

LITTLE

OLD

NEW

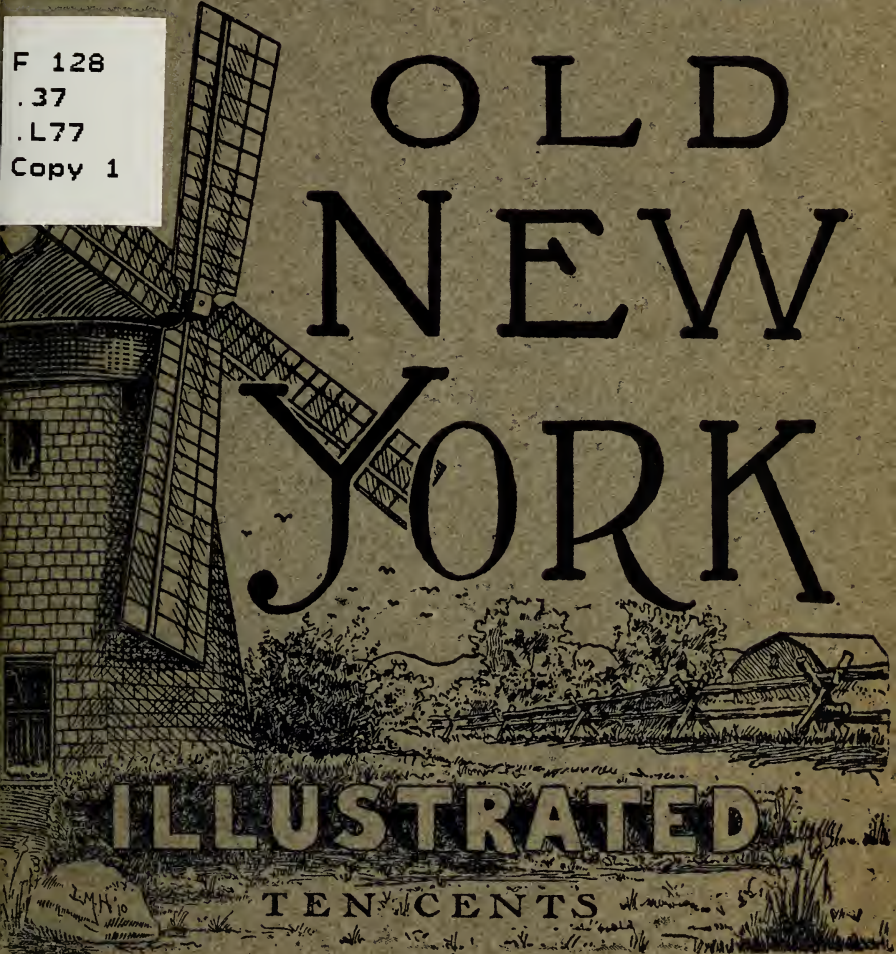
YORK

ILLUSTRATED

TEN CENTS

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# LITTLE OLD NEW YORK

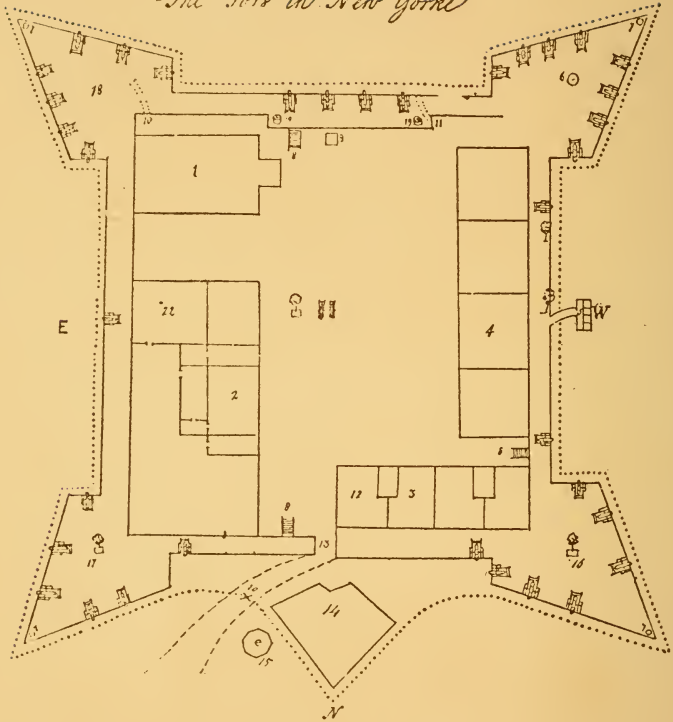
**N**EARLY three hundred years have elapsed since a little colony of thirty families was planted on the lower end of Manhattan Island, by the Dutch West India Company. A fort was staked out, a few rude houses built, and the colonists began the cultivation of their plantations.

They called the island New Amsterdam, and were in a thriving, but defenceless, condition when attacked by the English in 1664. Governor Stuyvesant formally surrendered New Amsterdam, and the name was changed to New York. It was recaptured by the Dutch in 1673, but a treaty of peace in 1674 restored it to the English, under whose rule it remained until the close of the struggle for American Independence.

The population of New York in 1700 was less than 6,000; in 1800 it had reached 60,000 with but few buildings north of Grand Street. At the site of the present Tombs building was Fresh Water Pond 60 feet deep and over 500 feet in diameter, the outlet of which crossed Broadway at Canal Street, and found its way to the Hudson.

In 1860 the population of the city was 814,254, and its tremendous growth within the last half century is almost incredible. Thirty storied buildings, mile long bridges, elevated roads and subways, reveal the limitless powers that here exist to satisfy the necessities of the greatest city in America with a population in 1910 of 4,766,883.

*The Fort in New York*

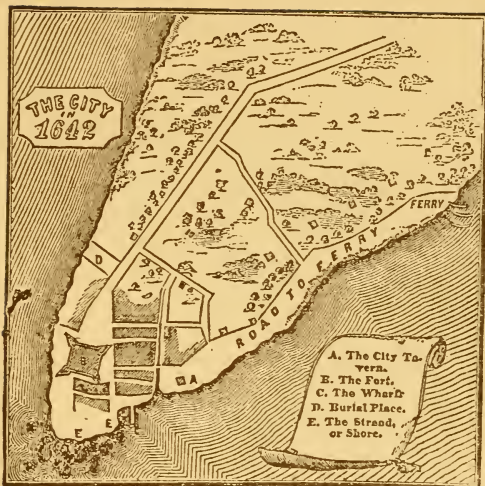


PLAN OF FORT AMSTERDAM,

Situated near the Battery. Built 1626; demolished 1788. The walls were originally constructed of earth, and later fortified with quarry stone.

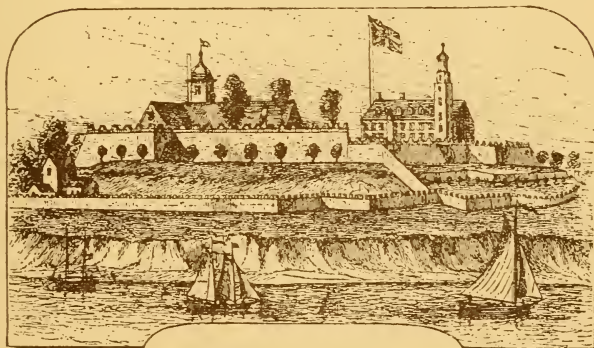




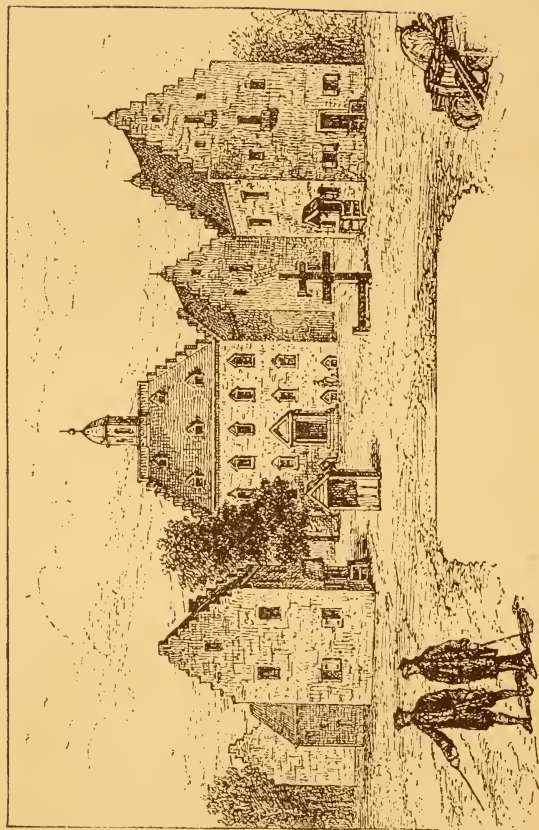


### EARLIEST MAP OF THE CITY.

Drawn by Andreas Hudde who was appointed Surveyor in 1642 by Governor William Kieft

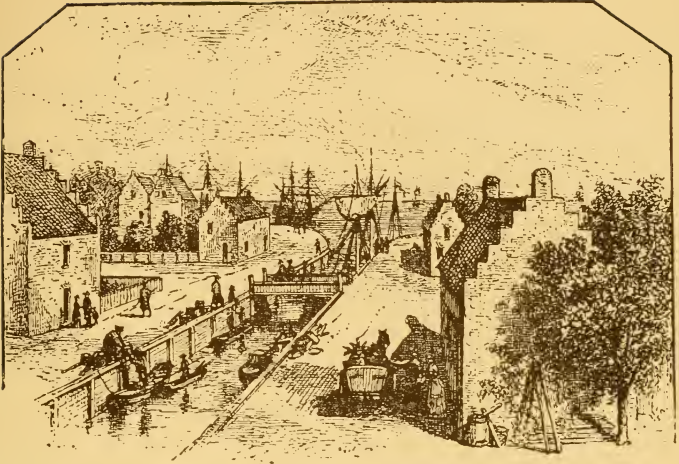


THE BATTERY IN 1746, SHOWING A PORTION OF FORT.



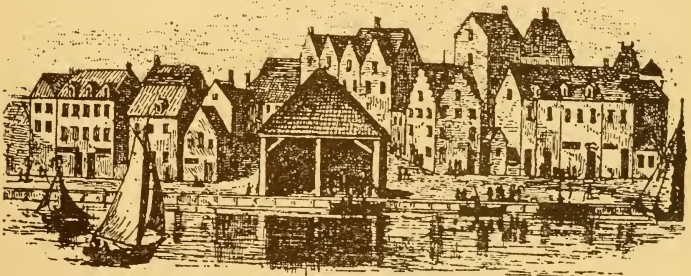
### THE CITY TAVERN or "STADT HERBERG."

Erected in 1643 by the Dutch West India Company. Situated where are now Nos. 71 and 73 Pearl Street. It was leased to Philip Gerritsen, with a right to retail the Company's wine, brandy and beer. The building was later assigned to the municipal government and was known as the Stadt Huys or City Hall.



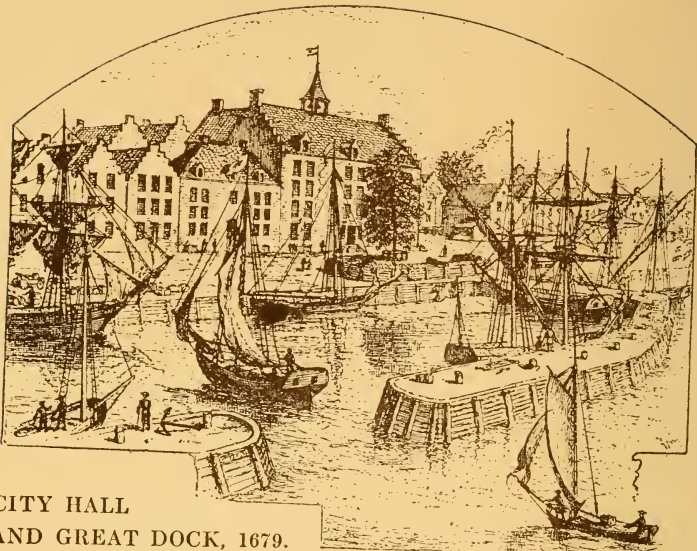
VIEW OF CANAL IN BROAD STREET IN 1659.

Through the middle of Broad Street a drain was made, and then developed into that pride of the Dutchman's heart, a canal, called the "Gracht." This was crossed by a small bridge; hence the modern Bridge Street. Pearl street was the river "strand," and Maiden Lane was only in existence as a cow-path.

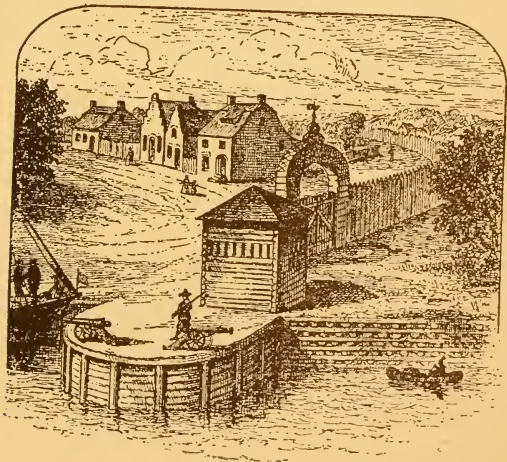


THE SLAVE MARKET OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1711.

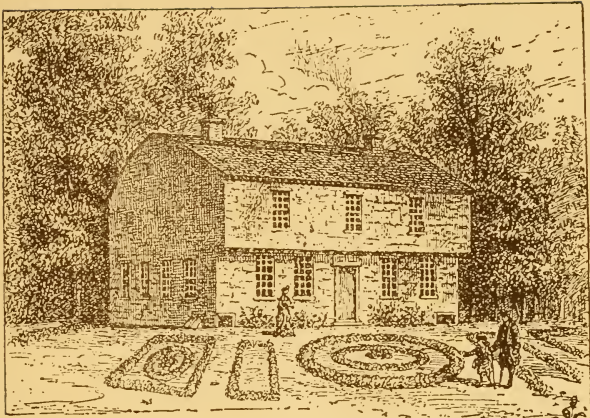


CITY HALL  
AND GREAT DOCK, 1679.  
(Coenties Slip.)

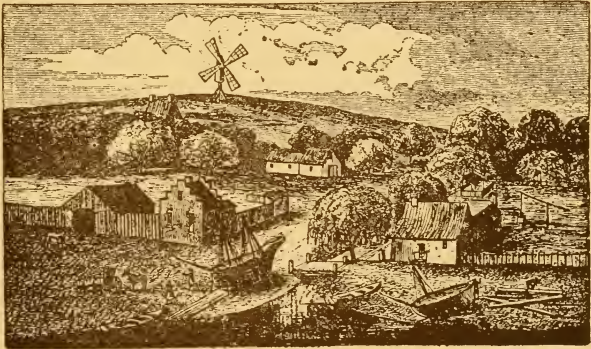


BLOCK HOUSE  
and  
CITY GATE  
foot of present Wall  
Street, 1674.

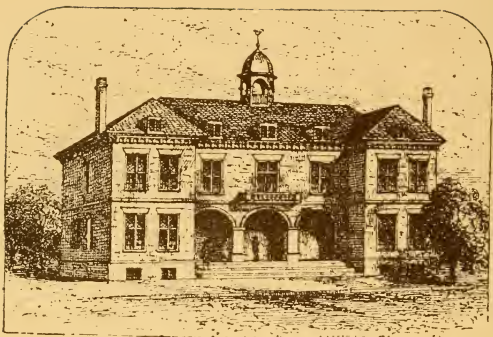




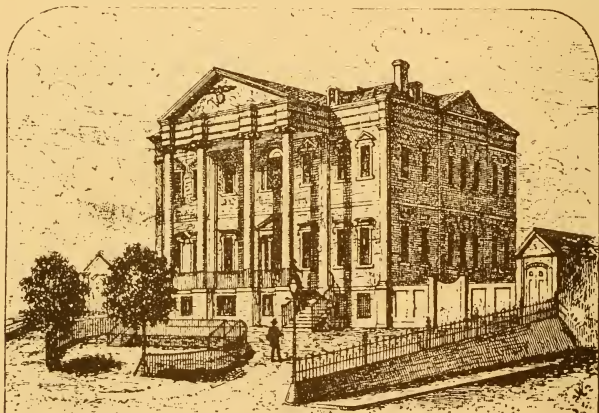
GOV. STUYVESANT'S MANSION  
in the Bowery village, between the present Second and Third Avenues and 10th and 11th streets. Burnt October 24, 1778.



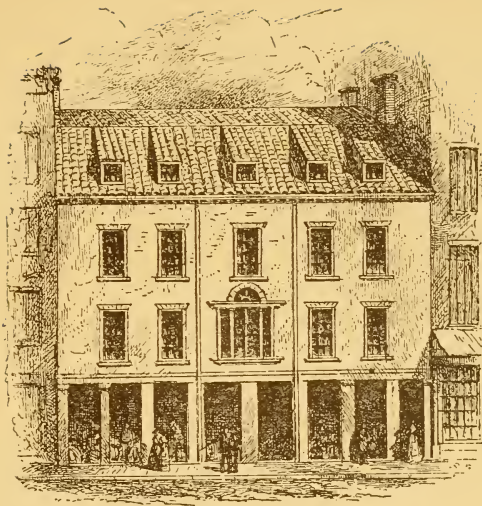
AN EARLY VIEW OF THE FLY MARKET,  
at the foot of what is now Maiden Lane. In 1800 it consisted of three market houses extending on Maiden Lane from Pearl Street to the river.



CITY HALL, erected in 1700, corner Wall and Nassau streets, the site of the present Sub-treasury. When Congress assembled in New York it occupied the greater part of the building, and in 1788 it was named "NEW FEDERAL HALL."



THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE,  
when New York was the Federal Capital, 1788-1793.



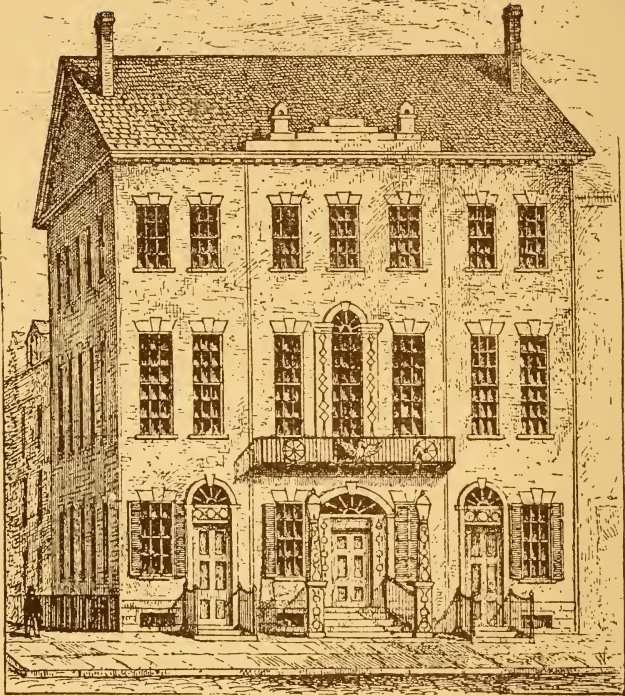
GOVERNOR CLINTON'S RESIDENCE.

It stood in Pearl street opposite Cedar, and in 1700 was the home of Abraham De Peyster.



BURNS' COFFEE HOUSE,

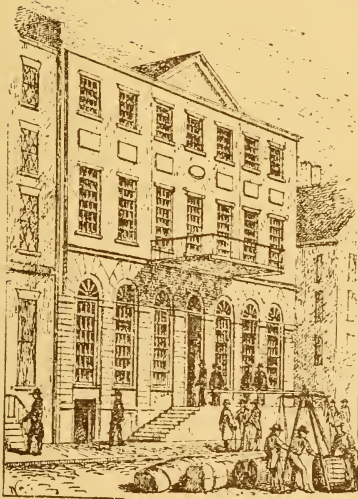
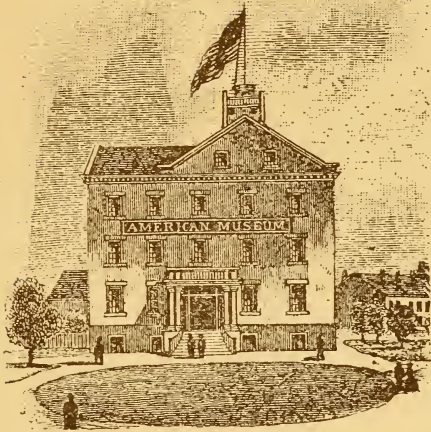
Broadway opposite the Bowling Green. Here 200 merchants met in 1765 to sign the non-importation agreement.



### TAMMANY HALL AS IT APPEARED IN 1830.

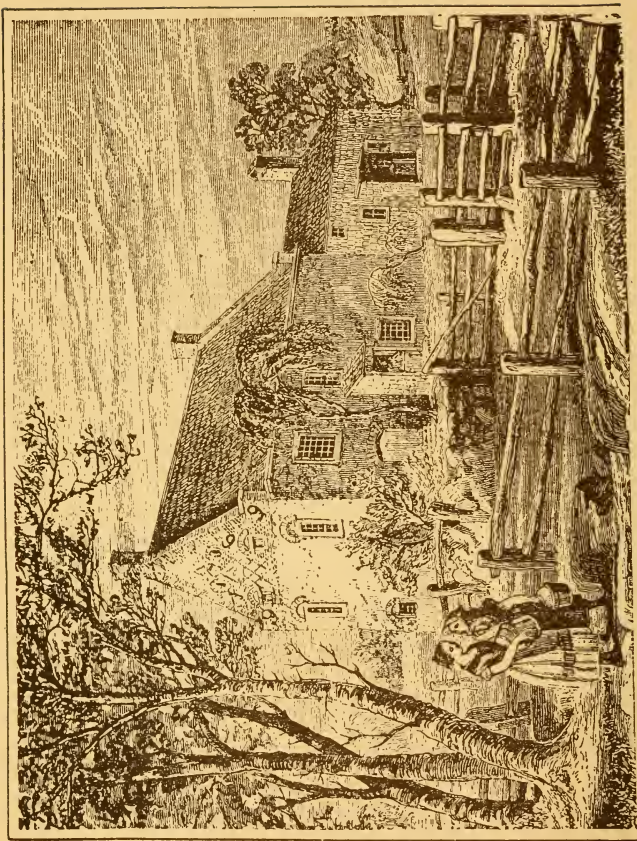
The building was erected in 1811 on the southwest corner of Frankfort and Nassau streets; subsequently the office of the "Sun." The Tammany Society in 1790 petitioned for and obtained rooms in the old City Hall for the maintenance of an American Museum. (See illustration on opposite page.)





## TONTINE COFFEE HOUSE.

In 1790 the Tontine Association was organized by the merchants of New York to provide quarters for a commercial exchange and erected the Coffee House in 1792 at the corner of Wall and Water streets.

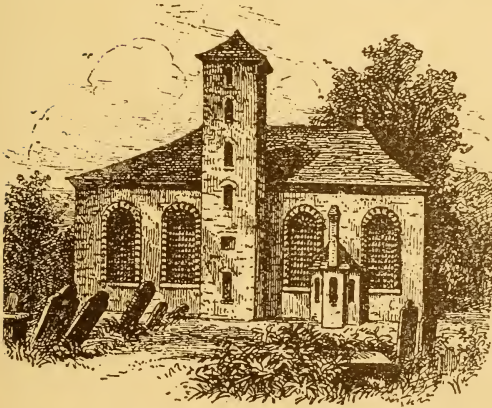
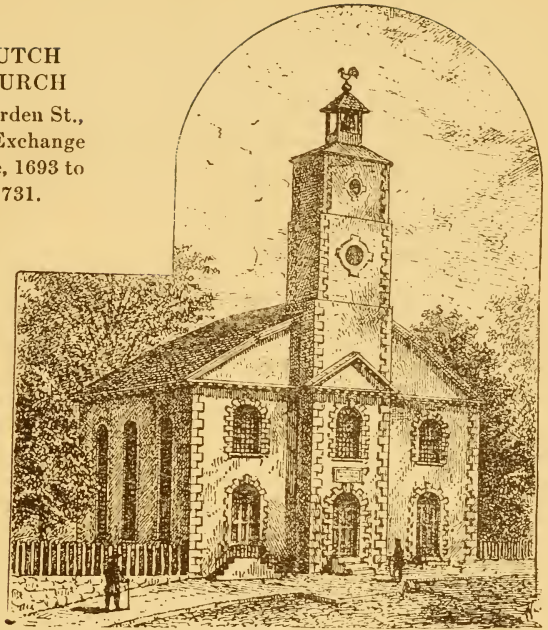


THE CORTELYOU HOUSE.

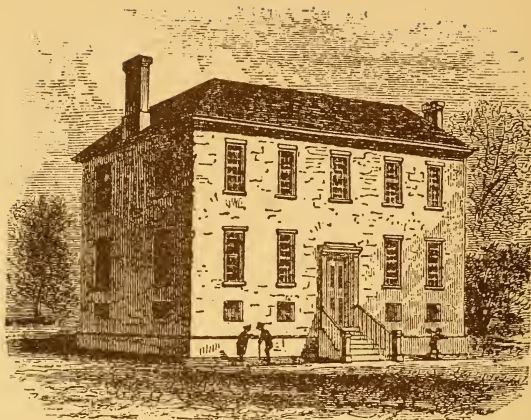
Built in 1699 by Claes A. Van Vechten, near the present corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourth St. In 1790 it became the property of Jacques Cortelyou, who resided there until his death in 1804.

**DUTCH  
CHURCH**

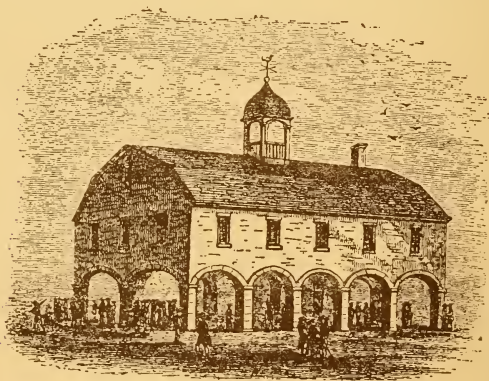
in Garden St.,  
now Exchange  
Place, 1693 to  
1731.



**FRENCH  
HUGUENOT  
CHURCH**  
in Pine Street,  
built 1704.

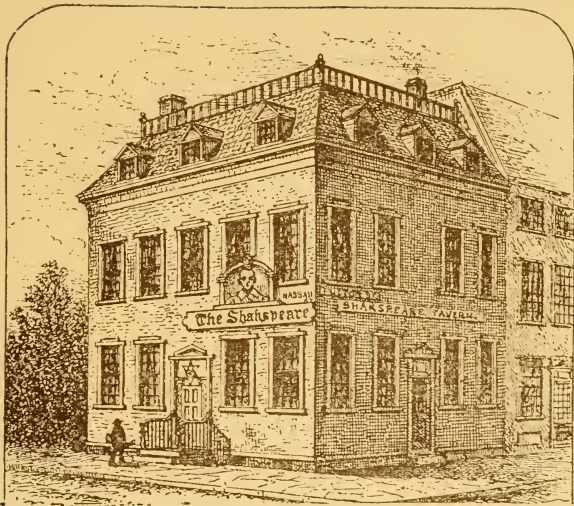


FIRST NEW YORK POOR HOUSE,  
Erected in 1735 on the site of the present City Hall.



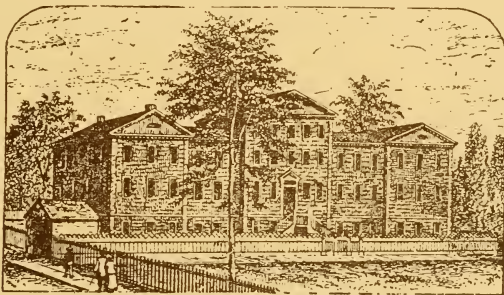
THE ROYAL EXCHANGE,  
Built in 1752 on Broad Street near the East River. After the Revolution it was converted into a market. Taken down early in the nineteenth century.





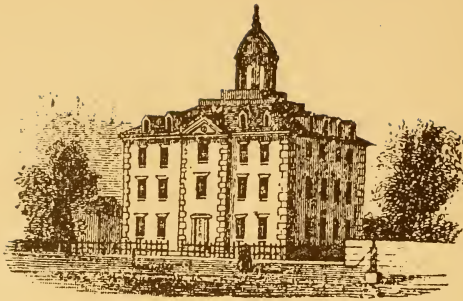
### THE SHAKESPEARE TAVERN,

Nassau and Fulton Streets. Built many years before the Revolution, demolished in 1836. For over a quarter of a century the favorite resort of merchants, politicians and artists of distinction; here DeWitt Clinton was wont to discuss his pet project, the Erie Canal.



### THE BRIDEWELL

which was situated in City Hall Park.

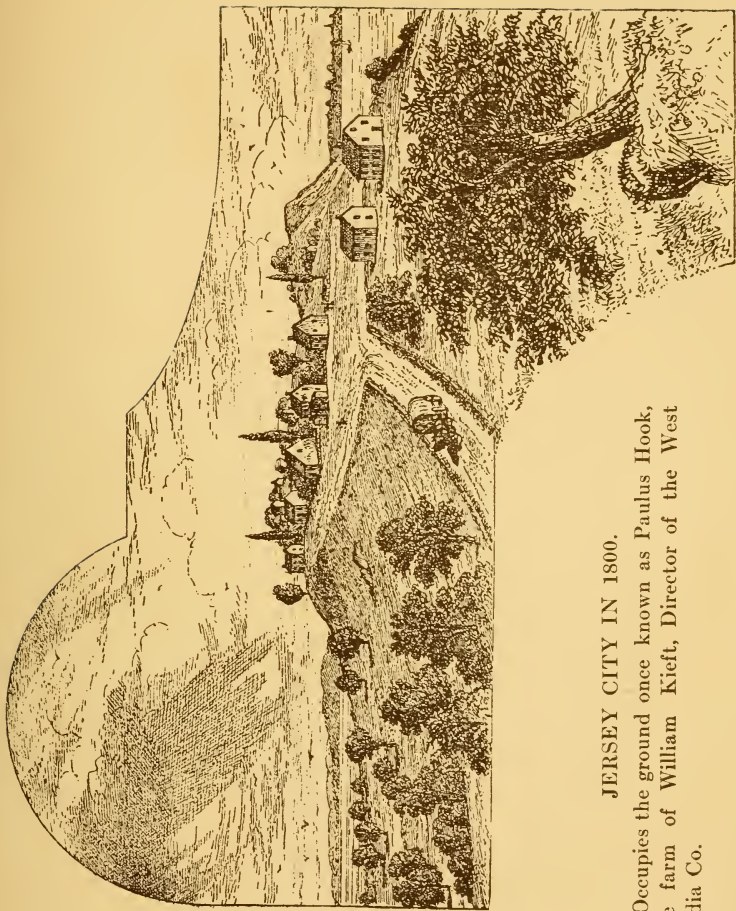


### THE PROVOST JAIL,

Built in 1758; remodeled in 1835 for the Hall of Records. Prisoners of war were confined here during the Revolution, and subjected to the cruelties of Provost Marshal William Cunningham.



BROADWAY AT CANAL STREET AS IT APPEARED IN 1812.



**JERSEY CITY IN 1800.**

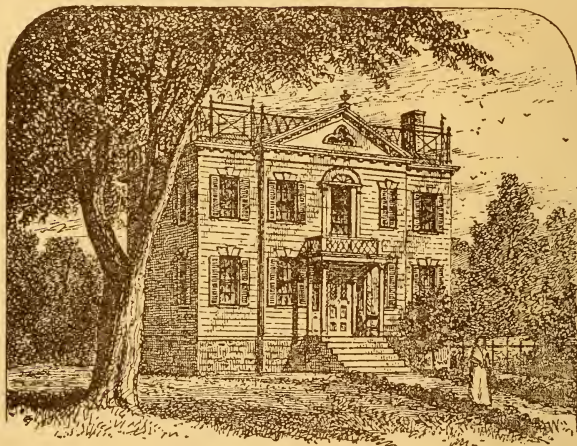
Occupies the ground once known as Paulus Hook,  
the farm of William Kieft, Director of the West  
India Co.





HOME OF  
JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

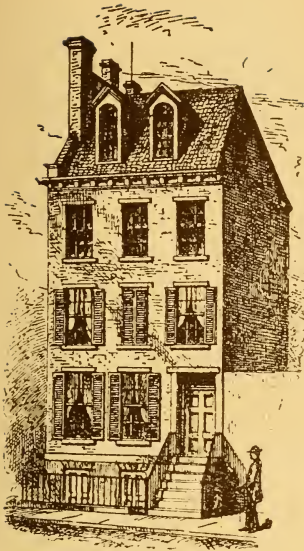
This eminent naturalist resided in the midst of a beautiful grove of trees situated just above West 155th Street.



MURRAY HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL.

From 34th to 42d Streets and from Lexington to Sixth Avenues is the section known as Murray Hill, the country estate of Robert Murray, a prominent Quaker. His home which was situated near Fourth Avenue and 37th Street is of Revolutionary fame. The site of the present Grand Central Station was one of his cornfields.



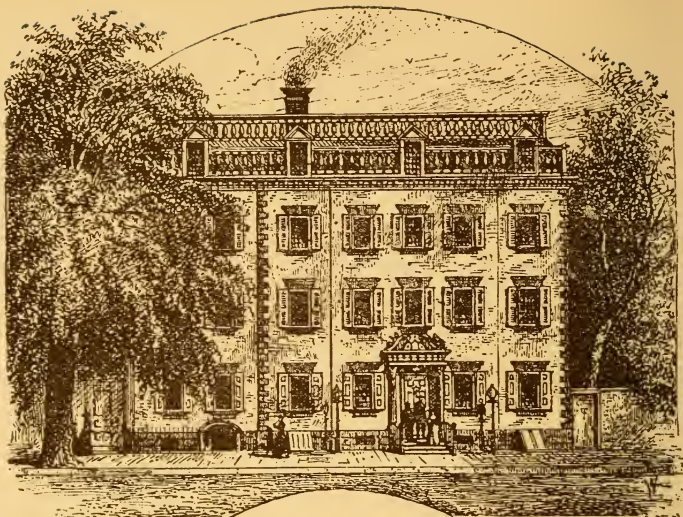


LEGGETT HOUSE,  
No. 7 CHERRY STREET.

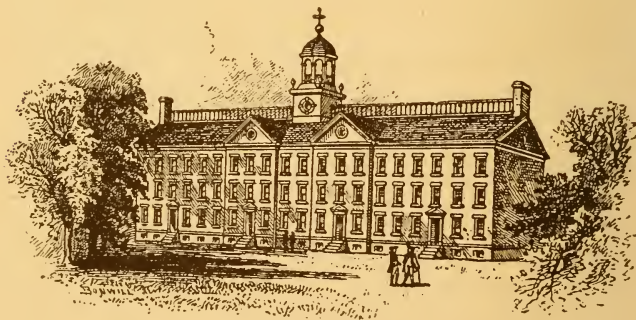
The home of Samuel Leggett, first president of the New York Gas-light Co., was the earliest house in the city that was lighted with gas, in 1825.

ST.  
PATRICK'S  
CATHEDRAL,  
Dedicated May  
4, 1815; the second Roman  
Catholic Church  
in New York,  
corner Mott and  
Prince Streets.

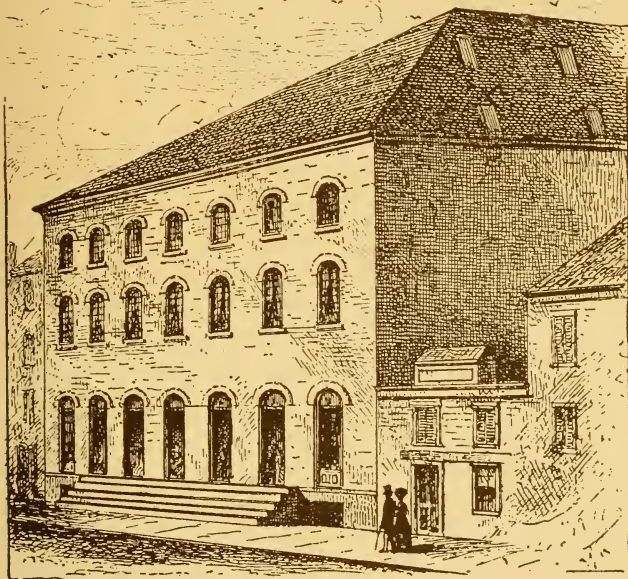




THE WALTON HOUSE, 324-328 Pearl Street, built in 1754 by Capt. William Walton. Torn down in 1881. Its elegance, and the splendor of its hospitalities, bore a part in determining Parliament to inflict the stamp act upon the colonies.

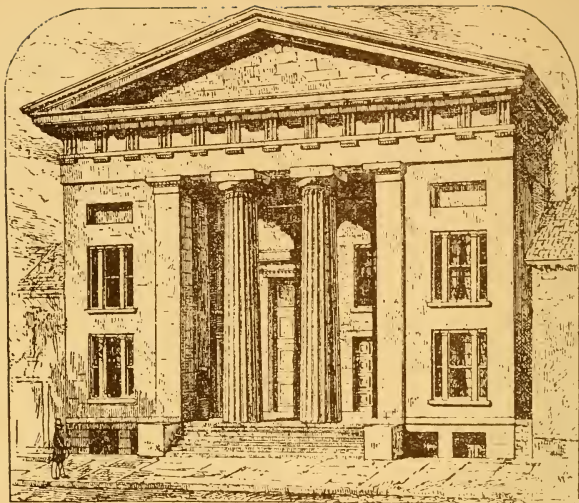


COLUMBIA COLLEGE IN 1758.

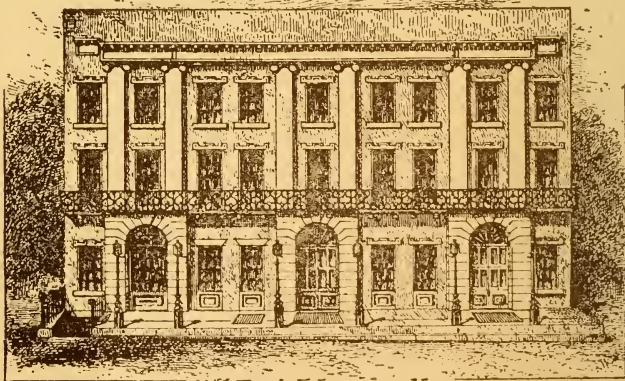


### THE PARK THEATRE.

It was situated in Park Row near Ann Street. Opened January 29, 1798, with "As You Like It." Burned May 25, 1820, and immediately rebuilt by the proprietors, John Jacob Astor and John K. Beekman. The original building cost \$130,000. In 1825 the "Park" was the birth-place of Grand Opera in New York. It has a history second to no other American theatre, and few abroad outside the Comedie Francaise, can equal it.



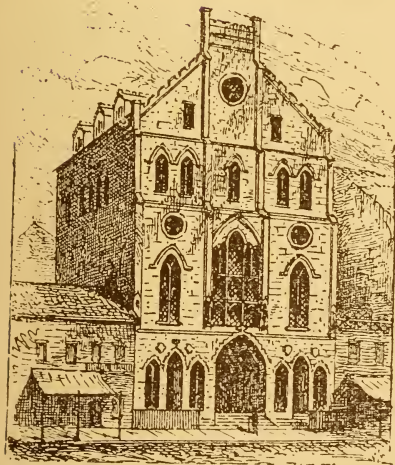
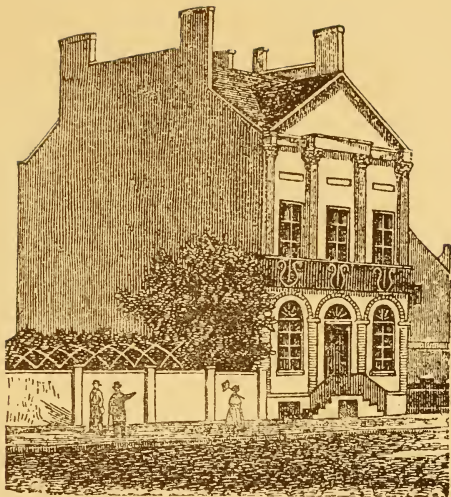
**BOWERY THEATRE, 1826.** Burned in 1828 and rebuilt within ninety days. Again destroyed by fire in 1836, 1845 and 1866.



**PALMO'S OPERA HOUSE.**  
Chambers Street, between Broadway and Centre. Opened in 1843.



NEW YORK  
SOCIETY  
LIBRARY, 1795.

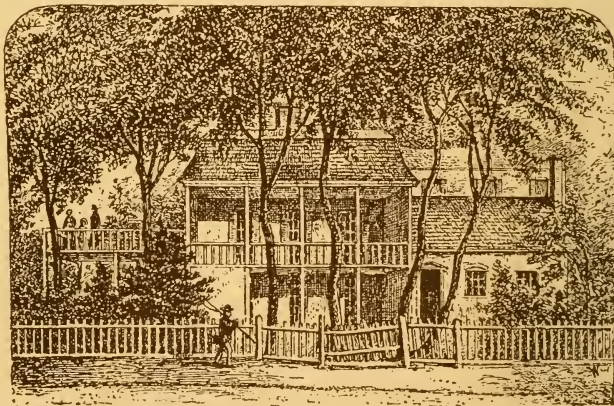


MASONIC HALL,  
Broadway and Pearl  
Street in 1830. Next to  
the Merchant's Ex-  
change it was at that  
time considered the  
finest structure in the  
city.



### FIRST FREE SCHOOL BUILDING,

Situated in Chatham Street; dedicated December 11, 1809. In 1825 there were six public school buildings in the city.



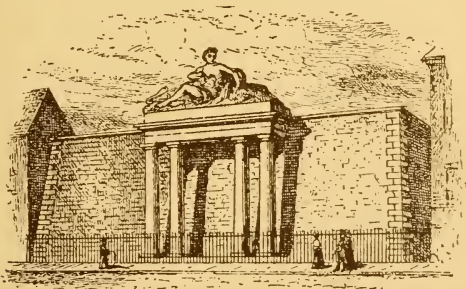
### CATO'S HOUSE.

A fashionable out-of-town resort on the Boston post road (now Third Avenue) about four miles from the Battery. Kept for half a century by Cato Alexander.

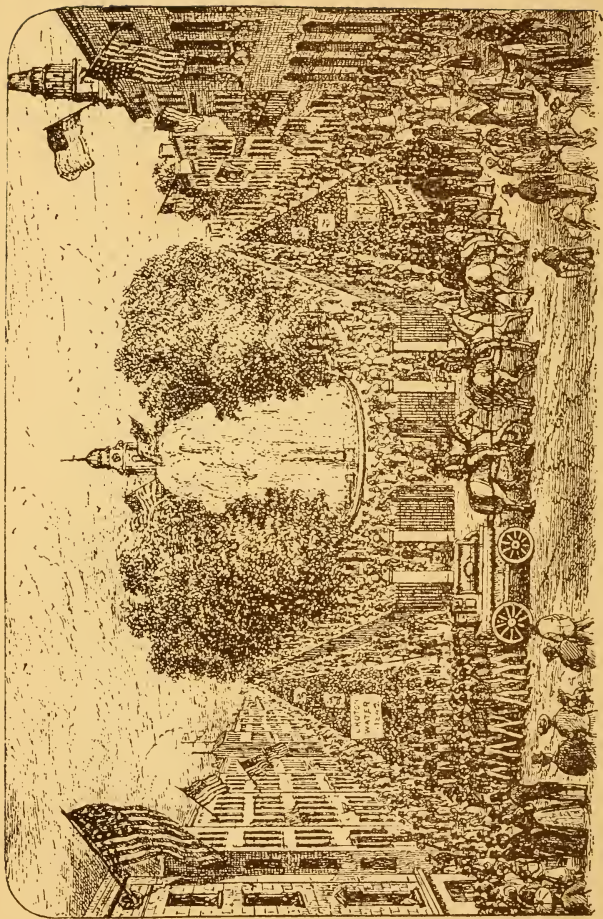


MADISON COTTAGE.

A wayside resort kept by Corporal Thompson on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Broadway. As late as 1850 it was the principal building in that neighborhood. The old Fifth Avenue Hotel was erected on this site.



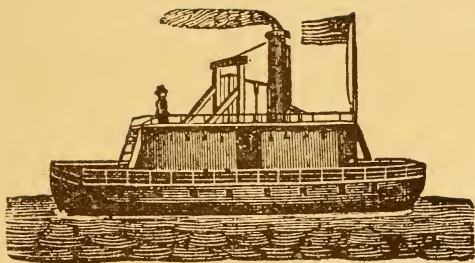
MANHATTAN RESERVOIR IN CHAMBERS STREET.



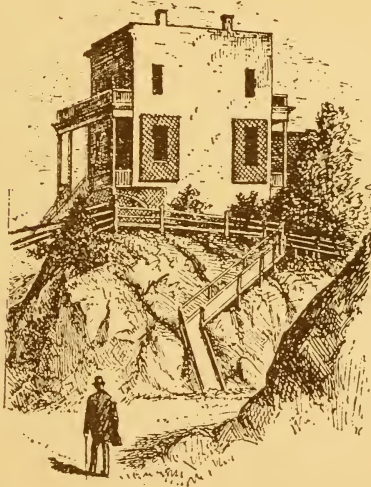
**CROTON WATER PROCESSION PASSING CITY HALL PARK.**

The advent of water from Croton aqueduct was duly celebrated by the entire populace, October 14, 1842.



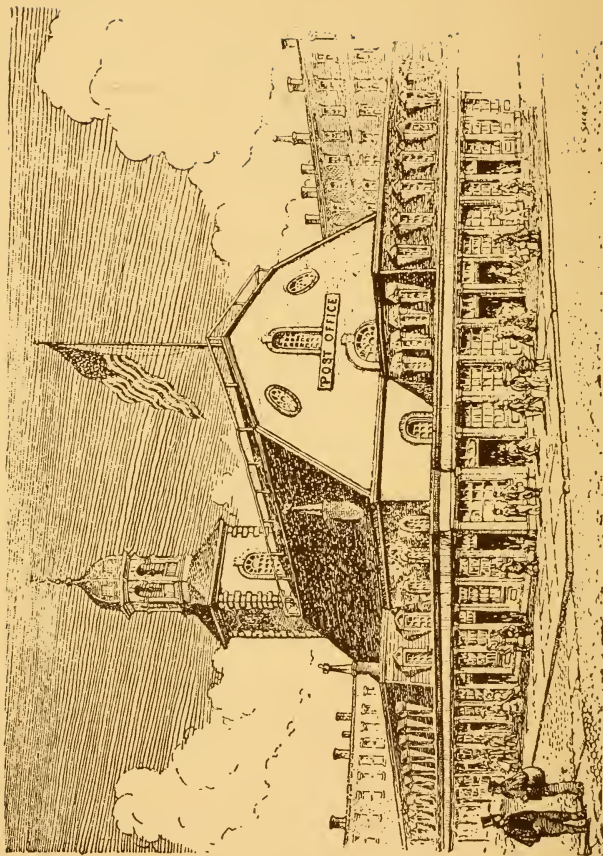


NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN STEAM FERRY BOAT, 1814.



SECOND AVENUE NEAR 42d STREET.

Inconvenient situation of many houses after new streets had been opened through the solid rock in order to conform to the established grade.



**THE OLD POST OFFICE, NASSAU STREET BETWEEN CEDAR AND LIBERTY.**

Previous to its conversion into a government building it was the second edifice of the Dutch Reformed Church, built in 1731.

ON BOARD THE EDWARD, } 25<sup>th</sup> May - 1810  
Capt. John Foster, Jun.

Dr. Rev. Francis Mayland's

FOR PASSAGE AND PROVISIONS FROM

St. Marks to Poughkeepsie \$11.00

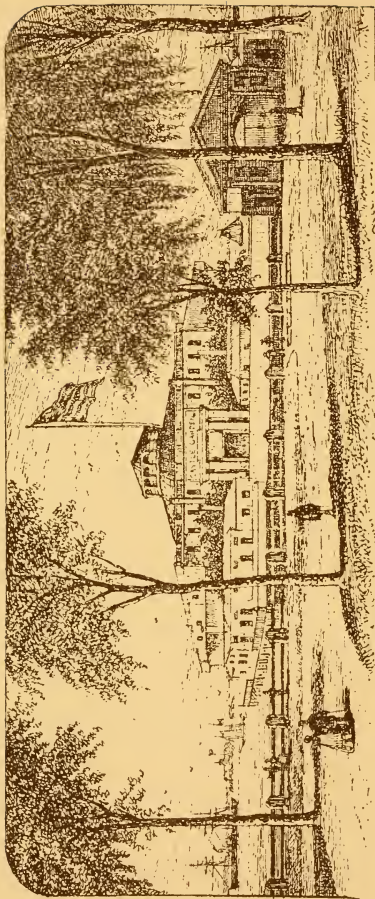
- SPIRITS, . . . . .
- WINES, . . . . .
- PORTER, . . . . .
- CIDER, . . . . .
- PUNCH, . . . . .

Received Payment in full.

*J. M. Foster*

Sloop EDWARD, JOHN FOSTER, Jun. master, for the accommodation of Passengers on the North River, will sail from Poughkeepsie every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. and from New-York every Friday, at 5 o'clock, throughout the season.

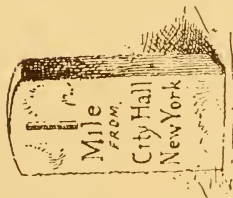
FAC-SIMILE OF TICKET NEW YORK TO POUGHKEEPSIE, 1810.  
It required seventeen hours to make the journey of 75 miles.



CASTLE GARDEN IN 1850,

when Jenny Lind, the Swedish songstress appeared here under the management of P. T. Barnum. Before this fortress of Revolutionary times was turned into a concert hall, it was used for the reception of several distinguished visitors, including Lafayette in 1824, President Jackson in 1832 and President Tyler in 1843. Originally Castle Clinton, it was ceded by the United States to the city in 1822. From 1855 to 1891 it was used as a depot for the reception of immigrants.



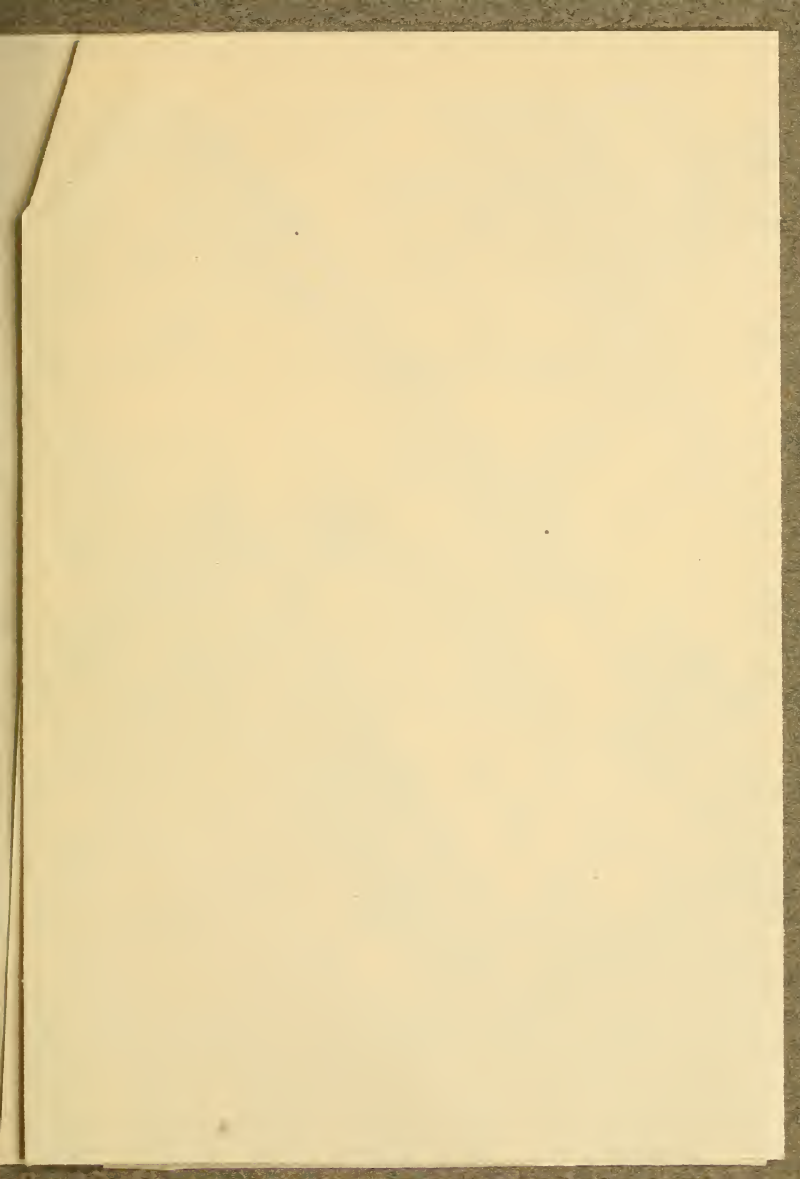


#### MILESTONES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY,

when the Bowery and Third Avenue were the Boston Post Road. One mile stone Bowery opposite Rivington Street; 2 mile stone near 16th Street; 4 mile stone near 57th Street; 5 mile stone near 78th Street.

## Some Memorable Events in the City's Life

- 1614—The New Netherland Charter granted.
- 1626—Peter Minuit is appointed Director-General, and purchases Manhattan Island from the Indians for sixty guilders or about \$24.00.
- 1653—New Amsterdam incorporated as a city.
- 1658—Police and Fire departments inaugurated.
- 1664—The Dutch surrender New Amsterdam to the English, and municipal government is changed to the English form.
- 1672—Postal service between New York and Boston instituted.
- 1686—New York City charter granted by Gov. Dongan.
- 1712—New York Census taken, 4,848 whites, 970 blacks.
- 1732—First Stage line between New York and Boston, running once a month.
- 1776—First system of city water-works constructed.
- 1783—November 25, the British evacuate the city, and the American Army enters.
- 1784—First American city government organized; James Duane appointed Mayor.
- 1789—March 4, First Congress assembled in New York; April 30, Washington's inauguration at Federal Hall in Wall Street.
- 1807—City surveyed and laid out by Gouverneur Morris, DeWitt Clinton and others.
- 1812—Present City Hall completed. First steam ferry to Jersey City.
- 1812-14—New York blockaded by a British fleet.
- 1832—New York and Harlem horse-railroad opened to travel.
- 1835—June, Five Points riot. December, great fire lasting nearly three days.
- 1837—Financial panic. Fourth Avenue tunnel opened.
- 1844—Municipal Police act passed by Legislature.
- 1845—July 19, 300 buildings destroyed by fire.
- 1851—World's Fair held in Crystal Palace, Sixth Avenue and 42d Street











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