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DOCUMENTARY STUDY FOR A HISTORICAL BASE MAP

FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL

NEW YORK CITY

**Prepared
by
John O. Littleton
Interpretive Planner**

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Foreword

Federal Hall National Memorial poses a peculiar problem for the making of a historical base map. Because of its unusually long history it cannot be treated as a battlefield site or other area where the scene is set at a definite time. Too, it is very small in extent and has never been much larger than the important buildings which have occupied it.

Its historical importance falls largely into three main phases, City Hall, Federal Hall, and the Custom House - Subtreasury. Since the land occupied by these three buildings overlapped to some extent but was not entirely the same, it was felt that the map should show the relationship of these three buildings to each other and to the lands they occupied.

I. Historical Background

The site at the northeast corner of Wall and Nassau Streets, now occupied by Federal Hall National Memorial, has had a long and interesting story of human history. From 1699, with the exception of brief intervals, until the present time it has been the site of important public buildings. For most of this period a large part of the land has been held in public ownership.

City Hall, 1699-1789, which was the second city hall for New York (the first one was a Dutch building at approximately 70 Pearl Street) was used for various purposes. It served mostly as a meeting place for the Common Council, the Colonial Assembly, the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New York, and later the State Legislature. It served the National Government when the Confederation Congress met here from 1785 to 1789. City Hall was also chosen as the meeting place for the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. Its upper or attic rooms were sometimes put to use as a prison, for John Peter Zenger was confined here. For several decades it was the center of local politics and various activities having to do with a growing municipality.

The location of City Hall and its size are known, and its relation to the present site has been worked out by the use of the maps and other references mentioned in the chronology.

In 1789 City Hall was enlarged and converted into Federal Hall, which became famous as the first capitol of the United States under the Constitution. Here George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of our country, and many other significant events

in the establishment of our present Federal Government occurred here in the brief span of 1789-90.

The outline of Federal Hall showing its relation to City Hall can be traced on certain maps, photostat copies of which have been used in preparing the historical base map. It is not clear in all instances, however, how the city came into possession of some of the land which was occupied by Federal Hall (see the chronology for details).

When Federal Hall was razed in 1812, some of the land it occupied was taken for the widening of Nassau Street. The remainder was sold by the city to private owners. Some of the buildings erected on the site, however, were soon rented by the Federal Government for custom house purposes.

In 1816 the United States bought the first tract here at the corner of Wall and Nassau Streets. Other lots were bought in 1832 and 1833 when it had been definitely decided that the Government would erect a custom house on this site. Other land for the assay office, which is now occupied by the Seamen's Bank, for savings was purchased in 1854 and 1857.

In 1842 the Custom House for the City of New York (our present building) was completed on this site.

In 1862 the building became the Subtreasury, by which name it is generally called today.

In 1939, when the area was declared a national historic site, the name was changed to Federal Hall Memorial. In 1955 by Congressional action the name was again changed to Federal Hall National Memorial.

II. Note on Sources

Original source material for a historical base map for Federal Hall National Memorial is varied and is scattered in several depositories in the State and the City of New York, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives.

To attempt this study wholly from original manuscript material would have involved much more time and research than has been given to the project. In some instances, as, the Minutes of the Common Council, the original manuscript material cannot now be located, and one must depend upon the printed sources. To have attempted to trace down all the various titles to the property now embraced by this site would mean a duplication of much of the work performed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company in their "Abstract of Title" covering this property. Too, it was felt that a historical base map did not merit a more exhaustive study, than that necessary to give a true and reliable map.

Research into manuscript collections has been mainly in an effort to locate original maps showing the property changes that have taken place here from the time of the first Dutch grant. The results have been gratifying, and the library here at Federal Hall now has photostat copies of several maps which bear directly on the problem and which help to clarify and explain the various transactions which took place. These maps, even though in many instances they do not conform to present standards of detail and scale for such works, have been a valuable help in preparing the historical base map. They are listed in more detail in the chronology.

In the Rhinelander Building, City Clerk Records, there is a great collection of manuscript material, not calendered, which has to do with the early history, social, political and economic of New York. Recourse has been had to this material, and several items of interest to the history of Federal Hall were uncovered there. There was not enough time, however, to make a thorough investigation. These records are not open to the general public and permission to use them has to be secured from the City Clerk's Office.

The New York Public Library was checked for early property maps of this area, and at the New York Historical Society Library the Depeyster family papers were studied (see the chronology, 1718, for more on this item).

In the Hall of Records, New York City, some study was given to the "Liber of Deeds" (microfilm) for certain diagrams and maps sometimes affixed to deeds and conveyances. There are also records of land grants and conveyances at the State Archives, Albany. Unless otherwise noted, references to libers are at the Hall of Records. The "Minutes of the Supreme Court of Judicature" (Hall of Records) were studied in an effort to unravel the mystery of what happened to the order of ejectment brought against the Common Council by Depeyster and Bayard over the lands of City Hall. The matter was taken up by this court, but nothing in the fragmentary minutes (some years are missing) was found. The Minutes of the Common Council are strangely silent as to the outcome of this episode. The "Abstract of Title" does not mention the dispute.

While in Washington, D. C. on another assignment a cursory look was given to the L'Enfant papers in the Library of Congress to see if some reference could be found to the map or drawing L'Enfant gave to the Common Council for the remodeling of City Hall into Federal Hall. Nothing was found. A search was also made for material on L'Enfant's work in the records in the Rhinelander Building, but nothing of value was discovered.

The secondary sources which have been helpful are as follows:

"Abstract of the Title of the United States of America to Premises Situated at the Northeastly Corner of Wall and Nassau Streets..., and on which are Erected the Sub-Treasury Building and the Old and New Assay Offices," (typed copy, prepared by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. New York City: n.d. (early 1900's)). According to a letter from Mr. R. W. Woodhead to Mr. George McAnany, dated September 4, 1942, in which a duplicate copy of the "Abstract" was presented to Mr. McAnany, the original copy of the Abstract is in the Library of Congress. The duplicate copy and the letter are in the files of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates.

As one would imagine the "Abstract of Title" has much information, but it falls far short of giving a clear picture of all the property transactions which went on at this site. There are long lapses where the titles are not traced (no doubt some of them could not be found), and lack of information is camouflaged with statements to the effect that at a certain date the City was found in possession of certain property "and it assumed that it had good title to the same." The "Abstract" did not uncover the original

Depoyster-Bayard partition map, and it appears that the Minutes of the Common Council were not judiciously searched. For the most part the sketches in the "Abstract" are poor. There is no summary to aid one in struggling through the maze of legal terminology given in the long quotations from various deeds and conveyances. Nevertheless, it is an important work and without it this study could not have been prepared in the few weeks that have been given to it.

Minutes of the Common Council of New York have been published in two sets. The first set 1675-1776 has 8 vols. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1905). The second set 1784-1831 (published by the City of New York, 1917) consists of 21 vols. This is an outstanding printed source for all sorts of information about New York, especially the municipal government and its affairs. The first 8 volumes are in the library at Federal Hall; the 21 volume set is in the library of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates.

I. N. P. Stokes, The Iconography of Manhattan Island. (New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1922) 6 volumes, is a most complete and elaborate work about Manhattan. It is an invaluable reference source for most any topic of Manhattan history. As is to be expected in such works, many topics are given a rather general treatment; and in some parts it leans heavily on the Minutes of the Common Council, but it still remains a monumental research project; perhaps, one of the finest ever done for a locality. The Federal Hall Memorial Associates have this set of valuable reference material in their library.

E. B. O'Callaghan, Ed., The Documentary History of the State of New York (Albany, Weed, Parsons & Co., 1850) 4 vols., has

a few scattered references, one of which deals particularly with the land situation of Wall Street.

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, History of the City of New York. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1877), 2 vols., is one of the better histories of New York, and while it is very lightly footnoted, it is evident that the author had access to much manuscript material at that time in private ownership. It would be an exceptionally fine work if it were fully documented.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Ransselaer, History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1909), 2 vols., is similar to Mrs. Lamb's work. It is not footnoted but has reference notes at the end of each chapter.

Another work which was found very helpful was an article by Edward Haganan Hall, "The First Presbyterian Church of New York," in the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, pp. 569-667. In this excellent study there is much information about the land titles along the north side of Wall Street.

Other works were consulted, such as, the popular histories of Wall Street (which need not be given here), but for the most part they were of negligible value in preparing the historic base map.

III. Chronology

1644 The first recorded title was the grant of the Dutch Governor William Kieft to Jan Jansen Damen. This grant included a fairly large tract of land extending east and west of Broadway and along the north side of Wall Street; patent dated April 24, 1644, "Liber G. G. of Grants," p. 91 (Albany); "Abstract of Title," p. 3.

1652 The Dutch erected a wall or palisade from the East River to the Hudson River approximately along the line of the north side of the present Wall Street. The wall almost paralleled the southern boundary of the Damen Grant, and it gave Wall Street its name. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century, I, pp. 333-334; Mrs. Lamb, History of the City of New York, I, 164.

The wall is mentioned because it had a particular bearing on all the Wall Street property on the north side of the street.

1667 The Grant of land to Damen was confirmed by the English Governor, Richard Nicolls, to the creditors and heirs of Jan Jansen Damen by patent dated October 3, 1667. "Liber Deeds 13," pp. 129-133; "Abstract of Title," p. 3.

1685 The heirs of Jan Jansen Damen conveyed the property to one Capt. John Knight, who was an agent for Governor Thomas Dongan, by several deeds dated in 1685. "Liber Deeds 13," pp. 124-154 (microfilm at Hall of Records); Stokes, Iconography, IV, 335.

1685 Governor Dongan in this year ordered Leonard Beckwith, Deputy Surveyor, on December 15, 1685, to survey the northerly side of Wall Street. Results of the survey were given by Beckwith on December 16, 1685. O'Callaghan, Documentary History, III, 244; Stokes, Iconography, IV, 335.

This survey is of particular interest. It gave to Wall Street a width of 36 feet measured from the south side. The survey did not extend the entire length of Wall Street, but extended approximately from Pearl Street to New Street. As the lands acquired by Capt. Knight for Governor Dongan came only to the ditch located just inside the old wall on the north side of Wall Street, a narrow strip of land now remained between the newly surveyed north side of Wall Street and the ditch. Governor Dongan conceived the idea of adding this strip to the lots which Knight had acquired for him. To do this he had to first grant it to an individual so that it could be legally conveyed.

On February 10, 1685/6 Dongan confirmed the previous purchases of Knight and granted to Knight the vacant strip along the north side of Wall Street between the surveyed north boundary of Wall Street and the ditch. When this strip was added to the property already purchased for Dongan it made each one of the lots about 44 feet longer than they would have been otherwise. "Liber V of Patents," pp. 293-297 (Albany); cited by Edward Hageman Hall, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1917, pp. 604-607.

1685 Knight conveyed the property to Governor Dongan, March 9, 1685/

86* "Liber IX of Deeds," p. 387 (Albany); cited in Hall's, Twenty-Second Annual Report of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, p. 607.

1685 Governor Dongan, however, thought that the former owners of the property on the north side of Wall Street might claim an interest in the vacant strip between the newly surveyed north side of the street and the ditch, so he caused the former heirs of Damen to give a quit claim deed to John Knight for this strip of land. "Liber IX of Deeds," p. 64 (Albany); cited in the Twenty-Second Annual Report of American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, pp. 611-613.

1689 Dongan conveyed to Abraham Depeyster and Nicholas Bayard all the land on the north side of Wall Street between Broadway and Williams Street, with the exception of two lots on the northeast corner of Broadway which he had previously conveyed to others (these lots are not concerned with the Federal Hall site). The conveyance to Depeyster and Bayard is of particular importance for many titles in the Wall Street area go back to this deed. The conveyance is dated May 25, 1689, but for some unknown reason it was not recorded until February 1, 1724/25.

* The deed is dated March 9, 1685, but the year has to be corrected to conform to the new style. Formerly January, February and March were the last months of the year. The new year began on March 25. Thus a deed dated in December 1685, is also noted as being recorded in March 1685. When the Gregorian calendar was adopted by the British in 1752, the new year began January 1.

"Liber 31 of Deeds, " p. 25 ff.; cited in "Abstract of Title," p. 17.

- 1699 In this year City Hall was begun. This was the second City Hall. The first one was the Dutch building called the Stadt Huys. It was located at about No. 70 Pearl Street. As the Stadt Huys was in disrepair and was no longer adequate for the needs of the town, the Common Council created a committee to find a suitable place for the erection of a new City Hall. The site selected was on the north side of Wall Street, opposite Broad Street and across the lower end of present Nassau Street. At that time Nassau Street did not come through to Broad Street as it does at the present time. The Minutes of the Common Council do not show what if any negotiations were made for acquiring or purchasing the land for the new building. Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776, II, pp. 66, 68, 78, 82, 97.
- 1699 To erect the building at the site chosen, it was necessary to remove the old Dutch wall which had now fallen into such decay. The Common Council, in order that the wall could be legally removed, adopted a petition to the Lieutenant Governor to that effect. Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776, II, p. 82.
- 1703 The new City Hall was not entirely completed by this date, but the Common Council held its sessions there in 1703. Stokes, Iconography, IV, 446.
- 1713 Mention has been made that the Minutes of the Common Council do not tell how the land for the new City Hall was acquired. Lamb's History, I, 443, states that the land was donated by Abraham

Deppeyster (no reference is given). The "Abstract of Title," p. 21, cites Lamb but adds that it was probably a gift from Deppeyster and Bayard since they were joint owners of the property, and that the early history cannot be traced.

In this connection an item uncovered among the papers in the Rhinelander Building, File #1, "Proceedings Petitions, Accounts, 1700-1720, 1683-1730," is of interest. The item is a petition from Abraham Deppeyster and Samuel Bayard (heir of Nicholas Bayard) to the Common Council asking that a committee be formed to treat with the petitioners for payment to them of land occupied by City Hall. The petitioners cited a recent law which called upon the citizens to clarify property ownership, for after September, 1713, persons holding property at that date would be considered the rightful and lawful owners. The Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776, III, 42, mentions the petition and states that the recorder for the Council should appear for them at the next meeting of the Supreme Court to an action of ejectment brought against them by Deppeyster and Bayard. Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776, III, 46.

From the foregoing statements it seems doubtful that Deppeyster and Bayard donated the land to the City. A search of the Minutes of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New York (which sat at City Hall) in the Hall of Records gave no information. However, some of the minutes are missing and the ones for 1713 are so poorly written, they are

almost illegible. No further mention of the ejectment proceedings has been found in the Minutes of the Council. The "Abstract of Title" does not mention this claim of Depeyster and Bayard to the City Hall property.

- 1718 Abraham Depeyster and Samuel Bayard, son of Nicholas Bayard, divided their property into lots and appended a map (certified by Wm. Bond, City Surveyor) showing the divisions. This is one of the most important land maps in Wall Street history and is the basis for most of the land titles on the north side of Wall Street. The original map is in the "Depeyster Family Papers" at the New York Historical Society. The original map was consulted in this study, but a very good, true and much more legible copy of this map was prepared by Frederic Depeyster in 1825. This map is also in the New York Historical Society (photostat copy now at Federal Hall).

Mrs. Lamb gave a simplified version of the Depeyster-Bayard partition map in her history, Vol. I, p. 505, and apparently many other writers have copied from this printed source. The "Abstract of Title," p. 19, referred to the map as, "said to be in the possession of the Depeyster family," but in copying from Lamb, gave it the wrong date. Hall, Twenty-Second Ann. Rep. of Amer. Scenic & Hist. Pres. Soc., p. 617, mentions that "the original map cannot be found," but points out some errors in the printed copies.

The deed of partition to which the original map is attached states that the land of City Hall is left undivided between

Depeyster and Bayard. The partition map shows the outlines of City Hall and gives its dimensions. A narrow strip of land, of about 21 feet, on the east and north sides of City Hall was evidently left for a yard or approach to the Hall, as it was not divided into lots.

1788-89 City Hall was enlarged and converted into Federal Hall, the first Capitol of the United States under the Constitution. The events which crowded the short span of time the Federal Government was at this site are of great national significance. They are the main reasons why this site was chosen for conservation and interpretation by the Federal Government.

The Common Council asked Major Charles Pierre L'Enfant to draw up a plan for the conversion of the building. L'Enfant presented the plan to the Common Council and they approved it. So far this plan nor any copy of it has ever been found. As mentioned, the L'Enfant papers in the Library of Congress gave no information, and the search in the maps and papers of the Hall of Records and the Municipal Building also turned out to be fruitless. Indeed, it may not exist, but it may be somewhere among the papers stored in one of several depositories here in New York. Its discovery would be a great "boon" for Federal Hall, for just how the conversion of City Hall was effected is not known, nor is it known with much degree of certainty just what L'Enfant did to the old building. Minutes of the Common Council, 1784-1831, I, pp. 398, 404, 420, 432; Stokes, V, 1238.

For the story of the payment of L'Enfant's services and how he refused this payment (ten acres of land in the City between 66 - 70th Sts. 3rd Ave.), see Stokes, V. 1255, 1256, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1608, 1609; citing Minutes of the Common Council, 1784-1831, X, 747; XI, 75-76.

1789 In the conversion of City Hall into Federal Hall land was occupied immediately at the back of the City Hall. Since there were no mention of purchases for additional land in the Minutes of the Council, it is assumed that the City already held title.

Referring to the Depeyster - Bayard map the "Abstract of Title" gives the reference of the sale of lots 17 and 18 by Bayard to Gulian Verplanck, January 13, 1738, but adds, "it does not appear of record how the title passed from said Verplanck to the City of New York." ("Abstract," p. 22, 23.)

The Minutes of the Common Council, however, show that the City purchased three lots immediately in the back of City Hall from Samuel Verplanck, son of Gulian. Minutes of the Common Council, 1675-1776, VII, p. 420; and VIII, p. 7.

Verplanck had also purchased Lot #14, immediately to the east of City Hall, from the Depeyster heirs, February 6, 1773. From the wording of the deed it appears that Verplanck owned Lot #15 before he purchased #14. It is not known when or how Verplanck came into possession of Lot #15. ("Abstract," p. 31.)

The Minutes do not state just how much land was purchased from Verplanck in 1774, other than it was three lots, but it

is safe to say that it was #17 and #18, and possibly #14 and #15 sold together as one lot. With possession of these lots the City did not need to acquire any more property for the enlargement of City Hall.

1808 In this year a report on a claim of the Presbyterian Church to certain property immediately on the west side of Nassau Street was presented to the Council. The committee appointed to study this claim gave a good report in which they reviewed the whole history of City Hall, and they caused a map to be made of the west side of Nassau Street showing the outline of Federal Hall and the lands it occupied at that time. There are some good references in the report to former maps of which there has not been time to locate, even should they exist. The original report and map are in the City Clerk's Records, file #38 (Rhinelander Building). A photostat copy of the map is now in the library at Federal Hall. The report is also given (without the map) in the Minutes of the Common Council, 1784-1831. V., pp. 321-331. This is a valuable report in any study dealing with this site.

1812 A new City Hall (the present one now in use) having been constructed, Federal Hall was sold for \$425, demolished and removed by August 10, 1812. Min. Com. Coun., 1784-1831, VII, 80, 81; Stokes, V., 1539, 1541, 1553, 1558.

1812-13 The Common Council divided the land (after allowing a portion of the site for the widening of Nassau Street) of the old City Hall (Federal Hall) into four lots. A map found in the basement

under Room #100, Municipal Building, shows these four lots.

The map was prepared by City Surveyor, Wm. Bridges, dated February, 1813 (photostat copy now in library at Federal Hall).

1813 In this year the city decided to widen Nassau Street. A map bearing the following inscription was also found in the Municipal Building (photostat copy now in library at Federal Hall).

"A map showing the situation and quantity of ground necessary to be taken to widen and improve Nassau Street between Wall and Cedar Streets with the names of the proprietors thereof.

New York 7th Jan. 1813
Stepn Ludlam
City Surveyor."

This is an important map for it shows the four lots of Bridges' map and the outlines of Federal Hall which had recently been razed. A much worn copy of this same map, dated January 9, is in the Hall of Records, County Clerk Records.

1812-13 The Common Council sold the lots occupied by Federal Hall:

#1 to Joel Post and John B. Lawrence, May 13, 1812

#2 to Thomas Kirk, James Eastburn, and John Downes, February 23, 1813

#3 to Garrit Storn, February 23, 1813

#4 to George Griswold, February 23, 1813

"Abstract of Title," pp. 39-48, citing "Liber Deeds 101," pp. 410, 424, 375, 404.

These lots, 112 feet in length, did not extend through to Pine Street, but to a ten foot wide alley at the rear of Federal Hall.

1816 This is the date of the first Federal purchase. The United States Government purchased lots #1 and #2 (Bridges map) from Eastburn, Kirk, and Downes, December 2, 1816, for \$70,000. The price included the buildings on the lots, which were for the use of a custom house. These two lots totaled 51 feet fronting on Wall Street and 112 feet in length along Nassau Street. "Liber Deeds, 118," p. 422; Stokes, Iconography, V, 1589.

Stokes mentions the transaction as if it were only one lot. Actually it was two; the #1 and #2 on the Bridges Map.

1832 A third lot was purchased by the United States Government from the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., December 10, 1832, for \$47,000. This was the same property the City had sold to Garrit Storm in 1813. "Liber Deeds 290," p. 292; cited by "Abstract of Title," p. 47.

1833 In January 1833, the U. S. purchased Lot No. 4 (Bridges Map) from the Directors and Company of the National Bank for the sum of \$43,000. "Liber Deeds 290," p. 462, "Abstract of Title," p. 58.

With this transaction the Federal Government came into possession of practically all the land occupied by old Federal Hall, with the exception of course, of the portion which had been taken for the widening of Nassau Street.

1834 The 10 foot wide alley at the back of Federal Hall had been held by Verplanck as a carriageway to his stables. In 1834 when the

U. S. bought the property along the side of the alley, an exchange was made with the Bank of the United States, then the owner of the Verplanck property, to the effect that the U. S. would abandon and extinguish the alley so that the Custom House could be erected along Nassau Street from Pine to Wall Streets. The Bank of the United States was given a new right of way along the eastern side of the Custom House to Wall Street. The alley was 10 feet wide by 120 feet long. "Liber Deeds 314," p. 579 and 580; "Abstract of Title," pp. 62-70.

Other property acquired by the U. S. directory east of these lots and which became the site of the assay office is not summarized here, because it is no longer a part of this site. The transactions, occurred in 1854 and are covered in the "Abstract of Title," pp. 60-76; "Liber Deeds 673," pp. 363, 365. Stokes, Iconography, V, 1859.

The property was purchased from the Bank of the State of New York and the Bank of Commerce.

1832 For the land facing on Pine Street, the United States purchased four lots from Charles Hoyt, December 7, 1832; totaling 88 feet, 10 in. on Pine Street and extending southward 75 feet 10 in. along Nassau Street to the alley along the north end of the Wall Street lots.

"Liber Deeds 289," p. 557; cited by "Abstract of Title," p. 116; Iconography, V, 1715.

Numerous transaction concerning these lots occurred before the U. S. purchased them and the "Abstract of Title," is not

able to trace all the line of ownership (see pp. 82, 84 and 89 of the Abstract.).

1833 Other property directly east of the lots on Pine Street mentioned above; in particular a strip ten feet wide, was purchased December 17, 1833 from Richard M. Blatchford, for \$17,500. "Liber Deeds 304," p. 579; cited by "Abstract of Title," p. 124.

The remainder of this lot, a 14 foot strip, was also acquired by the United States but the title is not traced by the "Abstract of Title," p. 141. The last conveyance given is dated October 1845, from Oakley & Hoyt, to Tilden and Corsby. "Abstract of Title," p. 136.

According to a lengthy letter from the Assistant Attorney General to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 2, 1913, (photostat copy at Federal Hall) the 14 foot strip was purchased by sale of U. S. Marshall, March 18, 1857. However, proof is not given and the reference made to the "Abstract of the Title," pp. 136-138, is not adequate documentation.

This later transaction, however, is not particularly pertinent to this study, for it would not have been part of the land now embraced by Federal Hall National Memorial.