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Cartography of New York City

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The **cartography of New York City** is the creation, editing, processing and printing of maps that depict the islands and mainland that now comprise New York City and its immediate environs.[1] The earliest surviving map of the area is the Manatus Map.[1]

Contents [hide]

History of mapping in New York City [edit | edit source]

According to Robert T. Augstyn and Paul E. Cohen in their study *Manhattan in Maps: 1527 - 1995*, New York City is unique in that it is young enough that, unlike major European and Asian cities, and unlike other American cities of about the same age, its early maps have survived. Further, its founding as a city for European immigrants came during the early- and mid-seventeenth century, a golden age of mapmaking with its center in Holland. When New Amsterdam was a young colony, Amsterdam was turning out more accurate maps than ever before in history. As a commercial city, the merchants and seafarers of the new colony needed more and better maps so they could monitor and extend their commercial activities.[2]

When the British took over New Amsterdam and renamed it New York, surveying and mapmaking continued, but at a slower pace, which was connected to the reduced rate of growth of the city under British rule, and the lack of close administration of the colony by the mother country than had been the case under the Dutch.[2]

During the American Revolution, New York City and its environs was an early battleground, and then the headquarters of the British. This provoked maps to be used in military campaigns, or in the defense of the city. New York became "the most thoroughly mapped urban area in America."[2]

Indigenous mapping [edit | edit source]

There are no written records that directly reference mapping by the Wappinger or the Lenape, the Native Americans who inhabited the New York City area before European colonization. However, scholars assume the Native Americans who lived on the land that now comprises New York City, as in other places, passed down a record of the spatial distribution of their resources and territory via an oral tradition.[3]

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NEW YORK CITY

Main Page | Discussion

Read | View source | View history | ☆ | Search Wikimedia New York City 🔍

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Wikimedia New York City

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Category: Wikimedia NYC

This page was last edited on 13 February 2020, at 14:32.

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Notice [edit source]

Wikimedia NYC is committed to the well-being of its communities, and will not lead or support in-person events until it is safe to do so. Updated event information is available here as it becomes available.

Please take care of yourselves and each other. We look forward to editing with everyone again soon.

Upcoming meetups and ongoing events [edit source]

- **Birds of NYC photo contest** *Photo contest is now closed, stay tuned for an announcement of the winners!*

- **WikiConference North America 2022 in NYC**
  When: Online conference - Fri-Sun, November 11–13, 2022 ⧉
  In-person satellite event: Saturday, November 12, 2022
  Where: Brooklyn Public Library

- **WikiWednesday**
  When: Wednesday November 30, 6:30pm-8pm
  Where: Hybrid - Online & Brooklyn Public Library

- **WikiWednesday**
  When: Wednesday December 28, 6:30pm-8pm
  Where: Hybrid - Online & Brooklyn Public Library

- **Wikipedia Day**
  When: Sunday January 15, 2023

## Past Meetups & Events in 2022 [edit source]

- October 29: Wikidata Day in New York City

Get reminders for meetups! [edit source]

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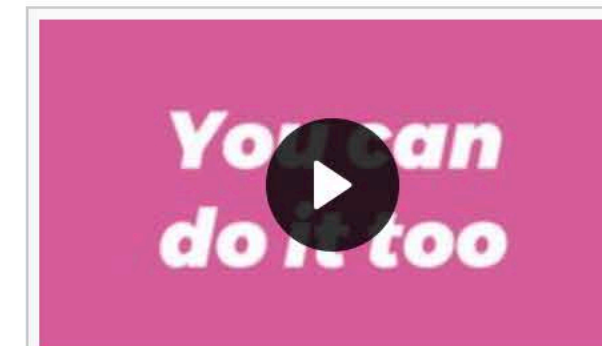
Welcome to Wikimedia New York City!

https://nyc.wikimedia.org/wiki/Home

Wikipedia:Meetup/NYC/SureWeCan

< Wikipedia:Meetup | NYC

> This meetup page is an archive of a past event. **Please do not edit the contents of this page.**

The **NYC Waste & Environmental Justice Wikipedia Earth Day Edit-a-thon @ Sure We Can,** a recycling and community center in Bushwick, Brooklyn, NY will be hosted on **Wednesday, April 22, 2020**, ONLINE. The edit-a-thon will be hosted by Sure We Can and led by Brooklyn Public Maintenance.

This event will be part of the global celebration of Earth Day. We will focus on the mission of Sure We Can: environmental justice and local sustainability.

NYC Waste & Environmental Justice Earth Day Edit-a-thon - (ONLINE)

When and Where	
Date	Earth Day - Wednesday, April 22nd, 2020
Time	1:30 pm – 3:30 pm
Address	ONLINE
City, State	Brooklyn, New York 10028

Sign up

Contents [hide]

1 Event information
2 Articles to edit
3 Articles to create
4 Wikidata tasks
5 Photography
6 Sign up
   6.1 Remote attendees
   6.2 Possible attendees
   6.3 Likely attendees
   6.4 Cannot attend

Event information [edit source]

Sign into the Event Dashboard ⧉

- Date: Wednesday, April 22nd, 2020
- Time: 1:30 pm - 3:30 pm
- Location: ONLINE ZOOM ROOM - CLICK HERE TO JOIN ⧉
- Registration: Remote participants on this day are encouraged to add their Wikipedia usernames to the #Sign up below.
  - We also welcome remote participation for the global events supporting Wikipedia articles on sustainability and environmental justice.

General interest:

- Canner (occupation) - Write an article for the occupation of collecting cans/bottles for redemption
  - see German article: Flaschensammeln
  - add Canner (occupation) to Category:Cleaning and maintenance occupations
  - write Canner (occupation) articles in other languages especially those spoken at Sure We Can
- New York City waste management system - similar to New York City water supply system
  - redirects:New York City waste system, New York City refuse system, New York City refuse management system, Waste infrastructure of New York City, Refuse infrastructure of New York City

Organizations/committtees:

- New York City Environmental Justice Alliance
- Committee on Sanitation and Solid Waste Management - New York City Council
- LES Ecology Center

People:

- Peggy Shepard
- Abigail Dillen
- Sena Wazer

Facilities:

- Sunset Park Material Recovery Facility
- Mill Seat Landfill
- Ontario County landfill
- Delaware Valley Resource Recovery Facility
- Covanta Camden Energy Recovery Facility

Categories:

- Category:Waste infrastructure of New York City
- Category:Recycling in the New York City
- Category:Environmental justice in the New York City
- Category:Waste infrastructure of New York (state)
- Category:Recycling in the New York (state)
- Category:Environmental justice in the New York (state)

Wikidata tasks   [edit source]

- Brainstorm how wikidata could be used to improve the waste system of New York City

Photography   [edit source]

- (cur | prev) ○ 18:20, 26 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (11,434 bytes) (+185) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)
- (cur | prev) ○ 17:40, 26 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (11,249 bytes) (+225) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) ○ 17:32, 26 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) m . . (11,024 bytes) (+144) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)
- (cur | prev) ○ 16:19, 26 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (10,880 bytes) (+65) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City) (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 15:54, 26 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (10,815 bytes) (+279) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)
- (cur | prev) ○ 15:48, 25 April 2020 Elmidae (talk | contribs) . . (10,536 bytes) (+12) . . (No cites in headings please. This is not a great solution either - best would be in-table, specific to entry) (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 21:20, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) m . . (10,524 bytes) (+9) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City[10][11][12][13][14]) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) ○ 20:24, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (10,515 bytes) (+163) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City[10][11][12][13][14]) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) ○ 20:21, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (10,352 bytes) (+11) . . (adding photos) (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:34, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) m . . (10,341 bytes) (+72) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City[10][11][12][13][14]) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:29, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (10,269 bytes) (+1,998) . . (→History of trees in New York City) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)
- (cur | prev) ○ 18:34, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) m . . (8,271 bytes) (−11) . . (/* List of trees growing in New York City{{Cite weblurl=https://www.nycgovparks.org/pagefiles/52/Street-Trees-List-For-Permits.pdfltitle=Street-Trees-List-For-Permitsllast=lfirst=ldate=lwebsite=NYC parkslurl-status=livelarchive-url=larchive-date=laccess-date=}}{{Cite weblurl=https://www.nycgovparks.org/trees/street-tree-planting/species-listltitle=Street Tree Planting Approved Species List : NYC Parkslwebsite=www.nycgovparks.orglaccess-date=2020-04-24}}{{Cite weblurl=https://treemap.nycgovpar...) (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 18:34, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) m . . (8,282 bytes) (+1,466) . . (→List of trees growing in New York City[7][8][9][10][11]) (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) ○ 18:00, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (6,816 bytes) (+40) . . (undo) (Tag: Visual edit)
- (cur | prev) ○ 17:37, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (6,776 bytes) (+29) . . (added Category:Lists of trees using HotCat) (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 17:09, 24 April 2020 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (6,747 bytes) (+6,747) . . (creating page for Trees of New York City) (Tag: Visual edit: Switched)

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Trees of New York City

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The land comprising New York City holds approximately 5.2 million trees and 168 different tree species, as of 2020.[1] The New York City government, alongside an assortment of environmental organizations, actively work to plant and maintain the trees.[1] As of 2020, New York City held 44,509 acres of urban tree canopy with 24% of its land covered in trees.[1][2]

The urban forest of New York City is visible from space, seen here in a 2002 photograph taken by NASA's Terra satellite.

Contents [hide]

History of trees in New York City   [edit | edit source]

Trees have grown continuously on the mainland and islands that now comprise New York City since the end of the Pleistocene epoch.[3] Trees have inhabited the lands in or around what is now New York City for over 300 million years, far before the existence of humanity.[3] The first human settlement in the NYC area is dated as early as 9,000 years ago, this marked the beginning of human's permanently altering the old-growth forest ecosystem.[4]

Humanity's impact of the trees in New York City greatly accelerated with European colonization of the Americas as the new settlers brought with them advanced metal tools and tree processing technologies paired with an appetite for lumber for domestic use and for export to others of the Thirteen Colonies and to the Old World.[5] While the Native American population lived off and with the Northeastern coastal forests relatively symbiotically, the new European colonists, with their higher population density, sedentary housing needs, and agriculture techniques, diminished the need to harvest wild fruits from trees.[5] The New World found itself rapidly deforested, New York City included.[5]

higher population density, sedentary housing needs, and agriculture techniques, diminished the need to harvest wild fruits from trees.[5] The New World found itself rapidly deforested, New York City included.[5]

Native American use of trees [edit | edit source]

The Lenape peoples who inhabited the greater NYC area directly prior to European colonization relied on trees for food, shelter, tool materials, fuel, and medicine.[6] The typical Lenape house, called a longhouse, relied on the bending of the trunks taken from small trees to create a series of arches to serve as the frame.[6] The Lenape used the Zanthoxylum tree as medicine for toothaches because chewing on the leaves or bark creates a tingling, or numbing effect in the mouth.[7]

> Wikisource has original text from *Description of the New Netherlands*:
> *Of the wood, the natural productions and fruits of the land*

In 1624, at the time of the founding of New Amsterdam, huge stands of Oak, Hickory, and Chestnut trees grew throughout the island of Manhattan.[8] The very name "Manhattan" is recorded as originally referring to a stand of hickory trees with wood suitable for bow-making, located at the southern tip of the island. At this time, the area now known as Times Square was a Red Maple swamp.[8] The Lenape called Governors Island: "Pagganck," which means "nut island," named after the areas abundance of hickory nut trees.[3]

Native Americans made use of fire in ecosystems here as elsewhere, and some of the early Dutch colonists copied this practice.[9]

The original forests and ecosystems of 1609 Manhattan have been reconstructed by the Wildlife Conservation Society's Mannahatta Project.[10]

Colonial use of trees [edit | edit source]

Fruit trees imported during the Dutch period included apple, cherry, peach and pear planted in prominent orchards.[11]

> Wikisource has original text from *Description of the New Netherlands*:
> *Of the Fruit Trees brought over from the Netherlands*

At the corner of Cherry Street and Franklin Square, was the "Cherry Garden" planted by David Provost Sr.,[12] and later operated by the brewer Richard Sackett as "Sackett's Orchard" with a beer garden and bowling green.[13] George Washington later lived at 1 Cherry Street, the location being notable as the nation's first presidential residence.[3] Remnants of the orchard survived into the 1870s, when the last of the trees and Washington's home at 1 Cherry Street, were razed to build the Brooklyn Bridge.[3]

Lumber in Manhattan during the Dutch period was largely processed at the Sawkill saw mill, worked by a settlement of enslaved Africans.[14]

Contemporary use of trees [edit | edit source]

In New York City, the harvesting of trees for lumber and the maintaining of orchards for fruit declined as forests and farmland was bought and developed to house the growing population of the city.[15] Since the late 19th-early 20th century, the functions of the trees planted in the urban landscape and parks of New York City is to provide shade, help manage rainwater runoff, and clean the air by absorbing some of the carbon dioxide produced by New York City's 18+ million residents.[16]

In an effort to maintain and improve its urban forest, New York City runs tree planting efforts through the Parks Department.[17] As of 2020, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation is the steward of most of the 2.5+ million trees growing within New York City.[18]

The NYC Department of Parks observes Earth Day and Arbor Day.[18]

Street trees as a metaphor for urban life were popularized in the 1943 novel *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*.[19]

The tallest and oldest tree in New York City is a Tulip Poplar growing in Queens named the Queens Giant.[20]

Old-growth forests [edit | edit source]

Notable trees [edit | edit source]

In 1985, a community nominations process led to the selection of sixty-five "Great Trees",[23][24] and in the 21st century some of these were cloned through cuttings.[25][26]

Notable living trees [edit | edit source]

				Living trees
Name	**Type**	**Location**	**Borough**	**Notes**
Queens Giant	Tulip poplar	Alley Pond Park	Queens	A 134+ foot tall tulip poplar tree, believed to be the tallest and oldest tree in the city[20][27]
Clove Lakes Colossus	Tulip poplar	Clove Lakes Park	Staten Island	A 119+ foot tall tulip poplar tree with 21+ foot circumference[27]
Hangman's Elm	English elm	Washington Square Park	Manhattan	Planted in the 1790s. Believed to be the oldest tree in Manhattan.[28] It was rumored to be where traitors were hanged during the American Revolution, but this was determined to be unfounded.[29] The only recorded execution in this area was of Rose Butler, in 1820, who was hanged from a gallows in the city's potter's field about 500 feet from the elm.[30]
Magnolia grandiflora at 677 Lafayette Avenue	Magnolia grandiflora	Bedford–Stuyvesant	Brooklyn	A rare example of a flourishing laurel magnolia growing far north in New York, brought as a seedling from North Carolina and planted around 1885 by William Lemken. A New York City designated landmark[31]
Survivor Tree	Callery pear	National September 11 Memorial	Manhattan	A Callery pear tree that survived the September 11, 2001 terror attacks at the World Trade Center. Taken off-site and nursed back to health by the NYC Parks department, the Survivor Tree was returned and replanted at the memorial site in 2010.[32]
Camperdown Elm (Marianne Moore)	Camperdown Elm	Prospect Park	Brooklyn	Planted in Prospect Park in 1872, a descendant of a unique growing Elm species from the Earl of Camperdown's Scottish estate. Among the first planted in the United States.[33][34]
James Madison Tree	Red Oak	Madison Square Park	Manhattan	A Red Oak grown on James Madison's estate in Virginia and transplanted in 1936 at Madison Square Park to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Madison Avenue.[35]
The Dinosaur	English elm	Washington Heights	Manhattan	English elm tree, planted on the estate of the Morris Jumel Mansion in the early 18th century. George Washington allegedly stood under the tree on September 21, 1776, to watch the fire set by American rebels that burnt much of New York City.[36]
Boss Tweed Ginkgo	Ginkgo	Crocheron Park	Queens	A 150+ year old Ginkgo tree, alleged witness to Boss Tweed's escape from the United States.[37]
Hare Krishna Tree	American elm	Tompkins Square Park	Manhattan	An American elm where the "Hare Krishna" mantra was chanted publicly in 1966 for the first time outside of India, marking the birth of the Hare Krishna movement in the West.[38]
Woodside Beech Tree	Beech	Woodside	Queens	A large beech tree estimated to be between 150 and 200 years old.[39]

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Trees of New York City: Revision history

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Compare selected revisions

- (cur | prev) ⦿ 23:36, 10 July 2022 Certes (talk | contribs) **m** . . (38,715 bytes) (0) . . *(typo: Cemetery (via WP:JWB))* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ⦿ 14:38, 17 June 2022 Jim.henderson (talk | contribs) . . (38,715 bytes) (−20) . . *(→History of trees in New York City: Link and trim)* (undo | thank) *(Tag: Visual edit)*
- (cur | prev) ○ 18:44, 14 June 2022 Pharos (talk | contribs) . . (38,735 bytes) (−35) . . *(→Native American use of trees: Mannahatta Project)* (undo | thank) *(Tag: Visual edit)*
- (cur | prev) ○ 07:02, 12 June 2022 Pharos (talk | contribs) **m** . . (38,770 bytes) (−34) . . *(Link Thain Forest)* (undo | thank) *(Tags: Visual edit, Mobile edit, Mobile web edit, Advanced mobile edit)*
- (cur | prev) ○ 00:30, 26 May 2022 DutchTreat (talk | contribs) . . (38,804 bytes) (+80) . . *(→Arboreta in New York City: add {{tl|Coord}} to each item)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 23:54, 13 May 2022 Wil540 art (talk | contribs) . . (38,724 bytes) (+48) . . *(→10 most common street trees in New York City)* (undo)
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:38, 11 May 2022 Emjackson42 (talk | contribs) . . (38,676 bytes) **(+2,140)** . . *(adds list of arboreta in NYC)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 13:05, 18 March 2022 Proscribe (talk | contribs) . . (36,536 bytes) (−4) . . *(→Notable deceased trees: minor c/e)* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 01:23, 28 November 2021 Rlink2 (talk | contribs) **m** . . (36,540 bytes) (+1) . . *(→Colonial use of trees: archive link repair, may include: archive.* -> archive.today, and http->https for ghostarchive.org and archive.org (wp:el#Specifying_protocols))* (undo | thank) *(Tag: AWB)*
- (cur | prev) ○ 02:08, 11 October 2021 Patrickneil (talk | contribs) . . (36,539 bytes) (−1) . . *(→History of trees in New York City: metals)* (undo | thank) *(Tags: Mobile edit, Mobile app edit, Android app edit)*
- (cur | prev) ○ 19:00, 10 October 2021 Patrickneil (talk | contribs) **m** . . (36,540 bytes) (+32) . . *(→Notable living trees: link to Ulmus glabra 'Camperdownii')* (undo | thank)
- (cur | prev) ○ 21:13, 9 October 2021 BrownHairedGirl (talk | contribs) **m** . . (36,508 bytes) (+58) . . *(Filled in 1 bare reference(s) with reFill 2 | dashes, fixed*

Notable deceased trees [edit | edit source]

Deceased trees

Name	Type	Location	Borough	Notes
Weeping Beech	Weeping beech	Flushing	Queens	The original weeping beech tree located in Flushing was the mother of all European weeping beeches in the United States. After the original died in 1998, the location was replanted with new weeping beech trees. Even though the original is no longer living, the tree remains a New York City designated landmark.[40]
Gran Bwa	Unidentified large stump	Prospect Park	Brooklyn	A large tree stump formerly located by the lake in Prospect Park. The stump was carved into a sculpture and named after Gran Bwa, the Haitian Vodou spirit associated with trees. The Gran Bwa sculpture depicted a big human head, two small human faces, a lion and a legba. The stump was sculpted in the 1980s by a Haitian immigrant Deenps Bazile.[41] Communities and individuals recreating and worshipping in Prospect Park appreciated the tree stump sculpture until its removal.[41] The Haitian community gathered and still gathers at the Gran Bwa location to celebrate Bwa Kayiman.[41]
Tree of Hope	Elm	Lafayette Theatre, Harlem	Manhattan	Once considered the most famous tree in Harlem, the Tree of Hope was an elm tree growing outside the Lafayette Theatre in Harlem in 132nd Street, that musicians would touch for good luck. In 1933, part of the stump of the Tree of Hope was removed and gifted to the Apollo Theater; It now sits next to the stage at the Apollo Theater.[42] According to a report in the *New York Herald Tribune*, the tree got its name from a group of actors recently fired from a show that had gone bankrupt. Owed back pay, the group gathered at the tree of hope, hoping to see the manager and recoup their wages. Eventually the actors received $6.43 in back pay. Inspired by the success of the actors, the tree became a meeting spot for actors in search of work. The actors and performers who rubbed the Tree of Hope for good luck included: Bojangles Robinson, Aubrey Lyles, Flournoy Miller, and many others. In 1941, Bojangles Robinson worked with mayor Fiorello La Guardia to plant a replacement tree in the old location of the Tree of Hope.[43][44]
Inwood Tulip Tree at Shorakapkok	Tulip poplar	Inwood Hill Park	Manhattan	A large Tulip Tree that grew to the height of 165 feet and a girth of 20 feet. The tree died 1932, at the estimated age of 220 years old. Some saw the tree as a last remaining link to the Wecquaesgeek who lived amongst the tree at Shorakapkok.[45] A small monument now stands where the tree once grew.[45]
Stuyvesant Pear Tree	Pear tree	Stuyvesant Farm, East Village	Manhattan	In 1647, Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch colonial governor, planted a pear tree on his farm, Stuyvesant Farm.[46] It stood here for two hundred years, with New York City growing around it. The 1811 street grid covered over the farm but spared the Stuyvesant Pear Tree. The tree remained there until February 1867, weakened by a massive winter storm and done in by a wagon collision.[46] A plaque marking the Stuyvesant tree's spot remains at the corner of 13th Street and Third Avenue.[46] In this neighborhood, pear trees are still planted to commemorate the original pear tree planted by Stuyvesant.[47] A Stuyvesant descendant gifted a cross-section of the original trunk to the New-York Historical Society.[47]

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Stuyvesant Farm ⊕

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Stuyvesant Farm, also known as the **Great Bowery**, was the estate of Peter Stuyvesant, the last Dutch director-general of the colony of New Netherland, as well as his predecessors and later his familial descendants. The land was at first designated **Bowery No. 1**, the largest and northernmost of six initial estates of the Dutch West India Company north of New Amsterdam, used as the official residence and economic support for Willem Verhulst and all subsequent directors of the colony.

In 1651, while serving as director, Stuyvesant purchased the land from the company. He capitulated the colony to the English in 1664 and went to Europe for three years, returning to retire to his farm in 1667. The land was kept in the Stuyvesant family for many generations into the American period, and was the namesake of numerous local sites and institutions.

Peter Stuyvesant's house on the Great Bowery
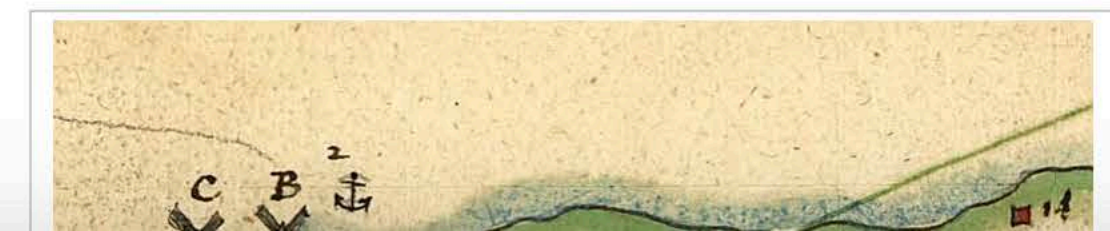
Contents [hide]

1 History
   1.1 Before Stuyvesant
   1.2 Under Stuyvesant
   1.3 After Stuyvesant
2 Timeline
3 Relevant sites
   3.1 Residences
   3.2 Water features
   3.3 Stuyvesant Pear Tree
   3.4 Modern namesakes
4 References

History   [edit | edit source]

Before Stuyvesant   [edit | edit source]
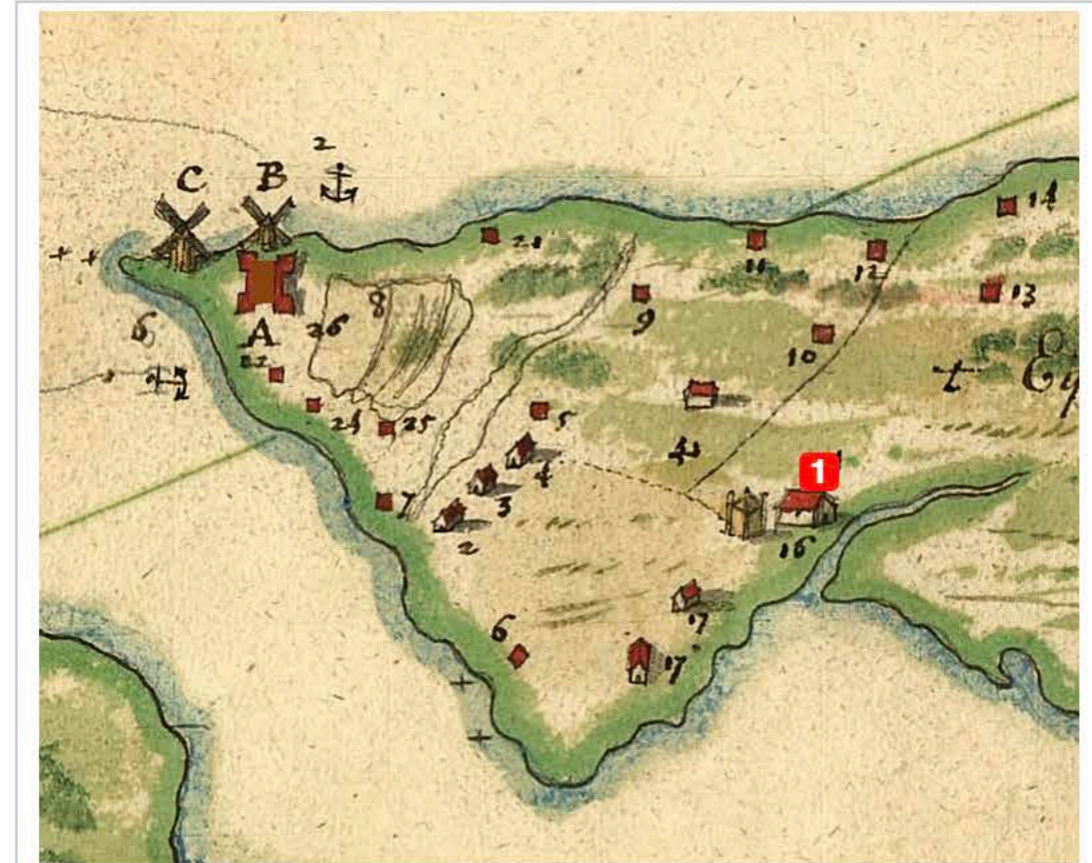
Prior to Dutch colonization, the land where Stuyvesant Farm sat was most likely used or inhabited by Native Americans. The Wappinger and Lenape peoples inhabited Manhattan, using the land as seasonal hunting grounds and also establishing permanent villages there.[1] The

History [edit | edit source]

Before Stuyvesant [edit | edit source]

Prior to Dutch colonization, the land where Stuyvesant Farm sat was most likely used or inhabited by Native Americans. The Wappinger and Lenape peoples inhabited Manhattan, using the land as seasonal hunting grounds and also establishing permanent villages there.[1] The Dutch Republic formed the colony of New Netherland in the early 17th century, and Cryn Fredericks of the Dutch West India Company set out six estates north of New Amsterdam to be farmed to support the commanding officers of the colony. The land which made up Stuyvesant Farm was formerly part of two of these estates, the entire Bowery No. 1 and parts of Bowery No. 2 (bowery is an anglicization of the archaic Dutch word for "farm", spelled *bouwerie* or *bouwerij*).[2] These boweries were laid out along a Native American footpath, part of the Northeastern Great Trail and later the Boston Post Road, that would become known as the Bowery Lane after its destination at the Great Bowery.[2]

In 1632, Wouter van Twiller took control of Bowery No. 1 when he became Director of New Netherland. During his stewardship over the farm he oversaw many improvements, including adding a house, a brewery, and barns. The largely self-sufficient farm's primary product is thought to have been the staple wheat, rather than a cash crop like tobacco. The building that would become Stuyvesant's Bowery Mansion was most likely a structure originally erected by the Dutch West India Company's carpenters in 1633. Van Twiller was fired in 1637 and when his replacement, Willem Kieft, arrived in 1638, he found the colony in disarray outside of the impressive Bowery No.1. The Manatus Map of 1639 indicate only half of the six company boweries were in operation, referring to Boweries 2–6 as "five run down bouweries of the Company, which stand idle whereof now, [in] 1639, 3 are again occupied."[3]

Manatus Map of 1639 under Willem Kieft (North to right)

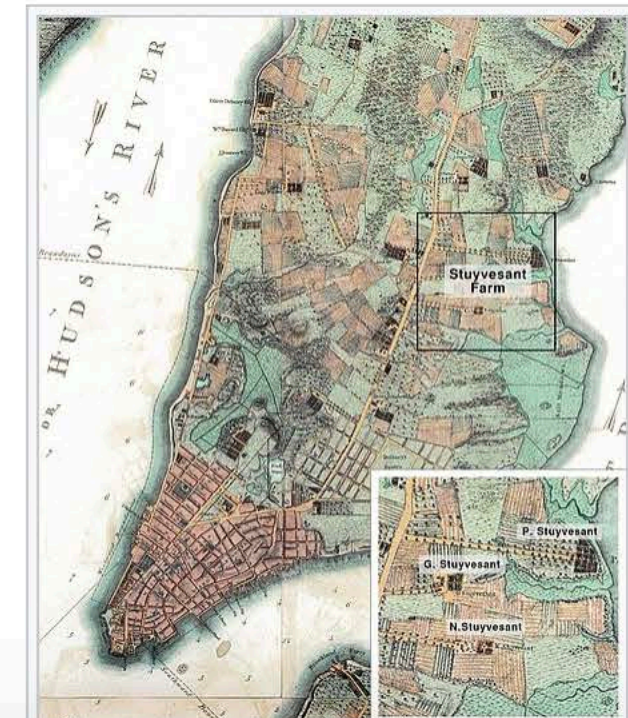| 1 Bowery No. 1 | Fort Amsterdam |

Under Stuyvesant [edit | edit source]

In 1645, Peter Stuyvesant was selected to replace Kieft as Director of New Netherland, and took on the role in 1647. On March 12, 1651, the company directors in Amsterdam authorized the sale of the farm with its dwelling house, barns, woods, six cows, two horses and two African slaves for ƒ6,400 to Stuyvesant, acting through his agent Jan Jansen Damen.[4][5] By the mid-17th century, an estimated 40 people were enslaved on Stuyvesant Farm.[2] Stuyvesant was the largest private slaveholder on Manhattan; only the company of which he was director held more. Stuyvesant diminished free African-owned properties in the neighboring Land of the Blacks settlement by appropriating some of them to himself, through both purchases and fiat, though most stayed intact.[6]

When England moved to take over New Netherland in 1664, a delegation of twelve met at Stuyvesant Farm to negotiate the Articles of Surrender of New Netherland, and papers were later signed by Johannes de Decker on an English ship in the harbor.[7] Terms were generous enough that Stuyvesant kept his estate and lived the rest of his life there, after a three-year trip back to the Netherlands until the Peace of Breda.[8]

After Stuyvesant [edit | edit source]

The property was inherited in Stuyvesant family, sometimes with new land acquisitions.[9][10] The family continued to hold slaves into the early 19th century.[11] The family land area gradually declined into the 19th century as pieces were sold off, both commercially and in some cases to local institutions for a nominal price. The tract of land that comprised Stuyvesant Farm covered what is today's East Village and Stuyvesant Town.[12]

Timeline [edit | edit source]

- 1625 Six Company Bouweries surveyed, Willem Verhulst controls Bouwerie No. 1[3]
- 1626 Peter Minuit controls Bouwerie No. 1[13]
- 1632 Sebastiaen Jansen Krol con
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- 1647 Peter Stuyvesant controls B
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- 1660 Stuyvesant family chapel[2]
- 1664 Dutch surrender negotiated
- 1667 Peter Stuyvesant returns ar
- 1778 Bouwerie House burns dow
- 1787 Stuyvesant Street laid out[1
- 1793, 1795–1799 Stuyvesant fan   ry built[16]
- 1811 Commissioners' Plan of 181   ouston Street to 155th Street
  including the land once belonging
- 1829, 1834 Peter Gerard Stuyves   ompkins Square Park[18]
- 1836 Peter Gerard Stuyvesant se
- 1847 Stuyvesant Square fence bu
- 1867 Original pear tree destroyed
- 1969, 1974 St. Mark's Historic District designated by New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission and added to National Register of Historic Places[22]
- 2003 New pear tree planted[21]

Relevant sites [edit | edit source]

Stuyvesant Square and Tompkins Square Park are both within the limits of the Stuyvesant farm.[23]

Residences [edit | edit source]

The Bouwerie House was a manor house perhaps originally built for Van Twiller, that became the personal property of Stuyvesant and later of his family until it was burned on October 24, 1778.[24] An informal settlement, known as Stuyvesant Village or Bowery Village, grew up adjoining the house to its west.[25] The Bouwerie House is to be distinguished from the governor's house downtown at Whitehall Street.[26][27]

Map of Manhattan from *Maps of Farms Commonly Called the Blue Book* by Otto Sackersdorff, updated in 1868

The **New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC)** is the New York City agency charged with administering the city's Landmarks Preservation Law. The LPC is responsible for protecting New York City's architecturally, historically, and culturally significant buildings and sites by granting

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- 1638 Willem Kieft controls Bouwerie No. 1, and continues to lease it to Van Twiller[13]
- 1647 Peter Stuyvesant controls Bouwerie No. 1, Original pear tree planted[4]
- 1651 Peter Stuyvesant purchases outright[2][5]
- 1660 Stuyvesant family chapel[2]
- 1664 Dutch surrender negotiated at Bouwerie House, Peter Stuyvesant departs[8]
- 1667 Peter Stuyvesant returns and retires to farm[8]
- 1778 Bouwerie House burns down[14]
- 1787 Stuyvesant Street laid out[15]
- 1793, 1795–1799 Stuyvesant family chapel land sold, St. Mark's Church in-the-Bowery built[16]
- 1811 Commissioners' Plan of 1811 laid out streets through all of Manhattan above Houston Street to 155th Street including the land once belonging to Stuyvesant Farm[17]
- 1829, 1834 Peter Gerard Stuyvesant sells Stuyvesant Meadows, becomes land for Tompkins Square Park[18]
- 1836 Peter Gerard Stuyvesant sells land for Stuyvesant Square[19]
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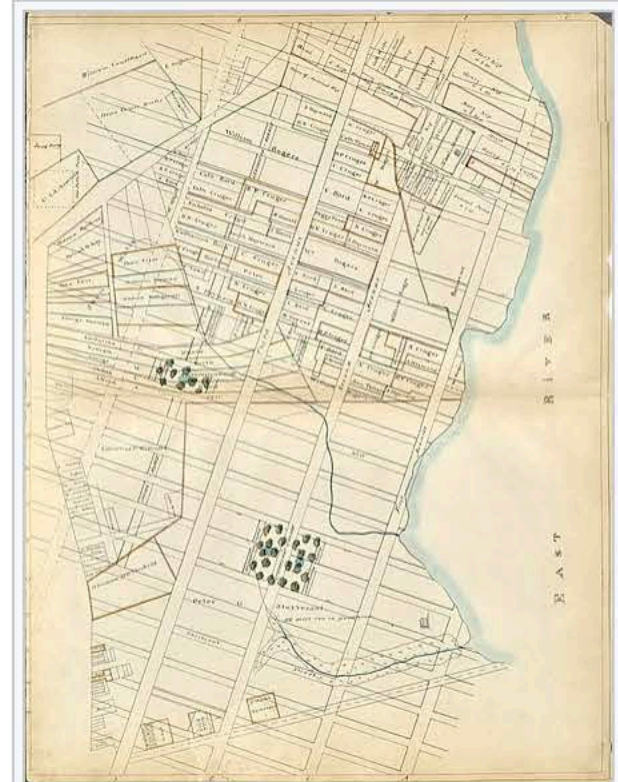- 2003 New pear tree planted[21]

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Insert of "The Plan of the City of New York in North America" map made by British military officer Bernard Ratzer, surveyed in the years 1766 & 1767, printed in 1770.

Map of Manhattan from *Maps of Farms Commonly Called the Blue Book* by Otto Sackersdorff, updated in 1868