value." Such a situation, he
declares, affects "the whole financial structure of the city, inviting widespread dishonesty in efforts to escape the payment of a just
proportion of the necessary expenses of government."

The "Commission of the Municipal Corporation," he emphasizes.
"The City Hall . . . has long since ceased to be much more than
an Executive Building, with rooms for the Mayor, the Board of
Aldermen, and a Governor's Room occupied only on State
occasions. Its style of architecture is such that, without marring its
present symmetry, it cannot be enlarged to the required extent.
Our city is now put to great annual expense in hiring rooms in various buildings for very many of its public offices, and much
time is lost in passing from one to another." The mayor believes
"a disinterested commission" should consider the possible purchase
of the Stewart building at the corner of Chambers St. and
Broadway.

By authority conferred upon mayors by the Civil Service Act
of June 2, 1887 (q.v.), Mr. Edison says that, with the "assistance of
the Civil Service Commissioners of the State," he has prepared
"rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil
service of this city," and appointed "Boards of Examiners" who will
"immediately enter upon the performance of their duties."—

The state assembly appoints a special committee, with Theodore
Roosevelt as chairman, "to investigate the local government of
the city and county of New York."—Assemb. Jour. (1884), I: 89.
This committee rendered a report on March 15 (q.v.).

The Union League Club holds a reception in honor of Pres.
Arthur. Nearly 2,000 guests are present, including Mayor Edison.
Wm. M. Evarts, Gen. and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Whitelaw
Reid, Henry Ward Beecher, Parke Godwin, Elihu Root, and
Currier W. Field.—New York Times, March 15 (q.v.).

The Grolier Club is founded at the residence of Robert Hoe by a
group of nine publishers, printers, and book-lovers, for promotion
of the arts pertaining to book production. The first rooms occu-
pied by the club were at 64 Madison Ave. The club continued
to occupy these quarters until the removal to its new club-house,
No. 29 East 32d St., in Nov., 1889. The club was incorporated
on Aug. 2, 1888.—Transactions of the Grolier Club, Part II, and
records of the club.

The new Calvary Baptist Church in West 57th St., the corner-
stone of which was laid on May 29, 1884, is dedicated.—Ev. Post,
My 30, 1884; F 4, 1884.

As this is the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of James
Duane, the first mayor of the city after the Revolution, the board of
aldermen passes the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we urgently call upon the citizens of New York of to-day to give an example of patriotism by taking a hearty interest in the welfare of representative popular city government, and by insisting upon its maintenance as an integral part of our political system and as necessary to the due
protection of the many and various interests of this vast city;
that we regret the growing indifference of our citizens to affairs
of State, and especially the neglect of many of our best citizens
to attend the polls on election day; and that we deplore the boast
of many of them that they 'take no interest and know nothing of politics,'
as predicking a state of affairs which must eventually destroy all
hope of self-government by the people;

Resolved, That in honor of this centennial of the reconstruction
of the municipality under a free government, the flags be
displayed on all buildings of the city. The birthday of our city,
the "day" of the celebration, is June 29, 1884.

—Ordinances, etc., App'd by Mayor, LII: 16-18.

Resolutions are passed by the board of aldermen objecting to the
employment of "an unnaturalized person of English birth, a
subject of the Queen of Great Britain," to prepare the volumes of the
"proceedings attendant upon the celebration of the Centennial
Evacuation Day" [see N 26, 1883], to be placed among the
archives of the New York Historical Society. This is called "an
insult to the graduates and scholars of the public schools of this
city, and its system of education, as well as to the memory of those
patriots who a century ago laid down their lives for the perpetuity
of American institutions." The resolutions were subsequently

One member of the board declared the resolutions "chaptrap, and
demagogism of the very worst quality." The Tribune editor believes such resolutions a powerful argument "to limit the activity of the board."
"If their power for mischief go no further, we shall not suffer much."—N. Y. Tribune, F 8, 1884.

The department of parks is directed to improve "the park in
Union Square Place, in the southern ward of the City of New York,
which park is commonly called Paradise park," by planting trees,
placing benches, repairing the fountain, and removing "the iron
structure now erected and standing thereon." The sum of
$5,000 is to be appropriated for these improvements.—Laws of
N. Y. (1884), chap. 18. See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The cornerstone of the New York Cotton Exchange building is
laid at the intersection of Beaver and William Sts. The building
extends through to Hanover Sq. It was occupied by the exchange
April 29, 1885.—N. Y. Times, F 26, 1884; My 1, 1885.
Information furnished by Mr. Thomas Hale, Jr., sup't, N. Y. Cotton

On this and the following days, Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. sold at
auction the library of the late Henry C. Murphy, of Brooklyn,
consisting of American and English books relating to America.—
Spec. of the sale, in N. Y. P. L. At this sale, the Long Island
Hist. Soc. secured the Labadist views and the Journal by Jasper
Dankerts and Peter Slyuter who accompanied them for $5,50
(No. 3954). The views are reproduced as Pls. 17, 18, and 19, Vol. I.

The special committee of the state assembly appointed, on Jan.
15 (q.v.), to investigate the local government of the city and
county of New York, renders its report. They find the whole
government in a condition "absolutely appalling." In the county
clerk's office, the present fee system is found to net the incumbent
during his term of office "the enormous sum of a quarter of a
million dollars! A large part of this is not retained by him for his
own use, but is turned over to the various political organizations
which supported him for re-election."—N. Y. Steam. Union,
Jan. 23.

The register's office, unlike the county clerk's, is "not supported
in any way by the city," all the expenses being borne by the register
personally, who likewise receives all the fees; "a net income of at
least $75,000 or $80,000 a year" is lost to the city by this practice.
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Mar. 14

The surrogate's office is surrounded by so many irregularities and illegal practices that it seems to run "simply for purpose of blackmail on those unable to defend themselves." One great source of wrong and injustice is the granting of desk-room in the office to certain persons "not officially connected with the office," who are permitted "to perform certain services for the public at large and to exact from the public therfor amounts greatly in excess of what the services are really worth." Worse still are conditions in the sheriff's office. "In addition to the fees which are specifically fixed, the sheriff is authorized to receive a reasonable compensation for performing certain other services required of him by law and for which he looks to the county for his pay." The "reasonable compensation" fixed by the board of aldermen for him to receive for informing the secretary of state of each conviction in the city criminal courts is 70 cents; this work brought to the sheriff's pocket last year $26,290. The committee contends an ordinary clerk at a salary of $1,100 to $1,500 could easily perform this routine duty. Further, the sheriff received last year $23,109 from the county for conveying prisoners from the city prison to the courts, a distance of "about six city blocks," at $1.75 a head, and "your committee is of the opinion that $5,000 per annum be a very liberal allowance for that work." Again, for feeding prisoners during the year, he received $29,119, "more than half of which was, undoubtedly, clear profit." The committee also observes that, "by the grace of the board of aldermen," the sheriff "is given about six hundred dollars whenever a person is hung." Notwithstanding these liberal allowances, it is evident "that the sheriff has in his possession moneys to which he has no possible title, and which were taken from the treasury of the city of New York by means of fraudulent vouchers sworn to by his subordinates; he has benefited to the extent of thousands of dollars by their misdeeds; and the conclusion seems inevitable that these misdeeds were committed by his instigation, or with his connivance. Many of his subordinates and deputies probably have been guilty of the most outrageous blackmail and extortion upon the unfortunate beings with whom they were by the nature of their duties, brought in contact."

Most amusing is the situation which the committee discovered in the department of parks. "The commission is four-headed, and the president, who is elected by the board, is the only one who has a salary; as a consequence, the board remained unorganized for two years, each member persistent—refusing to vote for any one except himself for president; and it was only organized at last by the adoption of the curious expedient of a rotary presidency, each member, the Republicans as well as Democrats, being elected in turn for a few months, to what one of them called, in the evidence taken before the committee, 'the office of emoluments and trust.' A more undignified squabble for the spoils of office has rarely been seen."

In the department of taxes and assessments the "greatest inequalities" were found to prevail in the manner of assessing real estate. The assessor in charge of assessing "all the immensely valuable property in the first ward," when questioned as to the method by which he arrived at the value of any given lot of land, "was finally forced to admit that it was by means of 'that intuitive consciousness that God gives us all.'" Embodied in the committee's report are bills for enactment by the legislature to remedy the various situations.—Assembly Doc. (1884), VIII: no. 125. For the resulting legislation, see Laws of N. Y. (1884), chaps. 295, 297, 299, 339, 531.

The power of the board of aldermen to confirm appointments made by the mayor is abolished (after the current year) by legislative enactment. This law did not change the power of removal from office.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 43; Ann. Cyclop. (1884), p. 580. At the time when this measure was introduced the Tribune editor declared: "Elect Mayors that will represent the genuine worth and dignity of this great metropolis and hold them responsible for their appointments. . . . The government of [by] groggeries has had the majority of the councilmen in their positions from behind the bars of corner dramsops, and few of them know as much of the city charter as they do of the composition of cocktails."—N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 8, 1884.

"The expediency of such a measure," says the Sun, "had long been discussed by the press, and public opinion was finally influenced in its favor by the repeated curses offered for bad appoint-
1884 sale would furnish a competence for his wife. Though suffering intensely from cancer of the throat, he continued this work for about a year, and finished his book shortly before his death on July 23, 1885 (q.v.).—Encyclopaedia Am., XIII: 138.

An important measure, giving to "local authorities" in cities, towns, and villages, the power "to provide for the construction, extension, maintenance and operation of street surface railroads," passes the legislature. This "General Surface R. R. Act" expressly excludes surface railways from the authority of the "Rapid Transit Act of 1877" (q.v.).—Je 183. Hereafter, under regulations, associations of persons formed "for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a street surface railroad" shall become corporations automatically by filing "articles of association" with the secretary of state. It is provided that local authorities "may, at their option, provide for the sale of, and sell at public auction the franchise" for such a surface road; also that, in cities of 250,000 or over, the corporation shall pay to the city annually for the privilege 3½% (after five years, 4%) of its gross receipts; also that the corporation shall "keep in permanent repair" that portion of the street between the tracks and for a space of two feet outside the tracks. A five cent fare "for one continuous ride" is specified with certain qualifications.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 232.

The new Palace Exchange, on the block bounded by Whitehall, Moore, Pearl, and Water Sts., is abandoned, and the new building on Broadway (see Je 6, 1884) is formally dedicated.—Eve. Post, My 6, 1884. See also Harper's Weekly, XXVIII: 285; Harper's New Monthly Mag. (1886), 189-218; description of Pl. 156-5, III: 839; and L. M. R. K., III: 925.

The legislature authorises the New Y. and Harlem R. R. Co. to enlarge the Harlem depot (the Grand Central Station) by extending it to a line 80 feet east of Fourth Ave., from 42d to 45th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 261.

The legislature empowers New York City, through the commissioners of public charities and correction, to purchase Riker's Island, the total expenditure in the transaction not to exceed $180,000. Riker's Island is to become a part of the 23d Ward.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 279.

The name of Reservoir Square is changed to Bryant Park.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 282. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968.

The corner-stone of the New York Cancer Hospital is laid at Eighth Ave. and 106th St.—Eve. Post, My 19, 1884. See 1887.

The commissioners of public charities and correction are authorised to acquire title to the whole of Ward's Island at a reasonable price.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 342.

The state civil service act of June 2, 1883 (q.v.), is so amended as to make its application obligatory on New York City and the other cities of the state. Within two months from this date, the several mayors are required to classify "all subordinate clerks and officers in the public service," after another month has elapsed, "no officer shall be appointed to the city without the board shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the said classes . . . until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be exempted from such examination" under the commission's regulations.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 410; cf. Ann. Cyclop. (1884), 589.

The College of Pharmacy (see 1878) is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 447.

June

The corner-stone of parks is authorized to enlarge the Metropolitan Museum of Art at an expense not exceeding $350,000.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 447.

A more effective measure aiming at improvement in city tenement-houses is passed by the legislature. For earlier ones see My 14, 1867; Je 16, 1879. It provides for a non-salaried commission of 11 members "to investigate and inquire into the character and condition of tenement-houses, lodging-houses and cellars in the city of New York." For the expenses of the commission $5,000 is appropriated. The members of the commission are Alexander Shaler, Joseph W. Drexel, S. O. Vanderpold, Felix Adler, Oswald Ottendorfer, Moreau Morris, Anthony Reichardt, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Abbot Hodgman, Chas. F. Wingate, and Win. F. Everson.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 448; De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, I: 102-11; II: 335-34. See F 15, 1885.

The commissioners of accounts, created by the Charter of 1873 (q.v., Ap 30), are now made officers with power by a legislative act authorising them "to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and to examine such persons as they may deem necessary." The salary of the office is fixed at $5,000.—Laws of June N. Y. (1884), chap. 316.

The first half of the New Washington Market on Vesey St. (see Jl 25, 1883) is informally opened. The remainder will be completed in about six months.—Eve. Post, Je 12, 1884.

A commission is appointed by the mayor, in accordance with an act of the legislature, to select land for public parks in the 23d and 24th Wards of the city, which lie north of the Harlem River. The commission chose the sites of Van Cortlandt, Bronx, and Pelham Bay Parks, together with land for three smaller parks—Crotona, Claremont, and St. Mary's—and prepared a bill enabling the city to acquire them. This was presented to the legislature and became law on July 14, 1884.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 522; Ann. Cyclop. (1884), 561. For a detailed account of the steps leading to the choice of these parks and a description of them, see Mullally, N. T. Parks; Beyond the Harlem (1887).

The legislature again sets apart the land bounded by Bloomfield, Gansevoort, and West Sts. and Thirteenth Ave. for market purposes; and the block bounded by Little 12th, Gansevoort, Washington, and West Sts. and Tenth Ave. is again declared a public market-place for the exclusive use of farmers and market gardeners (so first declared on My 7, 1880, q.v.).—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 525. The former ground became the site of the new West Washington Market (see Jl 26, 1886). The latter site was first called the Farmers' Market but is now known as Gansevoort Market.—L. M. R. K., III: 959. A map of the ground, dated Oct. 1886, is filed in the bureau of topography, borough president's office, as Map No. 4921.

The board of street openings is authorised, whenever it shall be deemed necessary for the public good, to acquire title to the lands bounded by Cherry and Jackson Sts. and the East River, and to convert them into a public park.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 529. The property was acquired in 1883 (q.v., Jl 17) and became Corlear's Hook Park.—L. M. R. K., III: 969. See also O 20, 1889, and My 8, 1894.

The legislature passes a law requiring that "all telegraph, telephone and electric light wires and cables" shall be "removed from the surface of all streets or avenues" before Nov. 1, 1885.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 534.

The statue of Simon Bolivar is unveiled in Central Park.—Eve. Post, Je 18, 1884.

The ceremony of the formal presentation by the French government to the U. S. of Bartholdi's "Liberty Enlightening the World" (see Mr 3, 1877) takes place at Paris.—N. Y. Times, Jl 5, 1884. See Ag 5. In April, 1885, the statue was taken apart and shipped in 210 cases to New York where it arrived on June 19, 1885 (q. v.).—22d Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Soc. Pres. Soc. (1917), 221.

The bronze copy of Houdon's statue of Washington, which was placed in the city hall in 1879 (q.v.), is unveiled in Riverside Park at the request of the city hall and the public schools.—Eve. Post, Jl 5, 1884. It is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 180-81.


31 The cornerstone of Parks is authorized to enlarge the Metropolitan Museum of Art at an expense not exceeding $350,000.—Laws of N. Y. (1884), chap. 447.
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fear from desecration, insure a proper construction and the use of rails which will produce the least possible obstruction in the streets, and at the same time guarantee efficient service."

25 Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXV: 431–37. The aldermen repassed the measure over the veto, on Aug. 30 (g.v.).

The common council gives direction to the commission having authority to make contracts for street lighting, to cause all those portions of Fifth and Eighth Aves., 59th and 111th Sts., to be lighted with electricity.—Proc., App’d by Mayor, LI: 278.

The new barge office at the Battery is formally opened.—See Post, Ag 25, 1884. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973.

30 Notwithstanding the objections of Mayor Edison (see Ag 18), the aldermen pass again the resolution granting a franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXV: 503–4. "The corruption of this board of aldermen was such it came to be known as 'the Boodle Board.' The sequel is well known. Aldermen Duffy, Fullgraff and Waite turned state’s evidence. Alderman Henry W. Jashne was convicted on his own confession and sentenced ... to penal servitude at hard labor for the term of nine years and ten months, for having received a bribe of $20,000 for his vote. Alderman 'Honest' John O'Neill was sentenced ... to imprisonment at hard labor at the state prison for four years and a half and to pay a fine of two thousand dollars. Alderman Arthur J. McQuade was sentenced ... to seven years in the state prison for bribery and to return five thousand dollars of bribe money to the city. He was released ... and ... after having accumulated assets, James Sharp was sentenced ... to four years in the state prison, and to pay a fine of five thousand dollars. He obtained a stay and a new trial, but died before the retrial was held. Aldermen Keenan, DeLacy, Dempsey, Rothman, Sayles, and Maloney fled to Canada and other parts. Aldermen Farley, Finch, Kirs, Miller, Pearson, Reilly, Shiel, Wendel, Cleary, and Richardson were indicted ... but ... these indictments were dismissed.——Fullgraff vs. N. Y. Co., 143. See also “Final Report of Committee on Railroads Relative to Broadway Surface Railroad Company,” Senate Doc. (1886), No. 79.

Indigation at the recent action of the aldermen (see Ag 30) is the cause of a mass meeting in Chickering Hall, at which resolutions are adopted providing for a committee of fifty, "charged with the duties of protecting the franchises of the city; securing their value to the City Treasury when sold; of bringing to justice the unfaithful officers who have attempted or shall attempt to give these franchises away; of breaking up the existing scheme to capture the franchise for a Broadway railroad, and generally of assisting the Mayor in all practicable ways to protect and defend city property."

—N. Y. Times, S 5, 1884. See also Fullgraff vs. N. Y. Co., 143.

Oct.

6 At a meeting, also on this day, of the committee of fifty (see S 4), it is resolved that "the franchise of a railroad in Broadway should only be granted to the highest responsible bidder at public auction."—N. Y. Times, O 7, 1884.

The new military parade-ground in Van Cortlandt Park is formally opened.—N. Y. Times, O 7, 1884.

13 Mayor Edison communicates a special message to the aldermen, expressing reasons additional to those offered on August 15 (g.v.) why they should not take favorable action on the new petition of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. He shows how any agreement between this company and the Broadway and Seventh Ave. company (see O 6), to allow each use the other's tracks is "an ingeniously contrived prelude" to a scheme by which the city will be "juggled out of revenues which the Legislature intended should be secured to it as compensation for the grant of a valuable franchise."

He estimates that the net income of the company the first year will be "little short of $400,000," and raises the question: "Why should they, of all the million and a half inhabitants of this city, have such an enormous fortune conferred upon them at the expense of their fellow citizens?"—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 449–55.

The city acquires title to the land on the west side of Columbus Ave. between 61st and 62d Sts. On this the armory of the 12th Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing Libers of Conveyances.

The subject of introducing electricity as a motive power on devoted railways is under discussion.—N. Y. Mail & Express, Nov., 31, 22, 24, D 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16 & 20, 1884.

24 Grover Cleveland and Thos. A. Hendricks, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The Republican candidates were James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 201–31.

Wm. R. Grace (see N 2, 1880), who had been nominated for mayor by the citizens’ committee, and was supported by the County Democracy and Irving Hall, is again elected mayor.—N. Y. Times, N 5 and 6, 1884; Ann. Cyclop. (1884), 586. Grace was succeeded by Abram S. Hewitt (see N 3, 1886).

At the state elections, a large majority of the voters approves an amendment to the state constitution forbidding a city of 100,000 inhabitants or over to incur indebtedness in excess of 10% of the assessed value of the city’s real estate.—Leg. Matter (1885), 126.

The city acquires title to the land comprising the block bounded by Broadway, Columbus Ave., 67th and 68th Sts. On this the armory of the 22d Regiment of Engineers was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing Libers of Conveyances.

With two dissenting votes, the aldermen, "in lieu of, or in substitution for, the resolution" passed on Aug. 30 (g.v.), grant a franchise to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. for the use of Broadway to Union Square, declaring that "an urgent necessity exists for a railroad in Broadway between the Battery and Union Square." In addition to the legal requirement of an annual payment to the city of 3½% of gross receipts at first, and, after five years, of 5½%, the additional annual payment of $40,000 is exacted.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 706–17. This measure was vetoed by Mayor Edison on Nov. 24 (g.v.).

A season of German opera is begun at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the management of Edmund C. Stanton and with Leopold Damschro as musical director. "Tannhäuser" is the first presentation.—Brown, III: 443; King’s Handbook (1893), 588. This experiment was so successful that a similar policy was pursued during the six years following. During that period, all Wagnerian operas (excepting Parsifal) were produced in magnificent style, some of them for the first time in America. In the spring of 1891, the stockholders decided to set aside German opera for the time being, and contracted with Henry E. Abbey for a season of Italian and French opera, to be given during the winter of 1891 and 1892.——Ibid.

Mayor Edison returns to the aldermen with his veto a second resolution (for the first, see Ag 6) granting a franchise in lower Broadway to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see N 15). He observes that the "value of the franchise is now admitted" by the board, but he is convinced that it is not conferred upon the local authorities by the new law (see My 6) "to arrive at the value of this franchise in any other way than by public auction," especially whenever several companies are asking consent to construct a railroad through this great thoroughfare, each claiming to afford better facilities for public travel than the other.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 777–84. See D 5.

The aldermen give permission to the Bleeker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. to extend its tracks from Park Row through Wall St. "to any tracks that may be constructed in Broadway."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 766–73. "This seemingly was a minute and unimportant extension, but it effectually furthered the elaboration of a gridiron system of railroads which Sharp [president of this company and leading petitioner for the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.] and his associates had in view."—Myers, Public Franchises in N. Y. C., 145. This measure was vetoed by Mayor Edison, on Dec. 4 (g.v.).

The city acquires title to the land comprising the block bounded by Madison and Park Aves., 94th and 95th Sts. On this the
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armories of Squadron A and the 8th Regiment were afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), citing Liber 1842.

26
The aldermen grant a franchise to the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co. This railroad, it is declared, will "supply to the public the only means of crossing the city from river to river, by a direct route... south of Canal and Walker streets."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 877-78. Mayor Edson vetoed this measure on Dec. 8.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 1916-19. See D 30.

Dec

4
Mayor Edson dissolves the corporation of the aldermen permitting the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co. to extend its tracks (see N 24). His chief objection is that "no compensation is required to be paid to the city for the privilege."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 981-83. Myers, Public Franchises in N. Y. C., 145, errs in ascribing this veto message to Sept. 5. The resolution was passed again on Dec. 20 (q.v.).

5
The aldermen pass over the mayor's veto (see N 24) their resolutions favouring the Broadway Surface Railroad Co.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 938-42. "Thus, after trying first in 1882 (q.v., JI 16) and every little while thereafter, Jacob Sharp finally succeeded in getting control of Broadway."—Myers, Public Franchises in N. Y. C., 143.

The committee on railroads of the board of aldermen reports favorably on the application of a franchise to the New York Cable Railway Co. (see Ap 28). The committee believes the cable system "gives speed without danger," and "gives a constant service irrespective of snow and ice;" furthermore, under the scheme as proposed by the transit commissioners, it gives "immeasurable facilities for rich and poor" by providing "transit up-town, down-town, cross-town for a single fare of five cents, on a line of seventy miles of track."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 1972-74. The report was laid over for further consideration. Before the meeting of the common council took place, an owner of abutting property along one of the proposed routes secured a temporary injunction restraining the board from making the grant. This injunction was dissolved, and immediately another owner obtained a stay order, which continued in force until December 31, 1884. "It was vacated at too late an hour to give the then outgoing Mayor opportunity to consider whether he ought to approve the consent of said Board to the construction of said railway or railways in case said Board should adopt a resolution to that effect."—Ibid. (1886) CLXXVI: 151. See F 2, 1885.

9
The new buildings of the Union Theological Seminary (see Mr 1877) on Fourth Avenue from 69th to 70th Sts., are dedicated.—N. Y. Times, D 10, 1884; L. M. R. K., III: 941.

20
The board of aldermen pass the resolutions favouring the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co., despite Mayor Edson's veto (see D 4).—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 1082.

23
Harrigan & Hart's Theatre Comique (see Ag 29, 1881), on the east side of Broadway between 4th St. and Astor Place, is destroyed by fire—N. Y. Times, D 24, 1884; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See Mr 2, 1885.

30
By a vote of 22 to 2, the aldermen pass, over the mayor's veto (see N 26), their resolutions favouring the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Co.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1884), CLXXVI: 1205-7.

1885
The Pasteur treatment for hydrophobia, by inoculation with rabid virus, was first applied to human beings in this year, after prolonged investigation and experiments on animals.—Encyclop. Brit., XIV: 169-70.

In this year, the Dunlap Society, named in honour of Wm. Dunlap, was organized to issue reprints of rare books and pamphlets relating to the American theatre and to collect and preserve portraits of distinguished American actors, dramatists, and other theatrical celebrities.—The Dunlap Society (1885), pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

The Holland Society of New York is founded, chiefly for historical but also for social purposes.—Van Rensselaer, Hist. of the City of N.Y., 248-58.

In this year, the Cosmopolitan was founded, with James Brehon Walker as editor.—King's Handbook (1891), 616.

In this year, Gottlieb Daimler produced the first motorcycle and Carl Benz, another German, built the first successful gasoline-driven motor-car.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 479.

In this year, Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, was first published, as a serial in the magazine Saint Nicholas.—Encyclop. Am., XVII: 511. See also Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 279.


In this year, the Tenement House Building Co. of N. Y. was founded to erect model tenement-houses. It built at 338 to 344 Cherry St. and opened its houses on Dec. 1, 1887.—Gould, The Housing of the Working People, 196-200, including view and plan. A bronze bust of Washington Irving by Friedrich Bergner is given to the city and placed in Bryant Park.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 161; L. M. R. K., III: 964. It follows the Plume daguerreotype portrait of Irving.—See the Seligman collection in the N. Y. P. L.

In this year, the first cable cars were installed, on the 125th St. and the Amsterdam Ave. lines of the Third Ave. R. Co.—N. Y. Electrical Handbook (pub. by Am. Inst. of Electrical Engineers, 1904), 127; N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ag 10, 1885. Cf. Rapid Transit in N. Y. City (pub. by Ch. of Conn., 1905), 7, and Engineering Mag., IV: 351.

In this year, Robinson's Atlas of the City of New York was published. Eliza Robinson was Bromley's partner in publishing the similar atlas of 1879 (q.v.). This atlas shows, by various colours, lines, and names, the different structures of the city and the thoroughfares and properties. The atlas contains 43 maps, the work of Robinson and Pigden (see 1880).

In this year, Frederick S. Church, who received his art education partly in the Natl. Acad. of Design and the Art Students' League in New York, was elected to the National Academy.—Fielding, Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1936), 65.

Ammoson appointed by the supreme court, on the application of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co., to determine whether such railroad "ought to be constructed," hold their first public hearings. These hearings continued through Feb. 24.—Broadway Railroad: Proceedings before Commissioners, 2 vols.

Mayor Grace, in his message to the aldermen, takes a position regarding the matter of franchises that is very like that of the retiring mayor. No franchise, he says, will be awarded except upon such conditions as will secure to the city the largest possible revenue. The proper means to attain this end I conceive to be the undeviating adherence to the plan of putting all such franchises up at public bidding.

The mayor declares his purpose of employing the commissioners of accounts (see Je 12, 1884) to "undertake a thorough and exhaustive examination into all the city and county offices." He would like to see municipal elections held "in the spring of the year," so that purely local interests may not be "sacrificed for the sake of party supremacy." He urges a bureau of elections "independent of the Police Department," denouncing the present system as "a standing menace to the safety and purity of the ballot-box." He advocates "single heads" instead of "a multiplicity of Commissioners" for departments, "save only the Tax and Communications Departments."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1885), CLXXVI: 22-67.

 Mayor Grace sends a second message to the aldermen urging them to revoke franchises granted during the preceding year to six companies which, he believes, have "not yet acquired contract or property rights by constructing and operating the railways."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1885), CLXXVI: 119-12.

Khartoum, capital of the Soudan, is stormed by the Soudan chief known as the Mahdi, during a religious war against Egypt, and the English garrison, consisting of Gen. Gordon and 11,000 men, is massacred. The English expedition, sent out in Sept., 1884, for Gordon's relief, did not arrive until Jan. 28, 1885. Prime minister Gladstone was the author of the tragedy, and his ministry was overthrown. Lord Salisbury became prime minister and held the office until Feb. 1, 1886 (q.v.).—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 497, 561-62.

The New York Cable Railway Co. (see D 8, 1884) petitions again for a franchise. "Referred to the Committee on Railroad..."
1888

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1885
—Proc., Ed. of Ald. (1885), CLXXVII: 166-67. The company renewed its petition on Feb. 22 (ibid., 417-71), reciting the history of the case during the preceding year. This was also referred to the committee on railroads. The company and many property owners “frequently urged and argued for the granting of said petition before said Committee, and presented petitions in favor thereof.” One of these was the signature of more than 760,000, which signatures were “duly verified under oath.” The committee, however, “omitted to report” and, on Dec. 8, was discharged by the board “from the further consideration of the petition.”—Proc., Ed. of Ald. (1885), CLXXVII: 1178; ibid. (1886), CLXXVI: 152-55. See J. 19, 1886.

9 The aldermen follow the recommendation of Mayor Grace (see J. 19) and reject the franchises granted to the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. and five other companies during the preceding year.—Proc., Ed. of Ald. (1885), CLXXVII: 271-72. For the decision of the state court of appeals regarding such action, see N. 27, 1888. “In the spring of 1885 the company [above-mentioned] caused its track to be constructed over the route authorized, and from that time to the 4th of May, 1886 [q. e.], when it was dissolved by an act of the legislature, and other railroad companies, ran its cars over such road and the connecting lines.”—N. Y. Reports, Court of Appeals, CXL: 321 Ann. Cyclop. (1885), 642.

15 The tenement-house commission appointed on June 2, 1884 (q. v.), makes its report to the legislature. It recommends, among other things, that the requirements for new tenement-houses be extended to old buildings, altered or used as tenements; that the weights on each floor of tenements be fixed so that every tenement-house occupied by eight or more families have a resident janitor; that rooms and halls in all new tenement-houses have direct light and communication with the open air; that the board of health be required to make a semi-annual inspection of all tenement-houses in the city, and an annual report to the mayor; that the number of sanitary policemen be increased from 30 to 40 and their duties extended entirely to the inspection of tenement- and lodging-houses; that the name and address of the owner of every tenement-house be filed in the department of health; that a permanent tenement-house commission, composed of the mayor and the heads of the departments of health, public works, buildings, and street cleaning be appointed to meet annually to consider the desirability of change in the tenement-house laws; that certain streets be opened so as to do away with Mulberry Bend, a notorious “slum” district; and that free public baths be established throughout the tenement-house districts. The commission published a report containing these recommendations and also the result of a sanitary inspection of nearly 1,000 tenement-houses. Their suggestions did not result in legislation until 1887 (q. v., Mr. 4, 1887).—Tenement House, 2d ser. 1-21.


21 The Washington monument, in Washington, D. C., begun by the Washington Natl. Monument Soc., in 1848 (q. v., Jl 4) and completed under a joint commission appointed by congress (see Ag 2, 1876), is dedicated.—Harvey, Monograph of Washington Natl. Monument (1885); Harvey, Hist. of Washington Natl. Monument and Washington Natl. Monument Soc. (1903), 108 et seq.

Mar. 4, 1885.

4 The cause of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see D 5, 1884) is advanced by the decision of the commissioners appointed by the supreme court (see J. 13) that “there is a public necessity for the construction and operation of a surface railroad on Broadway between the Battery and Union-square,” and that “a horse railroad is more appropriate than a cable road for such a thoroughfare and will better subserv the public convenience and accommodation.”—N. Y. Times, Mr 13, 1885. The Times agrees editorially with the commissioners and believes “that financial conditions on which the consent of the Common Council was granted (see N. 13, 1884). . . is far more favorable to our expectations than is at all material to know and relate to the commissioners . . . are not entirely free from suspicion—on at least is believed to have held confidential relations with Sharp’s son-in-law, who was his clerk or book-keeper.”—Senate Doc. (1886), IV: No. 52, P. 5.

25 The present B’nai Jeshurun synagogue, on Madison Ave. just south of 69th St., is dedicated.—N. Y. Times, Mr 26, 1885. See also L. M. R. K., III: 929.

On this and the two succeeding days, a part of the paintings owned by Geo. L. Seney were sold at the Ann. Art Galleries for $405,821, the largest sum thus far realized in this country for a collection of paintings. The highest price ever obtained for a single picture, up to that time, was $18,500, paid at this sale for "Evening in the Hamlet of Finisterre," by Jules Breton.—A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Assn. See, however, Mr. 3, 1886. For the second Seney sale, see N. 27, 1886.


An a civil service dinner is held in honour of George H. Pendleton, father of the Pendleton Bill, or U. S. Civil Service Law.—Stokes Records, I: Part 2, p. 323.

A bronze tablet in memory of Edgar Allan Poe, by Richard Henry Park, presented by the actors of New York to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is unveiled, and the alcove in which it is placed is consecrated as "the poets’ corner of America." Algeron A. Sullivan, Edwin Booth, and the REV. Wm. R. Alger make addresses.—N. Y. Times, Mr 5, 1885.

Edward Harrigan and Tony Hart make their last appearance together in New York at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.—N. T. Times, My 10, 1885. See also ibid., Mr 3, Ap 30, My 5 and 7, 1885.

Copies of the "Revised Version" of the Old Testament are presented to Queen Victoria and the London press. It was first issued in the public in England on May 12 and in America on May 21.—N. T. Tribuns, My 16 et seq.; N. T. Herald, My 16 et seq., 1885. See also Bevan, Our Eng. Bible. The Hist. of its Development, 47.

The legislature passes an act "for the better security of mechanics, laborers, and others who perform labor or furnish material for buildings and other improvements in the several cities and counties of this state." The security is in the form of a lien that may be placed on the structure or "upon the lot, premises, parcel or form of land upon which the same may stand."—Laws of N. Y. (1885), chap. 342.

The French societies of New York hold memorial services in Tammany Hall in honour of Victor Hugo, who died on May 22.—N. T. Times, My 23 and Je 1, 1885.

The Celte Exchange is incorporated.—Laws of N. Y. (1885), June chap. 393.

The statute of "The Pilgrim," by J. Q. A. Ward, is presented to the city by the New England Society of New York, and unveiled in Central Park. It stands near the Fifth Ave. and 72d St. entrance.—N. T. Times, N. 22, 1884, and Je 7, 1885; Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York."To regulate the height of buildings" is passed by the legislature. It provides that hereafter "all houses used or intended to be used as dwellings for more than one family . . . shall not exceed seventy feet upon all streets and avenues not exceeding sixty feet in width, and eighty feet upon all streets and avenues exceeding sixty feet in width."—Laws of N. Y. (1885), chap. 454.

The legislature authorizes the immediate construction of a free bridge over Harlem River about 1,500 feet north of High Bridge. The land on both sides of the river for the approaches to a bridge has already been acquired by the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1885), chap. 487. See also L. M. R. K., III: 927. The bridge (Washington) was not begun until July, 1886 (q. v.).

A suite of three rooms which occupies the front second story of the City Hall has been renovated by a firm of decorators in a bright key of color. New carpets have been laid, and the old furniture, which was used by Washington in the old City Hall, on Wall-street, has been finished up and supplied with near coverings. The table desk at which Washington sat and the more elaborate desk at which he transacted business in his own New-York home and the other suites are here in such braver for their curious and somewhat simple architecture as furnish and oil can give. The ceilings of the three apartments have been frescoed and gilded with more taste than usually behoals our public offices. . . Coats of arms in each of the rooms are painted near the ceiling, while the compartments on the ceilings themselves have appropriate decorative designs of a mixed peaceful and warlike character. . . The most interesting decorations, however, are the priceless tier of oil paintings,
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1885. Large and small, which show the portraits of distinguished men of the colony, the Revolution, and successive State Governments.

2 Jan. 1886. The budding of the first house was at 234 East 57th St. On Dec. 6, 1899, the club was incorporated. — *Year Book* (1888); *ibid.* (1904). See 1897.

3 In this year, the N. Y. Sun described Edison's phonograph, which had recorded the voices of the late Henry Ward Beecher and other distinguished men. For the text of this account (without date), see *Brown's Book of Old N. Y.* (1941), 205.

4 In this year, the publication of *Book Prices Current* began.

5 In this year, the Forum was founded. It was edited by Walter H. Page. — *King's Handbook* (1893), 636.

6 The new building of the College of Physicians and Surgeons (see 1859), on the north side of 59th St. near Tenth Ave., it begun; it was dedicated Sept. 29, 1857. — *Hisct. Columbia Univ.* 312-21. See *ibid.* (1891).

7 Jan. 1886. St. Luke's Church on Hudson St. was badly damaged by fire.

8 — N. Y. Herald, Jan. 3, 1886.

9 "Die Meisteringer" is produced for the first time in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House. — *Brown's* III: 443.

10 Mayor Grace communicates his annual message to the board of aldermen. Of particular interest are his figures relating to the civil service; he shows a table wherein it appears that "the number of persons examined for admission to the Civil Service in this city is increased to more than one hundred times that of the number examined for admission to the whole Federal Civil Service; while it is nearly four times as large as the number examined for admission to the State Service." Of the whole number examined, "seven eights succeeded in obtaining the minimum of 70 per cent. which is fixed, and were rated as eligible. The examinations . . . are of a thoroughly practical character, and are solely directed to the determination of the qualifications required for the positions to which admission is made." The mayor is convinced "not only of the merits of the Civil Service system in its general scope, but of its perfect feasibility and justice." In another table Mr. Grace shows that the rental of offices for the city officials during the past year cost $96,750, an argument for the erection of a municipal building.

11 The mayor reiterates his recommendation of the previous year that the departments and commissions, with the exception of the tax and health departments, be under the control of a single commissioner, who can be held to a strict accountability for his official acts. "Even the Health Department might be included to advantage if power were vested in the Mayor to veto health ordinances, leaving its initiation to the Single Commissioner at its birth." — *Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CI:YXXI: 145-55.

12 A banquet in honour of Lieut. Greely, of Arctic fame, is held at the Lotos Club. The guests include Gen. Horace Porter, Commander Schley, Chief-Justice Dally, and others. — *Maurice, Fifth Avenue*, 114-15.

13 The New York Central Railway Co. (see 1852, 1868) petition for a franchise once more, rectifying the story of its previous efforts. — "Referred to the Committee on Railroads." — *Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXI: 145-55. See Mr. 1.

14 The "Council of Municipal Reform" publishes figures to show that, on the basis of moneys expended in 1884, New York City's expenses are "four times greater than the average of all other cities in the world," namely, $26.77 per capita, against an average of $1.02. — *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 26, 1886.

15 Glazdale enters upon his third ministry. — *Hazen, Europe since 1815*, 499. See Ap 8.


17 The board of aldermen grants franchises to the "Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company" and to the "St. Nicholas Avenue and Crosstown Railroad Company." — *Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXII: 466-66, 467-73. Mayor Grace vetted both grants, the former on March 9 (q.v.), the latter on March 16 (q.v.).

18 The board of aldermen follows the recommendation of its committee on railroads and grants a franchise to the New York Cable Railway Co. (see J9). In its report the committee virtually apologizes to the petitioning company for requiring it to pay to the city annually 12% of its net earnings, declaring that they acquiesced "in deference to the suggestion of Mayor Edison's Rapid Transit Commissioners" (see Ap 24, 1884). It has been a "serious question, with your Committee," they say, "whether the company could afford or ought to be required to pay any percentage of its net revenue into the city treasury," in view of the "numerous routes and large mileage . . . over which a five-cent fare conveys upon each passenger the privilege of a free transfer ticket." — *Proc., Bd. of Ald.* (1886), CLXXXII: 473-79. This action was vetoed by Mayor Grace on March 19 (q.v.).

19 From March 7 to 15, the sale of the paintings, porcelains, silver, literary property, and etchings of Mary J. Morgan, deceased, was held at the Am. Art Galleries. They yielded $1,205,153. With the exception of the Duke of Hamilton collection, this was "the largest total ever obtained [up to that time] at public sale of one collection in the world." Jules Brieton's "Communications" brought $45,200. — *Morgan's, "Missions de Livres," 80, 000, 000 third sum. — "The Semi. (8 by 11 in.), by Barque, $1,500. — Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby . . . Nov. 10, 1892, 19; A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n." The famous "peach blush" vase was sold on March 8 for $18,750. — *N. Y. Tribune*, Mr. 9, 1886.

20 "The Arcade underground railroad scheme [see Apr. 26, 1870, and Je 11, 1881], promises quick transit from the Battery to
The Gladstone Mar. each to resolution June chartered. the May e.. Harlem Arcade safe, annulled a parliament 1886 onenger franchises granting a proverb has franchises granting a vicious tendency to the young New York, in advance of any city in the world in the matter of quick and convenient passenger transit.”—N. Y. Sunday Mercury, Mr. 7, 1886. See also N. Y. Arc American Palace. A Pamphlet for the use of Owners of Property on Broadway, giving a Summary of the Purpose, Plan and Advantages of its Proposed Railroad, etc. (1886), Illus. pamphlet in N. Y. P. L. See Ap 13.

Mayor Grace vetoes the resolution of the board of aldermen granting a franchise to the “Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street Railway Company” (see Mr. 2). He is compelled to take this action, he says, even though he fully recognizes the necessity for the road, because “only the minimum fixed by the statute is secured to the City for such franchise.” He emphasizes again that all such franchises should be subject to “sale by auction.”—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1886), CLXXXI: 64-65.

Permission is granted by the legislature to the federal government to acquire the block bounded by Whitehall, Pearl, Moore, and Water Sts., together with the building thereon known as the Old Produce Exchange.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 46; see also N. Y. Times, Mr. 31, 1886. The building was reconstructed and became the U.S. Army building—L. M. R. K., III: 923. See O 5.

Mayor Grace returns to the aldermen with his veto the resolution granting a franchise to the “St. Nicholas Avenue and Cross-town Railroad Company” (see Mr. 2). “An adequate return for the privilege ceded is not secured,” he declares.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1886), CLXXXI: 665.

Mayor Grace returns with his veto the resolution of the aldermen (see Mr. 2) granting a franchise to the New York Cable Railroad Co. He does not see “how surface cable roads under the peculiar conditions of our city life can ever properly solve the problem of rapid transit.” He believes there are “serious legal objections” to the grant, one being that “the act of 1875 [see N. Y. 30, 1833] contemplated only elevated or under-ground railroads.” He does not consider that 25% of the net profits is a “proper com- mission” on the franchise. He says, however, that the language of the act is not clear, and that the methods of corporate organization, which are to-day only too prevalent, and by which bonds are sold below par and stock is given away as a bonus, he regards the profit as “actual earnings” to be “very difficult of ascertainment” and, therefore, any return to the city board on such earnings as “almost illusory.”

An important feature, however, of this veto message is a recommend- tion “for the sale of franchises generally” on a plan “similar to that under which ferry franchises are now granted.” Under this plan the commissioners of the sinking fund would “lease all franchises at public auction for a term of not less than ten or more than twenty years,” and would “appoint an auditor who, with the officers of the road shall certify under oath the actual money value of the road and equipment at the time of construction, i.e., its real cost.” The franchise would “be delivered to the lessee at the end of a term of years.”

Mayor Grace proposes that the city pay the old lessee the estimated cost of replacing the plant, charging a like sum to the new lessee who shall be represented in the appraisement. 

The result of such a system would be: “First—the City and not monopolists would reap the benefit accruing from the increase of traffic incident to the growth of the City; i.e., the city itself would, as it should, be the beneficiary of the ‘unearned increment.’

Second—There would be sufficient inducement to lead to the proper investment of capital and labor of superintendence.

Third—the franchises of our City could ultimately be made to pay a much larger part of our taxes than they do now, instead of building up great and practically irresponsible monopolies at the public cost.”—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1886), CLXXXI: 675-686.

The legislature provides by the “Corton Act” that hereafter local authorities must (by the law of May 6, 1884, q.v., they “may, at their option”) require a franchise for a surface railway to be “sold at public auction” to the highest bidder.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 65. This act was amended, on June 15, to require the corporation to complete the road and put it in operation within three years from the date of sale.—ibid., chap. 642.

The board of aldermen appoints a special committee “to present to Mrs. U. S. Grant the album containing a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Common Council on the occasion of the death of her lamented husband.”—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1886), CLXXXI: 719-20.

Gladding introduces in parliament the Irish Government (or Home Rule) Bill, providing for an Irish parliament to sit in Dublin and legislate on Irish affairs. The Irish were to be excluded from the British parliament but to contribute to the imperial expenses. The bill precipitated one of the fiercest struggles in English parliamentary history and, after much discussion, was defeated on June 8. Gladding therefore dissolved parliament and appealed to the people, but he was again defeated, and Lord Salisbury became prime minister. The Salisbury ministry lasted until 1892.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 520-521.

Mayor Grace approves the resolution of the board of aldermen changing the name of Chatham Street to Park Row.—N. Y. Times, Ap 7 and 10, 1886; L. M. R. K., III: 996.

Dennis O’Brien, attorney-general, delivering an opinion on the “Legal Status of the Arcade Railway,” cites the law of 1873 (q.v., Ap 9) regarding the time allowed for the construction of the railway (formerly the Beach Pneumatic) and declares that by the failure of the Arcade Co. to begin construction and to expend two-fifths of the required capital within five years (which was one of the rules governing any railroad corporation) they had forfeited their right to corporation.—The Legal Status of the Arcade Ry., pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

Richard Mansfield makes his first appearance as a star, at the Madison Square Theatre, in “Prince Karl” (see F. 4, 1880)—Brown, III: 427.

The charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. (see Ap 6, 18 and 30, 1876, O 6 and 13, N 14 and 20, and D. 5, 1884) is annulled by the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 268. The court of appeals, however, in a decision of Nov. 27, 1888 (q.v.), held that the franchise could not be taken away.

The department of parks is authorized to set apart so much of the Riverside Park as may be suitable for the interment of the remains of U. S. Grant and his widow and for the erection of a monument to his memory. The construction of the temporary vault in the park (see II 25, 1887), is validated.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 338. The corner-stone of Grant’s tomb was laid on April 27, 1892 (q.v.).

The New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital is chartered.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 478.

By act of legislature the commissioners of charities and correction are authorized “to hire one or more buildings . . . with sufficient ground attached to each to be known as municipal lodging-houses.” When these houses are ready for the receipt of applicants, no police official shall thereafter “shelter as a lodger in any police station, situated within the limits of one mile from such lodging-house other than women, children and aged or infirm men.” Any applicants for shelter whom the commissioners may think proper to receive shall be “bathed on admission” and given “plain and wholesome food and a night’s lodging free of charge.” No person shall be received “more than three times in any one month in the same lodging house,” and all lodgers shall be required “to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return.”—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 335.

“ar the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company (Limited)” is authorized by the legislature to run “a line of stages . . . from Eighty-ninth street . . . down Fifth avenue, across Washington park, and along South Fifth avenue to the Bleecker Street Elevated station,” and the consent of a majority of the property owners on said avenue and streets is obtained. The usual license fee for such a franchise shall be paid to the city, and the fare limit is to be five cents.—Laws of N. Y. (1886), chap. 516.
1886 The New York Cable Railway Co. once again (see Mr. 16 June petitions the board of aldermen for a franchise, without success.—
Proe, Bd. of Ald. (1886), C 7, 150-51. "Possibly the inner transactions of the board of aldermen relative to the Broadway surface railroad [see Ag 30, 1884], the details of which were becoming public, were responsible, in part at least, for the non-
passage of this grant."—Carman, op. cit., 185.
July The contract is awarded for the construction of the new Harlem
bridge (see Je 11, 1885).—N. Y. Tribune, J 15, 1886. It was
completed in 1888 (T. E. C., J 1), and was later given the name of
Washington Bridge (1886).
Aug. In this month, the history of the Christian Science movement
in New York City began, when Mrs. Laura Hathrop charted her
"Christian Science Institute," at 137 W. 34th St. Students and
patients were received for instruction in the rudiments of Christian
Science and for healing.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E.
Heitman, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the
State of New York. See, further, N 27, 1887.
Sept. The Calumet Club opens its new club-house at the n. c. cor.
of 1 Fifth Ave. and 29th St.—N. Y. Times, S 3, 1886. See also ibid.,
S 26, 1886; King's Handbook (1893), 547.
Oct. The post office on Second Avenue, between 29th and 30th, west
ward, was erected on the west side of the city between 29th and 35th
Sts., and 34 have just been completed. Of the unfinished buildings, 788 are between
59th and 110th Sts., and 98 are above 110th St.—N. Y. Times,
S 11, 1886. For the great part played by rapid transit in opening up
the west side, see S 3.
The first conduits for putting the telegraph wires underground
are laid, before a large crowd of people.—N. Y. Times, S 4, 1886.
"The west side of the city presents just now a scene of building
activity such as was never before witnessed in that section, and
which gives promise of the speedy disappearance of all the shanties
in the neighborhood and the rapid population of this long neglected
part of New York. . . . The huge masses of rock which formerly
met the eye, usually crowned by a rickety shanty and a bowling
green, are now当天 (1886). The cost of existence. Streets are being graded,
and thousands of carpenters and masons are engaged in rearing
substantial dwellings where a year ago nothing was to be seen but
market gardens or barren rocky fields.
"The west side of New York with all its natural advantages,
was left to an unproductive and unprofitable existence until now
because of the lack of facilities for reaching it. Until the building
of the Sixth-avenue elevated road there was practically no way for
a man of moderate means to reach his home, supposing he possessed
one in that section of the city. The Eighth-avenue surface line
ran a few cars up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and there
was a line of stages from Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue,
but these methods of transportation were slow and unsatisfactory.
With the building of the elevated roads the west side is assured.
Then for the first time it became almost as accessible to the people who do business
down town as Thirty-fourth-street had been before.
"The elevated road was the first agency to open up this great
part of the city to population, and gave the first impetus to building.
Following came the Tenth-avenue cable road and the new
Boyle road, both of which, by adding to the facilities for reaching
the west side, gave an increased energy to the building operations.
Within the last year, too, another attraction has been added to
the west side as a quarter for residences, in the tomb of Gen. Grant at Riverside.
"—N. Y. Times, S 11, 1886.
Dockstader's Minstrel Hall, on the west side of Broadway near
29th St., is opened "amid great rejoicings."—N. Y. Times, S 18,
1886. See also ibid., O 13, N 30, and D 22, 1886.
Asher B. Durand, the painter and engraver, dies.—Dunlap
Oct. The first block of electric cable is laid underground on Sixth
Ave. between 37th and 38th Sts.—N. Y. Times, O 21, 1886.
See also ibid., O 13, N 30.
Prince Louis Napoleon, grand-nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte,
is visiting New York incognito.—N. Y. Times, O 24, 1886. See
also ibid., O 8, N 15.
M. Auguste Bartholdi, Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, and other
prominent Frenchmen arrive at New York for the unveiling of the
statue of "Liberty."—N. Y. Times, O 26, 1886. A reception and
concert in honour of the French guests was held at the Academy
of Music on Oct. 26.—Ibid., O 27, 1886. See O 25.
The corner-stone of a new federal armory, to be erected on the
site of the Old Produce Exchange (see Mr. 16, is laid.—N. Y.
Times, O 26, 1886. This was the U. S. Army building; it was com-
M. Auguste Bartholdi is formally received at the city hall by
Mayor Grace and presented with the freedom of the city. After
this the French delegates visited the Produce Exchange and in the
dining dined at the Union League Club.—N. Y. Times, O 26,
1886. See O 28.
Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty" is unveiled on Bedloe's Island
amid great enthusiasm, and it is formally accepted from the people
of France by Pres. Cleveland. Addresses are also made by Count
The occasion is marked by magnificent land and water parades, impos-
ing ceremonies, and the presence of a great multitude.—N. Y.
Times, O 29, 1886; Inauguration of the Statue of Liberty (1887);
on the platform close to the speakers, wrote about the occasion:
"Mr. Evarts had got only part way along in his speech when the
applause was mistaken by an eminent Frenchman present as the
signal for him to pull the rope which unveiled the statue, upon
which all the steamers and steam-tugs which were in attendance
for the island started their steam-whistles, and the crowds on
board them cheered, making a terrific din, which they kept up for
a long while. Mr. Evarts went right on with his speech, and Presi-
dent Cleveland, who presided, appeared as if giving strict warning to
him, although it was impossible to hear what the orator was saying."—Stokes Records, I: Part 2, p. 235. For a brief history
Pres. Soc. (1917), 220-26. See also Bartholdi's article in N. Am.
Rey. (1885).
Abram S. Hewitt, supported by Tammany Hall and by the
County Democracy, is elected mayor. In this election, for the first
time, working men organised in unions presented a candidate for
mayor. Their nominee, Henry George, was also supported by Irving
Hall. Theodore Roosevelt was the Republican candidate.—N. Y.
Times, N 3, and O 24, 1886; Annex, Cyclo, (1886), 648. Hewitt succeeded
Wm. R. Grace (see N 4, 1884).
The new buildings projected this year largely exceed in number
and cost those of any previous year. Up to Nov. 1, they number
3,704 at an estimated cost of $53,119,068. The need of better
homes for people of moderate means is felt. An "underground road"
was mentioned as a possible solution of the crowding of the Elevated
Railroad. The Brooklyn Bridge is over-crowded, and a new bridge
at Blackwell's Island is projected.—N. Y. Tribune, N 15, 1886.
Muncy's painting "Christ Before Pilate" is placed on exhi-
bition in the Twenty-Third Street Tabernacle, at 141 W. 23rd St.—N.
Y. Times, N 18, 1886; King's Handbook (1893), 599.
The Lotus Club gives a dinner in honour of Henry M. Stanley,
who has just returned from his travels after a very long absence
completing Livingstone's work in Central Africa. Stanley is intro-
duced by the club president, Whitelaw Reid, and relates some of
his experiences. Lieut. Greeley and Chauncey M. Depew also make
addresses.—N. Y. Times, N 28, 1886; Maurice, Fifth Avenue, 115.
On Nov. 29, Stanley also delivered a lecture at Chickering Hall.
—N. Y. Times, N 30, 1886.
The Triton and Iliad is performed for the first time in America,
Dec. at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera,
167; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1925), 901.
1887
There are, on the average, sixteen souls to every dwelling-
house in New York City. It is said that there are only about forty
thousand old-fashioned "householders," that is, heads of families,
who occupy a whole house by themselves in New York City.
Most of the people live in 'apartments.'—Loomis, Modern Cities (1887),
63; Tenth Census of the U. S., 1: 670.
In this year, the first issue of the Social Register appeared.
—Scribner's Magazine was founded in this year.—King's Hand-
book (1885), 625.
In this year, The Evening World was founded by Joseph Pulitzer
and The Evening Sun by Chas. A. Dana.—King's Handbook (1893),
623.
In this year, the N. Y. Cancer Hospital at Central Park West
and 106th St. (see My 17, 1884) was completed, mainly through the
generosity of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and D. O. Mills erected a
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1887 home for trained nurses at Bellevue, supplementing the previous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Osborn—Message of Mayor Hewitt, Jan. 31, 1888, p. 38. See also King's Handbook (1893), 485, 490.

The Stock Exchange building is enlarged for the third time. "The Broad Street end of the building, about 65 feet square, was added to the Board Room, thus utilizing for the Board Room all the gross space of the present site" (1894).—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 65.

This year was published Olnstead and Vaux's General plan for the improvement of Morningside Park—a large folded map.

In this year, the N. Y. Neighborhood Guild was founded by Dr. Stanton Coit in a five-storey tenement at No. 145 Forsyth St. Its object was to help the poor people in the vicinity by the establishment of a free school, a kindergarden, and of lectures, debating societies, theatrical entertainments, gymnastic exercises, etc. In the autumn of 1889, the Guild moved across to No. 147 Forsyth St.—Univ. Settlement Soc. Bulletin (Jan., 1892), 6-13. See 1891.

In a message to the aldermen that is remarkable for its brevity, Mayor Hewitt calls attention to "the erroneous impression which prevails in some quarters that the Mayor controls a large amount of official patronage." Actually such power resides "exclusively with the Commissions;" when the mayor has appointed a commissioner his (the mayor's) powers cease. He believes appointments made by his predecessor under the new law (see Mr. 17, 1884) have improved "the character of the Commissions," and he hopes to maintain such a "standard of excellence."

The several new improvements and declares that the city "has reached a point in its development, which demands such large and generous treatment in all directions, as will facilitate business, provide the best appliances of modern civilization, spread the opportunities for knowledge and refinement and give the freest possible play to the humanizing influences of the fine arts, morality, and religion." However, the power to accomplish these ends the Mayor asserts, "does not reside either in the Common Council or in the Mayor, singly or jointly, and yet it is made his duty to communicate the facts having a bearing thereon, so far as he shall be able to obtain them, in the expectation that the legislative power of the State, which makes and unmakes Mayors, Commissions and Common Councils at its constitutional pleasure, may by wise law render it possible for New York to become worthy of its eminence as the chief city of the United States in wealth, enterprise, culture, and (with good government) in the general comfort and prosperity of its citizens." You "may count upon my hearty co-operation," he says, "in any measures looking to this end which under your restricted powers you may be able to devise."


Dennison Thompson appears in "The Old Homestead" for the first time in New York, the Fourth Street Theatre. He later played in it at Niblo's Garden, the Academy of Music, the Harlem Opera House, the Grand Opera House, and other theatres. The play had an exceptionally long run.—Brown, I: 224, 328; II: 106, 107, 113, 114, 229, 377, 497, 497, 6511; III: 551, 555, 557.

The new Y. W. C. A. building, at No. 7 East 13th St. (see D. 1, 1885), is opened.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 19, 1887. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XXXI: 43, 45.

Feb. The Interstate Commerce Act becomes law.—Macdonald, 4 Select Statutes, etc., 532-71.

Closing services are held in the Lafayette Place Reformed Dutch Church (known since 1854 as the Middle Dutch Church) prior to its demolition. A large clothing establishment is to be built on the site.—N. Y. Times, F 8, 1887; L. M. R. K., III: 917. The congregation worshipped at 14 Lafayette Place until the new building at Second Ave. and 7th St. was erected in 1891 (q. v.).—Corwin's Manual, 996, 997-99.

Mar. Mayor Hewitt returns to the board of aldermen with his veto to a resolution granting permission to "a "Cleaning Bureau" to employ a man" to carry a portable sign on his breast and back through the streets, "where the sidewalk is not less than the sidewalk wide." If a permanent "advertising sign" on the sidewalks constitutes an obstruction contrary to the law, a "peripatetic sign," he declares, "multiplies the objections to the stationary one many fold. The public will never know where to find the wearer. He will naturally seek the most crowded thoroughfares, and will unquestionably be most frequent during the busiest hours of the day."


From March 23 to 31, the art works and books belonging to the estate of the late A. T. Stewart were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $75,079.42. Rosa Bonheur's famous painting, "The Horse Fair," was bought by Mr. Samuel P. Avery, a dealer, for $5,000. Mr. Avery sent it the next day to the Metropolitan Museum of Art "with the compliments of Cornelius Vanderbilt."—Address of Mr. Theoph. Kirkby. . . Nov. 10, 1922, 40.

Acting on some of the recommendations made in 1885 (p. 13, F 15), by the tenement-house commission, the legislature amends the tenement-house law by increasing the number of sanitary police from 10 to 45, by providing for a permanent tenement-house commission composed of the mayor and the heads of the departments of health, public works, and street cleaning, who are to meet once a year to determine the housing and sanitary needs, by requiring the owners of all tenement-houses to file their names and addresses with the board of health, by requiring the board of health to make a semi-annual inspection of all tenements, and by making more stringent regulations regarding the erection of tenement-houses.—Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 85; De Forest & Vellier, The Tenement House Problem, I: 104. See, further, My 26.

The Tilden Trust, established by the will of Samael J. Tilden, is incorporated for establishing and maintaining a free public library and reading-room.—Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 85. The resources of this corporation were materially reduced by the failure of Mr. Tilden's testamentary design, the trusts which he attempted to create by his will being declared invalid by the indefiniteness. Had the Tilden Trust received his entire estate, the trustees would probably have felt compelled to establish an independent library and reading-room as directed by his will. As it was, the $2,000,000 saved for the trust was inadequate for a new public library, but did contribute very materially towards establishing the present New York Public Library (Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations).—N. Y. F. L. Bulletin (1912), 79, 94.

For the last five years, Fifth Ave. residences have been remodelled once by one for $1,500,000.——N. Y. Times, Ap 10, 1887.

Columbia College celebrates its 100th anniversary with a parade and with exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House. Frederic R. Coudert delivers the principal address.—N. Y. Times, Ap 14, 1887.

The freight yards of the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., extending along the Hudson for a dozen blocks north of 9th St., are destroyed by flames from burning oil. The loss is about $120,000.——N. Y. Times, Ap 17, 1887.

The Harvard Club of the City of New York (see 1886) is incorporated.—N. Y. Times, Ap 20, 1887. See also ibid., Ap 30, 1887. See, further, Je 9.

The legislature appoints a commission "to inquire into the feasibility and necessity of constructing a means of transit, either bridge or tunnel, across the East River at a point at or near Broadway, between Kent Avenue and Bedford avenues, or thereabouts, in the city of Brooklyn, to a point or near Grand street, between the river and East Broadway, or thereabouts, in the city of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1889), chap. 231.

The corner-stone of the Harlem Y. M. C. A. building is laid on 125th St. near Fifth Ave.—N. Y. Times, Ap 28, 1887. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXII: 559, 605. It was dedicated on Sept. 24, 1887 (q. v.).

"Ermine" is produced for the first time in America, at the May Casino Theatre with Pauline Hall in the title role and Francis Wilson as Cadeaux.—Brown, III: 489, 490. See also Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 214.

An estimate of the probable cost of erecting a new "figure" (of justice) on the top of the cupola of the city hall is presented to the board of estimate and apportionment. This report states that one of sheet bronze with iron frame, weighing about 2,500 lbs., will cost about $6,000. A cast bronze figure, weighing at least 6,000 lbs., will cost about $9,500. "The present structure will carry the lighter figure with safety. Some necessary repairs of tower will be indispensable from the change, and the whole cost, if the light figure be adopted, will not be not less than the estimate at about $6,000."—Min. Ed. of Est. and App. (1889), 144. The report was ordered placed on file. See II 15 and N 1.

The legislature passes the "Small Parks" act, authorising the board of street opening and improvement "to select, locate and lay out such and so many public parks ... south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, as the said board may from time to time determine."—Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 320. Under this law the
Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 434. See Je, 9, 1888. The old structure May on the site named above (see II 17, 1886) was demolished in 1889 24

As suggested by the tenement-house commission in 1828 a large number 26 (q.v., F 15), the legislature extends the requirement that no new tenement- or lodging-house "shall occupy more than sixty-five per centum" of an ordinary city lot, corner lots excepted (see Je 16, 1876), to old buildings that are being "enlarged or altered," i.e., "converted to the purposes of a tenement or lodging-house."—

Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 488.

A fire starting in the Belt Line R. R. car-stables at 53d St. and 27

Tenth Ave. destroys the stables, kills 1,400 horses, and burns six tenement-houses in West 54th St. and injures several others.

The total loss is about $700,000.—N. Y. Times, My 24, 1, 1887.

Wm. O'Brien, Irish patriot and editor of United Ireland, 2

is given a public reception at the Academy of Music, and resolutions are adopted expressing "the sympathy of the law-abiding people of New York with the evicted tenants, their condemnation of Lord Lansdowne and other evicting landlords, and the Governmental policy which supported them."—N. Y. Times, Je 3, 1887.

See also ibid., Je 5, 1887.

On June 6, O'Brien was received at the Press Club.—Ibid., Je 7, 1887.

On June 7, a farewell dinner was held at the Hoffman House in his honour.—Ibid., Je 8, 1887.

The Harvard Club (see 1885, and Ap 19, 1887) takes possession of 19 its first club-house, at No. 11 West 22d St.—N. Y. Times, Ap 23 and Je 10, 1887. See further, 1894.

A jubilee choral service to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne is held in Trinity Church.—

N. Y. Times, Je 20, 1887. See Je 21.

Queen Victoria's jubilee is celebrated by the British residents 25 of New York at the Metropolitan Opera House. Speeches are made by Mayor Hewitt and Erastus Wiman. The Irish residents hold an anti-jubilee at Cooper Union "in honor of the victims of Queen Victoria's 50 years on the throne," the hall being draped in mourning.—N. Y. Times, Je 21 and 22, 1887.

An exterior street is ordered to be laid out along the westerly 25 shore of the East River from 46th to 86th St.—Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 697. On May 10, 1888, the northerly limit of the street was changed to 81st St.—Ibid. (1888), chap. 272.

The N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. is authorized to build a parapet wall 611 feet west of Eleventh Ave. from 60th St. to 72d St.—Laws of N. Y. (1887), chap. 714.

A Board of Electrical Control is established by act of the legislature, whose powers and duties embrace the subjects of construction, maintenance, and control of electrical conductors, and their conduits or subways. Except by permission of this board, no poles or wires can hereafter be erected or retained above ground.—Ibid., chap. 714.

The wooden statue of Justice which has stood on the dome of the July city hall since 1879 (see My 7, 1860) is taken down because it is much rotted away and is liable to fall down and injure some one.—N. Y. Times, Jl 16, 1887. A new statue was erected on Nov. 3 (q.v.).

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is first acted, at the Madison Square Sept. Theatre, with Richard Mansfield in the dual title-role.—Brown, Theatre, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, II: 426.

An electric car is tried with success on the Fourth Ave. line 23 from 32d St. to 117th St., and creates as much surprise as "that caused by the first steamboat on the Hudson." "The patent under which it is constructed is that of the Sprague Company. Under the seats in the car are storage batteries from which the electricity is conducted to an armature underneath. This armature's revolutions turn an axle which, by means of cog wheels, turns the axles of the car wheels. A large hard-wood box on either dashboard has a sliding bar by which the amount of electricity is graduated and the car stopped by cutting off the current."— N. Y. Times, S 24, 1887. See also ibid., D 15, 1887. See further, S 17, 1887.

The Railroad Men's Building or Railway Y. M. C. A., at Oct. n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 45th St., erected by Cornelius Vanderbilt for the use of the employees of the railroads entitled to use the Grand Central Station, is opened and formally inaugurated. Addresses are made by Mr. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, and others.—N. Y. Times, O 4, 1887. See also ibid., O 9, 1887.

Charles Dickens, Jr., makes his first appearance before the 25
1889 American public, at Chickering Hall. He begins a series of public
readings from his father's works, starting with "Doctor Marigold"
and a part of "Pickwick." He is introduced by Chauncey M.
Depew.—*N. Y. Times*, O 26, 1889. See also *ibid.*, N 12, 1887.
31 The Rutgers Presbyterian Church at 25th St. and Madison Ave.
has been sold to the Scottish Masons and is to be known as "Scott-
Nov. 3 A new statue of Justice, made of copper and weighing 170
pounds, is erected on the dome of the city hall.—*N. Y. Times*, N 4,
1887. See JL 15.
5 The trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine agree to
purchase, for $850,000, the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum property
at 110th St. and Tenth Ave. (see N 1, 1843) as the cathe-
dreal site.—*N. Y. Times*, N 6, 1887; 21st *Ann. Rep.*, Am. Soc. &
The asylum purchased a plot of 30 acres on the dividing line between
New York and Yonkers and abandoned its old building on Oct. 27,
1891 (q. v.).—*Hist., Charter, Act of Incorporation*, etc., Leake &
Watts Orphan House (N. Y., 1893).
14 The city acquires from Daniel D. Lord and others the land at the
intersection of Broadway and Amsterdam Ave. between 70th and
74th Sts. Here Sherman Square was laid out.—Prendergast,
*Record of Real Estate*, 54; L. M. R. K., III: 971. It received its
present name in 1891 (q. v., Mr 5).
27 The Christian Science Society, which has been holding informal
meetings, holds its first regular Sunday service, in "Columbia In-
situte," No. 720 Sixth Ave.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E.
Heidgerken, Director of Christian Science Committee of the State of
N. Y. (OW, Aug., 1886; and see further, F 3, 1888.
29 Josef Hofmann, at the age of 10, makes his American début,
at the Metropolitan Opera House. He is rated "a marvel" and a
"second Liszt."—*N. Y. Times*, N 30 and D 2, 1889.
30 Sixth Ave., north of 110th St. is to be hereafter known and
29 The Sloane Hospital for Women, the gift of Mrs. Wm. Sloane,
and the Vanderbilt Clinic, the gift of the four sons of Wm. H. Van-
derbilt to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, are dedicated.—
1888

In this year, the bronze statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi, by G.
Turini, was erected in Washington Square.—*Cat. of the Works
of Art Belonging to the City,* 115.

In this year, Elisha Robinson published "Certified copies of
important maps appertaining to the 23d and 24th wards, city of
New York, filed in the registrar's office at White Plains . . . .

In this year, the New York Club occupied the Caswell residence,
at the southeast cor. of Fifth Ave. and 25th St. See 1886.

This year, Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward appeared.—

During 1888-89, the Tower Building, at 50 Broadway, was
erected. Bradford Lee Gilbert was the architect.—*Tablet placed
on building in 1890 by the Soc. of Architectural Iron Manufacturers
This is generally accepted as the earliest example in N. Y. City of
modern skeleton construction, in which the entire weight of the
walls and floors is borne and transmitted to the foundations by a
framework of metallic columns and beams.—See, however, O 1, 1855;
describing three earlier examples of very similar construction, the
earliest one being in New York and the other two (one built in 1883)
being in Chicago. The Tower Building was demolished in 1914.—
*Bid.*

Between 1888 and 1889, the Church of the Ascension, on the
north-west cor. of Fifth Ave. and 70th St. (see N 5, 1841), "was
beautified by a new chancel, furnished by Stanford White, and
adorned with angel figures by St. Gaudens, mosaics by Maitland
Armstrong, a richly carved memorial pulpit and walls of Siena
marble." Above these was placed a large picture of the Ascension
painted by John La Farge and donated by the Misses Rhindtander.
*King's Handbook* (1893), 356.

The Society of Old Brooklynites addresses a petition to congress
reviewing the burial of the remains of the prison-ship martyrs by the
Tammany Society in 1805 (q. v., My 26), and the transfer of
the remains from the temporary wooden vault on Jackson St. to
the permanent tomb at Fort Greene (see Je 17, 1871), and re-
questing that at least $100,000 be appropriated for the erection of
a monument to their memory. The petition was approved by the
state legislature, the New York common council, and the Kings
County board of supervisors. The society published its petition
in this year, together with the names of 8,000 persons who perished
on board the "Jersey." The whole number of prison-ship victims
was stated to be more than 12,000.—*A Christmas Reminder*, etc.
(pub. by Soc. of Old Brooklynites, 1888). Bills for appropriating
money for the monument were introduced in congress in 1889 and
1890 but failed to pass.—*An Appeal to the Congress of the U. S.
from the Soc. of Old Brooklynites*, etc. (1890). Regarding the
question of the number of Americans who perished on board the
British prison-ships, see Ap 25, 1873. The "Martyrs' Monument"
was erected until 1906.—*Stokes Records*, 1: A 14, 1907.

The Reform Club, organized "to promote honest, efficient, and
economical government," is incorporated by Anson Phelps
Stokes, Everett P. Wheeler, Geo. Haven Putnam, John De Witt
Warner, Wm. M. Irwins, Robert B. Roosevelt, and E. L. Goldin.—
*Westminster Rec.*, CXXXVI: 609; *King's Handbook*, 564. See
also *N. Y. Times*, Ja 6, 7, and 14, 1888. The first public meeting
was held on Jan. 21 (q. v.). Mr. Stokes was elected the first presi-

Mayor Hewitt devotes the major part of his annual message
to the board of aldermen on an explanation of the increased amounts
for the different departments that appear in the "final estimate for
1888." He shows that many of the expenditures for new
improvements are "mandatory upon the City," less than half the
total amount being "based on the revision by the Board of Estimate
and Apportionment." He believes the legislature "should have
the power to reduce but never to increase the expenditures provided
for in the City budget. In no other way can a proper responsibility
be imposed upon the public officers for the control and expenditure
of the public moneys.

Most notable in the message, however, is the mayor's expression
of relief that the city "would largely gain by the abolition of all
taxes upon personal property," even though "the amount thus
collected at this time is about one-sixth of the whole amount of
taxation." This tax, he argues, "is notoriously impossible of collec-
tion. . . . Those who ought to pay the most part of it pay the least,
while the humble citizen, who is unable to 'fix up' his statements,
is subjected to the full amount of lawful taxation." The mayor calls it "scandalous" when the "estates of widows and orphans and wards in chancery pay the full amount of taxation required by law, although in most cases it can be least afforded, while 'blotted' capitalists either entirely escape taxation or promise for a very inadequate sum." If the taxes on personal property were repealed, he believes it would not be difficult "to devise a system of taxation that would assign to the city . . . the
franchises which would not be onerous to them, and which would
more than make up the amount thus canceled."—*Prot., Bd. of

The newly organized Reform Club (see Ja 9) holds its first 21
public meeting in the form of a "tariff-reform" dinner at the
Metropolitan Opera House assembly-rooms. Pres. Anson Phelps
Stokes, Congressman W. C. P. Brockway of "Kentucky, Repre-
sentative," Melbourne H. Ford of Michigan, Col. Henry Wattron
of the Louisville *Courier*, M. D. Hartter of Mansfield, Ohio, Fred-
rick R. Coudert of New York, ex-Mayor Grace, Jackson S. Shultz,
and Everett P. Wheeler make addresses.—*N. Y. Times*, Ja 22,
1888; *Stokes Records*, 1: Part 2, 242. The immediate purpose of
the club was the reform of the tariff "by reduction or abrogation of
so-called protective taxes, especially of those either so dis-
couraging to imports as to yield to the Government but a small
revenue when compared with the enormous subsidies thereby
compelled to be paid by the people at large to the favoured few, or
so enhancing the cost of materials to manufacturers as to bar them
from the markets of the world."—*Westminster Rec.*, CXXXVI: 609.
Four large buildings on the west side of Broadway between
30th and 42nd Sts., were destroyed by fire with a loss of $4,770,000 —
*N. Y. Times*, Ja 31 and F 1, 1888.

The Christian Science Society (see N 27, 1887) is incorpo-
rated as a church, called "Church of Christ, Scientist." It continued
with this designation until April 7, 1896, when its name was changed
to "First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City."—*Information
supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Comm. on
Jan. 5
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1887 Publication of the State of N. Y. For its own church building, Feb. see N. 30, 1899. Before its church was built, the Second Church was organized (see O, 1891), and was the first to build.—See Ap 2, 1899.

28 The Union Square Theatre, opened in 1871 (p. 12) on the South side of 14th St., between Broadway and Fourth Ave., and the Morgan Theatre at the corner of Broadway and Prince St. (built of brick, but later destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Wild, F 29, 1888. See also illustration and description in Harper's Weekly, XXXI: 167, 173. The theatre was rebuilt and opened on March 27, 1889 (p. 27). For further history of Broadway in the 1870s-1890s, see Hazen, “The Place of the Independent in Politics,” under the auspices of the club at Steinway Hall.—Stokes Records, I: Part 2, 44–45.

29 The legislature authorizes the board of education to provide special classes for “the purpose of giving instruction in the English language to foreigners, whose ages or vocations are such as to prevent their attending the grammar, primary or evening schools.”—Laws of N. Y. (1888), chap. 183.

30 According to a prominent city official, “The architectural features of New York City are passing through a transitional period.” He says in regard to the evolution in building and the changes which are now going on: “Of all the business buildings and a considerable portion of all other buildings that were erected over 20 years ago there will not, in my opinion, be one in a hundred remaining 10 years hence. Several reasons combine to confirm me in this conviction, the principal of which is the manifest demand for every possible square foot of enclosed space that can be had anywhere on Manhattan Island. This was not always so. Only within the last few years has the opinion gained general acceptance that the population of New York City . . . would assuredly in time fill every available foot of space on the island and continue to overflow as it has for years upon the contiguous shores. Further improvement in rapid transit, either by arcades, underground, or through-the-blocks railroads that will enable people to reach the centre of the business district from points beyond the Harlem River in the time now required to travel half that distance, will more than double the area of possible expansion of the business district and will extend the limits of possible expansion of the entire city almost beyond comprehension. “Running these transportation agencies—the elevator and rapid transit—are comparatively new institutions. Most of the structures of which the city is composed were put up before their advent and altogether without reference to them . . . . The various branches of business were concentrated in districts peculiar to themselves and in some measure they have retained their localities.

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35 The legislature authorizes the board of education to provide special classes for “the purpose of giving instruction in the English language to foreigners, whose ages or vocations are such as to prevent their attending the grammar, primary or evening schools.”—Laws of N. Y. (1888), chap. 183.

36 According to a prominent city official, “The architectural features of New York City are passing through a transitional period.” He says in regard to the evolution in building and the changes which are now going on: “Of all the business buildings and a considerable portion of all other buildings that were erected over 20 years ago there will not, in my opinion, be one in a hundred remaining 10 years hence. Several reasons combine to confirm me in this conviction, the principal of which is the manifest demand for every possible square foot of enclosed space that can be had anywhere on Manhattan Island. This was not always so. Only within the last few years has the opinion gained general acceptance that the population of New York City . . . would assuredly in time fill every available foot of space on the island and continue to overflow as it has for years upon the contiguous shores. Further improvement in rapid transit, either by arcades, underground, or through-the-blocks railroads that will enable people to reach the centre of the business district from points beyond the Harlem River in the time now required to travel half that distance, will more than double the area of possible expansion of the business district and will extend the limits of possible expansion of the entire city almost beyond comprehension. “Running these transportation agencies—the elevator and rapid transit—are comparatively new institutions. Most of the structures of which the city is composed were put up before their advent and altogether without reference to them . . . . The various branches of business were concentrated in districts peculiar to themselves and in some measure they have retained their localities. The iron trade still haunts the east side below 14th St.; the leather trade divides the district between the Fulton, Wall, William and South streets with the cotton and cardage trades; jewelry is still the feature of Maiden-lane; groceries and provisions continue as of old to impart special features to the west side from Greenwich to West street and from Canal to the Battery; and the dry goods trade that some 40 years ago was centred about upper Pearl-street, has spread over the region between Duane and Houston and Elm and Greenwich streets. The office building district, beginning at the battery and extending northward, has crowded all these districts in its continued expansion, until now it reaches along some of the avenues as far north as Canal-street. In a sense and to a certain degree these districts have become so firmly established that there is little prospect of any territorial expansion.
creased demand for more room that has come with the rapid increase in population and to the popular conviction that New York City is destined to become the most beautiful city in the Western Continent, if not in the whole world, the owners of property have begun the redemption of the city from its reproach of ugly monotony, and the older buildings are gradually giving way to the construction of more imposing edifices, many of them expressive of a higher order of architectural beauty than the world has ever before seen and which, although not departing in a pronounced manner from the ancient and established precedents, yet combines them with new departures in such effective and novel designs as to indicate a peculiarly American origin and to establish the American order of architecture."—N. Y. Times, Ap 29, 1888.

May

The legislature authorizes the board of estimate and apportionment to appropriate a sum of money for the suitable celebration of the centennial year of the inauguration of Gen. Washington as the first president of the United States.—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 270. See Ap 24, 1889.

The old Times building, erected in 1857 (q.t.), My 12 on the site of the old Brick Church, is being demolished.—N. Y. Times, My 13, 1888; descrip. of Pl. 152-b, III, 772. See Je 7.

By act of the legislature commissioners are designated to provide for the erection of a municipal building (such as a building as it had been urged by several mayors—see Ja 10, 1884; Ja 4, 1886) "in the neighborhood of the county court house building . . . having a central park." The commissioners shall select the exact site and "advertise for the submission to them of plans and specifications for said building."—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 323. See Mr 27, 1889.

The legislature passes a law providing that all criminals sentenced to death shall be executed by electricity.—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 489.

The Naval College, heretofore in the charge of the board of education, is incorporated as a separate and distinct organization.—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 580.

The corner-stone of the new Times building (see My 15) is laid on the old site at Nassau St. and Printing House Square.—N. Y. Times, Je 8, 1888. See also Harper’s Weekly, XXXII: 817, 818.

The legislature authorizes the "Madison Square Garden Company" (see My 24, 1887), with the approval of the mayor, "to construct and maintain an ornamental arcade over the sidewalks . . . immediately adjoining the property of said company." The mayor is to prescribe regulations "for the lighting and policing by said Madison Square Garden Company of said arcade when constructed."—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 534. The new "Garden Arcade," June 16, 1887.

Provision for adult education, i.e., "for the benefit of working men and working-women," by the city board of education is authorized by the legislature. One school in each ward, "where practicable, shall be designated" for this purpose, and "at least three lectures shall be delivered in each school in each week" between Oct. 1 and March 31, except during the Christmas holiday season.—Laws of N. T. (1888), chap. 545.

Frederick III of Germany dies at Potsdam after a reign of 99 days (see Mr 9), and his son ascends the throne as Wm. II.—Ann. Reg. (1888), 29; Hazen, Europe since 1815, 332.

Frank J. Sprague, speaking before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Columbia College, recommends electric power as the "Solution of Municipal Rapid Transit".—Sprague, Solution of Municipal Rapid Transit (1881). See N 26.

July

The Manhattan Bridge (later named Washington Bridge) from 181 St. on Manhattan Island to the bluff on the opposite shore (formerly the estate of Wm. B. Ogden), is completed.—N. Y. Times, Jl 3, 1885; L. M. R. K., III: 927. See also Hutton, The Washington Bridge (1885). See Je 11, 1885, and Jl 1886.

The Jackson Square branch of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library on 13th St. near Eighth Ave., is opened. It is the gift of George W. Vanderbilt. This is the fourth branch library, the others being the Bond St. branch, the Ottendorfer on Second Ave., and the Bruce in W. 42d St.—N. Y. Times, Jl 6, 1888.

The Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Manchesterville, between 126th and 135th Sts., Tenth and St. Nicholas Aves., burns. It was a structure of brown brick and four stories high. The central portion comprised the old Lorillard mansion, which, with the additions, had been occupied by the nuns for nearly 50 years. The convent was formerly on Houston, and later in Bleecker, St.—N. Y. World, Ag 14 and 15, 1888.

The first electric car open to passengers in New York begins to run on the Fourth Ave. line between 56th St. and the Post Office. It was made by the Julien Electric Traction Co. A second electric car will be added in a week.—N. Y. Times, S 16 and 18, 1888. See S 23, 1887.

The Plaza Hotel on the west side of Fifth Ave. between 58th and 59th Sts. is purchased by the N. Y. Life Insurance Co. for $250,000.—N. Y. Times, S 19, 1888. See also ibid., N 24, 1888. For the opening of the second Plaza Hotel on this site, see S 29, 1890.

The Y. M. C. A. building at 5 West 125th St. (see Ap 27, 1887) is dedicated.—N. Y. Times, S 25, 1888.

Hodji Hossein Ghody Khán, first minister from Persia to the U. S., arrives at New York.—N. Y. Times, O 1 and 2, 1888.

"The spires of St. Patrick’s Cathedral, at Fifth Avenue and Oct. Fifty-second-street, are now complete. . . . While these spires give the cathedral a finished appearance it still lacks much of realizing the original plan. There is yet to be built a chapel extending from the main building back between the Bishop’s house and the priests’ house to Madison-avenue. This will make the entire structure 400 feet long . . . A new sacristy will also be built by the northeast corner of the cathedral. When this shall have been completed the coped one now in use will be demolished. This will finish the exterior of the cathedral and will fill up the entire block bounded by Madison and Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-first streets. But there is much interior decoration that will probably not be finished for years. There are several hundred niches to be filled with figures and there are 10 Chapels in which altars will be placed. . . ."—N. Y. Times, O 7, 1888; Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick’s Cathedral, 140.

Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, Republicans, are Nov. elected president and vice-president, defeating the Democratic nominee, Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman, though Cleveland had a larger popular vote than Harrison.—McKee, National Conventions and Platforms, 232-39.

Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate, is elected mayor.—N. Y. Times, N 7, 1888. He succeeded Mayor Hewitt, who recommended the County Democracy renominated and supported. The Republicans, however, nominated a separate candidate (Erhardt) who "took votes enough from Hewitt to elect Grant."—Wheeler, Sixty years of American life, 337. Grant was re-elected in 1890 (q.v., N 4).

The Daft electric motor is tried with success on the Ninth Ave. Elevated R. R. from 14th to 42d St. It draws three cars containing 300 guests and takes electric power from a cable laid outside the track from 50th to 14th St.—N. Y. Times, N 27, 1888.

In 1889 (q.v.), electric power was installed on the line. The "Memorial House," adjoining St. George's Church on East 16th St. and given to the parish by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is formally opened.—N. Y. Times, N 27, 1888.

The state court of appeals renders an important decision regarding railroad franchises, a decision that was brought about by the action of the common council, on Feb. 9, 1885 (q.v.), in revoking franchises, and that of the legislature, on May 4, 1886 (q.v.), in annulling the charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad Co. The court holds that the latter corporation "took, through its grant from the city, an indefeasible title in the land, necessary to enable it to construct and maintain a street railway in Broadway and to run cars thereon," and that any questions which have arisen "with reference to the propriety of the means by which the corporations of the company obtained the consent of the municipal authorities (see Ag 30, 1854) are not involved in the case."—N. Y. Reports, Court of Appeals, CXI: 1-66.

The Amberg German Theatre, erected at Irving Place and Dec. 15th St. on the site of Irving Hall removed earlier in the year, is opened with a performance of "Ein Erfolg" and "Fortunio’s Liebeslied."—N. Y. Times, Jl 14, D 1 and 2, 1888; L. M. R. K., III: 984. This was later known as the Irving Place Theatre.—King’s Handbook (1893), 602-3.

The bodies are being removed from the churchyard of St. Luke’s P. E. Church in Hudson St., and the old church is to be demolished, and the proceeds have been given to Trinity corporation, which intends to erect a large church on the block bounded by Clarkson, Hudson, Varick, and Leroy Sts. The St. Luke’s con-
The residence of Valentine G. Hall at No. 16 Gramercy Park had been purchased by Edwin Booth, and remodelled and furnished by him as a club for actors and friends of the drama, the house is formally opened over by Booth to the Players' Club.

In this year, an elevated railroad came before the supreme court "in which the fundamental question involved was whether the Dutch Roman law prevailed on Manhattan Island before 1664, under which law the railroad claimed that the State absolutely owned the streets and that adjacent owners had no rights or easements therein. This question depended upon the determination of the historical question who, under the law of nations, discovered and settled New York." To aid the court in the solution of the question, a Mr. Arroux was called to testify to prove "that under the law of nations it has always been declared in both Europe and America the English were the lawful owners by right of discovery under governmental authority, perfected by taking possession long before the Dutch ever landed here, and continued by assertion of such ownership down to the time of the conquest. On the other hand, the Dutch were interlopers, intruders, squatters. They had no title in fee to the land before 1673."—Arroux, The Dutch in Am. (1890), 3, 41-42.

Judge Arroux did not mention the title of the case in which this argument was used, possibly because the case was still pending in the courts. It was the case of Hine vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R., the firm of Arroux, Rich & Woodford appearing for the respondent.

In this year, the Art Ass't brought to this country, exhibited and sold at the Art Galleries the great collection of paintings, rugs, and relics, belonging to the Russian patriot, painter, and writer, Vereshchagin.—Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby (1922).

In this year, 60 sets of competitive designs for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine were received by the trustees in response to circulars sent out by the committee on architecture. The committee selected 15 of the designs and referred them to a group of experts composed of Chas. Babcock and Wm. R. Ware, architects, and John Bogart, engineer. After eliminating all others, four sets were recommended to the trustees for further action, namely those of Heins & La Farge, Halsey Wood, Wm. A. Potter, and Huss & Bock. These were exhibited at the National Academy of Design from March 24 to May 17, 1891. Finally, in July, 1891, the design of Messrs. Heins & La Farge was approved and accepted.—Cathedral Church of St. John the Divine (1916), 20.

The competition having been won by Heins & La Farge, the choir, two apsidal chapels, and the main structural elements of the crossing were carried out under their direction. The contract between the present trustees of the church and Heins & La Farge provided that, in the event of the death of either member of the firm, the trustees might terminate the contract. Mr. Heins died. The trustees theretoon terminated their contract with the original firm, and, on April 20, 1911, appointed Mr. Ralph A. Cram in his personal capacity as consulting architect. By authority of the trustees, he caused new preliminary sketches to be prepared showing how the work could be continued after a stylistic fashion differing from that determined by the original architects. These sketches were approved in principle by the trustees, and Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, who in the meantime had acted as architects for the old house, bishop's house, deanery, and chapel of St. Martin of Tours, were appointed on April 5, 1915, architects for the nave. Since then, Cram & Ferguson have been authorized to prepare complete preliminary sketches for the completion of the entire building; and have also been authorized for the work for the west front, the north transept, the bapistry, and the chapter-house. They have also been authorized to prepare plans of the remaining element,—i. e., the lantern and spire.—Information supplied by Canon R. E. Jones, and by Cram & Ferguson.

Heins & La Farge's original plan was perhaps the most successful piece of ecclesiastical planning ever produced in America. The spire over the "crossing" was also a bold and effective innovation.

Electric tractions was first introduced in New York City in April 1899. Elevated R. R. at the beginning of this year. Two years before, there were only 20 electric cars in operation in America. Thos. A. Edison operated an electric motor at Menlo Park in 1881. In 1883 Leo Daft, the electrician of the Daft Electric Light Co., made the first public exhibition with the electric motor-amphure on the Saratoga and Mt. McGregor Railway. It was on Mr. Daft who introduced electric motor in New York City. He had tried it on the Ninth Ave. line on Nov. 26, 1888 (p. 251).—N. Y. Tribune, F 24, 1889.

"Hamline Grange" is moved from the west side of Convent Ave.—Mag. of Am. Hist. (1889), XXI: 6. It later became the rectory of the new St. Luke's Church, which stands beside it on the north-east corner of 141st St.—Ibid. (1892), XXIV: 380. See also Col. of Pl. 15-17. In the fall of 1889 the Grange was presented, by an anonymous donor, to the Am. Scenic and Hist. Pres. Soc. as a memorial.—N. Y. Times, N 18, 1924.

In this year, Troop A, an outcome of the First Hussars, was organized by Capt. (afterwards Gen.) Roe. It was a fashionable cavalry company like the Ancient and Honorable of Boston, or the Philadelphia City Troops.—"King's Handbook" (1894), 358.

During the decade from 1889 to 1899, the Museum of Natural History in Manhattan Square was greatly developed—the central section of the south building in 1889-1893; the east wing of the south building in 1893-1895; the west wing of the south building in 1895-1897; the south-east and south-west corner wings in 1897-1899. Acts of the legislature, authorising the enlargement and making appropriations for the purpose, were passed in 1871, 1875, 1887, 1889, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1900. Ordinances of the board of aldermen for the same purpose were passed in 1901, 1902, 1905, 1909, and 1911.—"Growth of the Building of the Am. Mus. of Nat. Hist." (1912).

In this year, additions covering the entire block bounded by 70th and 71st Sts., Madison and Park Aves., were made to the Audubon Apartments. Rep. (1894), 461. The new wing was on the east side.

In this year, the College Settlement was established at No. 95 Rivington St. by women college graduates. "The residents, with outside helpers, conduct clubs for women, boys and girls; classes in cooking, millinery, dressmaking, embroidery, kitchen-garden, wood-carving, drawing, singing, literature and municipal government; a library and reading-room; a penny-provident fund; and a kindergarten."—"King's Handbook" (1893), 421-2.

In this year, the "Penny-Provident Fund of the Charity Organization Society" was established "to initiate habits of providence and thrift among the poor, by supplying them with facilities for small savings, such as savings-banks do not afford."—Ibid., 454.

In this year Kenyon College added a new art and illustration building, which was partially burned on Dec. 19.—N. Y. Times, D 20, 1889.

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1889—THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Bay Park, he thinks, should be "utilized as a site for almshouses and charity improvement in place of those now maintained on Blackwell's Island;" and "Blackwell's Island could be readily converted into a park, which, at trilling expense, would be made easily accessible to all our citizens, and its pavements was front could be made available for bathing purposes. Property along the East river would be greatly benefited by such a change and the health of the city materially improved."

The "necessity for an improved system of docks" is another subject discussed by the mayor. "At the present time there is little or no classification of shipping at our docks. Ferry-boats, small, or smaller craft which ply between this city and adjacent towns are crowded indiscriminately together. Passenger-boats and freight vessels sail from the same piers. Lines of trucks laden with merchandise render the streets in the neighborhood of the freight depots impassable to foot passengers. . . . In order to preserve the commercial primacy of our city, it therefore becomes our paramount duty so to improve and regulate our magnificent water-front that our supremacy as the chief port of the Western Hemisphere will be forever secured."

"It is now generally conceded that in order to make provision for our commerce it is essential that the city acquire title to all the water-front. The rights of private owners should therefore be acquired with as little delay as practicable. . . . On the East river, from Grand street to Eighth street, and from Seventeenth street to Twenty-third street, a plan for public purposes has recently been adopted, which we may hope soon to see pushed to a successful completion."

Regarding the pavements, the mayor says: "The granite-block pavement appears to be the only best adapted to our climate and soil, though recent experiments on Madison avenue seem to show that in certain localities an asphalt pavement might meet the public requirements. The cost of both pavements being about equal, the selection might be determined by the character of the thoroughfare to be paved and the amount of traffic which it would be compelled to bear."

The "filthy condition" of the streets "is the cause of universal and well founded complaint," and Mayor Grant expresses his intention to do everything in his power "to see this state of affairs remedied."

As the system under which taxes are now collected is a source of confusion and annoyance, the mayor suggests the passage of a law providing that all taxes be collected by a single officer "so that the taxpayer may be readily afforded complete information as to the extent of his obligations."

Mayor Grant also reminds the board of the necessity for the construction of a municipal building as soon as possible, for the city is now paying about $100,000 per annum for the rental of offices for public departments. Although laws for this purpose were passed by the legislature in 1887 and 1888, nothing has been done by the city. The municipal building, the mayor says, "might well be erected upon the City Hall Park, although it is undoubtedly true that many good citizens are opposed to having this park encumbered by any additional buildings."

Electric wires and telegraph poles continue to disfigure the streets and obstruct the thoroughfares, notwithstanding the general demand for the burial of the wires.—Proc. Bd. of Ald., CXIII: 11-19.

26 The new West Washington Market, on the block bounded by Thirteenth Ave., West, Bloomfield, and Gansevort Sts. (see Je 14, 1884), is formally opened, and the event is celebrated by a parade, a banquet, and addresses by Mayor Grant and others. The site was formerly that of Fort Gansevoort.—N. Y. Times, Ja 13, 15, 18, 20, 26, and 27, 1889. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXII: 1007-9, and L. M. R. K., III: 960. On Aug. 25, 1890, the market was partially destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, Ag 26, 1890.

29 The United Service Club is organized, with a temporary club-house at 16 W. 31st St. It is composed of commissioned officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and National Guard, and graduates of the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.—N. Y. Eve. Telegram, My 10, 1913; King's Handbook (1893), 360. See 1897-98. The first performance in America of the cycle of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" took place at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 4, 5, 8, and 11, 1889.—Brown, III: 446; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1895), 895.

Benjamin Harrison is inaugurated president.—N. Y. Times, Mr 5, 1889.

Proctor's 23rd Street Theatre, built on the site of the old tabernacle, at 141 W. 23d St., near Sixth Ave., is opened by Neil Burgess in "The County Fair."—N. Y. Times, Mr 6, 1889; King's Handbook (1891), 599.

A second act is passed by the legislature (for the first, see My 18, 1888) providing for the construction of a municipal building. The same commissioners as before are designated, but they are now instructed to choose a site within the park on the easterly side.—Laws of N. Y. (1889), chap. 81. See Instruction for Architects in preparing Plans for a Public Building to be erected in City Hall Park (1889), which shows that the commissioners had in mind a building "six stories in height including the basement."

The idea of putting the new building within the Park aroused much adverse comment. "Enormous sums of money are being expended," says the Tribune editor, "in the acquisition of open spaces in different parts of the city, and it is much to be regretted that a necessity should arise for diminishing a single one of those already possessed and enjoyed by the people." Also fear is felt that the city ball will not be left "to its quiet and graceful supremacy.—N. Y. Tribune, Ap 25, 1889. See S 18.

The new Union Square Theatre opens with an English version of Scribe's "Bataille des Damnes."—N. Y. Times, Mr 27 and 28, 1889; L. M. R. K., III: 986. The old theatre was burned on Feb. 18, 1888 (q. v.).

The office of city chamberlain, "the most lucrative office in Apr. Mayor Grant's gift," is turned over to Richard Croker, "the recognized leader of Tammany Hall."—N. Y. Tribune, Ap 10, 1889.

Ward McAllister's venture into the ranks of the great public to take a hand in the management of the centennial ball is likely to be attended with results to him as a sort of fortune. When Mr. McAllister awoke to the fact that he was not the entire committee—merely a member of it—it astonished him. To have his dictates questioned in social affairs was a new, novel, and rather unpleasant experience. . . . [Cf. 1872.]

"The trouble is that the deposition from leadership in centennial affairs isn't all that is liable to be the outcome of the sudden and startling discovery that the social world can wag without the assistance of Mr. McAllister. This latter fact has struck the society leaders, or those who would be such, with peculiar force. . . . It has led to more animated discussion in the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs than has any subject. . . . The matter was started at the Union Club, when a member, who is also a Patriarch, is said after an hour's deep thought, to have created almost a panic by inquiry: " I say there, would it be possible to give a Patriarch's ball and have it managed by a committee instead of by Ward McAllister, donch' know?"

"Society is deeply agitated by the matter. The Knickerbocker Club has already decided against Mr. McAllister. The Union Club is very evenly divided just now, with a tendency committee-wise, though the official action of the Governing Committee had not been bulletined up to midnight last night. The general belief, however, is that the next assembly of the Patriarch's will be under the management of a committee instead of under a dictatorship. Social lights fear that the result may be disastrous, but the male element in the much-talked-of four hundred seem determined because Mr. McAllister has actually brought them into scorn and ridicule by his failure to retain his dictatorship and thus their prestige.—N. Y. Times, Ap 9, 1889. The centennial committee appointed Edmund C. Stanton director of the ball, and McAllister, though nominally managers, was left without any important powers. He therefore resigned from the committee and did not attend the ball, which he criticized as the "most grossly mismanaged affair I ever heard of."—Ibid., Ap 10, 15, 19, and My 3, 1889. It was held on Saturday, April 29 (6 p. m.). A fire at the foot of West 59th St. destroys $5,000,000 worth of property.—N. Y. Herald, Ap 20, 1889. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXIII: 145.
A. Design for N.Y. Municipal Building, submitted by Howells and Stokes in competition, 1908. See July 20, 1907 (p. 2067).

day and by decorating their windows and doors with the national colours.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1889.

The board of estimate and apportionment is authorised to appropriate $15,000 for decorating the city hall and other public buildings, displaying fireworks, erecting stands for reviewing the parade, etc. during the centennial celebration of Washington's first inauguration.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 147, 185. See also *Ten Years*.

Services in honour of the centennial of Washington's inauguration are held in Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, St. Paul's M. E. Church, Chickering Hall, and the B'Nai Jeshurun Synagogue.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 29, 1889.

A triumphal arch, designed by Stanford White, and built of wood covered with “staff,” is erected on Washington Square at the foot of Fifth Ave. by private subscription. The arch is surmounted by a wooden statue of Washington 10 feet in height. “This statue is said to have been erected on the Battery in 1792, and to have been the first erected in the city. It bears evident signs of age.”—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 23, 1889. *Harper's Weekly* XXXIII: 343, 344. The corner-stone of a permanent arch of granite, designed by the same architect, was laid on this site on May 30, 1890 (q. v.).

Regarding the alleged placing of a wooden statue of Washington “on the Battery in 1792,” no record has been substantiate to the statement. Richard Watson Gilder describes the temporary and in Chap. 21 of *Bowen's Hist. of the Fourth Avenue Parade and the Inauguration of Geo. Washington* (1892), 410, with a photographic view showing the statue in position. He refers to it simply as “a colossal wooden statue of Washington, of ancient workmanship.” The *N. Y. Hist. Soc.* owns a small photograph of the statue, taken probably about 1893, showing it standing in the back part of a store. On the back of this picture is pasted a facsimile of the following statements, unsigned and unauthenticated, but probably intended to aid the sale of the statue: “It was erected at Bowling Green and placed in the small park in 1792, near Battery Park, to replace the Statue of King George. . . .

The statue was the first erected in New York and bears convulsions of its great age. . . . It stood for 11 years, from 1792 to 1843, in the small park at Bowling Green . . .; and was sold at auction on Liberty St to a collector of relics named Jaques, and after his death it was sold at auction to Mr. D. Schiff, and afterwards to Mr. F. Theobald who sold it to the present owner, Mr. Joseph Liebman, in 1892. . . . It is the only and oldest wooden statue of Washington in the United States, 106 years old (1792-1898), 9 ft. 5 inches from the base and weighs over 800 pounds.” The description exactly describes the small statue, which bears the signature of Mr. Joseph Liebman who was a tobacconist with a shop at 265 W. 15th St.—*See City Directory*. A fuller account of the statue, by H. Dick, was published in the “Magazine” section of *The World*, Feb. 20, 1921. This report states that Liebman “opened negotiations with the Historical Society for its purchase,” but that its price—$5,000—was too high to interest this society. The writer adds that, in 1913, the statue stood in front of a barber-shop at St. Nicholas Ave. and 182d St. The barber, like Liebman, tried to sell it to various patriotic societies. “But his ideas were even lovelier than Liebman’s. He wanted $100,000.” Later, writes Dick, “Gen. Coleman Du Pont is said to have found it in a junk shop and bought it for $800 to give to the Historical Society of his native State, Delaware.” It was placed in the basement of the city hall at Wilmington. Casual writers (see, e.g., the *N. Y. Times*, Ag 21, 1923) have used the statements from the Liebman photograph as authentic history; but, from the thorough researches undertaken for the present work, having particular regard for the known and discoverable monuments and statues of Washington in New York (see Index), it can be said with reasonable certainty that this wooden effigy never stood on either the Battery or Bowling Green. In common council always strictly safeguarded public property against private encroachment or incumbrances. There is no petition or permit in the minutes or filed papers of the city clerk, at any time, referring to this statue on either of these or any other public lands. Had it been placed there even briefly, without official authority, for some temporary celebration or otherwise, it would have been noticed and made known by newspaper paragrapher, some correspondent, artist, traveller-author, or guide-book writer; but no such mention of it has been found to substantiate the claim of the imaginative tobasconist. Its only claim to distinction is that it was placed atop the temporary memorial arch at Washington Square in 1889. Its origin and early history are unknown.

The celebration proper of the centennial of Washington's inauguration is begun with an enthusiastic welcome of Pres. Harrison, Vice-President, Mr. otros national officials, a brilliant marine parade, a public reception at the city hall, and a ball at the Metropolitan Opera House. The city is crowded with visitors and is everywhere decorated with flags and bunting.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 28-29, 1889; *The Cincinnati in the Centennial Celebration* (1889), 84. See also Bowen, *His. of the Centennial Celebration* (1892), and *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII: 575, 576, 575. One of the most interesting features of the day's events was the trip of the president and vice-president from Elizabethport. They came in an open barge, as Washington had done, rowed by 15 sailors, and landed at the foot of Wall St. *Cf. Ap 23, 1789.*

On this day, the anniversary was commemorated with religious services in St. Paul's Chapel, where Washington used to attend; special exercises of the *Hea of the Firemen, the Irish, and the Switz. and German, and Irish divisions.—*N. Y. Times*, My 2 and 3, 1889; *The Cincinnati in the Centennial Celebration* (1889), 85. See also Bowen, *Hist. of the Centennial Celebration* (1892).

May 31

A great flood at Johnstown, Penn., occurs, entailing the loss of more than 2,000 lives and millions of dollars worth of property.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 1 1989.

The department of public parks is authorized to complete the enclosure and ornamentation of Morris Park (see O 11, 1871)—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 444.

The legislature directs that 116th St. be extended from Tenth Ave. to the Broadway Boulevard.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 450.

Commissioners are designated by the legislature, to be known as "municipal bathing-house commissioners," who are authorized to decide within the scope of their jurisdiction, if a bathing-house containing baths of hot and cold water and adapted to the different seasons of the year. The expense is not to exceed $175,000, and when completed it is to be under the control of the department of public works.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1889), chap. 452. This appears to have been the first public bathing-house other than the so-called "floating baths" moored on the river front.

The Society of American Artists (see Je 1, 1872), the Architectural League of New York (see 1881), and the Art Students' League (see 1875) form the American Fine Arts Society. This is incorporated, on this day, under the Business Corporation Law by filing a certificate with the secretary of state, for the purpose of erecting a building as a home for these societies and headquarters of the graphic arts in New York.—*King's Handbook* (1891), 110, and *see of state's records.*

The Am. Art Ass'n buys, for $80,650 francs ($15,000), Millert's July painting, "The Angelus," after the French senate's refusal to appropriate the money to buy it at a public sale in Paris. The painting measured 18 by 30 inches.—*Kirby's Address*. See O 13.

Upon invitation of Mayor Grant, a number of prominent New Yorkers meet in the governor's room of the old court house to inaugurate measures for holding a world's fair in New York in 1892, in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. They authorize the mayor to appoint four committees for formulating detailed plans.—*N. Y. Times*, Jl 18 and 26, 1889. See also ibid., S 21, O 2, and D 27, 1889.

The work of tearing down the old Madison Square Garden (see Ap 21 and Jl 17, 1886) is begun.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 8, 1889; L. M. R. K., III: 984-85. See Je 16, 1890.
1889. Mile. Carmenita, the Spanish dancer, makes her American debut, at Niblo's Garden.—Brown, I. 226.

Sept. 17. A hearing is held in Mayor Grant's office on the subject of the selection of a site for a new municipal building. Protests against the location of such a building within the Park (see Mr 27) were numerous, including one in the form of a "preamble and resolutions adopted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects."—"N. Y. Tribune," S 19, 1889. For a new act of the legislature concerning the proposed building, see My 6, 1890.

30. The Harlem Opera House on West 155th St. is opened.—"N. Y. Times," O 1, 1889.

Oct. 2. My 17, 1889 is laid in West 43d St.—"N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jl 22, 1911. It was opened on 20th Oct., by Dr. Albert C. Allen, the Treasurer's physician. The building was completed and received Dec. 20, 1890. (q.v.)—"N. Y. Times," N 21, 1890.

7. Architectural College opens at 343 Madison Ave.—"N. Y. Times," O 8, 1889. At this time it had a provisional charter, but in Jan. 1900, it was incorporated as a part of Columbia University. It moved to its present site in the autumn of 1897.—"Hist. of Columbia Univ.," 397-408. See also L. M. R. K., III: 939.

The cornerstone of the World, or Pulitzer building, is laid at Park Row and Franklin St. on the site of French's Hotel, which was bought by Joseph Pulitzer in 1888 ("N. Y. Daily Tribune," Mr 11, 1888). The Pulitzer building was completed and opened Dec. 20, 1890 (q.v.).—"N. Y. World," O 11, 1889. See also L. M. R. K., III: 968; Harper's Weekly, LXXIV: 44; 47, and descript. of Mr. 163, III: 846.

15. Millie's "Angelus," for which the Amer. Ass'n paid $15,000 (q.v. 16), arrives at New York. In November, it was exhibited at the American Art Galleries, 6 E. 23d St.—"N. Y. Times," O 15 and N 16, 1889. It was resold later for $15,000, and now hangs in the Louvre.—Address of Mr. Thomas E. Kirby... Nov. 10, 1892.

20. Plans are laid and work is about to begin on the Mulberry Street and Corlears Hook (see Je 14, 1884) Park, and the widening or extending of several streets, notably College Place. Work of this sort is in progress on Wallabout Bridge and East River (now Carl Schurz) Parks, the latter being enlarged by adding territory from 86th to 89th St. The car-line through Central Park at 86th St. is soon to be built.—"N. Y. Tribune," O 20, 1889.

Nov. 13. The mayor approves a resolution of the board of aldermen giving consent to the Broadway and Seventh Ave. R. R. Co., the South Ferry R. Co., and the successors to the franchises formerly held by the Broadway Surface R. R. Co., and to their successors and assigns respectively, to use cable power in the operation of the street roadways, owned or operated by them respectively, from Central Park to South Ferry by way of Seventh Ave., Broadway, Whitehall, State St., and Battery Place. This franchise permits the companies to make any changes in the construction of these roads or roadbeds, necessary for the use of cars, and also to lay or extend electric cables.—Ordinance, Resolutions, etc., Approved by the Mayor, LVII: 158-59. See also The Cable Traction System of the Rapid Transit Cable Co. (1889). The Broadway cable line was completed in 1893 (q.v. My 17).

22. The N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n is organized, in the belief that the public school system of N. Y. City does not extend far enough, and that the children in their earliest years should have the benefit of kindergarten training. On March 10, 1890, the association opened its first kindergarten in the store floor of No. 353 E. 53d St., leased for the purpose. Its second school was opened on Oct. 27, 1890, at the n. w. cor. of First Ave. and 63d St. This association, for the benefit of the less fortunate children of New York, in its first year had the following officers: Richard Watson Gilder, president; Mrs. Grover Cleveland, 1st vice-president; Hamilton W. Mabie, 2d vice-president; Mrs. Sidney Webster, 3d vice-president; a board of managers, a secretary, and a treasurer. It was incorporated Feb. 12, 1892.—1st and 2d Ann. Reps., N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n, pub. 1901 and 1902. Its work is described in "The Free Kindergarten" (reprint from Harper's Mag., 1905), issued by the N. Y. Kindergarten Ass'n (534 W. 42d St.), at which time the association had kindergartens under its direction.

Dec. 15. Among the buildings now being erected in the city are Carnegie Hall on the corner of 57th St. and Seventh Ave., the new Century Club in 43d St. just west of Fifth Ave., the Lenox Lyceum on Madison Ave., near 59th St., and the Manhattan Athletic Club at the corner of Madison Ave. and 45th St.—"N. Y. Times," D 15, 1889. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXIII: 876, 879, 892, 895.

The delegates to the Pan-American Congress recently held in Washington arrive on a visit to New York, and are welcomed by a reception committee. Mayor Grant later received them at the city hall.—"N. Y. Times," D 17, 1889. See also ibid., D 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1889. They left for Washington on Dec. 21—ibid., D 22 and 26, 1889.

1890

The population of Manhattan Island is 1,141,216,—175th U. S. Census Bull. (1910).

For a description of the "slums" of New York at this time, see Jacob Riis' How the Other Half Lives, 162-75. See also Riis, The Battle with the Slums (1902).

In this year, the New York Pasture Institute, the first of its kind in America, was opened at No. 1 W. 97th St. for the anti-hydrophobic treatment of rabies according to the method of M. Pasteur" (see 1885). Dr. Paul Gibier, a pupil of Pasteur, was the founder of the institute—King's Handbook (1893). 486.

During 1890-93, the first section of the present building of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (see Mr 24, 1868) was built on the northeast corner of Madison Ave. and 52d St. on a plot 125 x 145 feet. The architect was Napoleon Le Brun.—The Met. Life Ins. Co.: Its History, etc. (1908). L. M. R. K., III: 967. See also view and description in Harper's Weekly, XXXVIII: 453.

The entire building was completed in 1909 (q.v.). It is shown on Pl. 168, Vol. III: 211.

In this year, Albert Hertler, who was born in New York in 1871, began to win distinction as a painter, particularly in mural decoration.—Fielding, Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1926). 167; also Helen W. Henderson, A Loiterer in N. Y. (1917), 271.

In this year, Wm. M. Chase, the painter, was elected a member of the National Academy. For sketch of his career, see Fielding's Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1926), 65.

"Prior to 1890, the automobile was merely waiting for the proper type of engine to make it a popular success. In 1887, R. E. Olds built a buggy driven by a steam engine, in which the steam was produced by using gasoline as a fuel. In 1889, Serpollet and De Dion in France revived the flash boiler principle and gave the steam carriage a fresh impetus. They made it a success, but it came at a time when the gasoline engine was about to enter the field. In Germany, two engineers, Daimler in Cannstatt and Benz in Mannheim, attempted to solve the problem by substituting for the steam engine an explosion motor. After trying other methods Daimler took out a patent in 1885 for a vehicle driven by a petrol motor, and this was the beginning of the modern automobile. Daimler sold his patent in France to Panhard and Levassor in 1889, and they began the construction of motor cars as they are to-day, the first car being completed in 1891. "The Evolution of the Automobile," by John L. Macfarlane, in Commercial America (1917). XIII: 11. See, further, 1892.

Mayor Grant, in his annual message, informs the common council that the city debt has been increased during the past year by $75,000,916,404, due largely to the purchase of new parks. He calls attention to the fact that at present "the water supply can scarcely be deemed adequate to the necessities of its people," as the daily supply is still 112,000,000 gallons, as it was five years ago, although during that time the city has greatly increased in population, buildings, manufactures, and commerce. However, the approaching completion of the new Croton aqueduct with its capacity of 500,000,000 gallons per day makes it certain "that before the close of the year we will be in the enjoyment of such a generous supply of water as will meet every requirement of the population."

The matter of street pavements, long a source of criticism and reproach, has been solved to some extent. "In obedience to a general demand by property-owners, residents and the newspaper press, it has been decided to adopt smooth asphalt pavements for those streets which are not extensively used for business purposes. In laying these pavements the Department of Public Works has adopted a form of contract by which the companies who undertake the work are compelled to guarantee that the pavement will be kept in a condition of thorough repair for the space of fifteen years, free of all expense to the City, and for these pavements with this guarantee of permanent maintenance the total cost will be less than the amount paid for the pavement now upon Fifth avenue, which, after a few years of use, is already in need of repair."
1890
Since Jan., 1889, the bureau of incumbrances has removed 2,495 telegraph poles and about 14,500,000 ft. of electric wires; and it is "confidently believed that every pole will be removed from the streets and that every electrical wire will be operated under ground in properly constructed subways" by the end of next summer.

Several "laudable reforms," says the mayor, have been accomplished in the department of public works. "By dispensing with the services of unnecessary employees and by the reduction of excessive salaries a saving in the expenses of this department has been effected, amounting to $50,000 a year. The law which provides that all contracts shall be let to the lowest bidder after an honest competition has been obeyed in its spirit as well as in its letter. By the terms of the statute such letting is compulsory only where the amount to be expended exceeds the sum of $1,000. In former years a few contractors obtained by private arrangement, without competition, contracts which often were for one dollar less than that sum. This system of awarding $999 contracts by private agreement has been abolished, and no work or materials involving the expenditure of more than one hundred dollars are now ordered, except upon competitive bids."

Dedication of the City Prison. "The encounter between the realm of the city and the jurisdiction of the State is that of two of the oldest establishments of this city, therefore, compelled to pay an unjust proportion of the cost of this city, which municipality is forced to issue its own bonds for the purpose. In consequence, New York City is not only compelled to pay for its own armories, but also to bear about 5½% of the cost of all the armories erected in other parts of the state."—Proc., Bd. of Alds., CXCVIII: 6-19.

The completed Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church at the s.w. cor. of 77d St. and Western Boulevard, the corner-stone of which was laid on May 25, 1889, is opened for worship.—N. Y. Times, My 26, 1889; Jl 20, 1890. See also L. M. R. K., III: 931-33; The Redbook (1890), 656. This church was dedicated on July 25, 1925, to make way for an office building; and a new church was built on the north side of 77d St. adjoining the Ansonia Hotel. This was dedicated on March 21, 1926.—N. Y. Times, Mr 22, 1926.

The 8th Regiment armory, erected on the west side of Park Ave., between 94th and 95th Sts., is opened. The 8th Regiment, which had its beginning in 1876, did duty at Port Gamosevet, foot of West 11th St., in the War of 1812, and served in the Civil War and the Spanish War. For a time it occupied the upper part of Centre Market, Grand and Centre Sts.—Souvenir of the Grand Opening of the new Armory of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. S. N. T. Jan. 30, 1890 (New York, 1890?); Miller, New York As It Is: (1876), 40.

Feb. 1 From Feb. 3 to 8, the library of the American Academy of the late Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow was sold at the Am. Art Galleries. It included much manuscript material relating to early New York.—See sales cat. (with price-list), in N. Y. P. L.

The 100th anniversary of the organization of the U. S. supreme court is celebrated with exercises at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the evening there was a banquet at the Lenox Lyceum.—N. Y. Times, F 4 and 5, 1890.

A great mass-meeting is held in Cooper Union in favor of a world's fair in New York in 1892 (see II 25, 1889)—N. Y. Times, F 18, 1890. Congress, however, decided that a Columbian fair should be held at Chicago (see Ap 25).

The Racquet Court Club (see Ap 28, 1873) having been merged in this year in the Racquet and Tennis Clubs, the latter is incorporated. The rooms at 55 W. 26th St. continued to be used until April 30, 1891, when the club-house at 27 W. 43d St. was opened.—Club Book (1891) L. M. R. K., III: 918. On April 15, 1898, a new club-house, at 370 Park Ave., was opened.—Club Book (1918).

John Jacob Astor (grandson of the first J. J. Astor) died at his residence at Fifth Ave. and 53d St.—N. Y. Times, F 23, 1890.

From Feb. 23 to 25, Bangs & Co. sold at auction the library of Jas. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn. It consisted principally of scarce works relating chiefly to the discovery, exploration, and history of North America.—See the sale catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

The Manhattan Club (see N 13, 1863) signs a 21-year lease of the A. T. Stewart mansion at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 54th St.—N. Y. Times, Mr 14, 1889, and Mr 2, 1890. See also Wattersen, Hist. of the Manhattan Club, 62-63; 75-77; N. Y. Era. Telegram, J 7, 1913; Mon. Hist. N. Y., IV: 724-25; L. M. R. K., III: 958, 959. However, the club remained here only until 1899 (q.v., My 2).

Andrew H. Green presents a memorial to the legislative having as its object to emphasize the importance of official inquiry into the expediency of enlarging the area of the city of New York. After calling attention to his earlier communication (see D 30, 1888), he concludes: "The encounter between the realm of the city and the tribal system and the coming forces of the operative system, between barbaric tradition and educated aspiration, to which there can be but one result, when the frontier lines of the Manhattan, the Montanks and the Raritans shall be obliterated, and New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Staten Island shall be one politically as they are already in every other relation. . . . These are some spheres of administration whose proper regulation is most vitally important to the common welfare and which must be apportioned out among different territorial authorities.

The navigable water system of the port belongs in common to all the cities and towns and counties of the port. Its development and protection is the concern of all, but under existing arrangements it is the duty of none. . . . The arrogacies of garbage and mudscow begin in making their way through the streets of the city, and all sorts of waste are past finding out. From Sandy Hook to Yonkers all the shore and all the water space is open to lawless enterprise. Every little district has its marauders, who, by encroachment, appropriation, and misuse deplete the general system to transfuse its vitality into some niggard scheme of individual profit."—Assembly Docs. (1890), II, Doc. 71.

The handling of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is transferred from the state commissioners of immigration to the U. S. superintendent of immigration at the barge office.—Ann. Cyclop. (1890), 620.

The Union League Club holds a reception in honour of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman on his 70th birthday. About 700 guests are present including representatives of the army, navy, the clergy, as well as business, professional, and political life.—Maurice, Fifth Avenue, 116-17.

Immigrants land for the last time at Castle Garden. The barge office is to be used as a landing-place until Ellis Island is ready (see Ja 1, 1892)—N. Y. Times, Ap 16, 17, and 19, 1890. See also L. M. R. K., III: 987. See Ja 10, 1891.

The name of Ninth Ave. from 94th St. to 127th St. is changed to Columbus Ave.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, LVIII: 59.

The name of Tenth Ave. from 59th St. to Port George Ave. is changed to Amsterdam Ave.—Proc., App'd by Mayor, LVIII: 59.

Congress passes an act providing that the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus shall be celebrated in 1892 by an international exhibition at Chicago.—Laws of U. S., 51st cong., 1st sess., chap. 196. See O 25, 1892.

The legislature provides for a bi-partisan commission of 18 members, to be appointed by the governor with the concurrence of the senate, to revise the judiciary article of the state constitution.—Laws of N. T. (1890), chap. 189. This commission rendered a report on March 4, 1891 (q.v.).

A Protestant Episcopal synod is held for the last time in Zion P. E. Church at the s. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 35th St., and the consolidation of Zion Church with St. Timothy's is consummated.—N. Y. Times, Ap 25 and 28, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 934. The united congregations erected a new church (see Ap 29, 1891), and the old Zion Church edifice was sold to the South Reformed Dutch congregation (see N 30).

The legislature incorporates the New York and New Jersey
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND.

1900 Bridge Co. for the purpose of constructing and maintaining permanent bridges across the North River between N. Y. City and New Jersey. The bridge is to be commenced on or before Jan. 1, 1892, and to be completed on or before Jan. 1, 1897. Its terminus in New York City is to be somewhere between 10th and 181st Sts.—Laws of N. Y. (1890), chap. 273. On March 3, 1896, the time for completing the bridge was extended to Jan. 1, 1897.—Ibid. (1896), chap. 67.

1900 Ground is broken for the permanent Washington Memorial Arch.—N. Y. Herald, May 1, 1890. See May 30.

May 1890 The Astor Place Opera House, which has been used by the Mercantile Library Association since April 19, 1854 (q.v.), is demolished and a new library building begun on the same site (see Jl 16). This was completed Nov. 9, 1891 (q.v.).—11th Ann. Rep., Merc. Lib. Ass’n (1882); L. M. R. K., III: 956; Harper’s N. Y., XXXIV: 347, 348. See also Sun, N. 2, 1925, and N. Y. Times, N. 5, 1920.

1890 A third act is passed by the legislature (for earlier ones, see My 18, 1888, and Mr 27, 1889) looking to the construction of a municipal building. The commissioners of the sinking fund, together with the surrogate, the clerk, and the registrar, are to be a board of commissioners, which board is to choose a site not over the city hall park” (see S 18, 1889), advertise for plans, and award contracts. The contracts are to be carried out “under the direction and supervision of the commissioner of public works.”—Laws of N. Y. (1890), chap. 299.

1890 An act is passed to create a commission to inquire into the expediency of consolidating the various municipalities in the state of New York occupying the several islands in the harbour of N.Y. Laws of N. Y. (1890), chap. 317; Foord, Life and Public Services of A. H. Green, 186. The commissioners of inquiry appointed under this act were John Bogart of New York City, state engineer; John H. Brinckerhoff, of Queens County; George R. Cathcart, Frederic W. Devoe, Andrew H. Green, John L. Hamilton, and Calvert Vaux, of New York City; George Wm. Curtis, of the County of Essex; Edward F. Sutton, J. S. T. Straun- dahl, and Wm. D. Vender, of Brooklyn; and Charles P. McClelland, of Westchester. The commission organised with Andrew H. Green as president.—Ibid., 186–87. See Jl 25, 1893.

13 The dept. of pub. works issues proposals to contractors “for furnishing materials and performing work in the repairing the north front of the City Hall with artificial stone, and painting the same.” The contract was let on June 4, and called for completion of the work in 60 days. The specifications called for the repair of cornices, balustrades, urns, carved caps, windows, doors, etc., and painting the entire north front. The total cost is about $85,000.—From the original contract in auditor’s office, dept. of pub. works. See S 20, 1890 and Ap 1, 1893.

15 The corner-stone of Carnegie Hall is laid by Mrs. Carnegie.—N. Y. Times, May 15, 1890. On May 30, 1891 (q.v.), the hall was opened. See also L. M. R. K., III: 987.

18 Announcement is made that Helen Keller, aged ten, a deaf, dumb, and blind girl from Tuscumbia, Ala., whose remarkable mental development in the face of the tremendous handicap imposed on her by nature, has been the theme of much delighted comment, has within the last six weeks been taught to speak intelligibly.” Her education is described.—N. Y. Times, My 25, 1890.


27 Wm. Waldorf Astor intends to erect a monster hotel at 450 St. and Fifth Ave., on the site of the old Astor residence. It will be under the management of George C. Boldt.—N. Y. Times, My 28 and 29, 1890. The hotel became the Waldorf.—Harper’s Weekly, XXXV: 192. For an account of 12 new hotels which are about to be built in the city and of the chief ones now existing, see N. Y. Times, O 19, 1890.

30 The corner-stone of the permanent “Washington Memorial Arch” is laid at the lower end of Fifth Ave.—N. Y. Herald, My 31, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 966. The arch was dedicated on May 4, 1895 (q.v.).

June 1890 The new Madison Square Garden designed by McKim, Mead & White, one of the largest halls of public entertainment in the world, is opened with a concert by Strauss’s orchestra at which at least 10,000 people are present. The building extends from 26th to 27th St. and from Madison to Fourth Ave.—N. Y. Times, Jl 8 and 17, 1890; Harper’s Weekly, XXXIV: 281, 282. The original building on this property, erected in 1863 as a passenger station for the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., was leased to P. T. Barnum and others in 1873 as an amusement place, and was successively used as a museum, religious meeting place, circus, and concert hall. In 1879 (q.v., My 22 and 29), it was named the Madison Square Garden, and in 1889 (q.v., Ag 7) it was demolished prior to the erection of the new Garden.—Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 88–90. L. M. R. K., III: 984–85. See also descrit. of Pl. 168, III: 871.

The People’s Municipal League is organised.—N. Y. Times, Jl 25, 1890.

30 The cornerstone of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church is laid at Washington Square and Thompson St., in honour of Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to foreign lands.—N. Y. Times, Jl 1, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 928. See also Harper’s Weekly, XXXIV: 905, 906. The church was completed in 1892.—King’s Handbook (1893), 379.

Alterations were made at this time in Frances Tavern. The July white street story chooses a site of some of the original first-floor timber of which had survived the fire of 1852 being sold for souvenirs. The first floor had been a few steps above the street level. It was now brought down to the level of the sidewalk, and in place of the original first story walls on Broad and Pearl streets, iron columns and plate glass windows were inserted.”—14th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 72; descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 950; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See Jl 5, 1904, and Ag, 1906.

The Sherman Anti-Trust Act becomes a law.—Macdonald, 2 Select Statutes, etc., 395–97.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land on the east side of Fourth Ave. between 33rd and 43rd Sts. Here the armory of the 71st Regiment was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Property, 1914.

The new aqueduct from Croton Lake, “began in 1883” (error for 1885), is opened, though not quite completed, and the water is let into the big double reservoir in Central Park, starting from the gate-house at 135th St. This reservoir holds 1,000,000,000 gallons. The aqueduct has a capacity of 315,000,000 gallons a day to Jerome Park, where a receiving reservoir is built for supplying the annexed district. Below Jerome Park, the capacity is 250,000,000 gallons a day to 135th St., the southerly terminus. From this point eight 48-inch pipes carry the water. Four of the pipes go to Central Park; the other four branch off to direct connections with the city’s distributing mains, one at 125th St., a second at Manhattan Ave., a third at 110th St., and the fourth at 100th St.—N. Y. World, Jl 15 and 16, 1890. For a detailed description of the work see Wegmann, 49, cts. 315–37; Century Mag., XXXIX: 205. The new aqueduct was finally completed on June 24, 1894 (q.v.).

16 The cornerstone of a new Clinton Hall (the third) is laid for the Mercantile Library Association on the old site at Astor Pl. and 8th St. (see My).—N. Y. Times, Jl 17, 1890. The association moved into the new building on Nov. 9, 1891.—Ibid, N. 10, 1891; 71st Ann. Rep., Merc. Libr. Ass’n (1892).

The Western Union Telegraph building, at the n. w. cor. of Broadway and Dey St., is almost destroyed by fire, and telegraphic communication with the city is cut off.—N. Y. Times, Jl 19, 1890. See also ibid., Jl 20–26, 1890.

16 The 159th St. viaduct is commenced. It was completed Oct. 2, 1893, having been erected under plans approved by the board of estimate and apportionment, pursuant to chap. 576 of Laws of 1887.—N. Y. Times, Ag 15, 30, and 31, 1890; also tablet at east end of viaduct. See also maps filed in bureau of topography, borough president’s office, as maps No. 5555 and 4176.

The Democratic Club of the City of New York is incorporated. Its club-house was at 617 Fifth Ave.—Club Book (1891). This was demolished in 1924 to make way for part of the Saks & Co. building.

27 Sept. one of the departments of the Madison Square Garden enterprise, is opened with a performance of “Dr. Bill.” Wilton Lackaye plays the title-role.—N. Y. Times, S 14 and 28, 1890.

A tablet is placed by the Holland Society on the wall of No. 4 Bowling Green to mark the site of Fort Amsterdam and of the
1890

The Manhattan Island was then at the north-east corner of Pearl St. and Centre St., the site of the first Dutch House of entertainment in New York, afterward the old St. Mary's, or City Hall,” at Third Ave. and 13th St., where Stuyvesant's pear tree formerly stood; at the north-east corner of Broadway and Exchange Place, to mark the site of the first New York exchange, established in March, 1670; at the north-east corner of Nassau and Cedar Sts., the site of the old Dutch Church, later used as the post-office; at the south-east corner of Broad St. and Pearl Sts., where the old Franchise Tavern, erected by Etienne De Lancy, stood; and at about No. 115 Broadway, the site of the historic De Lancey House, afterward the City Hall.—New N. Y. Times, S 20, 1890. See also L. M. R. K.

The new Plaza Hotel at 59th St. and Fifth Ave. is opened.—N. Y. Times, S 30, 1890; King’s Handbook, 222. See S 18, 1888.

The corner-stone of St. Michael’s P. E. Church, at the n. w. cor. of Amsterdam Ave. and 99th St., is laid by Bishop Potter.-N. Y. Times, S 30, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 934.

Oct.

Louis Philippe Albert, Comte de Paris, and his eldest son,

Louis Philippe Robert, Duc d’Orléans, arrive at New York and are welcomed by a committee of veteran Union generals in commemoration of the court’s services to the Union during the Civil War. The party is escorted to the Windsor Hotel.—N. Y. Times, O 4, 1890. See also ibid., O 5 and 6, 1890. After visiting Trenton, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other places in the South, they returned to New York, and on Oct. 20 the survivors of the army of the Potomac held a banquet in the court’s honour at the Plaza Hotel. They sailed for home on Nov. 1.—Ibid, O 7, 17, 19, and 31, 1890. See also N. Y. Times Mag., Ag 24, 1891.

The most costly buildings in the city, excluding federal and municipal buildings, are the Navarro flats erected by the Central Park Apartment Equitable Trust Co., the St. Patrick’s Cathedral, the Mills Building, the Dakota Apartment House, and the Plaza Hotel, the costs of which ranged from $4,000,000 to $24,000,000.—N. Y. Times, O 5, 1890.

11

The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is organized at Washington, D. C.—Constitution and By-laws (1893).

25

The corner-stone is laid for the new criminal court building (see My 15, 1897), bounded by Franklin, Centre, Elm (later, Lafayette), and White Sts.—N. Y. Times, O 26, 1890; Message of Mayor Grant, Ja. 5, 1891, p. 18. It was erected under the direction of the commissioners of the sinking fund and the department of public works (see tablets in entrance corridor), and was completed in 1895, at a cost of $1,350,000 (without its furnishings).—Message of Mayor Gilroy, Ja. 9, 1892. The N. Y. State arsenal formerly occupied the site. —L. M. R. K., II: 974.

28

The name of Ave. B, from 79th St. to 89th St. is changed to East End Ave.—Proc. App’d by Mayor, LVIII: 177.

Nov.

“...the embarras of the Barings in London had a very disturbing effect upon the stock market in New York. ... The decline in prices caused eighteen Stock Exchange failures.”—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 66; N. Y. Times, N 16 et seq., 1890.

Hugh J. Grant (see N 6, 1888) is re-elected mayor.—N. Y. Times, N 5 and 6, 1890; Ann. Cyclo. (1890), 622.

The South Reformed Dutch Church takes possession of the edifice at 53rd St. and Madison Ave., formerly Zion P. E. Church. It moved here from Fifth Ave. and 21st St.—N. Y. Times, D 11, 1890; L. M. K., III: 934; 916; records of the church (by courtesy of Rev. Thos. B. Bridges). Christian Science services were conducted here prior to the demolition of the building in 1917.

A tablet is unveiled in St. Paul’s Chapel in memory of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Pres. Washington.—N. Y. Herald, D 8, 1890.

The new Pulitzer Building (see O 19, 1890) is formally opened.—N. Y. Times, D 11, 1890; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846. It is the tallest building in the city.

Old Christ Church, erected (as a Baptist Church) in 1858 at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 35th St., is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, D 18 and 19, 1890; L. M. R. K., III: 932.

1891

—In this year was published an atlas of 13 maps, by J. R. Bien and C. C. Vermeule, New York, entitled Atlas of the Metropolitan district and adjacent country comprising the counties of New York

Kings, Richmond, Westchester and part of Queens in the state of New York, the county of Hudson and parts of the counties of Bergen, Passaic, Essex and Union in the state of New Jersey showing in a series of maps the relative geographical position, the topography, hydrography and economic features of this state.

In this year, there were 77,355 tenement-houses in New York, with a total population of 1,225,421.—Gould, Housing of the Working People (1892).

In this year, cable traction was established on the surface roads in Broadway and Third Ave., and a new pavement was laid, at the same time in Broadway from Bowling Green to 33rd St.—Message of Mayor Grant, Ja. 4, 1892, pp. 12-13. See also Street Railway Jour., XVII: 681. In 1901 (q.v.), the cable system was changed to electric.

This year, the Century Association erected its present building on the north side of 43rd St. near Fifth Ave. (No. 7 W. 43rd St.). McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—Liber Deeds, MMXI: 458. See also summary under D, 1846. The statement in L. M. R. K., III: 937, that the building occupies the site of the last remaining observatory, is clearly erroneous, as the observatory stood on the north side of 44th St. opposite the Crystal Palace (see Mr 25 and Je 30, 1851).

In this year, largely through the efforts of Mr. A. C. Bernheim, the University Settlement Society was organized “to bring men and women of education into closer relations with the laboring classes of this city for their mutual benefit.” The N. Y. Neighborhood Guild (see 1889) was merged in the society, and the Guild House at No. 147 Forsyth St. became the first "settlement." In 1893, the society moved to 26 Delancey St.—Univ. Settlement Soc. Bulletin (Jan., 1892), 3-6, 15-18; Ann. Rep., Univ. Settlement Soc. (1894), 11. King, writing of the society in 1893, said: “It aims to establish ‘settlements’ in the tenement-house districts, where college men interested in the work may live, and mingle with their poor neighbors, in terms of perfect equality, somewhat after the plan of the famous Toynbee Hall, in London. It maintains the Neighborhood Guild, at 26 Delancey Street, which includes kindergartens, gymnasium, boys’ and girls’ clubs, a reading-room and circulating library, penny provident bank, concerts, and lectures, besides dancing, cooking, sewing, singing and other classes. It has organized the Tenth-Ward Social Reform Club, to establish public baths, laundries, kitchens, lavatories, parks, co-operative stores, sick benefit societies, etc.”—King’s Handbook (1895), 421. See 1898.

During this year, the improvement of Riverside Park from 72d St. to 79th St. was completed.—Ann. Cyclo. (1891), 586.

The board of taxes and assessments publishes The land map of the city of New York, bearing this date. It is an oblong atlas of 43 sheets.

The first of the Fifth Avenue Theatre in W. 28th St. entirely destroys the playhouse and badly damages Herrmann’s Theatre and the shops and offices in Broadway between 28th and 29th St. The upper storyst of the Shuettenee House on the east side of Broadway are also injured.—Evre. Post, Ja. 3, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See My 24, 1892.

Mayor Grant communicates his third annual message to the common council. He says that during the past year the city debt has decreased nearly $600,000, and that though the most important subject under consideration during his first term was rapid transit, it is no nearer solution than it was two years ago. The proper cleaning of streets is also a subject of great importance with which little progress has been made, as well as the construction of a municipal building service, a site for which has not yet been selected. Since May 1, 1889, about 120,000 sq. yds. of asphalt pavement have been laid, and New York now has more of this pavement than either London or Paris. In addition, the mayor says:

*The efficient administration and consequent excellent condition of the Fire Department have reduced the average loss per fire from $2,729 in 1888 and $1,451.03 in 1889 to $1,172.64 in 1890.*

*The system adopted by the Dock department of increasing the wharfage facilities of New York is to be commended. Twenty-two new piers are now being extended and the wharfage facilities of New York will shortly be so increased that all the large Atlantic steamers can have ample accommodation.*

*The work of removing the poles and overhead wires has been continued during the past year. There have been removed...*
The hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of the city are in a crowded condition. Instead of trying to extend them where they are now located and where the area for extension is limited, it would be as well gradually to remove them beyond the city limits. In this event several of the islands on which these institutions are situated could be turned into public parks. In case arrangements can be made to induce the Federal authorities to abandon Governor's Island as a military post, such action should be taken by the City and State authorities as will assure the use of that accessible place for a public park.

Third: It would be a neglect of my duty were I to fail to again protest against the treatment of New York by the Federal authorities. The city is the largest city in this country. It will in time be the greatest in the world. As the first city in the United States it was entitled to the World's Fair. As a matter of right it is entitled to a truthful enumeration of its population and to proportionate representation in Congress and the Electoral College. That representation has thus far been denied. The reports of the various departments and the enumeration made by the Police force show that New York has 200,000 more people than the Federal authorities have given as credit for. I have no power to do more than has been done to redress this grievous wrong. A population less than the omitted people is now represented by six Senators of the United States and three members of the Federal House of Representatives."

The second part of the sale of paintings belonging to Geo. J. Seney (see Mr. 31, 1853), took place in the assembly-room of Madison Sq. Garden on Feb. 11, 12, and 13. The sale yielded $665,550.—A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n. On Feb. 7 to 9, 1894, a sale of the paintings, etchings and engravings, for the estate of Geo. J. Seney, deceased, took place in the Hotel Astor.

20. The park board changes the name of the Mt. St. Vincent Restaurant in Central Park (see 2, 1881) to "McGowen's Pass Tavern."—Even Post, F 1, 1891.

21. The remains of Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, who died Feb. 14, are escorted to the Desbrosses Ferry from 71st St., to be conveyed, via Penn. R.R., to St. Louis. The same tier is used which carried the bodies of Grant, Hancock, and Sheridan. A funeral procession of regulars, Grand Army men, militia, and veteran organizations accompanies it.—N. T. Herald, F 20, 1891. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXV: 154.

22. The Metropolitan Club is organized.—Club Book (1894); King's Handbook (1893), 545. See also N. Y. Times, F 25, Mr. 8, 10, 11, and Apr. 1, 1891, and L. M. R. K., III: 938. See Mr. 19.

23. A New York chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is organized at Sherrys.—N. Y. Times, F 24, 1891. See also ibid., Mr. 24, 1891.

24. The New York Historical Society decides to purchase, for $286,500, the property on Central Park West between 66th St. and 70th St. as the site for a new building.—Even Post, F 25, 1891. The building here is used which carried the bodies of Grant, Hancock, and Sheridan. A funeral procession of regulars, Grand Army men, militia, and veteran organizations accompanies it.—N. T. Herald, F 20, 1891. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXV: 154.

25. The New York Historical Society decides to purchase, for $286,500, the property on Central Park West between 66th St. and 70th St. as the site for a new building.—Even Post, F 25, 1891. The building here is used which carried the bodies of Grant, Hancock, and Sheridan. A funeral procession of regulars, Grand Army men, militia, and veteran organizations accompanies it.—N. T. Herald, F 20, 1891. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXV: 154.

26. By unanimous vote the board of aldermen resolves that the junction of Amsterdam Ave., the Boulevard, and 70th St. (see N 14, 1887) shall hereafter be known as Sherman Square in honor of the late Wm. Tecumseh Sherman.—Even Post, Mr. 3, 1891.

27. The International Copyright Act is approved by Pres. Harrison.


29. "The Judiciary Commission of 1899" (q.v., Ap 26) renders its report to the state senate (Senate Doc. 1891, VI, no. 51). "This report . . . manifestly came too late to enable the legislature to give the subjects embraced in it the consideration which their importance demanded, and the senate took no action except to refer the report to the judiciary committee," but "many of its most important suggestions were adopted, three years later, by the Convention of 1894" (q.v., My 8), and were incorporated in the new constitution.—Lincoln, Const. Hist. of N. Y., II: 719-21.

30. From March 7 to 14, the Bratvogt Ives' collection of rare Oriental porcelains and jades, Japanese lacquers, books, and manuscripts was sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $755,310.75.—A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n. The Japanese ceremonial swords to be sold with this collection, were purchased as a lot prior to this sale, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—Address of Mr. Thos. E. Kirby . . . Nov. 10, 1922.

31. The federal government buys, for $265,022, the site bounded by Washington, Christopher, Barrow, and Greenwich Sts., to be used for the erection of the "Appraiser's Warehouse." Preliminary plans for the building were prepared during 1891-92, and it was in the course of erection by Sept. 30, 1892.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archit., U. S. Trea. Dept. (1892), 105-7. 211. The warehouse was entirely enclosed and under cover by 1894, but in 1895 plans for its enlargement to ten storesys. It was not occupied April, 1896 (q.v.).—Ibid., 1893, 45; ibid., 1894, 43; ibid. (1895), 44 (with view); ibid. (1897), 41.

32. The legislature authorizes the union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons with Columbia College.—Laws of N. Y. (1891), chap. 101. In November, the former college transferred its property to the trustees of the latter and became an integral part of Columbia.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 323-24. The union of the colleges was ratified by the legislature on March 6, 1894.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 57.

33. The statutory revision commission is directed by the legislature to republish verbatim, preserving the original spelling and punctuation, the statutes of the colony of New York, from the foundation thereof to the adoption of the first constitution.—Laws of N. Y. (1891), chap. 125. They were printed in 1894 under the editorship of Robert C. Cumming, with the title Colonial Laws of New York.

34. A bill providing for the creation of "Greater New York" is introduced in the senate and in the assembly. This bill made no progress and was virtually pigeon-holed at the end of the session.—Foerd, The Life and Pub. Services of A. H. Green, 187.


36. The establishment of the Cathedral Parkway by widening 110th St. between Seventh Ave. and Riverside Park is authorized, to connect Central, Morningside, and Riverside Parks,—Laws of N. Y. (1891), chap. 275. The land was acquired in 1892 (q.v., D 30).


38. The corner-stone of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy (see Ap 27, 1890) is laid in 47th St. between Eighth and Ninth Aves,—N. Y. Times, Ap 30, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 934. It was opened on April 17, 1891 (q.v.).

39. Carnegie Hall (see My 13, 1890) is formally opened.—N. Y. May Times, My 3 and 6, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 983. See also Harper's Weekly, III: 347.

40. The corner-stone of a new Middle Reformed Dutch (College) Church (see F 27, 1887) is laid on Second Ave. near 75th St.—N. Y. Times, My 16, 18, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 935. See Je 26, 1892.

41. Ground is broken at Fifth Ave. and 60th St. for the club-house
of the newly organized Metropolitan Club (see F 20).—*N. Y. Times*, May 20, 1891.

19. See also ibid., May 29 and 31, 1891, and L. M. R. K., III: 928. The club-house was opened on Feb. 27, 1894 (p. q.v.).

20. On this date, and on Aug. 6, 1891, and March 30, 1892, the city acquired title to the land at 129 W. 14th St. (north side, west of Sixth Ave.). Here the armory of the Ninth Coast Artillery was afterward located. Rendegast, *Record of Real Estate* (1914), citing *Libers of Conveyances*. It was formerly the site of the Palace Garden. —See L. M. R. K., III: 924, 985. See also 1858.

21. June

22. The new Croton aqueduct, authorised in 1883 (p. q.v., Je 1), is completed and is formally turned over to the department of public works.—*Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President*, 1887-1885, in N. Y. P. L.

23. July

24. The French Regiment armory, at 44th St. and Broadway, is partially destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 28, 1891.

25. The board of aldermen, by a vote of 16 to 8, decides against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad’s occupancy of part of Battery Park (see Je 9, 1885).—*N. Y. Times*, Ji 1 and 2, 1891. A large mass meeting was held in Battery Park on July 10, at which resolutions were adopted approving the aldermen’s action and asking the park commissioners to revoke the permit granted in 1876 (q.v., F 10) to the railroad.—Ibid., Ji 10, 11 and 12, 1891. See also ibid., Ag 2 and 4, 1891. No action, however, was taken by the park commissioners, and the elevated tracks were not removed.


27. Chas. B. J. Snyder is elected superintendent of school buildings by the board of education. He served as such until his retirement on Jan. 1, 1923, and during these years did more for the city’s school plant than any other man. He developed a type of school planning and architecture which is a credit to the city and has been copied all over the United States. conspicuous examples of his work are: George Washington High School, Washington Irving High School, Manhattan Trade School, and New Utrecht High School.—Letter to the author from Eugene A. Nienmecker, director of research, research and statistics, Board of Education. —See Mi 27.

28. Thomas A. Edison applies for a patent for a "Kineticograph Camera," the first camera invented for taking motion pictures. The patent was issued on Aug. 31, 1897.—*Dyer & Martin, Edison His Life and Inventions*, 905, 964.

29. Mr. Edison, writing to the editor of the *Times* in June, 1921, said: "The writer of Screen News in your issue of June 5 does me an injustice in citing a lot of claims tending to deprive me of the honor of being the inventor of the modern motion picture. The injustice arises through a misunderstanding. "The basic invention was the Kinetograph, which was an instrument for recording (‘taking’) motion pictures, as now used. It was not the apparatus for the reproduction of the pictures, enlarged, on a screen. It is on the projecting machine only that the claims of others can have any bearing. "The same applies, I believe, to all the other claims set forth with several attachments to adapt it for screen purposes. "At first I put out several hundred reproducing machines which reproduced the pictures with but little enlargement, and I was starting to make the addition to the recording instrument to adapt it to greater enlargement for projection on the screen as we now see it, when Mr. Armst presented to my agents a better device for projection than I had at the time. Soon afterward Lumiere, of France, used my recording instrument, adding another and different kind of device to adapt it for screen enlargement. These reversed recording machines were introduced commercially as Projecting Machines, but the additions and changes were merely detail improvements on my prior and basic invention, namely, the Kinetograph, or Recoding Machine, under which I claim to be the inventor of the modern motion picture."—*N. Y. Times*, Je 9, 1921. See Ap 14, 1896.

30. The Merchants’ Hotel, erected in 1820 at Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt St., is being demolished to make room for a ten-storey office building.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 9, 1891.

31. Sixty persons perish in the burning of a building on Park Place.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 18, 1891. See also illustration and account in *Harper’s Weekly*, XXVI: 676.

32. The New England Hotel on the corner of the Bowery and Bayard St., erected as the North American Hotel about 1826, has just been demolished.—*N. Y. Times*, Ag 31, 1891.

33. Sept.

34. Temple Beth-El, at the corner of 76th St. and Fifth Ave., is dedicated.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1891; L. M. R. K., III: 929. See also King’s *Handbook* (1895), 492.


36. Of this month, the "Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York," was organized.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Hoytman, Christian Science Com. on publication of the State of N. Y. C. F. 1, 1888; and see, further, November. For the Second Church’s building, see Ap 2, 1899.


38. St. Agnes’ Chapel, erected by Trinity on W. 92d St. near the Boulevard, is opened.—*N. Y. Times*, O 19, 1891. See also King’s *Handbook* (1895), 347-48 and L. M. R. K., III: 933.

39. The board of rapid transit railroad commissioners, provided for in the legislative act of Jan. 31 (p. q.v.), renders a report to the common council, including special reports by Wm. Barclay Parsons, and other engineers employed by the board. In this report are to be found interesting discussions that are embryonic of the present (1926) subway arrangements: e.g., the loops at City Hall Park and Battery Park, the four parallel tracks on a level, as now seen in the Seventh Ave. subway line, and the "double deck tunnel with two tracks upon each deck," to be observed in the present Lexington Ave. line.—*Report of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners* (1891). The plans of the board, virtually as presented, were adopted by the common council on Oct. 28 (p. q.v.).

40. The first Empire State Express runs from New York to Buffalo, via the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R., in 8 hours, 41 minutes, and 45 seconds.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 16, and O 27, 1891.

41. The Beaux Arts foreshadowing of the Architectural Society had been sold to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine (see N 5, 1887), moves from Morningside Heights to Yonkers.—*Hist., Charter, Act of Incorporation, etc., Leake & Watts Orphan House* (N. Y., 1893). See also L. M. R. K., III: 954. The corner-stone of the cathedral was laid on Dec. 27, 1892 (p. q.v.), but the old asylum building is still standing (1926). A special meeting of the board of aldermen the report of the board of rapid transit railroad commissioners is presented for consideration. A resolution is adopted accepting the plans virtually as presented.—*Proc. Bd. of Ald.* (1891), CCXL: 717-741. *Report of Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners* (1901), 111-116.

42. New York’s development is in a perennial state of transition, and already a great change has come over much of her finest streets. The trades that cater to the needs or tastes of the wealthy have forced their way into the very closest proximity to their patrons. Business has obtained more than a foothold upon Fifth Avenue. It has taken possession of entire blocks. Upon mansion after mansion has been displayed the sign 'To Let for Business Purposes,' and the desertion continues. Dealers in bric-a-brac, pictures, silverware, and the like, are flocking to the streets. Publishing houses, and great and small, are among its tenants. Piano salesrooms are hardly to be found elsewhere. Show cases are to be seen upon its sidewalks, which here and there are piled with the wares of the furniture seller, and even with the still more commonplace goods of the retail grocer. "But while such is the condition of a part of Fifth Avenue, still more considerable portions of it have retained their former character, and contain the most costly and splendid residences in the country, some of which are of quite recent erection. It is still the headquarters of the world’s wealth and fashion of New York, and consequently of America. It is still the avenue on which dwell the leaders of the social and financial world, and to which, above all others, come those who have gained great fortunes elsewhere. Upon the lists of its residents are the names of Vanderbilts, Astors, Astor, Rhinelander, Cooper, Goedel, Mills, Whitney, Marshall, Roberts, Morgan, Rockefeller, Flagler, Huntington, Gould, Sage and others hardly less notable as the representatives of famous Knickerbocker families or the accumulators of newer millions. "Cut off from the residential district to the northward by the river of traffic which flows along Fourteenth Street, the lower end of Fifth Avenue forms one of the most characteristically air of old Knickerbocker statefulness lingers amid a commonplace environment. The six blocks between Washington Square and Thirteenth Street are a unique corner of New York. Their architecture is that of a generation that has now passed away. It represents the days before that brown stone front era which gave us the monotonous rows of somber respectability that fine street after street of a wide district further up town. It may be seen in its best and most characteristic phase at the corners of Washington
At the n. w. cor. of 51st St. is the richly decorated white stone house of Wm. K. Vanderbilt. Between St. Thomas's Church and 54th St. are the residences of the other two sisters,—Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Twombly. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house is at the n. w. cor. of 57th St., and across the street, on the s. w. cor., is Wm. C. Whitney's "red brick and brown stone house." At the s. e. cor. of 57th St., C. P. Huntington's "castellated mansion of white stone has just been built upon a part of the block which Mr. Robert Bonner so long held unimproved. Three blocks below, the houses of two Standard Oil magnates, Mr. William Rockefeller and Mr. H. M. Flagler, confront each other at the corners of Fifty Fourth Street.

"On the block above the Cathedral is the Roman Catholic boys' orphan asylum." St. Luke's Hospital is on the n. w. cor. of 54th St., "standing back amid trees."

The houses on the eastern side of Central Park overlook its delightful landscape. "A double row of trees shades its western sidewalk, over which occasionally a bushy-tailed squirrel may be seen to scamper. The park view is at its best for some distance above Seventy Second Street, where the ground descends to a small lily-pond near the eastern boundary, and then to the Conservatory Water, rising beyond into wooded slopes, over which peer the lofty tops of the Dakota and San Remo apartment houses, west of the park.

"Vacant lots are still numerous on this upper part of Fifth Avenue, but they are rapidly becoming less so. There are many fine buildings, mostly residential. ... They exemplify the free use made by the architects of today of a wide range of materials and technical styles. Structures worthy of especial note are those of the Progress Club, the most prominent Hebrew social organization, at Sixty Third Street; the Lenox Library, which stretches from Seventieth to Seventy First; and the newly finished synagogue at Seventy Sixth, a magnificent Romanesque edifice, which, done, with its gilded veins, is a towering and conspicuous landmark."

"Beyond Eightieth Street .... Fifth Avenue takes on for a space the undeveloped character of a semiurban thoroughfare. At One Hundred and Twentieth Street, its continuity is interrupted by the steep slope of Mount Morris Park. Beyond this it passes through the more thickly built up district of Harlem to end prosaically in the mud of the Harlem River."—From "Picturesque Points on Fifth Ave.," by Richard H. Titherington, in Munsey's Mag., VI: 123 et seq. See also King's Handbook (1893), 148-153, and Century Mag., Nov., 1893.

In this month, the third Church of Christ, Scientist, was organized, called at first the "Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist." For the earlier ones, from its beginning in the various churches of New York City, of which the first was the Church of First Church of Christ, Scientist, 1888, 28, N. Second St., and in 1889, in the new building, 39, E. Twenty-ninth St. —Information supplied by Mr. Cha. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. See, further, Ap 2, 1899.

The tower of Madison Square Garden (see Je 16, 1899) is opened to the public, St. Gaudens's statue of Diana on its summit having been unveiled on Nov. 1. In the evening the tower was illuminated with red fire, coloured lights, and rockets.—Eve Post, O 13 and N 2, 1891. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXV: 819. While this is being written (June, 1927), the Madison Square Garden is being remodelled to make room for a new office building for the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. Alas.

Ignace Paderewski makes his début in America, at Carnegie Hall.—Eve Post, N 18, 1891.

During the progress of the excavations through the Harlem River Marsh, for the Harlem River Ship Canal, at the Broadway crossing, the remains of a mastodon tusk were found imbedded in peat at a depth of 16 feet below mean low-water. It was secured by the engineers in charge of the work, and presented by Lieut. Col. G. L. Gillispie, U. S. A., to the Am. Museum of Natural History. This is the only occasion known of the finding of such remains on Manhattan Island. This task may possibly have been that of a mammoth, as the tusks of the two animals are much alike; but the probabilities are greatly in favour of its being that of a mastodon. There have been many finds of the mastodon—skulls, jaws, teeth, or bones—in New York State, especially in area around Newburgh; whereas there are only two examples on record in the state (one at Elmira and the other at Attica) of
the finding of teeth of a mammoth.—Information obtained from

1891


Dec.
The Holland House, at Fifth Ave. and 30th St., is opened to

invited guests. It is to be open for business on Dec. 7.—N. Y. Times, D, 6, 1891.

14

Edouard and Jean de Retzak make their New York début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in "Roméo and Juliet."—Brown, III: 449.

1892

In this year, Gladstone became prime minister for the fourth time; his administration lasted until 1894.—Hazen, Europe since 1875, 507.

"Selden was the first man in the United States to invent a gasoline automobile. He applied for a patent in 1879, but kept it pending for sixteen years, so that when the patent was issued in 1893 it was of the first time because aware of his work. Duryea completed his first gasoline car in 1894, and, despite the prior invention of Selden, may be considered the real father of the American automobile. In the Chicago Times-Herald race in 1895 Duryea won easily, as he did also in New York in the following year. In the race in England, from London to Brighton, in 1896, the Duryea machine won over all competitors, covering the distance in an hour less than any other. Haynes ran his first car in 1894 and Winton in 1896, building his first International car in 1894, and Ford and his first four-wheeled vehicle in 1899, although he did not enter actively in the business until 1899. The improvements in automobiles since that day have been so numerous that the mere mention of them would require more space than can be allowed to this article.—From The Evolution of the Automobile, in Commercial America (F, 1897), XIII: 17. See also "The Rise of the Automobile," in Scientific American, Je 5, 1915, and "Surviving Pioneers of Automobile Building," by John C. Wethorne, in Evan. Mail, Supp., Ja 3, 1914. See also 1890.

In this year, Henry Ford produced "a vehicle scarcely larger than a tricycle with a very crude steering apparatus, and driven by a small one-cylinder engine with a pulley clutch." In 1898 he organized the Detroit Automobile Co., which financed his experiments. His aim was to produce a low-priced car within the reach of people of moderate means. The company was reorganized into the Henry Ford Co; and, in June, 1903, the Ford Motor Co. was capitalized at $100,000. This was the beginning of what became the largest automobile manufacturing business in the world. In 1909, 10,600 cars were sold, and the company bought 276 acres on the outskirts of Detroit, and built the present enormous establishment. For fuller particulars, see The Nat. Cyc. of Am. Biography, XV: 58-60. See 1898.

In this year, the first electric automobile appeared on the streets of Chicago and caused great excitement. It was designed and built by William Morrison of Des Moines, Iowa, during the summer of 1891.—Doolittle, Romance of the Automobile Industry.

The automobile was first equipped with pneumatic tires by Panhard & Levassos, French manufacturers.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 479-80.

In this year, The Discovery of North America, by Henry Harrisse, was published.

In this year, The Memorial History of the City of New York, by James Grant Wilson, was published.

In this year, The Children of the Poor, by Jacob Riis, was published.

In this year, the Athorpe mansion, erected in 1764 south of 91st St., 210 ft. west of Columbus Ave., was demolished, and seven dwelling-houses were erected on the site.—Record & Guide, XLIX: 753, 834; ibid., L: 320; L. M. R. K., III: 948.

In this year, the 71st Regiment (see 1887) erected its armory at the south-east corner of 54th St. and Park Ave.—Tablet in the present armory; L. M. R. K., III: 923: Harper's Weekly, XXXVIII: 313. It was destroyed by fire on Feb. 22, 1902 (q.v.).

In this year, the American Fine Arts Society erected its building on the north side of West 57th St. between Broadway and Seventh Ave. The main building with four galleries was completed this year, one of them, the Vanderbilt Gallery, being the gift of George W. Vanderbilt, Dec. 6, 1892. The present June 20, 1899 (q.v.), by a combination of the Society of American Artists, the Architectural League of New York, and the Art Students League of New York, for the purpose of erecting a fine arts building; and the land, 75 by 143 ft., was acquired on May 3, 1890.


Richard Harding Davis, describing Broadway in this year, writes: "Broadway means so many different things to so many different people. There is the business portion of Broadway, and the shopping district, and still farther up town the Broadway where New Yorkers and their country cousins once used to walk to look at the passers-by, and where now only those who walk who wish to be looked at. And yet Broadway has, from the Battery to 59th Street, where the cobble-stones break up into a dusty country road, its own dear individuality.

"Broadway proper begins at Bowling Green. This is the open breathing-place where the street rests before it narrows down and meets the fierce turmoil of the business portion just above. It is a very cosmopolitan Broadway at this point, and every house facing it seems to welcome and bid for the arriving immigrants. The offices of the foreign consuls are here, and the immigrants' boarding-houses, with their signs in almost every strange language, and shops where shillings and francs and guineas can be changed into dollars . . . ."

"It is only a few steps farther up town from this, and you are in the rush of the business district. This part of Broadway is a valley of great buildings, and from a boat on the North River one can trace the march of the street by these mountains of brick and sand and plate-glass and steel which rise up above the rest of the city like shot-towers, and you see nothing up town to equal them, save the white points of the Cathedral, and the slim, graceful spire of Grace Church half-way between.

"The rush is greatest about the base of one of the tallest of these—the Equitable Building.

"Just below this, only a block to the south, is one of those strange contrasts which seem as if they could not have been accidental. This is where old Trinity Church, with its graveyard, blocks the way of Wall Street. There is no stronger contrast than this in the whole city of New York . . . ."

"Broadway widens in front of the Astor House, and gives the cars from all over the city a little room in which to turn before they start off uptown again.

"The City Hall Park makes a pleasant break in Broadway. It opens it up on one side and lets in a breath of fresh air where it breaks one of the long, high barriers of business houses . . . ."

"But it is at night that the Park is at its best. When the windows of the Post-Office are blazing with light, and the mail wagons rattle up over the empty streets with a great to do and unload the weight of trouble and news where it may be scattered broadcast over the world. On warm nights the marble steps of the City Hall are black with people from the slums, and every bench holds four drowsy figures . . . ."

"Newspaper Row bounds the eastern side of the square with the workshops of the great dailies . . . ."

"Broadway to Tenth Street the complexion of the street is utterly changed, and there is nothing but wholesale business houses, almost all with strange foreign names. This is where Broadway nods a little. There is none of the rush of lower Broadway, and none of its earnestness . . . ."

"The shopping district begins about Tenth Street, and is bounded on the north by the latitude of Twenty-third, where the promenade begins, and continues on up . . . to Forty-second Street.

"Union Square makes a second break in Broadway, and is a very different lounging-place indeed from City Hall Park . . . ."

Horace Greeley and Benjamin Franklin are the appropriate guardians of that busy lower park, while the graceful Lafayette and the stately equestrian figure of Washington are the presiding figures of this gay and more metropolitan pleasure-ground. Union Square is bounded on the south by that famous strip of pavement known to New Yorkers who read the papers as the Rialto. This is the promenade of actors . . . ." The Broadway side of Union Square is its richest and most picturesque. The great jewelry and silver-shops begin here, and private carriages line the curb in quadruple lines, and the pavement is impressively studded with white-breasted groomsmen. Long-haired violinists and bespectacled young men roll in conspicuous-colored uniforms, and the concert of music in their hands, becomes conspicuous just above this—the music-shops are responsible for them. And from this on up Broadway from Union Square the richer and more fashionable element . . . . predominates . . . ."

"At Twenty-third Street the more business-like Broadway takes
on the leisurely air of the avenue, which it crosses, and in which — it is merged for a block or two. The rush is greatest here, and hansom and democratic street-cars and lumbering husses ... are forced into each other's company as closely as are the cars and the other down town. This is the most interesting spot in the city to the stranger within our gates, and it is, after all, the Broadway that we all know and like the best. It is so cosmopolitan, so idle, and so rich in color and movement, and so genorous in its array of celebrities. — "The Great Streets of the World," 3-35.

The immigration bureau on Ellis Island is formally opened.— N. Y. Times, Jan 2, 1892. See Apr 18, 1890.

4 In his annual message to the common council, Mayor Grant says in part: "Notwithstanding the fact that bonds to the extent of $7,581,466.85 have been issued for permanent improvements during the year, the net debt of the City shows a decrease at the close of the year 1891 of $514,379.30. ...

I deem it my duty to again bring to your attention the question of the government of this city by the Legislature. Few of the annual charges of the City Government are subject to the discretion of the local authorities. These charges are to a great extent fixed by mandatory laws; and all bonds issued by the City for permanent improvements are issued in obedience to similar laws. The City, therefore, in respect to its main expenditures, is governed from Albany by a Legislature composed to a great extent of members who, for the most part, have never visited this city, and a large majority of such legislators are frequently politically hostile to its Government. More than this, the Legislature has the power to order the payment of claims by the City which may have been rejected by the courts or which have been allowed to lapse under the provisions of the Statute of Limitations. ...

The Legislature has also the power of granting valuable franchises to private corporations, such as the laying of pipes, change of motor power of surface railways, and the maintenance of telegraph lines. "In most instances the private corporations obtaining such franchises pay no revenue to the City, while their property rights receive the protection of all departments of the City Government. The City authorities are constantly hampered in their efforts to promote the interests of the municipality by the interference of the owners of such franchises. ...

While I believe that the interest of every city in the State would be advanced by imposing upon each the full responsibility of its own maintenance, the evils which I have brought to your attention could be largely remedied without removing the supervision by the Legislature over the expenditures of the municipalities of this city. Other constitutional amendments which would provide that hereafter no law should be enacted by the Legislature requiring the execution of any public work or local improvement at the expense of any city, or compelling the payment by it of any claims; but authority to execute such public work and make such local improvements, or pay such claims, should, by act of the Legislature, in each instance, be vested in the municipal authorities, who should be given full discretion to determine whether such improvements should be made or claims paid. ...

A further constitutional amendment should provide that franchises should only be granted by the Legislature in any city in this State for the use of its streets, or the sub-surface under the streets, or any of its property rights, on payment of a reasonable revenue to such city, which should be fixed and determined by the proposition of the authorities. "The injustice inflicted upon this city by the State Board of Equalization continues. While the State Assessors, in accordance with their custom, briefly confer with the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in regard to the assessed valuations of this city, they pay but little attention to the suggestions made to them. On the occasion of the last conference of the State Assessors information was submitted to them by the Commissioners concerning the valuation of real estate in the rural counties, and it was shown that in all such counties the assessed valuation was very much further below the market value of real estate than in the City of New York. This data, however, received no consideration, for the State Board of Equalization repeated the annual injustice done the taxpayers of this city by increasing the valuation of its real estate $116,524,167. The discrimination against this city is such that it is called upon to pay nearly one-half the entire State tax. ...

"The subject of rapid transit for the Annexed District is important in aiding its development. For its surface roads I favored the trolley system as being peculiarly adapted to its needs. The people of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets are at a disadvantage in their facilities for rapid transit which their geographical position does not justify. The elevated railroads of New York now extend on the west side of the city to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. A great part of the population of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets is south of the line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. While the people of the west side are now enabled to proceed from their residences to their places of business in the railway by the payment of one fare, the people of the annexed district are compelled to patronize two different lines and pay two fares. When the proposed line of railway laid out by the Rapid Transit Commissioners is built these difficulties will be remedied. "Communication between Manhattan Island and the Annexed District will be greatly improved by the work being done on the new McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct connecting it with the heights on St. Nicholas avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. A kindred subject on which legislation is necessary is the raising of the Harlem river bridges which do not conform to the requirements of the Federal law governing the Harlem Ship Canal, that the spans of bridges shall not be less than 24 feet above high-water mark. ...

"The increase of rapid transit on the surface roads in Broadway and Third avenue is a matter of interest and importance to the people of this city. The work in Broadway was accompanied with the laying of a new pavement from Bowling Green to thirty-second street, and the magnificent thoroughfare is now fittingly paved. The roadway, as a condition for being permitted to change its motor power, agreed to pay to the City a revenue of five per cent on the gross receipts, which are estimated to amount to more than $150,000 per annum, less than which it was not to be in any event. It is a matter of deep regret that similar terms could not have been made with the Third Avenue Railway Company compelling it to pay a reasonable revenue as a condition for the change of its motor power. ...

"The question of selecting a site for the new municipal building is still in abeyance. "Lands acquired for park purposes in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, and those lately acquired as an addition to the East River Park should be improved. In the meantime these lands should be utilized for the public benefit, and I recommend that Pelham Bay Park be thrown open for use as an excursion ground. The Park Department could, at a small outlay, provide temporary summer houses as shelter from the sun and rain, as well as bathing-houses on the inviting sandy beach of the park. ...

"The decrease in fatal accidents resulting from overhead wires, despite the great increase of electrical business, is an evidence of the wisdom of the efforts made by this administration to place the wires underground. The year's work under the Board of Electrical Control comprises the removal of 5,324 poles and 71,152 miles of wire and the construction of 114 miles of subways. ...

"The Department of Docks during the past year has made commendable improvements. Nine new piers have been built on the North river and five on the East river. Ten of the piers on the North river were extended to the new pier-head line. Six hundred feet of masonry seawall were built on the North river and 1,400 feet on the East river, and 1,200 feet of cell-bulkhead were constructed in the upper part of the island. A total of new wharfage front was thus provided of more than two and a half miles, equaling over ten per cent. of the entire dock frontage of the City of Liverpool. — Proc., Bd. of Ald., CCCV: 7-19."

Mrs. Win. Astor gives her famous ball at her residence at 5th Ave. and 54th St.—N. Y. Times, F 2, 1892. The term "Four Hundred" as applied to the hostesses the ball was managed by Ward McAllister, the social dictator of New York, and because of lack of space McAllister limited the number of guests to 400, remarking that after all there were only 400 people who were really in society. As given to the press, his list of those who were indisputably entitled to this distinction included the following names of only 265 individuals, whose, according to the Times report, he called the beau monde. The Times Index, however, designates them the "Four Hundred of New-York City Society."
CHRONOLOGY: THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876-1909

1892 Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Appleton

Feb. Mr. Fred. H. Allen

1 Mr. and Mrs. Astor
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend
Miss Any Bend
Miss Beatrice Bend
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce
Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck
Mr. and Mrs. F. Bronson
Mr. Hebor Bishop
Miss Bishop
Mr. William Harold Brown
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund N. Baylies
Mr. Temple Bowdoin
Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Bunton
Miss Burden
Mrs. Barney
Miss Barney
Mr. Harold Brown
Mr. EdwardBulkley
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus C. Baldwin
Miss Baldwin
Mr. C. C. Baldwin, Jr.
Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett
Mr. Thomas Cushing
Miss Edith Cushing
Mr. F. Bayard Cutting
Miss Cofer
Mr. Harry Coster
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary
Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chandler
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cannon
Mr. Robert L. Cutting, Jr.
Col. J. Schuyler Crosby
Miss Crosby
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting
Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger
Mr. Rawlings Cottenet
Mr. F. Brockholst Cutting
Mr. W. Cutting, Jr.
Sir Roderick Cameron
Mr. Duncan Cameron
The Mises Cameron
Mr. and Mrs. James Cross
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper
The Mises Chanler
Mr. William R. Coster
Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott
Mr. and Mrs. George B.
DeForest
Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Dewey
Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Peyer
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Delafield
Miss Delafield
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana
Mr. H. De Courcy Forbes
Mr. and Mrs. Stayvanent Fish
Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Franklyn
Mr. J. C. Furman
Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton
Fishfield
Mr. Theodore Friclinghuyzen
Mr. Augustus C. Gurnee
Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelot
Mr. Frank G. Griswold
Miss Greene
Mr. McAllister Greene
Miss Grant
Mr. Robert F. Hawkes
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard
Mr. and Mrs. Carly
Havenemeyer
Mr. Meredith Howland
Mr. and Mrs. Valentine G. Hall
Miss Hall
Mr. John Alexander Hadden, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Columbus Iselin
Mrs. Isaac Iselin
Mrs. William Jaffray
Miss Jaffray
Mrs. F. R. Jones
Miss Beatrice Jones
Mr. Shipley Jones
Mr. and Mrs. De Laney Kane
Mr. Nicholson Kane
Miss Knowlton
Miss Sybel Kane
Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernohan
Col. and Mrs. Kip
Miss Kipp
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kernohan
Miss Lusk
Mr. Arthur Leary
Mr. Maturin Livingston
Mr. and Mrs. James Lanier
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B.
Livingston
Mr. Edward Livingston
Miss Clarissa Livingston
Mr. Edward De Peyster
Livingston
Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore
Mr. Ward McAllister
Mr. and Mrs. Charles H.
Marshall
Mr. Clement March
Mr. and Mrs. O. Mills
Mr. and Mrs. B. Martin
Mr. E. T. Martin
Mr. Peter Marié
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. McVickar
Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Morris
Miss Morris
Mr. and Mrs. B. Mortimer
Miss Morgan
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold
Mrs. Frederick Nelson
Mr. S. H. Olin
Mr. and Mrs. C. Oedrichs
Mr. James Otis
Miss Otis
Mr. Edward Post
Mr. Richard Peters
Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton
Mr. Julian Potter
Mr. I. V. Packer
Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Potter
Gen. and Mrs. Pierson
Miss Pierson
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post
Mrs. William H. Perry
Miss Perry
Mr. Gould H. Redmond
Miss Rogers
Mr. J. Ritchie
Mr. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander
Miss Cora Randolph
Mrs. Barke Roche
Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Riple
Mr. D. T. L. Robinson
Mr. R. K. Richards
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robins
Miss Sands
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane
Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler
Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens
Mr. Lispenard Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Sherman
Miss Adele Sloane
Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes
Miss Stokes
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Suydam
Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis
Miss Elizabeth Stevens
Mr. G. Mead Tooker
Miss Tooker
Mr. E. N. Taller
Miss Tattle
Mr. and Mrs. H. McKay
Twomby
Marquise de Talleyrand
Miss Mable Van Rensselaer

—Ibid., F 16, 1892; Van Rensselaer, The Social Ladder, 206-7;

No one at that period appears to have succeeded in compiling a correct and satisfactory list of exactly 456 names of persons in the most exclusive circle of “New York Society.” Pamphlets, now scarce, were produced by publishers attempting it. One of these, now in the N. Y. Hist. Soc., published by the “Melville Publishing Co.” is entitled The “400.” (Officially Supervised.) (Copyrighted). It bears no date either of publication or copyright, and no author’s name. It contains 554 names, with the explanation that “it is quite impossible to compress the world of fashion so as to bring it within Mr. McAllister’s very narrow limits.” This continues: “Our catalogue has been prepared with much care, the names having been well sifted and weighed, and only those admitted who are now prominently to the front. . . .” This is followed by a “Notice” in italics: “If by typographical or clerical error, omissions of names have occurred, please address the publishers for rectification in future editions.”

In 1895, Mrs. Burton Harrison wrote: “ . . . I am an unbeliever in the body corporate which, for want of a better term, has come to be popularly known as the Four Hundred of New York. The lists of visitors and invitations made out yearly by people of good position, to include their acquaintances to whom such courtesies are due, number, say, a thousand names. Of these names, it is among us who is equipped or prepared to say six hundred are outside the pale . . .”—From “The Myth of the Four Hundred,” in The Cosmopolitan, Jr., 1895, p. 331.

The Hotel Royal, at the e. e. cor. of 40th St. and Sixth Ave, is destroyed by fire; 19 lives are lost.—N.Y. Sun, F 26 and sep, 1894.

Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, begins a campaign against Tammany by scathingly denouncing its city officials for corruption and accusing them of protecting and promoting vice and crime in the city. As he was unable to substantiate his charges, he was rebuked by the grand jury on Feb. 29. However, he later secured definite evidence by personally visiting many of the worst dens of debauchery in town, and this direct evidence led to a presentment by the grand jury against the police department.—Parkhurst, Our Fight With Tammany (1895), 1-87. The continued revelations of Parkhurst and the society were responsible, in a large measure, for the appointment of the Lexow Committee (see Ja 30, 1944) and for the defeat of Tammany in the election of Nov. 6, 1894 (92). See also My 26, 1892, and S 8, 1894.

The trustees of Columbia College have decided to purchase the ground occupied by the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane (see My 30, 1841), bounded by 116th and 120th Sts., Morningide Park and Amsterdam Ave.—N.Y. Times, F 18, 1892; Hist. of Columbia
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

The corner-stone of Grant's Tomb (see Jl 21, 1885, and My 13, 1886), designed by John H. Duncan, is laid by Pres. Harrison.—N. T. Herald, Ap 28, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 965. The monument was dedicated on April 17, 1897 (p. v).

By act of the legislature, aldermen henceforth shall "hold May office for the period of two years" instead of for a single year.—Laws of N. Y. (1892), chap. 408.

In authorising a "further appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," the legislature inserts the proviso that the collections be made accessible to the public on Sundays.—Laws of N. Y. (1892), chap. 419; cf. N. T. Tribune, My 1, 1892.

The stock exchange clearing house (see Ap 20) is opened, on the 100th anniversary of the founding of the exchange.—N. T. Times, My 17 and 18; also Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 67, 93, and Harper's Weekly, XXXVII: 357.

The legislature passes an act called "The State Law" (constituting chap. II of the General Laws), in relation to the sovereignty, boundaries, survey, great seal, and arms of the state. The device of the arms of the state, as adopted March 16, 1778, is correctly described; also the great seal of the state and its use are prescribed. Laws of N. Y. (1892), chap. 67, §§ 49, 43, 44.

Section 40 of this law, describing the arms, was amended April 8, 1896, by an alteration in the description of the figure of Justice, and by the addition of a brief regulation prescribing the design of the state flag, which is "declared to be buff, charged with the arms of the state in the colors as described in the blazon of this section." (See p. 1386), chap. 67, §§ 49, 43, 44.

The state flag had previously been one of white buffeting of various sizes with the arms in the centre.—See General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of N. Y. (1858), § 717; Regulations for the Military and Naval Forces of the State of N. Y. (1894), § 837. The colour of this flag was changed to blue, with the arms in prescribed colours in the centre, on Feb. 17, 1909 (p. v).

A mass-meeting in the Hall of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and resolutions are adopted calling upon the district attorney and the police department to enforce the laws for the prevention of vice, and blaming the city officials for the "present condition of protected crime."—Parkhurst, Our Fight With Tammany (1895), 113-27. See F 14.

The new Fifth Avenue Theatre at Broadway and 28th St. is opened with a new opera called "The Robber of the Rhine."—N. T. Times, Ap 8, My 22 and 29, 1894; L. M. R. K., III: 984. See also Jl 2, 1891.

The Rhinelander sugar-house, erected in 1763 (p. v) on the south-west corner of Rose and Duane Sts, has just been demolished.—N. T. Times, Je 5, 1892; Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 500; Wilson, Mem. Hist. N. T., II: 301. There is a view of this old landmark in Bronner's N. Y. in 1857. The Rhinelander building was erected on the site in 1893.—Tablet on building; L. M. R. K., III: 963; Kelley, 65, 182. A portion of the wall of the sugar-house was re-erected, with an inscription, beside the old Van Cortlandt house, Van Cortlandt Park.

The Hotel Savoy at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 59th St is opened.—N. T. Times, Je 7, 1892. See also ibid, My 20, 1892; Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 160; and King's Handbook (1893), 230. It was torn down in March, 1926.

The Collegiate Reformed Dutch School, the oldest school on Manhattan Island, opens its new building at 241 and 243 West 77th St.—N. T. Times, Je 7, 1892.

The City Club has leased the old Odes residence at 677 Fifth Ave.—N. T. Times, Je 17, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III: 937.

The new Middle Dutch Church, at Second Ave. and 77th St. (see My 17, 1891), is dedicated.—N. T. Times, Je 25 and 27, 1892; Corwin's Manual, 999.

The site for a new custom-house is selected by the secretary of the treasury, bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, State, and Bridge Sts. (see F 4, 1893). Damages are fixed, payable to the owners of the land in the aggregate sum of $5,101,000.—Am. Rep., Securing an Arch, U. S. Treas. Dept. (1892), 108, 211; ibid. (1894), 44-45. See also N. T. Jour. of Commerce, Jl 8, 1892. Regarding the development of this property, see 1899, 1902, 1906.

Workmen making excavations in the rear of the city hall dug up an old bronze plate about two feet long bearing the inscription "R. Varick Esq., Mayor, 1796." There is nothing to explain how this plate came to be there.—N. T. Times, Jl 19, 1892.

The Carnegie Institute.—The Carnegie Institute, which is to be erected on Fifth Ave. opposite Broadway, opened its doors on April 23, 1893.—N. T. Times, Ap 21, 1893; also Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 52, 53. The clearing-house was opened on May 17 (p. v).

CHRONOLOGY: THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876-1909

1892

The aqueduct commissioners award the contract for the construction of the "New Croton Dam" (see O 29).—Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President (1887-1897), 9. Work on the dam was begun in the fall of 1892; the first stone in the foundation was laid May 24, 1896; the dam was nearly finished and the gates were closed January 28, 1905, beginning the storage of water; the work was completed January 1, 1906; and by November 5, 1907, the reservoir was full to high water mark. —22d Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1917), 518.

27

The Metropolitan Opera House (see O 22, 1885) is almost wholly destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Times, Aug 25, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III, 985.

Sept.

As cholera has been brought to quarantine from a foreign port, 1 Mayor Grant calls upon all citizens to aid in preventing its introduction into our city. The board of health is doing its utmost to guard against this and to care for any cases that may appear.—N. Y. Times, S 2, 1892. Several cases did appear in the city, but, due to the precautions of the board of health, the disease failed to secure a firm foothold.—Ibid., S 3, 5, 6, 15, 16-19, and O 2, 1892.

4

The Columbus statue which is to be erected at The Circle renews New York from Italy. Signor Gaetano Russo, the sculptor, also comes to the city.—N. Y. Times, S 5 and 6, 1892. Regarding the statue, see also ibid., Je 13, Ag 30, 1891. See S 16.

6

The cornerstone of the Columbus monument at The Circle is now to be laid.—N. Y. Herald, Ji 5 and 7, 1892. See also L. M. R. K., III, 964, and view in description in Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 801. See S 4 and O 9.

27

St. Agnes' Chapel, a chapel of Trinity Parish, on W. 91st and 92d Sts., west of Columbus Ave., which was commenced in 1889, is completed and consecrated.—Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration, May 5, 1897, 38, and view, L. M. R. K., III, 931.

Oct.

Joel Dodge kept his debate as a "star" in New York, at Palmer's Theatre. The play is "The Masked Ball."—N. Y. Times, O 4, 1892.

9

Between Oct. 9 and 15, the Columbus celebration, commemorating the discovery of America, was held.—Official Program (in N. Y. P. L.). See also Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 909, 1015. On Oct. 12, the Columbus monument, at Eighth Ave. and 55th St., erected by the Italians residing in America, was unveiled and dedicated.—N. Y. Times, O 13, 1892.

The World's Fair formally opens at Chicago. About 100,000 people are present.—N. Y. Times, O 22, 1892.

29

The Sodom reservoir, a new storage basin for the Croton water supply, is completed.—Transactions, Amer. Soc. of C. E. (1893), 385. See also City Hall (original Department of Public Works for an increased supply of water from the Croton watershed involved the construction of a large storage reservoir, which was to be formed by building a high dam across the Croton River near the Quaker Bridge [see F 23, 1882]. The storage thus obtained was to be increased subsequently, if required, by the construction of smaller reservoirs on the branches and affluents of the Croton. Owing to the opposition to the building of the Quaker Bridge Dam which was made by some citizens at the public hearings, the construction of the proposed reservoir was not begun simultaneously with the building of the new aqueduct [see Ji 15, 1890], as originally intended. The result was that some delay occurred before any additional storage was obtained.

"While the question of constructing the Quaker Bridge dam remained undecided, the pressing necessity of obtaining additional storage caused the Aqueduct Commissioners and the Department of Public Works to commence the construction of the four smaller reservoirs now as the East Branch [consisting of two basins, the Sodom reservoir, and the Bog Brook reservoir], Titicus, Carmel, and Amawalk reservoirs."—Location finally chosen for the "New Croton Dam" (see Ag 26) was about 74 mi. above the mouth of the Croton River and 31 mi. below the old Croton Dam. —Wegmann, op. cit., 191, 205. The Sodom reservoir was the first of these to be completed; during its construction the cut of the Croton River was diverted by an artificial channel constructed from a point "about 80 ft. back of the dam site" and "entering the river again 500 ft. below the dam."—Transactions, Amer. Soc. of C. E. (1888), 385.

Nov.

Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrats, are elected president and vice-president. The Republican candidates were Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid.—McKee, National Conventions and Plaforms, 256-89.

8

Thomas F. Gilroy, the candidate of Tammany Hall, is elected mayor.—N. Y. Times, N 9 and 10, 1892; Ann. Cyclop. (1894), 525.

The Manhattan Opera House, on 34th St. between Broadway and Seventh Ave., is opened.—N. Y. Times, N 15, 1892; Brown, Hist. of the N. Y. Stage, III: 572-77.

Jav Gould dies.—N. Y. Times, D 3, 1892.

27

Trinity vestry decides that St. John's Chapel in Varick St. shall be torn down and a new church built on another site.—N. Y. Times, D 9, 1892. Although nothing was done at this time, the subject was revived in 1906 (p. v. N 22).

22

"M. Luke's Church men 'Hamilton Granges,' at 141st St. and Convnet Ave., is opened for worship.—N. Y. Times, D 19, 1892. The old church in Hudson St. became a chapel of Trinity Church. —Ibid., N 28, 1892. For view of the latter, see Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration, May 5, 1897, 38 et seq.

The cornerstone of the F. E. Cathedral of St. John the Divine (see 1888) is laid. The building is to be situated on Morningside Heights between Morningside Park and Amsterdam Ave. on 110th St., the name of which is changed to Cathedral Parkway. The architects are Heim and La Farge.—N. Y. Times, D 28, 1892; Mag. Am. Hist., XXXIX: 172. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXV: 247, 253-56; XXXVI: 411; XXXVII: 7; and L. M. R. K., III, 932. The cathedral is still (1926) unfinished, and one building of the Central Library (see 1888 and O 27, 1891) remains standing just south of it, used as a choir school.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the lands comprised in Cathedral Parkway, 110th St., 7th Ave. to Riverside Drive (see Ar 25, 1891).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estates, 51; L. M. R. K., III, 966.

1893

Early in this year, Gladstone introduced his second Irish Home Rule Bill. After 82 days of discussion, marked by scenes of great disorder, the bill was passed by the house of commons, but a week later it was defeated in the house of lords.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 507-9.

This year was an eventful one in the stock market. Business of all kinds was paralysed by numerous disasters.—Eames, N. Y. Stock Exchange, 67.

In this year, King's Handbook of New York City was issued. It was the most comprehensive guide-book to the city published up to this time, containing, besides a history of New York, a detailed account of its topography, administration, buildings, institutions, societies, etc. and over 1,000 illustrations.

In this year, McClure's Magazine, published by S. S. McClure, was founded.—King's Handbook (1893), 636.

In this year, seven kindergarten classes were established by the board of education, a special appropriation of $5,000 having been made for that purpose.—Palmer, The N. Y. Pub. School, 193.

"Cable-Cars, so successfully used in many American cities, are about to be introduced in New York on several of the main lines of tramway, and notably on Broadway and Third Avenue. . . . The trolley system of electric railways will probably get an entrance into New York in time, although it has been unable to overcome a certain singular prejudice felt here against it, in spite of the success of the trolleys in so many other cities."—King's Handbook (1893), 137-38.

In this year, the Charity Organization Society (see My 10, 1882) moved into its own building ("United Charities Building") on the north-east corner of Fourth Ave. and 22d St., which was given by John S. Kennedy as a centre for various benevolent societies. R. W. Robertson and Rowe & Baker were its architects.—See memorial tablet in 22d St. vestibule. The N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (see 1843), the City Mission and Tract Society (see F 19, 1860), and the Children's Aid Society (see F, 1843) have offices there.—24th Ann. Rep., C. O. S. (1907); 7th Ann. Rep., City Mission & Tract Soc. (1894); 41st Ann. Rep., Children's Aid Soc. (1895). See also view and description in Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 736; XXXVII: 262, 264; L. M. R. K., III, 916. The rooms of the School of Philanthropy are also there, controlled by the Charity Organization Society and affiliated with the Catholic University. Since it was founded, in 1882, the Charities Organization Society has been instrumental in establishing the Children's Court, the Domestic Relations Court, the N. Y. City Tenement House Dept., the Provident Loan Soc. the Municipal
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1893
Lodging House, and the nucleus of the Russell Sage Library.—

— Rider's N. Y. City Guide (1923), 290,
— The Collins P. Huntington house at the south-east corner of Fifth Ave. and 57th St. was erected in this year from designs by Geo. B. Post.—King's Handbook (1893), 152, 222; L. M. R. K., III: 925.
— In this year, the 58th St. wing of the Cornelius Vanderbilt residence on Fifth Ave. (see My 21, 1881) was built from designs by Geo. B. Post; the remodelled building occupied the entire block from 57th to 58th Sts.—King's Handbook (1893), 222; N. Y. Times, Ja 11, 1929, L. M. R. K., III: 925. It was sold and finally closed in Feb.-Mar., 1926.
— In this year, the present First Baptist Church, at 79th St. and the Boulevard, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1891 (N. T. Times, S 26, 1891), was completed.—L. M. R. K., III: 925.
— In this year, John W. Alexander began to win an international reputation as a portrait painter. As a mural painter, his distinction began at about the same period.—For the development of his career, see Fielding's Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1926), 5.

Mayor Thos. F. Gilroy sends his first annual message to the common council and calls attention to the fact that the city debt has increased $1,163,590.55 during the past year. In addition, he says in part: "Although the Croton Aqueduct has been completed, and as far as the means of acquiring the water by the city over four hundred million gallons of water per day, we have not as yet sufficient storage accommodation to afford our citizens the full benefit of this stupendous work. A storage reservoir on Muscoot river, with a capacity of 7,000,000,000 gallons, is already in process of construction, and at the present rate of progress will be completed in 1895. The Byram river supply will be turned into the Kearsick reservoir in the course of a year or two. A contract for the construction of the Cornell Dam has been awarded, according to which the structure must be completed in July, 1899, and other reservoirs constructed by the Aqueduct Commission are now nearing completion.

"When these reservoirs shall have been constructed the city will enjoy a daily supply greater in proportion to the population than that enjoyed by any other city in the world, and there will be secure for future use a sufficient quantity of water to supply a population of over four millions.

"The steady growth of our commerce strains every day to an increasing degree the capacity of our thoroughfares. The widening of College place has been undertaken in order to relieve the immense traffic on lower Broadway. It is not probable that this improvement will all the remaining years of its life, as it might. Yet it must be apparent to every one who has witnessed the congestion of vehicles, which is a daily occurrence on Broadway, between Fulton street and Maiden Lane, that some provision must be made for the steadily increasing traffic of the city. It is suggested that a tunnel be constructed from the North to the East river under John and Dey streets, thus providing an easy and level means of transit for wagons from one river front to the other. If this undertaking is found to be practicable, its value to the commerce of the city could be measured by millions."

"It has long been a reproach to this city that the sick and unfortunate who are the legitimate objects of charity are sent to Blackwell's Island, which is generally associated in the public mind with a penal institution. The growth of the city demands larger accommodation for its charitable institutions. It is, therefore, suggested that Riker's Island be made available for the penal institutions now located on Blackwell's Island."

"In the general condition of the city there is much to encourage our civic pride. Its financial prosperity is proved by the exceedingly low rate at which it can borrow money, and by the eagerness of capitalists to find investments within its limits. During the last year, $2,000,000 of the city's bonds have been sold at $1,116,399.55, during the period. During the period. During the period.

Edward F. De Lancy calls upon Mayor Gilroy and reads to him a letter "explaining the position taken by the New-York Historical Society in relation to the old City Hall Building." The letter states in part: "The Historical Society has never proposed, asked for, or wished the removal of the City Hall from the park. On the contrary, I have no doubt but that the voice of the membership would be to keep it where it is. The beauty of its architecture, its age, its historic interest, and the attachment of all old New-Yorkers, native and adopted, to it and to the park alike demand its preservation. And in this feeling I am glad to see that you participate, and to know that only the necessity of having a large municipal building has led to your desire for its removal, so that a new one can be erected on its site. This fact your suggestion that the building should be re-erected up town for a museum or some similar object conclusively proves.

"The necessity for a new City Hall is patent to every NewYorker, and is urgent. But cannot that necessity be overcome? Cannot a new City Hall be erected in the park without removing the present classic structure? . . .

"The reason, and the only reason, urged for building on the site of the present City Hall is to save the three or four millions that a site outside of the park and down town would cost. It is a good reason, as all will admit, and a most forcible one.

"Your commission, Mr. Mayor can give full effect to it, and at the same time erect a building in the park which would not interfere with the present City Hall. Let the entire space in the park be cleared of every building in it except the City Hall itself. Then plan a building to extend from Centre Street to Broadway on Chambers Street, standing back fifteen feet from each of the thoroughfares, and at the same distance from the sidewalk. Before tearing down the present ugly and unworthy Tweed Court House, build, first, the two ends of your new building, so that the courts and other offices can occupy them, and then take down the Court House and build the centre portion of your new building on its site.

"The space so occupied by the two ends of the new building would be 30 per cent. greater than that occupied by the present Court House. . . .

"By this plan no more money for rents would be required than is now paid, for the new Centre Street court building is just finished, and will more than accommodate the tenants of the two brownstone buildings now on Chambers Street, east of the present Court House.

"But if this, or some similar plan, does not meet with the favor of your commission, and you do decide to take down the old City Hall, then comes action on your suggestion for its removal to another location up town.

"You suggested giving it to the Historical Society, and the idea is well worthy of that society's consideration. The first question would be, Can the City Hall be taken down and re-erected on the site of the present City Hall, and if so, what would be the necessary precautions to make it a fire-proof building. The society has raised $285,000, and paid for that land, under the obligation to its contributors that the building there to be erected should be fire-proof. If this can be done at a reasonable cost, which only architectural experts can decide, then a removal would be possible.

"The next question is how the cost is to be provided for. The society is now engaged in raising funds for a new building, with fair prospects of success. It is entirely out of debt, possesses somewhat $80,000 or $85,000 of invested funds, the income of which is required for its present use and maintenance under the trusts on which they were given, and cannot be used for building purposes. Its present fire-proof building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street is worth about $100,000, but cannot be sold till a new building is completed on its new site. Its library and collections, worth in the neighborhood of $1,000,000, could not be risked in any temporary location.

"Hence the society cannot of itself undertake the removal and re-erection of the City Hall. You, Mr. Mayor, roughly estimated the cost of removal and re-erection at $150,000. From what I can learn, to make it fire-proof and adapted to the purposes of the society, the cost might be nearer $300,000. The disposition of the building would have to be altered almost entirely to fit it for the objects of the society, but the exterior would be precisely as it now stands in the park.

"The above estimated amount would effect the edifice, but at the cost of its furnishing and its library and picture gallery fixtures and other arrangements to accommodate its collections would have to
1891, be met by the society itself, which it probably could do by an appeal to its friends and members.—"N. Y. Times", Jan 17, 1893. See also ibid., Jan 24.

24 Mayor Gilroy, as chairman of the new municipal building commission, receives the following letter from the Tilden Trust, signed by John Bigelow, president: "It is now rumored that legislation is in contemplation for the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, and also for the removal of the old City Hall, to make place for more spacious and adequate accommodations for the municipal offices. Much as we regret the necessity of disturbing a structure consecrated to us like our City Hall by so many precious historical and forensic associations, should such a necessity be found to exist, we respectfully suggest that that admirable structure be transferred to the site now occupied by the reservoir in Bryant Park, and appropriated to the uses of the Tilden Trust."—"N. Y. Times", Jan 25, 1893. See also ibid., Jan 29, F 19, and 26, 1893.

25 A bill referring to the voters of the several districts involved the question of consolidating the suburbs of New York with the city (see My 8, 1890) is introduced in the legislature. It failed to become law.—"Foord, Life and Pub. Services of A. H. Green", 187-88. It passed in 1894 (g.o., F 28).

27 The legislature makes provision for the election of 175 delegates to a constitutional convention at the next general election (see N 7).—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 8.

Feb. 2. The state gives its consent to the purchase, by the U. S., of the land bounded by Bowling Green, Whitehall, Bridge, and State Sts., as a site for a navigation-house for J. J. L. 1892. See also ibid., Jan 22.

22 The famous old New York Hotel, erected in 1845 at Broadway and Waverly Place, is finally closed. The property has been sold for about $1,500,000, and the hotel will be replaced by a business-block.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", F 5 and 23, 1893. See also L. M. R. K., III. 980.

The Inman Line steamers "New York" and "Paris" are transferred from British to American registry, and the stars and stripes are raised on the former by Pres. Harrison. This inaugurates the American Line of trans-Atlantic steamships.—"King's Handbook" (1893), 76-79. Mrs. Burton Harrison, Hist. of City of N. Y., p. 25.

Mar. 8. Grover Cleveland is inaugurated as president.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", M 6, 1893; World Almanac (1894).

8 Early this morning, New York is very slightly shaken by an earthquake.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", M 9, 1893.

9 The legislature directs the department of parks to lay out, within one month, the Harlem River Driveway (or Speedway). It is to extend from 165th St. and St. Nicholas Place north-easterly to the west shore of the Harlem River and north along the river to Davenport St. The roadway is to be not more than 150 ft. wide.—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 102. See also N. A., 1896, and J J, 1898.

9 The department of parks is authorized to remove from City Hall Park "the building now occupied by the register of the city and county of New York, the building now occupied by the court of general sessions of the said city and county and by the district attorney of said city and county, and the building now occupied in part as an engine-house and in part by the district court of the city of New York for the first judicial district, whenever suitable accommodations elsewhere shall have been provided according to law for the officers and courts so occupying the same."—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 105.

14 The Hotel Waldorf, at the n. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 33d St., is formally opened. The hotel was built as an investment by William Waldorf Astor and cost more than $2,500,000. It was designed by J. H. Hardenbergh.—"N. Y. Times", F 13, 12, 1893; L. M. R. K., III. 981. See also Maurice, Fifth Avenue, 205.

19 The gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects has for the first time been conferred upon an American, Richard M. Hunt. "It is a distinction of great national as well as personal value, and its presentation to Mr. Hunt by the Institute has ceased to be a negligible quantity, and that its practitioners have done something of which the profession in Europe is bound to take notice."—"N. Y. Times", M 19, 1893.

21 By act of the legislature an additional bureau, the "bureau of street openings," is created within the law department. It is to have charge of "such legal proceedings to open or close streets, roads and avenues, and to acquire title to real estate thereon, and of all such other proceedings involving awards for damages or assessments for benefit to lands, tenements and hereditaments, as may be assigned to it by the counsel of the corporation."—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 188.

The so-called "Water-shed Act" is passed by the legislature, giving large powers to the commissioner of public works in providing "for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the city of New York." He may "enter in and upon any land at any time within three years from the passage of this act any or all lands near, on, adjacent or contiguous to any of the said sources of water supply," and "abate and remove the cause" of any "pollution or defilement."—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 189. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, your engineers have abated about one-thousand serious causes of pollution, beside numerous minor nuisances, and the Aqueduct Commission has taken the necessary steps to acquire a sufficient of the reservoirs, and each of the reservoirs constructed or projected" (see O 29, 1893).—"Aqueduct Commission. Report of the President" (1887-1893), 11-12.

The dock board adopts plans to build new piers and bulkheads along the North River front between 11th and 23d Sts., at a cost of nearly $11,000,000.—"N. Y. Times", M 24, 1893. This was the so-called "Chelsea improvement," plans for which were passed upon by the art commission.—See 1894, and J 4, 1899.

The legislature authorizes the board of estimate and apportionment to issue bonds, from time to time, up to $150,000, to enable the department of parks to "fully complete, furnish, equip and stock the building known as Castle Garden in the Battery park . . . for the purposes of an aqueduct, and to complete the improvements of the grounds of Castle Garden, and repairs to the sea-wall for the use of the public." The aqueduct is to be open every day in the week.—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 254.

The 100th anniversary of the founding of Christ P. E. Church is celebrated in the present edifice on the north-west corner of Broadway and 71st St.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", Ap 4, 1893; L. M. R. K., III. 972.

The board of estimate and apportionment is authorized to appropriate a sum not exceeding $50,000, to be employed by the city "in participating in such aerial and other reviews and parades as may take place in said city or the waters about the same, during the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three, in honor of the quadri-centennial anniversary of the landing of Christopher Columbus, and also in the reception and entertainment of distinguished visitors to the city during said year."—"Laws of N. Y." (1893), chap. 280.


From April 14 to 21, in commemoration of the bicentennial, the Grolier Club held an exhibition of books printed by Bradford and other printers of the Middle Colonies.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

The rapid transit commission agrees to allow the Manhattan Railway Co. to make uptown and downtown extensions of its elevated road.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", Ap 12, 1893.

The Duke of Veraguas, a lineal descendant of Columbus, arrives with his family at New York to attend the Columbian Exposition, and is welcomed as the nation's guest by representatives of the federal and municipal governments. After being escorted to his apartments at the Waldorf, he was presented with the freedom of the city and serenaded by the Spanish colony.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", Ap 16, 1893. On April 18, the duke was formally received at the city hall by Mayor Gilroy and the board of aldermen. On April 19, a reception in honor of the duke was held at the Waldorf by the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Historical Society, and the American Geographical Society.—Ibid., Ap 19 and 20, 1893. After several private receptions, the party left for Washington on April 22.—Ibid., Ap 23, 1893.

Demondico's restaurant in Broad St., having been sold recently, is finally closed.—"N. Y. Daily Tribune", Ap 16, 1893. See also N. Y. Times, M 9, 1893, Ap 15 and 16, 1893. This was at 22 Broad St.—"King's Handbook" (1893), 240. For Demondico's several other sites, see L. M. R. K., III. 977-78.
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1893. A fleet of 32 men-of-war, representing the United States, Great Britain, Spain, Russia, France, Holland, Italy, Germany, Argentina, and Brazil, and three Spanish caravels representing Columbus’s ships, the “Niña,” the “Pinta,” and the “Santa Maria,” arrive at New York for the Columbian naval review and anchor in the bay.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 26, 1893. On April 26, amid salutes from the harbour forts, they moved up into the North River. The officers were the guests of the Union League Club.—Ibid., Ap 27, 1893. See, further, Ap 27.


26 Amid the roar of many guns and the waving of flags and bunting, Pres. Cleveland reviews the foreign fleet at anchor in the Hudson River (see Ap 25). In the evening, a Grant birthday dinner was held at the Waldorf, and a brilliant Columbian celebration naval ball at Madison Square Garden.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 28, 1893.

A parade of 4,000 armed sailors and marines from the foreign warships is held in New York. In the evening a banquet was given at the Hotel Waldorf by the Chamber of Commerce to the city’s guests.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ap 29, 1893.

May 3 The 250th anniversary of the erect a memorial arch in honour of the soldiers and sailors of New York who gave their lives during the Civil War.—Laws of N. Y. (1893), chap. 522. See D 15, 1900.

“Whenever the board of estimate and apportionment . . . shall determine and declare that the public interests will be promoted” by the removal of the reservoir from Bryant Park, it is proposed, from a report of legislation that the new area shall be “under the control and management of the department of public parks,” and that the park “shall not be used for military parades, drills, inspections or reviews of any kind.”—Laws of N. Y. (1893), chap. 539. The use of the reservoir space for a public library was not yet contemplated. See, however, My 19, 1896.

The cornerstone of the new St. Luke’s Hospital, at Morning- side, St. I. is laid.—New York Herald, My 7, 1893. See also Harper’s Weekly, XXXVII: 17, 20. The hospital was opened for patients Jan. 24, 1896 (q.v.). Ernest Flagge was the architect.—Tablet at entrance to the hospital. See L. M. R. K., III: 955.

On this and succeeding days, Bangs & Co. sold at auction the first part of the library of Americans of the late Geo. H. Moore, for many years librarian of the N. Y. Hist. Soc. The second part was sold on Feb. 5, 1894, and the following days. See cat. in the N. Y. P. L.

“The cable road in Broadway is at last completed.”—N. Y. Daily Tribune, My 17, 1893. Regarding the design and construction of this line, which was commenced in 1890, see Harper’s Weekly, XXXV: 723. For its franchise, see N 13, 1889.

25 The Infanta Eulàlia, her husband, Don Antonio Maria d’Orléans, and his son arrive outside war on the “Reina Maria Christina” on a visit to the United States.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, My 19 and 20, 1893. After a visit to Washington, the infanta was officially received at New York on May 25 (q.v.).

The Infanta Eulàlia, sister-in-law of Queen Maria Christina of Spain, returns to New York from Washington (see My 18) and is escorted from the West 34th St. pier to the Hotel Savoy. At the hotel she was formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Gilroy and presented with the freedom. In the evening she was serenaded by the Saragossa Band and attended the performance at the Garden Theatre.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, My 26, 1893. On May 26, a brilliant ball was held in her honour at Madison Square Garden, and on May 28 she attended mass at St. Patrick’s Cathedral and a reception at the Catholic Club. On May 30, she laid a wreath on Grant’s tomb, held a formal reception at the Savoy, and visited the Fifth Avenue Theatre. On June 4, she attended mass at St. Francis Xavier College, and on June 5 she left for Chicago.—Ibid., My 27–6, 1893.

Speaking editorially, the Times says: “The killing of a little child by a reckless rider of a bicycle in the Boulevard has served, for the moment, to make these rubber-shod missiles of the highway more careful of their movements. But there is no hope that any real or lasting relief from the danger and annoyance to which wayfarers in the Boulevard are daily subjected will come through any change of heart in the bicycle riders. The pedestrian must be better protected by laws enforced by the police.

“With the cheapening in the cost of bicycle riding in the public streets has come the abuse of that privilege by thousands of ignorant and loafing individuals. Many of the bicyclists who swarm along the smooth asphalt of the Boulevard, particularly at night and on Sunday, are irresponsible and reckless young men to whom a stable keeper would not entrust a saddle horse, and who are not fit to ride anything but a rail.”

In the interest of public safety and common decency every rider of a bicycle ought to be brought more fully within the police authority than he is at present. Each owner of a bicycle ought to be required to take out a license for his machine, and display it whenever called upon to do so. Every man who keeps bicycles for rent should be required to obtain a licence and a number for each machine, which its rider should be compelled to display, like a public hackman, upon his vehicle. The fee for a license need not be large, but the system would be salutary and effectual both morally and practically. The police would thus have a chance to regulate the riding as they now can control the driving of horses; and the existing ordinances as to speed, proper place in the roadway instead of on the sidewalks or the central ‘grass-plots’—so-called—in the Boulevard, and the keeping of bicycles in road-worthy condition, with effectual signals by day and lamps at night, could be enforced more stringently.

“It is true that a policeman on foot cannot catch a bicyclist in a stern chase. There seems to be a distinct need for a few mounted policemen to break the back of this dangerous nuisance in the Boulevard and the Riverside Drive. In view of the belligerent attitude of many of these impudent law breakers it might be well to arm these mounted policemen with lassos, at first, or with hounds and ‘merry-men.’”—N. Y. Tribune, My 16, 1893.

St. Luke’s Hospital, on Fifth Ave. between 54th and 55th Sts., is sold for $2,400,000. The old buildings are to be retained until the new hospital on Morningside Heights (see My 6), is completed.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 1, 1893. See also N. Y. Times, Je 1, 2, and 4, 1893. See, further, Mr 24, 1895.

The New Netherlands Hotel, at Fifth Ave. and 59th St., is open for business. The拿出来 of the magnificent creations of this sort which William Waldorf Astor has completed within a year.” It is 17 stories high and “is one of the tallest buildings in New York.” It cost about $5,000,000.—N. Y. Times, My 18, Je 1 and 2, 1893.

The Washington Square M. E. Church in 4th St. near Mac-dougal St. votes to unite with the Asbury M. E. Church at the s. e. cor. of Washington Place and University Place. The United churches will use the former’s name and edifice.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 8, 1893. The Asbury M. E. Church was originally the church building of the Washington Sq. Ref’d Dutch Church.—L. M. R. K., III: 936. See My 15, 1893.

The cornerstone of a new Fourth Presbyterian Church is laid at West End Ave. and 95th St.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 11 and 12, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 931. See also Harper’s Weekly, XXXVIII: 473.

“I Pagliacci” is sung for the first time in America, at the Grand Opera House.—Brown, II: 643; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1925), 892.

The “Viking Ship,” an attempted counterpart of the vessel in which Lief Ericson is said to have visited America, arrives at New York from Norway on its way to the World’s Fair at Chicago. It is enthusiastically welcomed.—N. Y. Times, Je 18 and 19, 1893. On June 19, Capt. Magus Andersen and his officers and crew were received by Mayor Gilroy at the city hall.—Ibid., Je 20, 1893.

A bronze tablet commemorative of the reading of the Declaratory of Independence to the American army in the presence of Gen. Washington is erected by the Sons of the Revolution on the front wall of the city hall under the middle window of the mayor’s office. It is to be unveiled on July 9.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, JL 8, 1893.

Grand Duke Alexander, Vice-admiral Kazakoff, and the other officers of the Russian war fleet stationed in the Hudson River are entertained by Gen. Daniel Butterfield.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, JL 11, 1893. On July 13, they were formally received at the city hall by Mayor Gilroy.—Ibid., JL 14, 1893. The fleet sailed on Aug. 9.—Ibid., Ag 10, 1893.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Jackson, Corlears, and Cherry Sts. and the East River (see Je 14, 1884). Here Corlear’s Hook Park was laid out.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, 45; L. M. R. K., III: 969. See My 8, 1894. The acquisition was authorised in 1884 (q.v., Je 14).
1893 The Herald moves from Broadway and Ann St. to its new Aug. building, designed by McKim, Mead & White, bounded by Broadway, Sixth Ave., 35th and 36th Sts.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Aug 19 and 24, 1893.

30 A new Grinnell armory in the building at the north-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 14th St. is destroyed by fire.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Aug 31, 1893.

Sept. Farewell services are held in the Scotch Presbyterian Church in West 14th St. prior to the congregation's removal to the new church in 59th St. near Central Park West.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Sep 23, 1893; L. M. R. K., III: 922. See My 30, 1894.


Nov. The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Seventh Ave. and Macomb's Lane, south of 155th St. Here Harlem Lane Park was laid out.—Predecessant, Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

7 Delegates are elected to a constitutional convention to assemble in Albany, on May 8, 1894 (p.1).—Jour. of the Convention, 10:14.

Abbey's Theatre at the n.w. cor. of Broadway and 38th St. is opened with Henry Irving and Ellen Terry in Tennyson's tragedy "Becket."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, N 9, 1893. In 1896, the name of the theatre was changed to the Knickerbocker.—N. Y. Herald, Jan 15, 1896. For view, when under construction, see King's Handbook (1893), p.387.

The bronze statute of Nathan Hale by Fred. Wm. MacMonnies, given to the city by the Sons of the Revolution, is unveiled at the southwest corner of City Hall Park.—N. Y. World, N 26, 1893.

Dec. The route for the West Side elevated road is formally adopted by the rapid transit commission. It commences in Battery Place at or near West St. and runs along West St. to W. 11th St., thence along W. 11th St. to Seventh Ave., thence along Seventh Ave. to 45th St., along Broadway and the Boulevard to 190th St., along Kingsbridge Road to Tenth Ave. and 216th St., across the Harlem Ship Canal and Spuyten Duyvil Creek east of the line of Broadway, thence to Broadway and Riverdale Ave., and along Broadway to the city limits. The plan also includes a branch connecting the Harlem Yacht Basin with the Sheep's Meadow running along the line of the Sixth Ave. Canal St., along Canal to Wooster St., along Wooster St. and University Place to 14th St., along 14th St. to Seventh Ave., there connecting with the main line.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 2, 1893.

5 The number of houses in Fifth-ave. that are being altered for business purposes is rapidly increasing. Below Forty-second-st. there is a vast house for sale or rent which does not have a clause in the notice that the property will be altered for business purposes. . . .—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 5, 1893.

31 Among the buildings completed or about to be occupied at the end of this year were the Metropolitan Life Insurance building at the corner of 23rd St. and Madison Ave. (the original wing on 23rd St.—see 1892—the new wing and towers not being built until 1900, 9:9); the Hotel Waldorf at the corner of 33rd St. and Fifth Ave.; the Herald building at the corner of Broadway and 35th St.; and the New Netherlands Hotel at the n.e. cor. of 59th St. and Fifth Ave.—Ann. Cyclopaedia (1893), 525.

1894 — In this year, Gladstone resigned as prime minister, "thus bringing to a close one of the most remarkable political careers known in English history." Lord Rosebery succeeded him, but remained in office only 16 months (see Je, 1895).—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 510.

— In this year, the U. S. was in the midst of an industrial crisis, and unemployment was so great throughout the country, due to bankruptcies, closing of factories, etc., that Jacob Coxey, a business man of Ohio, inaugurated a march of idle men on Washing- to, "to demand relief at the hands of the government. His 'army,' as it was called, ended in a fiasco, but it directed the attention of the country to a grave condition of affairs."

This was a year, also, of numerous strikes, including the great Pullman strike in Chicago.—Bard, Contemporary Am. Hist., 197-98.

— In this year, the Society of Iconophiles was founded. —See the society's seal and certificate of membership. "It set for itself the pleasant task of picturing New York as it is in the closing years of the century, while incidentally it hoped to revive an interest in and to encourage the practice of the long neglected art of pure line engraving." For a descriptive and historical account of the first 12 plates issued by this society, see William Loring Andrews's The Journey of the Iconophiles around New York in search of the historical and picturesque (1897), 21-35, in which the date of founding is erroneously given as 1895. The founding members were Wm. Loring Andrews, Beverly Chew, Richard H. Lawrence, Marshall C. Lefferts, Edward H. Bierstadt, and Edwin B. Holden. To these were added later Samuel P. Avery, Charles B. Foote, Wm. F. Havemeyer, and J. Harson Purdy. This completed the active membership, which has been maintained at ten. In addition, there have been since 1905 thirty associate members who have the privilege of subscribing to one copy of each publication made by the society. It publishes yearly one or more views engraved by such artists as Edwin Daxa French, C. F. W. Mielatz, Francis S. King, Sidney L. Smith, Joseph Pennell, Walter M. Aikman. Up to 1906, it had published nine series comprising 80 engravings. These included contemporary views of New York, facsimiles of early views, early American printers and engravers, men and events connected with New York, early New York authors, etc.—Cat. of Engravings issued by Soc. of Iconophiles, 1894-1908, compiled by Richard H. Lawrence, with introd. by Wm. L. Andrews (1908). See also N. Y. Times, JI 15, 1919.

Since 1908, seven more series have appeared, making sixteen numbers consecutively. The books issued by the society are: Washington's Reception by the Ladies of Trenton together with the Chorus sung as he passed under the triumphal Arch raised on the Bridge over the Assumpink (N. Y., 1905).—An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York 1834-1870 (N. Y., 1906).

Catalogue of the Engravings issued by the Society of Iconophiles ... MDCCLXIV-MCMXI (N. Y., 1908).—The Hudson-Fulton Celebration MCMIX By Gustav Kobb (N.Y., 1910).—From A List of Engravings issued by Society of Iconophiles, 1895-1925.

In this year was published an Abstract of title of Kip's hay farm in the city of New York, with all known maps relating thereto, together with the water grants on the eastern post road, etc., etc., also, the early history of the Kip family and the genealogy as referred to the title, by John J. Post. It contains 35 maps.

In this year, the Harvard Club (see Je, 1887) erected its present building at Ns. 27-29 W. 44th St. from designs by McKim, Mead & White. In 1904-5, the building was enlarged and extended through to 45th St. It was enlarged again in 1915.—Records of the club (by Langdon F. Marvin, secretary); Club Books (1895 and subsequent); L. M. R. K., III: 938. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXVII: 1144.

Teachers College, which was incorporated in 1889 as the New York College for the Training of Teachers, later simplified to Teachers College, removes from 9 University Place (the old building of the Union Theological Seminary) to 120th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave.—Hist. Columbia Univ., 412-13. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXVIII: 355-356.

In this year, the Congregation Shearith Israel sold its synagogue in West 19th St. (see S 12, 1890).—Pubs., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc., VI: 149; L. M. R. K., III: 929. The corner-stone of its new church at 70th St. and Central Pl. W. was laid on May 20, 1896 (q.v.).

In this year, Jas. Carroll Beckwith became a member of the National Academy.—Fielding, Dict. of Am. Painters, etc. (1926), 24.

In his annual message to the common council, Mayor Gilroy says that the city debt has increased $2,112,840.19, owing to the many permanent improvements. The city was forced to issue nearly $25,000,000 in revenue bonds to pay for contingent expenses until the receipts from taxation became available, and as the interest on these bonds amounted to $250,000, the mayor suggests that taxes be collected in the earlier instead of the later months of the year. The general affairs of the city are in a very satisfactory condition, he says, but in one direction "we fail to note substantial improvement. This is the important matter of rapid transit. . . . It may be that an underground road capable of the highest speed, to be built by private capital or public funds, will furnish the ultimate solution. Thus far no capitalists have shown a sufficient interest in such a plan, nor has public sentiment declared in favor of such an investment by the City. In the mean-
1894. Jan. 9

1894. Jan. 9

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miles of subways for telegraph and telephone wires have been constructed in the city, and 493 miles of subways for electric light and power conductors. The total mileage of subways is 874 for telephone and telegraph and 820 for light and power wires. There are in use 6,790 arc lamps, 268,000 incandescent lamps and nearly 10,000 telephones. The Board has also caused the removal of 1,409 poles and 1,606 miles of overhead wires without cost to the City, and 104 poles and 382 miles of wire at public expense. The absence of fatal accidents and damage to property, as well as the improved appearance of the public thoroughfares, attest the benefit of the work of this Board.

"A condition of unexampled depression in trade exists throughout the country, and the effects are shown in this city by the unemployment of people unable to secure new employment. Distressing destitution and hardship are imminent in thousands of homes among those worthy and willing to work. No such revival of business activity as would afford employment to all those seeking it can naturally be expected this winter. Any public work, therefore, that can be prosecuted to the public advantage, and which would furnish employment while it is not to be found in other directions, should be promptly commenced."

In conclusion, the mayor says: "It is the manifest destiny of the vast population and immense business interests of which our port is the centre that they shall be consolidated under one municipal government and form the Metropolis of the World. The Greater New York already exists in popular fancy, and the title is due to develop the Metropolis of the World. Whether the boundaries of New York City shall be increased or not is a question to be determined by the people. I am in favor of the proposition to submit to the people, for their decision, the question as to whether the time has arrived for such consolidation."


A senate committee of seven members is appointed, commonly known as the "Lenox Committee," to investigate the police department of New York (ibid., 318). It was the result of the activities of certain reform movements in the city, and, more especially, of the investigations of the Rev. Dr. Chas. H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime (see F 14, 1892.—Ann. Cyclop. (1894), 537; Parkhurst, Our Fight With Tammany (1895), 253 et seq. As a result of the committee's investigation, 67 men connected with the police department were accused of crime on evidence sufficient, in most cases, to warrant indictments (Ann. Cyclop., 1894, 537-538), but, on Jan. 1, 1896, not one man who was accused before that committee had begun to serve a term of imprisonment (ibid., 1895, 549).

The Tilden Trust having proposed to the commissioners appointed to select a site for the municipal building that if it is found necessary to remove the city hall, it will be re-erected in Bryant Park, J. H. H. Green protests to the commissioners against such removal and expresses the hope "that no portion of Reservoir Square, or any other Park, Square or open ground on this Island provided for the use of the people, may hereafter be appropriated to buildings." Regarding the city hall, he says:

"The City Hall presents an example of fine architectural taste. In design and construction it is as faultless as any structure in the City, whilst its historical and biographical relations involve events of paramount interest and personages of dignity and estimation. It should continue to stand as for nearly a century it has stood, ample, commodious and convenient."

"Its presence tends to keep alive associations that are near to very many of our citizens, a visible landmark, an object lesson to the people, that should not be destroyed."

Its erection was coeval with the conception of a group of enterprises that distinctly marks an era in the material progress of the City, the State and the Nation; among which the Erie Canal, the laying out of the City by Rutherford, De Witt and Morris, and Jefferson's magnificent scheme of a National Coast Survey are prominent examples.

"Here the Declaration of Independence was read to the American army in the presence of Washington.
The Hungarian societies of New York hold a memorial parade in honour of Louis Kossuth, who died recently. In the evening there was a large meeting at Cooper Institute where tributes were paid to Kossuth by Chauncey M. Depew, Frederick K. Conrad, and others.—N. Y. T. Times, Apr. 30, 1894.

The law is passed by the legislature authorising the governor to appoint a commission having broad powers to examine the tene ment of New York with regard to their construction, healthfulness, safety, rentals, and the effect of tenement-house life on the health, education, savings, and morals of persons living in these habitations.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 479. The commission appointed consisted of Richard Watson Gilder, chairman, W. D. N. Washington, Cyrus Edison, Richard, Solomon Moses, George B. Post, and John R. Schuchman. Edward Marshall, the Sunday editor of the Press, through whose efforts the law was passed, was appointed secretary and executive officer.—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, I, 105.

The constitutional convention, delegates to which were elected on Nov. 7, 1893, begins its sessions at Albany and chooses Joseph H. Choate for president. The convention concluded its work on Sept. 29 (q.v.).—Jour. of the Convention, I, 114, 848.

The legislature authorises the expenditure of $200,000 for the regulation of the Corlear's Hook property, which, by supreme court proceedings completed in 1893, as provided for by the law of June 14, 1884 (q.v.), has been made a public park.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 511.

The board of estimate and apportionment is authorised to appropriate $50,000 for the erection, in Battery Park, of a monument to commemorate the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 523. So far as known, this monument was never erected. The board of estimate and apportionment apparently did not choose to make the appropriation.—Loudon, the author (ibid., chap. 8, 1926) from Henry Rutgers Marshall, secretary of the art commission.

The legislature provides for the laying out and establishment of Fort Washington Park.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 581. See also L. M. R. K., III: 696. The land was acquired in 1896 (q.v., Ag 7).

New York State passes a compulsory education law.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 671.

The bronze statue of Columbus, by Suchard, is unveiled on the Mall in Central Park by Vice-Pres. Adlai E. Stevenson.—N. Y. T. Times, May 10 and 13, 1894. See also ibid., Je 13, 1892.

The work of tearing down the old N. Y. U. building in Washington Square is begun.—N. Y. T. Times, May 22, 1894. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXVIII: 172, 174; descript. of Pl. 135, III: 708; and L. M. R. K., III: 941. A modern 11-storey building was erected on the site, the first eight floors of the new structure were rented to a book-publishing company and the ninth, tenth, and eleventh floors reserved for the use of the N. Y. U. Law School and the School of Pedagogy.—N. Y. U. Bull., Je 30, 1911.

The legislature directs the city to acquire the land bounded by 111th and 114th Sts., First Ave. and the Harlem River, to establish a public park there.—Laws of N. Y. (1894), chap. 746. This became Thomas Jefferson Park (see D 10, 1897, and 1922). See also L. M. R. K., III: 971.

On the same day the legislature directed that the land included by Tenth Ave., Fort George Road, Eleventh Ave., Dykeeman St., and the Harlem River, be made a public park.—Ibid. (1894), chap. 749. This became part of Fort George Park as developed in 1901–6.—L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The Chamber of Commerce rapid transit bill becomes a law. This measure was in the nature of an amendment to the Rapid Transit Act of 1891 (q.v., Ja 31), and authorised the municipal construction and ownership of a rapid transit system, if the people should...
so choose. When the question was submitted to them, the vote in
favour of a road to be constructed under municipal direction was
22,124,647 as against 42,916. The law also called for the creation of a
new board of rapid transit commissioners. These were Alexander
E. Orr, president, Seth Low, John Claffin, John N. Inman, John
H. Statin, and William Steindam. This commission selected Wm.
Barclay Parsons as consulting engineer and entrusted him with the
preparation of plans for an underground road. He visited Europe to
study the problem, and finally submitted plans for a road, the
cost of which would be $80,000,000. -Laws of N. Y. (1894),
chap. 725; Ann. Cyclop. (1894), 540. A rare volume of the
Minutes of the meetings of this rapid transit board, for the years 1894-96,
is preserved in N. Y. P. L. See My 9, 1895.

The corner-stone of the new Scotch Presbyterian Church is laid at
69th St. and Central Park West. The new building will be the
fourth occupied by the congregation since its organization in 1756.

June
7 Congress authorizes the New York and New Jersey Bridge Co.
 to "construct and maintain a bridge across the Hudson River
between New York City and the State of New Jersey." The
location is to be subject to the approval of the secretary of war and is
to be somewhere between 59th and 69th Sts., New York City.-Laws

28 Congress passes a law making the first Monday in September,
chap. 118.

July
The Hawaiian Republic is proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole
as president.-N. Y. Times, Jl 19, 22, and 29, 1894. Pres. Cleveland
recognized it on Aug. 8.—Ibid., Ag 9 and 10, 1894.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land
bounded by Park, Bayard, Baxter, and Mulberry Sts. Here Mulberry
Bend (now Columbus) Park was developed.—Prendergast,
Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

Aug.
In August and September of this year, the Bloomingdale Asyl-
num for the Insane removed from the site bounded by Amsterdam
Ave. and the Boulevard, 171st and 191st Sts., to its present location
at White Plains, where building operations had been begun in 1892.-
124th Ann. Rep., Soc. of N. Y. Hospital (1895), 19-25; Times,
O 18, 1894. The property on Morningide Heights had been sold
to Columbia College (see F 18, 1892), and the college took possession
of the ground on Oct. 1, 1894 (g.v.).

Sept.
The Bank for Savings (see Jl 3, 1819) moves from Bleecker St.
to the s. w. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 22d St.—Unpublished records
of the bank.

A mass meeting is held at Madison Square Concert Hall "for
the purpose of formally launching a citizens' movement in the
interest of honest government and to effect the overthrow of Tam-
many rule," and the new committee of seven is authorized to
power to confer with other anti-Tammany organizations and to
take such action as may be necessary to further the objects of the
meeting.—N. Y. Tribune, S 7, 1894; Parkhurst, Our Fight With
Tammany (1895), 253 et seq. The committee of seventy included
Abram S. Hewitt, George L. Rives, Wm. B. Hornblower, J. Pier-
pont Morgan, Wm. E. Dodge, Anson Phelps Stokes, Wm. Travers
Jerome, and Joseph Larche—Quotations, Records, III: 60. The can-
didates placed in nomination by the committee of seventy were
elected on Nov. 6 (g.v.).

The constitutional convention, which began its sessions on May
8 (g.v.), completed its work of revision. An "Address to the people"
was adopted, and provision was made for the submission of the
revised constitution to the people at the next general election.—
Avenue of the Giants, 1717.

Oct.
In this month, the famous "Dreyfus case" began in France.
It lasted until 1906 (g.v., Jl 12).—Haizen, Europe since 1815, 358-
64. See also Ja 13, 1898.

The trustees of Columbia College take possession of their new
site bounded by 116th, 120th Sts., Amsterdam Ave. and the Boule-
vard, formerly the property of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the
Insanitary (see 1895, Ag 9).—Eve. Post, O 1 and 30, 1894.
Most of the asylum buildings were soon after demolished, and the
corner-stone of the first Columbia building, the library, designed by
McKim, Mead & White, the gift of Pres. Seth Low, was laid on
Dec. 7, 1895 (g.v.). The property was dedicated as the university site
on May 2, 1896 (g.v.).

The Clearing House Association (see Je 17, 1875) lays the corner-
stone of its present building at 77-83 Cedar St. Robert W. Gibson
is the architect.—Eve. Post, O 2, 1894; The N. Y. Clearing House:
Laying of the Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of the New Bldg.
in Cedar St. (N. Y., 1896). See also L. M. R. K., III: 925, and

John Alexander III, czar of Russia, dies and is succeeded by Nicholas

"It was announced today that John Jacob Astor is going to
build a large hotel on the south-west corner of Fifth Avenue and
Thirty-fourth Street adjoining the Waldorf, which, it is said, will
be larger than any other hotel in the world. It will be 530 feet long,
100 feet wide, and will be several stories higher than the Waldorf.
Henry B. Ely, the manager of Mr. Astor's property, said to-day
that an effort would be made to excel all other hotels in every way.
It will be run in connection with the Waldorf by Mr. Boldt without
the attempt at any rivalry.

"The plans have not yet been perfected, but the architect will
be Henry J. Hardenbergh, who built the Waldorf; only the ground
plan has been considered thus far. The style of architecture and the
height of the building are matters yet to be decided upon.

"The new hotel will cover the other half of the block now occupied
by the Waldorf on Fifth Avenue, and will extend west through
Thirty-fourth Street for an additional distance of 100 feet. This
site is now covered by the Astor homestead, the stables in the rear,
and seven brown-stone-front houses on Thirty-fourth Street from
Nos. 2 to 14."—Eve. Post, N 2, 1894. See also N. Y. Herald, Je
2, 1895. The new hotel became the Astoria.—L. M. R. K., III: 981,
N 1, 1895.

The north wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened.
-N. Y. Times, N 6, 1894; Ann. Cyclop. (1894), 345; Howe, Hist.
At the election on this day a definite attempt is made to oust
Tammany Hall from control of the city government. The com-
mittee of seventy (see S 6), representing all classes of society,
nominated Wm. Lee and J. S. Youngwood for recorder.
The Republicans, the State Democracy, the Independent
County Organisation, the Anti-Tammany Democracy, the German-
American Reform Union, and the confederated good government
clubs, all anti-Tammany organisations, supported the committee
of seventy's ticket, which was generally successful. Strong was
elected by a plurality of over 45,000, and Goff, by an even larger
vote.—N. Y. Times, N 7 and 8, 1894; Ann. Cyclop. (1894), 541.
For a history of the movement against Tammany which culminated
in the success of this election, see Parkhurst, Our Fight With Tam-
many (1895).

On the question of consolidation the election results are: "New
York, for consolidation, 96,938; against, 59,939; Kings, for, 64,744;
against, 64,671; Queens, for, 7,712; against, 4,741; Richmond, for,
5,555; against, 4,873; Rockland, for, 1,467; Eastchester, for, 3,743;
against, 2,605; Westchester, for, 6,260; against, 621; Pelham, for,
261; against, 153."—Ash, Greater N. Y. Charter with Appendices
(1901), second ed., cxxi-cxxii. See also N. Y. Tribune, N 9, 10, and
30, 1894.

"The Constitution of 1894" (see S 29) is adopted by a vote of
415,697 against 337,602. —Leg. Manual (1895), 977-78. In their
"Address to the people" the delegates declared: "We have retained
the general framework and substance of the existing Constitution
and have sought only to make such modifications as experience has
shown to be desirable, without venturing upon undue experiments.
"Out of more than four hundred amendments proposed and
considered, we have adopted thirty-three, besides striking out
obscure matter."

One amendment separates municipal from state and national
elections; another prohibits "the issue of passes by railroad, tele-
graph and telephone companies to public officers;" another pro-
hibits "riders on appropriation bills;" another extends the pro-
bhibition against lotteries so as to include "all pool-selling,
bookmaking and other forms of gambling;" another requires that a
man must be a citizen for 90 days (instead of 10) in order to qualify as
a voter; another makes it unlawful to use a "mechanical device for
recording and counting votes;" another fixes the number of sena-
tors and assemblymen at 50 and 150 respectively, reapportion
the districts, and provides that "no one county shall have more
than one-third of all the Senators, and that New York and Kings
county together shall not have more than one-half of all the Sena-
tors;" another prohibits the "contract system of convict labor." (Ordinary provisions of statute law were thus introduced.)
1895

In the spring of this year, Theodore Roosevelt was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Strong. He retained the office for two years, and during that time did much to eliminate politics and favoritism from the department.—Theodore Roosevelt. An Autobiography, 185-222.

In this year was published Our Fight with Tammany, by Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, D.D.

In 1895, there were 2,406 new buildings erected; in 1896, 3,208,—an increase of 902.—Message of Mayor Strong, Jan 12, 1897.

The Jacob H. Schiff fountain in Seward Park, designed by Arnold W. Brunner, was presented to the city this year.—Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City, 129.

In this year, Chas. Dana Gibson's drawings in black-and-white began to be popular and during the later Nineties they "achieved an almost universal vogue." Commenting on them, the World said: "Gibson has drawn the true American girl. He is the American Du Maurier. Before Gibson synthesized his ideal woman, the American girl was vague, nondescript, inchoate; there was no type of her to which one could point and say 'That is the typical American girl.' As soon as the world saw Gibson's ideal it bowed down in adoration, saying: 'Lo, at last the typical American girl.' Not only did the susceptible American men acknowledge her their queen, but the girls themselves held her as their own portrait, and strove to live up to the likeness of her. Thus did nature follow in the footsteps of art, and thus did the Gibson girl become legend, and the world take her to its heart as the type of American womanhood. . . . Gibson also created a type of man, the square-shouldered, firm-jawed, clean-shaven, well-groomed, wholesome youth—for which he and his friend Richard Harding Davis were the models; and the American young man, less self-consciously than the American girl, set himself to imitate the type. It was Gibson's pen which sent mustaches out of fashion and made the tailors pad the shoulders of well-cut coats."—Sullivan, Our Times (1896), I: 193-95.

The Ship Canal Bridge (see Ap 5, 1892), extending across the Harlem River from Broadway, Manhattan, to Broadway, Bronx, is opened for traffic.—Rep., Council of Bridges (1912), 255. This report contains a view of this bridge (Pl. 17) as well as views of all the other important city bridges. See also Ann. Cyclus. (1894), 55-; See Je 17.

The 34th St. crosstown horse-cars begin to run.—N. Y. Herald, Ja 6, 1896.

The old Herald building, erected in 1886 (p. v.) at Broadway and Ann St., was sold during the past week to H. O. Havemeyer for $590,000.—N. Y. Times, Ja 6, 1895. The St. Paul building was erected on the site in 1896 (p. v.).

Mayor Strong, in his first message to the common council, informs them that the city debt has increased $5,316,412.30 during the past year. Commenting on the revolt against Tammany at the last election (see N 6, 1894), he says: "Although it was clearly not the intention of the original framers of our Constitution and laws that public affairs should be conducted through the medium of political parties, it is a matter of history, both in State and Nation, that practically such has been the result. It is neither strange nor unnatural to find that as our citizens in widely separated localities have sentiments in common upon subjects of finance, foreign policy, internal improvements or the tariff, that they should seek to act in unison at the polls and in so doing form themselves into political parties. In the matter of municipal administration, if properly placed, if conducted in such a manner that the welfare of the citizens of a particular locality, the same conditions do not exist. In municipal affairs, results may be accomplished through different channels, providing every citizen conscientiously keeps alive his interest in such affairs and is prepared to exercise a proper influence, based on knowledge, when he goes to the polls. Integrity in public office can be assured by a continued demand for such conduct by our citizens and by a continued interest in public affairs. In a word, municipal administration can and should be made a matter of practical business, differing chiefly in the magnitude of interests involved. However these propositions may be argued out theoretically, the people at the last election demanded a change from politics to business. . . . Your Honorable Board will I have no doubt, within the limits of your power, seek to obey the mandate of the citizens so clearly expressed at the recent election. For myself, while appreciating the demand for change, both in the character of men chosen to perform public service and in the nature and amount of public expenditures, I shall endeavor to meet both these requirements by naming for office men whose capabilities are their inducements, and at the same time to make such reductions in expenditure as will give the taxpayer the greatest results for the least taxation, being mindful meanwhile that we live in a city so magnificent in location, wealth and standing that it is: the part of wisdom as well as civic pride to jealously guard those interests."—Proc., Bd. of Ald., CCXVII: 17-18.

Capt. George E. Waring assumes office as street cleaning commissioner of New York City, having been appointed by Mayor Strong.—The Sun, Ja 16, 1895. He completely reorganized the department and introduced the white duck uniforms, from which the cleaners derived the name of "White Wings." Mrs. Burton Harrison said: "A marked feature of the new regime has been the reform in the character of the working force. To bring this about, the men employed were made to feel that their retention depended entirely upon themselves,—that, if they worked and behaved well, they would be kept; if the reverse, no power or 'influence' of politicians or of any one else would enable them to hold their places. This understood, the character of the force was changed as if by magic such removals and new appointments as were made were in individual cases, and only after careful examinations of the hundred and forty-five hundred who, next to yesterday, is practically that of two years ago, with only such differences as proper discipline must effect. The matter of costuming the workers in white duck suits and caps, although the subject of satirical comment by the casual critic, is useful for many purposes,—keeps the men more easily under observation, and is even gratifying to many of them, because it identifies them with one of the most popular reforms in recent years; though others are still to be found who resent any uniform as a badge of servitude no American should tolerate."—Harrison, Externals of Modern N. Y. (1896), 796-98. See also Waring, "The Cleaning of a Great City," in McClure's Mag., IX: 911-24.

The tenement-house commission appointed in 1894 (p. 17, My 4) presents to the legislature a report showing the results of its investigations. The report discusses the questions of immigration, density of population, overcrowding, different types of tenement-house plans, fireproof construction, death rates, rear tenements, the need of public parks in tenement neighbourhoods, recreation piers, public baths, etc. Among the recommendations made to the legislature by the commission were the following: that the law be extended so as to give the board of health power to condemn and destroy tenement-houses unfit for human habitation; that the percentage of lot allowed to be covered by new tenement-houses be limited to 70% and that no more air shafts shall be roofed over; that certain dangerous trades be prohibited in tenement-houses so as to prevent fire; that the ceilings of all habitable basements be at least two feet above the ground; that all dark hall-ways be lighted by artificial light; that at least 400 sq. ft. of air be provided for every adult and 200 cu. ft. for every child under
early in the history of the development of the West End seems to have resulted in the devotion of a large part of the frontage of buildings of a public or semi-public character. . . . Great hotels, imposing apartment houses, churches, schools, hospitals, museums, and buildings of like importance already have location here, and others are contracted for or projected. . . .

"The social life of this part of the West End is fashioned by the character of the buildings in which its devotees are housed. So many big family hotels and apartment houses make a neighborhood that is distinctive. None but the wealthy can afford to dwell in the expensive structures erected on the highest-priced land in the residential portion of the city.

"The Boulevard has not yet become the place of residence of the very wealthy. Some time it may. But from the buildings there now it seems likely that it will be second to Central Park West, as the avenue upon which structures of a public character will be erected. . . .

"The building of the elevated railroad on Columbus Avenue determined the character of that street. Its length is taken up by apartment houses, the ground floors of which are occupied by shops. West End Avenue, it was originally supposed, would become the business pulpit of the West End. But it is now the avenue upon which there are more private houses than any north and south street.

"Riverside Drive is, of course, the most beautiful avenue of the West End. . . . There are not yet a great many residences on the drive. But its future is assured. There are few lots now not held by permanent investors and it will not be many years before there will be a line of palatial houses on the west side of the drive.

"There is no boulevard in all the world that compares with Riverside Drive in natural beauty. The nearest approaches to it are the Chiaia at Naples, and the boulevard in the new part of Glasgow. But both are insignificant in comparison. . . . The Chiaia is nearly on a level with the sea, while the height from which the Hudson front of Riverside Drive is one of its greatest charms. The view north from Claremont is as fine as can be found in any city in the world.

"Although so much has already been done to make Riverside Drive and Park beautiful, there are still many projected improvements to be made before it will have reached that finished state which is desired by those who are most interested in securing for the people a charming pleasure ground. It is necessary to complete the retaining wall from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, so that the improvements that have been made will not be washed down into the river by the rains. . . . It is also proposed to build a viaduct across the depression at Ninety-sixth Street, which will cost $150,000. . . ."—N. Y. Times, Mar. 10, 1895.

Nibley’s Garden, famous as a place of amusement for more than 60 years, finally closes its doors. It is to be demolished immediately and a large office building erected on the site.—N. Y. Herald, Mar. 24, 1895. See also Harper’s Weekly, XXXVI: 614, and L. M. R. K., III: 985. See also D. 27, 1894.

The property of St. Luke’s Hospital (see My 31, 1893), consisting of 12 lots on Fifth Ave. between 54th and 55th Sts., is being sold.—N. Y. Herald, Mar. 24, 1895. The new University Club building was erected on the corner (see 1895).

The legislature incorporates “the trustees of scenic and historic places and objects,” whose object is “to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise or bequest, historic objects or memorials or picturesque scenes in the state.” The 54 incorporators include Andrew H. Green, Chas. A. DNA, Channcey M. Depew, Horace Porter, Wm. Allen Butler, Morris Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Wm. H. Evarts, Frederick W. Devoe, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Frederick J. De Peyster, Morgan Dix, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry E. Gregory, and other prominent men. The corporation is required to make an annual report to the legislature. — Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 166.

The society was suggested by Andrew H. Green, who memorialized the legislature in Jan., 1895. Morris Williams drafted the bill, and Henry E. Gregory personally enlisted the interest of men who consented to become incorporators. In 1898, the name was changed to the “Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects,” and in 1901 the field of its operations was extended to any state in the Union, and it became the "Amer-
The whole territory is rich in Revolutionary reminiscences, and it was the site of many of the most aristocratic Colonial mansions. The country is marvelously beautiful. On one side is the Hudson River, and on the other the Harlem River. To the north is Spuyten Duyvil Creek, where the new canal is being constructed which will unite the Hudson and the Harlem. The views from the ridge of land between these two streams is far reaching and comprehensive. The Hudson remains away on one side of the river far to the north. Across the Harlem may be seen the new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and to the south is the wonderful panorama presented by the closely built city.

"The depression at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, called Manhattan Valley, divides Morningside Heights from Washington Heights, but the characteristics of both are similar, and the development of one will follow the development of the other."

"On Morningside Heights are now being built a number of the most educational, religious, and charitable institutions of the metropolis. They will form a group of buildings that will attract visitors from all over the country. These are Columbia College, Teachers' College, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, St. Luke's Hospital, and several others."

"Riverside Drive forms the most beautiful approach to this wonderful elevation, which has been called the Acropolis of America."

"Washington Heights rises from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to a series of natural terraces, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees. The southern portion of Washington Heights has been subdivided into lots, but the northern portion still remains in large tracts, and much of it can never be divided into city lots because of the characteristics of the topography. Through the heart of Washington Heights is a broad boulevard which shows to advantage every desirable residence. It has only lately been opened and is one of the most pleasant drives around New-York City."

The legislature authorises the appropriation of $1,000,000 to the use of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to build an "East Wing" (on Fifth Ave.).—*Law of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 347. The architect of the new extension was Richard M. Hunt, who was also the designer of the improvements to the Metropolitan Museum. The building was completed and opened in 1897.

The legislature incorporates the New York Zoological Society and authorises the commissioners of the sinking fund to set aside for its use any of the lands belonging to the city north of 155th St. The incorporators include Chauncey A. Bunn, Andrew H. Green, George O. Havemeyer, Albert H. Gallatin, and Frederick S. Church.—*Law of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 435.

The new Macombs' Dam Bridge is formally opened to traffic.—*N. Y. Times*, May 2, 1895; Rep. Com'y of Bridges (1912), 10-11. It required three years to build the bridge, and its cost was $2,000,000.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by West End Ave., Broadway, and W. 106th St. Here Schuyler Square was developed.—*Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, 515; L. M. R. K., III: 971.

The Washington Memorial Arch (see My 30, 1890) is dedicated. It was constructed from designs by Stanford White. —*N. Y. Herald*, May 5, 1895. It is a granite structure 77 ft. high and 62 ft. wide, having an arch 47 ft. high with a span of 30 ft., and was erected by the people of New York City.—*Cyclone*, (1895), 548.

The legislature authorises the new tenement-house commission (1894, q.v., My 4) to adopt building and housing regulations for tenement houses and other structures in the city. —*Ann. Cyclop.* (1895), 2021.

The rapid transit commission decides upon the routes and the general plan of construction of the subway. The construction is to run from Battery Place under Broadway and Union Square to 50th St then along the Boulevard by tunnel or viaduct to 169th St, thence under Eleventh Ave. to 185th St. The plan also provides for a loop under Battery Park, State, and Whitehall Sts.; a loop under Broadway, Mail St, City Hall Park, Park Row, and Chambers St; a connection from the latter loop at Park Row to the Broadway line at or near Fulton St; a branch line which is to diverge from the Broadway line near 14th St. and run along Fourth or Park Ave. by tunnel or viaduct to the Harlem River, which it is to cross by a bridge, and then turn to the left to Walton Ave. and 158th St., and run along Walton Ave. to 146th St.

The commission also adopts an address to the common council submitting the routes for consideration and setting the cost at $7,000,000.—*Min. of Rapid Transit Board* (1895), 75; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1895), 551. The common council approved the routes, but "the property owners refused their consent, making an application to the Supreme Court necessary. The Court refused its approval upon the ground that the city, owing to a provision of the constitution of the State limiting the city's power to incur debt, would be required to raise the necessary money." It also contended that it would be too expensive to go under Broadway.—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway)* in *N. Y.* (pub. by L. R. T. Co., 1904), 18, 24. See *Ja*, 1897.

The "General Removal Act," abolishing the office of police justice (thereby expelling from office the Tammany police justices, who were held largely responsible for the corruption that had prevailed) and creating a board of city magistrates becomes law.—*Law of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 601.

The legislature designates Lincoln's birthday as a "public holiday."—*Law of N. Y.* (1895), chap. 603.

The Ashbury M. E. Church (see *Je* 7, 1892), at the south-east corner of Washington Square and Washington Place (formerly the Washington Square Reformed Dutch Church), is sold to the firm of Bowen & Coen, who intend to demolish the church immediately and erect a seven-storey warehouse on the site. The purchase price is reported as high as $386,000.—*N. Y. Tribune*, May 17, 1895. See also L. M. R. K., III: 936, and descript. of Pl. 113, III: 708.

The income tax law passed by congress in 1894 is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. The *World* characterized the decision as "the triumph of selfishness over patriotism... another victory of greed over need." The people at large will bow to this decision as they habitually do to all the decrees of their highest courts. But they will not accept law as justice. The *Tribune* said: "Thanks to the court, our government is not to be dragged into communistic warfare against rights of property."—*Sullivan, Our Times* (1926), L. 174-75.


The legislature directs the construction of a permanent suspension bridge over the East River from the foot of Broadway or thereabouts in Brooklyn to the foot of Grand St. or thereabouts in New York.—*Law of N. Y.* (1895), 789; *ibid.* (1896), chap. 612; *ibid.* (1897), 421. See also *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIX: 521; XI: 968, 982. This was the Williamsburg Bridge. It was opened on Dec. 19, 1903 (q.v.).

The delection law is amended in an important particular. The
partisan ballot with its "paster" possibilities is displaced by act of the legislature, and there is now to be provided "one form of ballot for all the candidates for public office and every ballot shall contain the names of all the candidates . . . together with the title of the office elected and in continuous lists under the respective party or political or other designation certified." Precedence in the lists is to be given "to the party which polled the highest number of votes for the head of the ticket in the next preceding general election."
—Laws of N. Y. (1897), chap. 810.

The bureau in the law department, the chief officer of which is the public administrator, is removed from that department by act of legislature and is continued as an independent bureau. The power to appoint and remove the public administrator is vested in the county surrogate.—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 827.

In this month, Lord Rosebery resigned, and Lord Salisbury became prime minister for the third time. His administration lasted until 1902.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 511.

The department of public charities and correction is abolished, and in its place two separate departments are created, the department of public charities and the department of correction.—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 912. The department of charities took over the records of Bellevue Hospital.—An Account of Bellevue Hospital (1895).

The legislature passes a law "to annex to the city and county of New York territory lying within the incorporated villages of Wakefield, Eastchester and Westchester, the city and town of Westchester and portions of the towns of Eastchester and Pelham."—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 934. See also Ann. Cyclop. (1895), 551. In 1897, Robinson & Co. of New York, published certified copies of maps of the annexed districts, filed in the registrar's office at White Plains, Westchester Co.

The commissioners of the department of public parks are authorized to erect a driveway over the Harlem River from 140th St. Manhattan to 140th St., Bronx.—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 986. The bridge was opened on Aug. 24, 1905 (p.v.).

The N. Y. and Brooklyn Tunnel Co. is empowered to construct a single or double tunnel under the East River from some point in Manhattan between 16th and Whitehall Sts. to some point in Brooklyn between 5th St. and Atlantic Ave.—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 1014.

The "Temperance Education Bill," so called, becomes a law of the state. It provides that "the nature of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics and their effects on the human system shall he taught in connection with the various divisions of physiology and hygiene as thoroughly as are other branches for not less than four hours a week, or ten or more weeks in each year in all grades below the second year of the high school."—Laws of N. Y. (1895), chap. 1041.

The Harlem Ship Canal is opened by a procession of vessels.—N. Y. Herald, Je 18, 1895. Gen. John Newton planned the canal, for which congress ordered the government survey in 1874. In constructing it, 53,000 tons of rock were removed, 162,000 cubic yards of earth excavated, 1,000,000 cubic yards of earth dredged, and 5,000 cubic yards of retaining walls built. The plan called for a channel 400 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep at low tide. It was estimated that $1,750,000 would be required to complete the work.—See also view and account in Harper's Weekly, XXXIX: 603, 605. A map of the canal, without date, is filed as map No. 43 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office. The canal is shown on Pts. 175-6 and 177, West 149th St.

The board of aldermen adopts an "aldermanic flag." It is to be white with the city seal on it in blue surrounded by 30 red stars, one for each aldermanic district.—N. Y. Herald, Ag 15, 1895.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the 17 acres of land at Hudson and Clarkson Sts., comprising Trinity Parish Cemetery.—L. M. R. K., III: 970. Hudson Park was opened here in 1808 (p.v.). See also Ap 17, 1895.

A contract is let by the aqueduct commissioners for the construction of the Jerome Park reservoir, a new receiving reservoir for the Croton water supply, to be fed by both the old and new aqueducts.—Wegmann, op. cit., 209.

Oct.

The board of aldermen empowers a committee of five citizens appointed by Mayor Strong "to make translations of and print such of the enterprising books and articles that have appeared in the City Hall Library, located in room number twelve in the City Hall, as they may desire."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1895), CCXX: 170. On Dec. 31, the board of estimate and apportionment appropriated $7,000 for this purpose, and, under the editorship of Berthold Ferno, the seven volumes were published in 1897 (p.v.), entitled Records of New Amsterdam, to which many references are made in the Chronology during the years 1653-1699. See also N. Y. Hist. Am., 1, Istrod. v.-vii. For earlier efforts to translate and publish these records, see G. A. 1872: 254; 1875: 213.

19 New buildings of the New York University on University Heights (see Ap 18, 1894) are officially dedicated. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—N. Y. Herald, O 20, 1895. See also Harper's Weekly, XXXIX: 365, 378. For a brief later history of the university, see N. Y. U. Bull., Je 30, 1911.

A fire at Broadway and Bleeker St. destroys $5,000,000 worth of property, including the Manhattan Savings Institution and the Empire State Bank buildings. The old Bank for Savings building at 67 Bleeker St. is injured.—N. Y. Herald, N 6, 1895. Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall, occupying the block front on the east side of Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts., is opened. —N. Y. Herald, N 24, and 26, 1895; Harrison, Hist. of the City of N. Y. 844. See D 8. In 1899, the name was changed to the New York Theatre.—N. Y. Times, Ap 25, 1899.

The cornerstone of the Columbia University library, the first Columbia building erected on Morningside Heights, is laid by Pres. Low. The library was designed by McKim, Mead & White, who had been appointed the architects of the university.—N. Y. Herald, D 8, 1895; Hist. of Columbia Univ., 162. See also views in Harper's Weekly, XXXVI: 123, 124, and N. Y. Herald, K. III: 940. The library stands on the site of the main building of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane.—A Psychiatric Milestones Bloomingdale Asylum Centenary, 1821-1921, 12. See O 1, 1894, and My 2, 1896.

Yvette Guilbert arrives at New York for her first American engagement.—N. Y. Herald, D 9, 1895. She appeared first on Dec. 16, at Hammerstein's Olympia Music Hall.—Ibid., D 17, 1895.

The police "Bicycle Squad" is organized for the better protection of pedestrians against careless bicycle riders.—Ibid., Bd. of Ald., CCXXV: 280.

The Anti-Saloon League, as a nation-wide institution, is organized at Washington, D. C.—Sullivan, Our Times (1912), I: 16.

The 100th anniversary of the Jay treaty, the "Centennial of Commercial Liberty," is commemorated by distinguished New Yorkers at Delmonico's.—N. Y. Herald, D 20, 1895.

The city begins to acquire title to the land on Amsterdam Ave., between 135th and 141st Sts., where the new College of the City of N. Y. is to be built. Down to 1907, there were 12 grants and 6 condemnation proceedings for this purpose. The total cost of the land was about $14,500,000.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate a W. 1895, 124, 149, citing Lincoln's Conveyances.

The "Court of Oyer and Terminer and of Goal Delivery" finally goes out of existence. It is to be succeeded by "Part I, Trial Term, of the Supreme Court, for the Trial of Indictments."—N. Y. Herald, D 31, 1895.

1896

In this year, Guglielmo Marconi went to England and took out his first patent for wireless telegraphy.—Gibson & Cole, Wireless of Today, 72-73, 275.

In this year, rural free delivery was inaugurated.—Sullivan, Our Times (1912), I: 401.

"In American political history, 1896 was a dividing point. It marked the climax and the ending of radicalism arising out of issues associated with current events. The growth of the political discontent to speak of. It largely evaporated under the warming influence of generous emotions aroused by watching Cuba's struggle for freedom, the still warmer feelings that attended our taking part in that struggle, and the exaltation that accompanied our brief adventure in territorial annexation. It was assuaged by larger supplies of gold from the mines of the world, rising wages and prices, and the accelerated activity of business that came with the war."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 291.

In this year, John S. Kennedy presented to the N. Y. Pub. Library the Thos. Addis Emmet collection of manuscripts, consisting of about 10,800 items, including one or more autographs of almost every man of distinction in American affairs during the Revolution, as well as a large number of earlier colonial documents, and letters of more recent date. With the exception of 5,900 bound pieces, they are bound in 94 volumes. In 1900, the library published a calendar of the collection.
In this year, through the efforts of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the City and Suburban Homes Co. was organized, "with a capital of $1,000,000 for the purpose of building model tenement houses in New York as a business investment." A competition for the best tenement-house plan was held, and an excellent type of building, on a lot 100 x 100, designed by Ernest Flagg, was finally chosen. Under the leadership of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, the tenements were erected at Nos. 217-23 W. 68th St. and Nos. 214-220 W. 69th St. In 1902, a second group of buildings similar to the first were erected on First Ave. between 64th and 65th Sts.


- During this year, 223 telegraph-poles were removed from the city's streets with 1,635 miles of wire. The total number of removals since the creation of the board of electrical control in 1887 is 20,377 poles and 29,802 miles of wire. This was accomplished without expense to the city. - Message of Mayor Strong, Jan. 12, 1887, p. 48.

- In this year, the St. Paul building was erected, from designs by Geo. B. Post, on the south-east corner of Broadway and Ann St., the site long occupied by Baraum's Museum and later by the Herald building. — Liber Deeds, DCCXL: 608, Sec. 1; XXIX: 90, Sec. 1; L. M. R. K., III: 982. See also descript. of Pl. 158-A, III: 841, and Pl. 163, III: 846.

- In this year playgrounds for school children were introduced. The first was at Grammar School 735, in Norwalk. — Palmer, The N. Y. Pub. School, 191-92.

- In this year, a bronze statue of Abraham de Puyer, by George E. Bisell, was presented to the city by John Watts de Peyster and erected in Bowling Green. - Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 106.

- The Peter Goedel mansion, on the north-east corner of Broadway and 19th St., stood, surrounded by trees and flowers, until this year. - Descrip. of Pl. 156, III: 795.

- In this year was published a History of the City of New York: Externals of Modern New York, by Mrs. Burton Harrison. Illustrated. Being Chapter XXII, Volume II, of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's History of the City of New York (see 1877). Jan. 1

- The "Common Pleas," which had been in existence for nearly two centuries and a half, is to go out of existence on this day. — N. Y. Herald, D 31, 1895. This court was organized in 1673 as the "Court of Burgomasters and Schepens," later became known as the "Mayor's Court," and finally was called the "Court of Common Pleas." By the state constitution adopted in 1894, it was merged in the "Supreme Court," and when it ceased to exist, it was "the oldest judicial tribunal in the State of New York, the oldest with an unbroken record in the United States."—Van Rensselaer, Hist. City of N. Y., I: 330-31.

7 Mayor Strong sends his second annual message to the common council, saying in part: The city debt has increased $5,806,688.44. "Persistent criticism of the police, charging corruption and failure to impartially enforce the laws, has been carried on in this city for a number of years, and culminated in the official investigation and the disclosures of the Lexow Committee.

- The evidence thereby adduced disclosed the giving and taking of bribes for preferment in the force itself, the enforcement or non-enforcement of the laws according to the social or political standing of those affected thereby, the oppression of the poor for inability to pay for privileges, and the withholding from others, who could mete out an equivalent in money or influence, rights without such consideration. By whatever course of events such abuses arose, the fact remains that on the 1st of January, 1895, the police were discounted in the eyes of our citizens and sister cities, a belief in their integrity wanting, and public confidence lacking in either their ability or willingness to impartially enforce the law.

- The effort of the Police Commissioners during the past year has been to restore discipline in the force itself, and to assure to every member thereof that preferment could be predicated alone upon proper conduct and then to enforce the laws as they are found upon the statute books. I believe that within the limits of another year the discipline of the force will have been raised to a grade higher than it has been for a quarter of a century, and that law-abiding citizens are already respected the enforcement of the law as fully as breakers of the law will fear it.

- Personally I do not believe that the enforcement of our Excise laws will ever fail to breed more or less discontent until the question of the Sunday opening of the saloons is established by a vote of the people themselves. — And in the consideration of this subject I am frank to say that it is a question upon which people honestly and intelligently differ. Within the last half century the character of our population has rapidly and radically changed. There is a vast element among us to whom the use of certain beverages means, not dissipation, but proper indulgence. And there are those again with whom such use would not amount to an abuse, and who certainly have a right to have their desires passed upon at a general election where a consensus of the opinion of our entire community may be taken. . . .

- The introduction of diphtheria antitoxine, its production by the Board of Health, and its use in this city during the past year, may be attributed the decrease in the mortality from that disease. . . .

- "One of the most fruitful results of purely political methods and subserviency of public interest to other considerations was found in the care of the public streets. . . . Within the current year there has been a radical change not only in the methods of administration, but in the actual results obtained. From the streets have been removed the trucks, to the number of about 60,000, and sufficient room has been discovered for their housing despite the charge maintained during a number of years that this result was impossible of accomplishment. The streets have been made and are kept clean, the public health has been improved, and the decrease in the mortality rate has been greater during the year 1895 than it was in the last ten years by about two per cent. per thousand. . . .

- "There are now in the subways 103 miles of cables, aggregating 964 miles of conductors; 264 miles of underground subsidiary ducts have been constructed. . . . It is important that the work of putting electrical conductors underground should be continued, together with the finishing of the larger part of the uncompleted portion of the city south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street. . . ." Titticus Dam, near Purdy's Station, and the two Carmel Dams have been finished, and the work remaining to be done by the aqueduct commissioners consists mainly of the new Croton Dam and Reservoir, and the Jerome Park Reservoir.

- "The school system of New York is at once its pride and safety. More than upon statute, ordinance or police regulation must we rely upon the intelligence of our citizens to promote the public welfare. At this chief point of entry for immigration, with almost every nationality represented among our citizens, with more papers published in foreign language than in any city in the United States, the first and most jealous care should be given to our school system.

- "There are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education three hundred and thirty one schools and departments—two hundred and fifty-four Grammar and Primary, twenty-seven Evening, four Evening High, one Nautical and forty-five Corporal.

- During the present year women have been appointed as Inspectors of Public Schools, and in each of the school districts two of the three Inspectors are now women. There has also been a woman chosen as a Trustee. The results of these innovations have been most flattering, and it is proper to remark that the fidelity and care with which the women so chosen have followed out their official duties are worthy of the highest emulation. . . ."

- The city now has a park area of 5,185 acres. The need of enlargement of the areas of cities for the accommodation of increased population and for improvement in their administration, in connection with the lesser communities that constitute suburban areas, is apparent in the old world as well as in the new. The subject of uniting various municipalities about this Port has already received the approval of a very large majority of the electors of the areas concerned.

- "At its last session the Legislature carried out a part of the scheme of the Commission which has long been at work on this subject by the union with this city of one town and portions of two other towns of Westchester County, and it is not improbable that the question of annexation of other areas will come up for action in the present Legislature." — Proc. Bd. of Ald, CCXXI: 3-24.

- "The Greater New-York bill, to be introduced in the Senate by Mr. Lexow immediately on the resumption of the session, is that recommended by the Consolidation Commission a year ago with some slight modifications. As the town of Flatlands has now
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1898 become a part of Brooklyn, and Kings County has been merged in that city, and as the part of Westchester County to be included in the consolidation has already been annexed to the City and County of New York, there is no longer any occasion for mentioning them in the title of the bill. The 1898 public official further declares the consolidation to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. This will obviate all question of disturbing existing terms of office.

"The only other change of importance in the bill as offered by the commission in their report last year consists in striking out the words which would add the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn to the commission. This leaves to the commission as it now stands the task of preparing the measures by which consolidation is to be effected. The propriety of this can hardly be questioned, for this commission has been studying the subject for five years, and its knowledge and experience are valuable if not indispensable. Besides, it is an independent body, which will not be suspected of partisan designs."


The present building of the N. Y. Clearing House Assn. (see O 2, 1894), at 77-83 Cedar St., is formally dedicated.—N. Y. Clearing House: Laying of Corner-stone and Opening Ceremonies of new Bldg. in Cedar St. (1896).

The patients are removed from the old St. Luke's Hospital at 54th St. and Fifth Ave. to the new building on Morningside Heights (see My 6, 1893)—N. Y. T. Daily Tribune, at 25, 1896. See also Ap 26, 1896.

Feb. The trustees of Columbia pass the following resolution: "Resolved, That in all official publications hereafter issued by or under authority of the trustees, all the departments of instruction and research maintained and managed by this corporation may, for convenience, be designated collectively as "Columbia University," and the School of Arts, as the same is now known, and demands may hereafter be designated as "Columbia College" or "The College."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 4, 1896; Hist. of Columbia Univ., 159-60. The new site was dedicated On May 7 (q. v.).

The New York Red Cross is incorporated.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 14, 1896.

From Feb. 17 to 19, David H. King, Jr.'s paintings, furniture, and textiles were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $34,907. A second sale took place on March 31, 1903, which yielded $24,414. —A Plan, etc., op. cit. in Mar.

In this month, the Grolier Club held an exhibition "Illustrative of a Centenary of artistic Lithography."—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

The Raines Excise Law is passed by the legislature. It abolishes all excises in the state, and substitutes therefor a state commissioner of excise, who, with the aid of a deputy state commissioner, secretary, clerks, special agents, and attorneys, is to have charge of all matters relating to licenses, collection of liquor taxes, etc. The law also directs the appointment of a special deputy commission in each county which contains a city of the first class (New York, Kings, and Erie Counties), imposes four grades of taxes on liquor business, provides for local option, designates where and to whom liquor may not be sold, and imposes penalties for violations of the law.—Laws of N. Y. (1896), chap. 112. The law was amended on April 20, 1897.—Ibid. (1897), chap. 312. See also Raines Excise Law and the Greater N.Y. Bill (pub. by Bidyn. Daily Eagle, 1896).

The trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, present an address to Mayor Strong reviewing the need of a great public library system in New York City, and suggesting the following plan: "If the City of New York will furnish a proper site, and provide the means to erect thereon a suitable building for the purposes of the New York Public Library, excluding for the present the requirements of branch libraries or delivery stations other than those now controlled by the Free Circulating Library, then the New York Public Library can, through the sale of its present sites, obtain such an addition to its funds as will justify it in providing for the circulation of books from its main building. If further funds can be supplied from private benefaction or otherwise, sufficient to establish and maintain an adequate number of branches for circulation, it is certain that the City of New York can and will have a free Public Library on the broadest and most comprehensive plan."

"Should the suggestions of the Trustees be favorably received, no site within the control of the City could accomplish the ends in view as well as that of the Reservoir upon Fifth Avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second Streets.

"The site is an ideal one for such a building. It is to-day the most central and easily accessible spot on the Island and will be rendered even more so by the fact that within a single block are two lines of surface cars and two elevated railroads, running north and south. The Forty-second Street surface road intersects all the chief thoroughfares that connect the upper with the lower part of the City. Less than three hundred yards away is the common terminus of the three principal railroads running into the City. And not only does this site command these incomparable advantages at the present time, but it is impossible to foresee a time when it cannot retain a like superiority. At no point further north can any similar convergence of public modes of travel ever be anticipated.

"On this site it will be possible to erect a library building, dignified, ample in size, visible from all sides, with uninterrupted light, free from all danger of fire, in no respect encroaching upon the existing Bryant Park, and which will be an ornament to the City. The Park area would indeed be increased by substituting a library building for the Reservoir. The Reservoir measures 455 feet by 420. A library building 350 feet by 300 would offer all the accommodations which the most sanguine would probably think it wise to present to public; and even this would leave a margin of more than 100 feet on the south and east, and room to turn about to the north and west, with grass and shrubbery. The City would then have no quarter more inviting. The library would in effect bring the Park to Fifth Avenue; while reciprocally the Park would add enormously to the attractiveness, security and usefulness of the library."


"Mayor Strong has vetoed the Greater New-York bill. — Apr.

Mayor Strong's veto was contained in a document of about 1,000 words, in which New-York City's Chief Executive labored hard to make it emphatic that he favors consolidation, but not according to the terms of the bill in question. He favors the appointment of a commission to prepare a charter for the greater city, which shall be adopted by the legislature before the various municipalities are declared to be one city."—N. Y. Times, Ap 14, 1896. The bill was passed over the mayor's veto by the legislature on May 11 (q. v.).

"Thomas A. Edison and Albert Bial have perfect arrangement by which Edison's latest invention, the vitoscope, will be exhibited for the first time anywhere at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Edison has been at work on the vitoscope for several years. It consists of a large canvas on a stage, that will appear from the canvas, and move with great facility and agility, as though actuated by separate impulses. In this way the bare canvas before the audience becomes instantly a stage upon which living beings move about."

"Mr. Bial said yesterday: 'I propose to reproduce in this way at Koster & Bial's scenes from various successful plays and operas of the season, and well known statesmen and celebrities will be represented, as, for instance, making a speech or performing some important act or series of acts with which their names are identified. No other manager in this city will have the right to exhibit the vitoscope."


Koster & Bial's, where this first public moving-picture show was held in New York, was a concert-hall, vanudelle theatre, and beer-garden, at 115 W. 23d St., on the north side of the street, west of Sixth Ave.—King's Handbook (1895), 605.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at the north-east corner of Madison Ave. and 25th St. On this, the court-house of the appellate division of the N. Y. supreme court was afterwards built (see D 20, 1899)—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 171.

The city continues the action of the board of street opening and improvement in laying out St. John's (or Hudson) Park, on the east side of Hudson St. between Clarkson and Leroy Sts. (see Ag 12, 1895), is ratified by the legislature, and the land is declared a public park.—Laws of N. Y. (1896), chap. 295. It was opened in 1898 (q. e.)—L. M. R. K., III: 370.

Edison's vitoscope (see Ap 14) is exhibited for the first time, at Koster & Bial's. Commenting on it, a newspaper says: 'The ingenious inventor's latest toy is a projection of his kinetoscope
1896 figures, in stereoptican fashion, upon a white screen in a darkened hall. In the centre of the balcony of the big music hall is a curious object, which looks below like the double turret of a big monitor. In the front of each half of it are two oblong holes. The turret is neatly covered with the blue velvet brocade which is the favorite Sambo's dance with some of the indescribable celerity. Their motions were all clearly defined. When they vanished, a view of an angry surf breaking on a sandy beach near a stone pier amid the spectators. The waves tumbled in furiously and the foam of the breakers flew high in the air. A barque's boxing match between a tall, thin comedian and a short, fat one, a comic allegory called "The Monroe Doctrine," an instant of motion in Hoyt's farce, "A Milk White Flag," repeated over and over again, and a skirt dance by a tall blonde completed the views, which were all wonderfully real and singularly exhilarating. For the spectator's imagination filled the atmosphere with electricity, as sparks crackled around the swiftly moving, lifelike figures.

"So enthusiastic was the appreciation of the crowd long before this" scene ended "that vociferous cheering was heard. There were loud calls for Mr. Edison, but he made no response."—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 24, 1896. See also ibid., Ap 26, 1896.

The legislature passes "An Act in relation to the common schools and public education in the city of New York." This provides that all public schools in the city shall be under the control of a board of education, consisting of 21 school commissioners appointed by the mayor, and that this board shall have power to appoint a city superintendent of schools, a superintendent of school buildings, assistant superintendents of schools, principals, teachers, clerks, and other officers. The board is also authorised to divide the city into at least 15 inspection districts, in each of which the mayor is to appoint five inspectors. It is to have power to establish and erect new schools, to convert old schools into new schools, to consolidate schools, to acquire sites for new buildings, etc. One or more high schools may also be maintained. All school trustees are abolished, and a board of superintendents is created, composed of the city superintendent and the assistant superintendents, whose duty it shall be to recommend changes in the course of study, to nominate principals and teachers, to examine candidates for school officers, and to report on school matters in general.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 387.

May 27 Columbia formally dedicates its new site on Morningside Heights (see O 1, 1894, and D 7, 1895), and the event marks "the transition of Columbia from a college into a well equipped university." The corner-stones of Schermerhorn Hall and of the Physics Building are laid on the same day.—*N. Y. Herald*, My 2 and 3, 1896; *Hist. of Columbia Univ.*, 162-66; L. M. R. K., III: 940; descrip. of Pl. 170, III: 822. See also views in *Harper's Weekly*, XL: 113 and 1269. The work of the institution was transferred to the new site on Oct. 4, 1897 (q.v.).

An act consolidating the local governments of territory within the city and county of New York, the counties of Kings and Richmond, Long Island City, and the town of New Town, Flushing, and Jamaica, together with a part of the town of Hempstead, usually known as the "Greater New York Bill," is passed by the legislature over the vetoes of the mayors of New York and Brooklyn. This bill provides that the governor shall appoint a commission to report a charter for the enlarged city by Feb. 1, 1897.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 488; *Asb., N. Y. City Charter* (1897), cvii-cix. See also *N. Y. Times*, My 11, 1920. See Je 9.

The bicentenary of the charter of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York is celebrated.—See the *Bicentenary report*, printed by the consistory; also *N. Y. Times*, My 12 and 22, 1896.

The N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., or its lessee, the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Co., is authorised to erect a station building on Sixth Ave. from 127th to 126th St.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 594.

An act is passed providing that whenever the land on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts., at present occupied by the reservoir, shall be made a public park and the reservoir removed, the department of parks may, if it sees fit, "enter into a contract with the New York public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations, . . . for the use and occupation of said land . . . by the said corporation and its successors for establishing and maintaining therein a free public library of characterized books of N. Y. (1896), chap. 714. See D 26, 1896, and My 19, 1897.

The Congregational Church in Israel (see 1894) lays the cornerstone of a new synagogue at the south-west corner of 70th St. and Central Park West.—*N. T. Times*, My 21, 1896; *Pubz., Am. Jewish Hist. Soc.*, VII: 149; L. M. R. K., III: 925. It was dedicated on My 25, 1897.—*N. Y. Times*.

The legislature authorises the board of park commissioners to transfer the custody of the Van Cortlandt mansion in Van Cortlandt Park to the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York.—*Laws of N. Y.* (1896), chap. 857.

Gov. Morton, who was authorised by the act of May 11 (q.v.) June to appoint a commission to report a charter for Greater New York by Feb. 1, 1897, names the following members: Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, John Morton, I. S. Dillen, and Asa Beec, for New York; Stewart L. Woodford, Silas B. Ditcher, and Wm. C. De Witt, for Brooklyn; George M. Pinney, Jr., for Richmond Co.; and Garret J. Garretson, for Queens Co. Fitch resigned, and Thos. F. Gilroy, former mayor, was appointed in his place. By the terms of the act the following gentlemen were also on the commission: Andrew H. Green, president of the firm of M. H. Hathaway, state engineer; Theodore E. Hancock, attorney-general; Wm. L. Strong, mayor of New York; Frederick W. Waran, mayor of Brooklyn; and Patrick Jerome Gleason, mayor of Long Island City.—*N. T. Tribune*, Je 10, 1896; *Asb., N. Y. City Charter* (1897), cxx.

The commission organized on June 23 in Mayor Strong's office, appointed Benjamin F. Tracy as president and George M. Pinney, Jr., as secretary, and named Wm. C. De Witt, John F. Dillen, Thomas F. Gilroy, Seth Low, Andrew H. Green, Benjamin F. Tracy, and George M. Pinney, Jr., as a committee to draft the proposed charter.—*N. Y. Times*, Je 26, 1896; *Asb., op. cit.*, cxi.

Writing in 1897, James W. Pryor thus commented on the drafting of the charter: "Probably never before was there an attempt made to formulate within so short a time a piece of legislation so difficult and complicated as this charter. From the time of the passing of the law creating the commission the opinion has been freely expressed by men conversant with legislation relating to municipal government that within the time allowed, no body of men could do the work with thoroughness at all commensurate with the importance of the subject. The commission had about five expert state engineers; but its continuous work did not extend over much more than half of that time. The charter was appointed on the ninth of June, 1896, under a law requiring it to make a final report by the first of February, 1897. In the early summer it met a few times, and adopted certain general propositions, but no comprehensive plan or framework was formulated. During the summer one member of the commission [Wm. C. De Witt] prepared with great industry the draft of a charter. This was reported to the commission's committee on draft on the twenty-first of September. After that date the committee met from time to time, and at length, on the ninth of December, reported to the commission a complete draft essentially different from the draft made during the summer. The first eight chapters of this draft were made public by the commission on the twenty-fourth of December, with the announcement that public hearings would begin on the second of January, and would continue for two weeks. During these two weeks additional chapters were given out from time to time, as they were completed; but two or three important chapters were not made public until after the hearings, and the supplemental bills were given out only when the final form of a charter was sent to the legislature and published. Toward the end of its term the commission perceived that it could not complete the draft without much assistance. Accordingly, several lawyers were employed to draw some of the chapters, and some of these lawyers were at work while the public hearings were in progress. After the hearings, the commission found that it would be unable to report the final draft by the first of February, and an extension of time until the twentieth of February was secured from the legislature.

"Undoubtedly the commission consulted a number of people, but it may be said that the work was practically carried on in
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1896 secret, the public having no information as to its progress, or as to the process by which the commission was arriving at its conclusions upon the many points of public interest involved. Inspection of the dates given above will show that it was impossible for those who were interested to prepare themselves to discuss the draft intelligently at the hearings. It could only be properly considered as a whole and after careful examination. But insufficient time was given for the examination of the chapters published on the twenty-fourth of December, and the charter as a whole was not before the public until after the termination of the hearings. It was not the policy of the commission to distribute copies of the draft freely, and only a comparatively small number of copies were printed. The final draft did not become accessible to the public generally until the latter part of February, when it was published by the New York daily press.

The Hotel Manhattan at the north-west corner of Madison Ave. and 42d St. is opened.—N. Y. Times, O 15, 1896.

Princeton College becomes Princeton University.—Memo-rial Book of the Sesquicentennial Celebration (1898); Collins, Princeton (1914), 253, 260-64.

A business man's service is held in New York in behalf of sound money. It was part of the political campaign preceding the election of McKinley to the presidency.—N. Y. Times, N 1 and 2, 1896; Ann. Cyclop. (1896), 372.

Walter L. Hensley of the Harlem Speedway (see Mr 8, 1895), which had been discontinued in June, 1895, is resumed. It is expected that the first section will be completed in a year.—N. Y. Times, N 3, 1896. See Jl 1, 1898.

Wm. McKinley and Garret A. Hobart, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating the Democratic candidates, Wm. J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall.—McKee, National Conventions and Plataums, 206-8.

"One of the latest clubs to be formed in New York is the City History Club, whose object is the formation of popular classes for the study of the history of the City of New York. The club thus hopes to awaken an interest in the traditions of the city and in the possibilities of its future, believing that such educational work is for the improvement, uplifting, and civic betterment of the community.—N. Y. Times, N 7, 1896. The City History Club was founded by Mrs. Robert Abbe. To meet the needs of its students it issued a number of historical monographs called The Half Moon Series, the first volume of which was published in 1897.

The corner-stone of the present club-house of the N. Y. Athletic Club was laid on May 15, 1896, at the south-east corner of 59th St. and Sixth Ave.—N. Y. Times, Jl 23, 1896.

The aquarium is first opened to the public, in the old Castle Garden (formerly Fort Clinton) in Battery Park. About 30,000 people visit it during the day.—N. Y. Times, N 5, 10, 11, 1896; Ann. Cyclop. (1897), 565; L. M. R. K., III: 357. See also Harper's Weekly, XI: 1143.

The common council orders that the land occupied by the distributing reservoir on Fifth Ave., between 40th and 42d Sts., together with the adjacent land lying west thereof, known as Bryant Park, shall constitute a public park named Bryant Park; it is also provided that any resolution for the removal of the reservoir shall contain the condition that the work shall be done after water mains have been laid and made ready for use as far south as 58th St., as provided by Laws of N. Y. (1896), chap. 669. Ord., etc., App'd by Mayor, LXIV: 359. See also N. Y. Times, Je 29, 30, Jl 1, 1896. See, further, My 19, 1897.

1897

In this year, the seven volumes entitled Records of New Amsterdam were published by the city. They were an English translation, edited by Berthold Fernow, of the earliest Dutch records that have been preserved relating to New York. The publication was authorised in 1895 (q. v., O 2).

In this year, New Amsterdam New Orange New York, by Wm. Loring Andrews, was published. It is a chronologically arranged account of engraved views of the city from 1614 to 1800.

As late as this year, there was still an ordinance in force relating to the disposal of swine found at large in New York.—City Ordin-ances (1897), 121-22.

In this year, the name of the United Service Club (see Ja 29, 1896) was changed to the Army and Navy Club. In Jan., 1896, it began to erect a club-house at 107-109 W. 43d St., which was opened March 4, 1908.—N. Y. Even. Telegram, My 10, 1915.

In this year, a truant school "for the detention of children habitually absenting themselves from school" was established in East 21st St.—Palmer, The N. Y. Pub. School, 124.

During this year, five new piers from 700 to 730 feet long with slips 50 feet wide, lying between the foot of Charles St. and of Gansevoort St., were under construction. Plans were adopted for seven new piers between Bloomfield St. and West 23d St., as well as for two other piers flanking the ferry slips opposite West 13th St., and one pier on the northerly side of Bloomfield St.—Ann. Cyclop. (1897), 594. Cf. Mr 23, 1893.

Between 1897 and 1909, Catherine Market, which was rebuilt with iron fronts in 1894 (see Proc., App'd by Mayor, XXX: 588;
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1897  
**ibid., XXII:** 236, 307; De Voe, *Market Book,* 369, was demolished.


Jan. Having failed to have their routes approved by the supreme court in 1895 (q. 6, q. 9), the rapid transit commissioners and adopt new routes for the proposed subway, extending from city hall to Kingsbridge and the station of the N. Y. & Putnam R. R. on the upper west side, and to Bronx Park on the upper east side. They comprise what are now known as the Broadway and Seventh Ave. lines. "The local authorities gave their consent to the new route, the property owners, as on two previous occasions, refused their consent; the Supreme Court gave its approval in lieu thereof; and the Board was prepared to undertake the preliminary business of letting a contract."—*Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. Y.* (pub. by L. R. T. Co., 1904), 18, 23–24. See Mr 29, 1899.

Mayor Strong sends a message to the board of aldermen on the subjects of the board of education, the department of health, and the City Record. Regarding the first, he says: The past year has been fruitful of more discussion regarding the school system in this city than any previous year in our history. Not only has there been a radical change in the school law, but the question of adequate accommodations for school children and the ability of the city to meet the requirements of an increasing population have been productive of much discussion in the public prints and by the citizens generally. It is a fact that for a number of years there has been a demand for proper and permanent accommodations in this city. It is a fact that there is not now such an accommodation as the standing of New York City and the character of its population demands. There are now nine schools in course of construction or recently completed, contracts have been let for three more schools and two additional are under consideration, plans for seven are nearing completion in the draughting department, ten sites for new larger schools have been chosen and for additions have been acquired during 1896. 28 sites are being acquired by condemnation proceedings, and 13 have been approved by the board of education and will be acquired in the near future. There are now 295,883 pupils enrolled in the public schools, nearly 70,000 in the Catholic schools, and over 20,000 in private schools.

The work of the health department during the past year has been "unusually important," and the death rate has been brought down to 21.54 per 1,000, the lowest in the history of the city. There are 45,542 tenement-houses, and the semi-annual inspections have affected a "marked improvement in their sanitary condition." Also, "Measures have been inaugurated during the past year for the systematic examination of all milk cows within the city limits, with special reference to animals suffering from tuberculosis." It is a fact that tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease so fatal in mankind, and that the milk from such diseased animals is frequently the cause of this disease in those who consume it. The importance of an early diagnosis of this disease in milk cows and the prompt destruction of diseased animals is obvious. Of the 2,700 milk cows within the city limits, 1,139 have been carefully examined the past few months and the "tuberculin test" applied. Of this number 186 were found to be diseased and were slaughtered, and the autopsy in each case confirmed the diagnosis. A detailed experimental investigation has been made during the past year in the bacteriological laboratory of the Board of Health into all the methods employed in various parts of the world for the production and preservation of vaccine virus, with satisfactory results. The vaccine virus now produced by the Board of Health is believed to be unexcelled by any in the world in potency, in lasting qualities and in freedom from bacteria. The methods of conducting the City Record have been so improved that all debts relating to it have been liquidated.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald., CXXV:* 169.

20

The Bellevue Hospital Medical College, erected in 1866 in East 26th St., is almost wholly destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune,* Ja 21, 1897. This led to the consolidation on May 19, 1897, of the Bellevue college with the Medical College of N. Y. under the name of the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. This college now has four buildings opposite Bellevue Hospital, the "College Building," erected by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; and transplanted the university the time of the consolidation; the Carnegie laboratory, the gift of Mr. Carnegie in 1885; the new laboratory building, built by the university in 1903; and the Carnegie laboratory extension, another gift of Mr. Carnegie, dedicated in the autumn of 1910.—Jan. N. Y. U. Bull., Je 30, 1911.

"Plans are now being considered toward an enlargement and general rearrangement of the interior of the Grand Central Terminal. The two main entrances to the building are now at the opposite sides of the station, it was said yesterday, makes the changes imperative.

"Now each road has a separate waiting room and ticket office. The offices of the various officials are crammed, and some of them have been forced to move to neighboring buildings.

"The changes under consideration are said to be the addition of two stories and the combining of the ticket offices and waiting rooms."—*N. Y. Times,* Ja 27, 1897. See Ag 25.

Mayor Strong writes to the board of aldermen regarding the departments of charity and correction and the bureau of licenses, saying in part: "In a city the size of New York the charitable institutions should form a model for the entire country. It is not too much to say that a city can well be judged for its advancement materially and socially according to the degree of care given to its poor and unfortunate. It is not necessary that the city's charitable institutions furnish luxurious accommodations or entail a profligate expenditure of money. It is desirable that hospitals should be able to take care of the city's indigent sick and furnish medical treatment and accommodations consistent with the most advanced science and the greatest progress in municipal affairs. Much has been done during the past two years to place the institutions referred to on a plane consistent with the standing of this city before the world."

The institutions under the department of corrections include the city prison, the district prisons, the workhouse, and the penitentiary, and they have at present 3,984 inmates. "Appreciating the benefits of fresh air and the advantages afforded by out-door work, experiments have been made in placing under cultivation many acres of heretofore uncultivated land on Blackwell's Island, affording at the same time employment for the prisoners and increasing the supply of fresh vegetables for their dietary. . . . Vegetables to the value of over $7,000 were raised and employment furnished to a number of the prisoners."

In 1896, there were 295,883 licenses issued, and the fees received therefrom amounted to $154,942.50, a large increase over 1895.—*Proc., Bd. of Ald., CXXXV:* 171–79.

The Times prints a "Round Table" page in which prominent citizens give expression to their views concerning the proposed bicameral "Municipal Assembly" which the charter commission proposes to write into the Greater New York Charter (see My 4). The expressions are generally adverse.—*N. Y. Times,* F 6, 1897. During this entire month the editorial columns of the Times are replete with comment on the charter, generally adverse.

A "much-heralded fancy dress ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin" takes place at the Waldorf. About 700 guests are present, including most of the people prominent in New York society, and all are attired in beautiful and elaborate costumes of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The grand ball-room of the hotel is "a scene of splendor."—*N. Y. Times,* F 11, 1897. On Fe 14, a newspaper said: It will be many a day before the echoes of the great Martin costume ball die away. . . .

"The guests are not yet weary of rehashing to each other and their friends the incidents of the night and the beauties of the scene. The effect, in particular, of the room during the time of the dancing of the quadrilles was marvelously beautiful. These quadrilles were in every way unique and were the great feature of the ball. . . . It was in every way the greatest night in the history of New York society."—*Ibid., F 14, 1897. See also *ibid.,* F 21, 26, and 27, 1897, and Van Rensselaer, *The Social Ladder,* 207–9.

The Greater New York charter is unanimously approved by the charter commission at the mayor's office.—*N. Y. Times,* F 13 and 18, 1897. On Fe 18, the report to the legislature, giving reasons for the charter prepared, was signed by the commissioners.—*Ibid.,* F 23, 1897. The report is printed in Ash, *N. Y. City Charter* (1897), ccxvii–ccviii.

The Citizens Union is formed, and issues its first address to the public with a "Declaration of Principles and Objects." Among the issues of the affairs of municipal corporation should be "managed upon their own merits uncontrolled by national or state politics;" the character and record of every candidate for municipal office should be such as to justify public confidence that
he will not use his office "for the benefit of any political organization;" civil service requirements should be impartially enforced.

so as "to afford a fair chance to every citizen without regard to race, religious belief or political affiliations;" public franchises should be granted "for limited periods in order that increases in value shall be the people's;" there should be "the rapid transit facilities without unreasonable delay;" adequate school accommodations should be provided and the "efficiency of the public schools be steadily increased by the adoption of the best educational methods;" laws providing for the better sanitation of tenement-houses should be "carried into effect at the earliest practicable date;" the government of the city should be "by its citizens for their own benefit, not by partisans for the benefit of parties."


--Report of Committee on Plan and Scope to Citizens Union Executive Committee (1900), 1-51 N. Y. Tribune, 24, 30 and 26, 1897 N. Y. Times, 54, 1897.

--To Harper's Weekly.

Mar.

The last of the Patriarchs' halls (see 1872) is held. Anson Phelps Stokes, commenting on them, says: "I have been one of the Patriarchs under Mr. Ward McAllister's management, and had continued under Mr. Buchanan Winthrop's leadership. At these balls for many years the principal presentations of young ladies were made. The pictures were numerous made regarding Mr. McAllister, and he sometimes expressed himself incan-ducibly, but he really served a useful purpose. He issued all the invitations to these balls, other Patriarchs sending him names and giving him absolute veto power. In many cases, when invitations were not received, he took all the blame. It is difficult to know how such a series of fashions could have been carried on success-fully in New York at that time on any other basis. There were not many private ball-rooms then in New York."--Stokes Records, III: 56-67.

Mr. McKinley is inaugurated president.--N. Y. Times, Mr. 5, 1897.

Under the title, "The Educational System of Greater New York," Nicholas Murray Butler gave great praise to the educational chapter in the proposed charter for Greater New York (see My 4). "It is a genuine contribution," he says, "to the science of municipal administration, and a noteworthy advance beyond conditions that now prevail so generally in the school systems of great cities."--Independent, Mr. 11, 1897, 305.

The board of estimate and apportionment is directed to select a site for the proposed court-house, now City Hall Park, upon which the clerk of the city and the county, the surrogate courts, and the law, finance, and tax departments.--Laws of N. Y. (1897), Vol. II, chaps. 59 and 793.

Apr.

Theodore Roosevelt, who for the past two years has been police commissioner of New York City (see 1895), is nominated by Pres. McKinley as assistant secretary of the navy.--N. Y. Times, Ap. 4, 6, and 7, 1897. A farewell reception was held in Roosevelt's honour by Good Government Club A on April 15. --Ibid., Ap. 16, 1897. He resigned the office of police commissioner on April 17, to take effect April 19, when he became assistant secretary of the navy.--Ibid., Ap. 18, 1897.

Gen. Grant's body is removed from the temporary mausoleum on Riverside Heights, where it was deposited in 1885 (37, 7), to the new marble tomb. --Sun, Ap. 18, 1897. The new tomb was dedicated on April 27 (q. v.).

The legislature directs that the height of dwelling and apartment-houses, measured from the sidewalk through the centre of the façade, shall not exceed 150 ft. on streets and avenues more than 75 ft. in width, and 100 ft. on streets and avenues less than 75 ft. in width.--N. Y. Tribune, Ap. 8, 1897.

Grant's Tomb (see Ap. 27, 1897), at Riverside Drive and 122d St., is dedicated by Pres. McKinley. The occasion is marked by a land parade of 60,000 marchers and a review of the fleet in the Hud-son River by McKinley. Mrs. U. S. Grant and her family, ex-Pres. Cleveland, and other distinguished people are present.--Sun, Ap. 20-21, 1897. The tomb occupies the site of the former country house "Strawberry Hill."--N. Y. Herald, Ap. 21, 1897. See also Harper's Weekly, XI: 429, 431, 416, 437, 444, 457, 460-61, 468-69, and 475; Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City; and L. M. R. K., III: 965.

The charter of "Greater New York" (see My 11, and Je. 5, 1896) becomes law. It is entitled, "An act to unite into one municipality under the corporate name of the City of New York, the various communities lying in and about New York harbour, including the city and county of New York, the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings, the county of Richmond, and part of the county of Queens, and to provide for the government thereof." The traditional corporate name was "The mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the City of New York." All the duties and powers of the several municipal and public corporations, thus "united and consolidated," are hereby devolved upon the municipal assembly of the said city of New York," and "all valid and lawful charges and liabilities" now existing against any of these municipal or public corporations "shall be deemed and taken to be like charges or liabilities of the said 'The City of New York.'"

The new city is divided into the five boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Legislative power is vested in "The Municipal Assembly of the City of New York," comprising a council and a board of aldermen. The former is to have 28 members, elected from "council districts" for a term of four years, plus a president to be "chosen on a general ticket." The latter is to receive $5,000 salary, the other members, $1,500.

Every ex-mayor of "The City of New York," so long as he remains a resident, shall be entitled to a seat in the council without a vote. Aldermen are to be elected biennially from assembly districts, except that the area formerly comprising Long Island City and the town of Newtown shall be entitled to one member, as shall also the area formerly comprising the towns of Jamaica and Flushing and that part of Hempstead taken into the city, and the area comprising "those parts of the first and second assembly districts of Westchester county included in the borough of The Bronx." The salary of an alderman is fixed at $1,000. Heads of administrative departments are entitled to a seat in the board without a vote. The clerk elected by the council is also the "city clerk," and it is in his power to appoint the clerk of the aldermanic board. The latter body chooses a president from its own membership. In imitation of the federal congress, the two bodies shall each "determine the rules of its own proceedings;" shall each be the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, subject, however, to review by certiorari of any court of competent jurisdiction; shall each keep a journal of its proceedings; shall each sit with open doors; shall each have authority to compel the attendance of absent members and to punish its members for disorderly behavior; and to "to any member with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected to such body."

All ordinances or resolutions are subject to the mayor's veto, but may be passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote in each branch, provided that "in case the ordinance or resolution involves the expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, the laying of an assessment, or the grant of a franchise," it shall require a five-sixths vote. Among other powers specifically authorized are the acquisition of additional water-works, restricting the height of buildings to be hereafter erected, granting franchises (limited to 25 years) for street railways, and the maintenance and regulation of ferries.

The chief executive is the mayor, to be elected for a four-year term at the general election in November, 1897; it is to be noted that this is the "off-year," not the year for federal and state elections. He shall not be eligible for the next term after the termination of his office.

Administrative departments under the mayor include law, police, water supply, highways, street cleaning, sewers, public buildings, lighting and supplies, bridges, parks, buildings, public charities, correction, fire, docks and ferries, taxes and assessments, education, and health. At the head of each is a commissioner or a board of "boards of" in the case of the department, in which the six depart-ments successively named above beginning with water supply. Under plural control (i. e., under control of a board or commission) are also the police, parks, buildings, public charities, docks and ferries, taxes and assessments, education, and health. For most of these commissioners or boards the term is six years or "until their successors have been appointed and have qualified." For six months after the commencement of his term the mayor may remove any appointive official "except members of the board
Chronology: The Modern City and Island: 1876-1909

1876—May 4

Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, satirized this power thus: "The mayor will have spent six months in winding up the machine and he will have forty-two months in which to watch it radially run down."—See "The Municipal Government in Greater New York, in Atlantic Monthly (1897), LXXIX: 746. Appointments are all made by the mayor without confirmation and include the chamberlain, three or more civil service commissioners to serve without compensation, a "municipal statistical commission" consisting of "not less than three nor more than six members," also seven or more borough commissioners, and a "superintendent and county auditor," to supervise the property of any corporation or private individual and which shall extend to "every street, park or public place belonging to the city."—It is not clear what these persons were to do, etc., are referred to this commission by the mayor or board of aldermen. In 1900, this commission was given power over the selection of art productions costing not over $50,000 in any one year, when such appropriation has been made by the board of estimate and apportionment.—Laws of N. Y. (1900), chapter 75. In 1903, the legislature increased the commission's jurisdiction to cover the structures mentioned above, to be erected or contracted for at an expense of $1,000,000 or more without previous reference of plans by the mayor or aldermen to the commission.—Ibid. (1901), chap. 466. In 1907, the charter was amended so that all public or private structures extending over or upon land belonging to the city should come under the jurisdiction of this commission. The only exception is that, when a structure is to be erected costing $250,000 or less, the commission shall not act if requested not to do so by the mayor or board of aldermen.—Ibid. (1907), chap. 675. See also F 14, 1898.

Chapter 2 of the charter contains important provisions relating to "The Acquisition of Lands for Public Purposes;" Chapter 22 consists of general statutes regarding streets, amusements, birds, commercial paper during epidemic, pharmacists, board of City Record, coroners, etc.; and Chapter 23, with which the charter closes, contains the provisions relating to the counties embraced in Greater New York, provisions relating to the repeal or survival of old provisions relating to the city.

Commenting on the charter, James W. Pryor says, "The most important local statute passed within recent years is the charter of Greater New York, which will take effect on the first of January, 1885 [p. 79]. It creates a municipality so large as to present a new factor in the political institutions of the country. For the first time, we have to deal with the government of a great metropolitan city with a population of over three millions. This fact gives to the charter an importance far beyond that of the ordinary municipal charter. It is an experiment which is of interest beyond the limits of New York State. Its success or failure will strongly influence the development of institutions in other parts of the country. . . . Viewed in this light, the work of the commission and the passage of the charter by the state legislature constitute a significant event in the political history of the country. . . ."—Annals of Am. Acad. of Political and Social Sciences, v. 20.

The Review of Reviews declares that the provision for an assembly of two chambers "flies in the face of all sound experience everywhere" (Rev. of Reviews, Feb., 1897, 143); that it "is the most hampered, restricted, and altogether helpless, useless and meaningless piece of sham machinery ever speciously proposed in any governmental instrument in a country of democratic institutions;" that its only power in connection with the budget is one of "obstruction;" that, in laying taxes and assessments and raising money, its functions are "so perfunctory that they could be performed by a dummy." He calls the charter remarkable in "verbal dimensions" and "complicated in its provisions," based on the "theory of checks and balances," "new checks having been invented and old ones rearranged" "until the result is something to my mind nothing so much as the combination of bolts, levers, time-locks, and other mechanical devices which go to make up the burglar-proof system one finds on the great door of a modern bank vault."—Independent (1897), XIIX: 123-4. For the opinion of President Butler of Columbia Univ., see Mr 11.

James Bryce, the English critic of America's municipal institutions, praises the change in the time of elections, declaring "No greater forward step can be taken" than that of "eliminating national party politics from municipal elections."—Contemp. Review, Nov. 1897. See also Harper's Weekly, XLI: 75, 385-91; and descrip. of Pl. 157-b, III: 840. See illustration.

The bi-centennial jubilee of Trinity Church is celebrated. A souvenir book, copyrighted by the rectory, the Rev. Mr. S.T.D., contained the form of thanksgiving followed by the congregation, together with the rector's pastoral letter, a history of the parish, and also portraits of its rectors since the year 1697.—
Trinity Church Bicentennial Celebration, pub. by authority of the church; N. Y. Times, My 6 at seq., 1897.

As the land on Fifth Ave., between 40th and 42d Sts. has been made a portion of Bryant Park (see D 26, 1896), the department of public parks is directed to remove the reservoir and to erect a fire-proof building to be used as a public library and reading-room by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations. There is to be a free circulating branch in the library, and the same is to be open during the day time on Sunday and during the evening of every other day until at least 10 o'clock.—Laws of N. Y. (1897), chap. 556. See also N. Y. Times, N 30 and D 20, 1897. The plans for the library were selected in the fall of 1897 (p. v, N 10), but the building was not begun until 1899 (q.v.).

The New York Public Library adopt the terms of a competition for a design for the new library building to be erected on the reservoir site (see My 19). "Two competitions were called for, first, an open competition in which sketches only would be required, followed by a restricted competition for which finished drawings would be made. The first was open to all architects having offices within the limits of Greater New York. Drawings for it must be submitted on or before July 15. From these drawings the judges, Professor Ware, Colonel Green, and Dr. Billings, would select the best twelve, and the authors of these would be paid $300 each. The Committee would then choose from these twelve competitors not more than six, who with six other architects were to be invited to take part in a second competition. To those then submitting plans would be paid $600 each, and from the plans the jury of seventeen would select not more than five to be members of the board of trustees. From these three the trustees were to send one to the Board of Estimate and Appropriation for its approval."

"... To make certain that the requirements were consistent and reasonable, a sketch plan was included, giving the dimensions of the plot and indicating for each floor in diagrammatic form a suggested arrangement of rooms. The Committee was careful to say that they had prejudice in favor of these particular plans and that competitors were requested to make such alterations and changes as they chose."

"Competitors were to submit floor plans for each floor on the scale of 50 feet to 1 inch, an elevation of the 5th Avenue, 42nd Street, and Bryant Park fronts, two sections showing the principal rooms and the staircases. The Committee was careful to say that they had prejudice in favor of these particular plans and that competitors were requested to make such alterations and changes as they chose.

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"Drawings for the preliminary competition were to be sent to the Secretary on or before July 15, 1897. The Committee would announce their choice, name the other competitors, and issue final instructions for the second competition early in August, and determine for that competition the plans or sections which were not submitted for or before November 1."—Lydenberg, Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library, 442-45. See further, Jl 26.

The demolition of the old Tombs, at Franklin and Center Sts., is begun. The prison will be rebuilt on the same site.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, My 25, 1897. See also L. M. R. K., III: 973. See S 29, 1902.

The Yale Club of New York City, an outgrowth of the Yale Alumni Association organized in 1868, is incorporated.—Annual of club (1898), 9-11. It occupied its first building, at 17 E. 26th St., in this year.—L. M. R. K., III: 930.

The bronze statue of Peter Cooper, by Augustus St. Gaudens, who had been a pupil of Cooper Union, is unveiled in Cooper Square. The pedestal was designed by Stanford White.—Sun, My 30, 1897. See also N. Y. Times, N 1, 1897, and N 22, 1896; and Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City, 1736-1896.

June

Mayor Strong appoints a committee to act with him in an advisory capacity for the selection of sites for small parks (see My 13, 1889) in the crowded quarters of the city.—Sun, Je 5, 1897. This "Small Parks Commission," submitted a report in October, stating that the lack of play spaces for children compelled them to play in the streets, which were already occupied by car-tracks and over-crowded, and that the safety of the children and the police had led to the growth of a criminal class.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1902); Reps., Com. on Small Parks (1897).

The department of public works issues a permit to the Tabular Dispatch Co. to lay two pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mail from the general post-office to the Produce Exchange branch post-office (under the provisions of chap. 400 of the Laws of 1874, and chap. 977 of the Laws of 1894).—See The Recent Administration of the Dept. of Pub. Works (pub. by The City Club, Sept., 1897).

Mulberry Bend Park, the first park obtained as a result of the passage of the Small Parks Act in 1887 (q.v., My 13), is formally opened. The city paid $1,500,000 for the land included within this park, and thus reclaimed for healthful purposes one of the worst tenement districts in the city.—Ann. Cyclop. (1897), 585. It was later called M. Columbus, E. Maitland, and Park Hill. See L. M. R. K., 971.

The immigration buildings on Ellis Island are destroyed by fire.—Sun, Je 15 and 16, 1897. See D 3, 1900.

The Merchants’ Association of New York is formally organized at the Merchants’ Club, and incorporated.—The Merchants’ Assn. of N. Y. Certificate of Incorporation and By-laws (1899); N. Y. Times, Je 6, 18, and 20, 1897.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Suffolk, Division, Jefferson, Canal, Essex, and Hester Sts. and East Broadway. Here William H. Seward Park was developed.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 971. It was completed in 1902 (q.v.) and opened on Oct. 15, 1903 (q.v.).

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Willett, Pitt, Sherill, and Stanton Sts. Here Hamilton Fish Park was developed.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate; L. M. R. K., III: 970. It was opened in 1901 (q.v.).

A recreation pier, the first in New York City, is opened at the foot of 34 St. Its success surpassed even the hopes of the dock commissioners.—Ann. Cyclop. (1897), 584. See also view and description in Harper’s Weekly, XII: 701, 706. On Sept. 25, the pier at East 24th St., was formally presented to the city.—Ann. Cyclop. (1897), 584.

The Times-Lamp Company of Millionaire Madison Avenue, 1887, submitted a number of schemes for a Federal wireless telegraphy invention. Other American patents were issued in later years.—Sewall, Wireless Telegraphy, 101-13, 200-17.

The Dingley Tariff Act is passed by congress and signed by Pres. McKinley.—Am. Dict. of Dates, II: 55.

The judges in the first competition for a design for the New York Public Library (see My 21) reported to the executive committee that 88 designs were submitted and that the first prize was given to J. H. Freestone Dryden, Hayden & Shepard, Hornbostel, G. E. Wood and G. C. Palmer, Howard & Cauldwell; Lord, Hewlett & Hull, Clarence S. Luco, Parish & Schroeder, Roos & Weber, Wheeler Smith (associates with Walker & Morris), C. W. & A. A. C. Worthington, James E. Ware & Son, and Whitney Warren. On July 27, the executive committee decided to invite McKim, Mead & White, George B. Post, Cyrus L. W. Edliss, Currier & Hastings, Peabody & Starnes, and Chas. C. Haight to enter the second competition, and on July 28, the following were selected from the first twelve in the preliminary competition: J. H. Freestone Dryden, Haydel & Shepard, Hornbostel, G. E. Wood and G. C. Palmer, Howard & Cauldwell, Wheeler Smith (associates with Walker & Morris), and Whitney Warren.

"The Committee then sent to the twelve architects thus chosen the terms for the second competition dated August 2, calling for the delivery of plans on or before November 1. In general, these terms followed those of the first competition, although the size and arrangement of the rooms, and other details, were changed. The predominant feature of the main reading room over the book stacks at the west end of the building was adhered to. A large public entrance on 42nd Street was added and the Central Circulation room placed in the north court directly opposite this entrance."

"The competitors were themselves to choose three practicing architects, who with three members of the Board of Trustees and the Director were to constitute the jury of award. This jury was to submit to the trustees the three designs they deemed best, from which one was to be selected as the trustees for recommendation to the Board of Estimate."

"The designs were to have no device or motto, but were to be accompanied by a sealed letter containing the name and address of the architect submitting it, and to be addressed in typewriting to the Secretary. Drawings and envelopes were to be numbered as received and were to be referred to by number. The envelopes were not to be opened until the jury had made its award.

"The three architects chosen for the jury were Walter Cook, Cass Gilbert, Edgar V. Seeler. The trustees were John L. Cadwalader, Alexander Maitland, George L. Rives. These with Dr. Billings constituted the jury of award."—Lydenberg, Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Library, 446-50. See further, N 16.

The work of enlarging the Grand Central Station (see Ja 22) is under way. "Three more stories are to be added, giving the struc-
The new DeLomnois's at the n. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 44th St. is opened informally to about 1,000 guests. The building was designed by James Brown Lord. Its opening "marks another epoch in the social history of New York."—N. Y. Times, N 14 and 16, 1897. Cf. L. M. R. K., III: 978.

"In making way for the extensive alterations in the City Hall several tons of old records have been collected from long neglected store rooms, attics, and out-of-the-way places, and the question of what shall be done with so much official rubbish has become a serious one for Martin Eayes, the custodian of the building."

"Architect John H. Duncan in planning the remodeling of the City Hall, provided for a large amount of fireproof storage room in the basement. The unused vaults, cells, and coal holes have been overlaid, in some cases rebuilt, and in every instance made lighted and ventilated. A convenient arrangement has been made for the accommodation of the records and the Library of the Municipal Government. There will be a librarian's room on the first floor of the City Hall, and underneath these commodious vaults capable of storing many thousands of volumes in book racks systematically placed. Most of the vaults are of new construction, with solid masonry walls three feet thick."—N. Y. Times, N 14, 1897.

1897
Aug. 25
A lease for the use and occupation of the library building is executed between the city and the New York Public Library, Autor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations. "This granted to the Library the building to be erected on the reservoir site as long as the corporation provided a public library and reading room therein. The City was to maintain the building and keep it in repair. The Library was to occupy it as soon as possible after completion and was to let it accessible at all reasonable hours for general use, free of charge to the public; one or more reading rooms were to be open on week days, holidays included, from 9:00 a. m. to 9:00 p. m., and on Sundays from 1:00 to 9:00 p.m.; a circulation branch was to be maintained therein by the trustees to be opened for the public during the day time on Sunday and during the evening of other days for such time as may be prescribed by the trustees. The hall or branch to be closed at night not earlier than 10 o'clock."

"The Library retained title to and control of its collections in the building. It agreed to submit to the Mayor a detailed printed report of its operations and transactions and of its receipts and expenditures. The City was to have access to the building, but the Library was to appoint, direct, control and remove all persons employed in the building. The City was to provide for the maintenance and repair of the building, to furnish a supply of water and adequate police and protection. The Department of Parks was to care for the approaches."—Lydenberg, Hist. of N. Y. Public Library, 450-51.

From this date until Dec. 25, an exhibition of plans and views of the New York City from 32d St. to the Brooklyn Bridge, at the Grosh Club, No. 29 E. 232 St. This, so far as known, was the first comprehensive public exhibition of New York City prints, although some interesting material, especially books, was shown in the old Lenox Library during the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.—Cat. of Plans and Views of N. Y. City, 1651—1860.

1898
In this year, "the discovery of gold in the Klondike stirred men's imagination to an extravagance second only to the discovery in California fifty years before."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 273.

In this year, just as the French attempt to build a Panama Canal was coming to acknowledged failure, the U. S. began taking steps to have its own canal of its own construction and ownership.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 455.

In this year, at the suggestion of Lawrence Veiller and with the support of Josephine Shaw Lowell, the Charity Organization Society appointed a standing committee of its members, known as the "Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society." The committee consisted of Frederick W. Holls, chairman, Felix Adler, Constant A. Andrews, Robert W. de Forest, Edward T. Devine, John Vinton Dahlgren, Ernest Flagg, Richard Watson Gilder, E. R. L. Gould, George B. Post, Jacob A. Riis, and L. N. Phelps Stokes; and Lawrence Veiller who was secretary and executive officer. Its object was to improve tenement-house conditions by securing remedial legislation in regard to new buildings, by preventing bad legislation, by having existing tenement laws enforced, by stimulating the building of model tenements, and by having old tenements altered to suit the needs of new
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1898 tenants. In the first six months, the committee devoted itself to the
work of framing 15 new tenement-house ordinances, which they submitted to the municipal building code commission with a statement of the reasons for them and the advantages to be gained by their enactment. These ordinances were published in a small pamphlet in June, 1899, and received widespread favourable comment, but none of them was adopted by the authorities.—De Forest & Veiller, Tenement-House Problem, I, 109-11. See 1900.

In this year, the New York Training School for Teachers was established. It was opened in September in P. S. 159—Palmer, The N. T. Pub. School, 287.

The National Arts Club is organized and incorporated. Its first club-house, at 39 W. 34th St., was opened in Oct., 1899. Later, 41 W. 34th St. was added. The club removed to its present quarters, formerly the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, at 14-15 Gramercy Park, in Aug., 1906. A studio building was constructed in 1906.—See records of the club. The object of the club was: "To give a helping hand to artists of all kinds by affording them conveniences and club comforts, a place for exhibitions, and rallying to their support the encouragement of amateurs."—Bulletin of Nat. Arts Club, Dec., 1897.

In this year, the University Settlement Society (see 1891) erected its own building on the south-east corner of Rivington and Eldridge Sts. Howells & Stokes were the architects.—Ann. Rep., Univ. Settlement Soc. (1897), 2, 50, 53-57; ibid. (1898), 53-54, 56-59, 63-66.

In this year, Hudson Park (see Aug. 12, 1895), on the site of the old St. John's Seminary of the Franciscan order, was opened. It is on the east side of Hudson St. between Leroy and Clarkson Sts.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1898), 19. See also L. M. R. K., III: 970, and 1902.

In this year, work was begun on Hancock Square at St. Nicholas Ave. and 123d St. (see Mr 16, 1876). The improvements were finished in 1899.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks. (1899). See also L. M. R. K., III: 970.

In this year, a memorial to the architect Richard Morris Hunt, consisting of a granite screen, as architectural setting, by Bruce Price, and a bronze bust and figures by Daniel C. French, was erected by the art societies of New York on Fifth Ave. opposite the Lenox Library.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 176.

The National Academy of Design removes from 23d St. and Fourth Ave. (see Ap 27, 1865) to its present location at 190th St. and Amsterdam Ave.—Records of the society. The 23d St. building was demolished in 1899 (q.v.).

In this year, Rand, McNally & Co. published Greater New York Illustrated. Over one hundred and fifty photographic views of the foremost city of the western hemisphere.

In this year, August Will made a wash drawing of the sky-line of Greater New York and published it with a drawing made by him showing the skyline in 1873. The two views are reproduced as Pl. 157-a, Vol. III.

"The automobile industry, which had its beginnings in the last decade of the nineteenth century [see 1890, 1894], developed at such a rapid rate as to far outstrip that of carriages and wagons, the parent industry. Before 1898 only 1,621 motor cars were manufactured in France, 894 in Germany, 623 in England, and probably 1,200 in the United States. In 1913, only fifteen years later, the number of automobiles in use was estimated at 1,161,911, of which 628,185 were in the United States, 125,728 in the United Kingdom, 89,185 in France, and 70,006 in Germany. Statistics for later years are not available except in the case of the United States, in which it is estimated that there were 3,500,000 in use in 1916, or more than three times as many as in the world only three years before. ... "The subject is continued at length in regard to the output in the U. S., and its value."—"The Evolution of the Automobile," by John J. Macfarlane, in Commercial America (F, 1917), XIII: 15: See Mr 24.

The City of New York," incorporated under that designation by the charter of May 4, 1897 (q.v.), begins its corporate existence. The first officers, elected according to the provisions of the charter on Nov. 2, 1897 (q.v.), are formally installed, with Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor.—N. T. Times, Ja 1 and 2, 1898.

Mayor Van Wyck sends his first annual message to the common council, saying in part: "The radical changes which the provisions of the new charter make in the several departments and in their modes of procedure present a problem which must be met on the part of the city officials with intelligence, caution and industry, and on the part of the public with patience and hearty co-operation. ..." "The new Charter makes no change in our mode of government more radical than in the provision under which the legislative power of the city is hereafter vested jointly in the Municipal Council and Board of Aldermen.

"The equally marked feature of the change is the important addition to the powers of the local legislature, amounting to a considerable measure of home rule. ... "In determining upon the necessity, character and expense of such public work as may be submitted for your action, you must be governed by a settled purpose based upon the promise given, that the public improvements would be fairly distributed as between the five boroughs, and that the most pressing needs of each of the localities would receive equal consideration and be supplied, as nearly as possible, with equal promptness. In all your proceedings you should take the broad and liberal view, which, appreciating that the residents of the several boroughs now make up but a single constituency, deals with the City's affairs without any regard to any former lines of civil divisions and accepts the benefits conferred upon any particular section or any particular work as an advantage secured to all. ... "There has been no popular demand, in the line of public improvements, so vigorous, so persistent and so well justifed as that which calls for a safe, speedy and comfortable mode of travel from the homes to the places of business or employment of such of our citizens as reside in the northern portion of the Borough of Manhattan in or the Borough of the Bronx. It is not alone unfortunate but also disheartening, that the petitions, protests and demands of the people for better transit facilities have been answered with nothing better than a multiplicity of plans. Certain is it that our citizens will no longer tolerate, much less excuse, delay upon delay at the cost of not alone the comfort and convenience of the people, but also the increased valuation which, in a considerable degree, would add to the public revenues if the rapidly growing districts most directly interested were furnished with greater and improved facilities of travel. ... "To my mind there can now be urged no sufficient reason for the continued employment of the locomotives now in use on the elevated roads, and the people should no longer be subjected to the resulting nuisances of noise, smoke, and flying cinders.

You should demand and insist upon the substitution, in the place of the present motive power, of electricity. ... And, again, the number of through express trains should be considerably increased, their running time improved and their use continued throughout the day and night. ... "The corporations should be compelled to continue the present [eleventh] routes to the more sparsely settled and more distant localities, even if for office time loss is entailed upon them by so doing. ... "The surface railroads likewise should be required to adopt the best-approved motive power. ... "We should be constant in our endeavor to make the metropolis as attractive and healthful as its financial condition will permit. We must make our city in every way worthy of its proud position in the first place among the municipalities in the western world. With a promptness and expenditure limited alone by prudence we should secure for our citizens good roads, improved pavements, bicycle paths, small parks and every improvement which helps in out-door recreations, and so assist in bettering the physical condition."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1898), I: 17-42.

The Fine Arts Federation, in accordance with a clause in the charter, submitted eighteen names yesterday, from which Mayor Van Wyck will select six, to appoint as members of the Art Commission. The list was to be made up of three painters, three sculptors, three architects, and nine men not a member of any of the professions in the fine arts. One Commissioner is to be taken from each profession and three from the list of laymen, and these six, together with the President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the President of the New York Public Library, the President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and the Mayor, will make up the commission. ... The list submitted to the Mayor yesterday is as follows: "Painters—John La Farge, Frederick Crowninshield, and George W. Maynard.
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"Sculptors—J. Q. A. Ward, Daniel C. French, and Herbert Adams."

5

"Architects—George B. Post, Walter Cook, and Charles F. McKim."

6


7

"N. Y. Times, Ja 6, 1898. See F 14.

13

Emile Zola publishes his famous letter, "J'accuse," denouncing the judges in the Dreyfus case (see O, 1894) for convicting on secret evidence and for acquitting Major Estherlay, the real traitor. Zola was arrested and sentenced to fine and imprisonment, but he fled to England. — "Hazen, Europe since 1875," p. 358-64.

16

"Teachers College is formally incorporated as a department of Columbia University.—N. Y. Times, Ja 15, 1898.

31

There is a destructive blizzard in New York and New England (a decade after the "Great Blizzard" of Mr 11-13, 1888, s. v.).—N. Y. Herald, F 1, 1898. See also Harper's Weekly, XII: 182, 196.

Feb.

Grace Institute, a trade school for the benefit of women and girls, the gift of ex-Mayor Wm. R. Grace, is to be opened on this day at Nos. 149-155 W. 60th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., in the old Moore mansion, a landmark of the Revolution, which has been remodelled and enlarged. — N. Y. Times, Ja 19, 1898.

4

On Feb. 3 and 4, paintings belonging to the estate of W. H. Stewart, deceased, were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $409,790.

— A Plan and Interesting Information concerning the Am. Art Ass'n.

8

A translation of a letter written by Enrique Dupuy de Lome, Spanish minister at Washington, speaking disparagingly of President McKinley, is published by the Cuban Junta in New York.— N. Y. Times, F 9, 1898. De Lome was recalled, and Spain disavowed the reflection on McKinley.— Ibid., F 11, 13, and 18, 1898.

11

Mayor Vau Wyck appoints as members of the newly created municipal art commission (see Ja 5), Cha. T. Barney, Henry E. Howland, and Samuel P. Avery (laymen), John La Farge (painter), Daniel C. French (sculptor), and Cha. E. McKim (architect). The mayor, the presidents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of the N. Y. Art Library, and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences are, ex officio, members of the commission.

"The commission supersedes all like bodies and the Commissioners serve without compensation. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment must provide suitable offices for them. Under the terms of the charter (Sections 633 to 639) the members appointed must be three laymen, one architect, one artist, and one sculptor."

"The charter gives the commission extensive powers. Without its approval no work of art can become the property of the city by gift or purchase, and none can be placed upon city property. The expression "work of art" is construed by the charter to include "oil paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas-reliefs, or other sculptures, monuments, and archives."

"At the discretion of the Mayor or the Municipal Assembly the commission may exercise like powers over designs for municipal buildings, bridges, gates, lamps, &c. to be erected on city property."— N. Y. Times, F 15, 1898. For a résumé of the commission's powers, see the analysis of the charter under May 4, 1897.

Commenting on the commission on Feb. 17, the Times said: "The Mayor has chosen a very good Art Commission, according to the requirements of the charter. Indeed, he could scarcely have chosen a bad one from the list furnished to him by the Fine Arts Federation."

"It is a pity that the powers of the commission do not extend further. Of course it is a great gain to have imbedded in the charter an acknowledgement of the aesthetic interests of the city, and of the necessity of providing some means for their protection. But the powers of the commission are limited to passing upon the merits of any work of art which it is proposed that the city shall acquire by purchase, gift, or otherwise. Obviously public buildings and erections which are primarily works of utility should be submitted to the commission as a matter of course, and the charter should be so amended as to require such a submission. Strongly of this kind it is more to the public advantage that public disfigure a city than the works of art specifically so called."

"Even such an extension of its powers would not, however, secure the fulfillment of the purpose which an art commission should serve. If its labors are confined to mere obstruction, to preventing the erection of works of art which may at least be assumed to have had their origin in patriotism or civic pride or a spirit of pious commemoration, it will fail to enlist any enthusiasm in its behalf."

The commission, as named by the Mayor, is abundantly competent to prepare a permanent plan. Each shall include in a comprehensive scheme of public improvement such details as the designation of suitable sites for public monuments, of which heretofore every one has been treated as a new question and an isolated question, and almost every one has given rise to a squabble. Such a scheme cannot be carried into effect without the co-operation of the City Government, and that co-operation should be the first object of the commission. Without it the usefulness of the commission will be slight and purely negative. With it the commission may render a positive and most important service to the city."—Ibid., F 17, 1898. Regarding the commission, see also Statutes relating to Organisation and Powers of the Art Commission (N. Y., 1902).

15

In the evening of this day, the U. S. battleship "Maine" is blown up in Havana harbor. Two officers and 251 sailors are killed.— N. Y. Times, F 16 et seq., 1898.

The board of aldermen adopts the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The entire American Nation has heard with profound grief of the deplorable destruction of the United States battleship 'Maine' in the harbor of Havana; and

"Whereas, The demolition of the magnificent war vessel has caused sadness to hundreds of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land, more particularly to those within the area of the Greater City of New York; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Aldermen, sincerely deplore the sudden and terrible deaths which met the officers and members of the crew of the said 'Maine', and we extend to their surviving relatives our sincere sympathy in their bereavement."—Proc. of Mun. Assmb. (1898), I: 90-91; N. Y. Times, F 24, 1898.

From Feb. 24 to 26, the collection of the late Chas. A. Dana, consisting of paintings and Chinese and Persian porcelains, was sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $194,496.—A Plan, etc. op. cit.

The new art commission (see F 14) has moved into the mayor's office, and organizes by electing Cha. T. Barney president, Henry G. Marquand vice-president, and A. Augustin Healy secretary.—N. Y. Times, Mr 1, 1898.

Congress appropriates $50,000,000 for national defense.—Laws. U. S., 55th cong., 2nd sess., chap. 56. See Mr 29.

9

The board of aldermen passes the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The alterations in the City Library, conformably to legislative requirement, are now completed, and

"Whereas, These rooms are intended for specific purposes not yet so officially designated; therefore

"Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies of the Board be and it is hereby instructed to confer with the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and with the City Clerk, with a view of designating the various rooms in the said City Hall for such purposes as are advisable and necessary."

"Resolved, That each room be properly numbered or renumbered, and that such furniture, fittings, etc., as may be necessary be recommended.

"Resolved, further, That, in reporting to this Board, the said Committee on Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies present its recommendations in detail, together with appropriate provision, by resolution, for the preparation of a complete directory, for which purpose suitable space and marble slabs have been already provided."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1898), I: 779-50.

The legislature incorporates "The Hebrew Charities Building," the incorporators being Henry Rice, Isaac Josephi, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac Wallach, Abraham Wolf, Isaac N. Seligman, and Morris Loeb. The objects of the corporation are "to erect, establish and maintain a building in the city and county of New York in which Hebrew benevolent institutions can have their headquarters, and to which all applicants for aid may apply; and to establish in said building a public library with a special department in music; such building to contain the general offices of The United Hebrew Charities in the City of New York and of other charitable and benevolent institutions; and to provide for the maintenance of such library and such any societies and for chari-
1898 table and benevolent work in connection therewith."—Laws of Mrst. N. Y. (1898), chap. 96.

The first sale of an American-made gasoline automobile occurred on this day, when Alexander Winton sold one-cylinder Winton car to Robert Allison, of Port Carbon, Pa. The author owned and drove the New York's first fifty of the cars delivered.

From 1898, the time of the sale of the Winton car, dates substantially the development of the automobile industry in the U. S. "Beginning with this date, the first real enthusiasm was put into the sale of cars."—Barber, Story of the Automobile, 75-76; Doolittle, Romance of the Automobile Industry, 23-24.

The legislature designates May 4, 1898, "a public holiday in honor of the first fifty of these cars delivered." It is to be known as "Charger Day."—Laws of N. Y. (1898), chap. 118.

A collection of pre-revolutionary and revolutionary broadsides relating to the city and state of New York, gathered by Gerard Bancker, the provincial treasurer of New York, is sold for the estate of the late Jan. A. Bancker, of New York, by Stan. V. Henkel, auctioneer, Philadelphia. A copy of the sales catalogue (No. 809), and its supplement containing facsimiles, is in the author's collection.

Books, manuscripts, and other parts of the collection were sold on Dec. 13, 1898, and May 4, 1899 (q.v.).

The U. S. sends a note to Spain demanding that the war on Cuba shall cease and threatening intervention if its proposals are rejected. Spain is unsatisfied with the terms, and war became inevitable.—N. Y. Times, May 28, 1898.

The "Appraisers' Warehouse" at Washington, Christopher Barrow, and Greenwich Sts. (see Mr 9, 1898), is finished and occupied.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Tress. Dept. (1898), 33. On March 4, 1899, its name was changed to "Appraisers' Stores."—Ibid. (1909), 371. Here are the offices of the board of U. S. general appraisers, America's customs administrative court, first appointed by Pres. Benj. Harrison. Regarding their duties, see "Judicial Review in Customs Taxation," by Judge Geo. E. Brown, in The Forum, Jl, 1918; King's Handbook (1993), 786-87. At one time, a storey of this building was reserved for seized, unclaimed, abandoned, and smuggled goods, but these are now (1926) kept at the "Army Base" in Brooklyn. Only merchandise samples are kept in the "Appraisers' Stores."—Letter to the author from the appraiser's office.

Pres. McKinley sends a message to Congress reviewing the Cuban situation, declaring that in the interests of humanity "the war in Cuba must stop," and asking power to intervene.—N. Y. Times, Ap 12, 1898.


In accordance with resolutions adopted by Congress, Pres. McKinley sends an ultimatum to Spain demanding the immediate evacuation of Cuba.—N. Y. Times, Ap 24, 1898.


The legislature orders that the national flag he displayed on all public school houses in the state and directs the state superintendent of schools to make provision for a salute to the flag at the opening of each school day and for the observance in the schools of Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day, Flag Day, and such other legal holidays as may be designated by law.—Laws of N. Y. (1898), chap. 481.

Pres. McKinley calls for 125,000 volunteers.—N. Y. Times, Ap 25, 1898. The enrollment in New York was very vigorous.—Ibid., Ap 26, 28, 29, 30, My 1, 1898.

Congress passes a law declaring that war with Spain has existed since April 21.—N. Y. Times, Ap 26, 1898.

May

The American squadron under Commodore George Dewey destroys the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.—N. Y. Times, My 2 st., 1898. Admiral Bradley A. Fiske said that Dewey's victory at Manila Bay destroyed the fleet of the United States in the fleet of great nations, and it put Spain into outer darkness."—Sullivan, Our Times (1896), I: 322 (footnote). See also ibid., I: 116-21.

The American National Red Cross Society is organized, at the Manhattan Hotel.—N. Y. Times, My 4, 1898. See also ibid., My 11 and 16, 1898.

The anniversary of the Greater New York charter and Dewey's victory at Manila are jointly celebrated in New York.—N. Y. Times, My 5, 1898.

Theodore Roosevelt is sworn in, at Washington, "as Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers to serve with the regiment of mounted riflemen, to be made up mainly of plainmen and rough riders." [Dr. Leonard Wood was Colonel of this regiment]. . .

"Col. Roosevelt's office was crowded to overflowing about noon to-day with an assemblage of cowboys, plainmen, college students, and ex-police men of the New York force, who are among those to join the command of which Mr. Roosevelt will be Lieutenant Colonel. Most of the men were mustered in yesterday. . .

"All these will leave here tomorrow afternoon for San Antonio, Texas, where the regiment is to rendezvous."—N. Y. Times, My 7, 1898. See also ibid., Ap 26, 1898.

The official title of the regiment was the First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, "but," as Roosevelt explains, "for some reason or other the public promptly christened us the Rough Riders." At first we fought against the use of the term, but to no purpose; and when finally the Generals of Division and Brigade began to write in formal communications about our regiment as the "Rough Riders," we adopted the term ourselves."—Roosevelt, The Rough Riders (1899). For interesting notes regarding the organization and enlistment of the regiment, see ibid. See also My 12.

A San Antonio news item reads: "Three hundred and forty cowboys from New Mexico and thirty-nine society leaders from New York are the latest acquisitions to the Roosevelt riders. Among the men from the East are Craig Wadsworth, one of the best polo players in America; Basil Ricketts, a son of the late Gen. Richard E., who has served two years' apprenticeship on a Colorado cattle ranch; Hamilton Fish, Jr., another polo player; Horace Deveraux of Colorado Springs and the Princeton football team; William Tiffany of New York, a social favorite and a leader of cowboys, who can boast of a long experience on western ranch and range; Kenneth Robinson of the Knickerbocker Club; Reginald Ronals, half back on the Yale football team, and Hollister, the Harvard sprinter.

"There will be about fifty of these college and club men in all, but their wealth and influence will secure them no special consideration in the regiment. One of them may get a Lieutenant's commission, and two or three are likely to be made non-commissioned officers, but the rest will serve as troopers on a perfect equality with the rest of the men."—N. Y. Times, My 13, 1898.

Puccini's "La Bohème" is produced for the first time in New York, at Wallack's Theatre, by a company of Italian singers.—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 285.

Congress passes an act authorizing the U. S. army officers in Cuba, during the war with Spain, to issue "subsistence, medical, and quartermaster's supplies to . . . inhabitants of the Island of Cuba, who are destitute of adequate food or clothing, whom they receive the same." The act also provides that the president and the commanding officers may furnish "to the Cuban people such arms, ammunition, equipments, and military stores and supplies as they may require in order to increase their effective fighting force in the existing war against Spain."—Laws of U. S. 55th cong., 2d sess., chap. 345.

Refugees from Puerto Rico arrive at New York.—N. Y. Times, Ma 21, 1898.

Pres. McKinley issues a second call for 75,000 volunteers.—Laws of U. S. (1897-99), 1772-75.

Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" is sung for the first time in New York, at Wallack's Theatre.—Brown, III: 359; N. Y. P. Bulletin (1927), 886.

The United Constructor Richardson Hobson, with the aid of seven seamen, sinks the American collier "Merimac" across the entrance to Santiago Harbour, in an attempt to shut in the powerful Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.—N. Y. Times, Je 5 et seq., 1898.

See Jl 3.

The troops of the U. S. defeat the Spaniards at Las Guasimas. Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr., New York, of the "Rough Riders," is killed, at the very moment to profit by the troop's active service.—Roosevelt, The Rough Riders (1899), 94-95.

In this month, ten vacation schools and 24 vacation playgrounds were opened, the first in the city.—Palmer, The N. T. Pub. School, 288.

San Juan Hill and El Caney are captured by the Americans. Roosevelt's Rough Riders and the 71st Regiment of New York distinguish themselves in the assault.—N. Y. Times, Jl 2 et seq., 1898. See also Roosevelt's The Rough Riders (1899).
In this year, the corruption in New York City became almost as bad as in 1894 (p. 23), when the Lexow investigation was held, and the legislature again determined to investigate, and for this purpose sent to the city a committee, which was generally known as the "Mazet Committee." Gustavus Myers thus describes its work and the results: "This body's prestige suffered from the charge that its investigation was not impartial. Moreover, it was generally felt by the public that its work was inefficiently carried on. Nevertheless, it produced a considerable array of facts showing the existence of gross maladministration.

"It was disclosed that every member of the Tammany Society or of the organization's executive committee, held office, or was a favored contractor. Over $700,000 of city orders went to favored contractors without bidding. Various city departments were 'characterized by unparalleled ignorance and unfairness.' The payrolls in some of the most important departments had increased $1,500,000 between July 1, 1898, and September 1, 1899, and the employees had increased over 1,000, excluding policemen, firemen and teachers. The testimony proved the increasing inefficiency and decentralization of the Police and Fire Departments. It further proved the existence of a ramified system of corruption similar to that revealed by the Lexow Committee.

"The disclosures attracting the greatest public attention were those relating to the Ice Trust, the Ramapo project, and Mr. Croker's relations to the city government. On April 14 the Committee exposed a conspiracy between the Ice Trust and the Dock and other departments of the city government, to create and maintain a monopoly of New York's ice supply. Six days after the exposure, Mayor Van Wyck, as he subsequently admitted in his testimony before Judge Gaynor, acquired 5,000 shares, worth $50,000, of the Ice Trust stock, alleging that he paid $75,000 in cash for them; but although urged to substantiate this statement, did not produce proof that he actually paid anything. It was shown conclusively before the committee that the arrangement between the Ice Trust and the city officials was such as to compel the people to pay 60 cents a hundred pounds, and that the trust had stopped the sale of five-cent pieces of ice, practically cutting off the supply of the poor. Many other Tammany officials were equally involved. Proceedings were begun some time after, looking to an official investigation of the Ice Trust's affairs, and charges against Mayor Van Wyck. Two of the former, and the latter were finally dismissed by the Governor in November, 1900.

"In August, the committee uncovered the Ramapo scheme. The Ramapo Water Company, with assets of 'at least the value of $5,000,' sought to foist upon the city a contract calling for payment from the city treasury of an enormous amount in annual installments of about $511,000, in return for at least 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, at $70 per million gallons. This was proved to be an attempt toward a most gigantic swindle. Had not Controller Celere exposed and frustrated the scheme, the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvement would have rushed the contract to passage.

"Mr. Croker's testimony threw a flood of light upon his political views and standards as well as his powers and ambitions—'boss.' He acknowledged that he had a powerful influence over the Tammany legislators at Albany, whose actions he advised, and that he exercised the same influence upon local officials. He readily conceded that he was the most powerful man he knew of.

"Mr. Croker also admitted that judicial candidates were assessed in their districts. In fact, some of the Judges themselves named the respective sum in their committee. But Croker added that he had been asked for $10,000 for his nomination for a vacant half-term in the Supreme Court. Other judicial candidates, it was understood, paid from $10,000 to $15,000 for nominations. Mr. Croker maintained that the organization was entitled to all the judicial, executive, administrative—a brief, all offices—because 'that is what the Tammany boss paid for the ticket.' Mr. Croker refused to answer many questions tending to show that he profited by a silent partnership in many companies which benefited directly or indirectly by his power. He declined to answer the
1909—question whether $140,000 of the stock of the Auto-Truck Company had been given to him without the payment of a dollar; it was his 'private affair.'

"We are giving the people pure organization government," he said. He referred to the thoroughness of discipline in the Wigmans, and stated that the only way to succeed was to keep the whip in hand over his henchmen. It took "a lot of time," and he had to work very fast at it." Tammany was built up, he said, not only upon the political principles it held, but upon the way its members sustained one another in business. "We want the whole business if we can get it;" 'to the party belong the spoils;' we win, and we expect everyone to stand by us; I am working for my pocket all the time," were some of Mr. Croker's answers, most of them told in anything but grammatical English.

"The general work of the committee's work would have been far more effective and free from charges of partizan bias, if Thomas C. Platt, the Republican 'boss,' had been summoned concerning his alleged political connection with the great corporations and financial interests, as Mr. Croker had been. "Apparent is the disclosures made no deep impression on the city administration, for matters went along pretty much as before."—In Memoriam Tammany Hall (1917), 358-59, citing the stenographic minutes of the investigation.

—The Dongan Charter (1856), the Montgomery Charter (1751), and other original New York City documents, are repaired, under the supervision of the N. Y. Public Lib., at the request of stenographer Bird S. Coler, and are deposited in the library for safe-keeping.—See Library correspondence with Bird S. Coler.

—The removal of the Croton distributing reservoir on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. was begun by the contractor, Eugene Lentilom, and preliminary work was started on the foundations of the N. Y. Public Library (see My 19, 1897). The removal of the reservoir was finished in 1901.—Lydenberg, Hist. of N. Y. Pub. Lib., 425 et seq.; Scientific Am., LXXXII: 1521: bronze tablet in 42d St. entrance of library; L. R. K., III: 595; another tablet that was formerly over the entrance to the old reservoir, and are now in the library (one on the wall of the south corridor on the first floor, and one in the pavement of the inner court). The cornerstone of the library was laid on Nov. 10, 1902 (q. v.).

—In 1899, the old stone block-house at the northern end of Central Park, a relic of the War of 1812, was filled with rubbish and closed to the public.—44th Ann. Rep., Am. Socn. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1899), 10.

—In this year, the University Club moved from the Jerome residence at 26th St. and Madison Ave. (see N 22, 1883) to its present site at the north-west corner of 54th St. and Fifth Ave. The new building was designed by McKim, Mead & White and is considered the finest club-house in the world.—Alexander, Hist. of Univ. Club, 125 et seq.; L. R. K., III: 975.

—At the Academy of Design, the north-west corner of Fourth Ave. and 23d St. (see 1898), was demolished in this year.—L. R. K., III: 975. Stone from the building was used in the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes at 142d St. and Convent Ave. (see My 18, 1902). The 23d St. site is now covered by part of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building.

—In this year, the Mail and Express published A Pictorial Description of Broadway, from the Battery to 89th St. This panorama is of special interest as showing the great changes which had taken place in the upper end of Broadway in the preceding 25 years.—See description of Pl. 147, III: 719-20 (note).


—Mayor Van Wyck, in his second annual message to the common council, says: During 1898, "A sharp halt had to be called in the extravagant use of Municipal credit which during the year 1897 had characterized the financial administration of practically all of the public corporations consolidated into the present city. The financial condition of the new City of New York in its first year of Consolidation demanded that a temporary period of recuperation be afforded before new public improvements could be begun. This period was dutifully observed by the City. Since January 1, 1898, not one dollar has been added to the net funded debt of the city on account of public improvements undertaken subsequent to that date, though in some cases it was found necessary to authorize the issue of bonds in the year 1898, to provide funds for the liquidation of liabilities incurred prior to that year, but for which no bonds had been previously authorized.

"The financial scheme of the Charter, so far as it related to making provision for the operating expenses of the city during the year 1898 was peculiar. Each municipal corporation about to become a part of Greater New York was directed to prepare a budget of its expenses for the year 1898 just as though it was to continue its separate and independent existence, unaffected by the decreed consolidation. The sum total of these budgets then became available to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the new City of New York to appropriations to be made by that Board for the use of the departments and offices created by the Charter. If the aggregate of these budgets were found to be insufficient to provide for the proper conduct of the city government during the year 1898, the Charter authorized the issue of special revenue bonds redeemable from the tax levy of 1899 to provide for whatever deficiency might chance to remain.

"The total of the appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for expenditure in 1898 was $77,559,327.7. The aggregate sum of the budgets prepared by the ninety-five municipal corporations which were consolidated fell short of this amount by $1,175,638.88, due principally to the fact (which had apparently been overlooked by the Charter Commissioners) that in many instances the fiscal year of these corporations did not correspond with the calendar year 1898, and that funds had, therefore, been provided by them only for portions of that year. This financial scheme, while it has proved workable, is open to one serious objection. By throwing the deficiencies of the consolidated budgets for 1898 into the tax levy of 1899, the Budget of the current year was also shown as a deficit created by this expedient."

"The financial situation of the city during the year 1898 has been such as to restrict public improvements within very narrow limits. The same restrictions will not, however, exist to so great an extent during the current year, and the many improvements which the public have a right to expect will receive careful consideration."—Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1899), 1: 82-96.

—Mr. Francis J. Chase, Architect, selected Oriental, porcelains, and Greek art works belonging to Thos. B. Clarke were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $508,104.65.—A Plan, etc., op. cit.

—Congress authorizes the acquisition for the new custom-house of the Bowing Green site, selected by the secretary of the treasury (see Jt. 2, 1892) under the act of Sept. 14, 1888. The limit of cost of the building is fixed at $5,000,000.—Am. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept., 50-52. The cost of the site was $2,244,977.—Ibid. (1906), 82. Title having been vested in the government in this year, the work of demolishing the row of dwellings (mostly converted into steamship offices) on the south side of Bowing Green commenced about Feb. 1, 1900. Cass Gilbert was appointed architect, as the result of a competition in which the leading architects of the country took part (see My 2), and the new custom-house was to be a monumental structure. Cass Gilbert wrote a letter (Dec. 8, 1901) to the author from Cass Gilbert; and Am. Rep., Supr. Arch't (1900), 55, 106. See also Harper's Weekly, XXIII: 457. Regarding the further development of the property, see 7, 1902, and 1906. See L. R. K., III: 974, and descrip. of Pl. 156-a, III: 839.

—Congress authorizes a Pan-American Exposition to be held in 1901.—Laws of U. S., 51st cong., 3d sess., chap. 420.

—It is enacted by the legislature that the board of supervisors in the county of Queens shall cease to function after this year, and that the powers now vested in that board shall be hereafter vested in the municipal assembly of the city of New York.—Laws of N. T. (1899), chap. 74.

—The Windsor Hotel, on the east side of Fifth Ave. between 46th and 47th Sts., is destroyed by fire, with the loss of about 20 lives.—N. T. World, Mr 15, 1899. See also view in Harper's Weekly, XXIII: 209.

—A house on the south-east corner of Oliver and Oak Sts., which during the Revolution was occupied by British soldiers and as a storehouse for American ammunition, and later was the residence of Gov. George Clinton, has just been demolished.—N. T. Times, Mr 15, 1899.

The "work of remodeling the ground plan of the Grand Central Station" is to be commenced immediately. "The alterations to be made will be extensive and costly. The transformation will be carried on with little obstruction to the ordinary business of the station; consequently nearly a year's time will be consumed in the work. The most important change will be the removal of the partition walls between the outgoing and incoming train sheds, mak-
ing one enormous station—the largest, it is believed, in existence.

Mar. 25 Forty-second street end of the . . . There will be separate ticket booths for the New York Central, the New Haven and Hartford, and the Harlem Railroads.

The waiting room will open upon a concourse about fifty feet broad, extending the stations from Vanderbilt to Depeve Avenues. In order to make room for this concourse about two car lengths of the tracks in the station will be removed. Passengers, after leaving the waiting room, will cross this concourse to reach departing trains, and passengers from incoming trains will be able to make their way to the streets without passing through the waiting rooms. Connected carriageways will be built on Forty-second Street and on Vanderbilt Avenue, similar to the arrangement on the Thirty-fourth Street side of the hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"The baggage room will occupy practically the same space that is taken up now by the New York Central waiting room. It will be on a level with the street and not in the basement, as was originally planned. The two tracks nearest to the baggage room will be used exclusively for baggage cars, which will be backed into the station and filled just prior to the departure of each train. There will be a large restaurant under the waiting room. The latter room, it is asserted, will contain 1,000 more square feet than that of the big south terminal station in Boston."

—N. Y. Times, My 25, 1899.

See also ibid., Ap 17, Je 11, and Jl 12, 1899. See O 23.

The common council passes a resolution requesting Mayor Van Wyck to appoint a committee to extend a welcome to the commander, officers, and crew of the U.S. steamer "Raleigh," the first cruiser of Dewey's victorious squadron to return to New York.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1899), I: 816. See Ap 15.

The rapid transit commission asks the legislature to pass an act empowering it to contract for the construction and operation of an underground road by means of private capital. The bill passed the legislature, but, after a public hearing on May 3, it was vetoed by the mayor. This veto ended the plan to appeal to private capital in aid of rapid transit. Soon afterward, Mayor Van Wyck, in his public utterances, committed his administration to the building of an underground rapid transit road.—Ann. Cyclop. (1899), 560–61. See N 12.

The corner-stone of the "Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 2 Borough of Manhattan, City of New York," is laid on this Easter Sunday, at the south-west corner of Central Park West and 65th St. This church was organized in October, 1891 (q. v.), and the building was the first one of this religious denomination erected on Manhattan Island.—Information supplied by Mr. Chas. E. Heitman, Christian Science Com. on Publication of the State of N. Y. See also Arch't, of 1899, 514.


15 The U. S. cruiser "Raleigh," the vessel of Dewey's fleet to fire the first gun at Manila, arrives at New York. On April 17, she came up to the city and was welcomed by Mayor Van Wyck, who extended to Capt. Coglian and his men the freedom of the city. This reception was followed by a naval procession in which the "Raleigh" proceeded as far as Grant's tomb, and, after saluting it with 21 guns, returned to her station off the Battery.—Ann. Cyclop. (1899), 564.

19 's restaurant at 26th St. and Fifth Ave, open since 1876 (q. v.), is to be finally closed on this day.—N. Y. Times, Ap 14, 1899; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See Ap 26, 1900.


May 1 Bridge by the D. A. R. to mark the site of the first presidential mansion on the grounds of Washington, at No. 1 Cherry St, is unveiled.—N. Y. Times, My 2, 1899.

2 The following twenty leading architects are invited to submit plans for the new custom-house to be erected on Bowling Green: James B. Baker, Francis H. Kimball, Cady, Berg & Coo, Clinton & Russell, Robert W. Gibson, Israels & Harder, Babb, Cook & Willard, Cartière & Hasting, H. J. Hardenbergh, Kim, Mead & White, George B. Post, Bruce Price, Casgil, Towbridge & Livingston, George Martin Huss, and Howard, Cashwell & Morgan, of New York; Peabody & Stearns and Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, of Boston; D. H. Burnham & Co., and Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago. The programme of the competition was sent to the architects in June, and the competitors had until Sept. 15 to submit their designs. Cass Gilbert was the winner of the competition. —N. Y. Times, My 3, 11, Je 23, 5, 24, 25, 26, 29, O 4, 25, N 3, 4, and 18, 1899.

The Manhattan Club moves from the Stewart mansion (see Mr 1, 1890) to its present headquarters, the Jerome house at 26th St. and Madison Ave. (see 1899).—N. Y. Times, Je 7, 1913; Watsons, Hist. of the Manhattan Club, 83–85; L. M. R. K., III: 950.

Additional documents (see Mr 25, 1898) relating to Colonial New York, presented by Gerard and Evert Bancker, early surveyors of N. Y. City and State, are sold by Henkels, Phila., auctioneer, for the estate of the late Jas. A. Bancker. These include early manuscript surveys, printed broadsides, early newspapers, books, early American portraits, prints, etc. The catalogue of these items (a copy of which is in the author's collection) comprises Part V of Henkels' Cat. No. 824. The Bancker manuscripts now in the N. Y. Pub. Library were acquired at this sale. For a list of the most interesting of these, see descrip. of Pl. 46A-b, I: 358–60. The catalogue, however, pp. 201–3, lists many others, not acquired by this library. Among them are:


―Plan of the Ground as laid out to be Railed Round the King's Statue, drawn by Gerard Bancker. [No date.] Foro.


―Plan of St. George's Ferry, made the 19 Aug., 1774, by Gerard Bancker. Foro.

―Plan of the Ground in the South Ward of the City of New York, which has lately been taken in as part of the Battery. Surveyed Sept. 8, 1775, by Gerard Bancker. Foro.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land bounded by Edgecombe and Bradhurst Aves., 145th and 150th Sts. This was developed as Colonial Park.—Prerogivist, Record of Real Estate. See F 28, 1894.

A mass meeting is held in Cooper Union to demand that the proposed subway be owned by the city.—N. Y. Times, My 18, 1899.

The legislature authorizes the mayor of any city of the first class in the state having a population of over 1,000,000 "to issue a license to any adult blind person, for the vending of goods or newspapers, or the playing of musical instruments, on such public thoroughfares and in such places as said license may designate." Such license is to be free and "only to a person who is a citizen of the United States, and has resided for three years consecutively in the city in which he makes application."—Laws of N. Y. (1899), chap. 631.

The Automobile Club of America is organized at the Waldorf-Astoria.—N. Y. Times, Je 8, 1899. See also ibid., Je 21, 1899. It was incorporated during this year. It made its headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria until Nov., 1901, when it removed to 753 Fifth Ave. In 1907, the club removed to its new building in West 54th St.—Records of the club. It now occupies a club-house at 12 E. 53d St, opened in April, 1925.—N. Y. Times, Ap 26 and 29, 1925.

The bronze statue of Chester Alan Arthur, by George E. Bissell, unveiled at the northeast corner of Madison Square. Ellum Root delivers the principal address.—N. Y. Times, Je 14, 1899; Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 119–40.

Automobiles are prohibited from Central Park, because they "might frighten horses and otherwise be a disfigurement or annoyance."—N. Y. Times, Je 30, 1899. See also ibid., N 21, 1899.

The old custom-house on Wall St. (formerly the merchants' exchange) is leased by the U. S. to the National City Bank for $3,625,000.—N. Y. Times, Jl 4 and 9, 1899; Ann. Rep., Supervising Arch't (1902); 1903; see also ibid. (1892), 108 (1898), 351 (1899), 571 and L. M. R. K., III: 925. However, the custom-house remained here until 1907 (q. v. O 1), when it moved to its new quarters at the foot of Broadway, and the bank did not occupy the old building until 1907 (q. v. D 19).

Corinthus Vanderbilt died at his residence, No. 1 West 57th St.—

1899

N. T. Times, S 13, 1899.


28

A reception to Admiral Dewey is held, at an expense to the city of $150,000. It consisted of a naval review and welcome off

Tompkinsville on the 28th; a naval parade with escort up North

River on the 29th; a reception on land by the mayor, and a land

parade of U. S. navy, army, and state militia, on the 30th.—Official Souvenir Program, etc. (in N. Y. P. L.).

S 23

It was erected by the Natl. Sculpture Soc., at the suggestion of Chas. R. Lamb, architect, its 2d vice president. Thirty members of the society executed the details of the sculpture, etc., all but one being New Yorkers.—Am. Arch., LXVII: 11, 10. See illustration.

Oct.

In this month, the Boer War broke out between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Peace was finally concluded on June 1, 1902;—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 541-44. See also My 12 and D 8, 1900.

23

Electric cars begin running on the Third Ave. surface line between 66th St. and Harlem Bridge.—N. T. Times, O 23 and 24, 1899; Ann. Cyclop. (1899), 694.

"Exposition Station" of the Grand Central Station (see Mr. C. W. Remsen), commenced.—N. T. Times, O 24, 1899. See O 18, 1900.

Nov.

The first annual automobile parade takes place from the

Waldorf-Astoria through Madison Ave., Fifth Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., Morningside Parkway, and Riverside Drive to Claremont, and back. Besides automobiles, the parade included several other types of vehicles.—Ex. Post, N 4, 1899.

6

"Shelburne Holmes," a drama, is produced by Wm. Gillette, is produced for the first time.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 221.

15

The rapid transit commissioners adopt the form of a contract for building the rapid transit tunnel or subway and invite contractors to submit bids, on Jan. 15, 1900, for the construction and operation of the road. "The letter of invitation to contractors required that every proposal should be accompanied by a certified check upon a National or State Bank, payable to the order of the Comptroller, for $150,000, and that within ten days after acceptance, or within such further period as might be prescribed by the Board, the contract should be duly executed and delivered. The amount to be paid by the city for the construction was $250,000, and an additional sum not to exceed $4,750,000 for terminals, station sites, and other purposes. The construction was to be completed in onehalf, and a part of the sum due to the contractor was fixed at fifty years, with a renewal, at the option of the contractor, for twenty-five years at a rental to be agreed upon by the court, not less than the average rental for the ten preceding ten years. The rental for the fifty-year term was fixed at an amount equal to the annual interest upon the bonds issued by the city for construction and 1 per cent. additional, such 1 per cent. during the first ten years to be contingent in part upon the earnings of the road."—Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. T. (pub. by L. R. T. Co., 1904), 18-19. Cf. Ann. Cyclop. (1899), 561. See also Bd. of Rapid Transit R. R. Com'ts, Contract for Construction and Operation of Rapid Transit R. R. with supplemental agreements to Nov. 24, 1903, 183-222. See, further, Ja 16, 1900.

12

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America is founded, "for the purpose of exploiting Marconi patents and all other patents of the group east of 171° W. L., and the U. S. relinquishes in favour of Germany all claims to Upolu, Savaii, and other islands in Samoa west of 171° W. L.—U. S. Treaties, Conventions, etc. (1910), II: 1259-97.

Several prominent men, including Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Albert

R. Shattuck, and Harry Payne Whitney, have secured licenses from the police board to drive steam automobiles.—Ex. Post, D 6, 1899.

The centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington is commemorated in St. Paul's Chapel, the public schools, the Jewel mansion, and at Delmonico's, by various patriotic societies. Flags are displayed at half mast on the city hall and other public buildings, and minute guns are fired from Castle Williams on Governor's Island.—Ex. Post, D 4, 13, 14, 1899.

The new court-house of the appellate division of the supreme

court, at 24th St. and Madison Ave. (see Ap 16, 1866), is formally opened. James Brown Lord was the architect.—Ex. Post, D 21, 1899; L. M. R. K., III: 573. See also Harper's Weekly, XLII: 329. The exterior of the building was adorned with sculpture.—Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City.

Antonio Scotti makes his New York début, at the Metropolitan

Opera House, in "Don Giovanni." —Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 297; Brown, Ill: 476.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land on

the south side of W. 66th St., between Central Pk West and Columbus Avenue. Here the armory of the First Battalion of Field Artillery was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 139.

30

"Exposition Station," at the end of this year, as to whether Jan. 1, 1900, or Jan. 1, 1901, should be considered the beginning of the twentieth century, was decided rightly in favour of 1901.—Sullivan, Our Times, I: 12. See, further, D 26, 1900.

1900

In this year, the Commonwealth of Australia was created by

the federation of the six Australian colonies, New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. It was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 532-34.

In this year, the "Boxer Rebellion" against foreigners and

foreign ideas broke out in China, and many missionaries, their families, and Chinese converts, were massacred.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 689-99.

In this year, antitoxin for diphtheria and the X-ray were just

coming into use.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 61.

In this year the U. S. sent Wm. H. Taft and four others as

a commission to set up civil government in the Philippines, began the work of fixing the permanent relations between Cuba and the U. S., and devised a form of civil government for Porto Rico.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 175-79.

The population of Manhattan Island is 1,895,033—11th U. S. Census Bulletin (1910).

Early in this year, the first housing exhibition held in New

York City took place, under the auspices of the tenement-house

committee of the Charity Organization Society (see 1898). It was held in the old Sherry building on Fifth Ave. and lasted for

two weeks, during which time it was visited by many thousands of people. The object was to arouse the community to a knowledge of existing tenement conditions. The exhibit consisted of models, drawings, and photographs, showing the evils of present conditions, model tenements in America and Europe, suburban tenements and working people's cottages, model lodging-houses and working men's hotels, parks, playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, etc., as well as maps and charts showing density of population, death rates, poverty and disease statistics, etc. One model, made of cardboard, showed all the tenement-houses on the block bounded by Chrystie, Forthyn, Canal, and Bayard Sts.

In connection with the exhibition, the committee held an architectual competition for the best designs of model tenements on lots of 25, 50, 75, and 100 ft., the programme for which was prepared by the present authors, the designs were submitted, and the first prize ($500 and the carrying out of the design) was awarded to R. Thomas Short, of the firm of Hard and Short.

The exhibition resulted in the appointment by Gov. Roosevelt of the "state tenement house commission" of 1900 (see Ap 4) and the passage of the tenement-house law of 1901 (q. v., Ap 12).—De Forest & Veiller, The Tenement House Problem, I: 111-16.
Mayor Van Wyck, in his annual message to the board of aldermen, gives a detailed account of the city's financial condition, the proceedings in reference to the new bridges to be constructed over the East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn and Manhattan and Queens, the bonds to be issued for various public improvements proposed by the Board, etc.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners have during the year past prepared plans for the construction of an underground railroad, commencing at the City Hall Park and extending into the Borough of The Bronx, and, in conformity with the statute, have published notice calling for bids for the building and operation of the road. It is earnestly to be hoped that the outcome of the negotiations for this work will be satisfactory, and that the day is now near at hand when this much-desired public improvement will be available to the City. — Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1900), I: 12:16.

The Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects adopts a resolution recommending the purchase by the city of the Morris (or Jumel) manion, on 166 St., formerly Washington's headquarters,— 5th Ann. Rep., Am. Socn. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1900), 22. See Je 2, 1900, and Mr 6, 1901.

The contract for the construction of the New York City Rapid Transit Tunnel, or "Subway" (see N 15, 1899), is awarded to John B. McDonald, one of the two bidders.—N. Y. World, Ja 16 and 17, 1900.

"To secure the performance of the contract by Mr. McDonald the city required him to deposit $100,000 in his cash as security for construction, to furnish a bond with surety for $7,000,000 as security for construction and equipment, and to furnish another bond of $1,000,000 as continuing security for the performance of the contract. The city in addition to this security had, under the provisions of the Rapid Transit Act, a first lien on the equipment, and it should be mentioned that at the expiration of the lease and removals (if any) the equipment is to be turned over to the city, pending an agreement or arbitration upon the question of the price to be paid by the city. The contract (which covered about 200 printed pages) was minute in detail as to the work to be done, and sweeping powers of supervision were given the city through the Chief Engineer of the Board, who by the contract was made arbiter of all questions that might arise as to the interpretation of the plans and specifications. The city had been fortunate in securing for the preparation of plans the services of Mr. William Barclay Parsons, one of the foremost engineers of the country. For years as Chief Engineer of the Board he had studied and developed the various plans and it was he who was to superintend on behalf of the city the completion of the works as accepted by the Board. The specifications had been made for the capital necessary to carry out the contract. After its acceptance, Mr. McDonald not only found little encouragement in his efforts to secure the capital, but discovered that the surety companies were unwilling to furnish the security required of him, except on terms impossible for him to fulfill."

"At this critical point, Mr. McDonald sought the assistance of Mr. August Belmont. It was left to Mr. Belmont to make the final analysis, and avert the failure which impending... Mr. Belmont looking through and beyond the intricacies of the Rapid Transit Act, and the complications of the contract, saw that he who undertook to surmount the difficulties presented by the attitude of the surety companies must solve the whole problem. It was not the ordinary question of financing a railroad contract. He saw that the responsibility for the entire rapid transit undertaking must be centered, and that a compact and effective organization must be planned, which could deal with every phase of the situation."

Mr. Belmont without delay took the matter up directly with the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, and presented a plan for the incorporation of a company to procure the security required for the performance of the contract, to furnish the capital necessary to carry on the work, and to assume supervision over the whole undertaking. Application was to be made to the Supreme Court to modify the requirements with respect to the sureties by striking out a provision requiring the justification of the sureties in double the amount of liabilities assumed by each and reducing the minimum amount to be taken by each surety from $500,000 to $25,000. The new corporation was to execute as surety a bond for $4,000,000, the additional amount of $1,000,000...
to be furnished by other surities. A beneficial interest in the bonds
required from the sub-contractors was to be deposited with the
city as further security for the performance of the contract. The
plan was approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners,
and pursuant to the plan, the Rapid Subway Construction
Company was organized. The Superior Court granted the applica-
tion to modify the requirements as to the justification of surities
and the contract was executed February 21, 1900. . .

"The incorporators of the Rapid Subway Construction Company
were Charles T. Barney, August Belmont, John B. McDonald, Walter G. Oakman, and William A. Read."—Inter-
boro Rapid Transit (The Subway) (pub. by J. R. T. Co.,
1904), 15-20, 31. See also Bd. of Rapid Transit R. R. Com'n,
Contract for Construction and Operation of Rapid Transit R. R. with
supplemental agreements to Nov. 24, 1903, 2-182, 225-52.

Wm. J. Gaynor criticized the contract, stating that the sum
which the city was to pay the contractor for constructing the sub-
way ($35,000,000) was far too high, and that the profit which the
city was to receive for the 50-year lease was "paltry as a return for
such a valuable property, the greatest revenue producing municipal
railroad in the world." In addition, he said: "The statute under
which our rapid transit commission's act could scarcely be better
drafted to work to the disadvantage of the community. The
fundamental wrong of it is that, while the city constructs at its own
expense, the public work when completed is not at the city's im-
mmediate disposal, but is subject to the highest charges for a period
of years. The statute permits a contract to do the work and take a
lease for 50 years, with a renewal of 25 years, to be put up bids at
the spot. That it is impossible for such a method to result
otherwise than disadvantageously to the community is manifest.
Not to mention other reasons, many would bid for the contract
to construct who know nothing of operating railroads and do not want
to invest in that business, and many would bid for a completed subway
railroad who are not contractors and have no facilities
for constructing it. For one who would bid in advance for the
combined contract to construct and operate for a term of years,
many would bid for the contract to construct only, and many others
for the lease only."—Municipal Affairs (1901), 433 et seq. See Mr
24, 1900, and Mry 6, 1902.

The Bider and Drider for Jan. 20 and Feb. 19, 1900, and Jan. 5,
1901, contained three articles with the respective titles "Reform
in Our Street Traffic Most Urgently Needed," "Suggestions for the
Management of Carriages at Entertainments," and "Rules of the
Road Revised." These, together, were published in a pamphlet,
having an introduction by Wm. Phelps Eno, dated Feb. 1, 1902,
under the general title: Suggested Rules and Reforms for the Manage-
ment of Carriages at Entertainments, designed to Mitigate Accidents and
Confound, Delay and Blackades. A copy of this pamphlet is filed in
N. Y. P. L. The suggestions contained in these articles form part of
the traffic regulations later adopted and still in force.

Feb.

21 Miss Olga Nethersole and her managers are arrested in New
York for producing "Sapho." Commenting on it, the Evening Post
said: "It is not necessary to soil the columns of this paper with a
particular account of the sickly sentimentality of Mr. Daudet's
book or the reeking compost of filth and folly that the crude and
frivolous Mr. Clyde Fitch has dug out of it, with which to mire the
stage. It is enough to say that this heavy and foul rigmarole of
lust, sap-headed sentiment, and putrid nonsense tells a vulgar,
commonplace, and tiresome story about a harlot and a fool, showing
how, in a curial way, they fascinated each other, how the fool cloue
to the harlot, and how the harlot, having bounteed the fool, runs away
with a criminal rogue just out of prison. Into details of the
relations between these cattle those commentators may enter who
have a taste for muck and who can deliver expert opinions upon it." The
Preis, however, said: "There is nothing shocking in it, and the
rush to see it may stop when this fact is discovered, but it deserves
some support for its own sake."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926),
I: 518.

N. Y. University receives a gift of $100,000 to erect a "Hall of
5 Fame for Great Americans." In October, "twenty-nine names were
chosen, of which those receiving most votes of the judges were:
George Washington, 971; Abraham Lincoln, 96; Daniel Webster,
96; Benjamin Franklin, 945; Ulysses S. Grant, 942; John Marshall,
917; and Thomas Jefferson."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), II: 578-19.

The N. Y. Times publishes a detailed statement that the sum
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5000

Mar.

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The N. Y. Times publishes a detailed statement that the sum
of $350,000 is paid annually by the gambling-house keepers of
the city to the "gambler-house commission," which is said to be
composed of two state senators, a representative of the pool-room
proprietors, and the head of one of the city departments. According
to the account, this commission receives and passes upon applica-
tions, establishes the tariff to be paid by the applicants, and super-
vises the collections. McFarland, Meary, May 9, 1900; Myers, Hist. of
Tammany Hall (1917), 288-99. "Later, in the same month, the
Grand Jury handed down a presentment arraigning the city officials
for the way enjoyed by the criminal and vicious classes.

"Neither the Grand Jury's presentment nor the Times's detailed
statements had the slightest effect on the conduct of the city admin-
istration."—Ibid., 289.

After a long controversy, congress passes the Gold Standard Act
declaring the gold dollar to be the standard unit of value. This
"marked the death of 'free silver' in the United States."—Sullivan,
Our Times (1926), I: 519.

From March 19 to 26, the books, prints, and other art collections
of the late Augustin Daly were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for
$186,900.—A Plan, etc., op. cit.

21 At the request of the mayor, aldermen, and councilmen, the
board of estimate and apportionment appropriates $5,000 "for
celebrating by a beautiful public ceremony the beginning of the
work on the Rapid Transit Railroad."—Min., Bd. of Estimate and
Apportionment (1900), I: 25-50, 521.

Ground is broken in front of the city hall for the new tunnel or
"subway" for the construction of a continuous bronze tablet is placed
over the spot.—See invitation of Mayor Van Wyck to the ceremony
in N. Y. P. L; N. Y. Times, Mr 24 and 25, 1900; Rapid Transit
(pub. by Ch. of Commerce), 210-21. In one year the first section of
the Subway was completed, to Broadway and 135th St.—"The
Tunnel Through N. Y.," by John B. McDonald, in Munsey's Mag.,
My 1901. It was opened to the public in 1904 (q. v., O 27). See also
Nov 12, 1902.

"The Carnegie Steel Co. is incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with
the "enormous capitalization" of $160,000,000.—Sullivan,
Our Times (1926), I: 519.

Wireless messages are sent by Marconi from England across the
Channel to France.—Towers, Masters of Space, 214.

Admiral Dewey, in an interview to a World reporter, announces
his candidacy for the presidency. This caused a sensation when it
was published in the World the next morning.—Sullivan,
Our Times (1926), I: 509-11.

As a result of the tenement-house exhibition (see 1900), the legis-
lature authorizes the governor to appoint a tenement-house com-
mission "to make a careful examination into the tenement houses in
cities of the first class; their condition as to the construction, health-
fulness, and safety of the building; the sanitary conditions of the
residences; and the health, education, savings and morals of those
living in tenement houses, and all other phases of the so-called
tenement house question in these cities that may affect the public
welfare." The commissioners are to serve without salary and are
required to make a detailed report to the legislature. The sum of $10,000 is
appropriated for expenses.—Laws of N. Y. (1900), chap. 279.

On April 16, Gov. Roosevelt appointed the commission. It
organized on April 20, and Robert W. de Forest was elected chair-
man. On April 26, Lawrence Veiller was appointed secretary, and
later Edward W. Whitney was chosen counsel and Winthrop E.
Dwight associate counsel.

In the course of its investigations, the commission prepared a
history of tenement-house reform in New York from 1834 to 1900,
and a "Report of the tenement inspection and fire department
reports, and investigated the summary of laws in the leading American cities, a report on housing conditions
in 27 of the largest cities, and a report on conditions in Europe.
It consulted important city officials and obtained an expression
of their views, inspected tenements in the course of construction in
New York, investigated typical blocks of tenement-houses in
Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and Buffalo,
and a special examination by the fire department into the records
of the fire department to determine the causes of fires in
10 tenement-houses. Early in June, 1600 circulars containing a list of
47 questions and asking for recommendations were sent out, and
the commission thus received suggestions of great value. In October, a
hearing was held in Buffalo, and in November and December seven
hearings were held in New York, at which many persons testified.
The commission made its report to the legislature on Feb. 18,
1901, submitting the draft of a new tenement-house law for cities
THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876–1909

Chronology:

1900
- of the first class and recommending the creation of a separate tenement-house department for the city of New York. The law was passed on April 12, 1901 (p. 9), and the tenement-house department was created under the amended New York charter (see Apr 22, 1901).

1913
- The Tenement House Commissioners, 6,682 new law tenements were erected in Manhattan, housing about 728,884 people. —Letter from the author to Walter C. Martin, tenement-house commissioner, Ap 8, 1926.

1917
- The house of representatives, by a vote of 240 to 15, adopts a resolution favoring a constitutional amendment for the election of U.S. senators by direct vote of the people, instead of through the legislatures. The senate did not concur until June 12, 1911. Thereupon the amendment was submitted to the states, was ratified by the necessary number, and election of senators by state legislatures ceased on May 11, 1913. —Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 521.

1923
- A new automobile road-plan in America takes place, between Springfield and Babylon, L.I., over a course of 50 miles. There were nine participants, and the race was won by A.L. Riker in a Riker electric in 2 hours, 32 minutes. —Dooneil, Romance of the Automobilists, 1923.

1924
- Workmen at the Cornell Dam at Croton, N.Y., strike for an advance from $1.25 to $1.50 a day. —Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 523.

1926
- Gov. Roosevelt approves an act of the legislature “to authorize the appointment of a commission to inquire into the local government of the city of New York.” The act provides for the appointment by the governor of a commission to report such legislation as it deems advisable. —Laws of N. Y. (1926), chap. 496. For the legislation that resulted, see Ap 22, 1901.

1928

1930
- The legislature authorizes the board of estimate and appropriation to appropriate $50,000 “to aid in the erection of a monument in the borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York harbor during the war of the revolution, owing to their patriotic fidelity in the cause of the colonists. Such money to be expended by the Prisonship Martyrs Monument Association of the United States, a corporation created under the laws of the state of New York, under the direction of the governor of this state and the secretary of war of the United States.” —Laws of N. Y. (1900), chap. 617. See N 14, 1908.

1932
- The legislature passes “An Act to authorize the city of New York to pay to soldiers, sailors and marines of the United States army and navy during the late war with Spain, who were in the employ of the city or any of its departments at the time of their enlistment, the salary or per diem compensation to which they would have been entitled if they had remained in the employ of the city.” —Laws of N. Y. (1900), chap. 644.

1934
- The city begins to acquire by condemnation proceedings the title to land for the Queensboro Bridge, afterwards built from Second Ave. and 60th St., Manhattan, to Crescent and Jane Sts., Queens.—Precedent, Record of Real Estate (1914), 129. See N 15, 1900, and F 23, 1901.

1936
- The Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Madison Square Theatre are sold at auction to Wm. P. Eno for $4,255,000; as soon as their present lease expires they are to be razed and an office building erected upon the whole site. The price paid is the largest ever given for a piece of New York City real estate. Delmonico’s property at Fifth Ave. and 26th St. (see Apr 18, 1899) was disposed of at the same sale for $650,000.—N. Y. Times, Ap 27, 1900. See My 4, 1901.

1938
- The legislature incorporates the American Institute of Music in the city of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1900), chap. 691.

1940
- As a Volkswagen of official representatives from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, are about to arrive in the United States “for the purpose of cultivating the sympathy of the American people in the heroic struggle of the Boers against the forces of Great Britain.” (see May 16, 1899, the common council passes resolutions extending a welcome to the delegates and tendering to them “the assurance of the earnest sympathy of the people of The City of New York in their noble struggle against the aggression of the powerful Government of Great Britain.”) It also recommends the appointment of a committee of 100 citizens to welcome the delegates, resolves to confer upon them the freedom of the city, and authorises the appointment of a committee of 30, fifteen from each board, to act in cooperation with the committee of 100.—From original among “Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900,” in city clerk’s record-room.

1942
- The eight-hour day receives further official impetus by the passage of a bill by the house of representatives making this the legal number of hours on government contracts.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 523.

1943
- The “Insular Decisions” are handed down by the supreme court, making the adjustments whereby the U.S. is enabled to possess and administer dependencies.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 650.

1944

1945
- The U.S. army commission, appointed to investigate yellow fever, and composed of Drs. Walter Reed, James Carroll, Jesse W. Lazear, and Aristides Agramonte, arrives at Havana. The experiments of Reed and his colleagues proved the truth of the theory propounded by Dr. Carlos Finlay of Havana, that the disease is spread solely by the female Stegomyia mosquito. On Feb. 4, 1901, their epochal report was read before the Pan-American Medical Congress at Havana. Thereupon, Dr. Wm. C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer in Havana, initiated a campaign to destroy this species of mosquito, and within a few months he had completely exterminated yellow fever there. In 1904, Gorgas was put in charge of the sanitation of the Panama Canal Zone, and after much controversy with officials who disagreed with him concerning the cause of the disease, he was permitted to use the methods he had developed at Havana, as a result of which 1905 saw the last case of yellow fever in Panama.

1946
- “Estimates vary as to the relative importance of the contributions of Gorgas, Reed, and Finlay. . . . It will serve if we consider the three coequal. Finlay developed the theory; Reed confirmed it; and Gorgas built his work upon it.” —Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 524.

1947
- Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., drives his French automobile from Newport to Boston and back, 160 miles, in 3 hours, 57 minutes.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 525.

1948
- In the international athletic games at Paris, America wins 16 out of 21 contests.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 525.

1949
- King Humbert I of Italy is assassinated by Gaetano Bresci, an anarchist; his son ascends the throne as Victor Emmanuel III.—N. Y. Times, Jul 30 and 31, 1900; Hazen, Europe since 1815, 394. See Aug 12.

1950
- The ancient weathercock on the steeple of St. Paul’s is taken down. The steeple is to be painted and a new vase put up.—Eve. Post, Jul 31, 1900.

1951
- A great meeting in memory of the late King Humbert I is held at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Italian United Societies.—N. Y. Times, Aug 13, 1900.

1952

1953
- The Hamburg-American liner “Deutschland” completes a run from New York to Plymouth in 5 days, 11 hours, 45 minutes.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 526.

1954
- Over 5,000 Italians parade in honor of the late King Humbert, and solemnly high mass for the repose of his soul is celebrated in old St. Patrick’s Cathedral in Mott St.—N. Y. Times, Aug 24, 1900.

1955
- Galveston, Texas, is almost completely destroyed by a cyclonic hurricane. “This catastrophe led to the devising of the Commission of City Government,” which subsequently was adopted July 1, 1901.
by many cities, some adding to it the 'City Manager' plan.'— New York Times (1926), I: 526.

"At a session of the British Assn. for the Advancement of Science, at Bradford, Eng., Sir Wm. H. Preece announces that he has found it possible to convey audible speech at an "eight mile without wire." This was "a first hint of the radio."—Sullivan, Our Times (1916), I: 528.

18 The first 'direct primary' is held, in Minneapolis. It was described as "the greatest political proposition ever introduced into American politics."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 24, 65, 528.

19 The Republic Theatre, erected by Oscar Hammerstein on the north side of 42d St., just west of Seventh Ave., is opened, with James A. Herne's "Sag Harbor."—Brown, III: 621-22.

20 An Anti-Imperialist meeting is held at Cooper Union. Amon Phelps Stokes presides, and Carl Schurz makes an address—Stokes Records, III: 81; N. Y. Times, S 29, 1900.

21 "Richard Croker's circular asking for contributions [to aid in the election of Democrats in November] was sent out yesterday to all city officials who owe their places to Tammany Hall.

"While there is no request for specific sums in the circular, the officials of the departments consult generally with their superiors or some person in political power as to the amount which should be sent to Mr. Croker in compliance with the request. The sum agreed upon is usually 5 per cent. of the yearly salary of each official. Some prominent office-holders who have other sources of revenue outside of "Commission," contracts, interest on speculative, or lucrative receiverships, are expected to contribute more in proportion than the clerks and subordinate officials.

"The city officials will receive their salary checks for the month of September to-day, and in less than two days their subscriptions are expected to be in the treasury of Tammany Hall. In large departments the commissioners and deputies have quietly sent word around that all subscribers will be required to do their duty.

"The organization expects every man to make a contribution of about 5 per cent. of his salary this year.

"The usual system adopted is for some official in each department to agree to hold himself responsible for the collection and delivery of the money to the Tammany treasury. As each official pays his assessment his name is checked off the roll, and if he does not pay it is reported to him that cash is expected, and if this does not prove effectual the Wiskinicke is sent around with the 'blacklist' to make collections. Any man who refuses is booked for severe discipline or the loss of his job. Few Tammany men ever refuse.

"The amount of money which will be paid to Mr. Croker as Chairman of the Finance Committee is variously estimated by the politicians.

"An expert figured for the New York Times reporter last evening that about $10,000,000 of the yearly payrolls of the city departments were subjected to a 5 per cent. assessment. This would bring in to the Tammany treasury $500,000 from city officials alone. Large contractors are also expected to contribute liberally, and every politician who derives a revenue indirectly from the city must contribute. From these sources it was estimated that at least $500,000 more would be contributed, so that Tammany Hall would have not less than $1,000,000 to spend in the campaign. All candidates for public offices are also expected to contribute liberally."

22 "Some Things Richard Croker Has Said and Done" (pub. by City Club of N. Y., July, 1901), 14-16, citing N. Y. Times, S 29, 1900.

23 Oct. A fragment of the monument, containing the inscription, erected at the north-terminus of Alexander Hamilton by the St. Andrew's Society in 1806 (q.v., D 2, a), is presented to the N. Y. Historical Society by Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. The monument was removed about 1820 because it was considered an incitement to deluding, and this slab was discovered in 1833 in a junkshop by Hugh Maxwell, president of the St. Andrew's Society, who purchased it and presented it to his friend James Gore King—N. Y. H. S., Donor Book, O 15, 1902; N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 9, 1901; descip. of A. Pl. 20-3, Vol. Ill. Cf. N. Y. Times, J 27 and 30, 1901.

24 Wm. Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, arrives in New York City on a tour of the state.—Eve Post, O 15 and 16, 1900. He returned on Oct. 27, and there were several demonstrations in his honor, including a great meeting at Madison Square Garden. A monograph on Amon Phelps was delivered, and Bryan, D. B. Hill, Bourke Cockran, and Sen. Wellington made addresses. —N. Y. Times, O 28-30, 1900; Stokes Records, III: 82-84.

The new union waiting-room in the Grand Central station (see Mr 25 and O 23, 1899) is opened to the public. This replaces the separate waiting-rooms formerly used by the N. Y. Central, the N. Y. & Harlem, and the N. Y., New Haven & Hartford Railroads.—N. Y. Times, O 29, 1900.

An explosion in Tarrant & Co's wholesale druggist building at Nos. 280 and 282 Greenwich St. destroys it and nine adjacent buildings and injures many people.—Eve Post, O 29 et seq., 1900.

The first automobile show in America is opened at Madison Square Garden. It is conducted by the Automobile Club of America, and there are 66 exhibits. The machines were shown in motion, on a wood stage. The show closed on Nov. 10.—Doo- little, Romance of the Automobile Industry, 164-65, 378.

"The Republicans hold a great "Sound Money Parade" in New York City.—N. Y. Times, N 4, 1900.

Wm. McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt, Republicans, are elected president and vice-president, defeating Wm. J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson, candidates of the Democrats, Silver Republicans, and the People's Party.—McKen, National Conventions and Platforms, 330-81.

"Floradora" is produced for the first time in America, at the Casino Theatre. After a year's run there, it was transferred to the New York Theatre, where it continued for several months. Over 500 performances were given.—N. Y. Times, N 13, 1900; Brown, III: 506, 612.

"If each commissioner of highways is directed to remove the Dewey arch at Fifth Ave. and 24th St. (see S 28, 1899).—From original resolution among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room.

The common council passes "An Ordinance to provide for the construction of a new bridge over the East river between the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. The bridge is to extend from about the foot of 60th St. across Blackwell's Island to Charles St., Queens.—From original among "Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900," in city clerk's record-room. See F 21, 1901.

Bishop Potter, at the direction of the "Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New York," appeals in a long letter to Mayor Van Wyck to correct the abuses in the police department. He declares that there is a "virtual safeguard of vice" in the city because of the "base complicity of the police" with the "lowest forms of vice and crime."—N. Y. Tribune, N 17, 1900.

Commenting on Bishop Potter's letter, Gustavus Myers says: "It was the psychologic moment for such an action, and it produced immediate results. Mr. Croker paused in his preparations for his usual trip to England long enough to give orders to put down the irregularly compensated commissioners, and then carry his mandate into effect, or at least to make some satisfactory show of doing so. He went further than this, for his orders included a general ukase to the law-breakers of the city to 'go slow,' or, in other words, to observe, until further advices from headquarters, a certain degree of moderation in their infractions of law and their outrages upon decency."—Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall (1917), 289. See also N. Y. Times, N 16-18, 1900.

The first official trial trip of an electric train in New York takes place, on the Second Ave. elevated line of the Manhattan Railway Co., when a party of invited guests is taken up the road from 67th St. for about a mile and a half.—Street Railway Journal, Vol. XVI, No. 48, p. 1194. See D 30, 1901.

At ten sales held at various times between this date and April 20, 1900, the books, portraits, and manuscripts, relating to American and English literature in the collection of Thos. J. McKee were sold at The Anderson Galleries.—Sales list, Anderson Galleries.

A building 12 or 15 storeys high is to be erected on the famous "flatiron" at Broadway, 23rd St., and Fifth Ave.—Eve Post, N 26, 1900. See also N. Y. Times, Mr 3, 1901. The building was erected in 1902 (q.v.), and was 20 storeys high.

The new immigration buildings on Ellis Island, built to replace the destroyed by fire in 1897 (q.v., Je 15), will be ready for occupancy by Dec. 15. They were designed by Boring & Tilton of New York.—N. Y. Times, D 3, 1900.

Lieut. Winston Spencer Churchill, M. P., arrives at New York to deliver a series of lectures throughout the United States and Canada on the Boer War (see O, 1899).—Eve Post, D 8, 1900. His first lecture was delivered at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 12, where he was introduced by Mark Twain.—N. Y. Times, D 13, 1900.

With Gov. Roosevelt officiating, the cornerstone of the soldiers'
1900 and sailors’ monument, at Riverside Drive and 89th St., is laid, Dec., ground having been broken on September 20. The monument was designed by Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton and Peter E. Dulany. — N. Y. Times, S 20 and D 20, 1900; L. M. R. K., III: 964. It was unveiled on May 30, 1902 (p. 5).

22 Louise Homer makes her New York début, at the Metropolitan Opera House, in “Aida.” — Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 299.

26 The common council resolves to appoint a joint committee of 12 “to make all necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of the commencement of the twentieth century.” The resolution is passed with the following preamble: — Whereas, On December 31, at midnight, a century of superb accomplishments, in science and the arts of civilization, will come to an end, thus marking the completion of a cycle of time in which the human race has lifted itself to heights of strength and glory, undreamed of in preceding ages; and

“Whereas, At the moment when the Nineteenth Century will have terminated, a new century will be born whose possibilities will be greater than its magnificent inheritance; and

“Whereas, The nations of the earth will then survey with retrospective pride the miracles of science which have beautified the cities of the world, which have drawn the nations of the earth into a closer union, which have leashed the elemental forces of nature, which have weighed the sun and analyzed the constituents of the materials of matter, and which have decreased the sum of human suffering; and

“Whereas, The nations of the earth, not forgetful of the fact that the century which will then have passed has seen the advent of the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, the Roentgen Ray and wireless telegraphy, nevertheless turn their faces toward the dawn of the Twentieth Century with unshaken faith in the continued progress of mankind and with an unaltering belief that the wonders of the future will transcend in value all the treasures of past knowledge and attainment; and

“Whereas, The people of The City of New York are confident that the Twentieth Century will bring to our beloved country pre-eminence in the generous arts of peace and triumph in any struggle which may be thrust upon us in defence of our national rights and honor; and

“Whereas, The inventiveness of the human mind, displayed in the construction of death-dealing agencies, will, in the not distant future, make war impossible and hasten the coming of the day when international disputes will be adjusted by arbitration.” — From original resolutions among “Approved Papers, Municipal Assembly, 1900.”

29 Fritz Scheff appears for the first time in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House in “Fidelio.” — Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 299.

31 In the close of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth is celebrated in City Hall Park, with fireworks, music by Sousa’s band, songs by the United German Singing Societies and the People’s Choral Union, and an address by Randolph Guggenheimer. The city hall is decorated with flags and electric lights, and has this inscription over the main entrance: “1900—welcome—1901. 20th Century.” — Ann. Cyclop. (1900), 485. 1901

— Between 1901 and 1905, the six volumes of the Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York were published, under the supervision of Hugh Hastings, state historian. The active work of translation, arrangement, etc., was conducted by the Rev. Edward T. Corwin, who also prepared an index, which appeared in 1916.

— In this year there was published privately General Ordinances of the City of New York under the Greater New York Charter. The volume was compiled and annotated by George Whitfield Brown, Jr., of the New York Bar.

— In this year, A Landmark Hist. of N. Y., by A. Ulmann, was published.

— About this time, “the movement began that was to transform Fifth Avenue from a residential thoroughfare into a shopping street beside which the vaunted glories of London’s Bond Street and Paris’s Rue de la Paix seem dim.” — Maurice, Fifth Ave., 259.

— The cable traction system was changed in 1901 to an electrically equipped system on the Broadway, Columbus Ave. and Lexington Ave. lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. The last cable was taken out May 25. — Street Railway Jour., XVI: 830; XVIII: 681.

— Hamilton Fish Park, bounded by Stanton and Houston, Pitt and Sheriff Sts. (see Je 22, 1897), is opened to the public. — Rep., Dept. of Parks (1902), 35-36; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

In this year, the Star Theatre (see Mr 26, 1883) was demolished and a business building erected on the site. — Brown, II: 343; L. M. R. K., III: 986.

This day marks the beginning of the twentieth century. — See Jan. D 31, 1899; and D 31, 1900.

— The great Texas oil boom is started by the discovery of a well at Beaumont, which spouted 200 feet into the air. It took nine days to bring it under control. Ex-Mayor Samuel M. Jones, of Toledo, who saw the well at this time, said: “It is the greatest oil well ever discovered in the United States. Its advent means that liquid fuel is to be the fuel of the twentieth century. Smoke, cinders, ashes, and soot will disappear along with war and other evidences of barbarism. During the next few years we will see locomotives passing through Coriscana using oil for fuel, and ocean-going steamers will be using it, too.” — Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 596.

In his annual message, Mayor Van Wyck informs the common council that the budget of 1900 was $5,769,705.41 more than that of 1899, and that the budget of 1901 is $4,351,767.57 over 1900. Increases are due largely to mandatory legislation in regard to teachers’ salaries and other school matters.

In addition, he says: “In February, 1900, the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners awarded a contract for the building of a system of underground rapid transit, extending from the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan through that borough and into the Borough of The Bronx. . . . During the year 1900 therefore a system of Rapid Transit which has been long promised to the people of the city and so long looked forward to, has taken definite shape and its completion has been assured by the execution of a contract for the doing of the necessary work and by the assumption on the part of the City of an aggregate indebtedness of $36,000,000, the amount necessary to carry out and complete the proposed system according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.”

“It is further gratifying to call attention to the fact that work under the proposed contract has been commenced promptly in various parts of the city, and is steadily progressing. It still remains for the City to provide such an addition to the system already adopted as will insure an adequate and complete system of underground rapid transit between the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx and the Borough of Brooklyn. While the demand for rapid transit may proceed from boroughs or localities in the city, the benefits to be derived from it are shared by the city as a whole. During the year 1900 the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners have taken up and given consideration to proposed plans for this necessary extension to the Borough of Brooklyn. There is every reason to believe that the formalities required by law as prerequisite to the laying out of a route and the awarding of a contract for doing the work will be complied with during the current year.” — Proc. Bd. of Ald. (1901), I: 62-85.

Queen Victoria dies after a reign of nearly 64 years, and is succeeded by her son, the Prince of Wales, who ascends the throne as Edward VII. — Cross, Hist. of Eng. and Greater Brit. (1905), 1071-72.

Puccini’s “La Tosca” is given for the first time in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House. — Brown, III: 483; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1905), 901.

The billion dollar U. S. Steel Corporation is incorporated in New Jersey. — Am. Dict. of Dates, II: 71. Its formation was officially announced on March 2 by J. P. Morgan & Co. — Ibid.

By an act of the legislature the bi-partisan board of four police commissioners of New York City is abolished, and the department is put under one commissioner to be appointed by the mayor. — Laws of N. Y. (1901), chap. 331; Ann. Cyclop. (1901), 388-89.

Secretary Root approves the plan for the construction of a bridge across the East River by way of Blackwell’s Island from the foot of 69th St. on Manhattan Island to Long Island at Ravenswood. The bridge is to be constructed on the cantilever principle, is 1150 feet wide and 5710 feet long, and is to cost $5,740,000. — Am. Cyclop. (1901), 391. A bill authorizing maps dated by the year 1905, filed in the bureau of typography, borough president’s office, as maps Nos. 4125 and 4126; also maps Nos. 141 and 221 in real estate bureau, comptroller’s office. See O, 8, 1908.
Mr 4

Wm. McKinley is re-inaugurated president; Theodore Roose-
velt is the new vice-president.—N. Y. Times, Mr 5, 1901.

6 The legislature passes a law "to permit library corporations in the
city of New York to convey their property to the New York
public library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations."—Laws

20, 558. The following is a summary of the Vm.
formally political Maying.

The board of public improvements votes to purchase the Morris

12 Andrew Carnegie offers to give the city 65 branch library build-
ings, the average cost of each to be $80,000, if the city will furnish
the sites and provide for the maintenance of the libraries. On April
26, the legislature authorised the board of estimate to take advan-
tage of the offer, and Mr. Carnegie's gift was formally accepted on
July 17.—Laws of N. Y. (1901), chap. 580; N. Y. P. L. Bulletin
(1901), 85-86, 95-96; Ann. Cyclop. (1901), 389; Lydenberg, Hist.
of the N. Y. P. L. (1921).

20 News arrives in the U. S. that Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston has
captured Emilio Aguilando, leader of the Filipino rebellion. The
news was received with "almost hysterical jubilation."—Sullivan,
Our Times (1921), II, 340.

19 Emperor William of Germany, dedicating an army barracks,
thus enjoins his troops: "You ... must be ready, day and night
... to spill your blood, if need be, for your king and his house.
... If ever ... this town should rise ... against its king in
disobedience and insubordination, then the Alexander Grena-
diers will hasten to the protection of their king, and, with their
bayonets, soon teach the insolent a good lesson. ... May valor,
loyalty, and unquestioning obedience be the virtues which distin-
guish this regiment. Its deeds will then meet with the approval of
me, its king and master. ... Devotion to king and fatherland
must be scaled with blood and life. ... We shall always be the
victors. ... For there is a mighty Ally, that is the eternal God in
Heaven.

The speech was widely criticised as tending to incite revolt.—Sullivan,
Our Times (1921), II, 557.

A number of anti-Tammany organizations meet at the Waldorf-
Astoria to "formulate a plan of action for the coming Mayoralty
election." A "Committee of Sixty" is appointed to manage the
campaign.—N. Y. Times, F 9 and Mr 30, 1901. On April 18, the
anti-Tammany Democrats held a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall
and nominated Hon. John J. Pershing to aid in the fight against
Richard Colker.—Ibid., Ap 15 and 19, 1901. The Citizens' Union
also joined in the movement.—Ibid., Ap 23, 26, and 30, 1901.
These organizations united in the nomination of Seth Low for
mayor, and he was elected on Nov. 5 (q.v.). See also My 10.

A law in relation to tenement-houses in the city of the first class,
drafted by the tenement-house commission of 1900 (q. v., Ap 43), is
passed by the legislature.—Laws of N. Y. (1901), chap. 334. Af.
This law was amended on April 25 so as to include in the class of existing
tenements those whose plans were filed on or before April 10 and
whose excavations shall be begun before June 1.—Ibid. (1901),
chap. 555.

The corner-stone of the new hall of records is laid on the plot
bounded by Chambers, Centre, Elin, and Reade Sts. John R.
Thompson.—N. Y. Times, Apr 18, 1901; Ann. Cyclop. (1901); 595; L. M. R. K., III: 574. See O 10, 1902.

The Greater New York charter is amended in several important
respects. The bicameral municipal assembly is changed to a single
board of aldermen; the terms of mayor, comptroller, and borough
presidents are reduced from four years to two, and the mayor is
made eligible for re-election; the mayor's power of removal, hereto-
to exercised in the borough presidents for months after entry to office, is now unlimited; the "Board of Public Improvements" is abolished and its powers
transferred in most part to the presidents of the boroughs; the last
named officials are added to the membership of the board of esti-
mate and apportionment, which now will be composed of elective
officials only, the corporation counsel and the president of the de-
dpartment of taxes and assessors no longer being members; the
powers of the borough presidents are further increased in that a
board of buildings in each borough displaces the present centralized
department of buildings, also in that the departments of sewers
and highways are abolished and that work transferred to the
boroughs, also in that the powers of the commissioner of public
buildings, lighting, and supplies, so far as they relate to public build-
ings, are transferred to the borough heads; the commissioner of
water supply now has his headquarters transferred to the greater
water, gas, and electricity; local improvement boards are given more
power, inasmuch as approval by the borough president and by the board
of estimate and apportionment is all that is requisite to the begin-
ing of proceedings for local improvements; there is a time limit of
six weeks within which action on bond issues and grants of franchises
must be taken by the board of aldermen; a tenement-house depart-
ment is created; single heads instead of commissions are to admin-
der departments in the future.—Laws of N. Y. (1901), chap. 466;

The Outlook editor deems most of these changes important and
desirable. Concerning the amendment first named he says: "It
appears quite clear that the reasons for two chambers in State
and Nation do not apply in a city where the legislature is rather
a business than a political body." The amendment last named is
spoken of as meeting with "almost universal favor." The amend-
ment open to most question he declares to be that reducing the
length of terms.—Outlook, Ap 13, 1901, 440-41.

Full-grown trees from Westchester County are transported to
the grounds of Andrew Carnegie's new residence, occupying the
block front on Fifth Ave., between 97th and 91st Sts. The house
was built from designs of Charles F. McKim, and Willard.—N. Y. Times,
Apr 28, 1901; L. M. R. K., III: 948.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo is formally opened.
—N. Y. Times, My 2, 1901. It closed on Nov. 2.—Ibid., N 3, 1901.

The work of tearing down the old Stock Exchange building on
Broad St. (first occupied by the exchange in 1865, q. v., D 9) is
begun to make room for the new edifice designed by Geo. B. Post.
The business of the exchange is transferred temporarily to the
 Produce Exchange on Beaver St.—"The New Stock Exchange,"
by John Rodemeyer, in N. Y. Stock Exchange, Vol. I. See also
corner-stone of the new exchange was laid on Sept. 6 (q.v.), and
the building was first occupied on April 22, 1903 (q.v.).

Soon after this date, the old Delmonico building at 26th St.
and Fifth Ave. (see Ap 26, 1900) became the Café Martin.—N. Y.

The Northern Pacific panic occurs on the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
in which the price of shares rise from $120 to over $1000. "It was
the climax of a dramatic battle in which Edward H. Harriman
fought against James J. Hill and J. Pierpont Morgan for control
of the road."—Sullivan, Our Times (1921), II, 557.

The Greater New York Democracy (anti-Tammany Demo-
crats) organizes at the Hoffman House and pledges itself to work for
the following objects:

"To establish a clean and business-like City Government.

"To secure to all Democrats a voice in the nomination of can-
didates for public office.

"To destroy the 'one-man' power, under which our great city
has been degraded, most of our public officials debarred, and all
of our taxpayers overburdened by the reckless squandering of the
public monies.

"To abolish the practice now in vogue in nearly all public de-
partments of exacting unlawful tribute from citizens transacting
business with them, and of utilizing the powers vested in the head
departments in furthering and influencing private and personal
terest to the detriment of the public interest.

"To utterly root out, and wipe out, the vile partnership
between those in control of our City Government and the criminal
clases.

"To discontinue the cruel practice of heads of city departments
who, while maintaining and even increasing the compensation of
high salaried subordinates, have the audacity to cut the city laborers
by half time, thus allowing them only 50 per cent of their com-
paratively scanty wages.

"To rescue the Democracy from the dishonest Tammany Hall
has brought upon it, by forming a permanent Democratic organiza-
ition, broad and liberal in its policy, which will truly represent
the sentiment of all honest Democrats of this city."—N. Y. Times,
My 11, 1901.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land at
12th Ave. and W. 53d St. Here De Witt Clinton Park was de-
The corner-stone of the present Mt. Sinai Hospital at 100th and 101st Sts., on Fifth Ave., is laid.—*N. Y. Times*, May 22 and 23, 1901; tablet in entrance of building. The new hospital was dedicated on June 11, 1901.—*N. Y. Times*, June 11, 1901.

July

Mr. Rockefeller has placed at the disposal of a body of prominent medical men $200,000 to be available for immediate expenditure by an association incorporated under the name of 'The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.' The home of this institute, with such laboratories, staff, and equipment as may be found necessary, will be located in this city...—*N. Y. Times*, July 15, 1901.

At the end of the first year, Mr. Rockefeller promised the additional sum of one million dollars toward the building of a laboratory and the support of the work for the next nine years. From 1901 to 1904 the funds of the Institute were applied only in the form of grants to support the work of investigators in different parts of the world. In 1904, anticipating the completion of its own laboratory, the Institute leased a small building, formerly a part of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at No. 127 East Fifty-second Street, and gave it a simple equipment for research in pathology, physiology, and chemistry. Here the first investigations conducted by the Institute were begun, under the direction of Dr. Simon Flexner...—*Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research. Hist. Organization and Equipment* (1911), 5-7. In 1906 (q. v., May 11), the Institute opened its own buildings along the East River from 65th to 67th St.

The Columbia University Club is organized by about 200 alumni; it was incorporated in the following month.—*Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1845-85*. The club at first occupied a room at the Royal York Hotel, 47th St., but soon leased the building at 41 W. 36th St.—*Columbia Alumni News*, F 15, 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 937. In 1903 (q. v., Oct.), it moved to Madison Sq.

The stallion 'Creecus' makes a trotting record of 2:03 2/4 at Columbus, Ohio.—*Sullivan, Our Times* (1926), I: §60.

On this date and on June 6, 1902, the city acquired by condemnation the land at 60-78 Lexington Ave. (west side, between 20th and 21st Sts.), where the armory of the 66th Regiment was afterwards built.—*Prendergast, Record of Real Estate* (1914), 139.


The building of the American Geographical Society, at 15 West 81st St., designed by Howells and Stokes, is opened. This society, which was organized in 1872, with Geo. Bancroft as president, was incorporated April 13, 1874; and its first home, at 11 W. 29th St., was opened Nov. 28, 1876. Its present building at Broadway and 156th St. was occupied May 1, 1911.—Minutes of the council meetings of the society; *Statement of the Object and Organization of the Am. Geog. Soc.* (1877); *Bulletin of the Soc.* (1905), XXVIII: 22.

The largest ship in the world at this time was the newly-built "Celtic." It was 700 ft. long and had a tonnage of 37,700.—*Sullivan, Our Times* (1926), I: §52.


The corner-stone of the present Stock Exchange (see May 1), is laid.—*N. Y. Times*, S 19, 1901. See Ap 22, 1902.

The common council passes resolutions denouncing the shooting of Pres. McKinley and expressing hope of his recovery.—*N. Y. Times*, S 11, 1901.


Vice-Pres. Roosevelt is sworn in as president, and immediately issues a proclamation appointing Sept. 19, the day of McKinley's funeral, as a day of mourning and prayer.—*N. Y. Times*, S 15, 1901.

The City Club of New York issues a pamphlet entitled *Ten Months of Tammany*. "What are you going to do about it?" Where there is so much smoke is there no fire? It gives details of the inefficiency and corruption of the Tammany officials, the alliance between vice and crime and the police, the extravagance under the Tammany régime, etc. It contains the following preface: "This record of ten months of Tammany rule from the 1st of December, 1900, is enough. No sane man can read this record and fail to see that the Tammany administration is extravagant, careless of the welfare of the people, and corrupt. This pamphlet is not presented as legal proof; but the plain facts stated in it, after all allowance has been made for possible errors, cannot be made square with any other explanation than that the Tammany administration is all that its enemies say."

"Again and again Police Commissioner Murphy declares that gambling and open violations of law shall be stopped, and nothing happens.

"Again and again he assures us that gambling and pool-selling have been stopped, and hard on the heels of his assurances countless gambling-houses and pool-rooms are found in full operation.

"Again and again he bravely declares that he, and only he, will be the head of the police department, and openly turns over his most important powers to York and Deveny.

"And what of Deveny. Read about him. He is the last and best representative of Tammany. If you can stomach Deveny, your wholeblood is far gone, and your sense of humor is finished.

"We have a mayor to run the city, and keep things straight. What has he said about all these scandals, in his administration? Very little, except to say that Deveny was the best chief of police that New York ever had. What has he done about them? Nothing. He appointed the men who make the scandals. He is responsible in law and in fact for the conduct of city affairs. And he does nothing.

"The conditions are blacker than under Tweed. He and his gang stole directly from the city. Croker and his gang know a better trick than that. Pay-rolls are increased in length and in amount; policemen pay for appointment, for promotion, and for transfer; corporations, ice-companies, guarantee companies, in which the Tammany wharf is interested, are at the city's business and favors from the city departments; other corporations, using the streets or the wharves, pay for peace and privileges; violators of law, practically helpless in the hands of the police, pay for peace and privileges; merchants, from the peanut-seller to the largest wholesaler, pay for peace and privileges. We all pay for peace and privileges, because we want to be let alone in the only pursuit that is worth the making of money. And so we become slaves to those who rob us.

"You don't even dare to speak sharply to a policeman when he deserves it. Much less would you risk the loss of money by standing on your rights as an American citizen with the building department or the health department. Perhaps your fathers fought in the Revolution, but you have not the courage of the few brave Irishmen in the police force and the street cleaning department, who, risking the loss of place, and perhaps danger to life and limb, have dared to speak out.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1901

The instances given in the following pages are only a few of those arising in the time covered. They rest on no man's opinion.

They are facts. Are they not enough to convince the patriotism and the manhood of this town that Tammany must go?—From copy of pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.

The construction of the Manhattan Bridge, which extends across the East River from the Bowery at Canal St., Manhattan, to Nassau and Bridge Sts., Brooklyn, is begun.—Report, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 269. Gustav Lindenthal was the engineer and Henry F. Hornbostel the architect.—L. M. R. K., III: 926, which, however, erroneously states that the bridge was begun in 1905.

Santos-Dumont flies in a dirigible airship from St. Cloud, around the Eiffel Tower, and back, in 30 minutes.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 592.

Yale University celebrates the 200th anniversary of the founding of the college.—The record of the celebration (1902).

Nov.

Seth Low, supported by the Republicans, the Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy (see My 10), is elected mayor over the Democratic candidate, Edward M. Shepard. The entire "fusion" ticket is successful in the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond, although in Queens and The Bronx a part of their ticket chooses the Democratic candidate, William E. Brown, as their president.—N. Y. Times, N 6 7, 1901; Ann. Cyclop. (1901), 395.

The scandals of Mayor Van Wyck's administration were conspicuous issues of the campaign of 1901. But there were two particularly noteworthy features pressed by the reformers in their indictment of Tammany. One of these issues, which made so deep an impression upon the public mind, especially in the densely populated part of New York City, was the blatant immorality under which young girls of the tenderest age were often decaying into lives of shame. The question thus presented was neither that of the "suppression of vice" nor that of how people could be made virtuous by mandate of law. The question, as put to voters, was whether a system under which a corrupt, money-making combination of vicious lawbreakers with police and other officials should be allowed to continue unchecked.

"Nominated for District Attorney of New York County by the anti-Tammany forces, Mr. [William Travers] Jerome's speeches on these existing conditions made a keen impression and excited the deepest feeling, especially among the people of the East Side. Intimate questions of taxation and arrays of figures proving an exorbitant budget and the waste of public funds could not make the same appeal to their indignation as the portrayal of conditions menacing their home life and polluting their environment. The facts thus spread forth caused the most intense resentment against Tammany. . . ."

Another important issue of the municipal campaign of 1901 was the scandal growing out of the charges that William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, W. L. Ellms, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan and others had derived the stock certificates of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company of New York City of tens of millions of dollars. Whitney and Ryan were credited with being among the chief financial powers long controlling 'Boss' Croker; and by means of his control of Tammany Hall, and in turn New York City, securing franchises, privileges and rights of enormous value. This control was often equally true of the New York State legislature; subsequent developments, in fact, demonstrated that in years, in which the Legislature was dominantly Republican and therefore could not be ordered by Mr. Croker, both Republican and Democratic legislators were corrupted by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, or by agents acting for it.

"Mr. Jerome made proude public promises that if he were elected District Attorney he would press investigation. . . ."

"Mr. Jerome's denunciations and promises aroused great enthusiasm and large expectations; they had much effect in contributing to the result of the campaign, for it was popularly realized that while Tammany leaders accumulated their millions of dollars, yet back of these leaders, and secretly operating through them, were magnets of great financial power with their tens or hundreds of millions of dollars acquired largely by means of financial and industrial power over corporations which were the instruments of the various kinds. The electorate well knew that comparatively small grafters were numerous, but now it had the promise that the large spoliators, hitherto immune, would be exposed and prosecuted, if possible."—Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall (1917), 290-95, and authorities there cited.

The cornerstone of the new building for the Chamber of Commerce (see Je, 1885) is laid, on the site on Liberty St. between Nassau St. and Broadway.—N. Y. Times, N 9, 1901; Ann. Cyclop. (1901), 395. See N 11, 1902.

A white marble monument is erected on Fort Washington Ave. at 183rd St., to mark the site of Fort Washington. It is the gift of James Gordon Bennett of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Aazhar H. Sawyer delivers the address.—7th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. of So. (1902), 19-20, 85-102; Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 195.

In 1902, the society published an octavo volume entitled Fort Washington. An account of the identification of the site . . . the erection and dedication of a monument . . . New, 16, 1901 . . . with a history of the defence and reduction of Mount Washington, by Reginald Pelham Bolton. Part III of this work is a chapter by Edw. Hagan on "Fort Washington and its related Fortifications." Bolton's contribution forms Part IV, and is in 15 chapters.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding the neutrality of the Panama Canal is signed at Washington. Ratifications were exchanged on Feb. 21, 1902, and the treaty was proclaimed on Feb. 22.—U. S. Treaties, Conventions, and International Acts (Washington, 1910), I: 782-84.

A monument in honour of Robert Fulton is unveiled in Trinity Churchyard on the site of his grave.—N. Y. Times, D 6, 1901.

The first transatlantic wireless signal, the letter "S," is received from England by Marconi at St. Johns, N. F.—Gibson & Cole, Wireless of To-day, 93-96; Sewall, Wireless Telegraphy, 18-20.

The first of the 37 strands for the first of the four cables for the new bridge across East River, Manhattan, was laid on March 19, 1901. . . .

The Broadway Tabernacle on the north-east corner of Broadway and 54th St. has been completed and dedicated.—N. Y. Times, D 19, 1901. On Dec. 30, the trustees purchased a site for a new church edifice at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 60th St.—Ibid., D 31, 1901. See My 2, 1902.

The first train of the new third-rail electrical system, inaugurated by the Second Ave. elevated branch of the Manhattan Railway Co. (see N 22, 1900), is run over the line from South Ferry to 129th St.—N. Y. Times, D 31, 1901.

1902

In this year, the first conversation by long-distance underground cable was transmitted, from New York to Newark, a distance of 10 miles.—Ann. Rep., Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (1914).

In this year, the General Education Board was founded by a contribution from Mrs. Potter Palmer, and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York. It was chartered by congress in 1903, its object being defined as "the promotion of education within the United States of America without distinction of race, sex, or creed." In 1905, Mr. Rockefeller gave $10,000,000 as a permanent endowment; in 1907, he added a further sum of $52,000,000, and, in 1909, another $10,000,000.—Ayers, Seven Great Foundations, 41-50; N. Y. Herald, F 8, 1907.

In this year, New York State published the Calendar of Council Minutes, covering the executive minutes of the New York colonial council from 1668 to 1783. It was prepared by Berthold Fernow.

In this year, New Amsterdam and Its People, by J. H. Innes, was published.

In this year, The Battle with the Slums, by Jacob A. Riis, was published.

In this year, Manhattan had 40 improved parks and public squares, with names, covering 1,413,853 acres; six unimproved parks, with names, covering 16,473 acres; four improved unnamed public places or parks, covering 0.229 acres; seven unimproved unnamed parks, covering 27,713 acres; and two parks then in process of condemnation, covering 5,921 acres, making a total of 1,415,209 acres. Besides these there were 15 parkways, streets, driveways, plazas, etc. in Manhattan, under the jurisdiction of the department of parks.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1902), 63-67.

During this year, the viaduct over West 96th St. on Riverside Drive was completed; the buildings were removed from the site of De Witt Clinton Park (52d to 54th St., Eleventh Ave. and the Hudson—see My 13, 1901); Win. H. Seward Park (bounded by
To the
Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church

Gentlemen:
The recent announcement of the history that on
February 28, next, the work at St. John's Chapel, Varick Street,
will be abandoned, and the natural inference which follows,
that the church building will be demolished, comes as a
surprise and shock to the community, saddening
the hearts of those who reverence the ancient monuments
of our city, and believe in the uplifting power of venerable
traditions and accumulated efforts, and the refining and enrich-
ing influence of dignified and beautiful architecture.

Since this action was taken, many questions have been publicly raised as to the adequacy of the reasons for a step of
such grave importance, affecting, more deeply perhaps
than had been realized, the feelings of the community and the
civic pride in a building which by common consent, ranks
second only to St. Paul's Chapel, among the very few remaining
monuments of our past. These questions will, we doubt
not, receive your further thoughtful consideration.

In our country there exists no public tribunal charged with the care of our national monuments, and
upon you, therefore, as sole trustees, devolves, in this case,
a double responsibility, a responsibility which we believe
you fully appreciate and will wisely discharge.

PETITION TO TRINITY VESTRY ASKING THAT ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, VARICK ST., BE SPARED.

SEE NOV. 22, 1908 (PP. 2071-72).
The work of deepening and widening the Ambrose Channel and the channels between Sandy Hook and Staten Island was continued during the year.—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Commerce and Labor (1902), 247.

In this year, the "Flattoon" (or Fuller) building at Broadway and 23d St. (see N. 26, 1900) was built from designs by D. H. Burnham & Co. It is 20 stories high.—Engineering Rec., Vol. 45, No. 15, p. 296; Fuller Building, New York (1902). See L. M. R. K., III: 967, and descrip. of Pl. 168, III: 874.

In this year, the Blair building, designed by Carrère & Hastings, was erected at the n. e. cor. of Broad St. and Exchange Place.

—Descrip. of Pl. 159-b, Vol. III.

In this year, the United States Hotel, at the s. e. cor. of Fulton and Pearl Sts. (formerly Hill's Hotel or "Holt's Foley"—see Ma 3, 1873) was demolished, and a new building was begun on the site. This was completed early in 1903, and became known as No. 38 Fulton St.—L. M. R. K., III: 981; Abstracts of Wills, VI: 206. See also Weitenkampf, The Enco collection (1925), item 144.

In this month, the Carnegie Institution of Washington was founded by Andrew Carnegie with an endowment of $10,000,000 in certificates yielding 5% annually. In addition to this Mr. Carnegie increased the endowment by a further gift of $2,000,000, and in 1911 he gave an additional $10,000,000. Its object, as stated in the articles of incorporation, was "to encourage in the broadest and most liberal manner investigation, research, and discovery, and the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind."—Ayres, Seven Great Foundations, 11-17.

Mayor Seth Low sends his first message to the board of aldermen, saying: "I welcome you to your honorable duties as the legislative body of The City of New York. The interests with which you are called upon to deal are worthy of the best services of any body of men. I congratulate you that it is your privilege to assume these duties at a time when the eyes of the city and of the whole United States are centered upon you. I beg to assure you of my hearty co-operation in all your efforts to serve the city well. . . . At the present time it is not possible for me to discuss the affairs of the City in a way to be of value; but, at your first meeting in February, I shall hope to send you a message dealing with such matters as may then call for decision.

At this moment I wish, especially, to say a word through you to the people. It is within recent years a system has gradually been developed, in connection with the administration of the City, that calls for the illegitimate payment of money at every turn. To the historic phrase 'black-mail,' which originated when robber barons openly demanded money as the price of letting people alone, have been added, as words of similar evil omens the new and expressive terms 'shake-down' and 'rake-off.' Against such an iniquitous system, in all its forms, this administration is at open war, and I bespeak the co-operation of the people of the city to bring it to an end.

"If during the next two years any citizen or any employee of the City pays money illegitimately, either to avoid injury or inconvenience, or to secure his rights, he will do it because he wants to, and not because he must. No one, from the largest corporation to the poorest citizen, need pay one dime protection from harm, or to secure just treatment at the hands of the City government. No laborer, or other employee, need part with one cent of his salary to any one, either in or out of the City government. The whole force of the Administration will be exerted, continuously, aggressively, and in every possible way, to prevent and to punish this sort of iniquity. Any one asked to make an improper payment for any reason, is to report the fact to the Mayor to be sure of protection and redress. Persons having business relations with the City, who meet with unreasonable delay in any department, are asked to report to the Mayor without hesitation. By itself, and without the aid of the people and of the City employees, the Administration can do little more than make this offer. With the co-operation of the people and of the City employees, the whole foul system can be broken up.

"It is only those who despair of securing good government in the United States who will believe that the practices I have alluded to can endure. It is only the enemies of democracy who believe that these things are inevitable. I ask for the co-operation of the people and of the employees of the City in destroying this iniquitous system, for the city's and for democracy's sake."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), I: 12-13.

The announcement is made that Richard Croker has selected Lewis Nixon as his successor as leader of Tammany Hall. "When the educated Mr. Nixon assumed what he styled the leadership of Tammany Hall, not only seasoned politicians of all grades but also the sophisticated smiled skeptically. Tammany district leaders maintained in public an air of profound gravity and obedient acquiescence which caused general amusement. And when Mr. Nixon solemnly discussed his plans for the improvement of Tammany Hall, he was popularly regarded as an innocent. Even when Mr. Croker, as an apparent token of good faith, made Mr. Nixon chairman of the Tammany Finance Committee, few considered his appointment seriously; he was generally dubbed 'the phantom leader'. Having attended to Mr. Nixon's installation, Mr. Croker sailed abroad to his estate at Wantage; to all nominal appearances he had severed himself from Tammany politics. 'This comedy lasted but a few months' "(see My 14).—Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall (1917), 295-96.

The board of aldermen resolves "That the two rooms [Nos. 8 and 9] on the main floor of the City Hall heretofore and recently occupied by the Clerk of the Board of Aldermen he and the same building set aside and assigned to the use of his Honor the Mayor and the Clerks and Attaches of the Board of Estimate and Apportion, the westerly room to be for use by the former and the one next adjoining easterly thereto to be for use by the latter."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), I: 202.


The Woman's Hospital has purchased, for $250,000, 24 lots in West 19th and 110th Sts., just south of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, as the site for a new building. The present property of the hospital, at 49th and 50th Sts., Lexington and Park Aves., is to be sold to the N. Y. Central for $450,000.—N. Y. Herald, F 11, 1902. The new hospital was opened on Dec. 5, 1906.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 6, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 956.

The 71st Regiment armory, at 34th St. and Park Ave. (see 1892), is completely destroyed by fire; the Park Avenue Hotel opposite is partially destroyed, and 18 people are killed.—N. Y. Herald, F 22 and 23, 1902. The armory was rebuilt in 1904 (q.v., Ap 30).

Prince Henry of Prussia, lieutenant of the Kaiser, arrives at New York on the "Kronprinz Wilhelm" on a visit to the United States. He is saluted by the harbour fouts and welcomed by Mayor Low, the German ambassador, military and naval officials, and crowds of citizens. After visiting the Navy Yard and Governor's Island, he was entertained by the Deutscher Verein, and then went by train to Washington to call on Pres. Roosevelt.—N. Y. Herald, F 24, 1902. The city's official reception took place on Feb. 25 (q.v.).

Mayor Low formally receives Prince Henry of Prussia at the city hall and confers upon him the freedom of the city. In the evening, the prince was entertained at dinner by the mayor at the Metropolitan Club; and later he attended a gala performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.—N. Y. Herald, F 26, 1902. On Feb. 26, he lunched at Sherry's with 100 "Captains of Industry" from all over the country, reviewed a parade of 6,000 German-Americans, and met 1,000 representatives of the Sinking Funds at a banquet given in his honour at the Waldorf-Astoria. He then left for Washington to begin his tour through the country.—Ibid., F 27, 1902.

Mayor Low sends a message to the board of aldermen in which he gives an account of the financial condition of the city and calls to their attention other matters of importance. He says in part:In four years the amount of the Sinking Funds, in connection with taxation, has offset approximately $60,000,000 of long-term bonds actually issued. Of this sum $35,000,000 represents permanent debt redeemed, and the remainder appears in the increase of the Sinking Funds. As a matter of fact, the Sinking Funds grow at the rate of $15,000,000 a year, and the rate of growth is constantly accelerating. The Sinking Funds have in turn kept down the net debt, and permit the issue of additional bonds for public improvements, but the burden of taxation for installments of permanent debt and on account of interest grows apace with
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1902

Mar. 4

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1872. In scarcely any year up to the present time, the annual rate of increase of the gross debt . . . In scarcely any year up to 1902 does the amount of bonds falling due appreciably exceed even the present annual accumulation of the Sinking Funds, and this rate of accumulation is constantly growing. In other words, in fifty years, the time for which the longest city bonds are made to run, even at the present annual rate of increase, the increase of the Sinking Funds would redeem $750,000,000 of debt, without regard to the capital of the Sinking Funds; whereas, at the present time, the gross funded debt of the city is only $416,000,000, and the net permanent funded debt a little less than $206,000,000. It is evident that here is something that calls for the most careful study . . . the taxpayers of the present generation are entitled to some relief from this partially unnecessary burden, which is already so needlessly heavy, and which, unfortunately, grows heavier year by year.

In the course of my examination into the present financial condition of the city, I have been directed to the recent public discussion of the effect upon the city of the constitutional limitation upon its debt. . . . The general impression made upon me by my study of the situation is, that the city’s resources are marvellous. On the other hand, it is also clear that the demands upon these resources are fully proportionate to the greatness of the city.

While not attempting at this time to consider in detail the needs of the city, there are three or four main lines of expenditure which must command the careful consideration of the authorities.

First of all, in importance, I place the question of providing adequate school accommodations for the children of the city. . . . It is idle to improve the material conditions of the city, if it is to be done at the expense of leaving many thousands of its children in ignorance of the best years of their lives.

"Next in importance as a problem affecting the future is the question of our water supply. . . . When the Croton Dam is completed provision will have been made for the storage of water on the Croton watershed upon a scale adequate to supply the present needs of Manhattan and The Bronx for an estimated period of four months without regard to rainfall. . . . The supply of Brooklyn, on the other hand, is already inadequate for its needs. . . . The need of an increased water supply for Brooklyn, therefore, is both immediate and urgent.

The natural way in which to meet the pressing need is to carry the present Brooklyn system further down Long Island. . . .

The recent administration has fixed the main lines upon which the improvement of inter-borough communication must proceed for a period of years to come. Plans have been prepared, and in course of construction across the East river. These bridges are now known as 'Bridge No. 2,' 'Bridge No. 3,' and 'Bridge No. 4,' respectively. These numbers relate to the order in which the construction of the bridges has been authorized, and not to their geographical relations to one another. . . . It is evident that the city authorities are in a position to carry forward all of these bridges as rapidly as possible. In particular, no effort will be spared to secure the early completion of Bridge No. 2, for it is clear that adequate relief for the existing Brooklyn Bridge cannot be had so quickly in any other way as by the opening of this second highway across the East river. [See Mr. 18]

On the other hand, it is impossible to suppose that the present conditions prevailing at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge are to remain unmodified during the twenty months which it is estimated must intervene before the completion of Bridge No. 2. The conditions at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge involve not only the danger of life and limb, but they amount to a public scandal . . . the principal difficulty seems to . . . come from the presence upon the same loop used by the surface cars, of the cars of different lines, so that the people who gather during the rush hours are animated by conflicting purposes. Some want to reach the cars of one line and some of another. . . .

"The recent city administration also gave its approval to a plan, proposed by the Rapid Transit Commission, for the construction of a tunnel to be used for furnishing railroad communication between the subway system of Manhattan at the New York end of the tunnel, the Brooklyn Bridge, and the Long Island Railroad Depot. This undertaking has proceeded up to the point where all the necessary legal consents have been obtained, and it will shortly come before the city authorities for the appropriation that will make it possible. The city should certainly insist upon a uniform rate of fare over all subway lines constructed with the city’s money. . . .

"There remains a subject not less important than any other, the duty of increasing the small laboratory funds which exist in the various parts of the City at the moment of consolidation still remain in force still, for the most part; and no effort has been made to adapt these ordinances to the changing conditions of the City’s life. . . ."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), II: 1142-84.

The rights granted to the National Historical Museum to use the old hall of record as soon as the records are removed to the new building (see D, 1897) are rescinded. On May 20, the old hall was leased to the museum at a nominal sum.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), II: 1352-63; Ordinances, etc., App’d by the Mayor (1902), V: 160. See O 10.

The board of aldermen passes "An ordinance, naming the bridges crossing the East river." This provides that: 1, the "New York and Brooklyn Bridges shall be designated as the Brooklyn Bridge;" 2, the "new East River Bridge shall be designated as the Williamsburg Bridge;" 3, "Bridge No. 3, crossing the East River, shall be designated as the Manhattan Bridge;" and 4, "Bridge No. 4 crossing the East river shall be designated as the Blackwell’s Island Bridge."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), II: 1596-70.

"About this time ping-pong had the vogue that Mali Jung came to learn it in 1908 and the cross-word puzzle in 1914."—Sullivan, Our Times (1916), I: 572.

The executive committee of the N. Y. Historical Society addresses a memorial to Mayor Low requesting that steps be taken for the publication of the "Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York from 1675 to 1776" and offering to suggest the names of gentlemen who will be willing to supervise the editing of the documents. —N. Y. Hist. Soc. Proc., Min. (1903), 174-76. To this proposal the Mayor acceded. After action by the Board of Estimate, he addressed a message to the Board of Aldermen requesting them to pass a resolution authorizing the work. This action was taken by the Aldermen on February 10, 1907. Their resolution provided that the committee, already named by the Mayor, and consisting of members of the Historical Society, should have the editorial control of the work. They were: Herbert L. Osgood, Frederic W. Jackson, Robert H. Kelby, Hiram Smith.—M. C. O. I: iv. The Minutes were published in 1905 (q.v.).

The will of Cecil Rhodes, which was made public on this day, gives $10,000,000 to provide 100 scholarships for American youths at Oxford University.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 570.

The Department of Parks is authorized to transfer the property of the aquarium (formerly Castle Garden) to the N. Y. Zoological Society.—Laws of N. Y. (1901), chap. 441. The transfer was made on July 1.—Ann. Cyclop. (1902), 421; Ann. Rep., Dep’t of Parks (1902), 51.

Nicholas Murray Butler is formally installed as president of Columbia University.—Hist. of Columbia Univ. 186-91.

The World, as part of a campaign against the "Beef Trust," prints some "Prices That Stagger Humanity." They are sirloin steak, 24c.; lamb chops, 18c.; pork chops, 18c.; ham, 18c.—Sulli- van, Our Times (1926), I: 572.

The Plaza Hotel property has been acquired by the New York Life Insurance Co.—N. T. Times, May 2, 1902.

The Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Co. of New York City is incorporated with a capital of $35,000,000.—N. T. Times, May 7, 1902. See also ibid, May 24, 1902. The "Inter-Borough Rapid Transit Company, the operating railroad [subway] corporation was formed by the interests represented by Mr. Belmont, he becoming president and active executive head of this company also, and soon thereafter Mr. McDonald [see Ja 16, 1902] assigned to it the lease or operating part of his contract with the city, that company thereby becoming responsible for the equipment and operation of the road [subway], Mr. McDonald remaining as contractor for its construction. . . .

"The incorporators of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company were William H. Baldwin, Jr., Charles T. Barney, August

Occasionally these terrible disasters in history occur when the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, with its entire population of about 30,000 people, is totally destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelee. There is also an eruption of Mount La Soufrière at St. Vincent, British West Indies, in which two-thirds of the island is laid waste, and about 2,000 lives are lost. Congress appropriated $500,000 for the relief of Martinique, and expeditions were sent out at once. — N. Y. Times, 1903.

Lewis Nixon (see Ja 15) resigns as leader of Tammany Hall because he is too much hampered by a "kitchen cabinet" headed by Andrew Freedman and by the continued interference of the absent Mr. Croker. On May 22, the leadership of Tammany was put in the hands of a triumvirate composed of Chas. F. Murphy, Daniel F. McMahon, and Louis F. Haffen. — *Myers, Hist. of Tammany Hall* (1917), 296-98. See, further, S 19.

The Comte de Rochambeau and other French delegates to the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Washington, D. C., land at New York from "La Touraine" and put up at the Waldorf-Astoria. Before leaving for Washington on May 20, they visited various parts of the city, received delegates from patriotic societies, and attended the annual dinner of the Union League Club. — *N. Y. Times*, May 18-20, 1902. They were formally welcomed by the city on May 27.— *Ibid.*, My 27-30, 1902.

The corner-stone of the R. C. Church of Our Lady of Lourdes is laid in 1425 St., between Amsterdam and Convent Aves., on the original site of Hamilton Grange. — *N. Y. Times*, May 19, 1902; L. M. R. K., III: 916. Stone from the old building of the National Academy of Design, Fourth Ave. and 87th (see 1869) was used in this church, the design of the old 23d St. façade being closely followed in the church edifice.—Records of the church.

The Cuban Republic is formally inaugurated, with Tomas Estrada Palma as first president, and the U. S. military governor, Gen. Leonard Wood, transfers the control of the island to the new government. — *N. Y. Times*, May 20 and 21, 1902.

The soldiers' and sailors' monument on Riverside Drive (see D 15, 1900), is unveiled. — *N. Y. Times*, My 31, 1902. See also L. M. R. K., III: 964.

The Boer War (see O, 1899) comes to an end. A treaty of peace is signed by Great Britain and the Boers, by which the Transvaal and the Orange Free State lose their independence and become colonies of the Union of South Africa. — *N. Y. Times*, May 25, 1902.

In 1906, self-government was granted to the Transvaal, and in 1907 to the Orange River Colony, and this was followed in 1909 by the establishment of the South African Union.— *Ibid.*, 544-45.

During July—October, the immigrant station at Ellis Island was reorganized. The holders of the money, baggage, and catering privileges, who had been doing business for ten years, were ousted for alleged irregularities, and were replaced by new concessionaires. — *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 427; *N. Y. Times*, Ji 2, S 26, O 1 and 19, 1902.

Prof. Brander Matthews, in the *International Monthly*, predicts that simplified spelling will make progress "like that of a glacier, as certain as it is irresistible."— *Sullivan, Our Times* (1926), 1: 576.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings land at 76th St. near East River. Here John Jay Park was afterwards developed. — *Prendergast, Record of Real Estates*, 511 L. M. R. K., III: 970.

Part of Thomas Jefferson Park, between 111th and 114th Sts., First and Pleasant Aves., is opened. — *N. Y. Times*, Ji 12, 1902; *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), 422. When the park was entirely finished, it was maligned by the New York Times, Oct. 7, 1902.— *Rep., Dept. of Parks* (1906), 55; L. M. R. K., III: 973.

Bids for building an extension of the subway under the East River to Brooklyn are called for by the board of rapid transit commissioners. On July 24, the contract for building, equiping, and operating the extension was awarded to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co. (see Ja 16, 1900). John B. McDonald, as contractor of the company, "assumed the general supervision of the work of constructing the Brooklyn extension; and the construction work of both the original subway and the extension has been carried on under his direction."— *Ann. Cyclop.* (1902), July 443; *Interborough Rapid Transit (The Subway)* in N. Y. (pub. by I. R. T. Co., 1904), 21. See N 12.

The board of estimate and apportionment is requested to authorize the comptroller to issue special revenue bonds to the additional amount of $52,000 for the purpose of defraying the cost of making necessary repairs to the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan.— *Proc., Ed. of Ald.* (1902), III: 423. See N 25.

The municipal art commission approves the plans of Wm. Aug. Martin Aiken for alterations to the interior of the city hall. These call for an expenditure of more than $12,000. In the basement sev- eral small offices under the main entrance will be made into one for a large marriage bureau. That room will be domed, as President Cantor has desired. The walls in the offices of the City Record will be torn down, making much more room. On the main floor the rotunda and corridors will be repaired and the stone work renovated. In the Mayor's office various doors and passages that are of little use will be torn out. The wall between the Mayor's office and the anteroom will be torn down, making an arched way, with much more space for receptions. The gaudy wallpaper and ceiling in the Mayor's office will be removed and a white enameled ceiling and walls will be substituted, bringing back the appearance of the building as near as possible to the original Colonial style. The hangings and furnishings of the rooms will be in harmony with the decorations. Various small walls and partitions in the City Clerk's office will also be removed, making more room. In the second floor the walls and decorations in President Cantor's offices will be treated similarly to those of the Mayor's office. White enameled decorations will be used in all cases, and in every way possible the Colonial appearance of the original building will be revived. Partitions will be removed, making a spacious room, which can be used for receptions and hearings, at which the Borough President would preside.

"Little is to be done," says Mr. Caldwell, Council Chamber and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen at present. President Cantor hopes to obtain an additional appropriation and have these rooms, two of the finest in the building, altered in keeping with the proposed color scheme of the other rooms. — *N. Y. Times*, Ji 18 and Ag 13, 1902. See also Ann. Report, Art Com. (1902), 27, 37, 44, 45; 51, 541 (1903), 9-10. See, further, N 25.

The San Francisco Examiner describes the sensation caused in Saratoga a few days ago by Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg when she rode through the streets astiride instead of side-saddle.— *Sullivan, Our Times* (1926), II: 577.

The three-fold leadership of Tammany Hall (see My 14) is Sept. abolished, and Chas. F. Murphy becomes "boss" of the organization. — *Myers, Hist. of New York*, 1: 398.

"That portion of the Tombs still standing will be emptied of its inmates this week and pass out of commission as a place of confinement for prisoners awaiting trial on criminal charges. They will be removed to the new structure on Centre Street, now practically completed, after which steps will be taken for the immediate removal of the remaining portion of the old structure in its rear. — *N. Y. Times*, S 49, 1902; L. M. R. K., III: 973. See My 24, 1897.

The Belasco Theatre, on the north side of 42d St., west of Broadway, is opened with Mrs. Leslie Carter in "Du Barry."— *N. Y. Times*, S 30, 1902. Longacre Square was thus inaugurated as the new theatre district of Manhattan Borough, and the great increase in the number of theatres in this city began. On Oct. 16, 1907, Belasco's first theatre, the Stuyvesant, was opened at 115 W. 44th St.— *Ibid.*, O 17, 1907. In 1910, its name was changed to the Belasco, and, at the same time, the name of the old Belasco Theatre was changed to the Republic.—Information from the office of the Belasco Theatre, My, 1926.

The charter of the International Navigation Co., which was Oct. incorporated in New Jersey, Oct. 6, 1833, for the issue of a stock of $5,000,000, is amended, changing the name to the International Mercantile Marine Co. and increasing the capital stock to $120,000,000. The new company is a combination of six steamship lines—the White Star, the American, the Red Star, the Leyland, the Atlantic Transport, and the Dominion lines. The combination was brought about by J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.—*N. Y. Times*, O 2, 4, 19, and 31, 1902.

Electric service on the Sixth Ave. Elevated R. R. is started between Rector and 58th Sts.— *N. Y. Times*, O 2, 1902.
The foundations of the new custom-house, at Bowling Green Oct. (see Mr. 2, 1899), having been built during 1901 and 1902, the cornerstone is now laid.—N. Y. Times, O 8, 1902. During this year, the foundations were completed, and the superstructure was completed to the level of the first floor.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archts., U. S. Treasury Dept. (1902), 97. On June 6, 1902, Congress extended the limit of cost of the building to $4,500,000.—Ibid. (1904), 55. The building was not ready for the interior finish until June 30, 1904.—Ibid. (1904), 55. Regarding the completion of the building, see Je 1, 1906, and O 1, 1907.

The city grants a franchise authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of the tunnel extension and station of the Pennsylvania R. R.—Inscription on tablet on wall of the entrance to the Pennsylvania Station; “Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnels: Terminal Structures,” in Papers and Discussions, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 620-614. The tunnel extension was begun on June 10, 1905 (q.v.), and the station on May 1, 1904 (q.v.), from designs by McKim, Mead & White.

As the old hall of records (originally the “New Goal”—see Mr. 1, 1758) has been declared unsalvageable, Justice Lestevint of the supreme court agrees to order the demolition of the building to make way for the subway station at the Brooklyn Bridge terminus.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), IV: 274, 326, 339-40, 381, 1224. The historic building was closed on Dec. 27, 1902 (q.v.), and torn down in March, 1903 (q.v.). See also D 30, 1897, Mr. 11, 1902, and J 5, 1903.

Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated president of Princeton University, his home.—N. Y. Times, 97, Nov. 21, 1902.

The cornerstone of the N. Y. Public Library, on Fifth Ave. between 40th and 42d Sts. (see 1899), is laid. The ceremonies consist of an invocation by the Rev. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church, an address by Hon. John Bigelow, president of the library, the laying of the stone by Mayor Seth Low, and a benediction by Archdeacon Farley.—N. Y. Herald, N 11, 1902; Lydenberg. Hist. of N. Y. Public Library, 83-84; L. M. R. K., III: 957. The building was completed in 1909 (q.v.).

The Chamber of Commerce building, at No. 65 Liberty St. (see N 8, 1901), is formally opened and dedicated by Pres. Roosevelt. James B. Baker is the architect. It is built in the Renaissance style, and between the columns are statues of Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, and John Jay.—N. Y. Times, N 11 and 12, 1901; 42nd Ann. Rep., Ch. of Com. (1901-2); L. M. R. K., III: 925. See also view and description in Architectural Rec., XIII: 66-68.

Ground is broken at State and Pearl Sts., just below Bowling Green, for the Brooklyn extension of the subway (see Ja 16 and Mr 24, 1901; Jl 21, 1902).—N. Y. Times, N 13, 1902.

Ambassador Canillon lays the corner-stone of the French Hospital of the city of the French at No. 450 W. 34th St. by the French Benevolent Society.—N. Y. Times, N 19, 1902. It was formally opened in 1904, by Ambassador Jusserand.—Ibid., N 13, 1904.

Wm. Martin Aiken, consulting architect for the borough of Manhattan, writes to Mayor Low: “In accordance with the request made to me from your office to report upon the requirements and the cost of furnishings appropriate to the remodeling of the City Hall Building, I beg leave to submit the following:

“Whereas the foundations of the present building were laid on or about the 16th day of May, 1803, and furthermore that the City of New York was the first capital of the Federated Colonies, and furthermore that as the City of New York was the capital of the State of New York prior to the choice of the City of Albany; therefore, it has seemed expedient and desirable to incorporate in this report the recommendation that gradually, between the present time and upon such date in the month of May, 1903 as may be found to coincide most accurately with the laying of the corner stone of the present building the interior fittings of this building be brought into harmony with the characteristics of the original design.

“In order to do this in a consistent, dignified and harmonious manner, I recommend the appropriation of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars... for this purpose; since the following variety of items are included in the estimates and are the result of careful bidding by most reliable dealers, a certain margin has been indicated to permit of a choice of design and material, viz.: Electric light fixtures, rugs and carpets, hangings, furniture, clocks, fireplaces, parquet floors, modeling, tablet, picture hanging, decoration of Governor’s Room and Council Chamber, relining old gas fixtures.

Inscribed in the top coping of the front wall I find the names of those originally interested in the construction of this building.

It is proposed that these tablets now be taken down and reset in the walls of the main corridor in the first story, with an additional tablet descriptive of the present work upon the building. I find furthermore that certain flagstaffs upon the building are of serious and continual detriment to the roof. I therefore recommend that the objectionable flagstaffs be removed, that the most eminent sculptor obtainable be commissioned to design and execute in bronze a monumental scobe, appropriately inscribed and supporting a suitable mast, to be erected on the terrace in front of the City Hall, and that it be dedicated on this anniversary.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), Vol. IV, Pt. 2, pp. 179-71. See, further, D 9.

The tablets mentioned by Aiken were removed from the coping of the city hall in May, 1903 (q.v.). See also 1814.

Henry Ford, in his new 70 horse-power racing-car, makes an unofficial record of a mile in 1:01.4, on the Grosse Point track, Detroit.

Sullivin, Our Times (1926), I: 759.

Wm. Martin Aiken (see N 25) reports that the following work is being done, under his supervision, on the city hall: “In the basement additional accommodations are being provided for the City Marshal’s office, for the City Record office, and for the Grand Army and the Marriage rooms. In the first story a new lobby is being formed for the Mayor’s reception room by throwing in together two parallel corridors; the Mayor’s office being transferred from the south front to the southwest corner; and the enlarged accommodations for the Mayor’s Secretaries and immediate clerical force. At the east end of the building the business offices of the City Clerk are being so arranged as to give better accommodation for the transaction of business. In the rotunda the iron treads of the main staircase are being removed and new marble treads substituted. The private staircase at west end of the building is being extended that it may be made more available for the use of the President of the Borough and for better connection between the offices of the Mayor, those of the President, and the Council-Chamber—in which the various boards have their executive sessions. At the west end of second story corridor an enlarged lobby is being formed, to give a waiting room for those persons having business with the President of the Borough and his clerical force. Rooms for the President, his Secretary and clerical force are also being provided; also enlarged accommodations in the centre north front for the Municipal Art Commission.


Marconi announces the transmission of three messages from Cape Breton across the Atlantic to England, via one from the governor-general of Canada to King Edward VII; one from the commander of the “Carlo Alberto” to King Victor Emmanuel III; and a third to the London Times from its special correspondent. See also description of P. 109, III: 585.

The new east wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at W 82d St. and Fifth Ave., constituting the main entrance and central portion of the general plan for the development of the building, is opened to the public. This plan, designed by the late Richard Morris Hunt, was accepted by the trustees of the museum in Nov., 1895 (q.v.). The work was carried out by his sons, Richard H. and Joseph H. Hunt.—N. Y. Times, D 22 and 23, 1902; Ann. Rep., Dept. of P’s (1902), 273; Howe, Hist. Met. Museum of Art; L. M. R. K., III: 957.

The board of aldermen appropriates $50,000 for defraying the cost of refurbishing and redecorating the interior of the city hall.—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1902), Vol. IV, Pt. 2, p. 2153.

The old hall of records is closed.—N. Y. Times, D 27, 1902; 27 Ann. Cyclop. (1902), 428. The historic building was demolished in 1907 (q.v., J 6 and Mr)

The freedom of the city is conferred on Dr. Adolfo Lorenz, the great Austrian “dry” surgeon.—N. Y. Tribune, D 31, 1902; Ann. Cyclop. (1902), 428.
CHRONOLOGY: THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876–1909

1901—In this year, Chas. Fitzmorris’s record for a world round trip (see Jl 21, 1901) was broken by Henry Frederick, who made the journey in 54 days, 7 hours, 2 minutes.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 559.

In this year was published C. H. Pierce’s New Harlem, past and present. The story of an amazing civic wrong, now at last to be righted. With a review of the principles of law involved in the recovery of the Harlem lands by W. P. Teller and H. De Pauwatting.

By this city, the city had taken steps to provide twelve new public baths, all situated in the more crowded tenement districts. Eight new playgrounds also had been opened.—De Forest & Veller, The Tenement House Problem, I: 227.

In this year, the Hotel Martha Washington, for the exclusive accommodation of women, was opened, on land bought for the purpose in 1901, running through the block from 30th St. to 29th St., east of Madison Ave. Excavations for the building began on Sept. 15, 1901.—Hotel Martha Washington (pamphlet).

Jan. A plan for sharing profits with employees, one of the first in industrial corporations, is announced by the U. S. Steel Corporation.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 51.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. (see My 6, 1902) leases all the property of the Manhattan Railroad Co. (see S 30, 1879), for 999 years, beginning April 1, 1903.—Ch. of Com., State of N. Y., Rapid Transit in N. T. City and in Other Great Cities, 49. This lease assured "harmonious operation of the elevated roads and the subway system, including the Brooklyn extension."—Inter- borough Rapid Transit (The Subway) in N. T. (pub. by L. R. T. Co., 1904), 21.

The Union Club (see Ap 25, 1855) opens its new club-house at the n. e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 51st St. The club has never been incorporated.—Club Book (1912); and see L. M. R. K., III: 399.

Mayor Low, in his second annual message to the board of aldermen, said: "The pleasure of taking the control of the operation which the administrative branch of the City government has received from the Board of Aldermen. In one or two instances only, matters have been delayed where prompt action seemed to be desirable; but, for the most part, your action has made possible the orderly and efficient conduct of the City’s business, without delay and without embarrassment. I take the more pleasure in making this acknowledgment, because I think that the public does not fully understand how much you have done to facilitate the City’s business. . . ."

"In my message to your Honorable Board dated March 4, 1902, I called attention to some of the great problems of the City which had already forced themselves upon my mind. . . . It was my purpose clearly to show that the City could not be expected to make it impossible to carry on the enterprises to which it was already committed and at the same time to supply the things essential for its current life. A more puzzling problem never confronted an administration. The City was threatened, on the one hand, with a large and continual increase of taxation, certain to be detrimental to its welfare; and, on the other, with the stoppage, at this very critical period of its development, while it is practically being rebuilt, of the public improvements upon which both its present and future prosperity largely depend. I am happy to be able to say that, by the hearty co-operation of the Comptroller and the Mayor, a way has been found to rescue the City from this dangerous situation and to secure for it at the same time both lower taxes and a larger credit.

"It is next, to the progress made during the year, with the transportation problems of the City. Early last spring the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company called upon me to say that his road would be glad to apply for a franchise to connect the boroughs of Manhattan and Queens by tunnel under the Hudson river and the East river, and under the surface of the Borough of Manhattan with their main line in New Jersey, provided such a franchise would be had, upon satisfactory terms, that would assure the company of permanent control of it. It was so evident that no company could afford to spend the vast sum of money involved in creating such a terminal in New York except upon assurance of permanent control, that I caused a bill to be prepared authorizing the city to grant such a franchise upon the condition that the pay- ment to be made to the City for the enjoyment of it should be periodically readjusted at intervals of twenty-five years. This rule now applies to all such franchises. . . . from this application of the Pennsylvania Railroad the City has obtained two advantages of literally incalculable importance. First of all, by the granting of the franchise, the City is assured of uninterrupted communication by another railroad with the West and South of the United States, with all that that implies. Similar communication by trolley cars with other railroad terminals in New Jersey is also assured by the grant of the franchise to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company. And, next—which is of hardly less importance—the shaping of the entire underground railroad development of the City has now been lodged in a single department; that is to say, it has been placed under the oversight of the Rapid Transit Commission. As a result, there is now a single body capable of harmonizing this development and of providing plans for it that are in the public interest. . . ."

"The Brooklyn Tunnel is another transit matter that has been successfully dealt with during the year. Not only was it contracted for at $1,000,000 when it was expected to cost $8,000,000, but the smaller figure was on the basis of an initial lease of thirty-five years, instead of fifty years, as in the case of the first subway. . . .

"The Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission is now preparing plans for an East Side route for the municipal subway, with an extension through Jerome avenue, and also for carrying the subway down Broadway, from Forty-second street to the Battery. In addition, the route for a second tunnel for Brooklyn is under consideration. . . ."

"It is a striking fact that the surface and elevated roads of The City of New York carry more passengers, every year, than all the steam railroads of North and South America combined. . . . It is certainly true that, outside of rush hours, very much greater accommodation can be, and should be, given; but nobody is sanguine enough to believe that, during the rush hours, the situation can be importantly relieved except by the addition of new transit facilities. . . ."

"In the meanwhile unfinished bridges across the East river are being carried to completion as rapidly as possible. . . ."With the completion of these bridges [Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Blackwell’s Island Bridges] and the projected tunnels, say within the next five years, there will be thirty railroad tracks between Manhattan and the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, where now there are but four. With the completion of the subway system for Manhattan and The Bronx, upon the lines indicated, the facilities for traveling north and south, already great, will be at least doubled. . . ."

"One other subject calls for consideration in this message. The year 1902 has seen the laying of the cornerstone of the New York Public Library and the opening of the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The second Carnegie branch has been opened during the year, and a number of sites have been secured upon which other branch libraries are already in course of construction. During the last session of the Legislature a law was passed providing for the creation of a new corporation in the Borough of Brooklyn, to be known as the Brooklyn Public Library, which was authorized to absorb the present Public Library of Brooklyn and the old Brooklyn Library on Montague street, which is a private corporation. . . .—Prec., Bd. of Ald. (1901), I: 2–15.

The work of tearing down the old hall of records is begun.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 6, 1903.

From Jan. 23 to 31, inclusive, the paintings, porcelains, silver, rugs, tapestries, books, mezzotints, art furniture, etc., belonging to the estate of Henry G. Marquand, were sold at the Am. Art Galleries for $704,250.—A Plan, etc., in art, Feb. 6, 1903.

John D. Rockefeller’s gift of $7,000,000, to be used in research for tuberculosis serum, is announced.—World Almanac (1904), 129.

The “Department of Commerce and Labor” is created by act of congress.—Laws of U. S., 27th cong., 2d sess., chap. 552.

Mayor Low sends to the board of aldermen a message discussing the affairs of some of the City departments. He states: "I ask your attention to the fact that the City grows in population at the rate of 100,000 people every year. This means that, by the 1st of January, a city as large as Baltimore had been added to the population of New York as our population stood on the day when the Greater New York came into being, on January 1, 1898. The addition of this multitude of people . . . has naturally increased the demands upon the City government, in every direction. . . . During this same interval of five years, more than..."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1903

$1,500,000 of the City's growth in income—and more than $1,000,-

000 of it in 1902 alone—has been locked up in the sinking funds, where it was not needed. If this income had been available for current expenses, as it should have been, it is clear that the City's needs could have been more fully met without increasing taxation.

The police are as brave a force as any city could wish; neither do they lack efficiency in other directions. The police problem, however, is exceedingly difficult. Fundamentally considered, the problem is how to effect a complete change in the morale of a force numbering nearly eight thousand officers and men; how to substitute in this large body of men, for the idea of protecting each other no matter what the other may do, the ideal of protecting the city that may oppose, without wrongdoing by one, the force; and the end to be achieved is to make it impossible, by reason of the public opinion of the force itself, for any member of the force, high or low, to use his position for the purpose of private gain.

It may as well be said frankly that such results cannot be obtained in a single year, or in two; but only by a slow process of education which shall involve such an elevation of standards, both in the force itself and in the community, as has already taken place in the City, for example, as to nursing in the City hospitals and in the matter of street cleaning. . . . It ought to be possible, however, even in a short time, for a Commissioner who is the open foe of corruption in the force to show that there are divisions in it which favor corruption, and although undisputed without the police officers who are responsible being brought promptly and sharply to book; it ought to be possible to make the large number of men in the force who desire better things feel that they can afford to be honest and upright; it ought to be possible to make such an effective contrast between an administration of the department that aims to enforce the laws, reasonably and honestly, and one that winked at the sale of law, as to lead the City to wish for the former whenever it is suffering from the latter.

"Something of all this was accomplished by Commissioner Partridge during his year of service, and he has certainly made it much easier for his successor to accomplish the rest. Commissioner Partridge broke up the 'red light district' on the East Side, with its revolting 'cadet system'; he drove out of business a number of the worst resorts in the City; he showed that under this administration promotions and appointments are made for merit, and for no other cause. By reducing details, by various adjustments within the Department, and by new appointments, he succeeded in adding, during the year, four hundred men to the effective patrolling force of the Department; and this with a budget not substantially larger than in 1902.

"From every quarter, since the retirement of Commissioner Partridge, I get testimony of the valuable work he has done. Much, however, yet remains to be accomplished, and that I hope General Greene will be able to do. His record since the first of January certainly encourages that hope. Blackmail in the Department must be smitten root and branch, whatever interests may suffer in the meantime. Citizens who pay blackmail, and officers who take it, must be made to feel that such money withers every hand that touches it. I heartily approve the policy of General Greene in holding the officers rather than the men responsible for the low morale and the misdeeds of the force. I must, however, remind the citizens again, as I did a year ago, that if they wish blackmail to be abolished they must themselves show courage in refusing to pay it and must co-operate with the officials who are trying to stamp it out. . . ."

"The Department of Street Cleaning. When I asked Dr. Woodbury to accept the position of Commissioner of this Department, I said to him that it seemed to me the real problems of the Department lay in the field of final disposition; that anybody who was interested in controlling men could do the work; but that the City of New York, was at least twenty-five years behind the times in the disposition of its waste. . . ."

"The City's waste may be considered under three heads: (1) garbage, (2) ashes, (3) house waste, such as old paper, bottles and the like. . . ."

The first result achieved by Commissioner Woodbury by effecting this better separation of garbage from ashes and house waste was the successful stoppage of dumping at sea during the whole of last summer. Thus, for the first time in many years, the sea beaches were clean during the bathing season.

"The second result was no less valuable. The percentage of garbage in the ashes and house waste having been reduced to a negligible quantity, this material could safely be used for filling in low-lying land, or land under water. By permit from the Board of Health, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning was enabled to use large quantities of this material in filling in land under water at Riker's Island. Besides the saving thus effected in towing, during the year 1902, thirty-five acres of good upland were made. I have heard the value of this upland estimated at $10,000 per acre. When the work that has been begun is completed, Riker's Island will have acres larger than Blackwell's Island, and the value of it to the City of New York, measured by its usefulness, will be incalculable. . . ." The privilege of picking over the waste at the various City dumps in the Borough of Manhattan was sold, in 1901, for $89,000. Early in 1902, a new contract was made at the rate of $107,000. Commissioner Woodbury immediately conceived the idea that by making suitable arrangements for burning what was valued in this waste three results would follow: first, a better opportunity for saving what is valuable would be afforded; second, the most bulky part of what has heretofore been taken out to sea would be very much reduced in bulk; and, third, most of the residuum, being clean ash, would have a value either for filling or as a fertilizer. Acting upon authority granted to him early in the year, he erected on the pier at the foot of West Forty-seventh street a furnace which consumes all the house that was burned in the district lying between Thirty-seventh and Seventy-sixth streets, Sixth avenue and the Hudson River. He sold the privilege of picking over the waste brought to this furnace at eighty cents per load. . . . But this is not all. The residuum is a clean non-mineral ash which is given to the Park Department, where it is used for fertilizing purposes. Again, the heat generated at the furnace is valuable for power and it is expected that this process can be carried on in the City's plant more easily, and also to bring in a moderate income to the City. . . ."


"Workmen engaged in tearing down the Hall of Records [see Ja] yesterday began to pry away the bricks of the first floor. Soon after noon . . . the dungeons where Revolutionary patriots had suffered were unseamed, and for the first time in nearly a century and a half the rays of sunshine burst into the gloomy vaults, lighting up the holes in which nothing was ever known except suffering and despair. By to-day the entire tier of six among the gloomiest prison places in existence will be laid open to the free air. The doorways connecting the dungeons in years gone by were closed with heavy doors of oak, which swung from ponderous lintels of the same wood. All of those doors have disappeared, but the lintels still remain, firmly imbedded in the partition walls which they preserved."—N. Y. Times, F 24, 1903. See also N. Y. Tribune, F 16 and 25, 1903.

The demolition of the hall of records (formerly the jail), to make way for the projected approach to the Brooklyn Bridge (see O 10 and D 27, 1902), is completed. —Real Estate Record & Guide, Mr. 14, 1903. See Mr 1, 1757; also L. M. R. K., III: 575; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 589; and 8th Ann. Rep., Am. Sociey & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1903), 15-56. The site of the old prison, at the eastern border of City Hall Park, is marked by a tablet.—Peterson, Landmarks of N. Y., 34, 39.

A farewell meeting is held in the Y. M. C. A. building, at the s. w. cor. of Fourth Ave. and 235 St., prior to its demolition. —60th Ann. Rep. of the Y. M. C. A., III: 956.


The legislature authorises the issuance of bonds to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie canal, 7 the Oswego canal and the Champlain canal," provided the bond issue is approved by the people at the general election in November. —Laws of N. Y. (1903), chap. 147. The issue was ratified by the voters, on Nov. 3.—Am. Dist. of Dates, II: 85.

Andrew Carnegie gives $1,000,000 to erect a temple of peace for the Hague Court of Arbitration.—Sullivan, Our Times, I: 389.
CHRONOLOGY: THE MODERN CITY AND ISLAND: 1876–1909

1903

The statement in the foregoing paragraph is erroneous. As late as 1897, the first Jewish cemetery in the United States is erroneously, as will be seen by consulting the Chronology under Jl 27, 1655; F 22, 1665; S 29, 1677; 1682; D 17, 17295; and 1677, Addenda, Vol. VI. The actual date of acquisition of this land by the Jews of New York for cemetery purposes was 1682 (q.v.).

The novelist Wilkie, II., the longest ship in the world, arrives in New York from Cherbourg on her maiden voyage. She is 906 ft. in. long and has a tonnage of 26,000.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), p. 589.

The new Stock Exchange on Broad, Wall, and New Sts. (see My 1, 1904) being finished, the brokers moved into it on this day. George B. Post was the architect. The pediment of the Broad-st. façade contains 11 white marble figures, by J. Q. A. Ward, typifying American commerce and industry.—N. Y. Times, Ap 23 and 24, 1903; "The New York Stock Exchange," by John Rodeneyer, in N. Y. Stock Exchange, Vol. I. See also L. M. R. K., III: 925; and descript. of Pl. 159-b, III: 842.

May
In accordance with a resolution adopted by the city council on Dec. 20, 1886, by the board of aldermen Jan. 17, 1889, and approved by Mayor Gilmore, two stone tablets, one on each side of the front door, as portions of the façade over the second-storey windows on the south front wall of the city hall, and are placed on the wall of the west corridor leading to the mayor's office. At this time alterations were being made in the interior of the building (see N 25 and D 9, 1902). A marble tablet recording the event is placed in the wall near them.—4th Ann. Rep., Am. Scenic & Hist. Soc. (1899), 10; 6th Ann. Rep. (1904), 55–56. In the summer of 1913, all these were transferred to the east end of the basement corridor. This was during the extensive remodelling paid for by Mrs. Sage and supervised by the art commission. The two tablets from the façade bear the names of the building committee and principal workmen, including sculptor and supervising architect, who were in the city hall at the time the city hall was finished (see summary under 1814).

New Hampshire, after 48 years of complete prohibition, substitutes a system of licenses.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), p. 590.

The corner-stone of the new Broadway Tabernacle is laid at the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 56th St. (see D 30, 1901).—N. Y. Times, My 3, 1901; L. M. R. K., III: 928. The church was dedicated by Bishop John H. Vincent on July 4, 1905. Three years later (Feb. 19, 1906), the old church edifice, on the n. e. cor. of Broadway and 54th St., was sold to Rogers, Peet & Co.—Ibid., F 20, 1906.

The legislature directs the board of estimate and apportionment "to consider, and, on or before the first day of June, . . . by its resolution to determine whether the building known as the county court house, now erected in the city hall park in the borough of Manhattan in said city, affords accommodations suitable and adequate for the proper transaction therein of the official business of the special and trial terms of the supreme court of the state of New York, appointed to be held in the county of New York, and of the city court of the city of New York, and of the commissioner of jurors." If the question is not decided in the affirmative, the mayor is to appoint a "court house board" composed of five members who shall "proceed with all convenient speed to select and locate a site, south of the southerly line of Franklin street, extended to the Hudson river and the East river, for a new court house, for the use of the special and trial terms of the supreme court in the first judicial district and of the city court of the city of New York and of the commissioner of jurors." The said board was, in its first meeting, in 1876, and was a portion of the city hall park as the site for such court house. Nothing in this act contained shall authorize the erection of a building in said city hall park, however, unless the brown-stone building so-called, and the fire-engine house, so-called, shall be removed therefrom, and the present county court house shall either be removed or shall be remodelled or enlarged and used as a portion of the building to be erected under the provisions of this act; and no building which shall, under the provisions of this act, be erected in said city hall park shall, in any event, occupy a larger superficial area therein than the aggregate area occupied by the present county court house, the said brown-stone building, the fire-engine house and the building formerly used for the register's office. After the site has been decided upon and the land has been acquired, the board is authorized to proceed with the erection of the building.—Law of N. Y. (1902), chap. 336. On May 29, the Department of Buildings published in the "Kaiser," a report by Hon. Francis M. Scott and Hon. P. Henry Dougro, supreme court justices, and Mr. L. L. Delafeld appeared, and stated that the county court house was inadequate for the supreme and city courts. A resolution to declare the building adequate was thereupon rejected.

"Min. Bk. of Estimate and Apportionment (1903), I: 1141, 1215.

The legislature states that it is "proceeding with the act providing for a separate statement of the value of land in assessments of real estate and for the publication of the annual record of the assessed valuation of real estate in the city of New York."—Law of N. Y. (1903), chap. 455.

The legislature authorizes the governor to appoint a commission of five members "to investigate the alleged cost of construction of a sewer or sewers in the state of New Jersey and the discharge therefrom of sewage into the waters of New York bay," and provides $2,000 for its expenses.—Law of N. Y. (1903), chap. 539. See My 25, 1906.

The city observes the 250th anniversary of the foundation of the civic government of New York. Besides Mayor Low, four former mayors, Smith, City, Jr., Edward Cooper, Franklin Delano, and Robert A. Van Wyck, take part in the ceremonies.—N. Y. Herald, My 27, 1903.

The board of estimate and apportionment unanimously adopts a resolution in favour of purchasing the block bounded by 160th and 162nd Sts., Edgecomb Ave., and Junius Terrace, including the Roger Morris and Junius mansion (see My 6, 1901)—6th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers (1904), 57. See further, O 20.

Subscriptions to the amount of $44,786 having been raised in 1891 (see N. Y. Herald, Mar. 25, of that year), for erecting a statue to the memory of Gen. Wm. Tecumseh Sherman, it is unveiled on this Memorial Day.—N. Y. Times, My 31, 1901. It is an equestrian statue in gilded bronze, by Augustus St. Gaudens, erected by the citizens of New York under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, at the 59th St. and Fifth Ave. entrance of Central Park.—Gat. Works of Art Belonging to the City, 163. See also descript. of Pl. 161-b, III: 843.

The construction of the tunnel extension of the Pennsylvania R. R. (see O 9, 1902) is begun. The two tunnels under the North river and the four tunnels under the East river were built by shields driven from each side of the respective rivers. The last tunnel was connected on Sept. 24. The North river was joined on Oct. 9, 1906; and the last on the East river, on March 18, 1908. These were the first tunnels for standard railroad trains constructed under these rivers.—"Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnels: Terminal Structures," in Papers and Discussions, Am. Soc. of Civil Engineers, XXXVII: 802–814; inscription on tablet in the wall of the entrance to the Pennsylvania Terminal.

The present "Grand Central Terminal" owes its inception to a grant, on this day, from the city of the sub-surface rights to the space below most of the streets between Lexington and Madison Aves., 42d and 47th Sts. The N. Y. Central purchased all the land that it did not already own from 43d to 50th St., and from the western limits of the old terminal eastward to Lexington Ave., and also all the remaining property between Park and Madison Aves., from 47th to 50th Sts. After much preliminary work on tracks, etc., the "Grand Central Palace" on Lexington Ave. was converted into a temporary station, and the demolition of the old Grand Central Station began in 1910, without interruption to traffic. The new station, designed by Warren and Wetmore, architects, and Reed and Stern, engineers, was opened in 1913.—see N. Y. (1903), chap. and Ann. Rep.; Ec. Post Day, 1913 (New Terminal Supp.), F 1, 1913; "The Greatest R. R. Terminal in the World," in Mansley's Mag., XLV: 27; descript. of Pl. 169-b, III: 852.

The first report of the "Tenement House Dept. of the City of N. Y." covers the period from Jan., 1902, to this date. Eight volumes carry the sequence to 1914. It is a very important set of volumes, and has had a great influence to do with the demolition of tenements in the larger cities of the United States. In this month, "Boston adopted the automobile as an adjunct to the policing of a scattered residence district."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), p. 592.
The first Pacific cable is opened, and Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Taft in the Philippines exchange messages.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 594.

16 A new requires by condemnation proceedings land is First Ave. and E. 35th St. Here General's Park was developed.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estates L. M. R. K., III: 571. See 1905.

20 Joseph Pulitzer agrees to give the trustees of Columbia University the sum of $1,000,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a school of journalism as one of the professional schools of the university and promises an additional million when the school has been in successful operation for three years.—Hist. of Columbia Univ., 1754-1904, 235-60.

Pope Leo XIII dies, and a newspaper remarks: "It seems almost incredible that he should have looked on Napoleon at the zenith of his power, and should have held a high place in European affairs when Queen Victoria was a girl." The new pope was elected on Aug. 4 and became Pius X.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 595. A new statue of John Ericsson, by Jonathan S. Hartley, is unveiled at the Battery.—N. T. Times, Aug. 3, 1901.

24 "Lou Dillon" breaks the world's record by trotting a mile in two minutes, at the Reading track, Mass.—Sullivan, Our Times (1916), I: 593, 594.

The first automobile to cross the continent, a Packard car later called "Old Reliable," completes its journey from San Francisco to New York in 21 days.—Sullivan, Our Times (1916), I: 593, 595.

Samuel P. Langley makes an unsuccessful attempt to fly in a heavier-than-air machine.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 594. See D 17.

The Columbia University Club moves from 41 W. 36th St. (see Ag 1901) to 15 Madison Sq. N. York.—Columbia Alumni News, F. 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 572. For next move, see May 6, 1902.

An interesting relic of old Grace Church has just been secured by the Rev. Dr. Huntington and placed within the inner wall of the present church edifice, near the entrance. It is the original corner-stone of the first Grace Church, which was built in 1806 on the corner of Broadway and Rector Street, the site now occupied by the Empire Building. . . . The stone was secured from the N. Y. Historical Society.—N. Y. Times, Aug. 16, 1903.

16 All is nearly ready at Madison Square Garden for the arrival of the Salvation Host of Elijah the Restorer, otherwise John Alexander Dowie, who are moving on this city, 4,000 strong from several points of the compass in a great crusade against the unredemed of New York. By the time early rising citizens of the city are getting through their breakfasts this morning eight trainloads of crusaders fresh from Zion will have been unloaded at least as many stations and will crowd the street cars on their way to the Garden rendezvous.—N. Y. Times, O. 16, 1903. Dowie and his "army" arrived in the morning and held their first meeting in Madison Square Garden.—Ibid., O. 17, 1903. Many people flocked to hear him and his followers, and on Oct. 19, when he proclaimed himself "Elijah the Restorer," there was a storm of hisses and jeers hurled at him in a roar that lasted a full minute. On Oct. 21, his audience of 15,000 was so hostile that the police persuaded him to close the meeting abruptly.—Ibid., O. 22, 1903. Thereafter there was little trouble. He ended his campaign at the Garden on Nov. 1, by baptizing 79 persons, and most of his "army" then left for Zion. Dowie and his leaders, however, remain to hold meetings at Carnegie Hall from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, when they, also, returned to Zion.—Ibid., N. 9, 1903.


The Alaskan Boundary Tribunal at London votes to sustain all but one of the American claims in the dispute over the Canadian-Alaskan boundaries.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 596.

The Hudson Theatre, at 139 W. 44th St., opens with Ethel Barrymore in "Cousin Kate."—N. Y. Times, O. 20, 1903.


Dan Patch breaks the world's racing record at Memphis by going a mile in 1:46.8.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 596.

The City Club, in urging the re-election of Mayor Low, says: "Mayor Low's administration is conceded by all fair-minded persons acquainted with the city's history to have been the best that the city has known. Every department has been bettered and several have been revolutionized. The organized lawlessness that prevailed in the Police Department, and to a less extent in every other department, under Tammany control, has given place to order and efficiency. In the Police Department there are now left but four of the twelve Inspectors and four of the thirty-five Manhattan Captains of the old régime. 'Grafting' has been well-nigh destroyed, and the former alliance between crime and the police has been broken. The Health Department has eliminated small-pox, and reduced the death rate from 20 to a fraction above 18. For schools $14,000,000 were appropriated in one and one-half years, against $8,904,424 in four years under Tammany. The streets have been kept clean, and during one year (1902) nearly as many miles of streets were paved as during the last four years of Tammany administration. Six new parks and seven play-grounds have been opened, against the gains of Tammany. Three public baths in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn are being built, against but one for the whole city under Tammany. In the Charities Department the chronic embezzlement of funds belonging to widows, orphans and the needy has been stopped; while, instead of the stale bread and other unfit food given to the city's dependents, wholesome and nourishing food is now provided, and with saving in cost. The work of the Recreation House Department has been excellent. The Fire Department has reduced the average loss per fire to $804, against $1,046 in 1901. The Water Department has stopped frauds and effected a yearly saving of $803,739. The Dock Department has increased the general wharfage collections $23,17 per cent., without any increase in rates. The Law Department collected in one year arrearages of personal taxes aggregating two million and one-half times the entire amount collected by Tammany in the four previous years. Tunnels and bridges are being constructed which will enormously increase the transportation facilities of the greater city, and a municipal ferry will soon be installed for travel between Staten Island and Manhattan. The administration has secured for the city $25,000,000 a year from new franchises, which is 60 per cent. of the total amount now received from the city's 100 local railroads, the franchise tax being at its full value, as required by law, tax payments have been reduced in every section of the city, except the Fifth Avenue district, and a borrowing capacity of $100,000,000 is handed over to the next administration.—Statement by the City Club of N. Y. as to Candidates for Municipal Offices, O. 22, 1903, in N. Y. P. L.


George B. McCellan, candidate of the Democratic party, is Nov. elected mayor.—N. Y. Times, N. 3, 1903. See further, N. 7, 1905.

The Republic of Panama is proclaimed. The United States recognized it on Nov. 6.—World Almanac (1904), 150.

Adelina Patti (Baroness Cederstrom) begins her farewell tour of America with a concert at the Academy of Music, N. 18-20, 1903. The tour lasted about four months, during which time she gave 40 concerts. On March 12, 1904, she sailed from New York on board the "Lucania."—Klein, The Reign of Patti, 339-60; N. Y. Daily Tribune, M. 13, 1904. For Patti's first appearances in New York, see My 11, 1902, and N. 24, 1902.

The corner-stone of the present building of the New York Historical Society, on Central Park West, between 76th and 77th Sts. (see F 24, 1891), is laid. Designs, by York & Sawyer, architects, were selected after a competition.—N. Y. Times, N. 18, 1903; Kelby, N. Y. Hist. Soc. (1905); L. M. R. K., III: 597. The building was dedicated on Nov. 20, 1906 (g.v.).

A treaty is signed by the U. S. and Panama giving the U. S. the right to build a Panama canal.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 597.

Enrico Caruso makes his American début at the Metropolitan Opera House, as the Duke in "Rigoletto."—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 327-30.

A bronze statue is erected by the Knickerbocker Chapter, by D. A. R., on the site of the Robert Murray house on Fourth Ave., near Greenwich St. It was here that his wife, Mary Lindeley Murray, on Sept. 15, 1776 (g.v.), is supposed to have entertained Gen. Howe and his officers until the American troops under Gen. Putnam escaped.—N. Y. Times, N. 26, 1903; Cat. of Works of Art Belonging to the City, 160. See also L. M. R. K., III: 951.
1903 The discovery of the new element, radium, by M. and Mme. Curie, is announced.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 600.
7 The Colony Club for women is organized.—Club Book (1917).
9 An ordinance is signed by the mayor creating "a City Commission for preparing a comprehensive plan for the beautifying and development of the City." It is to consist of "the present Borough Presidents" and such additional persons as the mayor shall determine.—Proc., App'd by Mayor (1903), VI: 727. This became known as the "N. Y. City Improvement Commission."—See description of Pl. 163, III: 843-44, and Pl. 169-a, III: 851. See, further, Ja 1, 1905.
16 Employment of women ushers by the Majestic Theatre is described as "a brand-new job for the sex."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 598.
24 The first successful aero-plane flights are made by Orville and Wilbur Wright, at Kill Devil Hill, North Carolina.—Early Hist. of Airplane (pub. by Dayton-Wright Airplane Co.), 6, 9-15.
28 The Williamsburg Bridge (see My 27, 1895), extending across the East River from Clinton and Delancey Sts., Manhattan, to Roebling and 5th Sts., Williamsburg, is opened for traffic.—Rep., Com't of Bridges (1912). It is the largest suspension bridge in the world, and cost $12,000,000.—N. Y. Times, D 20, 1903. Mr. John Roebling, chief engineer of the New East River Bridge Commission, had charge of the design and construction of the bridge.—Letter to the author (dated D 21, 1922) from Wm. Wirt Mills, commissioner of public and structures.
26 After much legal and religious controversy, Wagner's "Parsifal" is produced for the first time in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House.—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 330-35.
30 Nearly 6000 lights are lost in the Iroquois Theatre fire at Chicago.—Moss, A. L., Almanac (1915), 131. "This disaster led to a new theatre code in practically every American city, calling for fire-walls, more numerous exits, unobstructed alleys, asbestos curtains, non-inflammable scenery, the covering of all lights, and doors opening outward."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 599-600.
31 During the year 1903, immigration records were broken, 857,046 persons being admitted.—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 600.

1904

 Fifteen companies which started in the early days of the automobile were still in existence in 1925. Over a thousand that started had failed. The fifteen that lasted to 1925 are as follows, with the dates of their first cars:

- Ford .................. 1896
- Pierce-Arrow ........... 1901
- Olds .................. 1897
- Cadillac ............... 1902
- Studebaker ............ 1898
- Overland .............. 1902
- Locomobile ............ 1899
- Packard ............... 1902
- Franklin .............. 1900
- Buick ................. 1903
- Peerless .............. 1900
- Ford .................. 1903
- Stearns ............... 1900
- Maxwell ............... 1904
- Apperson .............. 1901

—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 484.

 By this year, automobile accidents had increased to such an extent, that "New York State passed a law providing for a maximum rate of ten miles an hour in closely built-up districts; fifteen miles an hour in villages or cities outside the congested zones; and twenty miles an hour as the maximum elsewhere. The example set by New York was shortly thereafter followed by Kansas, Kentucky, and other States."—Sullivan, Our Times (1926), I: 498-501.


 From 1904 to 1909 were published in London, in four volumes a Report of American manuscripts in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, the work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, of England. These volumes, prepared by B. F. Stevens, of London, are a calendar of 58 bound manuscript volumes and four cases of 1904 rolls. The materials pertain mostly to the Am. Revolution, and more than half fall within the year 1782 and 1783.

 In this year, the first volume of A History of the United States and its People, by Elroy McKendree Avery, was published. Six more volumes were issued up to 1910, after which publication ceased. The work was intended to consist of 12 volumes. The illustrations in these volumes are from important contemporary pictures and documents—the most comprehensive collection of such material ever published.

 By the year 1904, a great improvement was made in lighting the city,—some 16,000 old gas lamps in Manhattan and The Bronx being changed to mantle lamps; progress was also made in developing the arc lighting along the main avenues and streets.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909.

 During 1904-1909, about 35 miles of new wharfage space were constructed by the city, increasing the area of the piers from 3,000,-

 ---The bell in use at this time in the Reformed Dutch Church at Third Ave. and 1221 St. was "the first within the bounds of Har-

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 American

 of the United States

 and the Bronx being changed to mantle lamps; progress was also made in developing the arc lighting along the main avenues and streets.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909.

 "New era of which we have any knowledge." It was the only relic of the old name church erected in N. Y. (in., Mr. 29), and has the following inscription: "AMSTERDAM, anno 1734,—ME FECTI." (There is no name in this inscription.) A communication published in the Metropolitan Times in January, 1863, stated that it contained $20 worth of gold and $20 worth of silver.—Riker, Revised Hist. of Harlem (1904), 325. See also 1734; Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem, by Titon, 43-45; L. M. R. K., III: 935.

 In this year, the St. Nicholas Club (see J 2, 1877) removed from 386 Fifth Ave. to 7 W. 44th St.—L. M. R. K., III: 939.

 The Madison Square Theatre (see S 15, 1891), adjoining the Fifth Avenue Hotel on West 24th St., is finally closed.—N. Y. Sun, F 28, 1904. For history of this playhouse, see L. M. R. K., III: 938. The Fifth Avenue building now covers the site.

 Mayor Godkin sent B. and B. a letter as his first personal message to the board of aldermen, saying in part: "I intend at this time to do no more than to generalize on certain municipal matters, because I purpose later to submit to you a detailed statement of the condition and the needs of the several departments of the City government.

 "For many years the popular interest seems to have been con-

 this. But I believe that the public mind has been so absorbed with these evident as well as vital questions as to ignore the equally vital, if not as apparent, problem of municipal finance.

 "As the incidence of taxation for the support of the municipal government is shifted to the people as a whole, the questions of the City debt, the cost of government and of the system of taxation under which we live are of great concern and should be of the very first interest to every citizen.

 "A wider knowledge of our financial system can bring nothing but good to the City. A greater interest on the part of the tax-

 "In rapidity growing municipality, whose debt margin is constitutionally limited, there ought to be some fixed fiscal policy which should, in its general features, govern all administrative regard-

 "In gauging the financial capacity of the City when embarking upon new enterprises, material necessities should first be met.

 "New York must be made healthy and clean before it is made beautiful.

 "The administration is confronted with a most difficult problem because of the inadequacy of the present school accommodations. The solution of this problem cannot wait on our convenience.
January 1904

"Provision for an additional water supply is a subject demanding prompt attention."

4 An extensive observation of the moral conditions of the great cities of Europe and America has convinced me that this City is better than any of them. Nevertheless, we cannot boast if its moral state falls below the standard which should be set for the metropolises of our country. . . A cosmopolitan city like New York cannot be conducted on the same plan as a provincial town. Every attempt to so conduct it will fail and will result in a disrespect of law.

5 "Some evils can be eradicated and some cannot. Some evils, unhappily, are incident to human nature itself. But they should not be allowed to parade before the public, and no partnership should be permitted between those charged with the suppression of vice and those who live by law-breaking. In the endeavor to accomplish anything in this direction, spasmodic effort can avail little. Only constant vigilance can produce satisfactory results. The methods employed should not be sensational, or for the purpose first of winning applause, but earnest and sincere, so as to be thorough and permanent in their effect.

6 "I am convinced that it is no unreasonably critical spirit which has for years been charging that officials high in the Police Department have connived at the maintenance of certain public evils for their own profit."

7 "A vigorous and persistent effort will be made to sever any such relations between law-breakers and those sworn to enforce the law."

8 "I appeal to all our citizens, and especially to those who supported my candidacy, to aid in purging the Department of such men and practices."

9 In this other department, everything desired cannot be accomplished at once. Intelligent effort directed to one evil at a time must before long result in a general improvement.

10 "The vast majority of the members of the police force are worthy of our confidence. Their lives are not easy, whether considered morally or physically. Contact with crime does not tend to individual improvement."

11 The City Club formally dedicates its new building at 55 West 44th St.—N. Y. Times, Jan 12, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 917.

12 The corner-stone of the Times building at 42d St. and Broadway is laid.—N. Y. Times, Jan 19, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 968. Later in the year, the name of Longacre Square, bounded by Broadway and Seventh Ave., 45th to 47th Sts., was changed to Times Square.—18th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1913), 180; L. M. R. K., III: 970.

13 The first wireless press message is transmitted across the Atlantic.—Gibson & Cole, Wireless of To-day, 284.

14 A fire in Baltimore destroys $70,000,000 in property. It extends over 30 acres, comprising 75 blocks, with 2,500 buildings. (World Almanac, 131.) On the invitation of the Baltimore Stock Exchange, while the fire was still raging, the author's firm, Howells and Stokes, undertook to design a new building for the exchange. The designs to be completed within two weeks and the work of construction to be started at once. As a matter of fact, work on the new building was actually begun before the ruins of the configuration had ceased to smoulder, and the Stock Exchange was the first new building in the burnt over area to be occupied.

15 The first tunnel under the Hudson from Manhattan Island to Jersey City is completed, and W. G. McAdoo, builder of the tunnel, Cha. M. Jacobs, chief engineer, and a party of other officials make an inspection trip through it on flat cars drawn by cable.—N. Y. Herald, Mr 10 and 12, 1904; N. Y. Daily Tribune, Mr 12, 1904. The "tubes" were finished in 1903.—Ibid., S 59, N 1 and 2, 1902.

16 The board of aldermen passes an ordinance establishing a "Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1904), 1: 626-30, 724-39, 896-76.

17 The department of parks is authorized to construct an extension to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a cost not to exceed $1,000,000.—Ibid., S 47, N 19, 1904, chap. 168. The north wing of the Museum building (E) was built under this law. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—Howe, Hist. of Met. Museum of Art. See Je 17, 1907.

April, 1904

18 Andrew Carnegie establishes a fund of $5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others, and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives for others. This fund became known as the "Hero Fund."—N. Y. Herald, Apr 15, 1904.

19 At various times between this date and Oct. 10, 1906, the city acquired the land comprised in Chelsea (Alexander Hamilton) Park, bounded by Ninth and Tenth Aves., 27th and 28th Sts.—Pendergast, Record of Real Estate, 969. The demolition of the buildings on the site began in 1906, and the park was opened in 1907 (q. v.)—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Parks (1907), 56; L. M. R. K., III: 963.

20 The corner-stone of the new 6th Regiment armory, on the west side of Lexington Ave. between 25th and 26th Sts., is laid by Mayor McClellan.—N. Y. Herald, Apr 24, 1904; L. M. R. K., III: 923. The building was completed in 1906. Hunt & Hunt were the architects.—Tablet on interior wall.

21 An act is passed to assess and pay the damages sustained by owners of land in Twelfth Ave., between 125th and 135th Sts., by reason of the construction of the Riverside Drive viaduct.—Laws of N. Y. (1904), chap. 573.

22 The corner-stone of the present 71st Regiment armory, at the s. e. cor. of 34th St. and Park Ave., is laid on the site of the one destroyed on Feb. 22, 1902 (q. v.).—N. Y. Times, My 1, 1904; tablet in armory; L. M. R. K., III: 923; descrip. of Pl. 165-b, H. H. P. III: 929. The regiment took formal possession on Feb. 21, 1907.—N. Y. Times, F 22, 1907.

23 Congress creates a commission of seven to construct the Panama Canal.—Sullivant, Our Times (1906), 1: 457.


25 The commissioner of parks is authorized to transfer the custody of the Morris or Junell mansion (see D 28, 1903) to the local branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or to the Colonial Dames of America, for the establishment of an historical museum.—Laws of N. Y. (1904), chap. 601. See 1907.

15 On this date and on June 20, the heirs of Thomas Gardner (see June 22, 1801) sold Fraunces Tavern to the N. Y. Society of the Sons of the Revolution.—Liber Deeds, LXXXIII: 478-80; Section 1; L. M. R. K., III: 978; descrip. of Pl. 167-b, III: 820; Gy. Sun, My 19, 1904, and 19th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905), 36. In 1906 (q. v., Ag), the building was completely restored from designs by Wm. H. Merriese.

26 The excursion steamer "General Slocum" is burned in the East River; 1,200 lives are lost.—N. Y. Herald, Je 16-26, 1904. See S 15, 1967.


28 As guests of John McDonald, contractor for building the Subway, Mayor McClellan, the members of the rapid transit commission and others take the first tour of the completed tunnel. For view of the two flat-cars which carried them, at City Hall Station, see P 75, Vol. V. In the picture, from left to right on front row are, John H. Starnin, Mayor McClellan, Alexander E. Orr (pres. of the commission) and second row, C. V. Forbes, Cha. Stewart Smith (behind post), Woodbury Langdon; third row, H. H. van Lennep, Paul D. Cravath, Richard Delafeld; standing (holding cigar), Mr. McDonald. Others in the party: Geo. S. Rice (acting chief engineer); E. P. Bryan (vice pres., Interborough Rapid Transit Co.); S. L. F. Deyo (chief engineer of the construction company), Cha. A. Coffin (pres., Gen. Electric Co.); President Underwood of the Erie R. R. etc.—N. Y. World, and Herald, JI 20, 1904.

29 The contractors for the rapid transit tunnel (Subway) under Battery Park exhume, at a point 20 ft. west of the centre line of State St. and 87 ft. north of the centre line of Bridge St., the monument erected by the common council in 1818 (see Je 25, 1817) to mark the site of the old Post House, at the west bastion of Fort George.—N. Y. Times, Jul 31, 1904; 10th Ann. Rep., Am. Scien. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1905), 57-60. The monument was reset, in its present location, in 1907.—Kelley, Historical Guide to N. Y. City, 19.

The Hotel Astor, on Broadway between 44th and 45th Sts, is 5

1904

15 Apr.
In this year, the city began special classes for crippled children in the schools; in 1906, two schools for crippled children were established as private institutions and taken charge of by the board of education.—*Message of Mayor McClellan*, Ja 4, 1909, p. 55.

In this year, the removal of the line of telephone poles on West St., Tenth and Eleventh Aves., and Broadway, marked the disappearance of overgrown weeds in the Borough of Manhattan. An invention of Prof. Popin, of Columbia University, was put into practice before this time, greatly facilitated the operation of telephone wires in underground tubes or conduits.—*Message of Mayor McClellan*, Jan. 2, 1905, p. 6.

In this year, St. Gabriel's Park, bounded by First and Second Aves., 35th and 36th Sts., was opened to the public.—*Rep. of Park Com. (1906)*, 43; L. M. R., III: 971. See City Chron. illus.


In this year, Tiffany & Co. (see 1874, 1879) opened its new building at the n.e. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 171st St. —*New York Daily News* building at No. 32 Park Row, *The Times* moves into its new building, bounded by 42nd St., Broadway and Seventh Ave., designed by C. L. W. Eidlitz and Andrew C. MacKenzie, architects, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Potter on Jan. 18, 1904 (q.v.). In less than ten years these quarters were too small for the expanding business of this newspaper, and another printing and publishing building was erected at 317 W. 43rd St., and named "The Times Annex." The eastern hall was occupied on Feb. 2, 1913; and the completed structure (Nos. 217 to 229) in 1924.—*The N. Y. Times: Its Spirit and Its Growth, 1851–1924 (pamphlet)*, 20–21; *11th Ann. Rep., Am. Socn. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1916)*, 153.

Mayor McClellan, in his second annual message to the board of aldermen, says in part: "We must congratulate ourselves on the resourceful condition of the finances of the City, but the study of the figures emphasizes one feature which calls for special attention, and, if possible, remedy. As taxes for the year are imposed and collected in the fall, it is necessary, in order to make payments from the beginning of the year until the taxes are in, to issue Revenue Bonds in anticipation of their collection. In other words, we live through the following months on credit. Theoretically, the operation of this process means the redemption of the Revenue Bonds as the taxes come in, thereby finally balancing the budget and the treasury. Practical operation and experience show a far different result.

The practice of living on borrowed money from January to October costs the City annually $2,000,000 in interest, adding to the burden of taxation. A cure for this, for the accumulation of uncollected taxes and for the other weaknesses of our financial system must be had by legislation."

"I am in favor of municipal ownership and operation of an electric lighting plant to light the streets, parks and public buildings of New York."

I do not believe that government should engage in any service which can be done better or as well by private enterprise, or should invade business fields in competition with the legitimate trade of the citizen. Where service rendered by private corporations is unsatisfactory, either because of its inferiority or excessive cost, it becomes the province of government to take control of that utility for its own uses. The prices which the City is compelled to pay for gas and electric light are out of proportion with the cost of operation in other cities that they must be extortionate. No relief is in sight, as there appears to be an absence of real competition... we have the right to the free use of the conduits in which to place wires for the transmission of electrical currents. This right removes from the discussion a large element of expense, and seems to leave it open to the City, even if it should not build its own generating plant, to perhaps secure in the open market the electrical current, conveying it if necessary, from localities outside the City or State..."
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1905
Jan. 2

"I do not apprehend that the matter of purchasing the lamps and poles now in use or, if that is inadvisable or unprofitable, supplying others in their stead, would offer any serious problem.

In connection with this subject, it is suggested that still another economy may be effected by the utilization of the waste and refuse collected by the Street Cleaning Department, for this, it is urged by competent authority, will very likely generate all the current needed for lighting in streets, avenues, parks, docks and public buildings of the entire city.

The experience of many cities and towns in England, Scotland and Wales has demonstrated that their lighting has been made possible by employing their mixed refuse as fuel for the making of steam, which in turn is utilized in the generation of electric currents.

The numerous evidences of the City's amazing development which give so much satisfaction to the people, suggest at the same time important plans for the future. Our trade, commerce and population grow at a rate that makes calculations on the future of New York mount into stupendous figures. The progress of to-day must make provision for the greatness of to-morrow. The rapid transit system planned but four years ago has already been taken, and we have been put to new projects to keep pace with our expansion.

Yet there is another problem quite as important, if not as constant in the public mind as that of transportation. Health and the safety of property—two essentials to municipal advancement—demand adequate supply of pure water. When we have reached the limit of our supply, we have reached the limit of our growth. . . .

Expenditures now to secure our supply will, I feel confident, be regarded as judicious and economical investment when the city of four millions shall have attained ten million inhabitants. . . .

Since we are at the advantage of being supplied from distant watersheds and piping it down from the higher levels up-State, the water should be made to earn its own passage. Experts have estimated that many millions of horse-power may thus be created and put to many uses to bring revenues to the city. Only an insignificant part of this power, for example, would be needed to provide the energy to light the city with electricity.

This problem is vital to the other boroughs as it is to Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Although large appropriations have been expended in almost every variety of improvement and extension, and will be continued on a generous scale, the water supply and service of Brooklyn do not, in consequence, measure up to the standard required for that rapidly growing borough. Manhattan and the Bronx are better provided and this fact alone will meet the future demands, enormous as their consumption is, amounting to 577 million gallons a day. Although Brooklyn's supply has been increased 113 million gallons daily during the past year, its consumption has correspondingly increased 134 million gallons per day.

Brooklyn's needs are partially supplied by private enterprise. As far as matters more than half the territory of Queens Borough and almost the whole of Richmond Borough are similarly supplied. The increasing demand of the citizens of those two boroughs for the enlargement and improvement of their water supply service may ultimately result in their being entirely supplied by the City.

Incidental to the subject of water supply service is the high-pressure fire-service system, whose installation was authorized less than a year ago. Insurance interests and business interests generally may be gratified to learn that the Department of Water Supply expects to have it ready for operation during the present year (1905). Its necessity was so apparent that I recommended its installation in this borough in the territory in which the dry goods district and the lofty office buildings are located, and on Governors Island, in the Borough of Brooklyn, and appropriations were granted accordingly.

We may derive satisfaction from the fact that in the first year of this administration more money has been appropriated and expended for school buildings, and more sitting have been contracted for than in any previous year in the history of The City of New York.

The opening of the Rapid Transit Subway and the demonstration of its success is a cause for congratulation to the public of this city.

The necessity for further subway facilities, notably on the East Side, where transportation lines are now almost overwhelmed by the crowds of the rush hours, must be kept continually in mind and provided for as promptly as possible. . . .

The administration of the Tenement House Department has effected notable progress in the enforcement of thorough and uniform enforcement of the Tenement House Law. The object held paramount in this work has been the bettering of the condition of the poor without undue hardship to the property-owners affected by the requirements of the law and necessities of modern sanitary and moral advancement among the multitudes sheltered in these swarming habitations. Discrimination and favoritism have been avoided as the method of making the improvements involve neither injustice nor hardship.

"The practical elimination of the social evil, with its deadly moral contamination, from the homes of the people is a most important and beneficent effect of the work of this department. The improvement of physical conditions has included special attention to provisions for the erection and maintenance of adequate fire-escapes upon tenement-houses to minimize the danger to life from fire in non-fireproof structures used for this purpose. Light and ventilation for living rooms to conform with the provisions of the law received attention as of scarcely less importance in life and health-giving results. . . .

"In the Department of Parks conditions were found presenting greater and peculiar difficulties in the execution of our plans.

"In the thickly settled parts of the City the need of new parks and playgrounds, and the proper care of the established popular pleasure grounds were both pressing and important questions. In the outlying districts the improvement of the splendid areas of park territory provided for the future could not be ignored. It was found that the policy had apparently been to neglect the conservation of existing valuable and important park features to lavish attention and expenditure on new projects. Even in this direction, however, great discrepancies were found between that which had been proclaimed as completed work and that which was really in an efficient and practical condition. Substantial progress has been made all over the City in remedying this state of affairs. . . .

"In morale and efficiency the Police force of The City of New York stands any similarity in the world. In many respects it is an inferior organization, and the wonder is that it executes so well the infinite variety of tasks thrust upon it. The force has not increased proportionately with the population, property value and needs of the five boroughs. It is almost impossible, therefore, to afford the people of this City at all times the fullest measure of police protection to which they are justly entitled. . . .

"The disparity of great importance is immediately 35,000 families. It is estimated, having vacated their homes on Manhattan Island, owing to the construction of railroad terminals, bridges and lesser improvements, the most of them having sought the outlying districts of Brooklyn, Queens and The Bronx.—has increased police necessities elsewhere. To meet these, constant drafts have been made upon the main force in Manhattan, and this means, in its fullest significance, lessened police protection for that borough. These drafts must continue with the completion of bridges, terminals and subways, all of which will require police assistance for the regulation of traffic and the protection of the traveling public.

"Another drain upon the regular patrol force is in the demand for special assignments, which is legitimately increasing year by year. The Slocum disaster taught the necessity for detailed policemen to accompany the excursion boats in the sumer. Separate assignments are also required for recreation piers, parks, playgrounds for the children, night schools, concerts, baths, theatres, the regulation of street traffic and the increasing number of nearby summer resorts, and to that extent they tax the regular force at the expense of our two largest boroughs.

"The three-platoon system which has been adopted during the year has justified the expectations and hopes of its friends and advocates. It increases the patrol force by one-third during the day, when most needed. . . .

"A Bureau of Street Traffic Regulation was established by the Police Department in July, which is rendering valuable service in enforcing the Rules of the Road adopted by your Honorable Borough.

"The general testimony is that there has been a decided improvement in the movement of street cars and vehicular traffic, and that pedestrians are assured far greater safety. There has
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1905

1. A marked decrease in the number of accidents to the latter in the congested districts and at dangerous crossings.

2. "The work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission is of growing importance. The code of rules in force under the Civil Service Law and the City Charter has been gradually extended in operation, in compliance with the point of the law to govern all appointments, promotions or other changes of status, whether temporary or permanent, in 98 percent of the public service, excepting elective officers, heads of departments, principals and teachers in the schools. This comprehensive system is not a creation of statute laws alone. It is incorporated in the Constitution of the State and has been accepted as a permanent part of our public policy."

3. "The most important object to be sought, in my judgment, is to improve the examination system itself. The common-sense methods lately introduced are steps well taken in that direction. Capacity and fitness for the service required are the real questions to be determined, and it is quite impossible to do this by a purely academic standard. Better results would follow if the opportunity for candidates to compete were offered more frequently. Entrance to the City service should not be barred for such long periods as the present practice involves. This is not democratic, as the principle of competition in itself essentially is, and it is not businesslike.

4. "The efficiency of the Fire Department has been largely increased during the year 1904, not only by the addition of 419 firemen, but also by the repair of an old fire-boat, the building of a new one and various improvements of that character.

5. "Precautions taken by the City Government to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster as the Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago, in December, 1903, have evidently been effective, for the insurance companies have dimmed the risk of such an event by reducing the rate of insurance in a marked degree.

6. "The most pressing need of this Department at the present time, and of a part of the City, is the extension of the paid Fire Department system throughout the more thickly settled sections of the boroughs of Richmond and Queens."

7. "Additional storage reservoirs in the Croton water-shed (see O 29, 1892) are recommended to the aqueduct commissioners by J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer. He emphasizes that the fact "that the creation of additional storage in the Croton Valley will not in the least degree add to the flow of the Croton River; but, by saving water which would be wasted over the New Croton Dam, will add about 1.5 cubic feet per day to be safely drawn for the supply of the city." The Aqueduct Commissioners Report on advisability of constructing Additional Reservoirs in the Croton Watershed (1905).

Feb.

1. Work is begun on the Brooklyn anchorage of the Manhattan Bridge, spanning the East River from Canal St., Manhattan, to Nassau St., Brooklyn. Work was begun on the Manhattan anchorage in April—Ann. Rep., Dept. of Bridges (1912), 47. On Dec. 31, 1909, the bridge was formally opened for traffic by Mayor McClellan. Its length is 6,618 ft; the final cost was $26,572,900.

2. Ibid. See also N. Y. Herald, Jan. 1, 1910.

3. The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of Pres. Roosevelt, invites to his residence, at No. 57 Fifth Ave., the representatives of various patriotic and historical societies, "with a view to effecting an organization for the purpose of celebrating in 1909 the three hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Hudson River by Henry Hudson in 1609." A committee is appointed to request Mayor McClellan and Gov. Higgins to name committees of citizens of the city and state of New York to act jointly in arranging for such a celebration. These officials selected 150 gentlemen, who constituted the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee."
The first meeting of the committee was on Dec. 16. Later, it was decided to combine this committee with the "Fulton Centennial Committee," which had been appointed to arrange for the celebration in 1907 of the first practical application of steam to navigation, and to hold the joint celebration in 1909. The two committees were therefore merged, in 1906 (g.t., Aug. 7), into the Hudson-Fulton Commission. Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Comm., I: iii, vi-vii, 7-14.

Mar.

4. The Colony Club is incorporated. Its club-house at 120-124 Madison Ave. was completed in 1907 (p.v., Mr. Sub, from designs by McKim, Mead & White—Club Book, L. M. R. K., III: 937.

Theodore Roosevelt is reinaugurated as president.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Mr. 5, 1905.

5. The Columbia University Club moves into its new club-house at 18 Gramercy Park at the s.w. cor. of Irving Pl. and 20th St.—Columbia Alumni News, F. 7, 1918; L. M. R. K., III: 937. On Feb. 1, 1918, it moved from Gramercy Park to its present location at 4-16 W. 43d St. (formerly the Hotel Renaissance.)—Ibid., F 15, 1918.

6. The Hippodrome, on the east side of Sixth Ave. between 43d and 44th Sts., is opened. It has an immense stage, and is finished with the most complete machinery for presenting elaborate spectacles, including a huge stage under the lower level. The Tribune, Ap 12 and 13, 1905; L. M. R. K., III: 948.


7. Henry Phipps, John W. Arbuckle, Chas. S. Brown, Robert W. de Forest, George E. Gordon, Elgin R. L. Gould, Wm. S. Hark, George B. McClellan, Chas. A. Moore, John S. Phipps, Chas. S. Smith, Isadore Strauss, Alfred T. White, Myles Tierney, and their associates are incorporated "by the name of 'Phipps houses' for the purpose of providing tenement or other housing accommodations for the working classes in the city of New York or in other cities of the state of New York or elsewhere."—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 269.

8. The Y. Juvenile Asylum moves from 175th St. and Amsterdam Ave. (see 1852) to Chauncey, N. Y.—Ann. Rep., N. Y. Juv. Asylum (1905), 20. It is still there.—Am. Medical Directory (1925), 1046. The old asylum building, abandoned and sold at this time, was subsequently demolished.—Letter to the author from the superintendent. See also L. M. R. K., III: 955.


10. At five sales held between this date and April 12, 1907, the library and collection of Americana belonging to Wilberforce Eames were sold at auction.—From list of important sales held at The Anderson Galleries.

21. The terms of the mayor, comptroller, and borough presidents of Greater New York are increased to four years.—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 613.

11. An act is passed by which the mayor is authorized to appoint three commissioners, to be known as the "Board of Water Supply of the City of New York," to whom is entrusted the duty of ascertaining, with all possible speed, what sources exist and are most available and best for securing an additional supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New York, of acquiring lands and of constructing the necessary reservoirs, dams, and aqueducts.—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 724. See Je 9.

12. The legislature authorizes New York City to utilize its water supply "for the purpose of generating electric current for the use of municipal purposes."—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 734.

13. The legislature fixes the rates at which electric current shall be sold in and to the city of New York.—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 732. and 731. It also fixes the price at which gas shall be sold to the city.—Ibid. (1905), chap. 736.

14. The legislature creates a commission of gas and electricity, with power to "regulate the prices of gas and electricity, and certain other electric services" and to supervise "gas, electric light and other electric corporations." The sum of $600,000 is appropriated for the use of the commission.—Laws of N. Y. (1905), chap. 737.

15. Mayor McClellan appoints J. Edward Simmons, Charles N.
More than 200 people, mostly writers of fiction, tender a dinner Dec. at Delmonico's to Mark Twain on his 70th birthday. The speakers include Andrew Carnegie, Wm. Dean Howells, Brander Matthews, George W. Cable, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry van Dyke, John Kendrick Bangs, Amelia E. Barr, Hamilton W. Mahie, Carolyn Wells, Irving Bachelor, Rex Beach, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Agnes Repplier.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 6, 1905.

The corner-stone of the Engineers' Club at No. 32 W. 40th St., opposite Bryant Park, is laid.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 27, 1905.

1906

Many amendments to the Greater New York charter have been enacted at every session of the legislature since 1901 (q.v., Ap 22), and there have been numerous decisions of the courts construing its provisions. The most notable changes have been in the direction of the further concentration of power over municipal affairs in the board of estimate and apportionment. "By an amendment made this year, the entire procedure in reference to the acquisition of title to lands for public purposes was remodeled and a new system established. Commissioners of estimate and assessment in these proceedings are no longer appointed. Instead, the courts name three persons who shall be commissioners of estimate, and at the same time designate the number of one of them to act as commissioner of apportionment. The commissioners of estimate are required to determine the damage to property taken, while the commissioner of assessment assesses the property in the same manner as was done under the former system. The commissioner of apportionment then subdivides the assessed value of the property required, takes the result, and apportions it to the right parties."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 6, 1906.

In this year, the Society of Iconophiles published *An Index to the Illustrations in the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York, 1841-1870*. The introduction sketches the life of Valentine, and describes a set of the Manuals. It was written by William Loring Andrews. The Index was compiled by Richard Hoe Lawrence, who was secretary of the society. The index proceeds as follows: Plates and maps to a full set in the order of the annuals; maps and plans of the city of New York and vicinity; miscellaneous maps; facsimiles, letters, signatures, documents, broadsides, and certificates. There is also a general index. The edition of this useful guide to the illustrative matter in the Manuals was limited to 250 copies. See also 1841.

In this year, a special school for backward and defective children was established in Public School 120, Manhattan.—*Message of Mayor McClellan*, Ja 4, 1906, p. 55.

In this year, Thames Street, which was ceded to the city by Nicholas Bayard in 1749 (q.v., Mr 10), was closed, and a new Thames St. about nine feet wider was opened, the south line of which is about six feet north of the old line of the street. The change was made with the request and consent of the "Numerous Tenants of Eleven Broadway" (a New York corporation), which, on March 2, through the "Local Board of the Bowling Green District," petitioned the board of estimate and apportionment, and agreed to convey to the city its property in the bed of the new Thames St., in exchange for the land in the bed of old Thames St. from Broadway to Trinity Place and the land in the bed of Temple St. from old Thames St. to Cedar St. The purpose of the change was to create a plot wide enough for development between Trinity Churchyard and the new street. The city agreed to the exchange, and the two deeds were recorded on May 24. The "Trinity Building" (No. 111 Broadway) was erected at the south-west corner of the new Thames St. and Broadway, extending westerly to Trinity Place, and the "U. S. Realty Building" (No. 115 Broadway) was erected on the north-west corner. These two buildings are owned by the Trinity Buildings Corporation.—*Letter to the author* (dated D 30, 1925) from R. G. Babcock, president of U. S. Realty and Improvement Co.; *Liber 99*, Section I, of *Gazettees*, pp. 493, 498; *L. M. R. K.*, III: 1910.

The south wing of the west façade of the American Museum of Natural History was in process of building from 1906 to 1908.—*Growth of the Bldg., of the Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.* (1911).

In this year, Henry James wrote rambling reflections under the title "New York Revisited," which were published in *Harper's Mag*, for Feb, Mar, and May; and also about the city of Washington, for the *North Am. Review*, May and June.

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2060 THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw, as the board of water supply, organized under the authority of the law of June 3 (q.v.)—*Catshill Water*, 1905-15, 15. See O 57.

The Fulton Centennial Committee," consisting of 100 citizens appointed by Mayor McClellan to arrange for celebration, in 1907, the first use of steam in navigation, organizes at the city hall and elects Wm. McClellan chairman and James H. Kennedy secretary.—*N. Y. Tribune*, Jl 14, 1905; *World Almanac* (1908), 401. This committee and the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee" (see F 15) were later merged into the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission (see Ap 27, 1906).


Aug. St. Thomas's E. Church, at the w. cor. of Fifth Ave. and 52d St. (see Ap 3, 1852), is almost totally destroyed by fire.—*N. Y. Herald*, Ag 9, 1905. On Nov. 21, 1911, the cornerstone of a new building, designed by Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, was laid on the same site. See N 22, 1911, for the construction of the new edifice, services were held in a temporary wooden structure built within the ruins; this was first used on Oct. 4, 1913. The new church was consecrated on April 26, 1916.—*Ibid.*, N 25, 1923.

The 145th St. Bridge, extending across the Harlem River from Lenox Ave. and 145th St., Manhattan, to Exterior St. and 149th St., Bronx (see Jl 11, 1895), is opened to traffic.—*N. Y. Times*, Ap 13, 1905; *Annals of Bridges* (1912). See also Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1905, p. 61.

The Hotel Gotham, on the south-west corner of Fifth Ave. and 55th St., is opened. His & Whites's were the architects.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, O 1, 1905; L. M. R. K., III: 799.

Oct. Plans of the board of water supply (see Je 9) for bringing water to New York; City from the Catshill Mountains are approved by the board of estimate and apportionment. In May, 1906, they were approved by the state water supply commission.—*Rep. of the Ed. of Water Supply*, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See Mr, 1907.

De Witt Clinton Park, bounded by the Hudson River and Fourth Ave., between 52d and 54th Sts., is formally opened to the public.—*Rep., Dept. of Parks* (1906), 555; L. M. R. K., III: 966. See My 15, 1901, and 1902.

Prince Louis of Battenberg arrives at New York with a fleet of six British cruisers, and is enthusiastically welcomed. During his stay he was officially received by Mayor McClellan at the city hall, attended a banquet at Delmonico's, went to the horse-show at Madison Square Garden, and to the Lambs' "gambol," gave a ball on board his flagship to about 4,000 people, and dined at the house of Mrs. Astor. He sailed on Nov. 20.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 10-21, 1905.

Several thousand Jews parade through the streets of the lower East Side in public mourning for their massacred brethren in Russia.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 24, 1905. On Nov. 26, a meeting was held to encourage the plan for arming the Jews in Russia for self-defense.—*Ibid.*, N 27, 1905. Another mourning parade was held on Dec. 4.—*Ibid.*, D 5, 1905. About $2,000,000 was raised through out the U. S. for the relief of the sufferers.—*Ibid.*, N 19, 13, 15, D 3 and 22, 1905.

Special services are held in the various synagogues of the city "in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the landing of Jews in the United States."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, N 26, 1905.

The 250th anniversary of the Jews in the U. S. (that is, the founding of a Jewish community in New York City in 1657) is also celebrated by addresses in Carnegie Hall.—*N. Y. Daily Tribune*, D 1, 1905.
In his annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor Mc-

Claran says in part: "A great advance has been made during the
past twelve months toward solving the problem of a satisfactory and
economical scheme of public lighting The Board of Estimate and Appo-
intment has authorized the purchase for sites for the erection of electric lighting plants in the boroughs of Man-
hattan and The Bronx, boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens and the
borough of Richmond."

"In this connection, mention should be made of the success
which has attended the establishment of an incinerator under
the Williamsburg Bridge by the Department of Street Cleaning, for
the double purpose of disposing of its rubbish waste and of thereby
obtaining an electrical current sufficient to light the Williamsburg Bridge. The plant daily destroys 1,500 cubic yards
of waste, and in such destruction develops an energy equivalent to
400 horse power per hour, which is translated into 150 kilowatts of
electricity. Thus an electrical current is generated which is more than
sufficient to light the whole bridge structure."

The board of Estimate is able to report that during the
year just closed contracts were let for twenty-one new school buildings
and thirty-one new additions to old school buildings, which,
when completed, will furnish 55,050 sittings. During the year
26,750 sittings were provided.

"Striking evidence of what New York is doing for the immigrant
through its night schools is found in an enrollment of 47,429 non-
English speaking persons of the total registered of 91,976 in the
high schools and seventy-two elementary schools maintained for
those who cannot attend day school."

"In humanitarian progress New York has outstripped any other
municipal corporation in the record for the year. The new Bellevue
Hospital is at last under way. Willard Parker Hospital is about
completed. Provision has been made for the new buildings which
North Brother Island has so long needed. Our hospital service has
been extended by Fordham Hospital and Harlem Hospital, the
contagious disease hospital in Brooklyn and the hospital for con-
valves who have been admitted to Coney Island. Sites have been acquired for a
sanitarium for consumptives up-State, and a tuberculous sanitarium on
Staten Island. A new training school for nurses has been ordered for
Bellevue."

The administration has provided for the removal of the Kings
County Penitentiary, and for a reformatory institution on Hart's Island.

"The ferry which the City owns and operates between the Bor-
oughs of Manhattan and Richmond has been running more than two
months. This ferry, taken over by the City because private enterprise
had failed to provide satisfactory service, seems to be accom-
plishing what was sought."

"The City of New York is rich beyond all others in the extent
and character of its shore front. Within its limits or directly con-
tiguous thereto, are many miles of ocean beaches practically none
of which is owned by the public. Provision must soon be made
by the City towards securing fresh-air homes for children and conv-
avescent patients from the City hospitals, as well as breathing
spaces for the whole people."

"I know of no more ideal location for such fresh-air resorts than one
of the beaches on the Long Island shore."

"I believe that a considerable saving can be effected in some
departments by reducing the number of so-called department orders,
and by buying such supplies for longer periods at public letting.
I shall insist that the city acquire hands to so estimate their require-
ments that the City may get full advantage of competition."


The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land
bound by Broadway, Hamilton Place, and 13th St. Here
Montefiore Park was developed.—Prendergast, Record of Real

The U. S. Government purchases, for $1,660,111, the
land bounded by Eighth and Ninth Aves., 31st and 32nd Sts., as a site
Dept. (1910), p. 418. The building was begun in 1911 and
opened in 1914. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—30th Ann. Rep.,
In 1915, it cost $7,419,042.

From Jan. 17 to 27, the collection of Heber R. Bishop, deceased,
consisting of paintings, Oriental porcelains, bronzes, lacquers,
Japanese swords, ivory carvings, and rugs, was sold at the Am. Art
Galleries, yielding $422,019.75. His splendid collection of jades was
bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.—A Plan, etc.,
op. cit.

"England," the first of the marble statues representing the
two nations, is placed in position on the north front of the new custom-
house at Bowling Green.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 1, 1906.

The legislature passes a law to terminate immediately the use
of streets, avenues, and public places, in the Borough of Man-
hattan, by railroads operated by steam locomotive power at grade.
It supplements the Rapid Transit Act.—Laws of N. Y. (1906),
chap. 109. Notwithstanding this law, steam locomotives are still
in use (1926) on Eleventh Ave.

The city acquires the land at 25th St. and East River on which
to build a nurses' training school.—Prendergast, Record of Real
Estate (1914), citing Liber Deeds, 123, p. 366.

Earthquake and fire destroy the greater part of the city of San
Francisco. About $20,000,000 was immediately raised throughout
the country for the relief of the sufferers. New York City sent over

In the following year, the author's firm, Howells and Stokes, designed and
built in San Francisco, a practically earthquake proof skycraper
office-building for the Royal Insurance Co. A heavy iron mesh netting was built into the outer walls of this building, similarly to
wire-netting in wire glass, so that in case of an earthquake the
masory would be held together and prevented from shaking loose.
The legislature authorizes the governor to appoint three com-
missioners "to confer with the governor and the legislature of the state
of New Jersey, or the duly designated representatives thereof,
who shall purchase the land and buildings on the Hudson river
from the city of New York to the state of New Jersey at the just
price of the two states." The sum of $1,000 is appropriated for the ex-
penses of the commission.—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap. 260.

On May 7, 1907, the legislature directed that the commission, "to-
gather with the bridge commissioner of the city of New York and
an additional member to be appointed by the mayor of the city of
New York, shall confer with the governor and the legislature of the
state of New Jersey or the duly designated representatives thereof,
for the purpose of fully investigating the project of the construction
of one or more bridges over the Hudson river from the city of New
York to the state of New Jersey at the joint expense of the two
states." The act provides that the legislature thereupon including proposed legislation in furtherance thereof. It appropriated $5,000 for expenses. Ibid. (1907), chap. 319. See also ibid. (1908), chap. 218.

The city is authorized to agree with the trustees of Columbia
University for the filling in of the land under water fronting upon
Riverside Park from 116th to 120th St. and for its use as an athletic
field and playground for the college.—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap.
104. Designs for this development were prepared by Henry Horn-
bostel, but were never carried out.

On this day and on May 23, the city acquired the land comprised
in the municipal playground for children at 50th St. and Tenth
Ave.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, citing Liber Deeds, 116,
p. 27, and ibid. 115, p. 27. A new city park, which the city acquired by condemnation proceedings, is comprised
in the municipal playground for children at 184 Cherry St. (86.10 x 214.2 feet).—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate, citing Liber Deeds, 105, p. 37. An
undated map showing eight playground sites on the lower East Side is
filed as map No. 47 in real estate bureau, comptroller's office.

The members of the " Hudson Ter-Centenary Joint Committee"
(see p. 15-1907) and of the "Hudson Ter-Centenary Commission, "" the latter being incor-
porated by the legislature as the "Hudson-Fulton Celebration
Commission," whose object is "the public celebration or commemora-
tion of the Ter-Centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River by
Henry Hudson in the year sixteen hundred and nine, and of the
first use of steam in the navigation of said river by Robert Fulton
in the year eighteen hundred and seven, in such manner and form,
whether permanent or temporary, as may be found appropriate by
the said commission," the sum of $25,000 is appropriated by the state
for the celebration, and New York City is authorised to provide
further sums. The duration of the corporation shall be ten years.
THE ICONOGRAPHY OF MANHATTAN ISLAND

1906—Laws of N.Y. (1906), chap. 315; Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Comm., I: 79-84. The commission organized on May 4
27 with Gen. Stewart L. Woodford as president, and thereafter conducted arrangements for the celebration.—Ibid., I: iii-iv, 86-92.

The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research (see Je 2, 1901) formally opens its own buildings, consisting of a laboratory, an animal house, and a power house, extending along the East River from 65th to 67th St. The buildings were designed by Messrs. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge of Boston.

The land had been conveyed to the Institute by Mr. Rockefeller in June, 1904.—N. Y. Times, May 12, 1906; Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research, Hist., Organization & Equipment (1911), 7. "In 1907, the work of the Institute was placed on a permanent endowment basis by a gift from Mr. Rockefeller of $2,620,610 as an endowment fund. During the same year, the Board of Directors were invited to submit a plan, which had been maturing since the foundation of the Institute, for an important extension of the field of medical research, namely a means of studying human disease in its clinical aspects, under conditions as near as possible to laboratory standards of exactness and efficiency. The acceptance of this plan was accompanied by a pledge of $500,000 in 1908 for the erection of a Hospital [at 65th St. and the East River]. This sum was augmented by the grants amounting to $790,000 and a balance of $277,457.67 remaining unspent from the pledge of 1902. Messrs. York and Sawyer of New York City were chosen as architects. The cost of the Hospital building and equipment was about $900,000. On October 17, 1910, the new Hospital and Isolation Pavilion were formally opened and patients were admitted for treatment.—Ibid., 7-8.

Gov. Higgins signs the Elderberg bill permitting the separate construction and operation of rapid transit lines in N. Y. City.—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap. 472; Harper's Popular Encyclop. of U. S. Hist., Vol. IX.

Free School No. 1, the parent of the public school system of New York City (formerly at Tryon Row and Chatham St., where the municipal bldg. now stands—L. M. R. K., III: 940), celebrates its 100th anniversary, in its present building in Henry St., between Catherine and Oliver Sts.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, May 18, 1906.

The direct state tax in New York is abolished for the first time in 65 years by the passage of the Page mortgage-recording tax bill, entitled "An Act to amend the tax law in relation to the taxation of mortgages of real property."—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap. 533; Harper's Popular Encyclop. of U. S. Hist., Vol. IX.

The city of New York, being authorized by the State Legislature to appoint five commissioners, at least three of whom shall be sanitary engineers, whose duty it shall be to continue the work of the New York Bay pollution commission, established in 1903 (q.v., My 11), and to extend the work as follows:

(a) To make further investigations into the present and probable future sanitary condition of the waters of New York bay and other bodies of water within or adjacent to the several boroughs of New York city and neighboring districts;
(b) To consider and investigate the most effective and feasible means of permanently improving and protecting the purity of the waters of New York bay and neighboring waters, giving particular attention to the following subjects:

1. Whether it is desirable and feasible for New York city and the neighboring counties to cooperate upon a general plan or policy of sewage and sewage disposal which will protect the waters of New York bay and vicinity against unnecessary and injurious pollution by sewage and other wastes;
2. Whether methods of collecting and disposing of the sewage and other wastes which pollute, or may eventually pollute, the waters contemplated in this act are most worthy of consideration;
(c) Whether it is desirable to establish a sewage district in order properly to dispose of the wastes, and adequately protect the purity of the waters, contemplated in this act, and, if so, what should be the limits and boundaries of this sewage district;
(d) What would be the best system of administrative control for the inception, execution and operation of a plan for sewage and ultimate sewage disposal, of a metropolitan sewage district; whether it should already exist in the County or Counties or other existing units of government, by the establishment of separate and distinct sewage districts and permanent commissions in each state, by one interstate metropolitan sewage district and commission to be established by agreement between the two states, this agreement if necessary to be ratified by congress, or by other means.

May 19. To cooperate with any duly authorized body or commission having similar authority in the state of New Jersey, in the joint investigation and consideration of the various subjects specified in this act.
4. To submit a detailed report to the mayor on or before Feb. 1, 1909.

The city is authorized to raise $150,000 for the expenses of the commission.—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap. 635. See also ibid. (1908), chap. 432. The reports of the "Metropolitan Sewage Commission," appointed as provided in this act, were published in 1910, 1912, and 1914.

The legislature passes an act "to provide for a better arrangement, indexing and preservation of the records, documents, books, maps and papers, deposited or filed in the office of the clerk of the county of New York."—Laws of N. Y. (1906), chap. 681.

The post-office section of the new custom-house (see O. 7, 1902) is opened.—Letter of Dec. 8, 1911, to the author from the architect, Cass Gilbert. Up to this year, the aggregate cost of the custom-house, appropriated by congress, was $719,477.—Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1906), 82.

The First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Ave. and 11th St., celebrates the 200th anniversary of the "organization of the first Presbyterian in America," N. Y. Daily Tribune, May 20, 1906.

The common council appropriates $4,285 for labour and material for "painting, cabinet and carpenter work, ornamental plaster work," etc., in the city hall, including "the redecorating and re-furnishing of certain rooms in the said building known as the three (3) Governor's rooms."—Ord., etc., App'd by Mayor (1906), 230. Bernstein & Bernstein, who made the alterations in the governor's room, attempted to restore it to its original design, but the work was so badly done that it prompted a gift made by Mrs. Sage in 1908 (q.v.) for the room's correct restoration. See also Ap 2, 1907.

A tablet marking the site of the provost prison, which was unveiled in 1901 in the old hall of records and which since the tearing down of that building has been lying in a stone vault, was conveyed to the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, D. A. R., on a short column of rough grey stone under the trees just south-east of the city hall.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 21, 1906.

Excavating for the Singer building at 149 Broadway, on the n. w. cor. of Liberty St., is begun. The building was practically completed by May 1, 1908. It was when completed the highest office building in the world. Engineering was the architect.—Sears' Hist., of Singer Bldg. (1908); L. M. R. K., III: 986; descrip. of Pl. 163, III: 846.

Stanford White, the New York architect, is killed by Harry K. Thaw, on the roof of Madison Square Garden.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Je 26, 1906.

Congress authorizes contracts for the enlargement, extension, remodelling, or improvement, of the assay office (see 1899), including necessary changes, alterations, and repairs incident thereto. The cost is not to exceed $150,000.—Statutes at Large, XXXV: 774; Ann. Rep., Supervising Archt., U. S. Treas. Dept. (1909), 206. An extension was built on Pine St. in the rear of the Wall St. building, and was occupied in 1912. The old building on Wall St. (originally the U. S. Branch Bank) was demolished in 1915, its huge façade being taken down and stored in the attorney general's office, and stored on a lot on the upper East Side belonging to the Metropolitan Museum. Here it remained until 1931, when it was re-erected by Grosvenor Atterbury as the southern façade of the "American wing" of the Museum. The present building on the Wall St. site was erected by York & Sawyer in 1917-8, as a wing of the new assay office on Pine St.—Ibid. (1917), 1491 (1912), 115 (1917), 279; Verplanck, The Site of the Assay Office (1921); descrip. of Pl. 57: I: 430 and Pl. 166, III: 848; L. M. R. K., III: 924, 975.

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus is completely vindicated of the charges preferred against him in 1894 (q. v., O), and is promoted to the rank of major in the French army.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 363.

The city acquires from Wm. C. Schermerhorn the land comprising the playground at 65th St. and First Ave.—Prendergast, Record of New York Estates, fourth Am. ed., p. 463.

During August and September of this year, Francies Tavern was entirely reconstructed by the Sons of the
The festivities in commemoration of Henry Hudson

The Netherlands people have had a gloomy remembrance of the end of the two great men, Piet Hein and Henry Hudson, for two centuries. The date of Hudson's death is observed in New York as a state holiday. In the year 1848 a movement was started to erect a monument in his memory. This was not completed until 1875. The present monument is the work of the sculptor, William A. Vandervest.

Hudson Fulton Celebration Commission

In New York on 26 Sept. 1909, in the presence of the representatives of the United States of America, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Province of New York, the City of New York, and the People of the United States of America, a monument was unveiled in memory of Henry Hudson and the explorers who accompanied him on his voyage of discovery.

Address from the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee Presenting a Replica of the "Half Moon" to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission on Sept. 25, 1909. See pp. 2077-78
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1906

Aug.

Revolution to conform to its original design. The eastern wall was completely removed, together with the first, fourth and fifth storey walls on the Pearl and Broad St. sides, leaving most of the brickwork of the second and third storeys on the Pearl and Broad Sts. sides supplied in storey and tiers. During this process, the architect (Wm. H. Meserveau) came to the conclusion that the Broad St. wall was originally of small yellow Dutch brick and the Pearl St. wall of a larger sized red brick, and he followed this diversity in his reconstruction. "In rebuilding the tavern all of the original material that could be identified was retained. This comprised some of the little yellow Dutch brick work of the second and third stories on the street side and some of the red brick work of the same stories on the Pearl street side. To complete the Broad street wall and the yellow brick trimmings, about 15,000 bricks were imported from Holland, it having been found impossible to get them anywhere else. The first floor was raised again to its former level [see Jl 1892]. The celebrated 'Long Room' was reconstructed according to its original dimensions, and the old, hewn, oak floor timbers which were under it when Washington stood in the original 'Long Room' were replaced, as were the original timbers in the tier above. The old hewn beams also still exist in the hall way and in the floor and ceiling of the second and third stories on the Pearl street side.

"In handling the roof, the gabled roof of the eighteenth century was not restored, but it has been rebuilt after the style of the present roof of the Philipse Manor Hall in Yonkers. . . . The present roof of Fraunces' Tavern is not a typical hip roof, but has sloping sides, terminating in a square platform surrounded by a balustrade."—12th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 68-73; description of F. L. 167-b, III: 830; L. M. R. K., III: 978. See also N. Y. Tribune, S 18, 1906; N. Y. Sun, Mr 15, 1907; N. Y. Times, Mr 17, 1907; Pendant, A Sketch of Fraunces Tavern (1919). 10

The common council appropriates $2,000 for repairs and alterations to the mayor's suite of offices in the city hall.—Ord., etc., App'd by Mayor (1906), 296.

William Jennings Bryan arrives in New York from abroad and receives a popular reception. In the evening, a great meeting in his honour was held in Madison Square Garden at which from 12,000 to 15,000 people were present.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Ag 31, 1906.

Sept.

The north tube of the Pennsylvania tunnel is opened. This is the largest submerged tube in the world.—N. Y. Herald, S 9, 12, and 13, 1906. See O 9.


"New York is the electric city. It is probably the most brilliantly illuminated city in the world. If this is the age of electricity, the American metropolis is probably the queen of the age. Figures recently compiled show that she consumes four times the amount of electric current used by the greater city of London, and she far out-distances all other cities of Europe or America. While this is due in a large part to the generous use of electricity for street and building illumination, an important factor also is the tremendous growth in the use of the current to talk business at night.

"The number of signs that make the night sky of New York luminous has increased fully 60 per cent., according to the city authorities, within the last year. Over the twenty-two square miles in Manhattan Island there are some three thousand electric signs of all sizes and descriptions. To make up their glaring talk and to voice with illumination signs and windows that formerly lay dark and dead, so less than one hundred thousand lights are set sparkling, each night all over the island.

"In size and character these signs vary according to the size, position and nature of their audience. The largest illuminated sign in the world is aglow all night. It shoots out to almost a million commuters who read it within a radius of twenty miles; the smallest are scattered broadcast over the East Side and other similar districts, whose name is shown with six or even four bulbs the sign of the humble cobbler or bookbinder.

"To supply with current the signs of New York the generating plant of a good sized town would be continuously required. More than ninety per cent. of all the electric bulbs that spell out the night legends of Manhattan are rooted in the mains of one supply company. In some buildings which still maintain private electrical plants it is even thought wise to keep the ponderous machinery running into the night to keep the sign illuminated. . . ."

"The maintenance of the great array of electric signs that have sprung up all over New York within the last few years has created a new employment—that of the 'signjack.' To one signjack, who climbs to dizzy heights on steeple or flagpole in cases of rare emergency, a score of signjacks are employed day in and day out in a trade no less perilous, if less spectacular. These men, trained to climb and swing at startling elevations, man the cornices of the metropolitan skyscrapers, in bad winds and bad weather, and pursue the constant work of replacing the electric bulbs that are growing dim. . . ."

"There is considerable skill required in plotting out the best effects to be obtained from designs, monograms or even plain lettering at certain heights and angles over the moving street throns to which the sign must talk. Often it has been discovered, after careful experimenting, that more clear and striking effects are obtained for the largest and most remote illuminated signs by the smallest and least powerful electric light bulbs. On the other hand, it has often been found most advisable to place large and powerful lights on letters suspended just over the heads of the night crowds.

"The most remarkable single tract of night illumination in the world is in Broadway, from 45th Street up to 46th Street. In this district alone current for nearly forty thousand globes in use for illuminated signs is furnished. This glittering trail along upper Broadway, the 'Great White Way,' is celebrated all over the world."—N. Y. Daily Tribune, S 22, 1906.


The Verdi monument, by Pasquale Civitelli, in Sherman Square at Broadway and 72d St., is unveiled and presented to the city by the Italian residents.—N. Y. Herald, O 13, 1906. See also Cat. of the Works of Art Belonging to the City, 185.

The new Madison Square Presbyterian Church, at the n. e. cor. of Madison Ave. and 24th St., is dedicated. It was designed by Stanford White.—N. Y. Herald, O 15, 1906; L. M. R. K., III: 931.

The Knickerbocker Hotel, at the s. e. cor. of Broadway and 42d St., is opened.—N. Y. Herald, O 24, 1906.

Chas. E. Hughes, Republican, is elected governor of New York State, defeating his Democratic opponent, Wm. R. Hearst.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, N 7, 1906.


A tablet placed by the children of the City History Club on the granite monument on the immense commanding McGowen's Pass, in the north-west part of Central Park, is unveiled and dedicated. It commemorates the fact that British troops occupied this location on Sept. 15, 1776 (q. v.), and evacuated it Nov. 21, 1783 (q. v.), and that here, beginning Aug. 18, 1814 (q. v.), the citizens of New York built Fort Clinton to protect the city in the War of 1812.—N. Y. Times, N 24 and 25, 1906; 14th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. & Hist. Pres. Soc. (1907), 74, 227-41.

The Cavalieri makes her American début at the Metropolitan Opera House in Giordano's "Fedora."—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 342.

The city acquires by condemnation proceedings the land comprising the playground on E. 101st St., between Second and Third Aves.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate.

The "Lady Chapel," behind the high altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, is first used for mass. The architect was Charles T. Mathews.—Farley, Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral, 163-70.

1907

In this year, the five volumes comprising The Church Catalogue—of books relating to the discovery and early history of North and South America, forming a part of the library of E. D. Church, were published. They were compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole.

In this year, American Engravers upon Copper and Steel, by David McNeely Staufier, was published (Grolier Club imprint) in
The reservation for parks of certain portions of the water front not adapted to commercial purposes.

The widening of Fifth Ave. by abolishing the stoop line and taking 10 to 15 feet from the sidewalks.

The widening of the roadway of 42d St. 60 ft., thus making it 100 ft. wide for a distance of 300 ft. east and west of Fifth Ave.; the sidewalks to pass in an arcade under the first story of the buildings, and the centre of 42d St. to be depressed and pass under Fifth Ave.

The commission recommends a diagonal approach to the Blackwell's Island Bridge from Second Ave. to 57th St.; that the streetcar tracks on 57th St. be depressed under Fifth Ave., and that 60th St. be widened by 100 feet.

Other changes proposed are these:

The extension of Riverside Drive in a south-easterly direction to West End Ave., thus making a continuous direct route from the drive to West End Ave., south on West End Ave. to 59th St., and thence through Central Park to the approach to Blackwell's Island Bridge.

The extension of Madison Ave. in a south-easterly direction from 23d St. to a point at or near the junction of Fourth Ave. and the north side of Union Square, thus furnishing a continuous thoroughfare to the lower part of the city by Fourth Ave., Lafayette Place, and Etna St.

The widening of 14th St. from Broadway to Fourth Ave.

The extension of Irving Place south to meet Fourth Ave., so as to present a connection south through Lafayette St. or the Bowery.

The extension of Seventh Ave. southward; Varick St. northward, and Sixth Ave. southward, so as to add to the facilities for north and south traffic; also the widening of Varick, Christopher, and West 32d Sts.

The drawings illustrating the report were made under the direction of Whitney Warren.—N. Y. City Improvement Com. (1907). See also descripts. of Pl. 161, III: 844, and of Pl. 169-9, III: 851.

France passes a law definitely separating church and state.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 768-71.

Mayor McClellan sends his annual message to the board of aldermen, saying in part: "The problem of providing the constantly increasing population of the City with safe, comfortable, and at the same time, rapid means of transportation, between the business and residential centres of the various boroughs, is one to which I have given a great deal of time and study."

"Relief obviously lies in increased subways and bridges, and a more extensive and better arranged system of terminals. The City's engineers have struggled with this difficult situation during the past year, with most gratifying results. New subway routes have been laid out and bids will be advertised for this month.

"The time has come to add a new railway line southwardly, nearly a long way off, relief from the Blackwell's Island and Manhattan bridges is happily closer. During the interim it is my intention to do everything possible to relieve the present arduous conditions, and the work is already being carried on by me.

"The connection of the tubes under the East river will be a great factor in this work, making the actual service of this tunnel a matter of a comparatively short time.

"In the meantime, everything possible has been done to increase the carrying capacity of both bridges.

"The capacity of the Brooklyn Bridge local trains has been increased 9,000 passengers, or 25 per cent., per hour during the rush hours, a result attained by adding an extra car to each train, by improvements in operation, and by the addition of staircases at terminals. Bridge local trains, consisting of five cars, are now being successfully operated during rush hours for the first time in the history of the bridge. During the rush hours 300 trolley cars per hour are being operated, against 250 cars last year. This is an increase in capacity of about 1,500 passengers an hour."

"The service of the Brooklyn trolley cars crossing the Williamsburg Bridge has been increased about 50 per cent., over last year, the cars crossing in an hour during rush hours against a maximum of 140 an hour last year. The New York City Railway Company is now running 1,750 cars per day against 1,025 per day last year."

"Remarkable progress has been made by the Engineers of the Board of Water Supply in laying out the routes for the aqueduct which will ultimately bring the waters of the Catskill Mountain streams into all the boroughs of the City.

"The locations of dam sites for the Ashokan Reservoir have been
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finally determined, and the most economical capacity and the elevation of the full reservoir line have been definitely fixed. Topographical surveys of the reservoir basin of about 16,000 acres have been made, and the land surveys necessary for the condemnation of the entire area completed. Preliminary surveys have also been made in the Rondout and Schoharie waterareas and on the aqueduct line, and the surveys of the land necessary for Kensico and Hill View reservoirs have been completed.

"The last stone of the new Croton Dam was laid on January 17 last, practically completing this structure. The gates in the dam were closed in November, 1905, since which time all the water flowing from the Croton river has been made available for the use of the City. This has not occurred before since the introduction of water from the Croton river, in 1842.

"The west basin of the Jerome Park Reservoir was practically completed during the year, and water from this source has been in continuous use since summer...

"I especially desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the very advantageous terms which the City has succeeded in making with the gas companies during the past year. I believe this to be due chiefly to the project recommended in my last annual message for the construction and operation by the City of a municipal lighting plant. These plans can be consummated at any time, but I deem it inadvisable to proceed with them at this juncture when the City has made an even more economical arrangement for its lighting with the gas companies.

"The condition of the animals in the Central Park Menagerie has, of course, been so bad that I recommend the consolidation of this menagerie with that in Bronx Park, both to be under the control of the New York Zoological Society. In spite of the efforts of the Park Commissioner to prevent disease, many of the animals in Central Park are afflicted with tuberculosis, and those which have escaped are so inadequately housed as to be in constant danger of acquiring incurable maladies. Such conditions constitute a menace to the health of the animals, and what is of even greater importance, are a growing menace to public health. The hippopotami should be removed to Bronx Park, where there is ample space for their proper keeping, and a sufficient number of hardy animals retained in Central Park for the entertainment and instruction of visitors.

"I also recommend that the buffalo in Prospect Park, which cannot long survive the conditions under which the City is now compelled to keep them, be turned over to the Federal authorities and placed with the herd which the Government is now gathering in the West...

"Notwithstanding the liberal policy of the City in the matter of public education, the number of children on part time in our schools has increased the year.

"The explanation of this, in view of the large appropriations made, is difficult. The factor most to be reckoned with appears to be the constant shifting of population. When the Manhattan approach to the Williamsburg Bridge was being prepared, a number of these houses were demolished, the inhabitants of these houses, and a large number of their relatives, friends and neighbors, removed to the Brownsville section of Brooklyn and to parts of The Bronx and Queens.

"These conditions are not easy to grapple with, but the Board of Education is making every effort to solve the problem, and in this work has my hearty support.

"During 1906, contracts were awarded for 18 new buildings and for 23 additions to old buildings, to contain 37,950 additional sittings. The number of sittings actually provided during the year in 20 new buildings and in 39 additions was 46,698.

... The number of schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education during the year was 510-3 training schools for teachers, 19 high schools, 485 elementary schools, 2 grammar schools and 24 technical schools...
in New York, at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Olive Frem-1907,22 "in the title role. On Jan. 24, the directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company resolved that the opera was "objectionable and detrimental to the best interests of the Metropolitan Opera House" and prohibited its repetition.—Kreibiehl, 

Chapters of Opera, 345 et seq.

The sale, at the Am. Art Galleries, of H. S. Henry's collection of 29 paintings by the Barbizon masters yields $152,800.—A Plan, etc., op. cit. Another sale of Mr. Henry’s Barbizon masterpieces was held at the same place on Feb. 4, 1910, and realized $255,750.—Ibid.


The "N. Y. Times, F 23, 1907, of its circulation, the largest in the world—"Ibid." The Metropolitan Opera House for the first time. The singers include Ferrari, Homer, Caruso, and Scotti.—N. Y. Times, F 12, 1907.


Mar. The Colony Club (see Mr. 1905) formally opens its building at 130 Madison Ave., of which Stanford White was the architect.—N. Y. Times, Mr. 12, 1907; L. M. K., III: 937. In 1916, the club moved to its present location on the n. w. cor. of Park Ave. and 62d St.—Ibid.

The New York Club moves into its new clubhouse at 20 West 40th St. opposite the Public Library.—N. Y. Times, Mr. 17, 1907.

For the first time, the changes of residence, the years, 1906-1907, are announced in the "N. Y. Times, F 1, 1906.

The first contract for the construction of a portion of the Catskill aqueduct (see O 27, 1905) is let.—Rep. of the Bd. of Water Supply, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See, further, Je 20.

Apr. District-Attorney Jerome makes a series of raids on the pool-room of the city. "He discovered the existence of a pool-room syndicate, which, according to reports, had a revenue from pools of about $8,000,000. It was further discovered that these profits were shared by certain prominent politicians, among them a well-known State senator. These discoveries for a time practically put an end to the operation of poolrooms in New York City."—New International Year Book (1907), 563.

The board of aldermen authorizes the appropriation of $7,000 for "repairing, redecorating and furnishing the third (3) Governor's room in the City Hall."—Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1907), II: 30. See also Je 9, 1906.

On this and the following days, the furniture and household decorations belonging to the estate of the late Stanford White were sold at his residence, No. 121 E. 21st St., under the direction of the American Art Ass'n, and brought $125,804. The sale attracted a large number of bidders, including many prominent citizens.—N. Y. Times, Je 1, 6, 7, 1907, Ap 11.

On April 11 and 12, his ancient and modern paintings were sold at Mendelssohn Hall, 40th St. near Broadway. Another sale of Mr. White's valuable artistic property took place on Nov. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 29, at the Am. Art Galleries, and his antique marble and stone mantels, sarcophagi, fountains, and other architectural objects were sold on Dec. 7 and 9, at the Terminal Warehouse, corner of 25th St. and Eleventh Ave.—From catalogues of sales, in N. Y. P. L.

The collection of autographs belonging to Hon. John S. Crimmins is sold at auction.—From list of important sales courtesy of The Anderson Galleries.

The Russell Sage Foundation is incorporated "for the purpose of receiving and maintaining a fund or funds and applying the income thereof to the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States of America." The incorporators are Margaret Olivia Sage, Robert W. de Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Daniel C. Gilson, John M. Glenn, Helen Gould, Gertrude M. Rice, Louise L. Schuyler, and their associates.—Laws of N. T. (1907), chap. 140. Its endowment consists of $10,000,000 donated by Mrs. Russell Sage.—Ayres, Seven Great Foundations, 67-71.

Anna T. James, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, establishes the Jameson Fund, with an endowment of $1,000,000, for helping the negro rural schools of the South. It was incorporated, on Nov. 20, 1907, as the Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jameson Foundation. —"Fourteen Years of the Jameson Fund," in South Atlantic Quarterly, XXII: 195-201.


The "Bureau of Municipal Research" is incorporated, with the following stated purposes:

(1) To promote efficient and economical government;
(2) To promote the adoption of scientific methods of accounting and of reporting the details of municipal business, with a view to facilitating the work of public officials;
(3) To secure constructive publicity in matters pertaining to municipal problems;
(4) To collect; (5) To classify; (6) To analyze;
(7) To correlate; (8) To interpret; (9) To publish facts as to the administrative procedures of the municipal government. The methods of the Bureau of Municipal Research (1907), in N. Y. P. L. This organization had been started, in 1906, under the name "Bureau of City Betterment"—"Ibid."

The faculty and students of City College take formal leave of their old building at the e. cor. of Lexington Ave. and 23d St., and take possession of their new group of buildings on St. Nicholas Terrace.—N. Y. Times, My 5, Je 14, 1907; L. M. K., III: 939. See also 60th Ann. Reg. of the College (1908-9). See Je 21. The new buildings were not dedicated, however, until May 14, 1908 (q.v.). The old building is now (1926) used by the college as a branch and is known as the "Commerce Building."

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first permanent English settlers in America is celebrated on Jamestown island.— N. Y. Herald, May 7, 1907.


Between this date and June 5, the shot-tower, erected on Beek- man St. in 1856 (.v., D 18), was demolished to make room for an addition to the Metropolitan building.—N. Y. Sun, Je 2, 1907; descript. of Pl. 155-56, III: 777.

The city acquires title, by grant and condemnation proceedings, to the land at 168th St. and Fort Washington Ave. There the armory of the 2nd Regiment of Engineers was afterwards built.—Prendergast, Record of Real Estate (1914), 139.

The Public Service Commissions Law is passed. This creates two public service commissions in the state, displacing the rail- road commission, gas commission, state inspector of gas meters, and, in New York City, the rapid transit commission established by the act of 1891 (q.v., Ja 31). The commission for the First District is given jurisdiction in the four counties comprising the city of New York, and the Second District is given jurisdiction in the remainder of the state. The commission for the First District has complete control over the rates, operation, and transfer of public service corporations, including surface, elevated, and subway railroad companies, and gas and electric companies in New York City.—Laws of N. Y. (1907), chap. 429; Whitney, N. Y. C. Pub. Service Comm. (1909).

The new Harlem Hospital at Lenox Ave. and 136th St. is officially opened.—N. Y. Times, Je 16, 1907.

The department of parks is authorized to construct extensions to the Metropolitan Museum of Art at a cost not to exceed $750,000 a year for 10 years.—Laws of N. Y. (1907), chap. 517. Wings F, G, and H were built under this law. McKim, Mead & White were the architects.—Howe, Hist. of Met. Museum of Art. For earlier wings (E), see Mr 23, 1904.

The first sod on the line of the Catskill aqueduct (see Mr. 27), is turned by Mayor McClellan near Garrison.—Rep. of the Bd. of Water Supply, O 12, 1917, p. 4. See Ag 31.

An act to authorize the appointment of a commission to inquire July into the local government of the city of New York and its charter, and to suggest legislation thereon, becomes law.—Laws of N. Y. (1907), chap. 600. "This commission reported late in November. I suggested many changes in the charter, the most important of which was the alteration in the functions and powers of the Board of Aldermen. It recommended also the reconstruction of the Board of Education by a reduction of its members to 15, instead of 46. The general tendency of the recommendations made by the commission was in the direction of more home rule for the city, with less interference in the government on the part of the State Legis- lature."—New International Year Book (1907), 564.
The commissioner of bridges is authorized, subject to the approval of the board of estimate and apportionment, to provide for the erection of a "Municipal Building" upon land already acquired for the extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.—Laws of N. Y. (1907), chap. 670.

The following twelve architectural firms were invited to submit designs in competition: J. Stewart Barney, Carrère and Hastings, Clinton and Russell, J. H. Freedlander, Cass Gilbert, Heins and La Farge, Hoppin and Koen, Howells and Stokes, H. R. Marshall, McKim, Mead & White, Trowbridge & Livingston, and Warren and Wetmore. The conditions governing the competition were issued on Dec. 12, 1907, and the twelve designs were submitted to the department of bridges on April 15, 1908. They were judged by a jury selected by the competitors themselves, and, early in May, 1908, the design of McKim, Mead & White was chosen. —Correspondence in files of Howells and Stokes; letter to the author from Wm. Wirt Mills, commissioner of plant and structures (D 13, 1925); Proc., Bd. of Ald. (1909), 1: 113–14. See also Nims, "Municipal Bldg. of the City of N. Y.", in Proc., Mono. Engineers of City of N. Y. (1913), 285–302. Cass Gilbert withdrew from the competition and was succeeded by the architectural firm of Helme and Huberty.

The last design eliminated was that of Howells and Stokes. As their design, if not actually the prototype of the present upward tapering type of skyscraper with highly accentuated vertical lines, at least marked an important step in this direction, and has had a far-reaching effect upon the design of the modern skyscraper, it has been reproduced as PL 78, Vol. V. The only earlier modern building known to the author which shows any indication of this tendency is the West St. building, at 90 West St., designed by Cass Gilbert and erected in 1906. Recent prominent examples of this general type are the Bush Terminal building, at 132 W. 42d St., designed by Helme & Corbett and erected in 1916–17; the American Radiator building, designed by Raymond M. Hood and erected at 40 W. 40th St. in 1923–24; and the Chicago Tribune building, designed by John Mead Howells and Raymond M. Hood and erected in Chicago in 1924. On the same plate with the municipal building design is shown a design for a skyscraper submitted by the author in the competition held in 1922 for the Chicago Tribune building. This design is reproduced as illustrating a new departure in the architectural treatment of skyscrapers in which the windows are "woven" into a design in polychrome terra cotta.

The construction work on the municipal building was begun in 1909 (9 v., Aug.), and the building was completed in 1914.—L. M. R. K., III: 974. See also A. Pl. 29-b, Vol. III, and description, III: 885.

The last horse stages are taken off Fifth Avenue and are replaced by motorbuses.—From the records of the Fifth Ave. Coach Co. and the president. See 25 Aug.

The public service commission (see 6) began a public inquiry into the rapid transit companies of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and The Bronx, especially into the management of the Interborough Metropolitan System, which includes practically all the traction companies of Manhattan. "The testimony showed that the elevated roads were not being operated to their full capacity and that the companies could save considerable by the use of motor cars. The witnesses were unanimous that the public was suffered to run a much greater risk of injury than was necessary; and there is considerable reason to believe that the great extension of the subway systems is beyond the need of the people, and is being put forward with a view to the extension of the elevated systems." —From the testimony of the documents of the commission, 125–165.

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1907

The reconstructed Fraunces Tavern (see Ag, 1906) is formally opened by the Sons of the Revolution.—N. Y. Times, D 5, 1907.

Kelley, 46. See also descrip. of Pl. 167-4, III: 850.


Although Mayor McClellan rules, as presiding officer at a meeting of the aldermen from the borough of Manhattan, that John F. Ahearn (see D 9) has been removed from the office of borough president for the remainder of his four-year term, the aldermen overrule him and elect Mr. Ahearn to fill the vacancy.—N. Y. Times, D 20, 1907. See D 26.

Mayor McClellan declines to admit John F. Ahearn (see D 19) to the deliberations of the board of estimate and apportionment. "The Chair believes," said the mayor, "that the election of John F. Ahearn by the Aldermen . . . to fill the vacancy in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, was contrary to the intent of the law, and that, therefore such vacancy still exists."

—N. Y. Times, D 21, 1907.

The president of the art commission announces to the public that the governor's room in the city hall is to be restored so as to "to make it possible the room to be reconstructed. This is made possible by a gift of $25,000 for the purpose from Mrs. Russell Sage.—N. Y. Times, D 31, 1907.

1908

In this year, Mrs. Russell Sage gave a considerable sum to be expended in the planting of rhododendrons on the East Drive of Central Park. The north and south sections were also given a fund of $35,000 for the restoration of the governor's room in the city hall to its original design.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 98. In 1912, Mrs. Sage gave an additional $25,000 for the restoration of the rotunda and dome of the city hall, and this work, together with the renovation and reconstruction of other parts of the building, was done between Dec., 1912, and Feb., 1913, from designs by Governor Astor, architect, under the direction of the art commission.—N. Y. Times, Ja 12, 1913. See also Arch. Rec., XXXIX: 511-35; descrip. of Pl. 97, III: 588.

At this period, eight recreation piers, with music, were open each summer. In May, 1908, the Cedar St. promenade was open to the public. This was the first attempt in New York "to utilize the roof of the sheds along the bulkheads for this purpose. . . . This promenade extends along the overwater front [North River] from Cedar to Albany Street . . ."—Message of Mayor McClellan to the Bd. of Ald., Ja 4, 1909, p. 70.

In this year, the shot-tower at 63-65 Centre St., erected in 1855 (Pl. II, O), 1912, was demolished.—Data supplied by Mr. Christopher C. Tracy, sup't. of the tower for over 35 years; descrip. of Pl. 135-9, III: 777.

In this year, the Union Theological Seminary began the erection of a new group of buildings covering the block between Broadway and Claremont Ave., 120th and 122nd Sts. It was dedicated on Nov. 27-29, 1910.—Dedication of the New Bldgs. of the Union Theol. Sem. (N. Y., 1910); L. M. R. K., III: 941. This group was designed by Allen and Collins of Boston, who won first place in an architectural competition.

Kelley says in part: "In spite of the most rigid economy the budget has grown from $130,421,506.66 for the year 1907 to $145,572,266.17 for the year 1908. This increase of $13,150,760.51 is due almost entirely to the increased cost of City government caused by two reasons. First: The enactment by the State Legislature of laws interfering with the local regulation of our expenditure, thus entailing upon the City every year large manditory increases to which it must submit. Second: The constantly increasing volume of the City's business and the higher prices which it has been forced to pay for its supplies . . .

The citizens of this City must bear in mind that if they demand from the municipality, schools, docks, bridges and ferries, as well as adequate fire and police protection, the public must pay for them. As long as the City continues to give the public increased facilities and improvements, the expense account of the City must continue to grow. By economizing in every direction we may keep down the amount of the increases, but we cannot prevent incurring a greater expenditure year by year. I believe, Jan., however, that if all manditory legislation were done away with and the City were left to manage its own affairs without the State forcing it to pay large sums every year over which it has no control, it could keep its annual increases down to a very much smaller figure than at present. . . .

"The time has now arrived, in my judgment, for the municipal authorities to proceed in the matter of the Fifth avenue widening. By such widening I mean the removal of all obstructions and encroachments beyond the building line, the curtailment of the outer line of the sidewalks by about seven and one-half feet on either side of the avenue, and the consequent enlargement of the roadway by about fifteen feet.

"During the past few years several cases have been prosecuted in the courts for the purpose of testing the City's right to demand the removal of these encroachments. The decisions of the courts have uniformly upheld the contention of the City that all obstructions beyond the building line are illegal, and the way is therefore now open for the authorities to compel the removal of these encroachments. I have accordingly instructed the Corporation Counsel to have prepared the necessary surveys and maps showing all the encroachments beyond the building line on either side of Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street north as far as the present congestion. The corporation counsel finds that Forty-second street is so great, in view of the large traffic across town at that point, that it would seem necessary to meet the situation by lowering the level of a part of Fourth-street so that the east and west traffic will pass under Fifth avenue, leaving the north and south traffic on Fifth avenue unimpeded. This matter could be taken up as part of the work to be done at the time of the widening of Fifth avenue. . . .

"In last year's message reference was made to the concentration of large office buildings on Manhattan Island and the effect of these structures upon the rapid run off of storm water and the consequent overtaxing of the sewers.

The tendecy to concentrate large numbers in such buildings, during the working hours is not abating, but in a more marked degree, and involves problems even more serious than those already noted. It is said that two office buildings in one small block in lower Broadway will accommodate fourteen thousand people, while on adjacent blocks are two great buildings which will contain nearly as many more. This army of working men and women will arrive in the morning and leave at night within a very brief space of time, and the congestion in the streets as they go to and from the different transportation lines will present a very serious problem. It would appear that any additions to our transit facilities that do not take into account the relief of this congestion will not be thoroughly effective; in other words the transportation problem of each section of the City must be worked out in its relation to that portion of the traffic which will begin or end in the office district of the Borough of Manhattan.

"There is no general ordinance in existence at the present time which specifically applies to the licensing of public automobiles. Under an order of the Supreme Court the Bureau of Licenses is now issuing licenses to such vehicles under the general ordinance relating to public backs and cabs. This ordinance, however, was never intended, in my opinion, to apply to automobiles and fails to regulate their use in proper fashion. I recommend, therefore, the adoption of an ordinance which will apply directly to these vehicles. At the same time I believe that some provision should be made for licensing all sight-seeing automobiles which, at present, pay no fee whatsoever to the City. . . .
"I think it also most important that the following regulations should be adopted in regard to the use of all automobiles, both public and private, within the City:"

"First—That all automobiles should be equipped with adequate mufflers, which never should be cut out within the limits of the built-up portions of the City."

"Second—That, except for the first ten seconds after starting the engine of an automobile, no smoke should be allowed to come out of the exhaust pipe. It is wholly unnecessary and is simply an evidence of carelessness and incompetency."

"Third—That the use of acetylene headlight within the built-up portions of the City should be prohibited. The use of these lights is very dangerous and has resulted in causing many accidents by dazzling pedestrians and drivers of vehicles coming in the opposite direction. These lights are unnecessary on the City street, and I understand that responsible drivers, of their own volition, refuse to use them."

"Among the many difficult problems of municipal government, there is none, to my mind, of greater importance than that of the proper maintenance of streets, roadways, parkways and pavements. In a city so largely given over to traffic as ours, the solution of this question is not easy. I question if any municipality in the world has spent more money or given more study to the street problem than New York. In spite of this, and the energy and unselfish assistance of civic bodies like the Merchants' Association, in independently grappling with problems, the solution of which properly belongs to City officials, results have been far from satisfactory. This is partly due to the care of contracts in repairing and replacing surfaces, the neglect of City officials entrusted with the supervision of their work to compel them to live up to the letter of their contracts, the necessary tearing up of roadways for sub-surface improvements, and the great increase in heavy trucking, have all combined to bring about conditions to which I am not surprised to find the great body of our citizens discontented."

"Under the energetic administration of the new Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Thompson, many of the evils which brought about these deplorable conditions have disappeared, and steady improvement is noticeable. Nevertheless, we are far from where we should be in matters of street administration, and it is with great pleasure that I inform your Honorable Board that the Chief Executive of the greatest of the old cities, the Prefect of the Seine, recently informed Mr. Colin M. Ingersoll, Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, who went to Paris at my request to study materials and methods employed there in roadways and pavements, of the intention of the French Government to call an international congress during the present year for a discussion of this important subject."

"The City of Paris is largely using wood block pavement, laid on a concrete base. The blocks are made from the native woods of France treated in an inexpensive manner. The municipality has its own plant for the manufacture and treatment of the wood blocks and for redressing blocks which are used in pavement repairs. The methods there in use, if employed here, would permit of wide competition for contracts to lay wood block pavements, as against the present time limited competition confined practically to owners of patented processes. The wood block pavements, notwithstanding the heavy traffic of Paris, last six or seven years, are easily repaired and practically noiseless."

"The serious question of the maintenance of macadam roadways is receiving consideration abroad, as here, on account of the wear by automobiles which, taking their power from the road, destroy the roadway surface much quicker than in the case of ordinary vehicular traffic. To counteract this effect, experiments are being made abroad with a tar covering for macadam roadways. These experiments have been very successful. The tar covering is not expensive, and is applied by means of tank machines drawn by horses. It forms a thin coat of binding material on the roadway surface which, for some time, or year due to automobile traffic, is free from dust, and effects a saving in cost of maintenance, as the roadway so coated does not require to be frequently watered. Several of the roadways in the Bois are treated by this method and the artistic effect of the parkway is not marred."

"As the use of automobiles for heavy trucking is becoming extensive, the time has arrived when the City should define the maximum limit of size and weight of machines which may be used on its streets, and the character of tires with which machines shall be equipped."

"The trolley car service over the Williamsburg Bridge has been increased about 7 per cent. over last year."

"The design for the proposed Hendrick Hudson Memorial Bridge has been approved by the Art Commission."

"The main span has more than twice the length of any other masonry arch ever constructed."

"Plans are ready for the filtration of the Croton water supply. Sanitary and engineering authorities are agreed that filtration is an ultimate necessity. In spite of constant vigilance, the protection of a watershed of 360 square miles is annually becoming more difficult, expensive and uncertain. The only real safety lies in filtration."

"In its efforts to safeguard the watershed the City has negotiated with Mount Kisco on a plan for the disposal of its sewage, which was adopted by a vote of the people of Mount Kisco at the special election last fall. Mount Kisco is to put in a new sewage system at its own expense and The City of New York is to provide the sewage disposal plant, at an estimated cost of $200,000. By this arrangement a conspicuous menace to our water supply and a demonstrated source of communicable diseases will be eliminated."

"Under an agreement between the City and the Kings County Lighting Company the 4,500 open-flame 16 candle-power gas lamps in Brooklyn are being displaced by mantle lamps of 60 candle-power, and before the end of this month the last open-flame lamp will have been removed from New York. Extensions of the gas and electric lighting system in all the boroughs have kept pace with our growth, preserving to New York its prestige as the best lighted city in the world."

"As the municipal improvement of the waterways of Manhattan Island, begun in 1870, is practically complete, the City has found it advisable for the purpose of increasing the facilities for transatlantic trade, to build nine piers between the twenty-eighth and Sixty-fifth streets, South Brooklyn. The approach to these will allow the largest vessels to dock."

"Central Park is being rehabilitated as rapidly as the finances of the Department of Parks will permit. Spring will show what has been accomplished by the treatment of the soil on the east side of the park and this work will be continued until a complete restoration has been accomplished. The park drives have been thoroughly repaired and the bridle roads have received much attention. A modern water supply and irrigation system between Fifty-ninth and Seventy-second streets and between Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Tenth streets, has been contracted for and the work will be finished at the close of this year. The re-paving of Fifth avenue, between Nineteenth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, is in progress and will be half finished at the close of this year."

"Work proposed for the coming year includes the construction and improvement of playgrounds between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eight streets, St. Nicholas terrace and Amsterdam avenue; the planting of St. Nicholas and Colonial parks, the improvement of John Jay Park and the Corlears Hook Park extension, the improvement and laying out of Chelsea Park and the construction of Colonial Park between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Fiftieth streets. Most important of all, however, will be the further improvement, reconstruction and restoration of Central Park."

"During the year just ended the Metropolitan Museum of Art has made gratifying progress in the work it has accomplished, in the number and importance of its acquisitions, and in its power to attract the public. The recorded number of visitors during the year has been close upon 800,000. Its educational opportunities have been placed at the disposal of the public to a greater extent than ever before and teachers and pupils, both of the public schools and of private institutions and colleges, have been quick to take advantage of them."

"During the summer there were unavoidable delays in the construction of the extension of the building on Fifth avenue, but good progress has been made in the last months, and there is now a prospect that it will be completed in the early summer. Work is also well under way on the new wing which is to be erected back of this extension. This new wing is intended primarily to contain the great Hoentschel collection of objects illustrating the decorative arts of the Gothic period and the eighteenth century in France,
which the museum owes to the generosity of its President, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan.

"The City is to be congratulated on the fact that owing to the generosity of Mrs. Sage, and the discovery in possession of the New York Historical Society, of John McComb's original drawings of the plans of the City Hall, it will be possible to restore the Governor's room as it was when the building was completed in 1812 to 1813. [The McComb drawings were purchased by the N. Y. Hist. Soc. in 1898, through Mr. Jos. Sabin, from Mrs. Edward S. Wilde, the granddaughter of McComb.—Descrip. of Pl. 75, I: 460.]

"There are nearly a hundred of these drawings, all executed by McComb himself, and in an excellent state of preservation. They, of course, cover the construction of the entire building, but there is one on a section running from north to south, which cuts directly through the Governor's room, showing the vaulted ceiling which the room originally had, and the style of decoration at the ends. The windows in the room, in fact, the windows throughout the entire building, have evidently never been changed. Mrs. Sage's gift of $25,000 will, I believe, cover the entire cost of the work of restoration...

"My recommendation of last year that all architectural work outside of the minor work of the departments be awarded after competition, the contestants to select their own jury, has been followed, the most conspicuous instance being the new municipal building, the competition for which is now under way.

"Too much care cannot be exercised, in my opinion, in keeping all municipal work in the Island to the highest standard. The work of the Art Commission in this respect is well known to you. The jurisdiction of this Commission now extends to all work involving the expenditure of $250,000 or over. It has been my constant aim to assist the Commission in every way possible, with what excellent results is shown by the plans for the new armories for the Second Battery and the Twenty-second Regiment, the new penitentiary, the South ferry and Staten Island ferry terminals, the Chelsea improvement and the Hendrie Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil.

"I desire to call the attention of your Honorable Board to the excellent work inaugurated during the year by the Municipal Art Commission in completely cataloguing the art works of the City. This work I am informed will be completed next month...

"Work on the New York Public Library has gone on without serious interruption. The marble structure is complete and the interior work, which will cost $1,153,000, has been started...

"Plans have been approved and architects selected for a new penitentiary for all of the boroughs, on Riker's Island, at an estimated cost of $4,000,000. Pending its completion only such minor repairs as are necessary will be done at the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. A new building for the Penitentiary at the Kings County Penitentiary are now in successful operation at Blackwell's Island Penitentiary, the output being used by the Departments of Charities and Education...

"In no branch of the City Government have more satisfactory results been achieved during the year than in the Health Department. The report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics shows a marked falling off in the number of deaths, and the increased rigor of the sanitary inspections has kept disease among children and adults down to a figure encouragingly below the figures of 1906.

"The provisions of the Sanitary Code have been rigorously enforced. New sections regarding the supervision of lodging houses, meat and poultry, milk, and the sale of cocaine have been added, and numerous arrests and prosecutions have been made for violation of these sections. For spitting in public places alone 1,784 arrests were made...

"There has been a great decrease since 1906 in the building of new tenements, particularly in Manhattan. Two-thirds of the new building work of the whole City last year was done in Brooklyn, where the number of new buildings was 2,113 in the first nine months of 1907, as compared with 2,604 for the corresponding period of 1906. Fewer new buildings has not decreased the work of the Tenement House Department to any considerable extent, however, for the reason that only 15 per cent. of the force is detailed to new building work...

"Three new fireboats—the 'Thomas Willett,' the 'James Duane' and the 'Corinthus W. Lawrence'—were launched. The 'Willett' and the 'Duane,' named for the first Mayor of New York and the first Mayor after the Revolution, will be in service in a few weeks, while the 'Lawrence,' named after the first elected Mayor, will be under steam in a few months.

"Ten fire companies have been established in territory hitherto protected by the volunteer companies, while eight companies have been added to the regular service in Manhattan, The Bronx and Brooklyn. The uniformed force has been increased by 445 men...

"While this city has the best fire protection in the world, more men and more apparatus must be added to the Department....

"It is now ten years since the consolidation of the four counties comprising the present City of New York was accomplished. The results may not be all that were dreamed of by the fathers of consolidation, but they have been satisfactory in the main, and, if it is to be hoped, may be brought nearer to perfection by a new Charter designed to correct the faults which experience has shown in the old.

"This much at least, can be said: That all the five boroughs have benefited by the union which has made New York the largest single city of the world. Few citizens would care to destroy the centralization of power which, working through the great departments, has provided the best of police and fire protection, pure and regular water supply, cleanliness of streets and safeguarding of public health, a greater and better school system, and, in short, progress along all lines of municipal government.

"The history of these ten years has shown that the faults which remain in our methods of city government are not due to the consolidation of numerous boroughs, but that we are not practicing such centralization was not provided. These are the faults which a new Charter must remedy.—Proc., Ed. of Ald. (1908), I: 14-45.

"The East River tunnel connecting the Bowling Green station of the subway with Borough Hall, Brooklyn, is opened.—N. Y. Herald, Jan. 9, 1908.

"The University Heights Bridge across the Harlem River at 207th St., Manhattan, is opened.—Report, Dept. of Bridges (1912), 281-82; Message of Mayor McClellan, Jan. 4, 1909, p. 65. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926.

"The 12-storey Parker building, at the s. e. cor. of 19th St. and Fourth Ave., is destroyed by fire, and several adjoining structures are injured. The loss is about $35,000. Three men are killed and 40 injured.—N. Y. Times, Jan. 11, 1908.

"From this day to Feb. 15, 1908, the Groller Club held, at its clubhouse, No. 29 E. 12th St., a notable exhibition for early American engravings upon copper.—See catalogue in N. Y. P. L.

"Debussy's opera 'Pélèas et Mélisande' is performed for the first time in New York, at the Manhattan Opera House, with Mary Garden as Mélisande.—Krehbiel, Chapters of Opera, 393 et seq., N. Y. P. L. Bulletin (1905), 363.

"The erection of the new building for the Hudson, between New York and New Jersey, is opened.—N. Y. World, F 26, 1908. See Jl 19, 1909.

"The Fifth Avenue Hotel, which opened on Aug. 13, 1899 (q. v.), closed on this day and was soon after torn down.—N. Y. World, Ap 5, 1908; records of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co.; L. M. R. K., III: 978; descrip. of Pl. 141b, III: 710.

"The legislature directs the governor to appoint a commission of 15 members, "to be known as the New York charter commission, to inquire into the local government of the city of New York, and the counties contained therein with power to investigate the manner of conducting and transacting business in the several departments, boards and offices thereof, the effect and working of the charter of Greater New York and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and of any and all other acts relating to said city, and to suggest such legislation as it may deem advisable with respect thereto."

"The city board of estimate and apportionment is to appropriate $50,000, or less as shall be necessary, for the expenses of the commission.—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 114. See Mr 8, 1909.

"The city is authorized to lease Ward's Island to the state for 50 years, at an annual rent of one dollar, on condition that the state "will construct within ten years from the passage of this act a modern hospital for the care and treatment of the insane in accordance with plans and specifications for the improvement and erection of buildings which shall have been submitted to the board of estimate and apportionment of the city of New York and approved by it."—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 139.
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1908

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, claimed that, on this day, he discovered the North Pole. After Peary's return in 1909 (p. 1, v. 6, p. 6), Cook's claims were pronounced fraudulent.—Eve. Post, S. 1, 1909. See S. 1, 6, and 21, 1909. Peary's discovery of the actual pole seems to have been confirmed by the observations of the Byrd and the Amundsen expeditions in May, 1926.

The high pressure fire service is put into successful operation. The area covered by it is bounded by Chambers St., 234 St., North River, Broadway, Fourth Ave., and The Bowery. There are two pumping-stations, one at Gausevoort and West Sts., and the other at Oliver and South Sts.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Jan. 4, 1909.

Gov. Hughes signs the anti-racetack gambling bills.—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 506 and 507.


21


23


The new ferry-house at the Manhattan end of the old Staten Island ferry is begun. It was designed to form part of a uniform structure extending from the Governor's Island ferry slip to Broad St.—625 feet. Between Whitehall and Broad Sts., the site of the old 39th St. ferry to Brooklyn, three new ferry slips were built, and a new ferry-house, costing $648,000, was nearly completed.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 69.

The first public school in this city for deaf-mutes is opened.—Sept. Message of Mayor McClellan, Ja 4, 1909, p. 55.

A city ordinance is passed changing the name of Blackwell's Oct. Island Bridge (see F 23, 1901) to Queensboro Bridge.—Proc. App'd by Mayor (1908), 473. See also L. M. R. K., III: 926. The bridge was opened on March 30, 1909 (p. 6).

26

The keel of the replica of the "Half Moon" (see Ap 23) is laid at Amsterdam.—Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., II: 97–105.

3 Wm. H. Taft and James S. Sherman, Republicans, are elected Nov. president and vice-president. The Democratic candidates were Wm. J. Bryan and John W. Kero.—Am. Dict. of Date, 91.

3 Chas. E. Hughes is re-elected governor of New York State, over his Democratic opponent, Lewis S. Chanler.—N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 5, 1908.


17 At five sales held between this date and April 7, 1909, the books, manuscripts, bookplates, and autographs belonging to Henry W. Poor were sold at auction.—From list of important sales, held at The Anderson Galleries.

14 The congregation of St. John's Chapel is officially notified that Trinity vestry has decided to close the chapel on Feb. 1, 1909, and to transfer the work of the parish to St. Luke's. This announcement resulted in a popular demonstration by persons under such rules and regulations as may be hereafter adopted by the department of parks over and across Morningside park, in the said city, at or near the intersection of West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, between Morningside avenue east and Morningside avenue west, borough of Manhattan, at the expense of the city.—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 462. The elevator was never built.

22 The legislature appropriates an additional $150,000 for the use of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission.—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 466.

25 The legislature appropriates $500 "For expenses of removal of remains of former governor George Clinton from Washington, and the turning over of same at Kingston."—Laws of N. Y. (1908), chap. 466. The removal of Clinton's remains from Washington to Kingston was made a part of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Kingston, and authority to make the transfer was secured upon the application of Clinton's descendants.—"The Clinton Obsequies," in Old Ulster, IV: 205–14.

28 The body of George Clinton, first governor of New York State, and of persons, in whose burial grounds, in which he was interred, was exhumed by a parade of 5,000 men to the governor's room of the city hall, where it lay in state until 4 p.m. and was visited by about 40,000 people. The bells of the town-churches tolled during the day, the city hall was draped in black, and the flags were at half mast. On May 29, the remains were taken to Kingston, where they were re-buried with impressive ceremonies on May 30.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, May 29–31, 1908; "The Clinton Obsequies," in Old Ulster, IV: 205–14.

June

11


July

6

The new ferry-house at the Manhattan end of the old Staten Island ferry is begun. It was designed to form part of a uniform structure extending from the Governor's Island ferry slip to Broad St.—625 feet. Between Whitehall and Broad Sts., the site of the old 39th St. ferry to Brooklyn, three new ferry slips were built, and a new ferry-house, costing $648,000, was nearly completed.—Message of Mayor McClellan, Jan. 4, 1909.

Aug.

11

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Jul

12

The protest from outside the parish culminated in a notable memorial, which was made public on Dec. 16, 1908, and which was signed by some of the most distinguished citizens of New York, including President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor McClellan, ex-Mayor Low, and Joseph H. Choate. This protest (see PL 79, Vol. V) read, in part, as follows:...
The recent announcement of the vestry that on February 1 next the work at St. John's Chapel, Varick street, will be abandoned, and the natural inference which follows, that the church building will be demolished, came as a surprise and shock to the community, saddening the hearts of those who reverence the ancient monuments of our city and believe in the up-lifting power of venerable traditions and accumulated effort and the refining and ennobling influence of dignified and beautiful architecture.

"Since this action was taken many questions have been publicly raised as to the adequacy of the reasons for a step of such grave importance, affecting so deeply perhaps than had been realized the feelings of the community and the civic pride in a building which, by common consent, ranks only second to St. Paul's Chapel among the very few remaining monuments of our past. These questions will, we doubt not, receive your further consideration.

"In our country there exists no public tribunal charged with the care of our national monuments, and upon you therefore as sole trustee devolves in this case a double responsibility, a responsibility which we believe you fully appreciate and will wisely discharge."

The Municipal Art Commission, the Fine Arts' League, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the N. Y. Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, and other bodies, also adopted resolutions on the subject, and the rectors of the Protestant Episcopal parishes throughout the city as well as the clergyman of other denominations preached sermons upon it.

At Trinity vestry had denied both of their petitions, the congregation finally appealed to the courts, on the ground that under the law of 1814 they were voters in Trinity parish, and that the closing of St. John's and the relinquishment of the membership to the free-church of St. Luke's deprived them of their franchise rights. They obtained an injunction restraining the vestry from closing the church. Trinity finally and asserted that itself, while regular parishes would be discontinued at St. John's and transferred to St. Luke's Chapel, St. John's would be made the centre of evangelistic work to meet the needs of workers employed in the warehouses and factories of that section. On April 14, 1909, Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman handed down a decision vacating the injunction obtained by the congregation, and declaring that the vestry had power to close the church if it chose to do so, but the popular sentiment against its abandonment and removal was so great, that Trinity took no further action at this time.—The Case of St. John's Chapel (1909); The Petition of the Congregation of St. John's Chapel, to The Recto, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church (pamphlet in N. Y. P. L.); Sun, D 17 et seq., 1903; N. Y. Tribune, N 24, 26, 30, D 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 16 et seq., 1903; 14th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. Fine Arts, 1899; Pastors and Officers of Trinity by Dr. John P. Peters, in Independent, F 18, 1909; Harper's Weekly, F 20, 1909; The Case Against Trinity, by Ray Stannard Baker, in Am. Mag., LVIII: 2-16; Outlook, XC: 82-531; XCI: 97-98; descript. of PL 106-3, III: 608.

The matter thus rested until Sept., 1911, when the board of estimate and apportionment voted $7,000,000 for the widening of the last thoroughfare to West Broadway and Franklin St. As soon as it became known that the plans adopted for the widening of Varick St. to 100 feet would necessitate the removal of the porch and tower of St. John's, the N. Y. Federation of Architects, the Am. Institute of Architects, the Architectural League, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and other organizations, protested to the city government with a view to secure such modifications of the plan as would save this historic building. The city finally agreed, in 1914, to allow a projection of the porch over the sidewalk, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Stokes and submitted by a committee, and an appropriation of $17,000 was made to cover the expense of this work, which involved the underpinning of the tower. The Trinity trustees promised to maintain the church and its chapel for three years and at that time to give those interested an opportunity to buy the edifice and thus to assure its preservation. However, the money for the purchase of the church was never raised, and in 1918, amid public protest, the building was demolished.—17th Ann. Rep., Am. Soc. Fine Arts, 1912, 146-47; (1913), 145-47; (1915), 110, 210-22; (1916), 147-48; (1917), 191-94; (1919), 149-50; The Threatened Demolition of Saint John's Chapel in New York, by Rawson W. Haddon, in Am. Architect, CLI: 3-35, Sun, My 26, 1913; N. Y. Times, My 7, 1913, and S 15, 1918; descript. of PL 106-3, III: 608; L. M. R. K., III: 913.

Massenet's "Le Jongleure de Notre Dame" is performed for the first time in America, at the Manhattan Opera House.—N. Y. P. L. Baltein (1905), 852.

The 500th anniversary of the birth of John Milton is celebrated at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave., and 109th St. The speakers are Hamilton Wright Mabie, Pres. Butler of Columbia, and Richard Watson Gilder, and more than 700 guests are present, including Pres. Finley of C. N. Y., Wm. Dean Howells, Kate Douglas Wiggin, and other distinguished citizens. In the evening, exercises were held at Columbia University.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 10, 1908.

The National City Bank moves into the old custom-house (originally the merchants' exchange) on Wall St., recently remodeled for the use of the bank by McKim, Mead & White.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, D 20, 1908; L. M. R. K., III: 915; descript. of PL 152-3, III: 772. See J 3, 1899.

In this year, the History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, was published in 2 vols. In this year, the art commission published a Catalogue of the Works of Art Belonging to the City of New York.

In this year, John C. Van Dyke issued a book descriptive of the city, entitled The New York. A Commentary on the Place and the People, illustrated with 123 plates by Joseph Pennell.

Among the curious and interesting New York City ordinances on the books are the following: "No bicycle shall be allowed to proceed in any street of the city by inertia or momentum, with the feet of the rider removed from the pedals," and no bicyclist "shall remove both hands from the handle-bars, or practice any trick or fancy riding in any street."

No street peddler shall "incur any street, avenue or highway for a longer period than thirty minutes at any one time on any one block," or "stand in front of any premises, the owner of or the lessee of the ground floor thereof objecting thereto," or blow a horn or other instrument to give notice of his approach, or cry his wares on Sundays, or before 8 a.m. or after 9 p.m. (except Saturdays), or within 250 ft. of any school, court-house, church, or hospital between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m."

The number of organ-grinders is limited to 500, and they may not play on Sunday or on other days before nine or after seven, or within 250 ft. of "any dwelling house or other building, when directed or requested by an occupant thereof not to so perform."

No person shall "from any window or open space situated in any story of a house above the street floor, which window or open space is visible from the street, or from the sidewalk on the opposite side of the street, exhibit to the public . . . any pantomime performance of puppet or other figures, ballet or other dancing, comedy, farce, show with moving figures, play or other entertainment of the stage or dramatic performance, or of that nature."

"No person shall drive any horse before a sleigh or sled . . . unless there shall be a sufficient number of bells attached to the harness of such horse and sleigh or sled to warn persons of his approach."

"Every horseless coach, carriage or cab shall be equipped with a bell to be used to signal its approach to pedestrians and to other vehicles."

All "horses, swine or neat cattle found at large" shall be taken to the public pound.

No automobile or other vehicle "wearing chains over the tires of their wheels" and no motor vehicle "which emits from the exhaust muffler thereof offensive quantities of smoke or gas or disa-
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1909
greeable odor(s) shall be allowed in the public parks.—Cosby, Code

of Ordinances of the City of N. Y. (1909).

— In this year, there were 2,000,000 persons (estimated) living in tenements. Of these 947,065 (estimated) were living in the 15,739

"New York tenements" which had been erected since the passage of the Tenement House Law of 1901 (p. vi, Ap. 13)—50 Rep., Tenen-

ment House, 101.

— At this time, there still stood in front of the following residences formerly occupied by mayors of this city the so-called "lamps of

honor," which for many years it had been the custom to erect as a

mark of distinction: that of Mayor Wickham, at Lexington Ave.

and 39 E. 79th St.; Mayor Strong, at 12 West 57th St.; and the mayor then in office, McClellan, at No. 10 Washington Square North. Mayor Van Wyck declined the hon-

our, believing the lamps served no useful purpose.—The House

Beautiful, XXV: 58 (which states that there were nine such resi-

dences, but names only the above four). To these may be added

that of Mayor Hewitt, No. 9 Lexington Ave.

— In this year, the governor's room in the city hall was restored to its original design under the direction of the art commission from

designs by Grosvenor Atterbury and his associate John Ably Tomp-

kins. The expense was defrayed by Mrs. Russell Sage (see 1908).—

Arch. Rec., XXXIX: 474—495 N. Y. Sun, Apr 18, 1912. The room,

after its reconstruction, is shown on A. Pl. 21-f, Vol. III. See also


— In this year, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. building and
tower (see 1890) were completed, occupying the block bounded by

Madison and Fourth Aves., 23d and 24th Sts. The total height of the
tower is 700 ft. The architect was Napoleon LeBrun.—

Met. Life Bldg. (pub. by the company). See also L. M. R. K., III:

967, and descrip. of Pl. 168, III: 850.

— Columbia University, as it appeared in this year, is shown on

Pl. 170, Vol. III.

— In this year, Joseph Pennell, etcher, lithographer, illustrator, and

author, was elected a National Academician. He died April 23,

1926, at his residence in Brooklyn.—Fielding, Dict. of Am. Painters,

etc. (1916), 278 N. Y. Times, Apr 24, 1916.

— At this time, Howard Pyle was at the height of his fame as a

painter and illustrator. He died in 1911.—Fielding, Dict. of Am.

Painters, etc. (1916), 291; see also Helen W. Henderson, A Looiter in


Jan.

4

— In his annual message to the board of aldermen, Mayor

McClellan gives a summary of the progress made by the city during

the first two years of his administration. He says, in part: "The City

Budget for 1909, exclusive of the County Budgets and the item for
the deficiency in the collection of taxes, exceeds the City Budget for
1904 by $45,483,044. This is a great sum, and if there were reason to
believe that the expenditures of the City must continue to increase at the same rate, there might be cause for alarm. There is, however, no ground for such fear, if the same care continues to be exercised in estimating City expenses and preparing the Budget.

... "The last five years has been a period of development and ex-

pansion rendered necessary by the expansion of the territory of the

old City of New York from sixty-two square miles to three hundred

and twenty-seven, and the extension of City methods and con-

veniences over a large part of this vast area. 

— While the increase in expenditure has been very great, the growth in the actual value of real estate, together with certain

changes in financial methods, have reduced the average tax burden

on the true value of property below what it was before or immedi-

ately after consolidation.

— Criticism of the work of obtaining an additional water supply

in the Catskill Mountain shed should not be that it is extravagant

and unnecessary but that The City of New York should have begun

the work long before it did. We should be actually getting water

now from the Catskills or some equally good source. Our shortage
to-day would be far more serious but for the plentiful rainfall of

1907.

— The water shortage danger is an ever increasing one, not only

because of the demands of a constantly increasing population, but

because of the indications of a diminution in the abnormally abund-

ant rainfall of recent years. On account of this situation the City

is not only hastening the construction of the Catskill Aqueduct be-

tween Ashokan Reservoir and the Croton watershed, but is work-

ing on the temporary development of a supply from sources east of

the Hudson River. 

— The Catskill supply and the Suffolk County well system, will, when fully developed, furnish without doubt to the localities which are situated 1,000,000,000

gallons of water daily. With as much of the present supply as will

then remain safe for use, the City of New York will have a daily

supply of 1,500,000,000 gallons.

— While the installation of the high pressure system has been the

conspicuous accomplishment in the direction of fire protection,

the natural units of fire-fighting have not been neglected. The un-

iformed force has been increased in the last five years from 2,974

officers and men to 4,410, an increase of 46 per cent. In the same

period twenty-four new engine companies, twenty-four hook and

ladder companies and seven hose companies have been organized

and seven single companies in service have been reorganized and

added to the list of double companies, which now number twenty-

six. The hose companies which include those now specially drilled
to handle the high pressure service, so that there is now in Greater

New York a combined force of 249 engines and hook and ladder

companies.

— During this administration nineteen new apparatus houses have

been built and sixty-four old houses have been altered and

repaired, with sanitary improvements for the benefit of the force.

New houses are in course of construction and thirteen others are

being rebuilt. A new and well equipped repair shop offers every

advantage for the quick repair of hose and other apparatus.

— The paid system has been carried into Rockaway Beach, Far

Rockaway, Jamaica, Richmond Hill, Flushing and College Point

in the Borough of Queens, reducing the number of volunteer com-
nies to forty-two. Of the original fifty-seven volunteer companies in

Richmond only thirteen remain, the paid service being now

general in that Borough.

— Since January 1, 1904, the lighting of the City has been almost
equally changed. The first decided improvement was made in

1904, when some 16,000 of the old gas lamps in Manhattan and

The Bronx were changed to mantle lamps. A beginning was also

made in adding to the arc lighting along the main streets. This was

somewhat difficult on account of the high prices demanded, but

early in 1905 prices were reduced by statute, and since then this

work has gone on rapidly.

— I especially desire to call the attention of your Honorable

Board to the work of the Health Department during the past

five years. There is no other Department of the City government

the operations of which are of such vital concern to our people.

Since 1903 the work of this Department has increased tremendously,

but the results achieved more than justify the expenditures of

money that have been made.

— In 1903 there were 997 employees in the Department of

Health. There are now 2,531. 

— During the first eleven months of the present year the death rate

was the smallest ever known in our history. It is only one

percent. The County House Department, the Charities Department, the Street Clean-

ing Department and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, to give each

its share in this. The functions of these Departments ally them
closely with the Department of Health, and much of what the
In the Department of Charities, the Department of Health and Bellevue and Allied Hospitals a constant war has been waged against the education and work that has been done, notably through the recent tuberculin exhibit at the Museum of Natural History, has been of incalculable benefit to our people.

"Dr. Robert Koch, who, in 1882, definitely placed tuberculosis in the group of infectious, communicable and preventable diseases, has recently paid our City one of the greatest compliments it has ever received. He stated that the conditions in the campaign against tuberculosis in New York City are almost ideal."

"Two years ago Dr. Robert Gibson, a Bacteriologist of the Health Department, perfected a method of concentration of diphtheria antitoxin, which has been in use by the Department, and which has proved so valuable that it has now been adopted by all manufacturers, as well as by all the City and State laboratories in the United States, and is beginning to be used abroad. During the past year this method has been still further perfected by Dr. E. J. Bauhaf. These processes have been of great importance in the administration of antitoxin and reflect great credit upon the Department."

"The City of New York receives its supply of milk from six different States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. About 200 farms and dairies ship milk to the City. Before 1905 the control of the milk supply was purely local and consisted of the inspection of the shops where milk was sold at retail. Since that date a system of inspection of the farms and dairies has been instituted, with the result that no dairy or creamery can now ship milk to New York City unless it has conformed to the sanitary requirements of the Department of Health.

"Since 1905 a vigorous campaign against mosquitoes has been waged on Staten Island by the Board of Health, under the direction of Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port."

"Department of Public Charities."

"The past five years have seen progress of a most gratifying nature in this Department. Improved methods of operation have been introduced and many new buildings have been erected, until to-day it is one of the best equipped departments of the City government, both in plant and personnel."

"Not only has Commissioner Hebberd arranged adequately to meet the demands of the present time, but also the demands of the future. For the first time we have to-day a topographical number of the Island, and the maps and plans that have been made, looking to the ultimate development of the Island as a hospital park, have been approved by the Art Commission. When these plans are carried to consummation, I question if any municipality in the world will have a hospital park approaching it in location and facilities.

"Through the generosity of Mrs. Russell Sage, the income of $700,000 is being used to build up the very important pathological work of the City Hospital and the City Home, Manhattan."

"As a result of the work of the past five years it may be stated that the Department of Public Charities is, in plant, equipment and administration, in better condition than ever before in its history."

"New York City is traditionally liberal in the matter of public education. During the past five years the demand on it for this purpose have grown at a greater rate than ever before in our history. It has been the constant aim of the Board to return to the community, not only in facilities for obtaining education, but in actual education, full value for every dollar expended. As Mayor of the City, I am very proud of what has been accomplished in this direction during the past five years. There is no such thing as being satisfied with the work of a department of this character."

"Since 1904, the new sites acquired number 179, not including 11 sites authorized to be acquired. Ninety-six new buildings and 134 additions to existing buildings have been erected in this time, providing 226,532 seats. In addition to this, 14 new buildings and 35 additions providing 45,380 seats, are under contract.

"The number of lecture centres has been increased from 143 in 1904 to 178 in 1905, and the number of lectures delivered from Jan. 4,665 to 5,572. The attendance at these lectures has grown in proportion."

"I regard the erection of the new municipal office building, which is part of the general scheme of extension of the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, as one of the important projects the City has ever undertaken. This building is to cost approximately $8,000,000, and when completed will house almost all of the City Departments. The various Departments which it has been decided to place in this building are to-day paying $245,591.46 annual rental. Not only will this rental be saved each year, but it is calculated that ample accommodation will be found in the building for many of the principal courts. It is too early to say just how large a saving will be accomplished, but it may be possible to care for so many of the courts that the construction of a new court house will be unnecessary.

"The design selected is for a twenty-five-story building, surrounded by a tower ten stories in height. The total height of the building, including the tower, will be 559 feet, the third highest office building in the city.

"More than two-thirds of the Corporate Stock authorized for the Department of Correction during this administration will go toward the construction of the penitentiary on Riker's Island. It will provide for 3,000 men and 500 women prisoners and will be the largest institution of its kind in this country. The concrete prison is six floors high, will enclose nearly twenty acres, covering nearly all the north end of the island. The architects spent a year in the study of the best designed and best conducted prisons of America and Europe, and it is believed that the result will represent the highest type of prison that the science of criminology has developed. Every provision for the keeping of discipline and health has been considered.

"Riker's Island by its location assures to the penitentiary the most perfect hygiene conditions. The plan of the prison buildings will fully meet the two essential requirements of health and economic supervision and control. The City of New York will have, not only the largest, but the most perfect institution for the care and cure of criminals.

"Before the close of the year 1905 it is expected that the great transatlantic lines will move from their present piers and be concentrated in the half mile of water-front extending south from West Twenty-third street on the North River, and known as the Chelsea section. The lines which will be accommodated within the section include the Cunard Steampship Company, the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, together with the lines of the Inter-American Mercantile Marine, the White Star, Red Star, American and Atlantic Transport lines. These rentals will increase the City's revenue $60,000 a year."

"The Brooklyn water-front, from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-sixth street, has been bought by the City and plans have been prepared for eight modern steamship piers which will be the largest in the City.

"In conjunction with the Department of Highways, an exterior street has been begun between Sixty-fourth and Eighty-first streets, East River, a distance of 4,606 feet, of which 812 feet of the sea wall is complete and in use. This improvement will permit the use of the water-front between these points now cut off by the bluffs on the banks of the river, and outlets will be provided at various streets so as to make it readily accessible for vehicles."

"About 8,000 feet of street along the easterly end of Riker's Island, forming a basin within which the Department of Street Cleaning is depositing the City's refuse. When this filling is completed about 150 acres of made land belonging to the City will be available for use.

"At North Brother Island about 1,900 feet of concrete retaining wall has been built, in the rear of which it is intended to deposit filling in a manner similar to that at Riker's Island. These four acres of made land are designed for the use of the Department of Health.

"A lease has been made to the Central Railroad of New Jersey of land under water easterly of Third avenue, in the Borough of The Bronx, for a freight terminal. At this end of the Harlem River are now clustered the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Lehigh Valley
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Railroad Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, part of which are located upon private property and part leased from the City. The [Dock] Department has recommended that Congress be asked to provide a navigable channel commencing at a point about opposite One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Harlem River, and extending along the northwesterly side of Randall's Island. At the present time this passage is not navigable, but if this improvement could be effected, a shorter route will be furnished to vessels plying between the Hudson and Harlem Rivers and Long Island Sound, and the probabilities of disaster in the vicinity of Hell Gate would be lessened by affording vessels a direct instead of a circuitous route around Wards Island, where strong currents are encountered. This would also save a distance of three and one-half miles and nothing of the congestion at the freight terminals in the lower part of Manhattan Island. . . .

Eight recreation piers, with music, are open each summer. Last May the Cedar street promenade was opened to the public. This is the first attempt in this City to utilize the roofs of the sheds along the bulkheads for this purpose, and the experiment has proven a great success. This promenade extends along the northerly water front from Cedar to Albany street, and was much used during the hot summer nights by the residents in the lower section of the City.

The total new wharfage room made during the past five years has been about 207,000 linear feet, or about thirty-five miles, increasing the area of the piers about three million square feet, including the construction of fifty-one piers and twenty-one new platforms, and extending down to lower Twenty-ninth or lower Thirty-first streets.

During the past five years a very considerable addition has been made to the area of Riker's Island by utilizing the ash collections to as great an extent as possible. The original acreage of the island, when acquired by the City, was 89; to this 63 acres have been added, and 144 additional acres are to be made in this manner. The total future area of the island will be 295 acres, much of which will be used in connection with the penitentiary.

The new [Police] Headquarters Building at Grand and Centre streets is nearly finished and will be occupied this year.

Five years of effort have brought the regulation of traffic from the experimental stage to a condition which calls for little improvement. In this important branch of police work New York has now surpassed the foreign cities which had been considered the leaders. It adds to the credit of the various men who have bettered the system when it is remembered that New York's topography makes its traffic regulation a very difficult problem.

Traffic regulations are now in force until midnight at Herald square, Times square, Columbus circles, and at the intersection of Sixty-second street and Broadway and Broadway and Fourteenth street, as well as formerly the regulation of traffic ceased at 6.30 p.m. The importance of the regulation of traffic at these congested points at night is clearly shown by the number of requests for similar regulation which the Department receives from congested points further north.

The process of widening Fifth avenue, an improvement absolutely necessary to relieve congestion, has been slow, not because of legal or engineering phases, but because the administration has considered it only fair to give to the property owners and tenants of the avenue every reasonable opportunity to prepare for what may be, to some of them, a radical change. The avenue has been widened 15 feet between Forty-third and Forty-second streets, and it is respectfully suggested to your honorable body the adoption of an ordinance requiring taximeters to be tested by the City. Within a year it has become evident that the taximeter, with its supposedly exact measurement of distance and time, is a popular appendix of public vehicles. It is, however, subject to error as any other mechanical device and should be inspected.

A system of test is used in some European cities and it seems time that New York adopted means to protect users of cabs from overcharge through design or accident.

"The office of Commissioner of Licenses has grown in importance since its establishment nearly five years ago. It supervises not only intelligence offices for domestic servants, but labor agencies, shipping agencies, stenographers' bureaus, agencies for supplying technical and clerical positions, theatrical agencies and nurses' registries. . . ."

"The extortion and immorality complained of have been practically eliminated as a result of the strict system of inspection and regulation to which employment agencies are now subject. . . ."

"Penage, in so far as labor agents in New York City are responsible, has been generally eliminated, and the fact that complaints regarding it from various parts of the country have been greatly reduced is in large measure due to the strict supervision of the City labor agencies here. The evils of the padrone system, so extensive a few years ago, have been reduced to a minimum. . . ."

". . . From January 1, 1904, to January 1, 1908, plans were filed for 17,836 new tenements, containing 221,801 apartments, or accommodations for over 570,000 people. . . ."

"An important phase of the Department's work is the structural alteration of the 90,000 or more tenements in existence when the law went into operation, to give them in some measure a share in the benefits of the better lighting, ventilation and sanitation required for new buildings. . . ."

"The establishment of the Board of Water Supply, the acquisition of the Staten Island and Thirty-ninth street ferries and the extension of the paid Fire Department into the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond are largely due to the work of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. . . ."

"Among the more important changes in the examining department may be noted the holding of examinations for promotion once a year only, avoiding the expense and confusion of holding them whenever called for by the various departments; the establishment of a uniform system of examinations in all Departments of the City government; the requirement that candidates for promotion shall file application for examination; the establishment of a promotion bureau under the responsible charge of a designated Examiner; the system of numbering the papers of candidates to prevent the Examiners who rate the papers from knowing the examination numbers; the absolute protection of examination papers unopened and in process of rating; the absolute verification of signatures and statements; the appointment of monitors from the non-competitive class allowing the employment of advanced students of the higher educational institutions; the refusing consideration of appeals which are not based on a reasonable charge of error, and the obtaining of information, in non-competitive examination, as to the candidates' fitness instead of relying upon the unverifiable statements of the candidates themselves. . . ."

"The public has come to a better appreciation of the Civil Service Law and its enactions. Schools of instruction have been established in political headquarters and elsewhere and the opportunities for intelligent study of the qualifications of City employees grow continually. Several of the leading newspapers devote space every day to information in regard to pending examinations. . . ."

"New York now has 7,222 acres of parks, or about three and two-fifths per cent. of its 204,318 acres. . . ."

"Of the total park acreage, 353 acres were placed under the jurisdiction of the Park Department during the last five years. These include Chelsea Park, 58 acres added to Bronx Park; Kissena Park, Greenpoint, Amersfort, Highland and McLaughlin parks in the Borough of Brooklyn, and several small unnamed parks as well as desirable additions to parks already existing. . . ."

"The first section of the new North Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be opened on January 4 by an exhibition of German contemporary art, sent here by a special commission officially appointed by the German Government. The new Central Wing is to accommodate the Hoentschel Collection and other collections of decorative art, will be finished during the early part of the year. . . ."

"The annual numbers of submissions acted upon by the Art Commission has doubled during the last five years. . . ."

"The Charter makes the Art Commission, in a manner, guardian of the existing works of art owned by the City, which comprise 453 portraits, sculptural objects and mural decorations. The collection of portraits dates from 1790, but until the investigation by
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1909. the Art Commission practically nothing was known as to the time
and manner of their acquisition, and in many cases the artists were
unknown. . . .

"So far as it has been in my power I have followed the policy
declared in the last municipal campaign, that municipal operation
of public utilities should be resorted to only when private owner-
ship fails to render satisfactory services. It was this policy which
resulted in taking over the Staten Island Ferry and the Thirty-
ninth Street Ferry and the private water companies of Staten
Island. In operating these ferries at a loss the City is carrying out
ele one of its responsibilities to a part of its people. . . ."—Proc.,

19. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Edgar Allan Poe is con-
memorated in Columbia University and N. Y. University. A
bridal bust of Poe, by Edmund T. Quinn, is also unveiled in Poe
Park, Fordham Heights, with appropriate exercises.—N. Y. Daily
Travels, Ja 20, 1909.

Feb. Reginald Pelham Bolton writes concerning "Inwood Hill
Park": "For 50 years the picturesque and beautiful Hill of Inwood,
forming the northern extremity of Manhattan Island, has re-
mained a terra incognita to the great majority of New Yorkers,
and is almost as completely unknown to the officials of its various
departments as it has been to the residents of the Borough of Man-
hattan. The few property owners, who, following the lead of the
late William Thompson, built charming residences amid the leafy
woods of the hillside of its Hudson River front, were as desirous of
preserving its beauties as they were of maintaining their seclu-
sion. At that period, the tax on public improvements of any kind were initiated or carried out upon or around Inwood Hill.
The old Bolton Road, planned and laid out by the brothers
John and Curtis Bolton in 1817, remained the only means of access
to the summit, as indeed it is to-day, and the operation of that
drive or portion of the same roadway which ran parallel with the
Hudson, extending as far as the McCreery property, was never
cleared around the hill to meet the upper portion, as had been origi-
nally intended.

"A few extensions of its were planned by property owners on
the east side of the hill, and were drawn on maps which were used
in the sub-division of the property of the late Isaac M. Dyckman.
These included an avenue known as Prescott av, extending north-
westward from Dyckman st and planned to follow a sinuous course
through the woods, down the valley, which in Colonial times was
known as 'The Clove,' to the bend of the old Spuyten Duyvil
Creek at what is now known as 'Cold Spring Hollow.' . . .
The scattered residents on the hill top and along its westery slope
provided their own road repairs, their own water supply, and their
own public and private gas lighting. It thus came about, that in
recent times the still unsanitary nature of the Hill, and the large
concentration of the late Andrew H. Green, who realized its magnificent possibilities for public park property, and whose expressed opinion led to the recent widespread desire to secure a large part of its natural beauties, its scenic advantages and its
historic associations, for public use and enjoyment.

"It is not inappropriate here to refer to the fact that the hill
not only possesses the last remains of the wild woodlands which
once covered Manhattan Island, but that within them are hidden
the actual rock shelters which once formed the abodes of the original
Manhattanites, from which were taken, only a few years ago,
unmistakable evidences of Indian habitation, and around
which may to-day be seen immense mounds of oyster and clam
shells which formed the kitchen-middens of primeval man. When,
therefore, interest began to be evoked in the subject of the Hudson
Ter-Centennial Celebration, attention was drawn to the fact that
within the confines of the Borough of Manhattan there still existed
a priceless treasure of relics of bygone times and of the primeval
inhabitants, which the great metropolis would feel it a duty to
preserve. These were found to be directly associated with the
advent of Henry Hudson, by reason of his conflict with the natives
then resident in the Indian strongholds frequented by the
settlers of Spuyten Duyvil hill, and, in every proba-

Shall preserve to all future generations a reminder of the original
character of Manhattan Island. Certainly no more appropriate
memorial of the great event of the discovery of this part of the
world by Hudson could be found than the preservation in the form
of a park of this beautiful locality. . . .—Record and Guide,
F 6, 1909.

Feb. 12. The 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln is
elaborately celebrated.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, F 12 and 13, 1909.

A municipal lodging-house, at 432 East 25th St., with accom-
mmodations for 1,000 men and 100 women, is opened.—N. Y. T.
Herald, F 16, 1909.

Side doors in subway cars are tried as a means of handling
passengers more efficiently during rush hours.—N. Y. T. Herald,
F 17, 1909.

By the amended "State Law," the state flag is declared to be
"blue, charged with the arms of the state," done in the colors for-
merly prescribed.—Laws of N. Y. (Consolidated, 1909), chap.
f.

The sale of modern paintings and Chinese porcelains, belonging
to the estate of Henry Gracie, deceased, on Feb. 25-27, at the
Am. Art Galleries, yielded $794,445.—A Plan, etc., 26 cit.

Wm. H. Taft is inaugurated as president.—N. Y. Daily Tribune,
Mar. 4 and 5, 1909.

The commission appointed in 1908 (p. e., Ap 13) to prepare a
new charter for New York City makes its report to the legislature.
The proposed charter contained many modifications from the
one now in force. . . . It is much briefer in form, including only
702 words, while the former contained 1980. The changes proposed
are in general in the direction along which municipal government has moved in the last few years. The

principle is followed of reducing the number of elective administrative officers and of putting into separate hands the power to appropriate and the power to spend money, and to concentrate power and responsibility in as few hands as possible. The commission proposed that the borough presidents . . . shall cease to have admin-

istrative functions and shall devote their entire time to the
financial work on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The
administrative work is to be given to the heads of departments, responsible to the Mayor and to bureaus, some of which are to be
under the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and some under
the various departments. The Board of Aldermen is to be sup-

plemented by a council of thirty-nine members to serve without pay. Perhaps the most radical feature proposed is the abolition of the street cleaning department and the placing of the work of that
department, as well as the work of repairing the streets, care of
sewers and the like, which has been under the charge of the borough
presidents, under a newly created department of street control.
This is a large part of the duties of the former council in many respects more limited than those possessed by the Board of Aldermen, although in some
respect they are greater. The power to grant franchises is to rest exclusively in the hands of the Board of Estimate and Apportion-
ment, and the Council is to have extended ordinance-making authority. The keeping of the State accounts is greatly simplified.
The office of coroner is abolished and many minor changes are
made, among them the creation of a uniformed Superintendent of
Police subject to removal by the Police Commissioner. Certain
provisions of the proposed charter met with severe criticism, espe-
cially those relating to the abolition of the Board of Aldermen.
No action was taken during the year toward its acceptance or
rejection." It was referred to a legislative committee for investiga-
tion.—New International Year Book (1909), 485, 573.

The board of aldermen passes a resolution appropriating
$900,000 for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—N. Y. Daily Tribune,
Mr 10, 1909.

Gov. Hughes signs a law designating Oct. 12 as a legal holiday, to
be known as "Columbus Day."—New International Year Book
(1909), 572-73.

Theodore Roosevelt sails from New York for Africa to hunt big
game and to collect specimens for the Smithsonian Institution
in Washington.—N. Y. Daily Tribune, Mr 23 and 24, 1909.

From March 29 to April 14, an exhibition was held by the
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., at 160 Broadway, of rare
views of Old New York.—See cat., in N. Y. P. L.

The Queensboro Bridge, extending across the East River, 50
between Second Ave. and 60th St., Manhattan, and Crescent and
Jane Sts. on the Long Island side, is opened for pedestrian traffic.
Construction work on the new municipal building (see JL 20, Aug. 1907) begins. The building was completed in 1914.—Letter from the Supt. of Bridges to the architects; Engineering Rec., N, 1910; L. M. R. K., III: 974. Cf. A. M. P. 29-9, Vol. III.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff bill is signed by Pres. Taft.—World Almanac (1910), 168.


An exhibition is held in the Lenox Branch, N. Y. Pub. Library, Sept. of prints, books manuscripts, etc., relating to Henry Hudson, the Hudson River, Robert Fulton, and steam navigation. See cat., in N. Y. P. L.

A report that Dr. Frederick A. Cook discovered the North Pole on April 21, 1908 (p. 9.), reaches New York.—Eve. Post, S 1, 1909. See S 6 and 21.


An official trial of the “Clermont” is made and proves a success.—Official Min. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Com., II: 1491. The French fleet arrives at New York to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—N. Y. Times, S 20, 1909.

The British parliament passes a law creating the South African Union, a federation composed of Cape of Good Hope, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Natal.—Hazen, Europe since 1815, 544-45.

The official Hudson-Fulton exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art is opened, and a public reception is held.—Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrives at New York and receives an ovation.—Eve. Post, S 21, 1909. On Oct. 15, the city conferred its freedom upon Dr. Cook, but when Admiral Peary arrived at New York and convinced its citizens that Cook’s claims were fraudulent, the aldermen voted that their action in conferring the freedom was “premature,” and demanded that Cook return it.—Eve. Post, O 15, 1909; N. Y. Times Mag., J 9, 1911.

The Atlantic fleet arrives for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—Eve. Post, S 22, 1909.

The Holland Society gives a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria in honour of the Netherlands delegates to the Hudson-Fulton celebration.—Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909, II: 844-48.

The great Hudson-Fulton celebration, held under a naval parade formed by the remains of the “Half Moon” and the “Clermont.” A column of war-ships, representing the United States, England, Germany, France, Italy, Argentina, Dutch, and Mexico, is anchored in the Hudson, and extends from 42d St. to Spuyten Duyvil, while 800 other vessels are anchored along the shores.

At 10:30 a. m., the “Half Moon,” manned by Commander Lam representing Henry Hudson and Dutch sailors dressed in the costumes of Hudson’s time, and the “Clermont,” with the Rev. C. S. Bullock impersonating Robert Fulton, Miss Evelyn Bullock acting as Harriet Livingstou, Fulton’s fiancée, and others as Fulton’s guests, were escorted from the Kill van Kull by a squadron consisting of torpedo boats, submarines, naval militia vessels, and other craft. During the morning and early afternoon, the thrilla manoeuvred along the northern shore of Staten Island and the Bay Ridge shore of Long Island, being welcomed at Stapleton by a Richmond committee and at Bay Ridge by a Brooklyn committee.

Meanwhile, the great merchant fleet, consisting of almost every type of vessel, was assembling in the Lower Bay. At about 1 p. m., the “Half Moon,” in tow of the “Fred. B. Dalzell,” and the “Clermont” under her own power, took their places at the head of the parade, and the whole procession, presenting an impressive spectacle, then steamed up the Hudson. When the line of warships was reached, the “Half Moon” and the “Clermont” turned to the eastward and proceeded between the ships and the Manhattan shore, while the rest of the parade turned to the west and continued between the ships and the Jersey shore, in order to sail around the war vessels. The “Half Moon” and the “Clermont” were saluted
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as they passed the men-of-war, and they finally dropped anchor in front of the "water gate" and official landing which had been constructed at 110th St., amid the cheers of thousands, the booming of cannon, and the music of the band on the reviewing stand.

Hon. S. P. van Eeghen, president of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Commission, then formally presented the "Half Moon" to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, president of the American committee, together with an engrossed and illuminated address and a book containing the names of the Netherlands commission and of the donors. Capt. Jacob W. Miller, chairman of the naval parade committee, next presented the "Clermont," and Dr. Jokichi Takamine, representing the Japanese residents of New York, announced the gift of 2,100 cherry trees from Japan to be planted along Riverside Drive. Gen. Woodford made appropriate replies to all these addresses.

In the evening the war-fleet was illuminated, and there was an elaborate display of fireworks.—N. Y. World, S 26, 1909; Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909 (4th Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Comm., 1910), I: 198-245. The naval parade is shown on Pl. 172, Vol. III, and the arrival of the "Half Moon" and the "Clermont" at the water gate appears on Pl. 173, Vol. III. A photographic panorama of Manhattan Island made from Woodcliff, N. J., at about this time is reproduced as Pl. 173-o, Vol. III.

The Hudson-Fulton celebration continued until Monday, Oct. 11, and was marked by numerous and brilliant festivities in the cities and towns along the Hudson, including parades, pageants, banquets, dedications, etc. Each borough of Greater New York held its own celebration. The principal other events connected with Manhattan Island or with the city as a whole were as follows: religious services on Sept. 25; the laying of the cornerstone of the Hudson memorial monument on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, the dedication of the Palisades Interstate Park, and an official reception to foreign delegates at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Sept. 27; an historical land parade and the unveiling of a tablet on the N. Y. U. building in Washington Square, in honour of seven public school teachers who taught under Dutch rule, on Sept. 28; an official banquet at the Hotel Astor, aeroplane flights over the harbour by Wilbur Wright—the first successful aeroplane flights in the neighbourhood of Manhattan Island—and the dedication of a bust of Robert Fulton in the "Hall of Fame" of N. Y. U. and of tablets marking the site of Fort Amsterdam, the "first line of defence" on Washington Heights in 1776, a bastion of the old city wall, and the site of Fort Tryon, on Sept. 29; a military parade on Sept. 30; a naval parade up the Hudson from Spuyten Duyvil to Newburgh on Oct. 1; a series of festival parades by public school children, a naval site at Columbia University, and a night carnival procession, on Oct. 25 a spectacular flight by Wilbur Wright from Governor's Island to Grant's Tomb and return and a banquet by the Pilgrim Society in honour of the British admirals on Oct. 4; and the unveiling of the Verrazano monument in Battery Park on Oct. 6.—N. Y. World, S 27 et seq., 1909; Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 1909 (4th Ann. Rep. of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Comm., 1910), I: 198-456, 476-97, 709-14; II: 852-72.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (see S 20), the N. Y. Public Library (see S —), the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and other organizations, held exhibitions and receptions, for which see ibid., I: 174-97; II: 715-19; and List of Institutions holding Free Exhibitions under the auspices of or in cooperation with the Scientific, Historical and Art Committees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.