

**Appleby Vs. City of New York**

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**Court :** US Supreme Court

**Decided On :** Jun-01-1926

**Appeal No. :** 271 U.S. 364

**Appellant :** Appleby

**Respondent :** City of New York

**Judgement :**

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U.S. Supreme Court Appleby v. City of New York, 271 U.S. 364 (1926)

**Appleby v. City of New York**

**No. 15**

**Argued October 7, 1925**

**Reargued March 1, 2, 1926**

**Decided June 1, 1926**

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*ERROR TO THE SUPREME COURT*

## SYLLABUS

1. Upon review of a decision of a state court enforcing a state law over the objection that it impairs the obligation of a prior contract, this Court must decide whether there was a contract, what was its proper construction and effect, and whether its obligation was impaired. P. [271 U. S. 379](#) .
2. And although the construction and effect of the contract involved depend on questions of state law, this Court must determine those questions, independently of the conclusion of the state court. *Id.*
3. Whether grants by a city of land under navigable waters to private persons, free from subsequent regulatory control over the water and the land, were within the power of the city and the legislature is a state question, to be determined by the law of the state as it was when the deeds were executed. P. [271 U. S. 380](#) .
4. Upon the American Revolution, all the proprietary rights of the Crown and Parliament in, and all their dominion over, lands under tidewater vested in the several states, subject to the powers surrendered to the national government by the Constitution of the United States. P. [271 U. S. 381](#) .
5. Deeds made by the City of New York in 1852-53, with approval of the legislature, conveying lots below tidewater in the Hudson River extending out from the original high water mark to a line then established as the exterior line and *ripa* of the city, with the right to fill in, and with all the advantages and emoluments of wharfage on that line at the ends of the lots, were within the power of the legislature and city, being made on valuable consideration and for the public purpose of harbor development, and they conveyed both the *jus publicum* and the *jus privatum*, to be regained by the state and city only through condemnation proceedings. Pp. [271 U. S. 381](#) , [271 U. S. 384](#) , [271 U. S. 388](#) , [271 U. S. 399](#) .

6. Delay of the grantees in filling in such lots did not preserve in the city the power to regulate navigation over the parts unfilled next the river, the grants being in fee simple absolute, with no covenant by the grantees to fill in, or other breach of duty in that regard. P. [271 U. S. 399](#) .

7. Subsequently to these grants, the state, by Acts of 1857 and 1871, established a bulkhead line inshore from the exterior line bounding the lots, forbade solid filling, but permitted piers, beyond the bulkhead line, and limited the water spaces permissible between piers to 100 feet. The same bulkhead line was adopted later by the Secretary of War. The city built piers out from that line at the ends of streets crossing or adjacent to the granted premises, leased accommodations on the piers, constructed a platform or dumping board overhanging one of the waterlots, and dredged and appropriated the submerged lots, both inside and outside of the bulkhead line, with the result that the lots were converted into slips for accommodation of the city's tenants, in use constantly by vessels moored and fastened alongside the piers, discharging cargo.

## **HELD**

(1) That these acts by the city were in trespass upon the rights of the lot owners, and that the state laws of 1857 and 1871, as applied by the state court to uphold the city's conduct, were an unconstitutional impairment of the contracts with the lot owners. P. [271 U. S. 398](#) .

(2) That the order of the Secretary of War fixing the bulkhead line but allowing pier extensions beyond it did not reconstitute the city with proprietary or regulatory rights over the lots outshore from the bulkhead line or the parts still unfilled within that line inconsistent with the rights of the lot owners to fill in to that line and to erect piers beyond it in accordance with the federal regulation. P. [271 U. S. 400](#) .

(3) That owners were entitled to an injunction against the above-described trespasses of the city. P. [271 U. S. 402](#) .

235 N.Y. 351, 199 App.Div. 539, reversed.

This is a writ of error to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of New York as affirmed by the Court of Appeals. *Appleby v. City of New York*, 199 App.Div. 539; 235 N.Y. 351. The plaintiffs are executors of Charles E. Appleby, and hold deeds in fee simple from the City of New York, made in 1853 and 1852, one to their testator Appleby and one to Latou, who later conveyed

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to Appleby. The land conveyed consists of two water lots in the City of New York on the east side of North River. This suit was brought in 1914 to restrain the defendant, the City of New York, and its codefendants, lessees of the city's piers, from dredging the land under water conveyed by the deeds, and from using the water over the lots of the plaintiffs as slips and mooring places for vessels alongside those piers.

The Appellate Division and the Court of Appeals denied relief. This is a writ of error under 237 of the Judicial Code, sued out on the ground that, by its judgment, the Supreme Court of New York has upheld and enforced statutes of the state enacted in 1857 and 1871 in such a way as to impair the obligation of the plaintiffs' deeds in violation of 10, Article I, of the federal Constitution.

The City of New York was established before the Revolution by a charter of Governor Dongan in 1686, and by a subsequent charter of Governor Montgomery of 1730, under both of which it acquired title to the tideway, *i.e.*, the strip between high and low water, surrounding the island of Manhattan. These grants were confirmed by the Constitution of 1777 of the State of New York. By the Act of 1807, Laws of 1807, p. 125, c. 115, the state granted to the city a strip of land under water along the westerly side of the Island, which extended from low water mark westerly into the Hudson River, a distance of 400 feet.

In 1837, the legislature passed a law, Laws of 1837, c. 182, making 13th Avenue as laid out by the city surveyor the permanent exterior street along the easterly shore of the North, or Hudson, River in the district where these lots are. It extended the streets already laid out to 13th Avenue, and further provided that it

should be construed to grant to the city forever the said lands under water easterly of 13th Avenue.

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In pursuance of this law, ordinances were passed by the Sinking Fund Trustees of New York providing that the lands under water belonging to the city under its several charters might be sold and conveyed by such city to parties desiring to purchase the same, giving priority to the owners of the adjacent uplands. The ordinances were recognized and approved by the state legislature in c. 225 of the Laws of 1845, and the city then made the deeds here to be considered.

The grant to Appleby was made on August 1, 1853, for the consideration of \$6,367.37; that to Latou on December 24, 1852, for \$4,937.50. The one covered land under water between Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Streets and high water mark and 13th Avenue; the other land between Fortieth and Forty-First Streets and high water mark and 13th Avenue. The wording and covenants of the deeds were alike, *mutatis mutandis*. It will be enough to describe the Appleby deed. That granted:

"All that certain water lot or vacant ground and soil under water to be made land and gained out of the Hudson or North River or harbor of New York, and bounded, described, and containing as follows; that is to say:"

"Beginning at a point of intersection of the line of original high water mark with the line of the center of Thirty-Ninth Street and running thence westerly, along said center line of Thirty-Ninth Street, about 1,065 feet, to the westerly line or side of 13th Avenue, said westerly line or side of the 13th Avenue being the permanent exterior line of said city, as established by law; thence northerly along the westerly line or side of the 13th Avenue, 258 feet 4 1/2 inches, to a line running through the center of Fortieth Street; thence easterly along said center line of Fortieth Street, about 1,126 feet 11

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inches, to the line of original high water mark, and thence in a southerly direction along said center line of original high water mark, as it runs to the point or place of beginning, as particularly described, designated, and shown on a map hereto annexed, dated New York, June, 1853, made by John J. Serrel, City Surveyor, and to which reference may be had, said map being considered a part of this Indenture."

"The premises conveyed being colored pink on said map, be the same dimensions more or less."

"Saving and reserving from and out of the hereby granted premises so much thereof as by said map annexed forms part or portions of the 12th and 13th Avenues, Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Streets for the uses and purposes of public Streets. . . ."

"To have and to hold the said premises hereby granted to the said Charles E. Appleby, his heirs, and assigns to his own proper use, benefit, and behoof forever."

|271 U.S. 364exh1|

image:a

Appleby, in the deed, covenanted with the city that, within three months after the city required it, he would built four bulkheads and wharves, and fill in and pave such parts of 12th and 13th Avenues and Thirty-Ninth and Fortieth Streets as lay within the premises described, and keep them in repair, with the provision that, in default, the city might make them at the cost of Appleby, or sell and dispose of the premises, or any part at public auction to supply the deficiency, and grant the land and the wharfage to other persons. Appleby further covenanted to pay all taxes on the lot, and not to build the wharves, bulkheads, avenues, or streets until permission was given by the city.

The city covenanted that Appleby and his heirs and assigns should receive:

"all manner of wharfage, cranage advantages, or emoluments growing or accruing by or from that part of the said exterior line of the said city lying

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on the westerly side of the hereby granted premises fronting on the Hudson River excepting therefrom wharfage from the westerly end of the bulkhead in front of the entire width of the northerly half part of Thirty-Ninth Street and the southerly half part of Fortieth Street, which were reserved to the city."

At the time of these deeds, there was no filling between the high water mark and 12th Avenue, but, since that time and before 1871, the lots were filled by Appleby from high water mark to within 4 feet of the easterly side of 12th Avenue, a distance of approximately 500 feet.

In 1855, Laws 1855, c. 121, for the avowed reason that grants had been made and piers built which obstructed the river navigation, provision was made for a harbor commission to prepare plans for harbor improvement and, as a result, chapter 763, Laws 1857, was passed to establish for the harbor bulkhead and pier lines. In its second section, it provided:

"It shall not be lawful to fill in with earth, stone, or other solid material in the waters of said port beyond the bulkhead line or line of solid filling hereby established, nor shall it be lawful to erect any structure exterior to the said bulkhead line except the sea wall mentioned in the first section of this act, and piers which shall not exceed seventy feet in width respectively, with intervening water spaces of at least one hundred feet, nor shall it be lawful to extend such pier or piers beyond the exterior or pier line, nor beyond, or outside of the said sea wall."

In the same year, by virtue of the act, the harbor commission established a bulkhead line beyond which there could be no solid filling at 100 feet west of 12th Avenue.

The necessary effect of this legislation and action, if made effective, was to abolish 13th Avenue as a *ripa* or exterior line on the river, and to prevent the filling of

plaintiffs' lots outshore from the bulkhead line, and the making of docks on the lots, and the enjoyment of wharfage at the ends thereof within 100 feet of the city's piers.

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By Laws 1871, c. 574, which amended 99 of the Act of April 5, 1870, relating to the government of the City of New York, it was provided that the department of docks should be established, that it should determine upon such plans as they deemed wise for the whole or any part of the waterfront, and submit them to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, who might adopt or reject any such plan. After the plan was adopted, no wharf, pier, bulkhead, basin, dock, slip, or any wharf, structure, or superstructure should thereafter be laid out or constructed within the territory or district embraced in the specified upon such plan except in accordance with the plan. The department was authorized in the Act of 1871 to acquire, in the name and for the benefit of the city, any and all wharf property in the city to which the city had no right or title, and any rights and easements, and any rights, terms, easements, and privileges pertaining to any wharf property in the city, and not owned by the city, by purchase or by condemnation. By the Act of 1871, the bulkhead line for solid filling was fixed at 150 feet west of 12th Avenue, instead of 100 feet, as previously fixed.

In 1890, the Secretary of War fixed the same bulkhead line as that fixed by Dock Commissioner under the Act of 1871. Thereupon, in 1894, a condemnation proceeding was begun by the city against Appleby to appropriate both lots. It was delayed for 20 years, presumably for a lack of funds. In 1914, it was discontinued by the city. This action was commenced shortly thereafter.

During the pendency of the condemnation proceeding, the city constructed concrete and steel piers against plaintiffs' objection within the lines of West Thirty-Ninth Street, of Fortieth Street, and Forty-First Street, beginning at or near 12th Avenue and extending westerly to and beyond 13th Avenue. It placed thereon iron or steel sheds and leased these to tenants excluding the public from the piers. The

piers have numerous doors and windows which open onto

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the water over the Appleby lots, so that boats are constantly moored and fastened alongside of the piers and in the adjoining slips upon plaintiffs' premises and discharge their cargoes and freight into the sheds. The city also constructed an overhanging dumping board or platform extending northerly from the Thirty-Ninth Street pier for the use of its tenants over the same water. The city has from time to time dredged plaintiffs' premises between its piers without their consent to a depth of about 20 feet, and threatens to continue to do so. West of the bulkhead line, the depth of water varied from 4 feet in 1884 to 20 feet now. East of the line, the bottom was an average depth of 3 feet, and was dredged to 16 or 20 feet as far east as 50 feet from the west side of 12th Avenue, or 100 feet inside the bulkhead line. The record contains reports in 10 years, between 1895 and 1905, showing dredging of about 150,000 cubic yards in the two slips or basins. From its piers, made more valuable by the use of these slips and mooring places, the city receives substantial rentals and income from its lessees and other occupants of the piers.

No request was ever made by the city that Appleby should fill the streets, which he covenanted to fill on the city's call, and not to fill until that. After the Act of 1871, the city built the piers, and the streets and avenues specified in the deeds, so far as they have been built. 13th Avenue, being outshore from the bulkhead line fixed in 1857 and 1871, was never filled.

In January, 1917, the plaintiffs were required to pay as back taxes upon these lots the sum of \$74,426.01.

The prayer of the petition is that the city and its tenants and the other defendants be enjoined from using plaintiffs' lots as a slip or permanent mooring place, and from dredging them.

The Special Term of the Supreme Court held that the deeds here in question conveyed a fee simple title to the

plaintiffs, carrying both the *jus publicum* and the *jus privatum*, and that their rights could not be affected by the Act of 1857 and the Act of 1871, or the orders of the Dock Commissioners under that Act, but that the establishment of the bulkhead line by the Secretary of War in 1890 made the waters of the Hudson River westerly of that line open and in use for purposes of commerce and navigation, and that no action to restrain or prevent the use of that water for loading or unloading at the city piers would lie, but that the city was without right to dredge any soil or part of the granted premises east of the bulkhead line, and should be enjoined from doing so. The Special Term refused damages for the dredging which had been done for failure to adduce proper evidence as to what the damages were and allowed only a nominal recovery.

On appeal, the Appellate Division also held that the deeds carried to the plaintiffs the *jus publicum* and the *jus privatum* from the city and the state, and that the plaintiffs' rights under the deeds could not be affected by the Acts of 1857 and 1871, but closed its findings and conclusions as follows:

"The federal statutes and the action of the Secretary of War in establishing a bulkhead line across the granted premises thereby constituted the waters beyond said bulkhead line navigable waters, and though the federal government established a pierhead line further west in the river, as the federal government did not attempt to provide regulations as to the building of piers, wharves, or docks within said space, the state government had a right to regulate the construction of docks, piers, and wharves between said bulkhead line and pierhead lines, and having by Chapter 763 of the Laws of 1857 provided that no piers should be erected within 100 feet of another pier, and having by Chapter 574 of the Laws of 1871, as supplemented and amended, authorized the City of New

York, through its officials, to adopt a plan for waterfront of the City of New York, including the erection of piers thereon, and the city having pursuant to said

resolution adopted a plan requiring piers to be erected in Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-First Streets, and said piers having been erected, thereby prevented the plaintiffs from erecting any pier, wharf, or other structure whatsoever upon their premises under water between the said bulkhead line established by the Secretary of War and 13th Avenue."

"The plaintiffs are not entitled to an injunction restraining the City of New York from using or authorizing the use by others of the plaintiffs' premises either within or without the federal bulkhead line, for the purpose of mooring, docking and floating boats."

The Court of Appeals, in its opinion affirming the decree of the Appellate Division, after referring to the laws of 1857 and 1871 as the basis of the contention of the city that the plaintiffs were not entitled to relief, said:

"When the Secretary of War established the bulkhead line, the title of the state, the city, and its grantees beyond such line was subordinated to such use of the submerged lands as should be required for the public right of navigation. No private property right requiring compensation was taken or destroyed by the establishment of such line. The owner's title was subject to the use which the United States might make of it. . . . Plaintiffs have no authority to fill in any portion of their lands west of the bulkhead line. The City of New York, in the execution of its plans for the improvement of the waterfront westerly of such line for the purpose of navigation, invaded no right of plaintiffs."

The court said further that, if the plaintiffs' lots easterly of the bulkhead line had been actually filled in, they would no longer be lands under water, and would be completely subject to the plaintiffs' control, but that, so long as they remained unfilled and under water, they were subject

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to the sovereign power of the state and city to regulate the use of the water over them for purposes of navigation, and accordingly held that, in respect to them, the city had invaded no right of the plaintiffs. The opinion of the Court of Appeals

indicates that previous decisions of the court contain dicta in respect to the *jus publicum* and *jus privatum* that cannot be sustained.

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MR. CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT, after stating the case as above, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiffs, in their writ of error, charge that the judgment of the Supreme Court of New York, as affirmed by the Court of Appeals, has interpreted and enforced the Acts of 1857 and 1871 in such a way as to impair the obligation of the contract in their deeds.

The questions we have here to determine are, first, was there a contract; second, what was its proper construction and effect, and third, was its obligation impaired by subsequent legislation as enforced by the state court? These questions we must answer independently of the conclusion of that court. Of course, we should give all proper weight

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to its judgment, but we cannot perform our duty to enforce the guaranty of the federal Constitution as to the inviolability of contracts by state legislative action unless we give the questions independent consideration. It makes no difference what the answer to them involves; whether it turns on issues of general or purely local law, we cannot surrender the duty to exercise our own judgment. In the case before us, the construction and effect of the contract involved in the deeds and covenants depend chiefly upon the extent of the power of the state and city to part with property under navigable waters to private persons, free from subsequent regulatory control of the water over the land and the land itself. That is a state question, and we must determine it from the law of the state as it was when the deeds were executed to be derived from statutes then in force and from the decisions of the state court then and since made; but we must give our own judgment derived from such sources, and not accept the present conclusion of the

state court without inquiry.

Ordinarily this Court must receive from the court of last resort of a state its statement of state law as final and conclusive, but the rule is different in a case like this. [\*Jefferson Bank v. Skelly\*](#), 1 Black 436, [66 U. S. 443](#) ; *University v. People*, [99 U. S. 309](#) , [99 U. S. 321](#) ; *New Orleans Water Co. v. Louisiana Sugar Company*, [125 U. S. 18](#) , [125 U. S. 38](#) ; *Huntington v. Attrill*, [146 U. S. 657](#) , [146 U. S. 684](#) ; *Mobile & Ohio Railroad v. Tennessee*, [153 U. S. 486](#) ; *Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co. v. Behrman*, [235 U. S. 164](#) , [235 U. S. 170](#) - 171; *Long Sault Co. v. Call*, [242 U. S. 272](#) , [242 U. S. 277](#) ; *Columbia Railway v. South Carolina*, [261 U. S. 236](#) , [261 U. S. 245](#) .

We must also consider here what effect the action of the United States in its dominant control over tidal waters for the preservation and promotion of navigation has had in affecting or destroying the rights of the plaintiffs

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claimed to have been impaired by the Acts of 1857 and 1871, and to consider whether such action has rendered the state legislative impairment innocuous and deprived plaintiffs of the right to complain of it.

Upon the American Revolution, all the proprietary rights of the Crown and Parliament in and all their dominion over lands under tidewater vested in the several states, subject to the powers surrendered to the national government by the Constitution of the United States. *Shively v. Bowlby*, [152 U. S. 1](#) . The rights of the plaintiffs in error under the two deeds here in question, with their covenants, are to be determined then by the laws of New York as it was at the time of their execution and delivery. They were not deeds of gift; they were deeds for valuable consideration paid in money at the time, and a large amount of taxes on the lots have been collected from the plaintiffs by reason of their ownership. The principle applicable in the construction of grants of lands under navigable waters in the State of New York was announced by the Supreme Court of Errors in 1829 in *Lansing v. Smith*, 4 Wend. 9. In that case, which has always been regarded as a

leading one, the Commissioners of the Land Office in New York granted without valuable consideration to an upland owner land under water on which he erected a wharf after filling in the same. Thereafter the legislature authorized the erection of a mole or pier in the river for the purpose of constructing a basin for the safety and protection of canal boats, and this mole or pier entirely encompassed the wharf on the side of the water, so as to leave no communication between it and the river except through a sloop lock at one extremity of the basin. It was held that the loss sustained by the owner was *damnum absque injuria*, that the grant only conveyed the land described in it by metes and bounds, and, being in derogation of the rights of the public, nothing would be implied.

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Chancellor Walworth, speaking for the Court of Errors of the state, said:

"By the common law, the King, as *parens patriae*, owned the soil under all the waters of all navigable rivers or arms of the sea where the tide regularly ebbs and flows, including the shore or bank to high water mark. . . . He held these rights not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of his subjects at large, who were entitled to the free use of the sea and all tide waters for the purposes of navigation, fishing, etc., subject to such regulations and restrictions as the Crown or the Parliament might prescribe. By Magna Charta and many subsequent statutes, the powers of the King are limited, and he cannot now deprive his subjects of these rights by granting the public navigable waters to individuals. But there can be no doubt of the right of Parliament in England, or the legislature of this state, to make such grants when they do not interfere with the vested rights of particular individuals. The right to navigate the public waters of the state and to fish therein, and the right to use the public highways, are all public rights belonging to the people at large. They are not the private unalienable rights of each individual. Hence, the legislature, as the representatives of the public, may restrict and regulate the exercise of those rights in such manner as may be deemed most beneficial to the public at large, provided they do not interfere with vested rights which have been granted to individuals."

In the case of *People v. New York & Staten Island Ferry Company*, 68 N.Y. 71, the Court of Appeals, speaking of the common law, said, at p. 77:

"But, while the sovereign can make no grant in derogation of the common right of passage over navigable waters, Parliament may do so. . . . But a person claiming a special right in a navigable river or arm of the sea under a grant by Parliament, as, for example, a right to obstruct it or to interfere in any way with the public easement,

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must show a clear title. It will not be presumed that the legislature intended to destroy or abridge the public right for private benefit, and words of doubtful or equivocal import will not work this consequence. . . . [At p. 78:] The state, in place of the Crown, holds the title, as trustee of a public trust, but the legislature may, as the representative of the people, grant the soil, or confer an exclusive privilege in tidewaters, or authorize a use inconsistent with the public right, subject to the paramount control of Congress, through laws passed, in pursuance of the power to regulate commerce, given by the federal Constitution."

In that case, the question involved the effect of a legislative grant of lands under water, so far as appears without valuable consideration, by the land commission of the state in 1818 to one John Gore on the eastern shore of Staten Island, including the premises thereafter acquired by the New York & Staten Island Ferry Company. The grant extended from low water mark into the bay a distance of 500 feet, to have and to hold to Gore, his heirs and assigns, as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever, under a statute authorizing the grant of such lands as the commissioners should "deem necessary to promote the commerce of the state." It was held that, as there was nothing to show that it was intended to restrict the state in the preservation of the navigation of the river in that 500 feet, the grant to Gore might be and was restricted by the subsequent statute of 1857 of the State of New York providing that it should not be lawful to fill in the land granted with earth or other solid material beyond the bulkhead line established under that law, or by piers that should exceed 70 feet in width, with intervening water spaces of at least

100 feet between them. It was therefore decided that the erection of a clubhouse on the land granted was a purpresture.

It is apparent from these decisions that, under the law of New York when these cases were decided, whenever

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the legislature deemed it to be in the public interest to grant a deed in fee simple to land under tidal waters and exclude itself from its exercise as sovereign of the *jus publicum* (that is, the power to preserve and regulate navigation), it might do so, but that the conclusion that it had thus excluded the *jus publicum* could only be reached upon clear evidence of its intention and of the public interest in promotion of which it acted.

What is thus declared as the law of New York in these two cases, where it was found that the *jus publicum* had not been conveyed, is shown in a number of cases in the Court of Appeals in which the state and its agency, the city, did part with the *jus publicum* to private owners of land under tidal water, and of wharfage rights thereon, upon adequate compensation and in pursuance of a plan of harbor improvement for the public interest.

In the cases of *Duryea v. The Mayor*, 62 N.Y. 592, and 96 N.Y. 477, a deed of land under tidal water by the City of New York, with the authority of the state, conferred upon the grantees a fee simple title with all the privileges of an absolute owner, except as restricted by the covenants and reservations contained in it. The covenants related to the filling of the streets running through the lots, which were excepted from the grant. The grantees had partially filled the water lots, and, while this was being done, the city, with a sewer, had flowed the land with the contents of the sewer. The sewer had been placed under a revocable license of the owner, but, when the license was withdrawn, the city insisted on continuing to use the lots for sewer discharge, and this it was held the city could not do.

In the later case, in 1884, the Court of Appeals, speaking of the deed, said, at p. 497:

"As we have before seen, the deed conferred upon the grantees therein the title and absolute ownership of the property conveyed, subject only to be defeated at the option of the grantor for a breach of the condition subsequent. "

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"The claim now made, that there was some right or interest in the property which still remained in the city notwithstanding its deed, is opposed to the principles declared in our former decision, and the express language of the conveyance."

In *Towle v. Remsen*, 70 N.Y. 303, 308, the Court of Appeals, in dealing with the effect of a deed of New York City of land under tidal waters, said:

"The land under water originally belonged to the Crown of Great Britain, and passed by the Revolution to the State of New York. The portion between high and low water mark, known as the tideway, was granted to the city by the early charters (Dongan Charter, 3 and 14; Montgomerie Charter, 37), and the corporation have an absolute fee in the same ( *Nott v. Thayer*, 2 Bosw. 61). It necessarily follows that the city had a perfect right, when it granted to the devisees of Clarke, to make the grant of their portion of the land in fee simple absolute. As to the land outside of the tideway, the city took title under chapter 115 of the Laws of 1807, with a proviso giving the preemptive right to the owners of the adjacent land in all grants made by the corporation of lands under water granted by said Act. . . . The legislature left it to the city to dispose of the interests mentioned upon the proviso referred to, but it enacted no condition that it should not dispose of that which it owned in fee simple upon such terms as it deemed proper, and in the absence of any such enactment such a condition cannot be implied."

A deed of this class came before the Court of Appeals in *Langdon v. Mayor*, 93 N.Y. 129. The State Commissioners of the Land Office, under a law of 1807, granted to the city a strip of land under water in the North River, the westerly line of which was in the river 400 feet west of the low water mark. The city laid out an extension of West Street along this strip, parallel with the river, the

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westerly line of the street being about 200 feet out in the river west of low water mark. In 1810, the city granted to Astor, the owner of the adjoining uplands, certain lands under water, including a portion of the strip, the westerly bounds of the grant being

"the permanent line of West Street, saving and reserving so much of the same as will be necessary to make West Street in accordance with the map or plan."

In consideration of the grant, the grantee covenanted to pay certain perpetual rents, to make such wharves as should be necessary to make the portion of West Street, within the bounds of the grant, of the width specified, and forever thereafter to maintain and keep them in repair. The city covenanted that the grantee should at all times thereafter have the wharfage, from the wharf or wharves to be erected on the west end of the premises granted. Astor constructed West Street across the land granted, in accordance with his covenant, and maintained the wharf on the westerly line of said street. Without making compensation to the plaintiff, who succeeded to his title, the city erected a bulkhead outshore from such westerly line and filled up the space between it and the old bulkhead and destroyed the use of the wharf. It was contended that the city and state could not part with the power to preserve and regulate navigation in the water between the wharf and the 200 feet beyond owned by the city. The Court of Appeals held that the covenant as to the wharf which the city made to Astor in the deed was a grant of an incorporeal hereditament of wharfage, which the city or state could not impair; that the city acquired by its grant from the state the right to fill up the land granted, to build wharves thereon, and to receive wharfage; that whatever property rights it thus acquired it could convey to individuals; that, by its grant to Astor, the city conveyed not only the land, excepting the part covered by West Street, but also the right of wharfage; that an

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easement ( *i.e.*, a perpetual right of free access to the wharf across West Street over the land of the city) therein passed by necessary implication; that the city had the right to grant such easement; that the legislature could not by the Act in

question authorize a destruction or impairment of this easement without compensation to the owner, and that therefore the action for damages was maintainable.

In the course of his opinion for the court, Judge Earl, speaking of the power of the city conferred upon it by the state, said, at p. 144:

"Here, taking the language of the charters and grants, the course of legislation, and all the statutes *in pari materia*, the situation of the lands granted and the use to which many portions of them had, with the knowledge and consent of the legislature, been from time to time devoted, it is very clear that the lands under water around the city were conveyed to it in fee, to enable it to fill them up as the interest of the city might require, and to regulate and control the wharves and wharfage. We think it equally clear that whatever title and property rights the city thus obtained, it could transfer and convey to individuals. Having the power to extend the *ripa* around the city, and thus make dry land, it could authorize any individual to do it. Whatever wharves and docks it could build, it could authorize individuals to build, and whatever wharfage it could take, it could authorize individuals to take. Its dominion over the lands under water, certainly for the purposes indicated in the preamble contained in 15 above cited, was complete."

Speaking of the wharfage granted the judge said, at p. 152:

"An easement for access to the wharf over the adjacent land of the city under water passed by necessary implication. Without the easement, the wharf would be of no

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use, there could be no wharfage, and the grant as to the wharf and wharfage would be futile. The grant was made for an adequate valuable consideration. It was not made solely or primarily for the benefit of the grantee, but primarily for the benefit of the city, in pursuance of a policy for improving its harbor and furnishing its treasury. Under such circumstances, there is no rule of construction which can confine the grant to the metes and bounds mentioned in the deed. If the city had

owned this wharf and granted it, the right to wharfage and an easement for access to the wharf over the adjacent land of the city under water would have passed by necessary implication as incidents and appurtenances of the thing granted. . . . So it would seem that a grant of the right to build and forever maintain a wharf upon the land of the city would, upon the same principle, carry with it the right to take the wharfage and have access to the wharf. In addition to the right to build and maintain the wharf, however, here there was on the part of the city an express grant of the wharfage, and it must have been the intention of the parties that the grantee should have open water in front of his wharf for the accommodation of vessels that the wharfage which was granted to him might be earned."

The necessary effect of the *Langdon* case, which has always been a leading authority in the State of New York, is that a grant upon a valuable consideration of the easement of wharfage related to land under water conveyed by the city by authority of the state, for the purpose of promoting commerce and the harbor of the city, taken away from the city and state the power to regulate navigation in any way which would interfere with or obstruct the grant, and that, if the city desired, in the interest of navigation, to obstruct such easement, it must acquire it by condemnation. If it may do this, it follows necessarily that it may, by an absolute deed of land under

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water, with the right of the grantee to fill it, part with its own power to regulate the navigation of water over this land which would interfere with its ownership and enjoyment by the grantee.

The *Langdon* case was approved and followed in the case of *Williams v. City of New York*, 105 N.Y. 419. In that case, the city, under New York laws of 1813 and 1857, was held to have received authority from the state to fill in the east side of the Hudson River from an existing bulkhead to 13th Avenue with a new bulkhead there. The city made a grant to a private person of the land under water some 80 feet, with a requirement that he fill it in and build the new bulkhead with wharfage on the outer bulkhead. It was held that he took a fee, that he had an easement for

the approach of vessels in its front, and that the property thus granted him could not be taken by the city for the public use without compensation. The court said in that case:

"The authority thus given being commensurate with the municipal limits, involved a grant of so much of the land of the state under water as those wharves would occupy if the city's choice of location required such appropriation. This right was tantamount to an ownership. It embraced the entire beneficial interest, and was inconsistent with any title remaining in the state. The wharf, when built, completely occupied the land under water, and might be built, if need be, of stone and earth. All use for the floating of vessels disappeared so far as it occupied the water. The new and substituted use created by the city or its grantees belonged wholly to them, for the entire benefit, in the form of shippage, wharfage, and cranage, was given to them. There was never any restraint put upon this general grant, and the ownership involved, where the plans carried the wharves on to the state's land in the stream, except the limitation of exterior lines beyond which the authority should not go,

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or that imposed by general plans agreed upon by both parties. . . ."

". . . So that, when the state granted to the city wharf rights which might extend into the deep water covering its own land, it granted two things: property in the land covered by the wharf and occupied by it and an easement for approach of vessels in its front. That easement the state, by its own sole action, could not take away or destroy without awarding adequate compensation."

The same principle was announced in *Mayor v. Law*, 125 N.Y. 380.

In *People v. Steeplechase Park Co.*, 218 N.Y. 459, it was held that, where the state, through its land commissioners, unqualifiedly granted to defendants lands in navigable waters between high and low water marks, the exclusive use and right of possession vested in the grantee. Hogan, Cardozo, and Seabury, Judges, dissented. The ruling went to the extent of deciding that fences, barriers,

platforms, pavilions, and other structures of a private amusement park constructed by the grantee on lands under navigable water between high and low water mark, although an interference with the public use of and access to such lands, could not be enjoined where the grant of such lands was unqualified.

In that case at pp. 479-480, the court said:

"During all our history, the legislature and the courts have recognized that the public interest may require, or at least justify, a limited restriction of the boundaries of navigable waters. The public interest may require the building of docks and piers to facilitate approach to the channel of such navigable waters. The beneficial enjoyment of land adjoining the channel of public waters may require, or at least justify, the conveyance of lands below high water on which to erect buildings. As in England the Crown and Parliament can without limitation convey land under public waters, so in this state land under

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water below high water mark can be conveyed by the legislature, or in accordance with constitutional and legislative direction. Where the state has conveyed lands without restriction, intending to grant a fee therein for beneficial enjoyment, the title of the grantee, except as against the rights of riparian or littoral owners is absolute, and unless the grant is attacked for some reason recognized as a ground for attack by the courts, or the use thereof is prevented by the federal government, there is no authority for an injunction against its legitimate use."

The *Duryea* and the *Langdon* cases rest on the delegation by the state to the city of the state's sovereign right to control navigation or the *jus publicum* in the land to be disposed of by the city to private owners in pursuit of the promotion of filling land under water to a *ripa* or exterior line, and of the construction of docks to make a harbor. The rights of such private owners come not from riparian rights, or gratuitous statutory grants. They come from a deed absolute of the lots conveyed for a money consideration. The Steeplechase Park case was a close case, as shown by the dissents, and was not nearly so strong a one for the

application of the principle above stated as the case at bar, or the *Duryea* and *Langdon* cases.

If we are right in our conclusion as to the effect of these deeds under the law of New York at the time of their execution, then there can be no doubt that the laws of 1857 and 1871, as enforced in this case, impair the contract made by the city with the grantees of these deeds.

Cases cited as contrary to the New York City water lot decisions just considered must be examined to see whether they involve grants of lots under tidewater by deed absolute in fee simple from the city or state, in consideration of money paid and in promotion of harbor plans or other public purposes.

*Knickerbocker Ice Co. v. Forty-Second, etc., R. Co.*, 176 N.Y. 408, is relied on to show a conclusion adverse to the inferences

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we have drawn as to the New York law. There, the Court of Appeals sustained an order denying an injunction to restrain the city from effecting an extension of Forty-Third Street into the Hudson River, sought by one who by deed of the city was given the right to wharfage at the end of Forty-Third Street. In the same deed, land under water on each side of the street was conveyed to the grantee in fee simple. The court held that the street was held in trust by the city for the public use, and that the grant of wharfage at the end of the street did not carry the fee in the street, but only an easement of wharfage at the end of the street, as the city might extend it into the river, and that, by virtue of covenant in the deed, the grantee, if he would enjoy the wharfage, must erect a new wharf or pier at the new end of the extended street. The grant was not of the fee, but only of an ambulatory easement of wharfage on any extension of the street. But the city was nevertheless thereafter required to condemn this grant of the easement. *American Ice Co. v. City of New York*, 193 N.Y. 673, and 217 N.Y. 402.

The case of *Sage v. Mayor*, 154 N.Y. 61, 79, does not conflict in any way with the *Langdon* and other cases. That only concerned the right of a riparian owner in the

tideway which the city owned and deeded to another. It was held that the riparian owner had no more right to complain of the city's disposition of the tideway for the public interest by deed than had the owner of a United States patent reaching to high water mark to complain of the state's disposition of the tideway in Oregon in *Shively v. Bowlby*, *supra*.

The cases of *Brookhaven v. Smith*, 188 N.Y. 74, and *Barnes v. Midland R. Co. Terminal Co.*, 193 N.Y. 378, concern conflicting rights of riparian owners and of persons with limited grants to put out a wharf without any fees simple title, and seem to us to have no bearing upon the question here.

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In *Lewis Blue Point Co. v. Briggs*, 198 N.Y. 287, grantees under deeds made before 1700 conveying the exclusive right of fishing leased for 10 years the right to plant and cultivate oysters in the navigable waters of the Great South Bay, Long Island, the lessees were held subject to an Act of Congress authorizing and directing the dredging of a channel 2,000 feet long and 200 feet wide through their oyster beds without claim for compensation. It was held that they had derived no more right in the fishery than the King had in his private ownership, and he could not convey the right to restrict navigation which he held in trust for the public. The colonial grant, therefore, which was not like a grant from the state, did not exclude the sovereign right to provide for navigation. Moreover, it was a federal right which the owners were opposing, and, of course, they had to yield. *Tempel v. United States*, [248 U. S. 121](#) ; *Lewis Blue Point Oyster Co. v. Briggs*, [229 U. S. 82](#) .

It is urged, against our view of what these deeds conveyed of the sovereign power of the state and the ownership of the city at the time of their execution, that it is opposed to the judgment of this Court in *Illinois Central R. Co. v. Illinois*, [146 U. S. 387](#) , in which the validity of a grant by the Illinois Legislature to the Illinois Central Railroad Company of more than 1,000 acres in the harbor of Chicago in Lake Michigan was under consideration. It was more than three times the area of the outer harbor, and not only included all that harbor, but embraced the adjoining

submerged lands which would in all probability be thereafter included in the harbor. It was held that it was not conceivable that a legislature could divest the state of this absolutely in the interest of a private corporation, that it was a gross perversion of the trust over the property under which it was held, an abdication of sovereign governmental power, and that a grant of such right was invalid. The limitations on the

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doctrine were stated by Mr. Justice Field, who delivered the opinion, as follows at [146 U. S. 452](#) :

"The interest of the people in the navigation of the waters and in commerce over them may be improved in many instances by the erection of wharves, docks, and piers therein, for which purpose the state may grant parcels of the submerged lands; and, so long as their disposition is made for such purpose, no valid objections can be made to the grants. It is grants of parcels of lands under navigable waters that may afford foundation for wharves, piers, docks and other structures in aid of commerce, and grants of parcels which, being occupied, do not substantially impair the public interest in the lands and waters remaining, that are chiefly considered and sustained in the adjudged cases as a valid exercise of legislative power, consistently with the trust to the public upon which such lands are held by the state. But that is a very different doctrine from the one which would sanction the abdication of the general control of the state over lands under the navigable waters of an entire harbor or bay, or of a sea or lake. Such abdication is not consistent with the exercise of that trust which requires the government of the state to preserve such waters for the use of the public. The trust devolving upon the state for the public, and which can only be discharged by the management and control of property in which the public has an interest cannot be relinquished by a transfer of the property. The control of the state for the purposes of the trust can never be lost, except as to such parcels as are used in promoting the interests of the public therein, or can be disposed of without any substantial impairment of the public interest in the lands and waters remaining. It is only by observing the distinction between a grant of such parcels for the improvement of the public

interest, or which when occupied do not substantially impair the public interest in the lands and waters remaining, and a grant

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of the whole property in which the public is interested, that the language of the adjudged cases can be reconciled."

That case arose in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the conclusion reached was necessarily a statement of Illinois law, but the general principle and the exception have been recognized the country over, and have been approved in several cases in the State of New York.

In *Coxe v. State*, 144 N.Y. 396, a company was created to reclaim and drain all or any portion of the wet or overflowed lands and tidewater marshes on or adjacent to Staten Island and Long Island, except such portions of the same as were included within the corporate limits of any city, upon the deposit of \$25,000 and the payment to the state of a sum to be fixed by a commission after doing the work. This was a suit to recover a \$25,000 deposit because the Attorney General had decided the law to be unconstitutional. The court followed the *Illinois Central Railroad* case, and held the law invalid, but said:

"For every purpose which may be useful, convenient, or necessary to the public, the state has the unquestionable right to make grants in fee or conditionally for the beneficial use of the grantee, or to promote commerce according to their terms. The extensive grant to the City of New York of the lands under water below the shoreline around Manhattan Island clearly comes within this principle, since it was a grant to a municipality, constituting a political division of the state for the promotion of the commercial prosperity of the city, and consequently of the people of the state."

Citing *Langdon v. Mayor*, 93 N.Y. 129.

The opinion says:

"The title which the state holds and the power of disposition is an incident and part of its sovereignty that cannot be surrendered, alienated, or delegated except for some public purpose, or some reasonable use which can fairly be said to be for the public benefit. "

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The same rule and exception are laid down in *Long Sault Development Co. v. Kennedy*, 212 N.Y. 1, where the Legislature of New York attempted to give complete control of the navigation of the St. Lawrence River in the region of Long Sault Rapids to a private corporation and abdicate its sovereign function. The court held the grant invalid, but said in stating the exception:

"The power of the legislature to grant land under navigable waters to private persons or corporations for beneficial enjoyment has been exercised too long and has been affirmed by this court too often to be open to serious question at this late day."

citing *Lansing v. Smith, supra; People v. New York & Staten Island Ferry Company, supra, and Langdon v. Mayor, supra*, and added: ". . . The contemplated use, however, must be reasonable and one which can fairly be said to be for the public benefit or not injurious to the public."

There is an interesting discussion of the same exception by Chief Justice Bartlett in *People v. Steeplechase Park, supra* at p. 482, in which he cites *United States v. Mission Rock Co.*, [189 U. S. 391](#) , [189 U. S. 406](#) , and emphasizes the distinction between the *Illinois Central*, the *Coxe*, and *Long Sault* cases and grants like those we are considering. It is clear that the ruling in those cases has no application here.

But it is said, and the court below held, that the fee simple granted by the deeds in this case did not exclude the right of the city to regulate and preserve navigation over the waters covering the land conveyed until they were filled, and that this distinguishes the *Duryea*, *Langdon*, and other cases, in which the filling had taken place, from the present one.

The suggestion that rights of ownership in lands under water, conveyed by the city by such a deed in fee simple,

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are restricted, and the city's control of navigation of the water over them remains complete until they are filled, cannot be accepted without qualification in respect to grants which are intended to part both with the *jus publicum* and *jus privatum*, as we have found these deeds to do. The suggestion does not find support in the case of *First Construction Co. of Brooklyn v. State*, 221 N.Y. 295, cited to sustain it. In that case, Beard was an upland owner whose land bordered on Gowanus Bay. The legislature in three Acts granted to a private person the right to build wharves and fill in lands in a salt meadow marsh and mud flats partially submerged at high tides. The court (Hiscock, C.J.), in stating the case, said:

"It may be stated generally that none of them (the legislative Acts) did more than grant to Beard and others the privilege to build wharves, etc., and fill in lands; none of them purported in terms to grant and convey the title to lands under water included with him the area now appropriated, and none of them was passed by a two-thirds vote."

It was held that no title could pass, because it was a gratuity, and no grant could be made under the Constitution without a two-thirds vote of the legislature, which was not here, and that it was only a privilege or franchise, which could not ripen into a title until the land was filled. It does not bear on the case here except in the necessary inference from the treatment of the matter in the opinion that, if title had passed, filling was not necessary to vest full fee simple in the grantee.

Of course, we do not intend to say that, under such deeds as these, as long as water connected with the river remains over the land conveyed and to be filled, navigation may not go on and boats may not ply over it, and that, incident to such use, occasional mooring may not take place. But it is a very different thing to say that

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the city, which has parted with the *jus publicum* and *jus privatum* over such water lots, remains in unrestricted control of navigation, with the right to dredge them, or appropriate the water over them as a slip or regular mooring place for its adjoining piers, in the doing of a great business, largely excluding plaintiffs and all others from use of the water over those lots for the constant private use of the city's tenants for its profit. This distinction and conclusion is borne out by the decision of the Court of Appeals in *In re Mayor of The City*, 193 N.Y. 503, where the court was dealing with the question of the elements of value of a pier right in the Hudson River, granted by the city to an individual in a deed with covenants quite like those in this case when the pier adjoined an unfilled water lot of the city. The court said:

"The deed of the pier right cannot be construed as conferring any right of access from or over the lands which the city might at its pleasure cause to be filled in. It is obvious, of course, that, so long as this territory was not filled in it, served the purposes of access to the pier, but that was merely a privilege by sufferance, and not a legal right."

The evidence shows that two slips between the city piers at Thirty-Ninth Street and Fortieth Street and those between Fortieth Street and Forty-First Street are usually blocked with coal barges, with railroad floats carrying boxcars on them, with cattle boats using a runway for cattle at the side of the piers, and all are being moored in the slips for the use and benefit of the lessees and other tenants of the city for the pecuniary profit of the city. This and the dredging of the soil of the plaintiffs certainly are more than a privilege of sufferance. *Whittaker v. Burhans*, 62 Barb. 237; *Wall v. Pittsburgh Harbor Co.*, 152 Pa. 427.

The wharfage rights of the city at the piers in Thirty-Ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-First Streets as far at 13th Avenue under the deeds before us cover only the ends of those piers, and not

their sides. This is clear, because the grantees of the deeds were vested with the wharfage on 13th Avenue along the river extending from Thirty-Ninth Street to Forty-First Street, except that at the ends of the cross Streets. In this state of the case, the rights of the city, having parted with the sovereign regulation of navigation in the water over these lots, are not different from those of the owner of the upland, who builds out his pier to deep water. His right is limited to the front or end of the pier for his private use.

Judge Cullen, in *Jenks v. Miller*, 14 App.Div. 480, points out that:

"though the owner of adjacent upland has the right of access to the river and also the right to construct a proper pier therein, he has no easement or interest in the lands under water in front of the adjacent proprietors. The riparian right of access, so far as it is a proper right incident to the ownership of the upland, is strictly a right of access by the front."

The same principle is approved in *Consumers' Coal & Ice Co. v. City of New York*, 181 App.Div. 388, 394, where it said that privately owned land under public waters is subject to the navigation of vessels over it, but cannot be appropriated by others to enlarge the berths at private piers. Compare *Keyport Steamboat Co. v. Transportation Co.*, 18 N.J.Eq. 511, 515; *United States v. Bain*, 24 Fed.Cas. 940, No. 14,496.

Our conclusions are that Appleby and Latou were vested with the fee simple title in the lots conveyed, and, with a grant of the wharfage at the ends of the lots on the river, that, with respect to the water over those lots and the wharfage, the state and the city had parted with the *jus publicum* and the *jus privatum*, and that the city can only be re-vested with that by a condemnation of the rights granted.

What, then, is the effect upon the rights of the parties of the fact that the grantees only filled the part of lots

conveyed east of 12th Avenue? The plaintiffs are not in default in this, because there was no covenant on their part to fill. *Duryea v. Mayor, supra* at 596; 96 N.Y. 477, 496; *Mayor v. Law, supra* at 391. The filling was left to their convenience. They were not in default with reference to filling in the streets and avenues, because their covenant to do so was only on condition that the city should require it, and only when it did so. The reason for their delay in filling the remainder of the lot beyond 12th Avenue was doubtless due to the passage of the Act of 1857 and of the Act of 1871, and their reasonable expectation that the city would condemn their rights -- an expectation that was confirmed by the condemnation proceeding which was directed to be begun in 1890 by the Dock Commission, and was begun in 1894, and remained without prosecution, and operated as a dead hand upon this property for 20 years, until 1914, when the city discontinued it. Thereupon this suit was promptly brought.

The rights of the plaintiff with reference to the use of the water over their lots lying between the bulkhead line and 12th Avenue are not affected by the order of the Secretary of War. The evidence shows that, for 100 feet or more inside the line, the water over these lots is made part of the slip and city mooring place for the city's pier; that, in order to adapt it to such a purpose, the soil in the lots is being constantly dredged, the dredging having increased the depth of the water from 3 feet to 16 and 20 feet. This has been done by the city on the assumption that, because it is water connected with the river, the city may improve its navigation. As the city has parted with the *jus publicum* in respect to these lots, it may not exercise this power, and must be content with sailing over it with boats as it finds it. The dredging of the mud in those lots to a depth of 15 feet is a trespass upon the plaintiffs' rights. They have a right, at

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their convenience, to fill both lots from the bulkhead line easterly to 12th Avenue and beyond. And we know from a record in a related case, argued with this and to be decided this day, that they have applied for permission to fill the lots and are pressing their right to do so. So, too, the use of the water over these lots inside the bulkhead line for mooring places, berths, or slips by the city and its tenants, as we

have shown, violates the rights of the plaintiffs. They are entitled to an injunction against both.

The order of the Secretary of War of 1890 fixing the bulkhead line 150 feet west of 12th Avenue, and allowing pier extensions far beyond 13th Avenue, to 700 feet from the bulkhead line, does not take away the right of the plaintiffs to object to the city's dredging their lots, or to its using the water over their lots for what is in effect an exclusive slip and mooring place. The order did not restore to the city the power as against these plaintiffs to regulate navigation over their lots, and so did not make the Act of 1857 and the Act of 1871 with respect to the spacing of 100 feet between piers and for mooring places adjoining the piers effective to defeat those deeds. The action of the city in making these deeds and covenants was, of course, subject to the dominant right of the government of the United States to control navigation; but the exercise of that dominant right did not re-vest in the city a control and proprietary right which it had parted with by solemn deed and covenant to these plaintiffs.

The only just and possible result of the Secretary of War's order is that the enjoyment by the plaintiffs of their rights under the deeds is qualified to the extent of a compliance with it without conferring any affirmative power upon the city to detract from the rights which it had granted. The plaintiffs are prevented from solidly filling between the bulkhead line and 13th Avenue, but the order expressly authorizes the substitution for such

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filling of the construction of piers on piling driven into the lots of the plaintiffs. To whom is given the right to build piers over these lots? The government does not attempt to take it away from the owners of the lots. It does not attempt to vest it in the city. It could not do so if it would. The right must reside in those who have the ownership of the land under the water and who until the Secretary had made his order were entitled by their grants to use the solid filling up to the line of 13th Avenue, without reference to the bulkhead lines or to the 100-foot spacing between the piers under the Acts of 1857 or 1871.

The lots have been bought and paid for, subject only to control by the general government in the interest of navigation. The general government, through its agent, says it does not require open water for navigation, but is sufficiently satisfied by piers on piles extending over the water. The city has by deed granted to the Applebys the wharfage and cranage rights upon these lots. What is there to prevent the Applebys, by the construction of piers on piles over their lots in conformity to the Secretary of War's order, from enjoying the profit from that wharfage?

It thus is seen that the limitations on the right of the city to use the water over the lots outshore from the bulkhead line are no different from what they are inshore of the bulkhead line. The right of the city in respect to the use of the water over the lots beyond the bulkhead line is, as is said in *In Re Mayor of the City, supra*, already quoted, merely a privilege by sufferance, and not a legal right, and lasts only until these lots may be covered by piers on piles, as allowed by the Secretary of War.

The plaintiffs are therefore entitled also to an injunction to prevent the dredging of their lots by the city from the bulkhead line to 13th Avenue, and also to prevent the continued use of the water over their lots in that same

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extent as a slip or permanent mooring place for the adjoining piers of the city. They are also entitled to a specific injunction against the overhanging platform which was put out by the city for its tenants on the north side of the Thirty-Ninth Street pier.

The application of the Acts of 1857 and 1871 by the courts of New York would reduce the rights which were intended to be conveyed in these deeds to practically nothing, and would leave the grantees only the privilege of paying taxes for something quite unsubstantial. The qualification of those rights by the order of the Secretary of War still leaves value in the deeds, if the Acts of 1857 and 1871 are invalid, as we hold them to be when applied as they have been in this case.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of New York is reversed for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

*Reversed.*

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