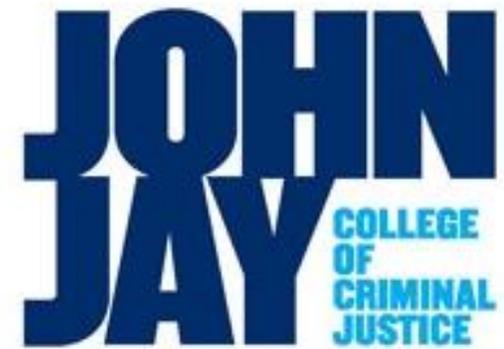


New York Slavery Records Index



[HTTPS://NYSLAVERY.COMMONS.GC.CUNY.EDU/](https://nyslavery.commons.gc.cuny.edu/)

Purpose of the Index

The purpose of this project is to assemble a searchable index of records of slavery in New York identifying individual enslaved persons and their owners.

Our goal is to deepen the historical documentation of slavery as it was conducted by and experienced by individuals.

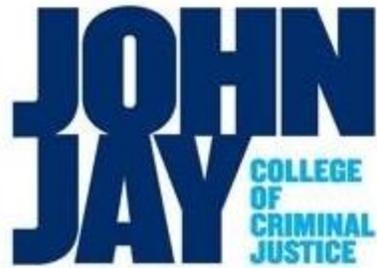
The database is therefore designed to support search results that combine records from all indexed sources based on search parameters such as the name of an owner, a place name, and date ranges, and topical search tags.

New York Slavery Records Index

Records of Enslaved Persons and Slave Holders in New York from 1525 through the Civil War

Search more than 35,000 records of slavery within the State of New York from 1525 through the Civil War.

[Home](#) [SEARCH](#) [Sources](#) ▾ [Search Instructions](#) [Project Team](#) [Donations](#) [Comments](#) [In The News](#)



ESSAYS

[Video: Intro to the NY Slavery Index](#)
[Slavery and the Jay Family](#)
[Start and End of Slavery in NY](#)
[Slavery and the NY State Senate](#)
[New Yorkers Invest in Slavery](#)
[Born in NY - Traded in Louisiana](#)
[Buildings with Histories of Slavery](#)

The New York Slavery Records Index is a searchable compilation of records that identify individual enslaved persons and their owners, beginning as early as 1525 and ending during the Civil War.

Our data come from census records, slave trade transactions, cemetery records, birth certifications, manumissions, ship inventories, newspaper accounts, private narratives, legal documents and many other sources. The index contains over 35,000 records and will continue to grow as our team of John Jay College professors and students locates and assembles data from additional sources.

Our goal is to deepen the understanding of slavery in New York by bringing together information that until now has been largely disconnected and difficult to access. This allows for searches that combine records from all indexed sources based on parameters such as the name of an owner, a place name, and date ranges.

To access the index or to learn more about its construction, use the navigation bar above:

- [SEARCH](#) is the portal for inputting parameters to access particular records.
- [Search Instructions](#) provides tips on how to get started.
- [Sources](#) lists the types of records included in the index; bibliographic references; and all the database fields used to construct the index.
- [Project Team](#) describes the faculty and students responsible for assembling and organizing the index.
- [Comments](#) provides access to a survey for users to offer suggestions, identify additional records and collections of

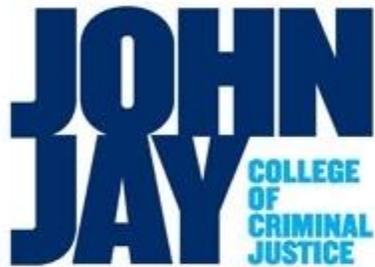


New York Slavery Records Index

Records of Enslaved Persons and Slave Holders in New York from 1525 through the Civil War

Search more than 35,000 records of slavery within the State of New York from 1525 through the Civil War.

[Home](#) [SEARCH](#) [Sources](#) [Search Instructions](#) [Project Team](#) [Donations](#) [Comments](#) [In The News](#)



ESSAYS

[Video: Intro to the NY Slavery Index](#)
[Slavery and the Jay Family](#)
[Start and End of Slavery in NY](#)
[Slavery and the NY State Senate](#)
[New Yorkers Invest in Slavery](#)
[Born in NY - Traded in Louisiana](#)
[Buildings with Histories of Slavery](#)

To search on a special topic, use the "Search Tag" dropdown menu, select your topic, and click on the search button at the bottom of the form. See "[Search Instructions](#)" for how to use fields like an owner last name or a county or borough.

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Record Type | All ▼ |
| Search Tag | WRSP10003A ▼ |
| Year of Record (From) | <input type="text"/> |
| Year of Record (To) | <input type="text"/> |
| Owner Unique Code | <input type="text"/> |
| Owner Last Name | <input type="text"/> |
| Owner First Name | <input type="text"/> |
| Owner Birth Year | <input type="text"/> |
| Owner Death Year | <input type="text"/> |
| Advocate Last name | <input type="text"/> |

WRSP10003A

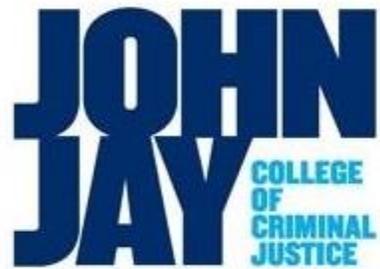
New York Slavery Records Index

Records of Enslaved Persons and Slave Holders in New York from 1525 though the Civil War

Search more than 35,000 records of slavery within the State of New York from 1525 through the Civil War.

99 Records for St. Marks

[Home](#) [SEARCH](#) [Sources](#) [Search Instructions](#) [Project Team](#) [Donations](#) [Comments](#) [In The News](#)



ESSAYS

[Video: Intro to the NY Slavery Index](#)
[Slavery and the Jay Family](#)
[Start and End of Slavery in NY](#)
[Slavery and the NY State Senate](#)
[New Yorkers Invest in Slavery](#)

To search on a special topic, use the "Search Tag" dropdown menu, select your topic, and click on the search button at the bottom of the form. See "[Search Instructions](#)" for how to use fields like an owner last name or a county or borough.

Sort by

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Record Type Slave Owner Year of Record 1647 Unique Owner Code stuypet01 Owner Last Name Stuyvesant Owner First Name Peter Owner Birth Year 1610 Owner Death Year 1672 County or Borough New York Locality New York Address or Place Name of House or Vessel Stuyvesant's Bouwerie (farm) | Record Type Enslaved Person Year of Record 1770 Owner Last Name Slidell Owner First Name John County or Borough New York Locality New York Owner Cemetery St.Mark's in the Bowery Churchyard Adult Male Slaves 1 Slave Unique Code Spie01 Enslaved Person First Name Spier | Record Type Enslaved Person Year of Record 1777 Unique Owner Code stuypet01 Owner Last Name Stuyvesant Owner First Name Peter Owner Birth Year 1727 Owner Death Year 1805 County or Borough New York Owner Cemetery St.Mark's in the Bowery Churchyard Adult Male Slaves 1 Slave Unique Code Prim01 | Record Type Enslaved Person Year of Record 1777 Unique Owner Code stuypet02 Owner Last Name Stuyvesant Owner First Name Peter Owner Birth Year 1727 Owner Death Year 1805 County or Borough New York Owner Cemetery St.Mark's in the Bowery Churchyard Adult Male Slaves 1 Slave Unique Code Scip01 |
|---|---|--|--|

St. Mark's Church in the Bowery

Recognizing a History of Enslavement

Memorialization of Slave Holders

- The churchyard as an historic site
- The statue of Peter Stuyvesant
- Persons interred in the Stuyvesant vault and the church yard cemetery
- Strategies to counterbalance and redress memorialization

Acknowledging and Documenting Slave Holding by Church Members

- Members of the Dutch Reformed Church, particularly the Stuyvesant Chapel
- Early members of St. Mark's Church

Memorialization of Enslaved People

- Recognizing them even when we only have numbers and general references
- Recovering their identities whenever possible
- Important part of a strategy to counterbalance and redress slave holder memorialization

Organizational Histories and Slavery

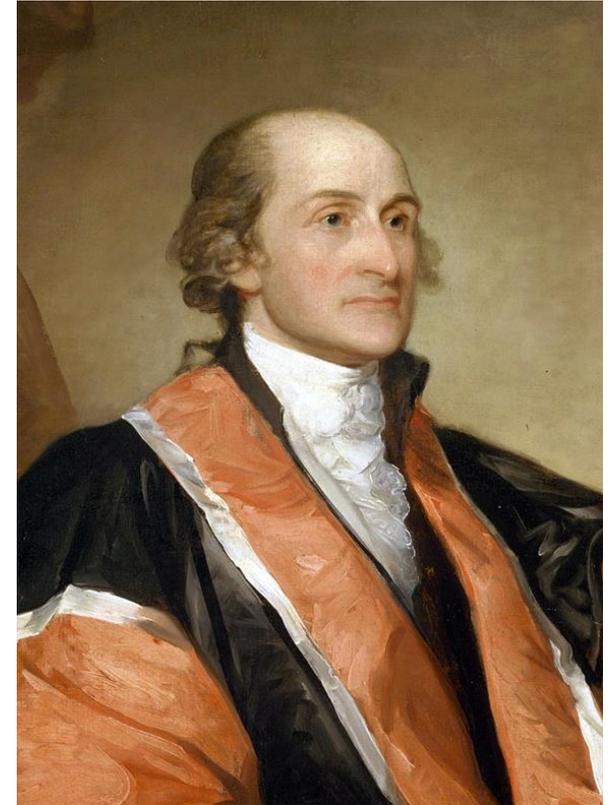
Direct Participation - Indirect Memorialization



Brown, Yale, Princeton, Georgetown and other colleges are struggling with their institutional connections to slavery.

They are researching the connections and asking whether and when to rename colleges, buildings or programs, and what other measures to take.

The same questions are asked and debated at John Jay College, and similar questions are asked at St. Marks's Church in the Bowery, and our NY Slavery Records Index informs the inquiries.



Dutch Records of New Amsterdam

324. LIST OF NEGROES CLAIMED BY JOAN GAILLARDI FERRARA, 1656.¹

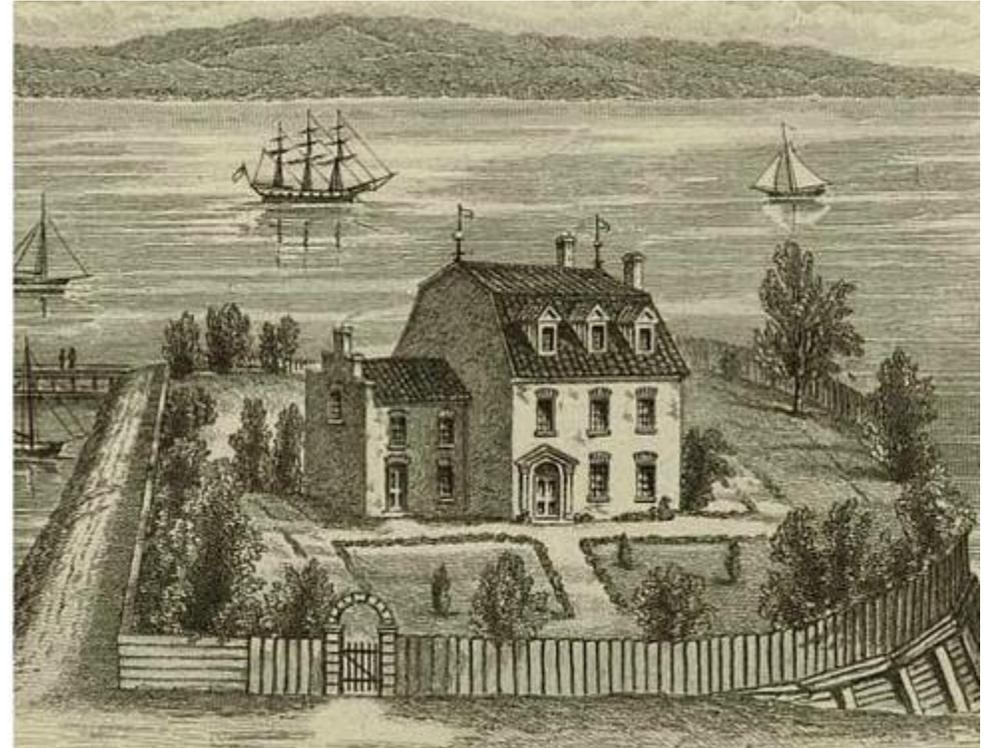
Copy of the List of Blacks which your Honors demanded of me, saying that you intend to attach the Negroes aforesaid in the hands of their masters, so that the said Negroes may not be alienated nor sold out of this country until further order, as stated.

| | |
|--|---|
| A. Francisco, who belonged to me, and is now in the possession of Thomas Hall..... | 1 |
| Gasinte, who belonged to the pilot, and is now the Company's | 1 |
| R. Antonio, who belonged to a Biscayan, and is now with the man who sells straw (<i>pajero</i>)..... | 1 |
| Diego, or Jacob, was mine, and is now in the possession of Neeffies | 1 |
| Gr or John, was mine, and is now with Verbets..... | 1 |
| Barbara was the pilot's, and is now in the possession of Jan Martens | 1 |
| Christopher was the pilot's, and is now in the hands of Oloff Stevens | 1 |
| Bastiaen and Lucia were the pilot's; they are in the Bay, and now belong to Jaboce..... | 2 |
| Fernando was mine, and is now with Veesteman or Beeckman ... | 1 |
| Balthazar, who belonged to the pilot, is now the General's..... | 1 |
| Maria was the pilot's, and is now Augustine's or Verlet's..... | 1 |
| Juliana and Maria and the children were mine, and are now with Jacob, the Miller, in the fort..... | 5 |
| Mookinga was the pilot's, and is now at Fort Orange..... | 1 |
| John was the pilot's, and is now Govert's..... | 1 |
| Madelina, <i>ad idem</i> , and now with Govert, aforesaid..... | 1 |
| Catelina and 2 children, in the possession of Potter's son or daughter | 3 |

Peter Stuyvesant and Slavery

During his administration commerce had increased greatly, the colony obtaining the privilege of trading with Brazil in 1648, and with Africa for slaves in 1652.

On his return from Holland after the surrender, he spent the remainder of his life on his farm of sixty-two acres outside the city, called the Great Bouwerie. The house, stood near what is now Eighth street. Its gardens and lawn were tilled by about fifty slaves.



<https://www.6sqft.com/peter-stuyvesants-nyc-from-the-bouwerie-farm-to-that-famous-pear-tree/>

Peter Stuyvesant and Slavery

Ecclesiastical Records of New York p. 489

STUYVESANT'S CHAPEL — 1660.

Peter Stuyvesant, soon after he became Director-General of New Netherland in 1647, began to acquire lands on Manhattan Island in the vicinity of Third Avenue and Tenth Street. A little settlement soon sprung up at this place, known as "Stuyvesant's Bouwerie" or farm. For the accommodation of these people, as well as his own family and negro slaves, of which there were about forty, the Governor built a little chapel, and here, about 1660, Domine Selyns, minister at Breuckelen, began to officiate on Sunday evenings. For this service Stuyvesant gave him two hundred and fifty guilders (\$100.) a year, to supplement his meagre support in Brooklyn. This arrangement lasted from 1660-1664, when Selyns returned to Holland. He was succeeded at this Bouwerie chapel, by Rev. Samuel Megapolensis, minister in New York, and who was also a physician, and he remained likewise for four years, when he returned to Holland.

Peter Stuyvesant Authorizes the Sale of Slaves to Private Buyers

Just Before the Colony Falls to the English

A large number of slaves arrived in New Amsterdam in the last months before the colony fell to the English.

The slave cargo of Sparrow (Musch) which arrived in May 1664 consisted of forty blacks; the Dutch West India Company kept six males and five females for its own use and sold twenty-nine slaves to private buyers (eighteen males, ten females, and one child).

On August 14, 1664, Gideon delivered 290 slaves to New Amsterdam from Guinea and Angola via Curacao. Some of the blacks on Gideon had been brought directly from Africa, although most were seasoned slaves who had spent a period of time in Curacao. Seventy-two of the blacks were sent to the Company's Delaware colony while 218 (115 men, 103 women) were sold to the inhabitants of New Amsterdam before the arrival of the British on September 8, 1664.

Kruger, Born to Run, Chapter 2

The
Commissioners
Map of 1811

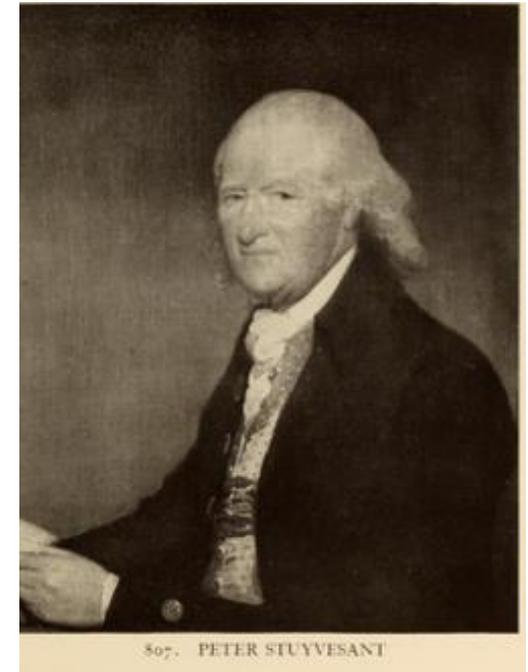


Peter Stuyvesant II and Slavery Primus, Syphax and Scipio

444. *The New-York Gazette: and the Weekly Mercury*, #1356, October 20, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward. RUN-away from the subscriber, three negro fellows, viz. PRIMUS, a very likely fellow, about 22 years of age, speaks very civil and mild; went away the first of October, 1776. SYPHAX, about 34 years old; speaks broken English, very easy and slow; went away some time in November, 1776. SCIPIO, about 18 years old, went away on Wednesday night the 8th inst. he is a very handy fellow, stoops when he walks, and is apt to stammer when he talks quick.—Whoever takes up said negroes, and brings or sends them to their master, shall have the above reward for the three, or seperately for Primus 25 dollars, and for Syphax and Scipio, 12 each. P. STUYVESANT.

Peterfield, near New-York, Octo. 13, 1777.



St. Mark's Church in the Bowery

Early Slave Holder Members Based on Pewholder List

Peter Stuyvesant – Thomas Buchanan – Hugh Gaine – James Seton – Anthony Bleeker – Martin Hoffman – John Jones – William Hardenbrook – George Turnbull – Thomas Ten Eyck – James Stewart – Robert Benson – John Pell – Daniel Kemper – Nicholas Stuyvesant – William Ogden – Nicholas Carmer – Horatio Gates – James Bleecker – R H Kemble – Thomas Bridgen – William Thomas – Francis Winthrop – James Cummings – John Ireland – Mangle Minthorne – John Slidell - Nicholas Fish

St. Mark's Church in the Bowery

Other Slave Holders Interred in the Church Yard

Peter Stuyvesant – Jacob Appley – Henry Henderson – David Jones - John Sichels – George Anthon – Thomas Barclay – Josiah Hoffman – Benjamin Strong – Daniel Tompkins – David Baker – Philip Hone – Christopher Mildeburger – William Mulligan – Michael Ortley – John Rathbone – John Vandenheuvall – William Alburtis -

Enslaved People Who Can Be Named Based on Runaway Slave Ads

341. *The New-York Gazette; or, The Weekly Post-Boy*, #1458, December 10, 1770.

RUNAWAY from me the Subscriber, a Negro Boy, named SPIER; had on when he went away a blue Cloth Coat, with another short white Ditto under it, old knit yellow Breeches, Shoes and Stockings, and his Hat sewed up all round. He is about Fifteen Years of Age, is remarkably black, large Nose, with Guinea Cuts on his Cheeks, has two very large Lubs near each Ear, is pretty well set, and a little knock knee'd, very apt to smile when spoken too. If taken up in Town One Dollar Reward, and if out of Town Two Dollars, and all reasonable Charges, will be paid by JOHN SLIDELL.

N.B. I do forewarn all Persons, from Harbours, concealing or carrying off said Slave, at their Peril. He took with him a large white Blanket. New-York, Nov. 16, 1770.

Spier

Primus – Scipio - Syphax

Enslaved People Who Can Be Named Based on Manumissions

| Owner | Manumitted People | Date | Notes |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| James Seton | William (29) and Hagar (33) Daley | 1804 | |
| James Seton | Joseph Johnson (34) | 1808 | |
| Joseph Hoffman | Jane or Jenny | 1800 | Bought in 1791 |
| Josiah Hoffman | Bella Williams (22) | 1805 | |
| David Baker | Caroline and her son Moses | 1806 | |
| Robert Benson | Adam Johnson (36) | 1809 | <i>Would be born in 1773</i> |
| Robert Benson | John Cherry | 1811 | |
| Michael Ortley | Susanna | 1811 | |
| John Slidell | Caesar | 1813 | |
| Christopher Mildeberger | Anthony | 1815 | |
| Nicholas W. Stuyvesant | Bill or William | 1815 | |

Adam Johnson

Male, Black, Born in NY in 1771

Page No. 23 }

Inquiries numbered 7, 16, and 17 are not to be asked in respect to infants. Inquiries numbered 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20 are to be answered (if at all) merely by an affirmative mark, as /.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Washington Township, in the County of Scioto, State of Ohio, enumerated by me on the 30th day of July, 1870.

Post Office: Pond Run O

J. H. Williams, Ass't Marshal.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | DESCRIPTION. | | | 7 | VALUE OF REAL ESTATE OWNED. | | 10 | PARENTAGE. | | 13 | 14 | 15 | EDUCATION. | | 18 | CONSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS. | |
|---|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | | 8 | 9 | | 11 | 12 | | | | 16 | 17 | | 19 | 20 |
| The name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in this family. | | | Age at last birthday. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus, 1/2. | Sex—Male (M.), Female (F.) | Color.—White (W.), Black (B.), Mulatto (M.), Chinese (C.), Indian (I.) | Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male or female. | Value of Real Estate. | Value of Personal Estate. | Place of Birth, naming State or Territory of U. S.; or the Country, if of foreign birth. | Father of foreign birth. | Mother of foreign birth. | If born within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.) | If married within the year, state month (Jan., Feb., &c.) | Attended school within the year. | Cannot read. | Cannot write. | Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic. | Male Citizens of U. S. of 21 years of age and up. | Male Citizens of U. S. of 21 years of age and up, who are deprived of the right of election or of holding office or of being grand jurors or jurors in other cases. |
| 32 | 165 | Johnson Henry | 38 | M | B | Farm Laborer | | | New York | | | | | | | | | / | |
| 33 | " | — Adam | 49 | M | B | Farm Laborer | | | New York | | | | | | | | | / | |
| 34 | " | — Elijah | 38 | M | W | Keeping house | | | Ohio | | | | | | / | | | | |

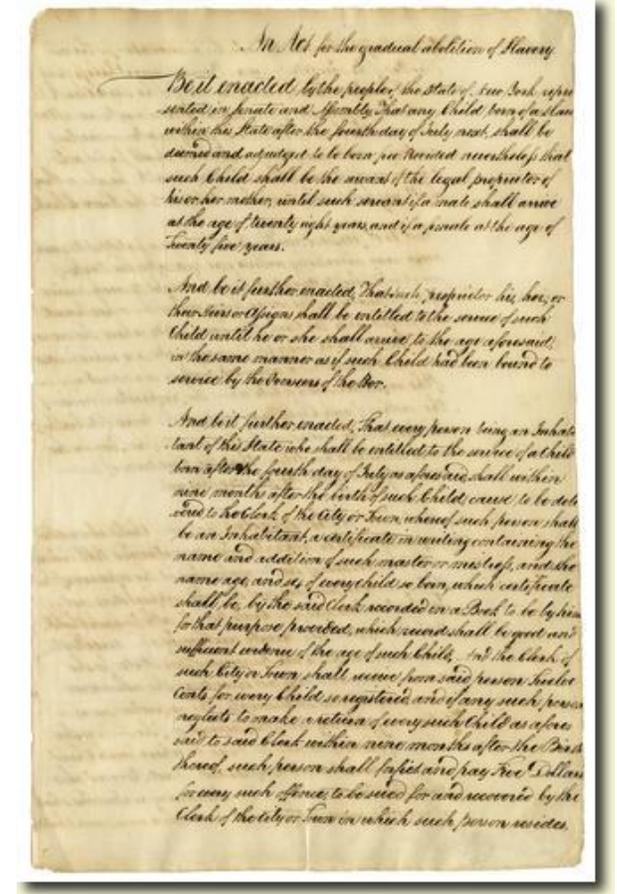
Enslaved People Who Can Be Named Based on Birth Registrations

Mercy and her unnamed daughter - Hagar and daughter
Nancy – Cate and daughter Nany – Jane and son Henry –
Dine and son Samuel – Cate and son Sal – Dine and son
James – Pompey and Margarett James and daughters
Eleanor and Brunette

1799 Gradual Abolition Act

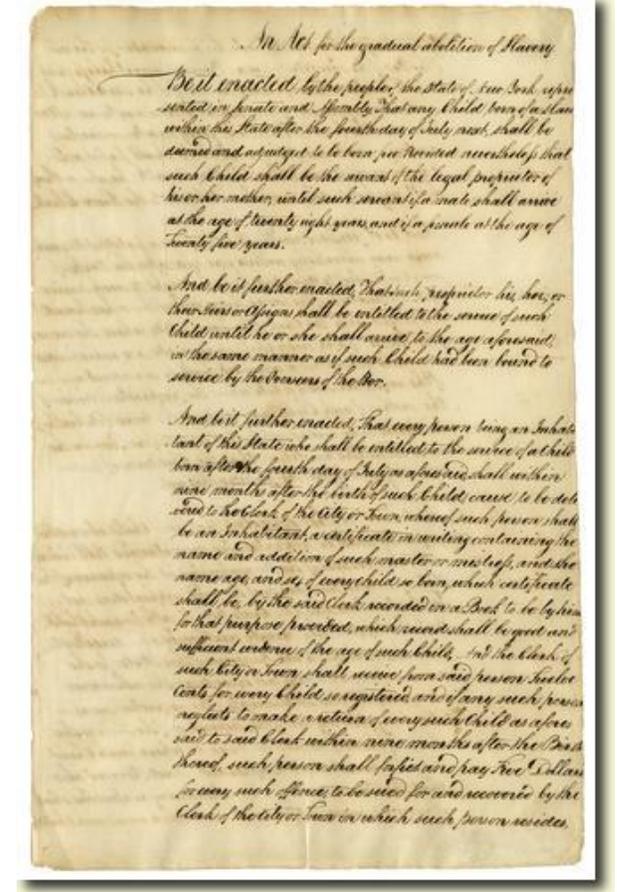
Be it enacted . . . That any **child born of a slave** within this state after the fourth day of July next shall be deemed and **adjudged to be born free**. Provided nevertheless. That **such child shall be the servant of the legal proprietor of his or her mother until such servant, if a male, shall arrive at the age of twenty-eight years, and if a female, at the age of twenty-five years.**

And be it further enacted. That every person being an inhabitant of this state **who shall be entitled to the service of a child born after the fourth day of July as aforesaid**, shall, within nine months after the birth of such child, **cause to be delivered to the clerk of the city or town whereof such person shall be an inhabitant, a certificate in writing containing the name and addition of such master or mistress, and the name, age and sex of every child so born...**



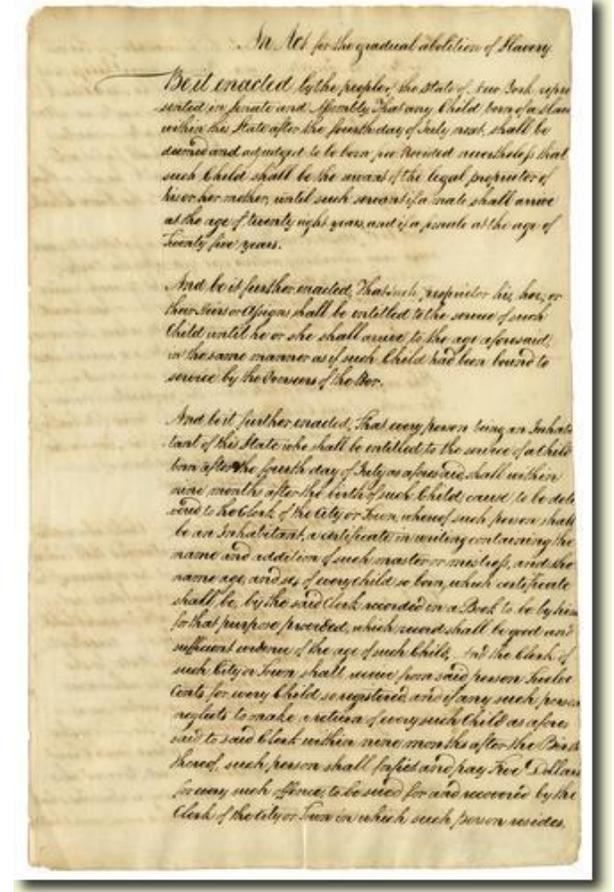
1799 Gradual Abolition Act

Be *And be it further enacted*. That the person entitled to such service may, nevertheless, within one year after the birth of such child, elect to abandon his or her right to such service, by a notification of the same from under his or her hand, and lodged with the clerk of the town or city where the owner of the mother of any such child may reside; in which case **every child abandoned as aforesaid shall be considered as paupers** of the respective town or city where the proprietor or owner of the mother of such child may reside at the time of its birth; **and liable to be bound out by the overseers of the poor** on the same terms and conditions that the children of paupers were subject to before the passing of this act



Why Gradual?

- Of the 43 Senate seats in 1800, 23 were slave holders.
- Horatio Gates, a slave holder and St. Mark's pewholder in 1800, was a member of the NY State Assembly



Birth Registrations and Abandonments

I, Hugh Gaime of the City of New York Bookseller
Do Certify that a certain Male Child called Perry was,
born on the twentieth day of August last past of my Negro
Woman Slave named Jane, which Child I retain according
to Law — at
New York Feb^y 21. 1804.
Hugh Gaime

Birth Registrations and Abandonments

Thomas Barclay of the City of New York do
certify that a certain female child of the name of
[illegible] was born on the twenty sixth day of November
[illegible] of my Negro Woman Slave named Mercy
whom I abandon according to Law.

Thos Barclay
24 August 1801

Slaveship Records

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|---|-----------|
| 18 | <i>Mary</i> of this Port | Jacob Kip | Sloop | In this Prov'ce 1724 | Here 12 June 1724 | Wm. Walton Jun'r and Sen'r of this City | 1 | Carthagen |
| 23 | <i>Rubic</i> " " " | Andrew Marschalk, Jun'r | " | Here 1727 | Here 31 Jan'ry last | Sd. Master, And. Marschalk Sen'r and P'r and Fr'cis Marschalk of this City | 5 | Jamaica |

Andrew Marschalk Jr. and Sr. , Peter and Francis Marschalk

The Marschalk Family

Church Masters in the Dutch Reformed Church,

- Years 1732, 1736, 1739, 1763 (Ecclesiastical Records on NY P. 2101)

Slaveship investors

- 1726, 1729 and 1730

Slave owners of enslaved men – London and Toby - charged in the Conspiracy of 1741

- London transported to Madeira as punishment

Members of St. Mark's Church in the early 1800s

- Baptisms of two children of their slaves Margaret and Pompey

Slave Owner in the 1820 census.

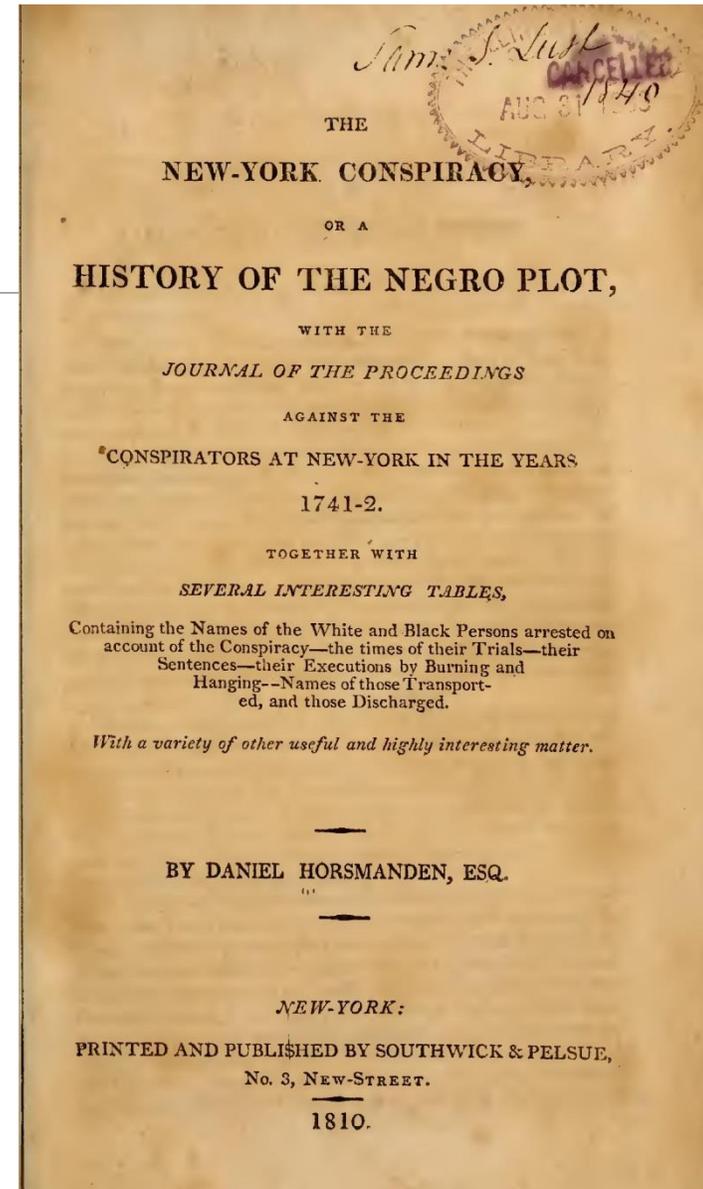
- Francis Marschalk

Conspiracy Trial of 1741

Between the months of March and April 1741, ten fires blazed in the city, culminating with four fires on a single day in early April.

A grand jury concluded that the fires were the work of black arsonists who had ties to a larger conspiracy to burn the city and murder all the white people. More than a hundred slaves were brought into the basement of the city hall on charges of burglary, arson and insurrection. Thirteen slaves were burned at the stake, and 70 others were sold south. Two white men and two white women were also hanged.

Slave holder family names identical to the St. Marks Pewholder names include Benson, Marschalk and Ten Eyck.



London's Testimony

June 20, 1741

That one or two Weeks after he was at *Comfort's, York*, a little young Negro belonging to a Shoemaker in Pearl-Street, near opposite to Mr. *Breastead's*, and *Crooke's Prince* were there: That *Ben* came to his(London's) House one Morning between Four and Five, and took a Coal of Fire out of the Bakehouse, and said, he would go and set his Master's Stable on fire, and bid him (London) fire his Master's House; this a Week after Philipse's Storehouse set on fire.

York was in the Shop; and he in the Kitchen at *Comfort's*: *Jack* brought the Knives: but he said he had a Knife, and could get a Sword: *Jack* looked like a Gentlemen. *Jack* told him he bought the Knives of a Spanish Negro.

The general Talk at *Comfort's* was to the same Effect as that at *Hughson's*, viz.. To burn the Houses, and kill the People; they said, they agreed, and swore to do this, as long as the White Man stand by them.

Did not see *Sandy*; saw five or six Spanish Negroes there.

Ben was burnt at the stake. Prince was hung. London transported to Madeira as punishment

Work To Be Done...

- Can we locate the records of the cemetery that Peter Stuyvesant IV started in 1803? Present or former enslaved people could be interred there. But it was relocated to the Evergreens Cemetery in Brooklyn. Can we locate the names?
- What will we discover in the NYC records now being indexed, including arrest and arraignment records?
- Are there more church records we have not discovered?

Positive Questions...

- What was the role of church membership in the slavery abolition movement?
- Did members join the Manumission Society?
- Did members actively participate in the underground railroad network in New York?
- Did members support fugitive slave protections?