

**PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT**

**REPLACEMENT OF
126TH STREET BUS DEPOT**

**2460 SECOND AVENUE
BLOCK 1803
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK**



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MANHATTAN, NEW YORK**

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February 2013

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number (if available):

Involved State and Federal Agencies: NYCDEP, NYCDOT, NYSDEC

Phase of Survey: **Phase IA Archaeological Assessment**

Location Information

Location: **2460 Second Avenue, Block 1803, 126th-127th Street, 1st-2nd Avenues**

Minor Civil Division: **06101**

County: **New York**

Survey Area

Length: **541**

Width: **199**

Number of Acres Surveyed: **2.4**

USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: **Central Park**

Archaeological Survey Overview **N/A**

Number & Interval of Shovel Tests: **0**

Number & Size of Units: **0**

Width of Plowed Strips: **0**

Surface Survey Transect Interval: **0**

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number & name of precontact sites identified: **NONE**

Number & name of historic sites identified: **Negro Burying Ground/ Harlem African Burial Ground/ Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem Cemetery, Ingraham residential shaft features, Williams residential shaft features, Judah residential/commercial shaft features, Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem shaft features.**

Number & name of sites recommended for Phase II/Avoidance: **Negro Burying Ground/Harlem African Burial Ground/ Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem Cemetery/, Ingraham residential shaft features, Williams residential shaft features, Judah residential/commercial shaft features, Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem shaft features** .

Report Authors(s): **Cece Saunders, M.A., RPA, Faline Schneiderman-Fox, M.A., RPA, Historical Perspectives, Inc.**

Date of Report: **February, 2013**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority New York City Transit (NYC Transit) Department of Buses has determined that the 126th Street Bus Depot (Depot) located at 2460 Second Avenue in Manhattan is inadequate and is considering several options for its renovation, rehabilitation or replacement (Figure 1). The existing facility was built by the Third Avenue Railway in 1947 to house the new bus fleet operated by its subsidiary, Surface Transportation System, which became a subsidiary of Fifth Avenue Coach in 1956. The structure was inherited by the City of New York as part of the condemnation process for Fifth Avenue Coach in 1962. Eight months later, the Manhattan & Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (MaBSTOA) was created by the State Legislature as an operating subsidiary of the entity created in 1953 as the NYC Transit Authority (now MTA NYC Transit), to operate a host of Bronx and Manhattan bus lines. Soon thereafter, MaBSTOA assumed responsibility for the Depot under a master lease with the City. The structure does not meet current demands for bus service and maintenance requirements. The Depot's current building footprint is approximately 104,400 sq ft (199'-8"x 541'-0").

The possible replacement of the Depot has necessitated a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment to evaluate impacts to archaeological resources in the project site. For this report, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the entire footprint of Block 1803 and surrounding sidewalk, bounded by First and Second Avenues, and East 126th and 127th Streets, including an additional 20' to the west of the Bus Depot façade, i.e., the "apron."

This Phase IA study was conducted with the recognition that the data will be utilized for selecting appropriate Phase IB field methodologies, if required, as well as for evaluating potential project impacts in compliance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). Work was also conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City, and New York State's Professional Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. It was prepared to satisfy the requirements of both SEQR and the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), and to comply with the standards of the NYSOPRHP and the LPC (New York Archaeological Council 1994, NYSOPRHP 2005; LPC 2002; CEQR 2010). Where guidelines for the archaeological evaluation and report format of the LPC and the NYSOPRHP varied, those of the LPC, which specifically address New York City conditions and resources, took precedence.

Based upon the extensive documentary research undertaken for the Depot APE, the project site has been identified as potentially sensitive for a variety of 17th through 19th century archaeological resources including:

- ca.1686-ca.1856 burials interred in the Negro Burying Ground, also referred to more recently as the Harlem African Burial Ground, and the ca.1667-ca.1686 Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem (RLDCH) Cemetery ;
- residential and commercial shaft features; and,
- structural remains from the first RLDCH.

The potential archaeological deposits initially identified – potential human remains, shaft features, and structural remains - may have extended deep enough below grade to have escaped some, but not likely all, of the later disturbances to the block caused by the construction of a casino in the late 19th century, a movie studio in the early 20th century, and the 1947 Third Avenue Railway's bus depot. An exhaustive review of boring logs and historical elevations did little to address the issue of subsurface conditions. Most disturbing to the block was undoubtedly the excavation of subterranean features associated with the bus depot when it was built by the Third Avenue Railway in the 1940s.

The Negro Burial Ground, now referred to as the Harlem African Burial Ground and the original RLDCH's Cemetery – which reportedly extended west into the APE - are potentially significant for both (1) the history of African-Americans in New Harlem and Harlem from at least the 1770s through the 1850s, and (2) the early history of New Harlem's European settlers. The potential for intact undisturbed burials to exist is dependent upon the site's original elevation and subsequent disturbance episodes.

As of the writing of this report (August 2011), plans for the rehabilitation or rebuilding of the 126th Street Bus Depot have not been finalized. If the site is selected for redevelopment and site avoidance is not feasible, then archaeological testing would be required, as per SEQRA and CEQR guidelines. This would entail developing a testing protocol that would include specific provisions for the proper handling of human remains and possible grave goods. Recognition of 17th – 19th century African and later generation African-American burial practices, based on research, ethnographic accounts, and archaeological reports, would be included in the research design. Such a protocol must be reviewed and accepted by SHPO and LPC prior to the commencement of any subsurface disturbance. As part of the protocol, it would be necessary to continue consultation with the descendant communities of the original RLDCH, namely the Elmendorf Reformed Church, as well as the recently established Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force.

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39. *New York City Transit System, Contract E-266, Bus Hoists, Sections C-C, H-H, J-J* (New York City Transit Authority 1967).
40. *New York City Transit System, Contract C-40351, 126th Street Bus Depot-General Rehabilitation Plan, Drawing A-4* (Gibbs and Hill, Inc., 2001).
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NOTE: Figures 37 through 43 were removed from publically distributed copies for security reasons and can be viewed upon request at New York City Transit.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The New York City Metropolitan Transportation Authority (NYC Transit) Department of Buses has determined that the 126th Street Bus Depot (Depot) located at 2460 Second Avenue in Manhattan is inadequate and is considering several options for its renovation, rehabilitation or replacement (Figure 1). The existing facility was built by the Third Avenue Railway in 1947 to house the new bus fleet operated by its subsidiary, Surface Transportation System, which became a subsidiary of Fifth Avenue Coach in 1956. The structure was inherited by the City of New York as part of the condemnation process for Fifth Avenue Coach in 1962. Eight months later, the Manhattan & Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (MaBSTOA) was created by the State Legislature as an operating subsidiary of the entity created in 1953 as the NYC Transit Authority (now MTA NYC Transit), to operate a host of Bronx and Manhattan bus lines. Soon thereafter, MaBSTOA assumed responsibility for the Depot under a master lease with the City. The structure does not meet current demands for bus service and maintenance requirements. The Depot's current building footprint is approximately 104,400 sq ft (199'-8"x 541'-0"; see Figure 2).

The proposed replacement of the Depot has necessitated a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment to evaluate impacts to archaeological resources in the project site. For this report, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is the entire footprint of Block 1803 and surrounding sidewalk, bounded by First and Second Avenues, and East 126th and 127th Streets, and an additional 20' to the west of the Depot façade (Figure 2).

This Phase IA study was conducted with the recognition that the data will be utilized for selecting appropriate Phase IB field methodologies, if required, as well as for evaluating potential project impacts in compliance with the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR). Work was also conducted in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations established by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP), the Landmarks Preservation Commission (LPC) Guidelines for Archaeological Work in New York City, and New York State's Professional Standards for Cultural Resource Investigations. It was prepared to satisfy the requirements of both SEQR and the City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR), and to comply with the standards of the NYSOPRHP and the LPC (New York Archaeological Council 1994, NYSOPRHP 2005; LPC 2002; CEQR 2010). Where guidelines for the archaeological evaluation and report format of the LPC and the NYSOPRHP varied, those of the LPC, which specifically address New York City conditions and resources, took precedence.

All research was conducted and overseen by historians and professional archaeologists that meet the professional qualifications of the National Park Service's 36CFR 61 and are certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA).

II. RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

A. RESEARCH GOALS

The primary goal of a Phase IA study is to:

gather information concerning the environmental/physical setting of a specific project area as well as its cultural setting...This research should include a consideration of relevant geomorphology and soils information, culture history, and previous archaeological research to provide for the development of explicit expectations or predictions regarding the nature and locations of sites...The information presented and analyses performed should assist reviewers in understanding and evaluating the importance of environmental and cultural/historical resources within and surrounding the project area. Finally it should also provide the rationale for developing the research design, the sensitivity assessment, and for selecting appropriate Phase IB field methodology as well as for evaluating project impacts. (NYAC 1994)

Phase IB field testing, the standard second step of the Phase I Investigation, is the only way to actually establish the presence or absence of resources. If fieldwork is undertaken and resources are found to exist, Phase II Documentary Research and Subsurface Testing, both more intensive than in the first phase, may be required (NYAC 1994). It is the goal of a Phase II study to determine if a site meets one or more of the eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (as set forth in 9 NYCRR 427 and 4278, or 36 CFR 800). Only after a site is determined to be potentially eligible for the State or National Register of Historic Places (S/NR) would a third phase of work be

necessary if avoidance is not feasible. If potentially significant resources are to be impacted, Phase III Data Recovery or Mitigation may be required to recover information before all or part of the site is destroyed. Data recovery/mitigation plans are developed on a case-by-case basis in coordination with NYSOPRHP and LPC. However, no additional phases of work are completed beyond the Phase IA documentary review if subsurface disturbances are to be avoided.

The IA documentary review is designed to address two major questions: what is the potential for the Depot APE to have hosted archaeological resources of significance and, what is the likelihood that such resources have survived the subsurface disturbances concomitant with subsequent use of the site, including the construction of the extant Depot.

The Depot site is unique in that it has been, in part, evaluated for archaeological resources in several prior intensive documentary studies. A Phase IA study for the Willis Avenue Bridge Reconstruction (WAB) APE (HPI 2001), a subsequent Topic Intensive study (HPI 2004), and a report on additional research undertaken for the WAB project (HPI 2010) all conclude that there is a burial ground located underneath the Depot and partially extending into East 126th Street. This burial ground has been referred to over time by a variety of names, including the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem (RLDCH), the Negro Burying Ground, and, most recently, the Harlem African Burial Ground. Research for all three of these prior studies focused on the archaeological potential of the WAB APE; not Block 1803 itself. Therefore, this Phase IA study focused on the archaeological potential of the entirety of Block 1803, with intensified consideration of the previously identified Cemetery.

For non-Cemetery resources, it was essential for this Phase IA (study) to establish the historical use of the property, including any residential and commercial episodes. Additionally, this Phase IA focused on documenting historical and modern disturbance episodes that may have eliminated or compromised potential archaeological site integrity.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

Sufficient information was gathered to compare, both horizontally and vertically, the precontact past, the historical past, and the subsurface disturbance record. In particular, research focused on establishing the extent of prior subsurface disturbance caused by the early 20th century construction of a recreational park (complete with a dance pavilion, shooting gallery, carousel, and other structures), and the subsequent construction of a movie studio and then later, the Depot. The goal of research was to establish the likelihood that buried archaeological resources have remained relatively undisturbed in the APE. This was accomplished by completing specific research tasks, each designed to collect, synthesize, and review pertinent site data.

For the Phase IA study, the contextual overview encompassed the APE, identifying potentially sensitive areas. Data collected for the previously completed WAB studies was incorporated into this report, and primary and secondary source material was researched in order to document the prior usage of the project site. These resources included pertinent archaeological reports as well as local and regional source material for data on site use. More specifically, manuscripts, surveys, maps, atlases, archival records, historical accounts, diaries, newspaper articles, tract reports, conveyances, deeds, tax records, census records, directory entries, street opening and damage reports, engineering reports, historical photographs, probate records, information on the RLDCH, and any other pertinent documents were sought in the following repositories. The locations in bold were never reviewed for the Willis Avenue Bridge Reconstruction archaeological assessment. Those repositories marked with an asterisk (*) were re-visited for the Block 1803 research:

- Elmendorf Reformed Church (ERC) Archives (deeds, maps, Consistory Records, rental agreements, newspaper clippings provided by ERC);
- St. Mary's Church Archives (Parish Records; Records of Births, Deaths, etc... provided by St. Mary's);
- Reformed Church Archives, Gardner Sage Library, New Jersey (early RLDCH records sought, none available);
- The Holland Society (no pertinent records found);
- *Manhattan Borough President's Office, Topographic Bureau (maps, water lot data; street opening/dedication dates);
- *Municipal Archives (tract reports, tax records, tax photographs, tax maps, farm maps, water lot conveyances, vital records, old Building Department records);

- *Museum of the City of New York (on-line archives - library is temporarily closed but archivist did perform multiple image and subject searches);
- **New York City Department of Buildings (all building records, BIS on the web);**
- *(New York) City Hall Library (Borough President reports, any pertinent records);
- *New-York Historical Society (maps, diaries, directories, lantern images, searches for any pertinent records);
- **New York County Surrogate Court (probate records);**
- *New York Biographical & Genealogical Soc. (RLDCH records/family histories – now housed at the NYPL);
- *New York Public Library – Main and East 125th Street Branches (RLDCH records, newspaper clippings, Riker papers, grantee/or indexes, digital and printed images, local histories, maps and atlases);
- *Office of City Register (deeds, conveyance records, tract reports, maps, surveys);
- *Various on-line sources including, but not limited to, ancestry.com, the New York Times archives, and the New York Public Library’s digital image collection;
- **Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library at Yale, on-line digital image collection;**
- **William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan;**
- **The MTA Archives (building plans and boring logs);**
- **The MTA Bridges & Tunnels Archives**
- **Boring Logs collected for the *Second Avenue Subway Archaeological Assessment*;**
- **Dyckman Farmhouse Museum (archaeological records, re: West 212th - 213th St.);**
- **Library of Congress;**
- **African Burial Ground NPS (final reports); and,**
- **Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (African-American newspapers, clippings files, RLDCH history by Tilton and other Harlem church and cemetery information).**

Of particular importance to this current research effort is the issue of the missing “Harlem Records.” As early as 1902 it was reported that many of the original records from the earliest years of the Town of Harlem, dating between 1666 and 1686, were missing from the City Register’s Office (Pierce 1903). Roughly 20 volumes of conveyances as well as “fifty-six valuable city maps of city lands” were reportedly absent from the repository (Ibid.). A newspaper article from 1916 reports that the real estate records, which were then in possession of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, had been missing for over a century (New York American 1916). Two years later, the New York Times reported that they had been found and had been donated by historian James Riker to the New York Public Library (NY Times 1918). Most of the early records of Harlem have been reinstated into the public record, but gaps still remain in the recordation of early deeds (see Appendix A). Research for this project found that some key documents requested were indeed still missing; especially conveyance records.¹ Gaps in the research are noted in the text.

Although the Reformed Church Archives in New Jersey was contacted, their archivist, Russell Gasero, indicated that they do not hold any materials specific to the ERC or the RLDCH. He noted that he had met with Church committee officials several years ago about the possibility of archiving their records, but that the Church had not sent the Reformed Church Archives any materials (Gasero, personal communication with Julie Abell Horn of Historical Perspectives, Inc., March 4, 2010).

In addition to the extensive documentary research undertaken to establish the type and location of potential archaeological resources within the APE, on-going meetings with the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force (Task Force) have resulted in an exchange of data pertinent to the site. This cooperative and collaborative effort has been critical towards ensuring full coverage of community resources. Research on the social history of the cemetery completed by the History Committee of the Task Force through December 20, 2010 has been incorporated into and/or referenced in this report (see Appendices E and F), as has research by Task Force member Jean Ballard Terepka (Appendix G). On-going research by the Task Force will continue to tell the story of this early colonial cemetery and its importance as part of the African-American and surrounding Harlem community.

¹ There were no instruments of records for Block 1803 for the periods 1846-1852, 1855-1876; 1873-1876, 1884-1886, 1891-1893, and 1911-1913.

III. BACKGROUND RESEARCH

A. CURRENT CONDITIONS

A photo record of the current conditions of the Depot, constructed in 1947, was completed on June 16, 2010. The walkover survey noted the current conditions and obvious signs of subsurface disturbance in the APE. Photographs of the APE were taken both inside and outside the extant structure (Photographs A-X). NYC Transit personnel accompanied archaeologists, and were able to point out the locations of former and extant subsurface features in the Depot, as well as the location of subterranean utilities and other areas of disturbance (see Photographs A-X and Figure 2).

B. TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY

The project site is currently level in relation to adjacent streets and avenues, but slopes gently downward from Second to First Avenue. The first elevations taken at intersections surrounding Block 1803 date to the time after the adjacent streets and avenues were opened and regulated (post-1879). In 1885 the elevation at the intersection of 126th Street and Second Avenue, what is historically portrayed on maps and atlases as the elevated portion of the project site, is recorded as 12.3 feet above sea level (ASL) (Robinson 1885). The elevation at 127th Street and Second Avenue is recorded at 10.11 feet ASL (Robinson 1885). No elevations were recorded on maps and atlases for the intersections at First Avenue, what was depicted cartographically as the historically submerged portion of the site, but a soil boring taken in First Avenue at 126th Street in 2000 recorded the elevation as approximately five feet ASL (Hardesty & Hanover 2000, Boring DNB-122). The historical topography of the site, the depths of potential resources, and potential fill episodes are further discussed and presented in Chapter IV of this report; Disturbance Record and Archaeological Potential.

Soil borings taken in the extant Depot show the water level is roughly five to nine feet below existing grade (see Appendix C). Recovery wells, sampled in February and March of 2010, show that the water in the general area is tidally influenced, and flow varies but generally goes downhill to the north, west, and south of First Avenue (URS 2/22/10 and 3/31/10).

C. GEOLOGY

The project area is within the embayed section of the Coastal Plain which extends along the Atlantic Coast and ranges from 100 to 200 miles wide. The Manhattan prong, which includes southwestern Connecticut, Westchester County and New York City, is a small eastern projection of the New England uplands, characterized by 360 million year old highly metamorphosed bedrock (Schubert 1968). The Manhattan ridge generally rises in elevation toward the north, and sinks toward the south.

The prevalent gneissoid formation is known as Hudson River metamorphosed rock. The city is characterized by a group of gneissoid islands, separated from each other by depressions which are slightly elevated above tide and filled with drift and alluvium. Historical development has altered many of the natural topographic features that once characterized Manhattan (Gratacap 1909). Soil within Manhattan is mostly glacial till, clay, sand, gravel, mud, and assorted debris (Kieran 1982). The groundwater level fluctuates with tidal variations in the river.

The Rock Data Map of Manhattan shows the majority of the project block as upland, with the northeastern corner originally falling in the route of the Bronx River (Office of President, Borough of Manhattan, 1973). No elevations or depths to bedrock were provided for Block 1803.

D. SOILS

According to the soil survey for New York City, Manhattan, including the project site, is mapped as "Pavement & buildings-Greenbelt-Cheshire complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes." This mapping unit is described as:

Nearly level to gently sloping areas of till plains and moraines that have been partially filled with natural soil materials, mostly for residential use; a mixture of anthropogenic soils and red till soils, with 50 to 80 percent of the surface covered by impervious pavement and buildings (USDA 2005).

Figure 3 illustrates the location of the project site on the soil survey map for Manhattan. A more comprehensive discussion of soil borings and subsurface conditions is provided later in this report in Chapter IV: Disturbance Record and Archaeological Potential.

E. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITHIN A ONE MILE RADIUS

Records on file at the NYSOPRHP, the New York State Museum (NYSM), and the LPC indicate that there are three precontact archaeological sites inventoried within one mile of the project site, summarized in Table 1 below, none of which lie in the Depot APE.

TABLE 1: Previously Inventoried Archaeological Sites Within One Mile of APE

Site #	Distance from APE	Time Period	Site Type
NYSM Site #4063	15 blocks south at 110 th Street and the Harlem River	Unknown precontact	“larger camps or fishing places of the Reckgawawancks...”
NYSM#4064 06101.000541 Conykeest Site	East 119th and East 122nd Streets and the Harlem River	Unknown precontact	Unknown
NYSM#7248	Park Avenue and the Harlem River	Unknown precontact	Traces of precontact occupation

The Native American name “Rechgawanes” was given to a section of land south of 109th Street west of the confluence of the East and Harlem Rivers, and to the stream that once ran along the route of East 107th Street about twenty blocks south of the project site (Grumet 1981). Planting areas and old fields once characterized the upland along the shoreline.

The project site lies in an area near former flatlands called Muscoota by Native Americans, which once stretched between the Harlem River and Morningside Heights, northwest of what were formerly the Harlem Creek and its bordering wetlands. A Native American trail known as “Wickquasgeck” was reported in northern Manhattan west of the project site through what is now Central Park. A second Indian Path veered off this trail at East 110th Street near Fifth Avenue, and headed northeast toward a habitation site on the Harlem River near East 124th Street, just about two blocks southwest of the project site (Grumet 1981). This Amerindian Trail was incorporated into the first road system of the village of Harlem. Passing through the meadows of Muscoota to a place called Conykeest, the trail crossed First Avenue at East 124th Street and terminated at a camp or village site near the shoreline about two blocks south of the Depot site (Bolton 1922).

Arrowheads and flakes were found in 1855 during the excavation of a cellar on Avenue A, between East 120th and East 121st Streets, south of the project site (Skinner 1915). Historian James Riker noted a shell-heap in the same general vicinity (Riker 1904). Bolton’s analysis of recovered artifacts from this area led him to conclude that they represented an intermittently occupied site utilized for fishing, and that the site may have been a location for river landing and possibly trading (Riker 1904; Bolton 1922).

F. HISTORY OF THE PROJECT SITE

Although the entirety of what is now Block 1803 plus the apron constitutes the archaeological APE, a history of the block compiled in 1917 and on file in the City Register’s Office indicates that by the early 19th century it was subdivided into seven distinctly different parcels prior to being consolidated into one city block, and then being resubdivided into narrow city lots. For ease of discussion, the seven different parcels as they existed in the early 19th century and on maps of that period will be referred to as follows (see Figure 4):

1. Daniel P. Ingraham Lot;
2. Eliphalet Williams Lot;
3. Ingraham Lane;

4. Negro Burying Ground Lot;²
5. Judah Lot; and,
6. Harlem River Water Lots.

Figure 4 shows the boundaries of each of these individual parcels within the block, and the following text provides, first, the overall historical background of the block and, second, the development and usage of each individual parcel.

General Background, New Harlem: New Amsterdam had been settled for 13 years before the first efforts were made to settle at what is now Harlem. Early attempts to establish a European presence in 1637 were unsuccessful due to lack of manpower, poor health, political conflicts, and clashes with the Native American community. Isaac De Forest was the first documented landowner in what eventually became the village of New Harlem (a.k.a. Nieuw Haerlem, Harlaem, or Haarlem), and in the 1630s he was granted a tract of about 100 acres which formed a narrow strip from the Harlem Creek to the Harlem River (Riker 1904). Following De Forest's tenure, the tract passed through ownership by William Beeckman and Claesen Swits. Swits' farm was later destroyed in an skirmish with local Native American groups, and his abandoned land eventually became the site of the first successful settlement of the village of New Harlem. The parcel extended from approximately East 118th to East 125th Streets, between Third Avenue and the Harlem River. In 1639, Danish capitalist Captain Jochem Pieter (a.k.a. Jochem Pieter Kuyter) was granted a groundbrief, or patent, for 200 acres between what is now East 125th and East 150th Streets. There were several houses depicted on the 1639 Manatus Map in the area that became New Harlem, although it is not clear where these stood in relation to the project site and which was Pieter's (Manatus Map).

Repercussions from Governor Kieft's violent policy against Native American groups on the island continued to plague settlers in northern Manhattan, causing early residents to abandon the area. To encourage the settlement of northern Manhattan after Kieft's departure, Governor Stuyvesant offered land grants of between forty and fifty acres to colonists in 1658, with the agreement that he would provide safety, and eventually a court and minister (Burrows and Wallace 1999). He adopted an ordinance for establishing a new village "at the end of Manhattan Island," granting the Corporation, that is, the Town of New Harlem, between 3000 and 4000 acres, roughly the area bounded today on the south by a line drawn from the Hudson River at West 122nd Street, to the foot of East 74th Street on the East River. Each inhabitant was provided a lot of 24 morgans³ of arable land, and eight morgans of valley land, to be paid for in installments over the course of three years (Board of Statutory Consolidation of the City of New York, 1939). The charter also provided for a minister to serve the town once the population had grown to between 20 and 25 families.

The following year, French Huguenot Dr. Johannes de la Montagne and his family became the first people of European ancestry to permanently settle in what became New Harlem (a.k.a. Nieuw Haerlem, Harlaem, or Haarlem). Governor Kieft had previously granted Montagne about 200 acres of land between what is now East 109th and East 124th Streets, on what became known as Montagne's flats. Other European settlers with their farm hands and servants followed.

The village of New Harlem was linked to the town of New Amsterdam to the south by a road that was essentially a widened Native American trail. The dirt wagon road was improved by the "Company's Negros," being the enslaved Africans of the Dutch West India Company⁴ (Riker 1904; Burrows and Wallace 1999). What eventually became known as "Old Harlem Road," terminated at the Harlem River near East 125th Street just south of the Depot project site. The streets of the village of New Harlem were laid out either west from the Harlem River or along a north/south alignment. Farm (*bouwlant*), garden, and house (*erf or erven - plural*) lots were created within the main settlement, with outlying land being laid out as farm tracts. Some of the farm land contained poor soil and was rugged and rocky, while other sections were gently undulating meadowland ideally suited for cultivation and pasturage. Early settlers profited from the rich soils and acres of timber, and the town flourished with an influx of immigrants that included Danes, Swedes, Hollanders, French Huguenots, and Germans (Romer and Hartman 1981). Despite the diversity of ethnic backgrounds, Dutch was the language used for civic affairs in the early years.

² The cemetery may extend onto other private and/or city parcels, but the scope of this IA documentary study is confined to the parameters of the Depot project limits.

³ A morgan is roughly equivalent to two acres.

⁴ The West India Company had been actively cultivating the Atlantic slave trade, with Stuyvesant and others bolstering the local market for slaves in New Amsterdam.

New Harlem's autonomous existence did not last long. In 1665 Governor Nicolls declared that the City of New York should include the entire island of Manhattan, including the fledgling settlement (MCC 1905). During these early years, the community continued to grow. According to historian Riker,

...the village plot was expanding and undergoing material changes. On their petition several of the inhabitants were allowed to extend their erven or house-lots, by taking in portions of the streets. For this they were charged from 10 to 15 gl. [guilders]. Two new erven were also laid out on the north side of the "Great Way," and since forming the Judah place. The one adjoining the river was sold to Johannes Vermilye, and that lying next to it, to Robert Le Maire, each for 25 gl.

(Riker 1904)

General Background, Block 1803, 1658 - 1713: Block 1803 at the time of European contact was only partially upland with early maps and atlases portraying the northeastern corner in the Harlem River between the high and low water marks. The upland portion of Block 1803 was originally within the land that was granted to Jan Le Montagne in 1658, and then to Daniel Tourneur in 1661 (Appendix A). In 1710 the descendents of Daniel Tourneur conveyed the tract to Charles Congreve, who sold it to John Van Oblinis (aka Oblinus) in 1713. That same year, he sold the tract to Abraham Meyer. From this point forward, the project block was comprised of seven distinct parcels, and their histories are described herein.

1. Daniel P. Ingraham Lot:

What has been designated as the Ingraham Lot constitutes the bulk of the western half of Block 1803, and includes all or portions of 19th century Lots 6-15, and 36-47, Block 272 (Figure 4). A number of personal documents pertaining to the early 19th century land transfers related to this parcel and additional landholdings exist in the Phoenix Family Papers archived at the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan. In addition, an *Abstract of Title to Land at Harlem on the Harlem River* that includes an accompanying map (Ingraham and Brown ca. 1855) recently acquired by Jean Ballard Terepka, a member of the HABGTF, provides a narrative of conveyances for land in and around the Ingraham Lot, filling gaps in land transfers (see Appendix G). Land use information is compiled in Appendix A of this report.

The Ingraham lot was once part of a larger tract which included land extending further to the southwest where there was a pond. The tract was granted to Jan Le Montagne in 1658 and Daniel Tourneur in 1661 (Riker 1904; Figure 5). Tourneur passed the land to Charles Congreve in 1710, and Congreve sold it to John Van Oblinis in 1713. That same year, Oblinis sold the parcel to Abraham Meyer. Meyer's descendents passed the lot to Johannes de Witt (aka DeWitt, also a relative), possibly in 1768, but definitely prior to 1794 (see Appendix A for chain of title and all references). Reportedly, there was a house on the Depot site built by de Witt, but it was reportedly destroyed during the American Revolution (Riker 1904; NY Times, 8/20/1911). The 1782 *British Headquarters* map shows a structure on the shoreline, possibly in the APE, and an undated sketch of New Harlem as seen from the Bronx shows a house on the shoreline somewhere in this vicinity (Figures 6 and 7).

Through the end of the 18th century and throughout most of the 19th century, the Phoenix and/or Ingraham families, related by marriage, owned the Ingraham lot. This family control began five years after the 1794 selling of the lot by John and Catherine de Wit (sic) to John B. Coles (Liber 644:192). Coles, in turn, sold the parcel to Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham in 1799, who reportedly erected a new house on the lot in the APE (Liber 107:74). Likely the dwelling served as a country or summer home, as directories place Nathaniel G. Ingraham as working and residing in lower Manhattan (Longworth 1800). In 1800, Nathaniel and his wife, Elizabeth Phoenix Ingraham, took a \$10,000 mortgage on the lot and house from Daniel Phoenix, Elizabeth's father (Liber 107:76; Appendix A). Nathaniel had declared bankruptcy in 1800, and in anticipation, mortgaged the house and all of its contents to Phoenix (Johnson 1859). Daniel's son, Alexander Phoenix, was Nathaniel Ingraham's business partner in the firm of Phoenix, Ingraham, and Nexsen, which declared bankruptcy in 1813 with all three members being confined to debtor's prison for a brief period. After Nathaniel lost his land holdings, this property was acquired by Daniel Phoenix in 1802 (Liber 107:78-80; see Appendix A).

The 1807 Randel map⁵ shows the lot with one dwelling in the APE, and a second structure to the west at Second Avenue that is later identified as the Ingraham barn (Randel 1807; Figure 8). When Daniel Phoenix died in 1812, his estate included a barn lot in Harlem, a house lot “formerly of Myers” in Harlem, and a house lot on the “Main Road” in Harlem (Phoenix Papers, Estate of Daniel Phoenix, June 15, 1812). Subsequently, the APE property passed to Daniel’s grandchildren with his son, Alexander Phoenix, acting as the Trustee of his estate. Since Alexander Phoenix had fallen into bankruptcy, his father did not want to pass him the property in order to protect it from creditors.

In 1813 Alexander essentially paid off Richard Riker, Eliphalet Williams, and Elizabeth Ingraham (grandchildren of Daniel Phoenix) so they would release all claim and interest to the land of their grandfather, even though Alexander had previously conveyed a portion of the interest in it to Riker (Liber 101:447; Phoenix Family Papers, Agreement of Alexander Phoenix, February 8, 1813). Riker immediately passed it back to James Emott, the trustee for Alexander P., Daniel P., Sidney P., William S., DeWitt C., and Elizabeth Ingraham, the children and wife of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, respectively (Liber 107:81; Appendix A).

In 1815, Alexander Phoenix, and James Emott – trustees for Elizabeth Ingraham - mortgaged the property to John Conrey, who was reportedly the builder of the house on Block 1803. A letter to Alexander Phoenix from Nathaniel and Elizabeth Phoenix Ingraham dated to 1814 reports that approximately \$4,400 was paid to Conrey for the “dwelling house he is building at Harlem for our use...on the property of the said Elizabeth Ingraham and children” (Phoenix Family Papers, Letter from Nathaniel G. and Elizabeth Phoenix Ingraham to Alexander Ingraham August 4, 1814). Although a house is shown in the APE in 1807, the letter and accompanying receipts suggest that this was an earlier structure, having been replaced between 1812 and 1814 by the new dwelling (Ibid.). John Conrey supplied a receipt for the completion of his work on the house, and the mortgage having been paid in full in July of 1815 (Phoenix Family Papers, John Conrey, Regarding the Building of a House in Harlem... July 5, 1815).

In 1844 Elizabeth Ingraham died, leaving the parcel to her three surviving sons; Daniel P. William S, and Sidney P. Ingraham (Liber 454:500; Appendix A). Using John Riker as an intermediary, the parcel was partitioned and this tract was passed to Daniel P. Ingraham. Daniel Phoenix Ingraham, son of Elizabeth and Nathaniel G. Ingraham, was taxed for the parcel on Block 1803 from 1835 through 1880, with the 1835 description of the parcel stating it was from “Third Avenue to the River, opposite the burying ground” (see Appendix A). Regardless, both 1819/1820 and 1830/40 surveys of the area show the lot to be under ownership of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, his deceased father, likely reflecting the fact that it was held in trust (Randel 1819/1820; Shaw 1830/40; Figures 9 and 10).

The first directory to record the Ingraham’s living at the site dates to 1839/40 when Daniel P. was reportedly living at Harlem, but working at Wall Street (Longworth 1839/40; see Appendix A). Daniel Phoenix Ingraham was a lawyer who served on the Supreme Court of New York for several years. His cousin, Janette Phoenix, married Richard Riker, a District Attorney and a “Recorder of New York City” (as well as a relative of historian James Riker). Daniel P. continued to be listed in directories as living between 126th and 127th Street and First and Second Avenues in the APE from 1839/40 through 1865, but by 1870 was living at 125th Street near Second Avenue (Trow 1865, 1870; Appendix A). His house, a framed two-and-a-half story dwelling in the APE measured 54 feet x 48 feet, and was part of a larger estate that extended to the southwest (Colton 1836, Dripps 1851; Figures 11-15, see Appendix A). Indeed, the Ingrahams retained ownership of numerous parcels in the area, namely parts of several lots that included Lots 1-19 and 33-52 on Block 1803 (Assessed Valuation of Real Estate; Appendix A).

Historian Riker described the Ingraham lot as follows:

...extending up from the river, on the rear of the burying-ground and the lots belonging to Messrs. Williams, Brady, and Waldron—a long, narrow, Seven-acre-lot, with a large pond on its Western end, and containing a large square house and other buildings, the whole approached through a lane which ran up from “The Old Road,” between the lot of Mr. Williams and the burying-ground and

⁵ Professional surveyor John Randel Jr. created multiple maps for the Commissioners’ of the City of New York between 1807 and 1821 in connection with their plan to create a systematic grid of streets and avenues throughout Manhattan. The 1807 was the least precise of the set; the finely detailed and highly regarded 1819-20 Farm Maps resulted from Randel’s professional surveys of the entire island of Manhattan; the final 1821 map was a compilation of the Farm Maps and the version officially adopted by the Commissioners.

lot of Mr. Judah—was the home of Nathaniel G. Ingraham, the same in which my neighbor and friend, Judge Daniel P. Ingraham, the son of the former, still lives. (Riker 1867)

As the City imposed its grid system of streets and avenues on the previously divided tracts of Manhattan, it was forced to acquire title to land in the route of proposed roadways. As a result, Daniel P. Ingraham was awarded \$4900 for the opening of Second Avenue between 123rd Street and the Harlem River in 1859 (City of New York, 1859). Ingraham's barn stood at the northwestern corner of what is now Block 1803, formerly Block 242, in a location that now lies in the footprint of Second Avenue. For years the barn was graced with the weather vane of the old RLDCH, bearing the date of 1788 (Riker 1904).

An undated and incomplete note in the archives of the ERC states that it was “ascertained from records in the Public Works Department that City took the block in question and Judge D.P. Ingraham received & re___ [illegible] for the amount (sum \$4100) from the City.” Since Ingraham owned so much land in the vicinity, it is unknown which specific parcel this entry refers to, but the note could refer to the parcel needed by the city for the laying out of Second Avenue, with the amount reimbursed miscopied.

Throughout most of the Ingraham ownership of the house and parcel, it served as the main residence for Daniel P. Ingraham and his family that included his wife, Mary, and his sons Daniel P. Jr., George P., and Arthur P., and often several laborers, legal apprentices, and servants (U.S. Census 1860; see Appendix A). In 1860, his brother Sidney P. lived on the block to the north with his family and a farm laborer – suggesting that there was still tillable land in the surrounding area (Ibid., Harrison 1867; Figure 18). In 1870, an Ingraham barn was still standing at the corner of Second Avenue and 127th Street, although it had been moved out of the street bed and stood on the block to the north of the Depot APE. The barn was either relocated or demolished and replaced, but was probably still actively used by the Ingrahams (Perris 1870; Figure 19). In 1877, after Daniel P. and his family had relocated to a house on East 125th Street, his son George leased the parcel in the APE to Herman Sulzer and the block was transformed into the privately owned and operated Harlem Park (Appendix A; NY Times, 5/22/1877; Bromley 1879; Figure 20). After Daniel P. Ingraham's death in 1881 (NY Times, 12/14/1881), his son George and other descendants, continued to retain ownership of the lot, leasing it to Sulzer for use as a park. The Ingrahams were assessed for taxes on Lots 1-18 and 35-52 through 1890, while Hermann Sulzer was taxed for Lot 19 in 1890 (Assessed Valuation of Real Estate; Appendix A).

Between 1879 and 1885 the Ingraham house was razed (Bromley 1879, Robinson 1885; Figures 20 and 21). A large wooden structure was then constructed across the northern half of the block on what were then Lots 48 and 49, and a brick building had been constructed at the northwestern corner of the block on what were then Lots 49 and 52 (Robinson 1885; Figure 21). This probably occurred in conjunction with the laying of sewers in Second Avenue in 1880, which made improvements to the park more viable (City of New York Law Department 1887). In 1886 the wood building was labeled as a dance hall, and there were small one-story structures scattered across the block including a building that housed a shooting gallery (Perris and Browne 1886; Figure 22). Sulzer ran a beer garden and dance hall, where various institutions rented space for events (NY Times, 12/16/1887). In 1890, Herman Sulzer was assessed for taxes on Block 242 (Block 1803's historic number), Lot 19 (see Appendix A). By 1897, the dance hall had been converted to a casino, and there were several wood framed buildings on the Ingraham lot in the APE (Bromley 1897; Figure 23). By 1899 there were more structures in the park, including a carousel (Charity Organization Society 1899).

In March of 1901, Councilman Herman Sulzer died in his apartment at the casino, leaving his son Ernest primary control in the park, which encompassed the entire Depot block between First and Second Avenues, and 126th and 127th Streets (NY Times, 3/17/1901). Six years later, a fire swept through the park (NY Times, 11/22/1907). The Second Avenue elevated station located at the corner of 126th Street and off the project site also caught fire, but it was extinguished quickly. Plans to rebuild were filed shortly thereafter, with a “new edifice [that] will be fireproof and comprise a basement, main floor, and mezzanine gallery. The building will have frontage on the avenue of 121 feet and a depth of 217 feet. Morgan and Barkhausen are the architects (NY Times, 1/3/1908).

By 1911, there were only two buildings on the Ingraham lot: a brick and cement casino structure at the northwestern corner of the block, and a small narrow wood framed structure fronting onto East 126th Street (Bromley 1911; Figures 24 and 25). Two years later, a small brick building had been constructed immediately south of the casino (Hyde 1913; Figure 26), and three years after that, it had been replaced by an engine house (Bromley 1916; Figure 27). A series of small one-story wood structures fronted onto both East 126th and East 127th Streets.

During this period of time, the corporate entity that ran the park began to face financial difficulties and in 1908 it was conveyed by Ernest Sulzer to Charles O. Maas (NY Times, 9/17/1908). The parcel continued to serve as a beer garden, casino, and amusement park (NY Times, 10/13/1912), and the Harlem River Park Association continued to operate it through at least 1916 (Bromley 1916; Figure 27). In its heyday, families picnicked on the grounds, and the facilities accommodated dances, concerts, wrestling matches, and a bowling alley (NY Times, 4/9/1933).

In 1919, William Randolph Hearst established the Cosmopolitan Production Company, and purchased Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino for the purpose of converting it into a movie studio for his mistress, Marion Davies. By 1925, the International Film Company facility, a moving picture studio, had been extensively enlarged with brick structures that covered most of the Ingraham lot (Bromley 1925; Figure 28). A fire tank stood at the southwest corner of the block, at the intersection of Second Avenue and East 126th Street. In 1934, it was simply depicted as a moving picture studio, and had been conveyed by the Apperson Realty Corporation to American Newspaper Inc. (Appendix A; Bromley 1934; Figure 29). Some of the buildings on the block were demolished in 1941 (Sperr 1941; Figure 30).

In 1945, the Third Avenue Transit Corporation purchased the entire block (Liber 4368:350; Appendix A). By early 1947, the remaining structures had been leased by George Wittbold Inc., manufacturer of exhibits (Sanborn 1947; Figures 32). Shortly thereafter, the Third Avenue Transit Corporation demolished all standing structures and built their Second Avenue Bus Garage across the entire block (Sanborn 1951; Figure 33). Concurrently, the western end of the block was truncated by about 150 feet to allow bus access to the facility off of Second Avenue. (To appreciate the change in dimensions of Block 1803 in the late 1940s, compare Figures 32 and 33).

Plans of the bus depot when it was first built show subterranean service pits, lockers, and a storage area constructed directly along East 126th Street (Sanborn 1951; Figure 33). Through the years, as the City agency that controlled the structure changed, so did the interior of the depot. Some service pits were abandoned and filled with concrete, while new ones were excavated (see further discussion under Disturbance Record).

2. Eliphalet Williams Lot

The portion of the Eliphalet Williams lot in the APE is a triangular shaped parcel on the south half of Block 1803 along East 126th Street, and includes portions of 19th century Lots 12-18 (see Figure 4). Historically, the lot was much larger and extended south to what was formerly Church Lane at approximately East 125th Street.

Second hand accounts of the first RLDCH's location (ca.1667/68-ca.1686) potentially place it on the southern end of the Williams Lot. Riker states that the church was built on the north side of the Great Way (Church Lane) on a vacant lot between the east end of the old gardens and the river (Riker 1904; Figure 5). He further places it specifically on the Meyer lot that eventually became the Eliphalet Williams Lot. That would place the church at the south end of the Williams lot from ca.1667/68 through at least 1686, and possibly longer despite the fact that it no longer served a religious purpose. The exact location of the church in relation to the lot is of some debate (see discussion below). The original church cemetery was reportedly laid out across the rear of the lots owned by Le Maire (Williams) and Vermilye (Judah). This suggests the possibility that the portion of the Williams Lot in the APE corresponds, in part, to the earliest burial ground established in New Harlem in the 1660s.

Conveyance records for the parcel suggest it was probably part of the larger tract that included the Ingraham parcel and followed a similar conveyance history; Montagne to Tourneur to Congreve (Appendix A). The entire four acre lot – including the portion in the Depot APE - was conveyed by Charles and Rebecca Congreve to John V. Oblien in 1713, who conveyed it to Meyer that same year (Riker 1904; Liber 28: 35; Appendix A). When Abraham Meyer died, he left the land to Metie, his wife. She passed the property to her son, Laurence, who then passed it to his son, Samuel (Ingraham and Brown ca.1855; see Appendix G). Samuel Meyer sold it to Alexander Phoenix in 1806, and in 1812 it was sold to Daniel Phoenix by the assignors of Alexander's estate, a year after his firm, *Phoenix, Ingraham and Nexsen*, filed for bankruptcy. In 1813 the lot passed to Richard Riker then Eliphalet Williams, who was married to Rebecca Phoenix, sister of Elizabeth Phoenix Ingraham (Lamb 1855, Liber 101:434; Appendix A). Williams was a resident of Northampton, Massachusetts and likely an absentee landlord. The 1819/1820 Randel map (Figure 9) shows the lot under the ownership of Williams, but by 1823 conveyance records indicate that it was sold to John Moore (Liber 169:443; Appendix A). The 1819/20 map also shows a dwelling and barn at the southern end of the lot in the footprint of what would eventually become East 125th Street (Randel 1819/1820; Figure 9).

In 1825 John and Anne Moore sold the lot to John Field, who sold it to Daniel, Sidney and William Ingraham – the sons of Nathaniel G. Ingraham - three days later (Liber 195:280, 310; Appendix A). In 1829 the lot and a portion of the adjacent Church Lane (two blocks south of the Depot APE) was granted by Sidney and Mary Williams in a quit claim to brothers Daniel and Sidney Ingraham (Liber 1527:333; Appendix A). Taxes were paid on the lot by Daniel P. Ingraham in 1830, but in 1835 taxes were assessed to John Moore despite the lack of a conveyance or lease to Moore observed in the conveyance records (Assessed Valuation of Real Estate; Appendix A). The Ingrahams appeared to retain ownership of the lot until a small portion of it, the northerly portion of Church Lane (on Block 1801, two blocks south of the Depot APE), was conveyed to the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the RLDCH in 1840 (Liber 412:546; Appendix A). The RLDCH owned much of the land on what is now Block 1801 as it is where their third church edifice stood. This conveyance concurred with the abandonment of Church Lane as a thoroughfare.

On the 1830/1840 Shaw map, the lot bears the name N. Ingraham (Figure 10), and the Ingrahams appeared to own the lot through the 1870s, despite the fact that a small portion of it was released through a quit claim by various members of the Tyler family to Eliphalet Williams in 1872 (Appendix A). From at least 1825 onward, the portion of the Eliphalet Williams Lot in the APE was under the ownership of the Ingraham family (Dripps 1851; Figure 12). It eventually became part of their larger estate on the block, and remained undeveloped through at least 1886 when a small one-story building with a shooting gallery was constructed on it within Harlem Park (Harrison 1867, Perris 1870, Perris and Browne 1886, Bromley 1879, Robinson 1885; Figures 18-22).

Between 1897 and 1911, the shooting gallery was converted into a lunch room, and a new one-story frame shooting gallery was built on the lot (Bromley 1897, 1911; Sanborn 1911; Figures 23-25). By 1913, almost the entire lot was covered with a one-story frame structure (Hyde 1913; Figure 26), and by 1925, all of the frame buildings had been removed and the one-story brick International Film Company Moving Picture Studio had been constructed across the lot (Bromley 1925; Figure 28). The portion of the Studio building on the Williams Lot lacked a basement (Bromley 1934, Sanborn 1947; Figure 29). The structure was removed in the early 1940s and replaced by the Second Avenue Bus Garage (compare Figures 32 and 33). Service pits span much of the Eliphalet Williams Lot (Sanborn 1951; Figure 33).

3. Ingraham Lane

Ingraham Lane once extended from the Church Lane, at about what is now East 125th Street, at a northwest angle parallel to the Harlem River north to the Daniel P. Ingraham Lot (see Figure 4). In the 19th century, portions of Lots 15-18 composed what was Ingraham Lane.

What became Ingraham Lane was first laid out prior to the 19th century, and is shown on maps in 1807 and 1819 (Randel 1807, 1819/1820; Figures 8, 9). In the 17th century, the location of the lane may have abutted the original location of the RLDCH established in 1667/68 (see discussion below). Eventually, ownership of the private lane was divided when Nathaniel Ingraham died, with one-third being left to his son, Sidney Ingraham. Sidney, and his wife Margaret sold their one-third interest in the road to Daniel P. Ingraham in 1832, and he appeared to retain ownership of the lane until he and his wife conveyed the bulk of it to Courtlandt Palmer in 1854 (Liber 290:354; Liber 670:497; Appendix A). The portion of the lane in the APE was retained by Ingraham, and remained undeveloped through at least 1886 when a small frame structure associated with Harlem Park first appeared on a portion of it (Dripps 1851, U.S.C.S. 1854-55, Harris 1867, Perris 1870, Perris and Browne 1886, Bromley 1879, Robinson 1885; Figures 12-22).

By 1911, the lots composing the historic lane, or corridor were hosting a carousel, and then later a one-story frame structure (Bromley 1911, Sanborn 1911; Figures 24 and 25). Between 1916 and 1925, the International Film Company Studio was built across most of the location of the former lane, although a small portion of it remained undeveloped. The movie studio occupied a one-story brick structure across this portion of the APE (Bromley 1916, 1925; Figures 27 and 28). In the 1940s, the movie studio was razed, and the extant Depot was built across the lane (Sanborn 1947, 1951; Figures 32 and 33). Service pits and a subterranean storage room now occupy much of Ingraham Lane's former location (Sanborn 1951; Figure 33).

4. Negro Burying Ground Lot (Now Called the Harlem African Burial Ground)

What has historically been referenced as either the Negro Burial Ground or Negro Burying Ground (and will hereafter be referenced as the Negro Burying Ground in this report, except where quotes dictate otherwise) on Block 1803, appeared to have encompassed all or portions of historical 19th century Lots 16-22 and 31-36, as well as land to the south and west, but outside the Depot APE in East 126th Street and the block to the south (Figure 4). It is possible that the Cemetery extended outside of the footprint of these lots, both to the north and to the west, but for the purposes of this discussion, its mapped 19th century boundaries are referenced. The issue of the cemetery size and location is further addressed below. In order to understand the context of the burial ground, it is necessary to establish the history of the RLDCH as it pertains to Block 1803.

General Background, Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem (RLDCH): Early settlers in New Harlem put forth a request to establish a church as early as 1660; hence the RLDCH was created by Royal Charter. The Church operated without a full-time minister for roughly the first 100 years of their existence, instead operating with temporary “voorlesers.”⁶ The first voorleser, Michael Zyperus, served from 1660 to 1663, and the second, Arent Evertsen Ketaltas, served from 1663 through 1664 (Tilton 1910). Jan La Montagne was one of New Harlem’s most prominent citizens and was chosen deacon of the RLDCH when it organized in 1660; schepen (magistrate) in 1661, schout (deputy sheriff) in 1662, and Town Clerk from 1662 to 1672. He then became the third voorleser of New Harlem, and in 1664, the Dutch West India Company agreed to help pay his nominal salary (Tilton 1910; Descendants of Jean Mousnier de la Montagne). Shortly thereafter, control of the colony passed from the Dutch to the English. Jan La Montagne registered clear disapproval of the change of government, and devoted himself to his job as voorleser and to building a church for the residents of New Harlem. He and others started the building campaign in January 1665 with a feast to honor ex-Director Stuyvesant, who departed for Holland six months later to defend his surrender of the colony (Tilton 1910). Under the direction of Montagne, Daniel Tournear, and Johannes Verveelen, a timber frame building was slowly erected on a vacant lot between the east end of “the old Gardens” and the river (Riker 1904; Tilton 1910). These early Harlem settlers spent the next two to three years constructing the church, which was reportedly finished in either late 1667 or early 1668 (Tilton 1910; Descendants of Jean Mousnier de la Montagne). When Jan La Montagne died in 1670, he was reportedly buried in the cemetery at the back of the church that he had helped build (Riker 1904).

In 1686, measures were taken to build a new church at Harlem as “The old church was no longer adapted to the needs and improved tastes of the community, though still answering the purposes of a schoolhouse...The church was to be built of stone, and upon a new site; an arrangement being made with Laurens Jansen and the Delamater family, who gave up their two north *erven* for this purpose, and which also afforded ample ground for a new churchyard or cemetery” (Stokes 1967, Vol. I). The second church, a stone building, was constructed on the opposite side of Church Lane, facing north, roughly just south of what is now East 125th Street and First Avenue (Tilton 1910; Pierce 1903). Sources all report that a burial ground was established in the churchyard at this new location (Tilton 1910; Pierce 1903; ERC Archives), and the ERC archives hold documentation of a resolution being passed to fence the churchyard shortly after the church was built (November 4, 1686). A third church was built ca. 1789 in the same location after the second church was destroyed during the American Revolution (Tilton 1910; Pierce 1903; ERC Archives).

In 1810, the Consistory of the RLDCH formally incorporated as per the March 27, 1801 New York State Act that provided for the incorporation of Religious Societies (Tilton 1910). Under the Titles of Incorporation, they became known by law as the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the RLDCH.

In 1824, the church purchased land at the corner of Third Avenue and East 121st Street. The third church was removed in 1825 and a fourth church was constructed shortly thereafter on the newly purchased plot, fronting onto Third Avenue at East 121st Street (Tilton 1910). It too had an associated burial ground (Tilton 1910). In an effort to generate income, additional lands within the Third Avenue tract were subdivided for sale, and city lots were laid out in relation to the recently imposed Manhattan street grid (Bridges 1826). In 1848, the Church was still experiencing financial difficulties, and resolved to sell additional real estate at East 121st Street (Pierce 1903). In 1852, the church was rebuilt and renovated, moving slightly to the west and relocating its main entrance onto East 121st Street. That

⁶ Voorleser was a job which included all possible clerical duties: lay-leader of the church, school-master, reader of sacraments, record-keeper, and town clerk.

same year the Consistory voted to gift Daniel P. Ingraham – a church elder - a bible for the many years he discharged the duties of treasurer (Tilton 1910).

During this time, a Sabbath school was held “in The Old Red School House, located between Second and Third Avenues, and 122nd and 123rd Streets. During the first years of its history, a large colored department was connected with it...What was called a ‘Mission School’ was organized in 1858” and was located at the rear of the church on Third Avenue (Tilton 1910). Eventually it united with the Church School (Ibid.).

The Legislature of New York passed a law pertinent to the tenure of church property in 1855. The law essentially declared that priests and other ecclesiastics acting on behalf of a church had no right to convey land, and that future conveyance of land “consecrated to religious purposes” must be made by a religious corporation organized in conformity to New York State Statutes (4/19/1855; Washington D.C.).

In 1862, the New York City Committee of Finance with the Board of Council voted in favor of giving \$301.12 to the RLDCH “to pay an assessment on the twelve lots used for burial purposes” (NY Times 12/29/1862). This was for the taking of a portion of the cemetery lot at East 124th Street and First Avenue. Sufficient funds were not allocated by the Comptroller until the following year when the sum was paid to the Church (NY Times, 9/15/1863). In 1869 the church purchased a plot of land in the Woodlawn Cemetery for the future reinterment of burials (Tilton 1910).

At a meeting in February of 1870, the City’s Board of Alderman resolved to pay the RLDCH \$1,169, although it was not indicated specifically what the payment covered (New York Herald-Tribune 2/25/1870). Presumably it was to reimburse the Church for land at First Avenue and East 125th Street taken for the purposes of opening these two roads. In June of 1871, the Church must have agreed to comply, as they “resolved that in order to raise funds for the erection of a new church edifice, the piece of ground known as the Church Cemetery on First Avenue is sold and the proceeds applied to that end...at a sum not less than 60,000.00” (ERC, Consistory Records 1871). The ERC maintains extensive records pertaining to the subsequent removal of burials and vaults from both the First Avenue cemetery between East 124th and East 125th Streets, two blocks south of the Depot APE, and the churchyard at Third Avenue and East 121st Street, also far outside the APE, including the names and locations of reinterments at Woodlawn (Ibid; 1874).

In 1885, most of the church property holdings in Harlem had been sold, and land was broken for the Lenox Avenue Church at East 123rd Street (Tilton 1910). The following year, the RLDCH officially reorganized as “The Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem” (Ibid). Shortly thereafter, the Second Collegiate Church split off in order to serve the community of western Harlem, and eventually it moved south to become the East Eighty-ninth Street Reformed Church. What is now Elmendorf Reformed Church in Manhattan is the descendent church of the RLDCH and maintains the earliest known records kept by the RLDCH.

Reformed Low Dutch Church and Cemetery: The RLDCH historian Reverend Edgar Tilton in 1910 created a diagram of the locations of church sites in Harlem, placing the site of the first original church, built “1665” on Block 1803 (Tilton 1910). Historian Riker indicates that the first Dutch church was built on the north side of the Great Way “on a vacant lot between the east end of the old gardens and the river,” which would place it fronting onto roughly East 125th Street (Riker 1904). Pierce reports it “stood almost in the line of 125th Street, about 100 feet west of First Avenue” (Pierce 1903), and Stokes (citing Riker) states that it stood in the bed of present 125th Street *just* west of First Avenue (Stokes 1967, Vol. IV). These latter three historians stipulate that the original church stood north of the Old Church Lane (a.k.a. the Great Way) south of Block 1803 and the Depot APE (see Appendix D for maps of church locations created by Tilton [1910], Riker [1904], and Pierce [1903]). It is unknown exactly where the first Church stood due to a lack of early records, and discrepancies in historical accounts. Although no primary evidence (such as original survey maps) has been found that would verify that the Church stood on Block 1803 as reported by Tilton, there is the possibility that it did.⁷ It is just as likely that Riker’s translation and interpretation of the Dutch deeds is correct, and that it stood further south and closer to East 125th Street since it was frequently reported as fronting onto Church Lane, with its *cemetery* at the back of the lots of Vermilye (later Judah) and Le Maire (later Williams) within Block 1803 (see Cemetery discussion below). Regardless, the first church was used as both a school and church, and a loft or second story was reportedly rented out for income (Riker 1904).

⁷ It is possible that additional ERC holdings that have not yet been reviewed would define these locations more precisely in relation to the modern landscape.

The RLDCH cemetery was the final resting place for the village's early settlers, and was reportedly established by 1668 behind the church (Pierce 1903). It was soon found to be too small; hence the RLDCH acquired more land in order to enlarge it. This was reportedly accomplished by extending the cemetery land eastward toward the Harlem River across the northern ends of the Le Maire (later Williams) and Vermilye (later Judah) lots (Ibid.). The cemetery was later enlarged again, this time to the west across the backs of several other *erven*, extending west by "four rods in length, and five in breadth"⁸ (Riker 1904; Figure 5). Historian Riker – writing in the mid 19th century and basing his account on early Dutch records that he transcribed - described the cemetery and church in relation to John Adriance's parcel on The Great Way (a.k.a. Church Lane). He states that to the east of Adriance's land...

...were Five square parcels belonging respectively to the heirs of John P. Waldron (containing Three acres and a half), William Brady (containing Four acres), Eliphalet Williams (containing Three acres), and Benjamin S. Judah—the latter on the bank of the river, and containing an acre and two-thirds, and a pier extending some distance, over the shallow water, into the river. In the rear of the last mentioned lot, also on the bank of the river, was the Village burying-ground (Riker 1867; see Figure 5).

This description places the RLDCH's first cemetery as crossing historical lots on what is now Block 1803, East 126th Street, and across the block to the south. Montagne, one of the men who helped establish the church and who died in 1670, was reportedly interred in this early burying ground, as was the Sneden family, another set of early settlers in New Harlem. An artistic depiction of New Harlem in 1765 shows what appear to be headstones on the shoreline in what is now Block 1803 (Pierce 1903; Figure 7).

African-American Use of Cemetery: Although no primary records could be found documenting when it occurred, the northeastern portion of the cemetery, located directly along the historical shoreline and in the 126th Street Depot APE, came to be known as the Negro Burying Ground. According to historian Riker:

The Snedens were probably interred in the ground used later for the Negroes, and lying at the rear of the Judah plot, as interments were made there many years before "the old graveyard" removed a dozen years since, was taken for that use. (Riker 1904, originally writing in 1881)

Deeds first mention the Negro Burying Ground in 1771, but only as it pertained to the relation of a different lot on the block (Liber 39:147; Appendix A under Judah Lot). Unfortunately, many of the earlier records relating to this area are missing, thus it is not known exactly when the cemetery was first given that designation or used for the purpose of burying enslaved Africans or African-Americans residing in the area. This may have occurred as early as 1686 when the RLDCH relocated to the south and a new cemetery at First Avenue and East 124th Street, south of the APE, was established, or perhaps even earlier. The first documented enslaved Africans in New Harlem were reportedly purchased by the earliest settlers to work on their expansive farms. Residents Tournear, Verveelen, De Meyer, Montagne and others traveled to Fort Amsterdam at the southern tip of Manhattan in 1664 to purchase slaves that had just arrived from Curacao, these reportedly being the first in New Harlem (Riker 1904). There may have been freed Africans or African-Americans living in the area as well, although most accounts indicate that freed Africans were residing further to the south. Records of the Reformed Dutch Church of New Amsterdam and New York indicate that as early as 1657, African-American marriages were being performed by the church. However, since no separate records were kept by individual Dutch Reformed Churches within New York prior to 1806, it is impossible to tell in which church a marriage was performed (NYG&BS 1987).

Several scholarly works on the enslaved African and colonial African-American experience in New Amsterdam and New York delve further into this history, and provide extensive information on the issue of slavery. A short list of these includes *Slavery in New York* (Berlin and Harris 2005), *New Amsterdam Gehenna: segregated death in New York City, 1630-1801* (Swan 2006), *Central Africans, Atlantic Creoles, and the Foundation of the Americas, 1585-1660* (Heywood and Thornton 2007), and *A History of Negro Slavery in New York* (McManus 1966).

Cemetery History and Location: In an attempt to site the earliest church and its first cemetery on the modern landscape, more detailed descriptions of their location were reviewed. Early accounts place the cemetery at the back of the church lot, with the church generally being placed in the vicinity of East 125th or East 126th Street, west of

⁸ Roughly, 66' or 20.12m in length by 82.5' or 25.15m in width.

what is now First Avenue, which – adjacent to Block 1803 - was land under water when the cemetery was first laid out.

Riker's *History of Harlem* reiterates the fact that the "Kerck Hof" (translation – cemetery, graveyard) that encompassed the Negro Burying Ground fell just north of the Judah Lot (after a portion of the Judah lot had been removed and given for use of the cemetery) along the historical shoreline of the Harlem River and in the Depot APE (Figure 5):

The land thus early designated the Kerck lot was that since known as the Church Farm, a part of which is occupied by the present [1904] Reformed Church [at 121st Street and Third Avenue]. It lay at the west end of the old gardens, several of which came to be included in it. The Kerck erf, *which was distinct from the former*, lay at the east end of the old gardens, and was then occupied by the church edifice, being the easterly half of the plot afterward of the Myers, and which Samuel Myer sold to Alexander Phoenix, March 27, 1806, but later known as the Eliphalet Williams plot. The **Kerck Hof** was the more ancient burying-place, lying in the *rear of the Judah plot*, and still remembered as the "Negro Burying Ground." The last contained about a quarter of an acre, as conveyed by John De Wit and Catharine his w. to John Be Coles, April 7, 1794. (Riker 1904)

Historian and narrator A.B. Caldwell, in delivering a lecture on the history of Harlem in 1882, mentions that the Kerck Hof was the more ancient cemetery, "lying in the rear of the 'Judah lot,' and may be remembered still as the 'Negro Burying Ground,' consisting of one-half acre of land" (Caldwell 1882). While Caldwell indicates that the cemetery was a half-acre in size, he provides no reference for this information, nor does he indicate whether he is talking about the original cemetery or the portion set off as the Negro Burying Ground. Further, his narrative text is strikingly similar to Riker's, as quoted above, suggesting that he has simply repeated Riker's passage – albeit slightly modified - rather than relying on original data.

The Judah lot was originally larger than it appeared in the 19th century; the burying ground having been subtracted from its original size. When the cemetery was enlarged, the Judah Lot was reduced to an "acre and two thirds" to allow for the expansion of the cemetery east to the historical bank of the Harlem River (Riker 1867, 1904; see Figure 5).

Records reviewed at the ERC archives, the descendent church of the RLDCH, included several individual documents that had passages referencing the rental of the cemetery land to neighbor and RLDCH elder, Daniel P. Ingraham; two historical survey maps, neither of which showed Block 1803; miscellaneous deeds, copies of which were also reviewed at the City Register's office, and consistory records beginning in January, 1840. The RLDCH maintained at least two area cemeteries since the 17th century; one west of what is now First Avenue at approximately East 126th Street in the Depot APE, and one at East 124th Street and First Avenue. Extensive material pertaining to the East 124th Street cemetery, including the selling of vaults and removal of bodies by individual families when First Avenue was opened, is available in ERC's archives. These documents pertain to the removal of descendants of European ancestry from the East 124th Street cemetery, but make no mention of the removal of the interred enslaved African and/or African-American population from either the East 124th Street cemetery or the earlier, original burial ground at the Depot APE.

Although there was an envelope marked "Communication from Benjamin Judah, relative to Church site which became a Negro burying ground" on file in the ERC archives, no letter was found within. However, another document in the ERC archives records the title of the church farm and lot being passed to the Consistory of the Church, but also states that the information originated from Riker's *History of Harlem*, (1904:458) rather than from the Church's records. The document reads:

The "church farm" or "church lot" was originally set apart for the use & benefit of the chh, & is expressly recognized in records as early as 1668 as such, & also at various subsequent dates, so that not merely by an implied right, or with the tacit consent of the town, but under the original allotment, always held to give a title the Consistory continued to possess the Church farm, even down to our own time.
(From) Riker's *History of Harlem*, note to page 458.

There are numerous historical maps and atlases from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries that depict the location of the cemetery on the landscape; some more reliable than others. Late 17th century maps show the settlement of New

Harlem (e.g., Nicolls ca.1664-68), but lack cartographic detail. Revolutionary war period maps also show Harlem, but not the location of the cemetery in relation to the modern-day shoreline (e.g., Faden 1777; Stevens 1900 reproduction of the 1782 *British Headquarters Map*; Figure 6). The most reliable early 19th century maps were those completed by professional surveyors who mapped the topography and layout of the existing island of Manhattan in preparation for the adoption of the 1811 Commissioners' Plan of gridded streets and avenues (e.g., Randel 1807; 1819; 1819-1820; 1821; Figures 8, 9).⁹ Later 19th century surveys of the Harlem River shoreline also provide a degree of reliability, as these were prepared for river navigation (e.g., Shaw ca. 1830/1840; U.S.C.S. 1854-55; Figures 10 and 13). Although there are many 19th century maps detailing the project site (e.g., Colton 1836, Dripps 1851; Harrison 1867; Perris 1870; Robinson 1885; Perris and Browne 1886; Bromley 1897; Figures 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23), the vast majority were not prepared by professional surveyors, and were primarily concerned with depicting building locations on the landscape, rather than the historical vs. then modern landscape.

Professional surveys of Harlem completed in the early 19th century in preparation for the implementation of the 1811 adopted Commissioners Plan, show the "cemetery" on Block 1803 surrounded by a fence line, at the top of a bluff along the Harlem River (Randel 1819/1820; 1819; Figure 9). Shaw's survey of ca. 1830/1840 also depicts the "Dutch Church Cemetery" on Block 1803, also confined to the area west of the shoreline as it existed at that time (Figure 10). Documents indicate that from at least 1828 to 1845, neighboring landowner Daniel P. Ingraham (identified as parcel 1 in the Depot APE discussion) rented the Negro Burying Ground portion of the Dutch cemetery; first for a period of one year, and later for a period of five years. Likely, Ingraham – who was an elder in the RLDCH - rented the burial lot because it was directly abutting his residential acreage and provided him with a direct view of, and access to, the Harlem River. Alternatively, he may have just been interested in preserving the land and the integrity of the cemetery, or using it as pasturage. Documents at the ERC archives record these transactions as follows:

- I agree to hire from the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church at Harlaem the Negro Burying Ground at Harlaem the sum of five dollars for the negro [sic] burying ground for one year from the first day of May 1828, and to deliver up possession thereof at the expectation thereof to them. New York May 20th, 1828 [signed] D. P. Ingraham. (ERC Archives)
- I agree to hire from the Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church at Harlem the Negro Burying Ground at Harlaem for five years from the first day of May 1830 at the yearly rent of two dollars, payable annually. Harlaem, May 1, 1830, [signed] D.P. Ingraham. (ERC Archives)
- Ground Rentals, 1845: April 7, D.P. Ingraham \$1.00. (ERC Archives)

Despite Ingraham's 1828-1845 rental of the property, Records of Interments at the ERC (1829-1834) suggest that the cemetery continued to be used during this time for the interment of Harlem's African-American population. Table 2 lists burials recorded in the Consistory Records that may represent payments received for burials associated with the continued use of the "Burying Ground" on Block 1803.

Table 2: Burials Noted in the ERC Consistory Records That May Pertain to the Harlem African Burial Ground on Block 1803:

Date	Records of Dr. William Hardenbrook, Jr., Treasurer
June 8, 1829	to J Smith for African church \$300
June 6, 1829	to R.K. Shefflin, for Manhattanville Church \$800
March 15, 1830	Interment of Jane Nicols, \$1.50
May 20, 1830	Interment of E. Brown child (colored) \$1.00
January 26, 1832	Interment of Hicks (colored) \$1.00
September 15, 1832	Interment of E. Hegeman child, \$10

⁹ Randel's 1821 *Plan* is considered to be the Final Commissioners' Plan and was highly praised for its accuracy when it was produced. Randel, between 1811 and 1821, was charged with taking elevations at each proposed street and with placing markers at future road intersections. His resulting 1819-20 *Farm Maps* depict the island's topography with great detail (Augustyn and Cohen 1997).

Date	Records of Dr. William Hardenbrook, Jr., Treasurer
October 7, 1834	Manhattanville child - \$2 A. Moody \$4, a child in York \$2, and a colored child \$.50

Available records do not definitively indicate when African-Americans were first interred in the burial ground, and when all burials ceased. Disinterment data from church records pertain only to a second cemetery that the church established in the vicinity of what is now East 124th Street and First Avenue (NYG&BS 1875).

The archives of St. Mary's Church on West 126th Street were reviewed with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Kooperkamp, as their records document the continued use of the cemetery during this period by non-RLDCH parishioners. Both the *Minutes of the Vestry of St. Mary's Church: Manhattan-ville, Inc., 20th Dec, 1823* and an inventory book of Births, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials, and family names were also reviewed. As per their parish records, the earliest recorded burial in the Negro Burying Ground dates to ca. 1823, with the last reference to an interment at the cemetery dating to 1856 (Appendix B). There is a later 1867 entry that references a burial in Harlem, but no indication of where, so it is not definitively the Negro Burying Ground (Appendix B). A total of 13 people were reported as being buried in the "Negro Burial Ground in Harlem," with another 10 being simply listed as interred at "Harlem." All information available in St. Mary's archives for each of these individuals and their families was recorded, and is presented in Appendix B.

The St. Mary's Church records confirm that the Negro Burying Ground was not restricted to individuals associated with the RLDCH but, at least by 1823, served the wider community. Ongoing research by the Task Force has revealed additional information pertaining to interment dates and the cemetery use by additional churches. Their data collected through December, 2010 is presented as Appendix E. The genealogy of the Canon, Blake, and Hagerman families, of which there are members reportedly buried in the Negro Burying Ground, was also compiled and is presented as Appendix F. The continued research of the Task Force may bring to light a more comprehensive social history of the cemetery, and further refine its historical narrative.

Although it appears that the cemetery was actively in use through at least 1856, Daniel Ingraham continued to make attempts to acquire the adjacent cemetery parcel after having leased it for so many years. An 1846 recordation in the RLDCH Consistory Minutes reads:

September 7, 1846: Resolved that John Randell elder and J. B. Hathaway be a committee to wait on D.P. Ingraham and sell the gore of land of the old black burying ground, which he desires to purchase on the best terms they can. Passed. Resolved that the sum of \$1000 be raised by this consistory for the purpose of liquidating the debts of this church and other purposes. Passed.

There were no further documents or references in the available Consistory Records indicating that the tract was actually sold to Ingraham at that time, but it would seem that the RLDCH had incentive to sell it if they were in need of money, as indicated by the second part of the above passage.

RLDCH historian Tilton reports that it was not until 1853 that a committee was formed to negotiate the sale of the Negro Burying Ground, and that it finally sold for \$3000 (Tilton 1910). However, Tilton fails to cite a specific date for the sale. The 1917 tract report for the Negro Burying Ground states:

The premises contained in this tract comprises what was known as the "Negro Burying Ground." These premises were sold by John DeWitt and Catherine, his wife, to John B. Coles, April 7, 1794. There is no record of any instrument showing that the Reformed Low Dutch Church obtained possession. The assessment rolls from the period 1841 to 1847 show the property exempt from taxation and given as lots 18 to 22. From 1847 to 1856, it was given as lot 20, still a cemetery and exempt from taxation. In 1857 the assessment roll gives the lot in part to Courtlandt Palmer and in part to Daniel P. Ingraham, against which two the assessment is charged. (New York City, Municipal Archives, Tract Report 866:1917)

As per the tract report and research for this report, the earliest recorded conveyance found for the parcel dates to 1794 when John and Ann Catherine Dewit sold it to John B. Coles (Liber 644:191; Appendix A). The 1794 conveyance, re-recorded in 1853, describes the lot as follows:

All that piece of ground in the Town of Harlem whereon Negroes have been commonly buried, being bounded eastwardly by Harlem River, Northwardly by a piece of ground the said John DeWitt hath sold the said John B. Coles, Westwardly by a road or Lane leading from the said mentioned lot of ground to the Harlem Road and Southwardly by ground belonging to Judah, containing about one quarter of an acre by the same more or less with the rights and privileges belonging thereto. (Liber 644:191; see Appendix A)

A slip of paper in the archives of ERC confirms this 1794 transfer, reading:

Negro Burying Ground, John Dewit & wife to John B. Coles. Deed, B & S date April 7, 1794, Recorded June 27, 1853 at request of W. W. Townsend in Liber 644 of deeds, p 191. Conveys part of plot called Negro Burying Ground – about 1/4 of an acre. (see Appendix A).

The 1853 date references a re-recording of the original deed, dated to 1794, and thus the reference to the burial ground in the text was made in 1794, not 1853. Likely, the request made of early landowners to record or re-record 18th century deeds was undertaken when indexing or re-indexing project(s) were initiated. These were carried out in the counties that “now make up the City of New York where attempts were made to fill in obvious gaps in the record chains of title. They were supplemental to the recording system(s) that were in place at the time” (personal communication, Daniel R. Engoron, Vice President, Senior Title Officer, Fidelity National Title Insurance Company to Nancy Dickinson, 10/21/2009). Likely, the re-recording was also due, in part, to the Church’s 1853 resolution to sell the “property known as the Negro Burying Ground to...the highest bidder,” and the need to have prior land transfers properly recorded (Tilton 1910). This was also done at a time when the City of New York was making concerted efforts to establish an outer road along the Harlem River, and to ensure the uniformity of the waterfront.

No deeds or conveyance records for the cemetery parcel were located for the period between 1794 and 1853, when the block’s history was compiled in a “tract report” in 1917 (New York City Municipal Archives, Tract Report 866:1917), nor were any found in a search of conveyances for this report.¹⁰ In October of 1853, as per Tilton’s reference (1910), conveyance records indicate the cemetery tract was in part sold by the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the RLDCH to Courtlandt Palmer for the sum of \$2307 (Liber 670:500; see Appendix A). The parcel is described as:

...being between First and Second Avenue and between 126th and 127th Street, bounded westerly by a Lane belonging to D. P. Ingraham south easterly by the land of the part of the second part [Palmer], easterly by the Harlem River and north westerly by a line parallel to the First Avenue on the westerly side thereof and distant therefrom [sic] two hundred feet and also any right or title of the parties of the first part [RLDCH] in and to the marsh lying between the above described premises and low water mark on the Harlem River and in front of the said land. (Liber 670:500)

A second transaction was made for the sale of the remainder of the cemetery in 1853 by the Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the RLDCH to Daniel P. Ingraham for the price of \$693 – bringing the total sale price of the cemetery land to \$3000 (Liber 644:664; Appendix A and Figure 14). The deed described the sale of a triangular piece of land in Harlem fronting on the Harlem River between the land of Daniel P. Ingraham (to the north) and Courtlandt Palmer (to the south) (Ibid.). A release of this parcel through quit claim was granted for consideration of \$1 by Daniel and Mary Ingraham to Courtlandt Palmer, also in 1853 (Liber 670:499; Appendix A), and the following year, the tract was conveyed back to Daniel P. Ingraham for \$600 (Liber 664:305; Appendix A).

An interesting passage in the deed between the RLDCH and Courtlandt Palmer in 1853, not repeated in other deeds reviewed for the block, was that the buyer of the parcel was prohibited from developing it with any industry so as to create offense. Specifically, the deed states:

...that he or his heirs or assigns shall not at any time hereafter erect, make, establish or carried on or suffer to be made erected established or carried on any part of the said granted premises any

¹⁰ Land transfers were sought at the Municipal Archives, Office of the City Register, and through Conveyance records at the New York Public Library, acquired from the NYB&G. All ERC conveyance records and a ca. 1855 Tract Report acquired by Jean Ballard Terepke and made available for the WAB research and the 126th Street Bus Depot are noted in this technical report.

slaughter house, tallow chandlery, smiths shop, forge, furnace, foundry, or factory for starch, glue, varnish, vitriol, turpentine, or place for keeping or tanning skins or any distillery, brewery, livery stable or stable for keeping more than five horses or any trade which may be offensive to the neighboring inhabitants... (Liber 670:500)

It happened to be that the neighboring resident at the time the property was sold to Courtlandt Palmer in 1853 was Daniel P. Ingraham, an attorney, judge, and elder in the RLDCH. Clearly Ingraham had his hand in the execution of the sale and possibly the wording in the deed in order to preserve his own property values. The wording in the deed served to ensure that the neighboring cemetery parcel remain devoid of offensive industries.

Tax records do not note the presence of a burial ground prior to 1841, but from at least 1841 through 1856, it was recorded as a cemetery and exempt from taxes (Assessed Valuation of Real Estate; Appendix A). Atlases and charts dating to the mid-19th century fail to depict the cemetery, possibly because they lack the necessary level of detail (Colton 1836, Dripps 1851, U.S.C.S. 1854-55; Figures 11-13). However, a tax map of the block dating from 1849 to 1870 shows the cemetery on Block 1803, west of First Avenue, and shows that the Harlem River shoreline in 1849 is also west of First Avenue (Assessment Records, Manhattan Maps). Taxes were assessed to D. P. Ingraham for the cemetery lot in 1857 and to C. Palmer in 1858 and 1859. Ingraham was also assessed for a portion of the cemetery parcel in 1859, and for the entire parcel in 1865 and 1870 (Ibid. see Appendix A). Throughout this period of time, the maps and atlases indicate that the parcel remained devoid of historical development (i.e. mapped structures) (Harrison 1867, Perris 1870, Figures 18, 19).

By 1879, private development on Block 1803 had been abandoned and the block was converted to the privately owned and operated Harlem Park (Bromley 1879; Figure 20). By 1886 a free-standing carousel had been built on the site of the cemetery, but by 1911 this had been removed and replaced by a one-story building that housed a carousel (Perris and Browne 1886, 1893; Sanborn 1896, Bromley 1897, 1911; Sanborn 1911; Figures 22-25). Most of the cemetery lot remained undeveloped through 1925 when the International Film Company Moving Picture Studio, a one-story brick structure, covered its westernmost corner (Hyde 1913, Bromley 1916, 1925; Figures 26-28). In the 1940s the movie studio was razed and the entire block was developed with a bus facility (Sanborn 1947, 1951; Figures 32 and 33). Subterranean bus service pits were excavated along 126th Street in a portion of the former cemetery's location (see Disturbance Record).

Additional African-American Cemeteries in Manhattan: A brief review of other historical African-American cemeteries in Manhattan was completed to establish where the resident population was being interred. This discussion is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but rather to provide contextual information for the RLDCH cemetery.

There are indeed other historical cemeteries in Manhattan that had all, if not sections dedicated to the burial of enslaved Africans and African-American residents, the most famous of which is the NR and National Historic Landmark listed African Burial Ground in Lower Manhattan. The burial ground was established by at least 1712 and remained in use until about 1795.

An 1841 obituary for Joseph Legree writes that he was “almost universally esteemed, and especially by the friends of the FUGITIVE SLAVE, with whom he often met, to contribute to help them on to Queen Victoria's land. He was a PRACTICAL ABOLITIONIST...He was buried on Friday the 12th inst. from his late residence 47 Watt street. A large procession of his associates and friends followed his remains to the silent grave, in St. Phillips' Church burying ground” (The Colored American, 2/7/1841). St. Phillip's parish was located on Centre Street in Manhattan, and its associated burial ground on Christie Street, between Stanton and Rivington Streets in Lower Manhattan, was in use from 1795 through about 1852 (Historical Perspectives Inc., 2003). It is frequently referred to as the “Second African Burial Ground.”

The obituary of James C. Thomas, dating to 1838, indicates that “his remains were deposited in the burying ground of the Second Presbyterian Church” (The Colored American, 11/3/1838). At the time, the Second Presbyterian Church was occupying a chapel on Chatham Street (Greenleaf 1850).

In northern Manhattan, there was at least one small burial ground between 212th and 213th Streets at Tenth Avenue that contained African-American burials, historically thought to be associated with the Neagle [Nagle] family whose burial plot was approximately two blocks to the south. According to historian Skinner, the Neagle [Nagle] family

“slave” burying ground was a small cemetery, confined to a minimal number of interments (Skinner 1915). The “Negro Burying Ground” at this location is cited in an early 20th century historical guide of New York City as being for the “slaves of the settlers – it contained thirty-six graves, all destroyed by excavation in 1902” (Kelley 1909). Reginald Bolton’s archaeological records of his turn-of-the-century excavations in Northern Manhattan include this graveyard disturbance by street construction. The Dyckman Farmhouse Museum archives hold the minimal information available on this recovery, e.g., photographs and newspaper accounts (personal communication, Susan DeVries, Historian, to Cece Saunders, 6/2/10).

Inskeep’s *The Graveyard Shift* (2000), a survey of New York City Cemeteries, further identifies African-American cemeteries in Manhattan, particularly one congregation’s movement up the island as development continued to encroach upon the landscape.

- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Churchyard and Vault, 158 Church Street, 1773 – 1807;
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Cemetery, Washington Square, 1807 – 1827; and.
- African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church Cemetery, Seneca Village, 85th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, 1827 – 1851.

The Task Force History Committee is continuing to research additional church records in the City of New York. Research completed through December 2010 is included as Appendices E and F of this report. Ongoing research will undoubtedly reveal additional African-American interment locations in the City, and will continue to elucidate the role that the Harlem African Burial Ground played in the community.

Burial practices identified during the excavations of the African Burial Ground in Lower Manhattan provide invaluable guidance in appreciating potential resources. The understanding and recognition of identified and possible burial practices that might have been associated with the Negro Burying Ground at East 126th Street, ca. 1770 – 1856, will be critical if an archaeological testing protocol becomes necessary. Dr. Warren Perry, the Archaeology Director of the African Burial Ground Project in Lower Manhattan and the Director of the Archaeology Laboratory for African and African Diaspora Studies at Central Connecticut State University, has been asked to consult with the NYC TA East 126th Street Bus Depot professional archaeologists in the event that impacts to Block 1803 are unavoidable and an archaeological testing protocol becomes necessary.

Summary of Cemetery Location and Use: Establishing the location of the RLDCH/Negro Burying Ground in relation to today’s landscape is a difficult task, but if one relies on the high tide line on Randel’s 1819/1820 map (Figure 9), and on the Shaw map (1830/1840; Figure 10) – Randel and Shaw both being professional surveyors – then it confirms that a portion of the cemetery lies in the Depot APE. The fact that 20th century New York City-generated maps used and referenced Randel’s high tide mark and its proximity to First Avenue is a testament to its accuracy (Department of Borough Works 1939, Department of Transportation: Bridges/Roadways 2003). In addition, Plate 37 of the Tracts and Farms Map at the City Register’s Office places the cemetery within both Block 1803 and adjacent East 126th Street (New York City Municipal Archives, 1917). Tract Reports 863 and 866 (1917; Figure 14), the Re-indexing Department map of R.D. 387 (1917), Farm Histories on microfilm (1917), Randel’s Farm Map (1819/1820; Figure 9), Shaw’s map (1830/1840; Figure 10), the 1849 Tax Map, and historian Tilton (Tilton 1910) provided data which supports this conclusion. In addition, the deeds describe the tract as lying as few as 25 feet and as many as 125 feet west of First Avenue (Liber 664:305; Appendix A). Therefore, it is virtually certain that a portion of the Burial Ground lies within the Depot APE.

In summary, the historical RLDCH’s burying ground on the western bank of the Harlem River was established in the 1660s and was no longer recognized as a cemetery in the tax records in 1857 (Pierce 1903, Liber 644:664, Liber 670:500; Assessed Valuation of Real Estate; Appendix A). It was originally established as the official burying ground for the settling European proprietors of New Harlem and their families (Pierce 1903, Tilton 1910), but a portion of its eastern end became known as the “Negro burying ground” at least as early as 1771, and possibly as early as 1686 (Liber 39:147; Appendix A). At some point, the burying ground became the final resting place for African-Americans from the wider community and not strictly from the RLDCH. On historical maps and atlases, the portion of the cemetery that became the Negro Burying Ground was depicted in the APE, west of the high water line of the Harlem River as it existed in the early- to mid-19th century, and southwest into East 126th Street. An 1819 detailed survey of Block 1803 depicted a fence line along the easternmost boundary of the cemetery, at the top of a bluff that sloped down to the Harlem River (Randel 1819/1820; Figure 9). However, burials may have extended down the slope to the high water line.

The burying ground was in use by the area's African-American population as late as 1856 (Appendix B), although in 1853 Courtlandt Palmer purchased part of the cemetery lying within the current APE and Daniel P. Ingraham then purchased the rest of it (Liber 644:664 and Liber 670:500; Appendix A). The cemetery, or burying ground land was later developed in part with a movie studio, and its entirety on Block 1803 was later covered by the extant bus depot that was built in 1947.

There are no available records as of the writing of this report (August, 2011) that document the removal of any human remains from the cemetery. When it was originally created, it presumably served the congregants of the church. One assumption could be that all people of European descent were buried in the second churchyard at East 124th Street as soon as it opened ca. 1686, leaving the small portion of the original cemetery that became the Negro Burying Ground intact along the shore of the Harlem River. Nor are there records addressing whether or not remains of residents of European descent were removed and reinterred at the new ca. 1686 cemetery. If keeping families together was a priority, then perhaps reinterment was undertaken. If not, these early burials may have been left in place. Records are vague as to what happened to the original church property once the building no longer served its religious purposes in 1686, but it appears that the church land – exclusive of the Negro Burying Ground – was absorbed into adjacent residential lots, by at least the 1770s (Appendix A).

5. Judah Lot

The section of what is referred to as the Judah Lot that falls in the APE encompasses all of 19th century Lots 22-25 on what was then Block 242, now Block 1803 (Appendix A; Figure 4). Only the northeastern most corner of the Judah Lot falls in the Depot APE, with the lot historically fronting onto what was Church Lane roughly at what is now East 125th Street. This discussion presents information about the portion of the Judah Lot as it existed after the northern end of the lot was portioned off and given over for use as a cemetery. The Judah Lot was reduced to about one and two-thirds acres at that time.

In the 1660s, two new *erven* were laid out on the north side of the “Great Way,” that became, in part, the Judah Lot. The first was adjoining the river and was sold to Johannes Vermilye, a brewer. Immediately to the west was the Robert Le Maire lot. The northern portion of these two lots was taken, in part, for a village cemetery by 1666. Therefore, the Judah Lot was reduced in size to about an acre and two-thirds (Riker 1904). Jan Le Roy, agent of Le Maire, objected to a piece of the lot being taken for the cemetery, and ultimately sold his portion to Jan Terbosch – brother-in-law of Vermilye (Ibid.).

Sometime in the 18th century the lot came under ownership of Peter R. Livingston, who sold it to Thomas Randall and Samuel Judah in 1771 (Liber 46:129; Appendix A). In 1784, the Ferry House, a tavern, stood on the south end of the lot near East 125th Street and was reportedly run by Capt. William Marriner (Riker 1904). In 1790 the lot passed from Thomas Randall to Isaac Gomez, and then from Gomez to Benjamin S. Judah (Liber 46:133; Appendix A). Judah retained ownership through at least 1822 (Appendix A).

In 1808 the tavern south of the APE on the Judah Lot was run by Joseph Woodworth and called the Golden Ball (New-York Gazette and General Advertiser, 1808). In 1822 the lot was purchased by John Moore (Liber 158:427; Appendix A), and the tavern reverted to residential use (Riker 1904). It later became known as the Judah mansion, despite the fact that it was owned by Courtlandt Palmer by 1837 (Liber 223:88; Appendix A). Palmer continued to own the portion of the lot in the APE until it was passed to his granddaughter, Mary Anna Palmer Draper, and her husband, Henry Draper, sometime prior to 1877 (Liber 1443:274). When Mary died in 1914, she left the parcel to the New York Public Library (Liber 1011:309). The tavern/dwelling at the southern end of the lot and outside the APE was demolished in 1867 (Stokes 1867, Vol. III; Riker 1904).

As early as 1782 a structure is mapped at the southern end of the lot, outside of the project APE (Stevens 1900; Figure 6). When Randel mapped the area in 1819, he portrayed a dwelling and barn at the southern end of the lot, and a small structure at the northern end of the lot abutting the fence line between the Judah lot and the cemetery to the northwest (Randel 1819/1820; Figure 9). The label on the structure is difficult to decipher, but appears to indicate that it is either a “sanitary ho.” or possibly a “summer ho.” suggesting that perhaps it was a privy or a small gazebo-like structure. Regardless of the use, the structure is in the APE in 1819, but is not depicted on later maps and atlases (Shaw 1830/40, Colton 1836, Dripps 1851, U.S.C.S. 1854-55, Harris 1867, Perris 1870, Perris and Browne 1886, Bromley 1879, Robinson 1885; Figures 10-13, and 18-22).

When the Willis Avenue Bridge was constructed in the early 20th century, approximately 25 feet of the eastern end of Block 1803, including a small portion of the southern end of the Judah Lot, was incorporated into First Avenue (Bromley 1897, 1911; compare Figures 23 and 24; Figure 4). The portion of the Judah Lot in the APE remained vacant through 1947 when the Third Avenue Transit Corporation built their Second Avenue Bus Garage across the entire block (Sanborn 1911, 1947, 1951; Bromley 1916, 1925, 1934; Sperr 1941; Figures 25-29 and 31-33).

6. Harlem River Water Lots

Early maps and atlases show the northeastern portion of Block 1803 as land under water. The 1782 *British Headquarters Map* depicts the land east of the high water line as marsh, and professionally surveyed maps from the first half of the 19th century also show that the northeast corner of the block is submerged (Stevens 1900, Randel 1907, 1819/1820, 1821, Shaw 1830/1840; Figures 6, 8, 9, and 10). Quoting historian Riker's description of this area in the mid-19th century, he states:

I need not tell you, what you know so well, that the river front, along the entire range of lands, from those of Lawrence Benson, above Coles's Bridge, including those of John B. Coles, Isaac Adriance, the heirs of John Sickles, Nathaniel G. Ingraham, the village Grave-yard, Benjamin S. Judah...and James Roosevelt, was, at the time of which I write, quite marshy; and some portions are in their original state, to this day. (Riker 1867)

An 1857 report on improvements to the navigation of the Harlem River stated that with regard to mapping the river, "the streets and avenues have been given from the authority of the map of John Randel Esq., now deposited in the Office of the Street Commissioner. It has been found most useful to mark only the lines of high water and of the channel. The flats are designated by a darker shade; these are partially or entirely bare at low water; this depends upon the winds; they are covered with eel grass, and visible distinctly at all times" (Torrey 1857). Graphics indicate that the submerged portion of Block 1803 prior to 1857 met this description, as it is darkly shaded, with the handwritten note "sedge" across it on the Randel 1819-20 map (Figure 9). Randel also depicted long piers and dredged passages in the shallows between the high and low water marks extending from the center channel of the Harlem River to landing sites on the shoreline (Ibid.).

In 1852 the City of New York passed a law declaring that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New York lay out a permanent exterior street along the shore of the Harlem River. Chapter 285 of the Laws of 1852 also provided for streets and avenues to be continued from their existing routes out to the newly established exterior road (e.g, East 126th and East 127th Streets). The City of New York declared itself to be the owner of all lands under water, from the low water mark out to the newly established exterior street (essentially the bulkhead line), and owners of adjacent upland were given the pre-emptive right in all grants which may have been made by the city of land under water, "adjacent to and in front of the said lands under water theretofore granted by the city" (Fisher 1910). The City bestowed grants to fill this area with the proviso that the new owners provide for an outer street. Five years later, Chapter 763 of the Laws of 1857 established a bulkhead line or "line of solid filling and the pier line" (Ibid.). As a result, extensive shoreline mapping was undertaken during this period by the United States Coastal Survey (USCS). A series of maps documenting the changes to the shoreline were created between 1852 and 1857, with the goal of establishing the extent of encroachments into the rivers.

Maps and surveys on file at the Manhattan Borough President's Office, Topographical Division, and the Office of the City Register show that the northeastern corner of Block 1803 was the dividing line between two water lots that were granted to different individuals. These two water lots, herein referred to as the Southernmost and Northernmost Water Lots, are discussed below.

Southernmost Water Lot: The southernmost water lot encompassed portions or all of late 19th century Lots 26-35 on Block 272, now renumbered as Block 1803 (Figure 4). This first water lot, being the southernmost of the two, was granted to Benjamin S. Judah on September 2, 1790 (MCC 11/12/1790), and the grant was renewed on October 21, 1808 (MCC 9/19/1808; Liber E:504; Appendix A). This included land between the original line of high water (running through Block 1803) and the original line of low water to the east (Tract Report 863; Water Grants Location Index; Liber E:304; see Figures 8-10 and 14). Judah had petitioned the Common Council on September 2, 1790 for "a Grant of the Soil under the Water in front of his Land at Haerlem" (MCC 1790, 1808; Stokes 1967, Vol. V). The tract along the shore was described as 519 feet in length, and approximately 300 feet in width between the

high and low water marks, and was granted to him with the provision that he provide for an outer public road, 40 feet in width (Liber E:304, 501; Appendix A, Figure 14). It was also described as “a specific piece of sedge or thatch at Haerlem lying between high & low water mark on the Haerlem River in front of the upland there lying in front of the petitioner” (MCC 1790). However, Judah did not complete the obligations of the grant, and did not fill the water lot, even after the grant was re-filed in 1808.

In 1811, the *Commissioners Plan* for a standardized system of gridded streets and avenues was adopted (Commissioners 1811). Randel’s 1819 survey map, prepared in anticipation for the application of this system, shows that Judah’s land grant between the high and low water lines was still unimproved (Figure 9). By 1830/40, the lot had still not been filled (Shaw 1830/40; Figure 10).

The northeastern corner of the block remained unfilled through at least the 1850s, with the tax map of the block showing it under water through at least 1849 (Assessment Records, Manhattan Maps). In 1852, the City of New York passed a law dictating that a 70-foot wide street should be built along the waterfront of the Harlem River between the Hudson and East Rivers (Fisher 1910). As a result, extensive mapping efforts of the waterfront were undertaken in the 1850s. When the 1854-55 chart of the Harlem River shore was completed, this water lot had still not yet been filled (U.S.C.S. 1854-55; Figure 13). In 1857, the City of New York adopted laws establishing the outermost bulkhead line, or the “line of solid filling” and the pier line in the rivers surrounding Manhattan (Fisher 1910). These laws set out to establish a line beyond which no filling could occur, and the length, breadth, and placement of piers.

In 1858, the Judah grant was commuted to Courtlandt Palmer, who was buying up land in the area, since Judah had not completely fulfilled the obligations of his grant (Liber 968:297; Appendix A). Palmer had recently purchased the nearby Eliphalet William’s lot and a portion of Ingraham’s Lane, and by acquiring Judah’s water lot, he increased his landholdings in the area considerably. The description of his acquisition includes “all that certain Water Lot vacant ground and soil under water to be made land and gained out of Harlem river between high and low water mark on the westerly side of said river” (Liber 968:297; Appendix A). The description indicates that Judah’s lot – that also extended between the high and low water mark - was not yet completely filled at the time of the grant’s commutation in 1858. By the time a coastal survey of Manhattan was completed in 1859, the southernmost water lot in the APE had been filled (U.S.C.S. 1859). The 1866 U.S.C.S map, the 1867 Harrison map and the 1870 Perris map also show the lots in the APE as filled (Figures 18 and 19).

In 1870, Courtlandt Palmer (the second) received an additional grant from the City of New York for the water lot between the one his father had previously received, and the newly established Harlem Commissioner’s Line, well east of Block 1803 (Fisher 1910). This allocation gave him all the water lot rights from the original High Water line in the APE out to the newly established bulkhead line (Water Grants Location Index; Liber 1158:112; Appendix A). The provisions of the grant required that he fill the area between the previously described Judah water grant out to the Harlem Commissioner’s Line, further pushing the shoreline east, and provide for the creation of a public road along the shoreline (Liber 1128:115; Appendix A).

After Palmer passed away in 1888, his daughter, Mary Anna Palmer Draper, wife of Henry Draper, inherited the property. In the late 19th century, the City began condemnation proceedings in preparation for the construction of the Willis Avenue Bridge at East 127th Street and First Avenue. As a result, Mary Palmer Draper became involved in an eminent domain court case over the City’s taking of land adjacent to the APE and the rate of reimbursement in conjunction with land acquisitions. In part the acquisitions were for the creation of an entry ramp for the Willis Avenue Bridge approach on First Avenue (West 1910). When the bridge was constructed, approximately 25 feet of the eastern end of Block 1803, including a portion of this water lot parcel, was incorporated into First Avenue (see Figures 23 and 24).

The Southernmost water lot was undeveloped through at least 1885 when an open-air lumber yard spanned its eastern end (Harrison 1867, Perris 1870, Perris and Browne 1886, Bromley 1879, Robinson 1885; Figures 18-21). No structures stood on it through the first half of the 20th century (Sanborn 1911, Bromley 1911, 1916, 1925, 1934, Hyde 1913, Figures 24-29). A photograph of the site taken from East 126th Street and the Willis Avenue Bridge shows the eastern end of Block 1803 as undeveloped and as elevated above surrounding street grades (Figures 31 and 34). Aerial photographs taken after the Triborough Bridge was constructed (1936) show the eastern end of the block still vacant except for a bank of billboards (Figures 35 and 36). In 1947, the Third Avenue Transit

Corporation built their Second Avenue Bus Garage across the entire block, covering all of this lot (Sanborn 1951; Figure 33).

Northernmost Water Lot: The second water lot that falls in the APE, north of the first, encompasses 19th century Lots 33-37 (Figure 4). A lease was sought for the water lot by Daniel P. Ingraham in 1824 when he petitioned the Common Council for “a lot of land in the ninth Ward bounded in front by Harleam [sic] river and in the rear by the Center Line of the line of the Second Avenue and the Centre line of 126th Street and praying a perpetual Lease of a salt marsh in front of the said Ground” (MCC 1824). In December of 1824, the Common Council approved the lease, but at a rate higher than Ingraham had hoped. The lease ran through 1858 (MCC 1824), but sometime before the lease expired, Ingraham had acquired the water lot (Liber 670:497; Appendix A).

The water lot remained unfilled until the 1850s, with the tax map of the block showing it under water through at least 1849 (Assessment Records, Manhattan Maps). In 1854, the triangular piece of land that fell within the northernmost water lot in what is now Block 1803 was conveyed by Daniel P. Ingraham and his wife, Mary, to Courtlandt Palmer (Liber 670:497-501; Appendix A; Figure 14). In 1870, the parcel was reconveyed to Palmer by the Ingrahams (or possibly a mortgage was released) (Liber 1165:691; Appendix A). The lot was filled after 1854, when it was described as “a triangular piece of land in the marsh...” and after the 1855 U.S.C.S. survey was completed, but before the 1859 U.S.C.S. survey was undertaken (U.S.C.S. 1855, 1859; Appendix A). The 1866 U.S.C.S. Survey, the 1867 Harrison map and the 1870 Perris map also show the lot as filled (Figures 18 and 19).

As late as 1879, both East 126th and East 127th Streets between First and Second Avenues were designated as “Not Open” (Bromley 1879; Figure 20). East 126th Street, between Harlem River Drive and First Avenue, was dedicated on March 29, 1883, while East 127th Street, between Harlem River Drive and Second Avenue, was dedicated on August 26, 1869 (City of New York Law Department, 1888). However, according to City records, the 765 feet that comprised East 127th Street from Second Avenue to the “Bulkhead line of the Harlem River” was not officially opened until April 22, 1887 (Ibid).

First Avenue between East 126th and East 127th Streets was dedicated on August 12, 1856, but it was not yet officially opened (Manhattan Borough President’s Office). When gas light mains were laid in First Avenue in 1859 between East 23rd and East 125th Streets, the avenue had not been opened to the north of this point (City of New York, 1859). An undated history of First Avenue, filed at the Manhattan Borough President’s Office, records it to be 100 feet wide, commencing at Houston Street and ending on the north side of 125th Street. From that point north it is 170 feet wide, and the “center is occupied 60 feet wide for the approach to the ‘Willis Avenue Bridge’, the avenue on each side of the approach is 55 feet wide, and is continued to the Harlem River at East 127th Street. The official opening date for the section between East 125th and 127th Streets is not recorded in the history (Ibid.). A map of Harlem River prepared in 1854-55 shows this northernmost lot unfilled (U.S.C.S 1854-55; Figure 13). In 1866, an application to fill a lot to the east of it shows that it had been filled, as does the 1866 U.S.C.S survey map (U.S.C.S. 1866; Figure 16; Appendix A). Both the 1867 Harrison map and the 1870 Perris map also show the lot as filled (Figures 18 and 19).

The northernmost water lot was undeveloped through at least 1911 when the Harlem River Park Amusement Company had expanded the park across it (Harrison 1867, Perris 1870, Perris and Browne 1886, Bromley 1879, 1897, 1911, Robinson 1885, Sanborn 1911; Figures 18-25). No structures stood on the parcel throughout its history until 1947 when the Third Avenue Transit Corporation built their Second Avenue Bus Garage across the entire block (Hyde 1913, Bromley 1916, 1925, 1934, Sanborn 1947, 1951; Figures 26-29 and 32-33).

Summary of Identified Archaeological Resources:

Prior to assessing the impacts of later disturbance to the APE, the following potential archaeological resources have been identified through documentary research and are summarized in Table 3:

Table 3: Summary of Potential Archaeological Resources in the APE, Prior to Post-1877 Impacts

LOT	HISTORIC LOT #	RESOURCE TYPE	DATES
1. Ingraham Lot	All of Lots 6-10, 40-47; Portions of 11-15, 36-39	Residential Structure and Shaft Features	Pre-Revolutionary to 1880
2. Eliphalet Williams Lot	Portions of Lots 12-18	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1686
		RLDCH-Related Shaft Features	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1686
		Residential Shaft Features	ca. 1800-1850s
3. Ingraham Lane	Portions of Lots 15-18	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1686
4. Negro Burying Ground Lot	Portions of Lots 16-22, 31-36	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1856
5. Benjamin Judah Lot	Portions of Lots 22-25	Tavern/Residential Shaft Features	Pre-Revolutionary to 1867
		Summer/Sanitary House (?)	ca. 1820
6. Harlem River Water Lot (south)	Portions of Lots 26-35	Mid 19 th Century Fill	1858-1859
Harlem River Water Lot (north)	Portions of Lots 33-37	Mid 19 th Century Fill	1854/55-1859

The project site has largely been identified as potentially sensitive for residential and commercially-related shaft features, and burials associated with the RLDCH and the Negro Burying Ground. Shaft features include privies, wells or cisterns that predate the availability of municipal sewer and water (ca.1880 in this part of Manhattan). These features are often encountered on urban lots because their deeper layers remain undisturbed by later construction. These types of features often contain the most informative domestic remains found on an urban site. Abandoned shaft features often contain rich deposits of cultural material dating to the period after the privy no longer functioned for sanitary purposes and instead served as a trash receptacle. It is entirely possible, given the long period of residential use for much of the block, that there was a succession of privies resulting in the potential for multiple shaft features.

The potential for burials has been identified where the mapped Negro Burying Ground existed on former Lots 16-22 and 31-36, and on other lots that may represent the full extent of the RLDCH cemetery as previously described. Since the cemetery was said to extend across the backs of the Judah and Williams lots, it presumably would have extended across what became Ingraham Lane as well. It is highly unlikely that burials would exist in the locations of the Harlem River water lots largely because they were not filled until the late 1850s. Before 1849, documentary research indicates that the lots were in the Harlem River between the high and low water marks (Record of Assessment, Manhattan Maps; see Figures 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, and 17). To date, the last recorded burial identified for this cemetery dates to 1856, although this may change as the Task Force Research Committee continues their study of the cemetery. However, based on the data available as of the writing of this report, it is likely that intact, undisturbed burials should not be anticipated from historically inundated areas. However, there is the possibility that when the block was later developed (see Disturbance Record below), intact burials were disturbed during construction activities and remains scattered onto lots not initially identified as sensitive for intact, undisturbed burials.

Potential landfill in the location of the Harlem River water lots dates to the 1850s. Archaeological research in Manhattan has shown that landfill and retaining devices can be a potentially important resource. However, much work has already been done by professional archaeologists towards documenting the general filling process in Manhattan, and many research issues have been addressed. Furthermore, the various archaeological sites researched have, to some degree, demonstrated similar characteristics in terms of the technical aspects of land creation and the types of fill used in the process. In the mid 19th century the introduction of the steam driven pile driver transformed and standardized waterfront construction when 'open piling piers' replaced earlier cobb wharves.

IV. DISTURBANCE RECORD AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

A. Documented Disturbance

The summary of archaeological potential presented in Table 3 does not take into account subsurface disturbance to the project site that is typically experienced in an urban environment that experiences multiple development episodes. At the Depot site, the development of the privately owned and operated Harlem River Park (1877-1919), the construction of a movie studio (1925-1941), and the subsequent construction of the extant Depot (1947) all affected a degree of disturbance to potential archaeological deposits.

It is not known what the historical elevation of the APE was in relation to today's landscape. Historical maps and atlases portray the western part of the block as elevated terrain above the Harlem River, with the eastern part of the block situated in marsh between the high and low water lines of the Harlem River (Figures 9, 10, and 13). After the eastern end of the block was artificially filled in the mid-19th century, it is assumed that the entire block was at roughly the same elevation in order to create a stable, relatively level landform, or development envelope.

As previously stated, the first elevations taken at intersections surrounding Block 1803 date to the time after the adjacent streets and avenues were opened and regulated (post-1879), and were not taken from within the block itself. Currently, the Depot structure is at or below grade elevation, on the same level as the surrounding streets and avenues, but in the 1940s when the earlier movie studio was being demolished, the eastern end of the block appeared to be elevated *above* surrounding street elevations, while the western end of the block was flush with adjacent roads (see Figures 30 and 31). Whether the raised elevation at the eastern end of the block was a result of recently mounded demolition debris or represents the original height of landfill is unclear. It is simply unknown how much the block has either been raised or lowered in elevation from its pre-development state, although historic topographers do suggest that it was situated at the top of a small bluff over the Harlem River. With that being said, the assessment of development-era subsurface impacts to potential archaeological deposits is complicated considerably. It cannot be stated with any degree of certainty whether natural soil or artificial fill was truncated when the block's elevation was lowered to match the street grade.

The first major episode of disturbance to the block, and to potential archaeological deposits, occurred when Harlem River Park was created. The construction of the original dance hall and casino disturbed the northwestern corner of the block when built in the late-19th century. The block was disturbed again when a brick building with a basement was constructed to replace the earlier dance hall after it burned down. The new building measured approximately 121 feet by 217 feet (NY Times, 1/3/1908; Bromley 1911, Sanborn 1911; Figures 24 and 25). Although the basement depth could not be found in the Department of Building records, it is assumed to have caused impacts to a depth of at least five feet below the surrounding grade with foundation and footing excavations, and possibly deeper.

The new casino was taken over by a movie studio, and in 1921 the International Film Service Company received a Certificate of Occupancy for their structure, documenting the building's basement, first story, and mezzanine (Department of Buildings CO 192; 1/21/1921). The building was expanded in 1925 with the construction of a brick addition with a basement, used for a studio and storage, and four stories above (Department of Buildings, CO 10530; 2/2/1925; see Figure 28). That same year, a one-story addition without a basement was built across the southern half of the block and the central portion of the block (Department of Buildings, CO no #; 1/23/1925; Figure 28). By the time the movie studio was sold and demolished in the 1940s, the complex covered the entire western two-thirds of the block, with the eastern end left undeveloped (Figure 32).

The Third Avenue Railway built their Second Avenue Bus Garage in 1947 across the entire Block 1803, truncating the western end of the block in the process (Figure 33). It originally served to house the new bus fleet operated by its subsidiary, Surface Transportation System (STS). At that time, STS was in the process of converting all its Manhattan and Bronx routes from streetcar to bus. With the exception of a few routes converted in 1941, the vast majority of the streetcar routes were motorized between November 1946 and August 1948. The garage was built to house many of the buses in the new fleet, replacing a nearby streetcar barn at East 130th Street and Third Avenue. The STS eventually became a subsidiary of Fifth Avenue Coach in 1956 (personal communication Andrew Sparberg, Transit Historian to Cece Saunders 6/13/11). The structure was inherited by the City of New York as part of the condemnation process for Fifth Avenue Coach in 1962. Eight months later, the Manhattan & Bronx Surface Transit Operating Authority (MaBSTOA) was created by the State Legislature as an operating subsidiary of the entity created in 1953 as the NYC Transit Authority (now MTA NYC Transit), to operate a host of Bronx and

Manhattan bus lines. Soon thereafter, MaBSTOA assumed responsibility for the depot under a master lease with the City.

When first constructed, service pits, an employee locker room, and a storage area were built beneath the southern part of the garage (Figure 33). As the nature of bus repairs evolved, so did the layout of subterranean features at the depot, although most are still situated along the southern side of the building. Plans of the depot from 1967 show that the existing floor along the East 126th Street side of the building was to be removed and replaced with an 11-inch minimum slab (New York City Transit Authority, 1967; Figure 37). The service pit opening (#11 and to the east) is flush with the sidewalk on East 126th Street, with the slab flooring extending 1'10" below grade, an open space extending another 3'6" below that, and a slab pit floor placed beneath the opening for a total depth of impact of at least six feet below grade (Ibid.; Figure 37). Another set of plans shows service pits with the footings for bus lifts extending another 10'5" below the pit floor for a total depth of 16'5" below grade (Ibid.; Figure 38). The depth of a large rectangular sump, located beneath the easternmost service pits, is not recorded on the plans made available for this report, but it appears to extend down at least several feet below the service pit floor (Figure 38).

Additional plans prepared for the rehabilitation of the Depot in 2001 show the location of service pits, bus lifts, pits to be filled and replaced with adjustable piston bus lifts, and the location of new subsurface tanks and piping (New York City Transit 2001, Drawings A-4, F2 and F3; Figures 39-42). From west to east, subsurface features include the following:

- an oil/water separator pit excavated down to about 15 feet below grade (Photograph H);
- a series of 8,000-gallon heating oil tanks excavated down to about 12 feet below grade (Photograph I);
- in-ground lifts in the Bus Lift Area, previously excavated to about 15 feet below grade in discrete locations (Photograph J);
- a below-grade Locker Room (Photograph K);
- a Boiler Room with a pit in the northwest corner (Photograph L);
- a massive base and deep foundation for the chimney stack in the southeast corner of the Boiler Room (Photograph M);
- below-grade power conduits that are approximately 18 inches below grade and extend from Lift Oil Tanks to the Bus Lift Area (Photograph N);
- three articulated three-pole lifts in the West Maintenance Lift area which was excavated to ca.20 feet below grade in ca.1998 (Photograph O);
- a below-grade Store Room (Photograph P);
- the East Maintenance Pit area, excavated down to ca.10 feet below grade, with the easternmost two pits now filled with concrete and a four-foot deep service pit beneath the entire area (Photographs Q and R);
- eight 4,000-gallon diesel fuel tanks, each six feet in diameter and excavated down to about 15 feet below grade (Photograph S);
- original diesel tanks that have been abandoned and filled at the southeastern corner of the building (Photograph T);
- a subterranean pit about 3 feet deep in the Pump Room at the eastern end of the building (Photograph U);
- a manhole for a roughly 18 inch deep conduit on the platform just outside the Pump Room (Photograph V);
- a Bus Wash and a tank for excess water, immediately to the east of the Bus Wash, that extends approximately 10 feet below grade (Photograph W);
- a level area to the west of the Bus Wash that was raised by punching a hole into the ground and injecting concrete below grade to fill a cavity and prevent the area from sinking (Photograph X); and,
- additional areas where there are subterranean conduits between tanks and pits, electrical lines, and drainage channels (see Figures 41 and 42 and Photographs A-X).

Much of the information regarding the depths of disturbance is gleaned from the 1967 plans, the 2001 plans (Figures 37-42), and conversations with Arthur Salkey, who has worked at the site for 14 years and accompanied archaeologists on the site inspection (6/16/10).

The analysis of soil boring logs to help determine subsurface conditions can aid in approximating archaeological potential. However, the difficulty in interpreting subsurface conditions and archaeological potential arises because borings can not reveal 1) if upper sensitive levels were removed; and/or, 2) if the content of "fill" levels represents the addition of new strata or the disturbance of natural strata. To complicate the issue, the topography of Manhattan

prior to historic development is vaguely understood, at best. The unique contours that once characterized the island have long since been obliterated, so it is difficult to determine how the historic versus modern surface and subsurface conditions differ.

Appendix C includes Block 1803 soil boring logs for soil borings completed at various times, located both under the adjacent streets and sidewalks for the project site, and through the floor of the extant Depot itself. Because these borings were undertaken by different drillers over a span of many years, the data vary in terms of their detail. Soil borings taken in the extant Depot show the water level is roughly five to nine feet below existing grade and that it is tidally influenced. Flow varies but generally goes downhill to the north, west, and south of First Avenue (URS 2/22/10 and 3/31/10).

Most, but not all, of the borings recorded an upper stratum of concrete or pavement, depending on location; other borings may have begun recording after removal of this top surface. Many of the borings recorded fill beneath the concrete or pavement, although none of the borings discerned whether this fill was imported from off-site, or whether it was demolition debris from on-site that was re-deposited in place. Additionally, because historic period soil deposits contain many of the same inclusions as both imported fill and demolition debris, it is not possible to clarify which fill deposits noted on the logs may date to the historic period. It is virtually impossible to discern 19th century filling episodes from 20th century construction and demolition cycles in the boring logs.

Soils beneath the fill layer, if recorded, or beneath the concrete or pavement layer if there was no fill, generally consisted of sands, silty sands, or sand with silt, mixed with varying amounts of gravel (Appendix C). Clay soils were only recorded at depths below about 20 feet. Those borings closer to First Avenue often recorded pure silt layers, and in one case, a peat layer, both of which attest to their original location under the tidal waters of the Harlem River.

B. Archaeological Potential

The subsurface depot-related features noted in the contract drawings and observed during the site inspection have undoubtedly disturbed a portion of Block 1803 and compromised archaeological resource potential in discrete locations. However, since the original pre-development elevation of Block 1803 is unknown, it is difficult to determine the degree of impact to potential resources identified in Table 3.

The issue of the potential integrity of the RLDCH Cemetery within the APE, of which the Negro Burying Ground is a part, is particularly difficult to assess given that surveyors' maps place its 19th century location predominantly across the southern half of the block (and extending into East 126th Street) where many of the subterranean depot-related features now exist. While it is likely that much of the Burial Ground has been disturbed, there is still the possibility that some burials were deep enough to have escaped historical impacts. Given the degree of 20th century development, it is likely that most burials are no longer *in situ* and have been disarticulated and possibly scattered across portions of the block that did not originally contain burials. Therefore, it is very likely that human remains, whether as intact burials or disarticulated and in a disturbed context, still exist beneath the extant depot.

Table 4 summarizes archaeological potential for Block 1803, taking into account the established disturbance record, while Figure 43 provides an overlay of lot locations in relation to depot-related subsurface features.

Table 4: Final Summary of Archaeological Potential

LOT AND LOCATION	HISTORIC LOT NUMBERS	RESOURCE TYPE	DATES OF RESOURCE POTENTIAL	SENSITIVITY
BLOCK 1803	ALL LOTS	Disarticulated Human Remains	ca.1667/68-1856	Disarticulated Human Remains
1. Ingraham Lot	All of Lots 6-10, 40-47; Portions of Lots 11-15, 36-39	Residential Structure Shaft Features	Pre-Revolutionary to 1880	Truncated Residential Shaft Features
2. Eliphalet Williams Lot	Portions of Lots 12-18	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 – ca. 1686	Possibly Disturbed Human Remains
		RLDCH-Related Shaft Features	ca. 1667/68 – ca. 1686	Truncated Church-Related Shaft Features
		Residential Shaft Features	ca. 1800-1850s	Truncated Residential Shaft Features
3. Ingraham Lane	Portions of Lots 15-18	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1686	Possibly Disturbed Human Remains
4. Negro Burying Ground Lot	Portions of Lots 16-22, 31-36	RLDCH Cemetery/Negro Burying Ground	ca. 1667/68 - ca. 1856	Possibly Disturbed Human Remains
5. Benjamin Judah Lot	Portions of Lots 22-25	Tavern/Residential Shaft Features	Pre-Revolutionary to 1867	Truncated Residential Shaft Features
		Summer/Sanitary House (?)	ca. 1820	Truncated Shaft Features (?)
6. Harlem River Water Lot south	Portions of Lots 26-35	Mid 19 th Century Fill	1858-1859	Mid 19 th Century Fill
Harlem River Water Lot north	Portions of Lots 33-37	Mid 19 th Century Fill	1854/55-1859	Mid 19 th Century Fill

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the extensive documentary research undertaken for the Depot APE, the project site has been identified as potentially sensitive for a variety of 17th through 19th century resources as detailed in Table 4. The nature of the potential archaeological deposits initially identified – potential shaft features, structural remains, and human remains - is such that they may have extended deep enough below current grade to have escaped some, but not likely all, of the later disturbances to the block caused by the construction of a casino, a movie studio, and the extant bus depot.

The Harlem African Burial Ground (historically, the Negro Burying, or Burial Ground) and the adjacent original RLDCH's Burial Ground – which reportedly extended into the APE - are potentially significant for both (1) the history of Africans and African-Americans in New Amsterdam and Harlem from at least the 1770s through the 1850s , and (2) the early history of New Harlem's European settlers.. While the potential for intact undisturbed burials to exist is dependent upon the site's original elevation and subsequent disturbance, which is rather extensive, there is the possibility that some burials have remained intact between discrete locations of disturbance. Even the remote potential for intact burials makes the site significant and particularly sensitive to any future activities.

As of the writing of this report (August 2011), plans for the rehabilitation or rebuilding of the Depot have not been finalized. If the site is selected for redevelopment and site avoidance is not feasible, then archaeological testing would be required, as per SEQRA and CEQR guidelines. This would entail developing a testing protocol that would include specific provisions for the proper handling of human remains and possible grave goods. Recognition of 17th – 19th century African and later generation African-American burial practices, based on research, ethnographic accounts, and archaeological reports, would be included in the research design. Such a protocol must be reviewed and accepted by SHPO and LPC prior to the commencement of any subsurface disturbance. As part of the protocol, it would be critical to continue consultation with the descendant communities of the original RLDCH, namely the Elmendorf Reformed Church, as well as the recently established Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force.

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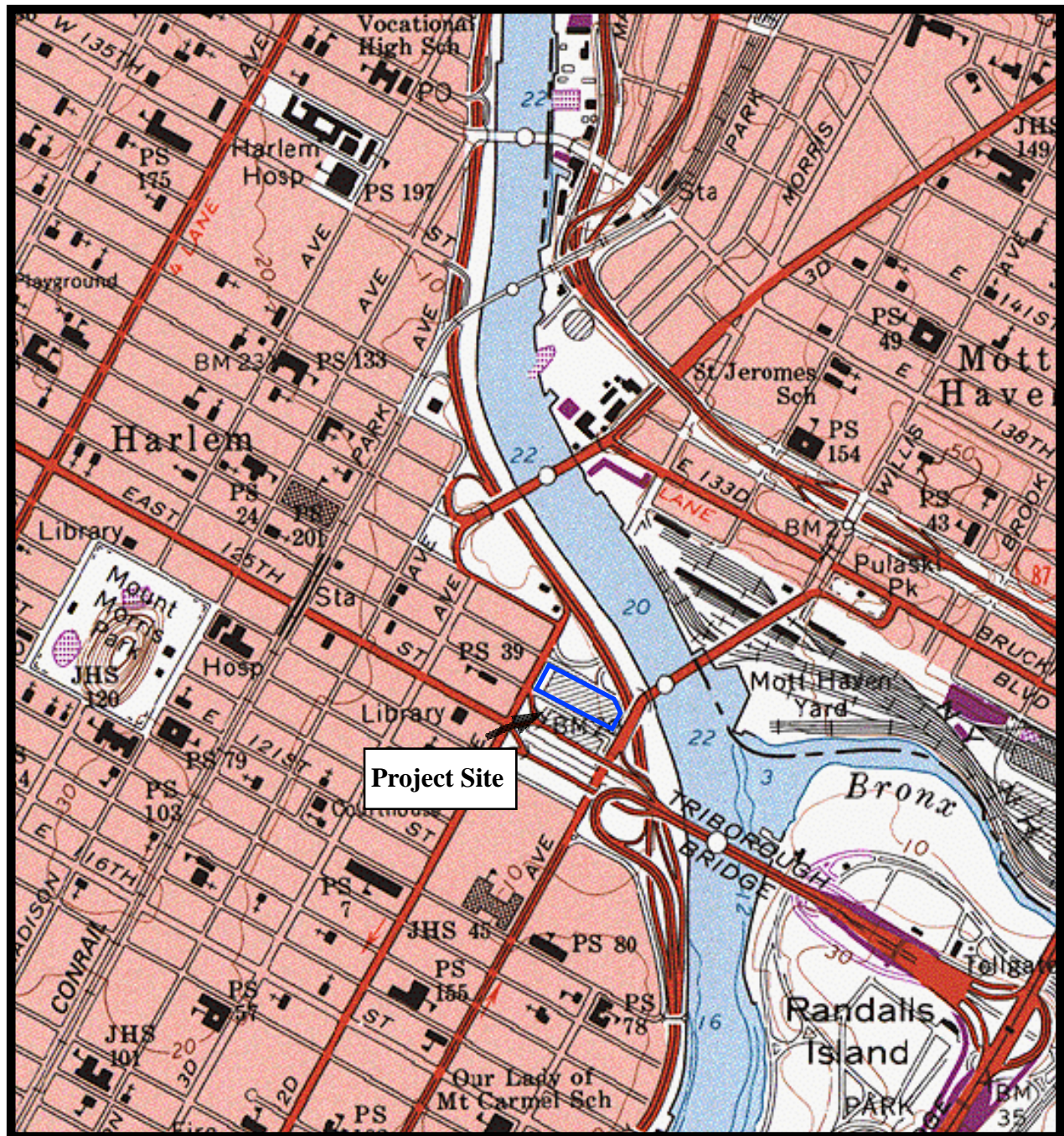
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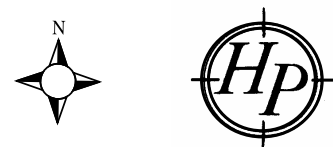
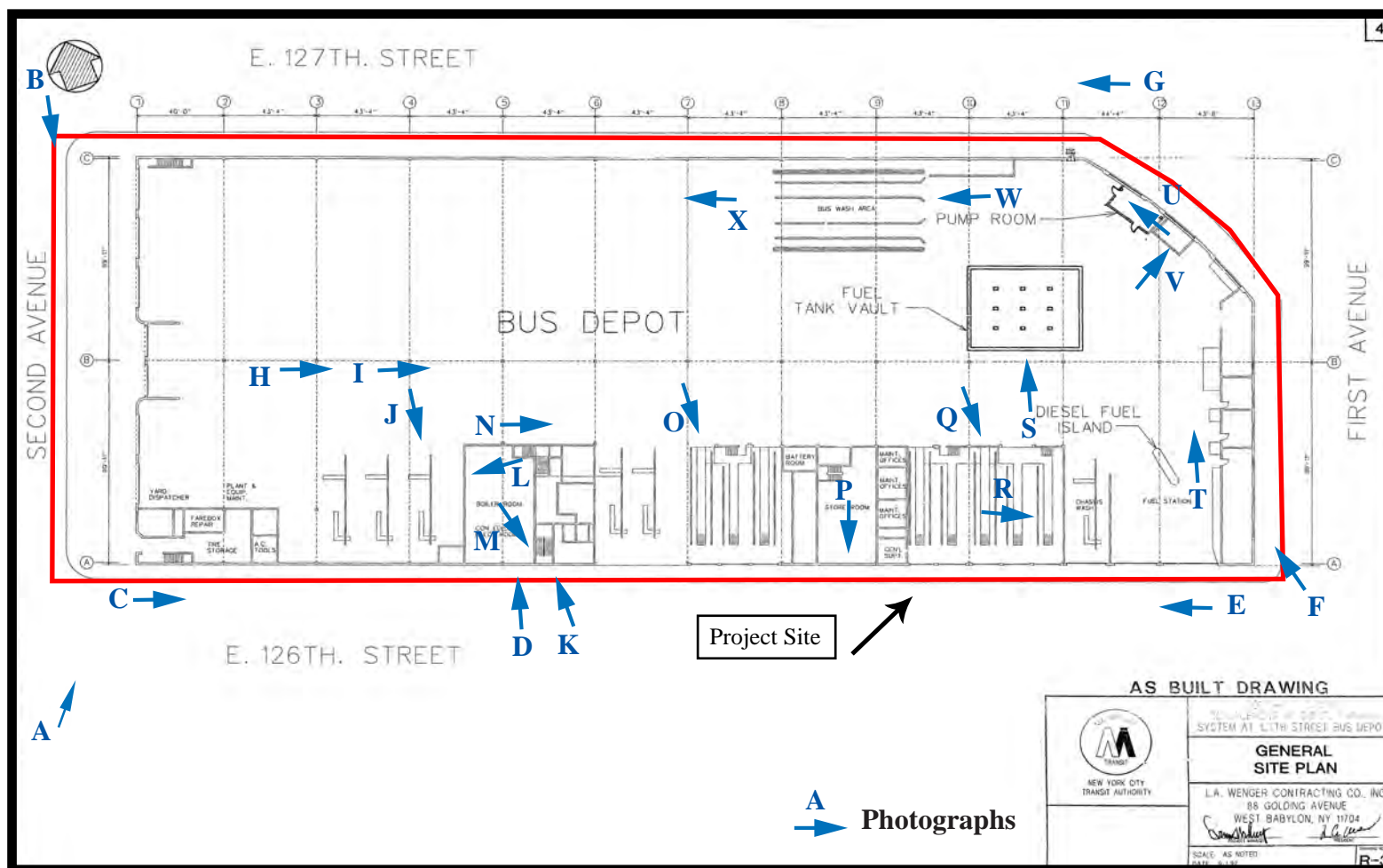


FIGURE 1: Project site on *Central Park*, N.Y. U.S.G.S. 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1999).

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 FEET



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FIGURE 2: Project APE and Photo Key on *General Site Plan, Drawing R-3* (New York City Transit Authority 1992).

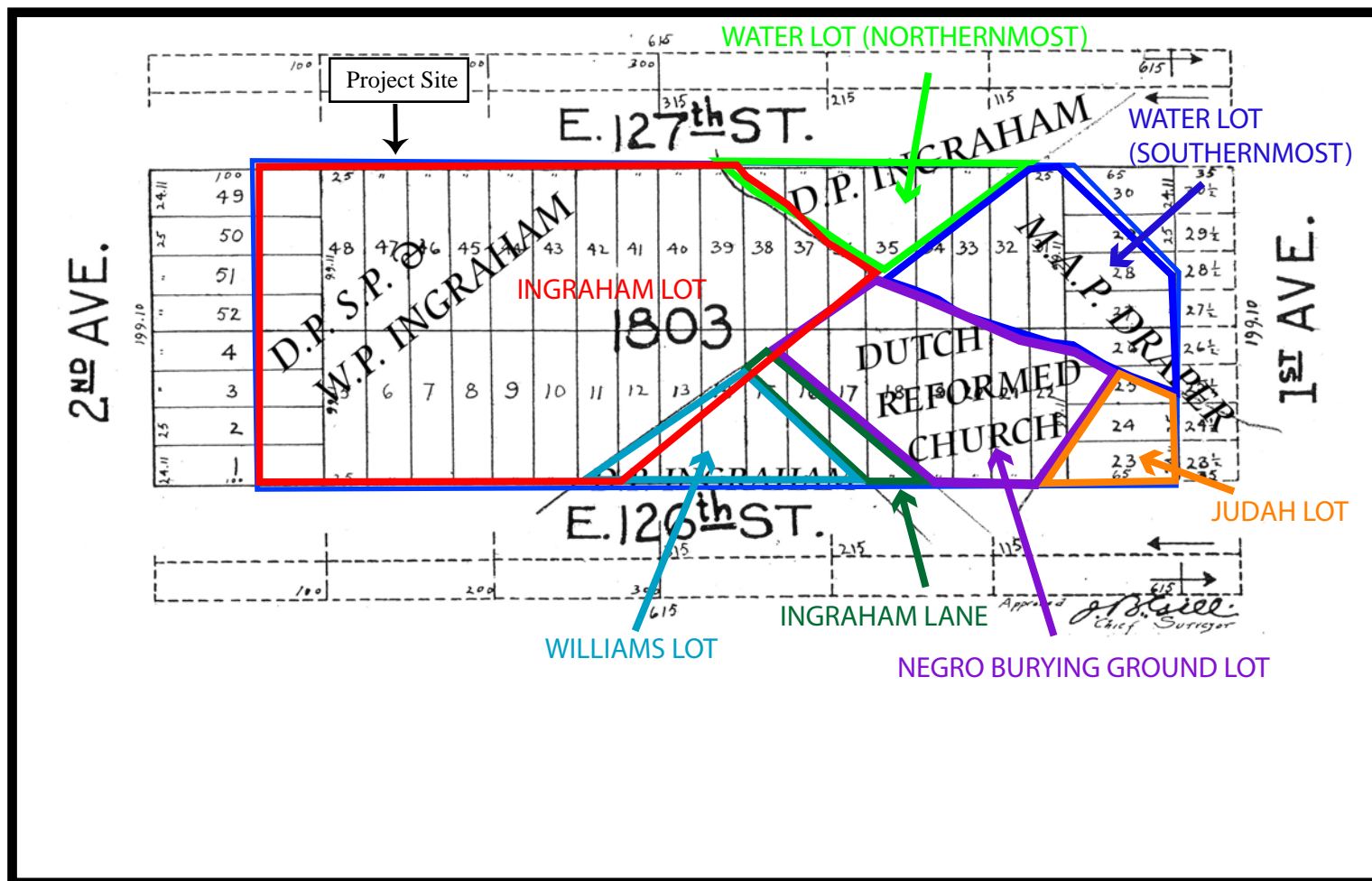


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FIGURE 3: Project site on *New York City Reconnaissance Soil Survey* (U.S.D.A. 2005).

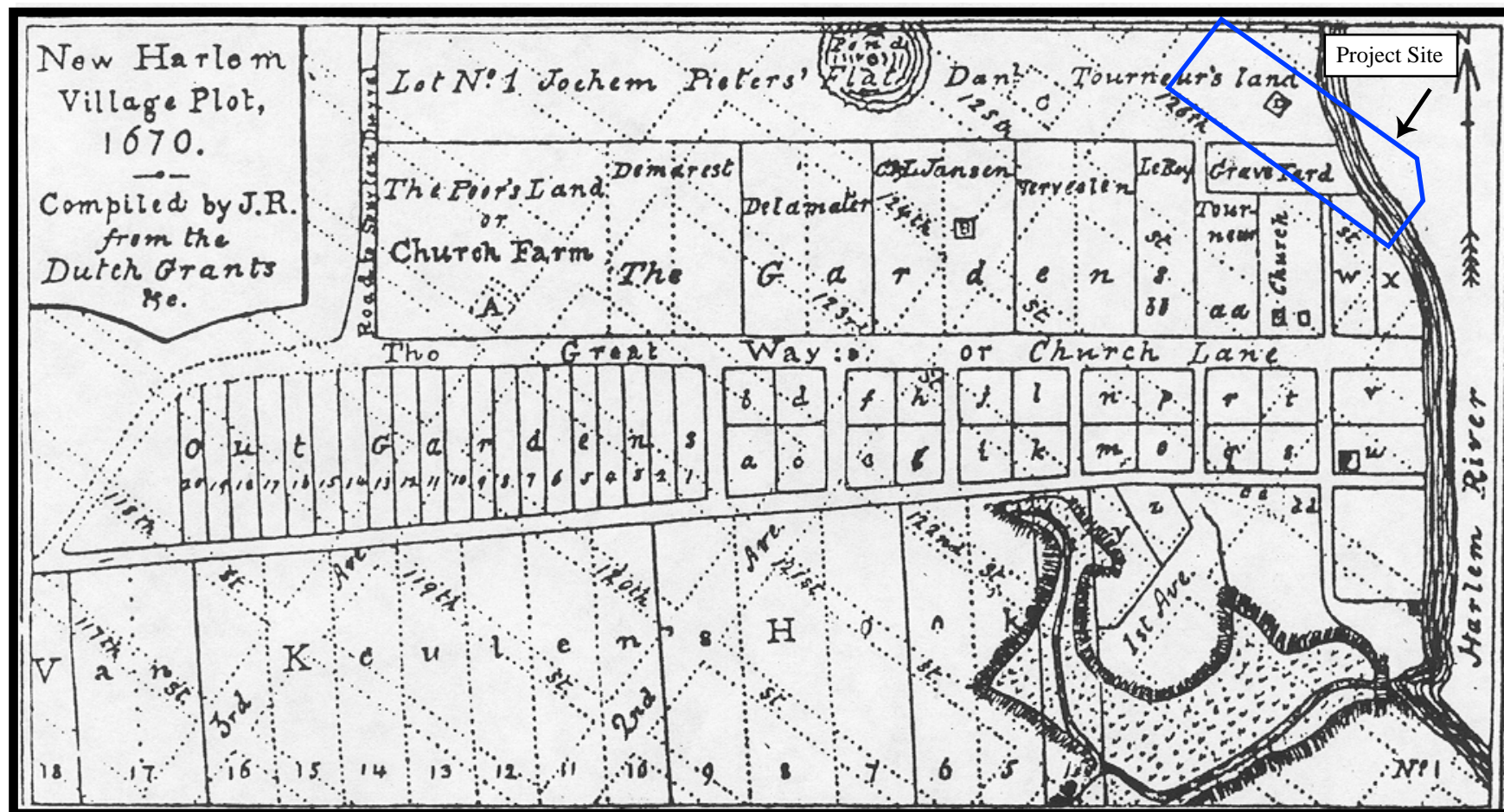
0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET



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**FIGURE 4: Project site and lot divisions on Block 1803 Tract Report Index Map, 1917.
City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, Department of Finance, City Register.**

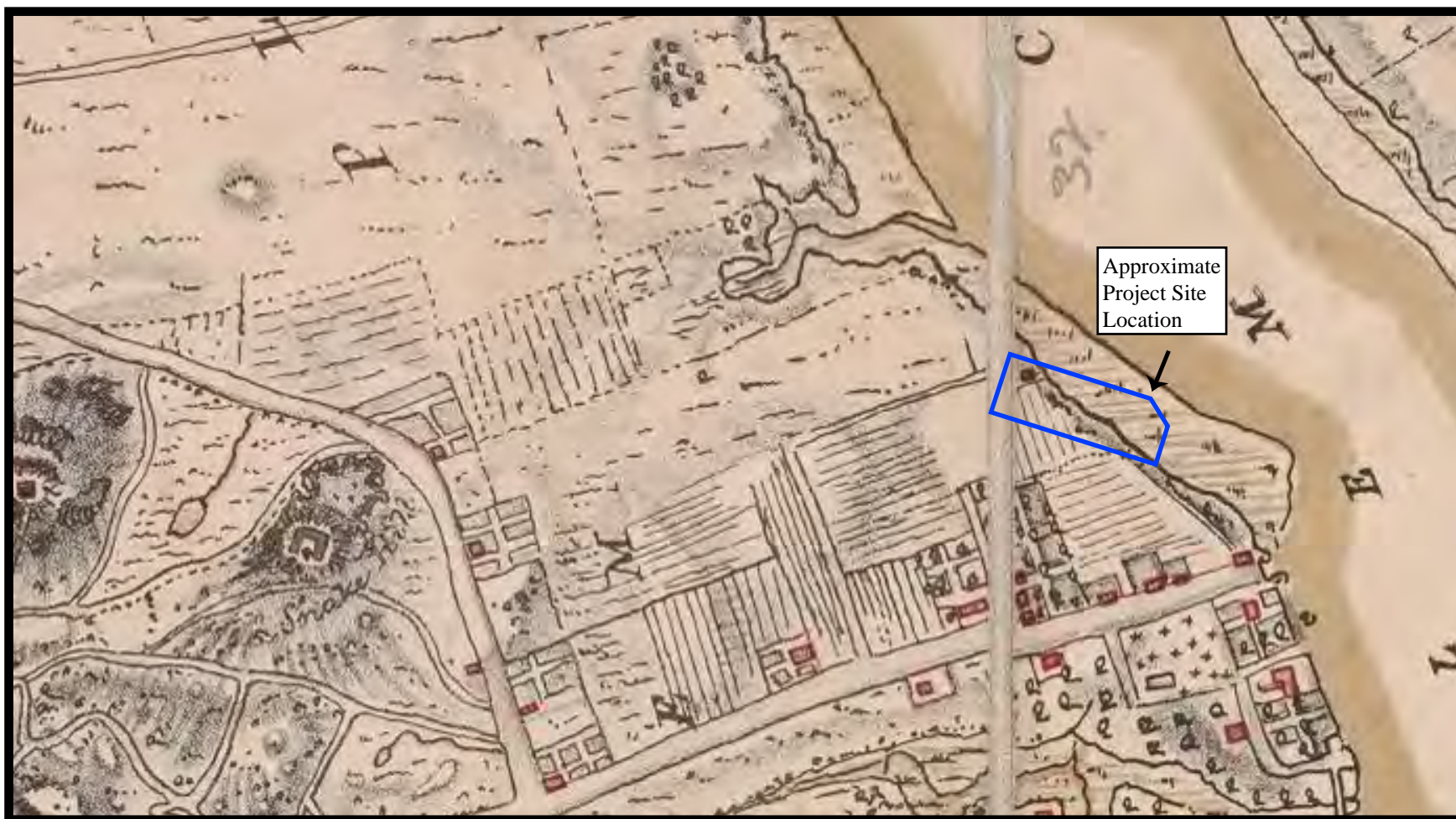
0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 5: Project site on *New Harlem Village Plot, 1670* (Riker 1904).





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FIGURE 6: Project site on *The British Headquarters Map 1782* (Stevens 1900).

0 400 800 1200 1600 2000 FEET



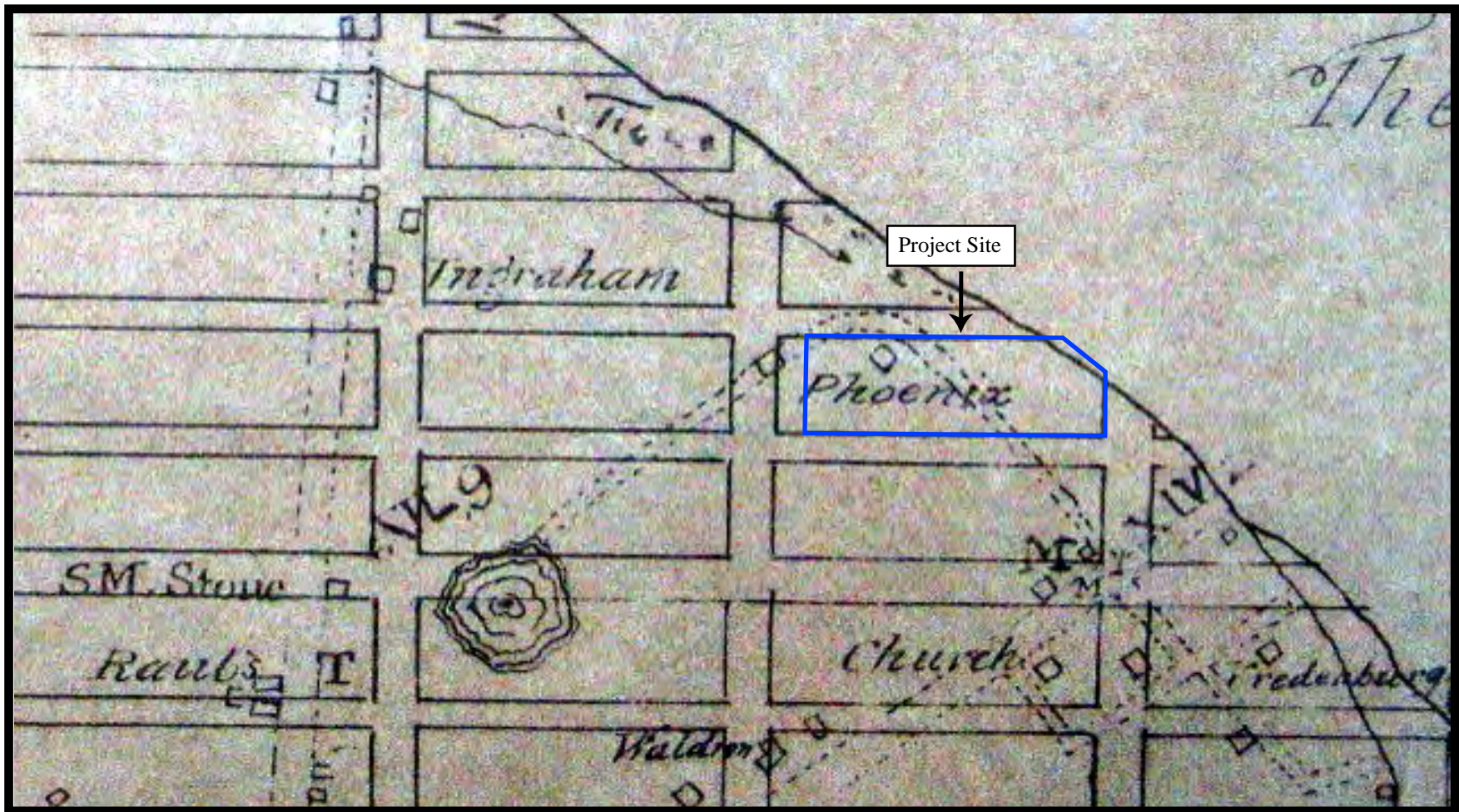
NEW HARLEM VILLAGE, 1765, VIEWED FROM MORRISANIA.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET NOW MARKS THE SITE OF THE VILLAGE,—RANDALL'S ISLAND ON LEFT.

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FIGURE 7: *New Harlem Village, 1765, Viewed From Morrisania* (Pierce 1903).

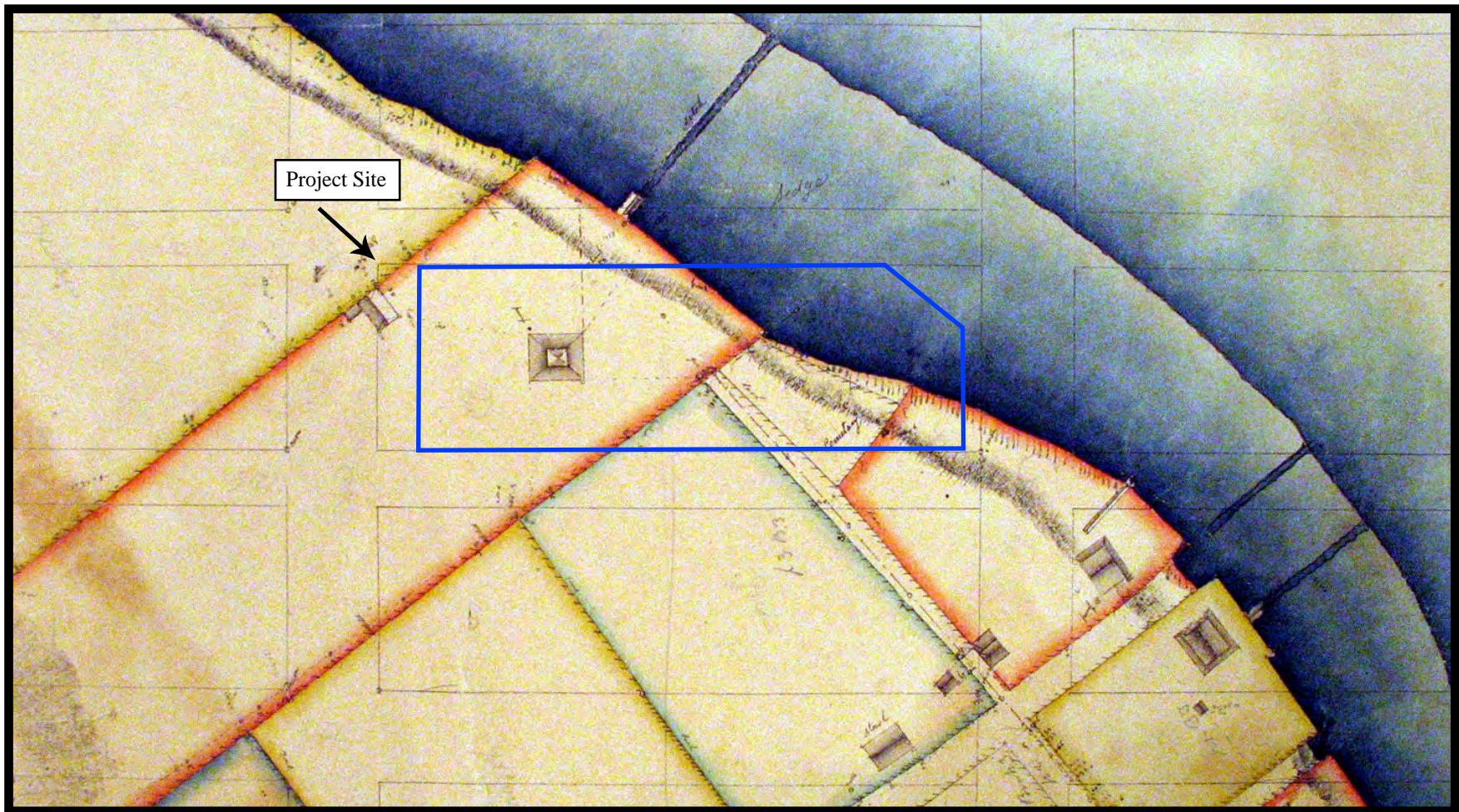


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FIGURE 8: Project site on *A Map of the City of New York by the Commissioners Appointed by an Act of the Legislature Passed April 3rd 1807* (Randel 1807).

0 200 400 600 800 1000 FEET



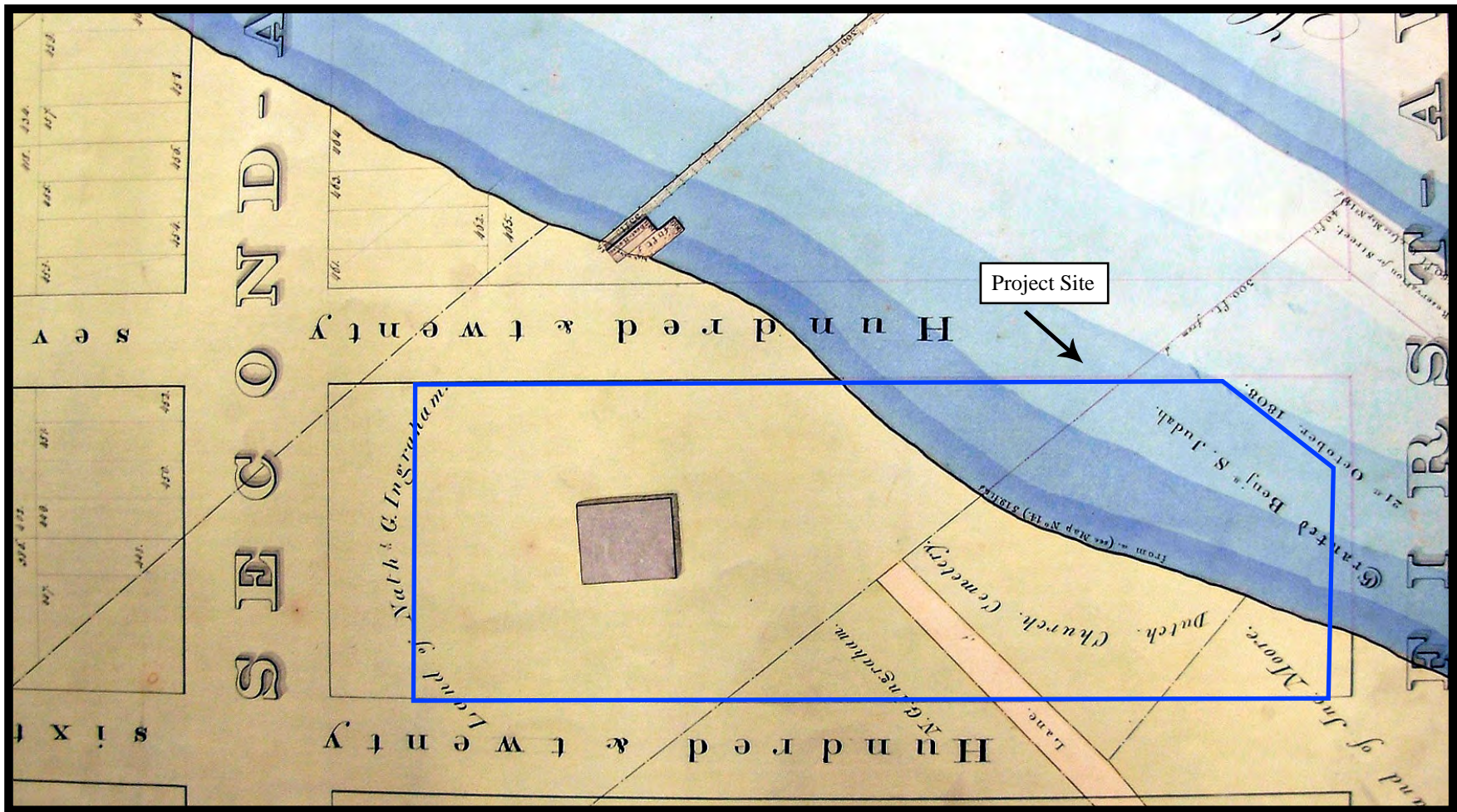
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FIGURE 9: Project site on *Farm Maps: Map 67* (Randel 1819/1820).

Note: Map is based on Randel's professional surveys for the City of New York.

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET



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FIGURE 10: Project site on *Map of the Harlem River* (Shaw 1830-1840).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 11: Project site on *Topographical Map of the City and County of New York, and the Adjacent Country* (Colton 1836).

0 200 400 600 800 1000 FEET

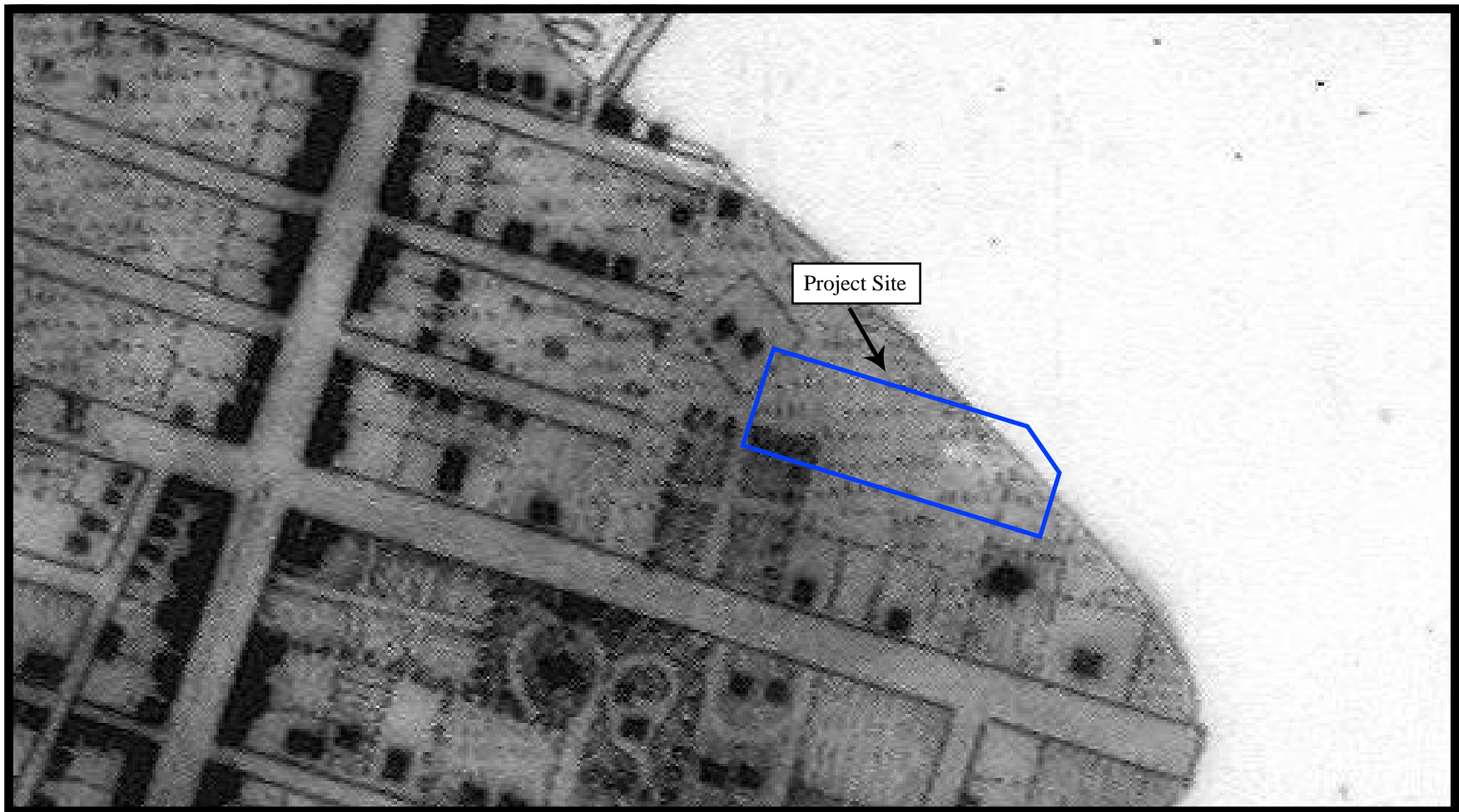


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FIGURE 12: Project site on Map of the City of New York North of 50th Street (Dripps 1851).

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

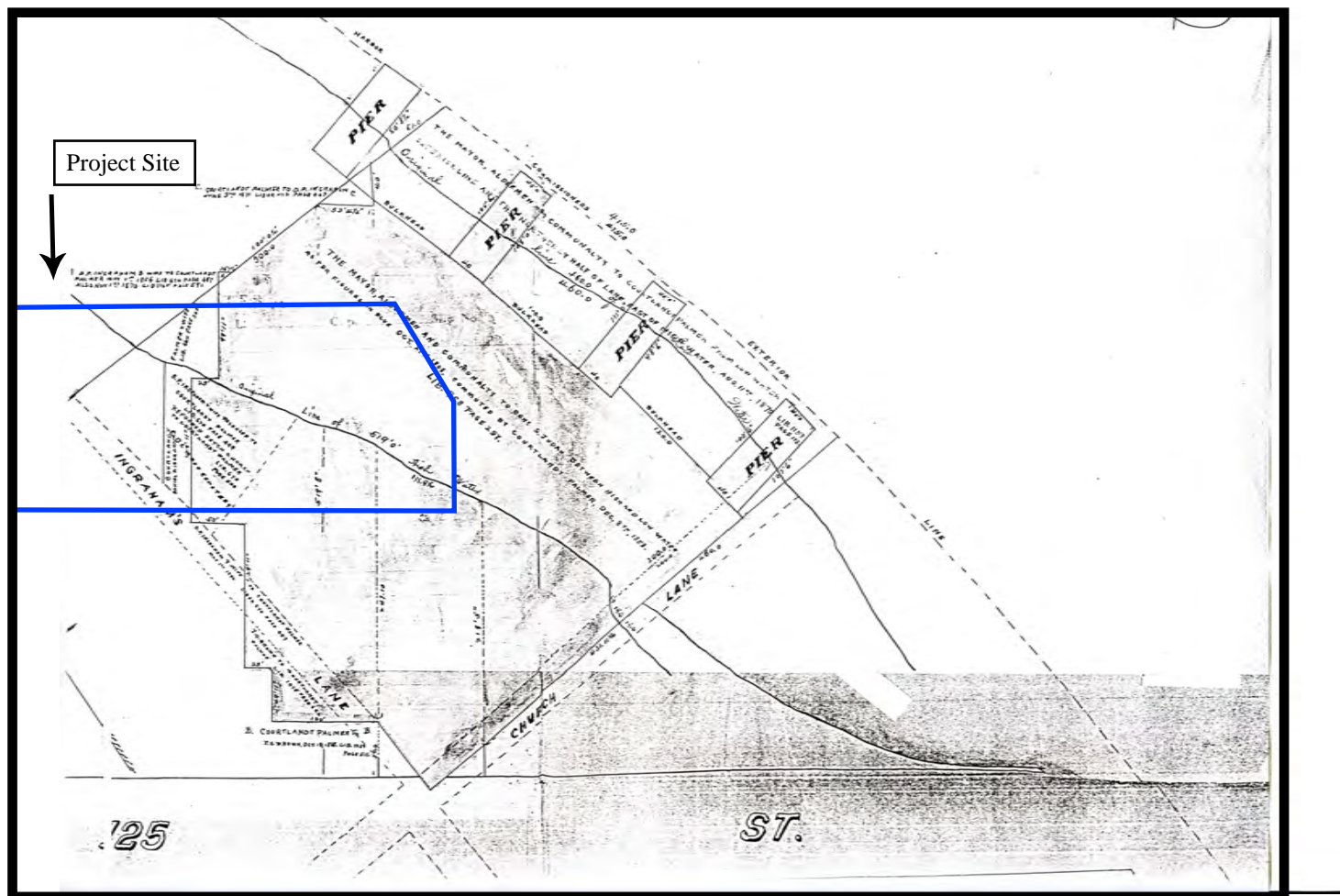


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FIGURE 13: Project site on *New York City and Manhattan Island* (U.S.C.S. 1854-1855).

0 200 400 600 800 1000 FEET

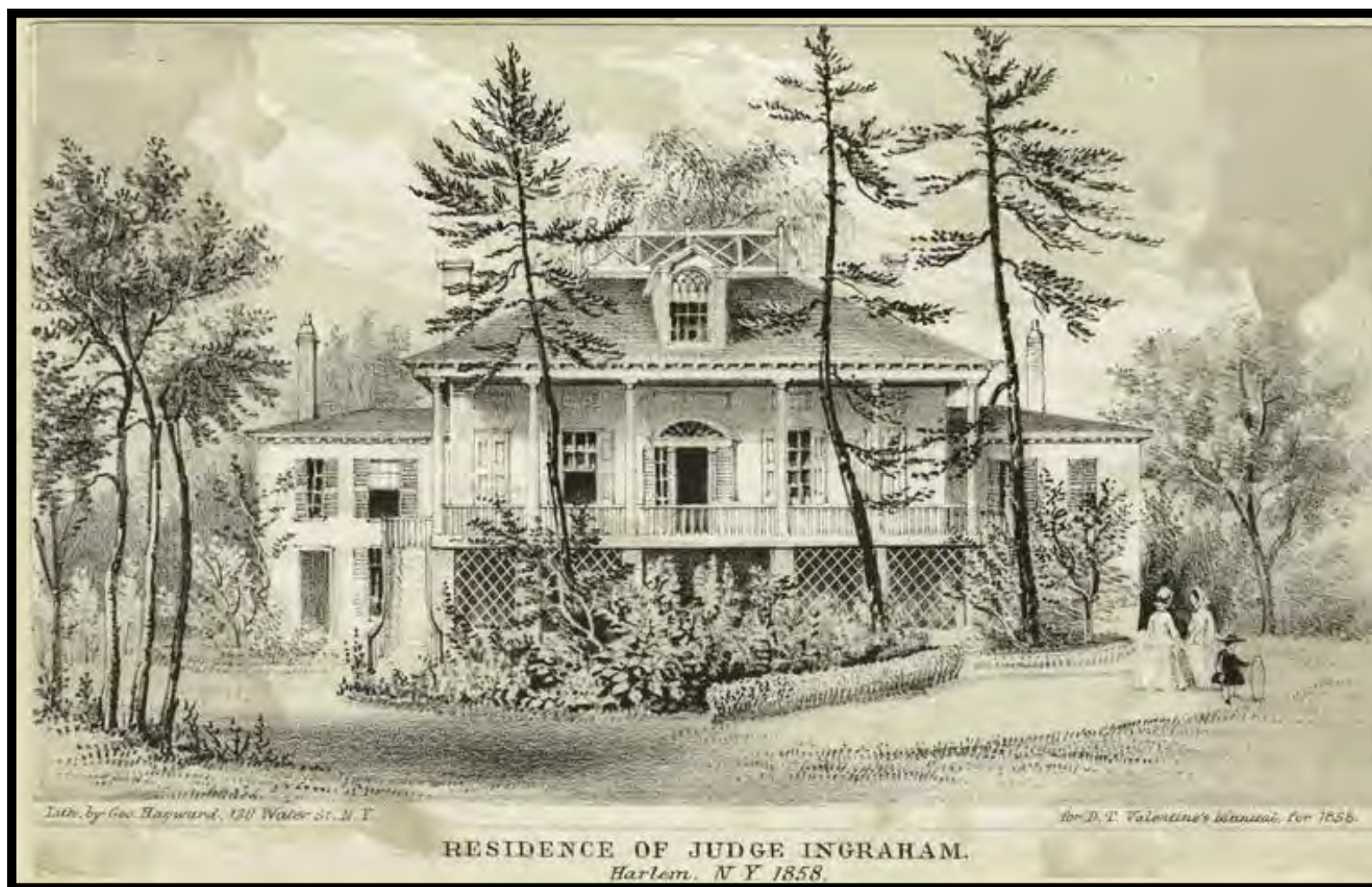


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FIGURE 14: Project site on *Tract Report 863 Map Accompanying Tract of Benjamin S. Judah* (Municipal Archives 1917).

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

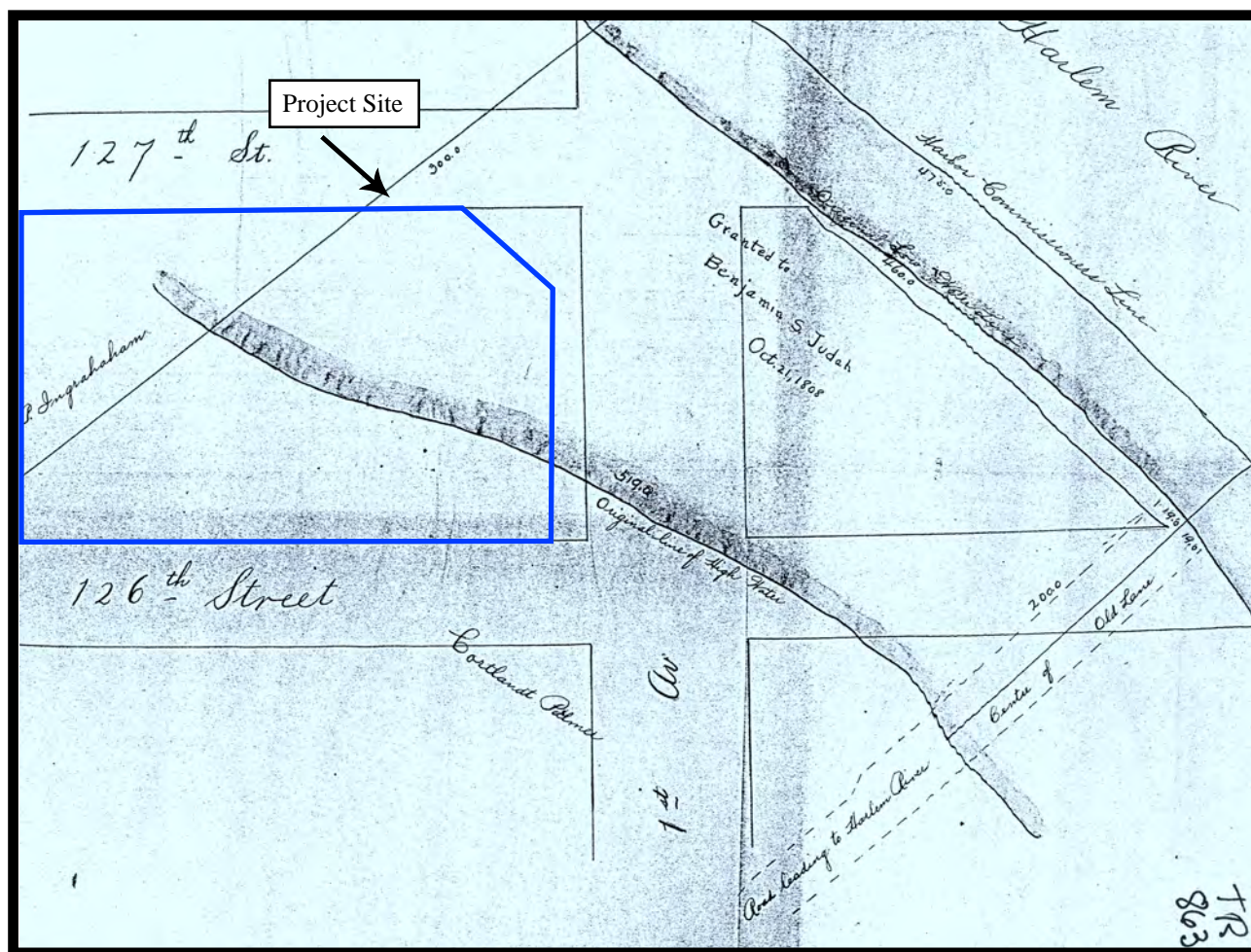




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FIGURE 15: *Residence of Judge Ingraham, Harlem, N.Y. 1858* (Valentine 1858, as printed in the New York Times 8/20/1911).

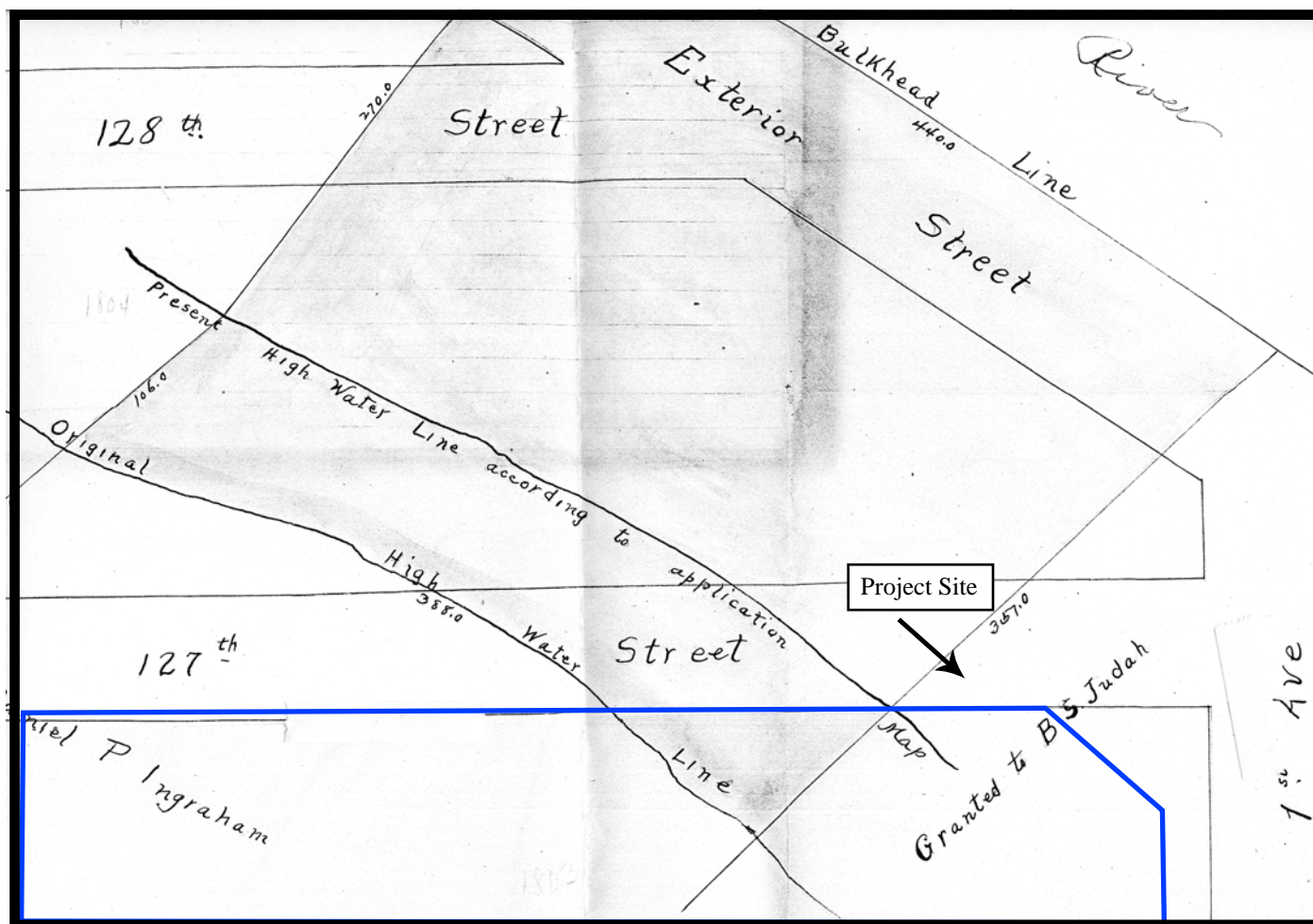


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FIGURE 16: Project site on *Tract Report 863 Map Accompanying Tract of Benjamin S. Judah* (Municipal Archive 1917).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 17: Project site on *Tract Report 887 Map Accompanying Water Lot Grant* (Municipal Archives 1917).

0 50 100 150 300 450 FEET



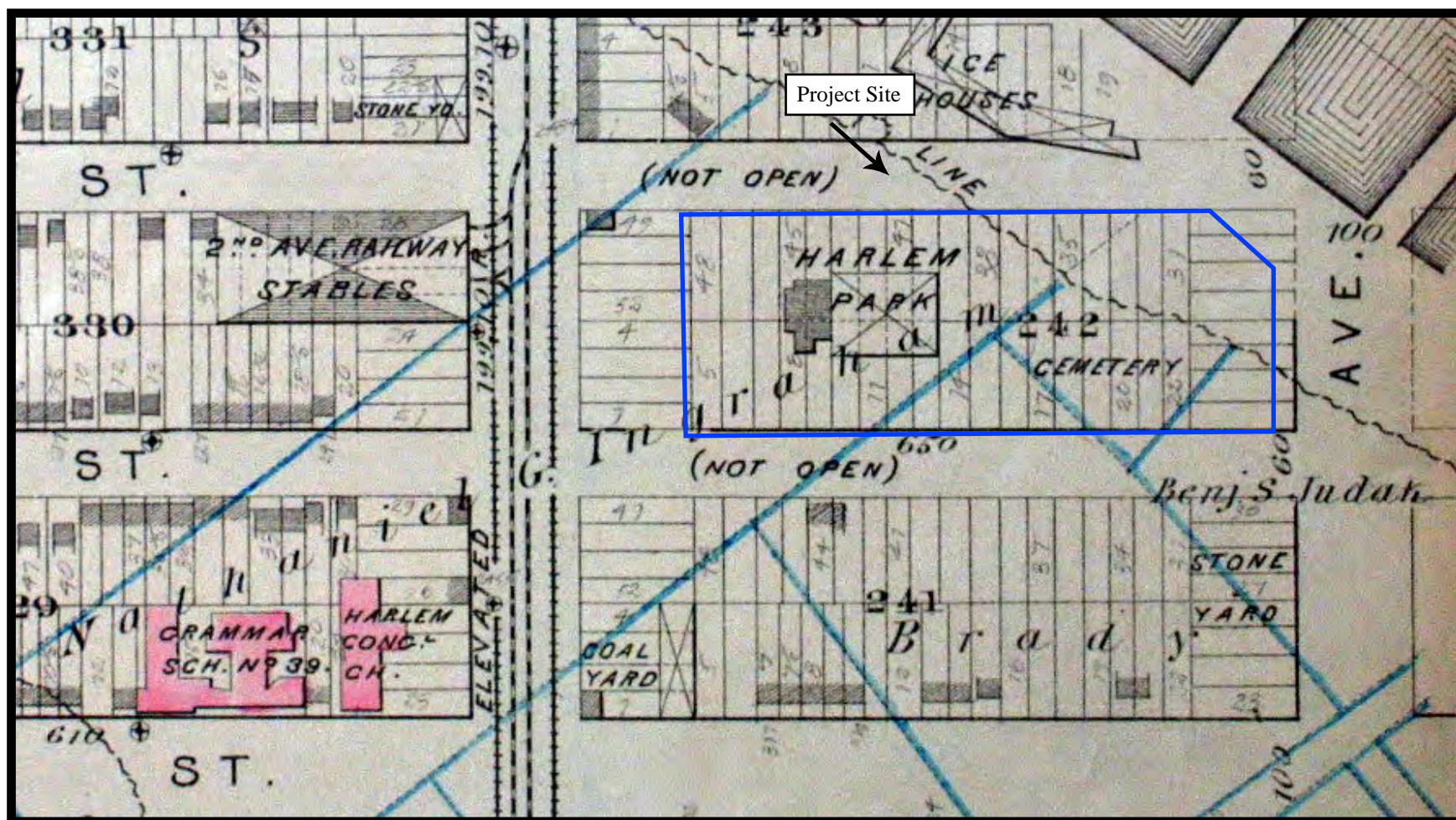


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FIGURE 18: Project site on *Map of New York and Vicinity* (Harrison 1867). Note : Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

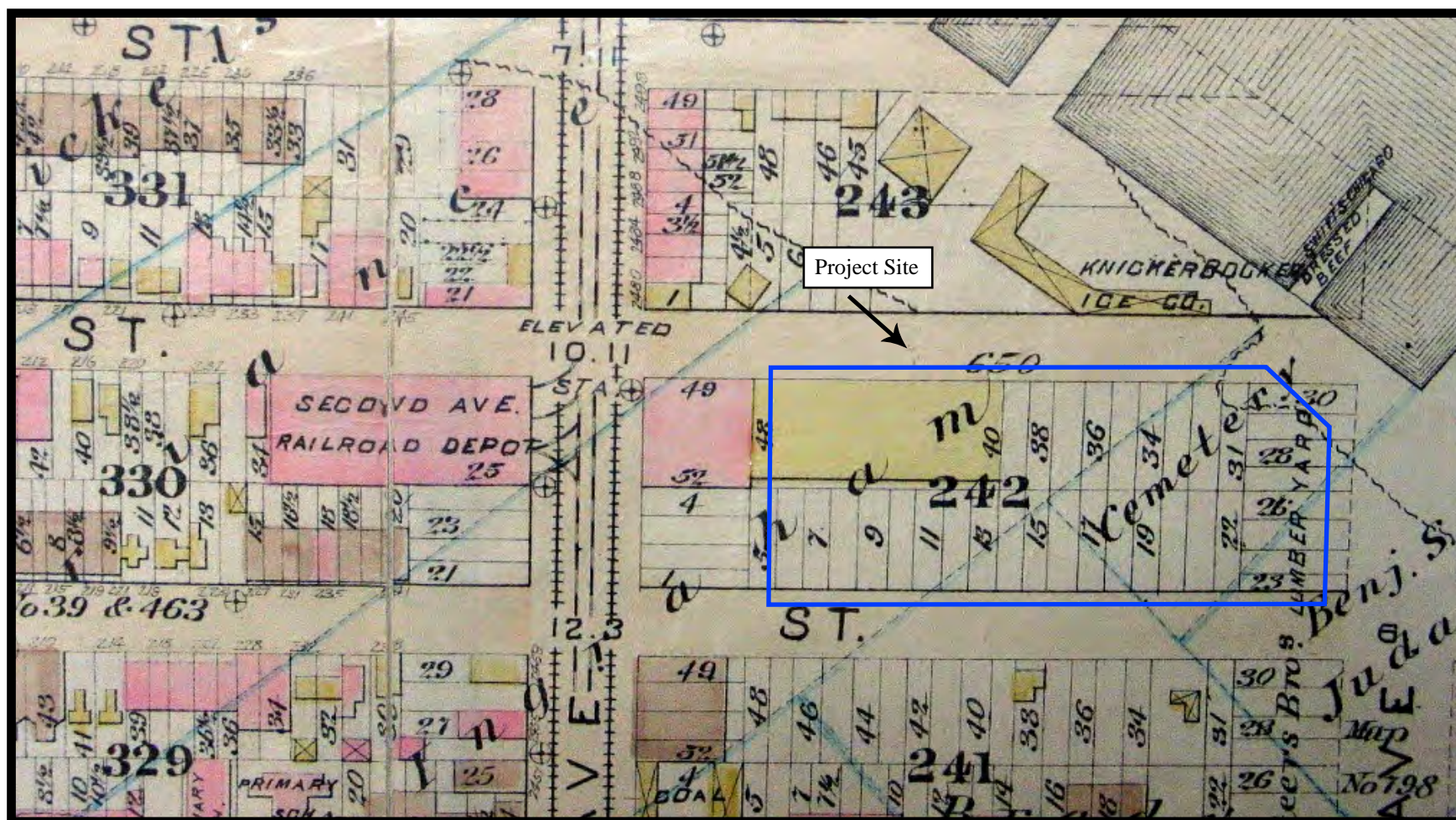
0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET



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FIGURE 20: Project site on *Atlas of the Entire City of New York* (Bromley 1879). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

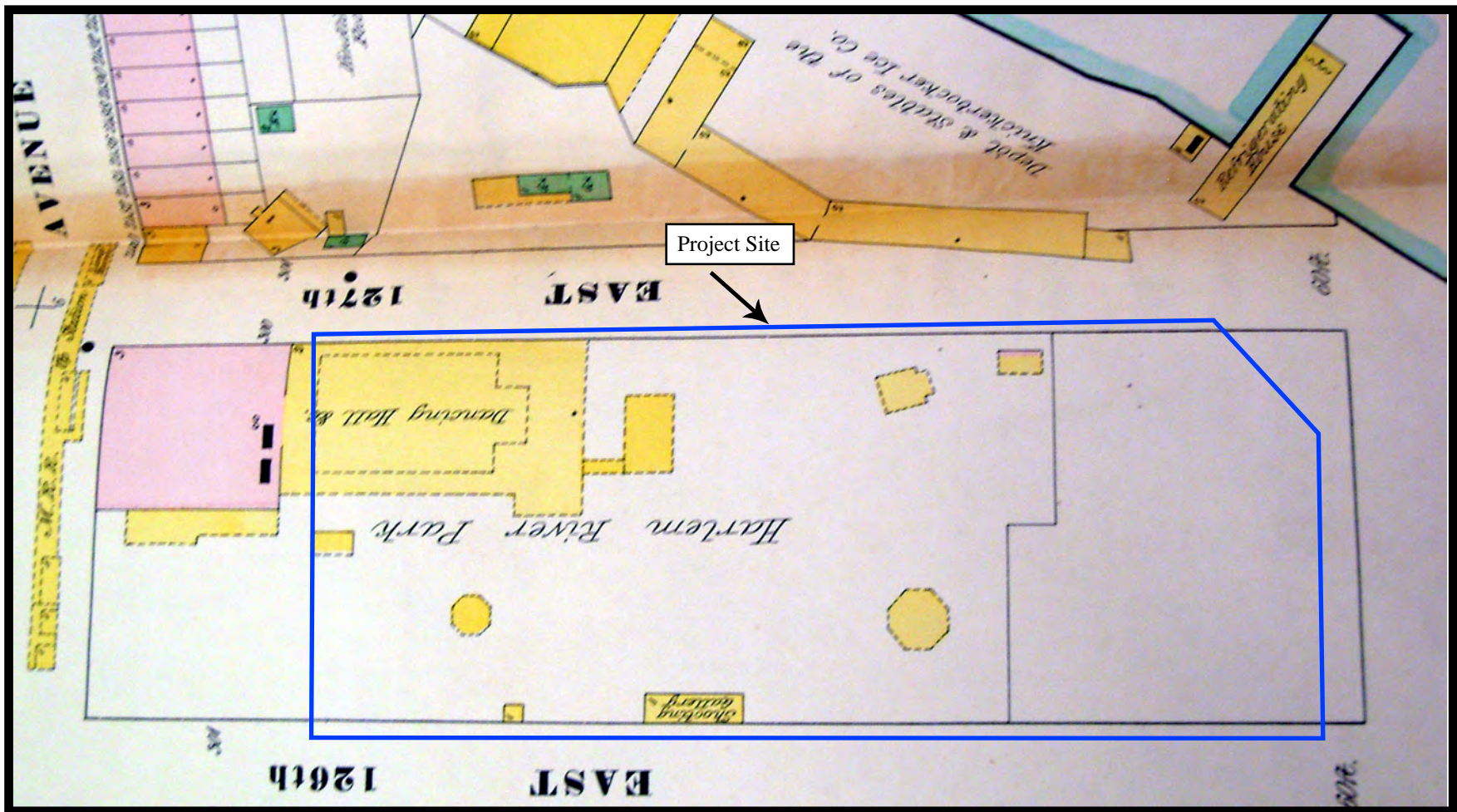
0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET



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FIGURE 21: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York* (Robinson 1885). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

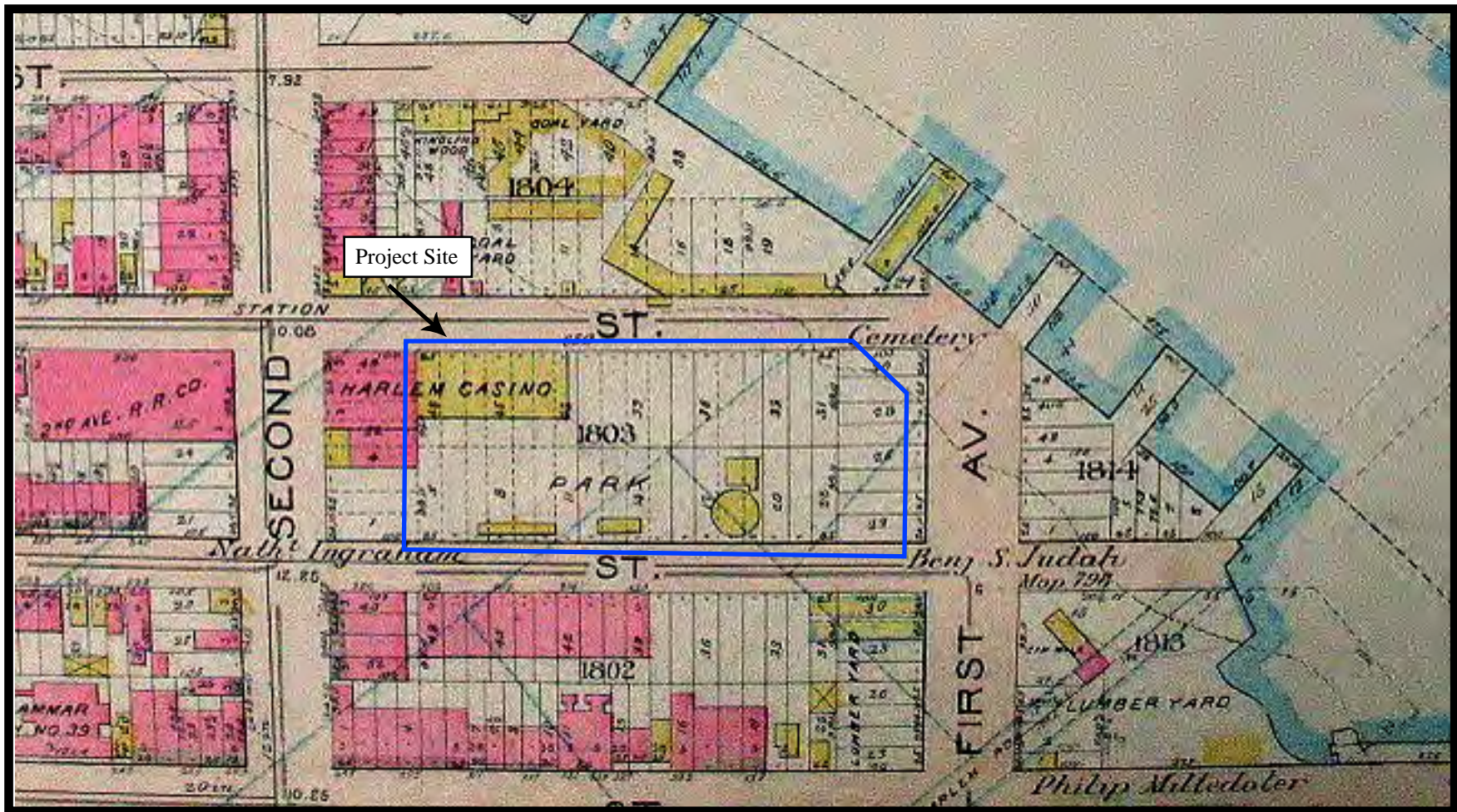


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FIGURE 22: Project site on *Maps of City of New York* (Perris 1886).

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET



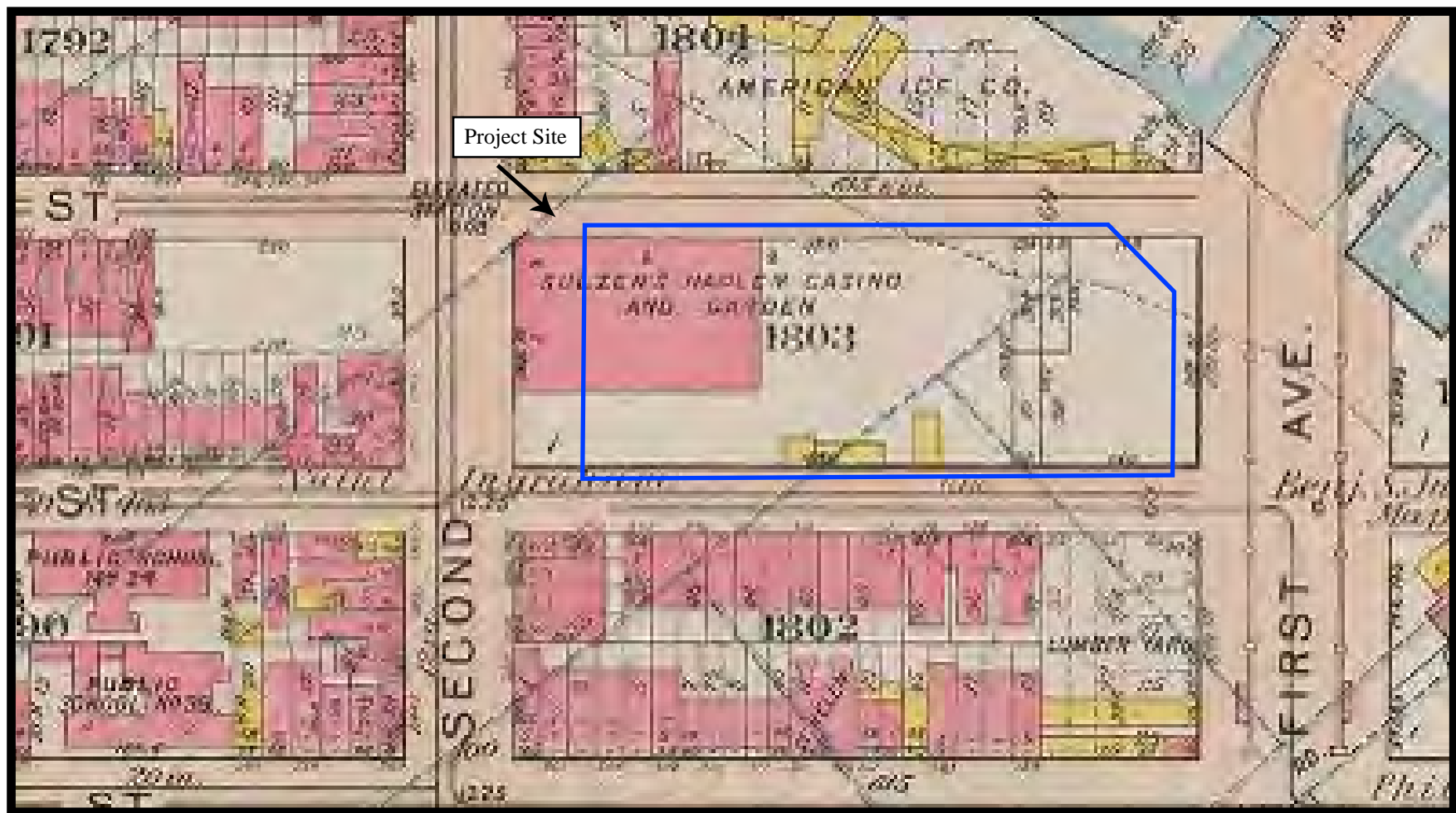


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FIGURE 23: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York–Borough of Manhattan: from actual surveys and official plans* (Bromley 1897). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

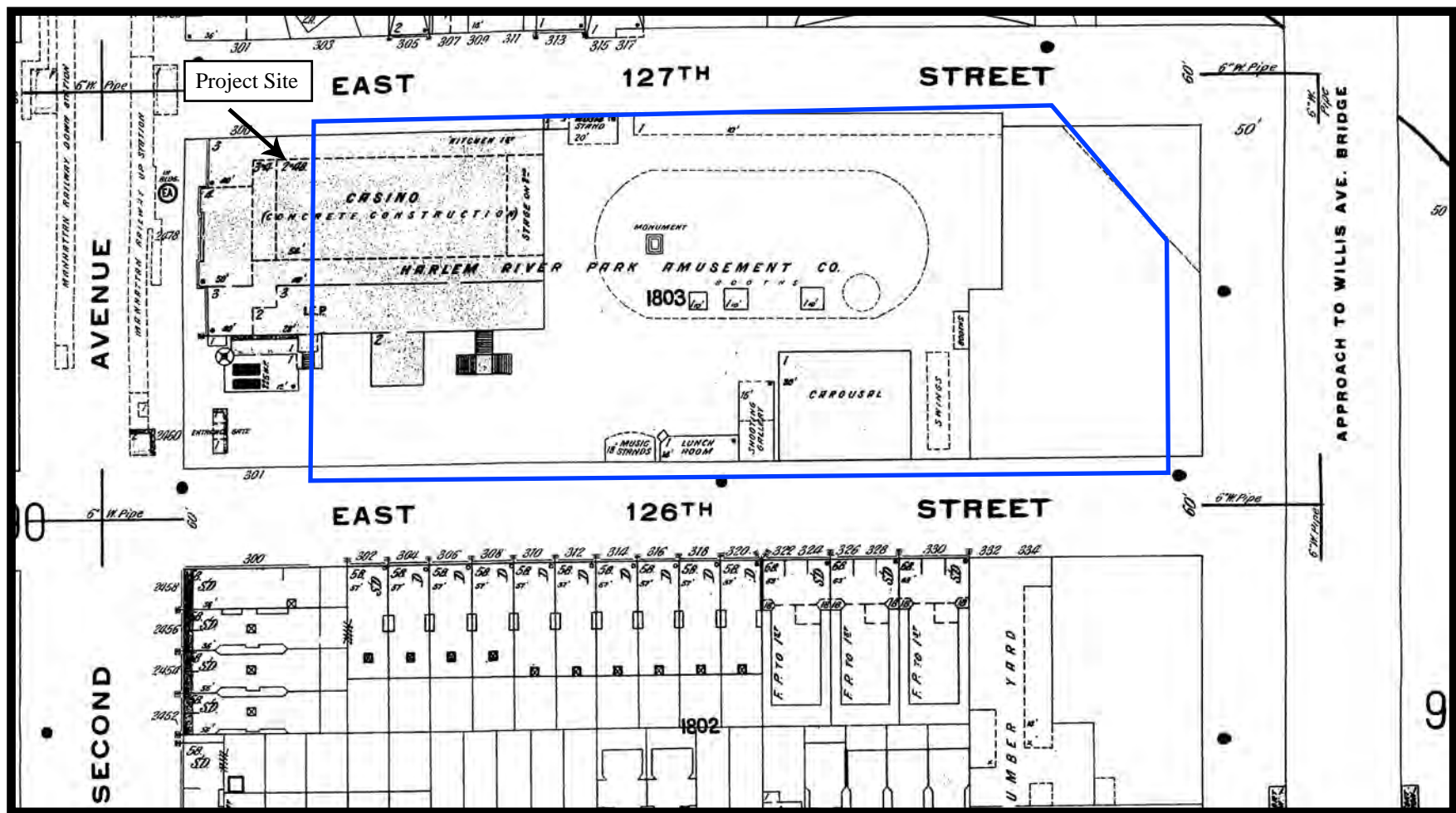


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FIGURE 24: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York–Borough of Manhattan: from actual surveys and official plans* (Bromley 1911). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 100 200 300 400 500 FEET

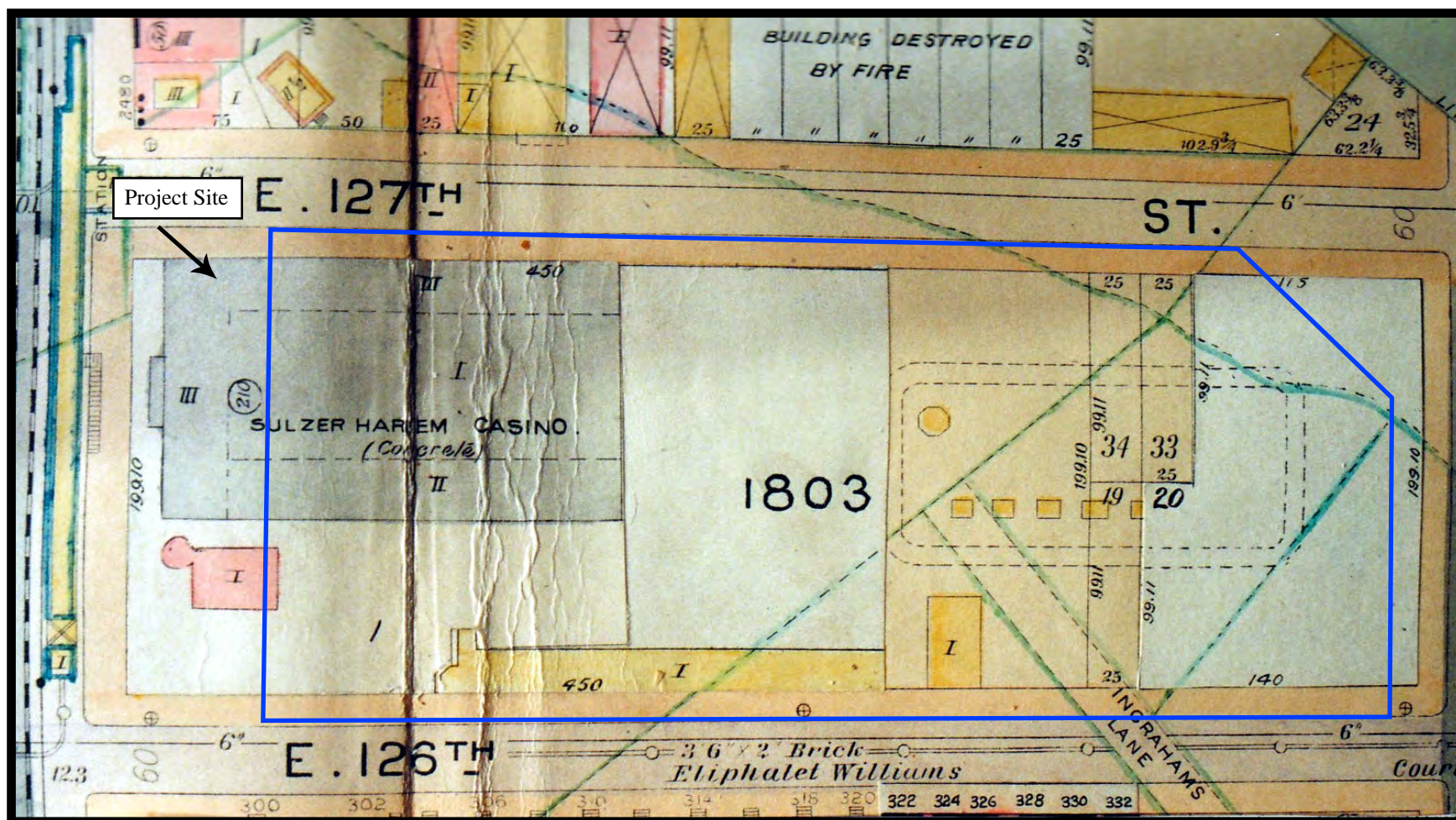


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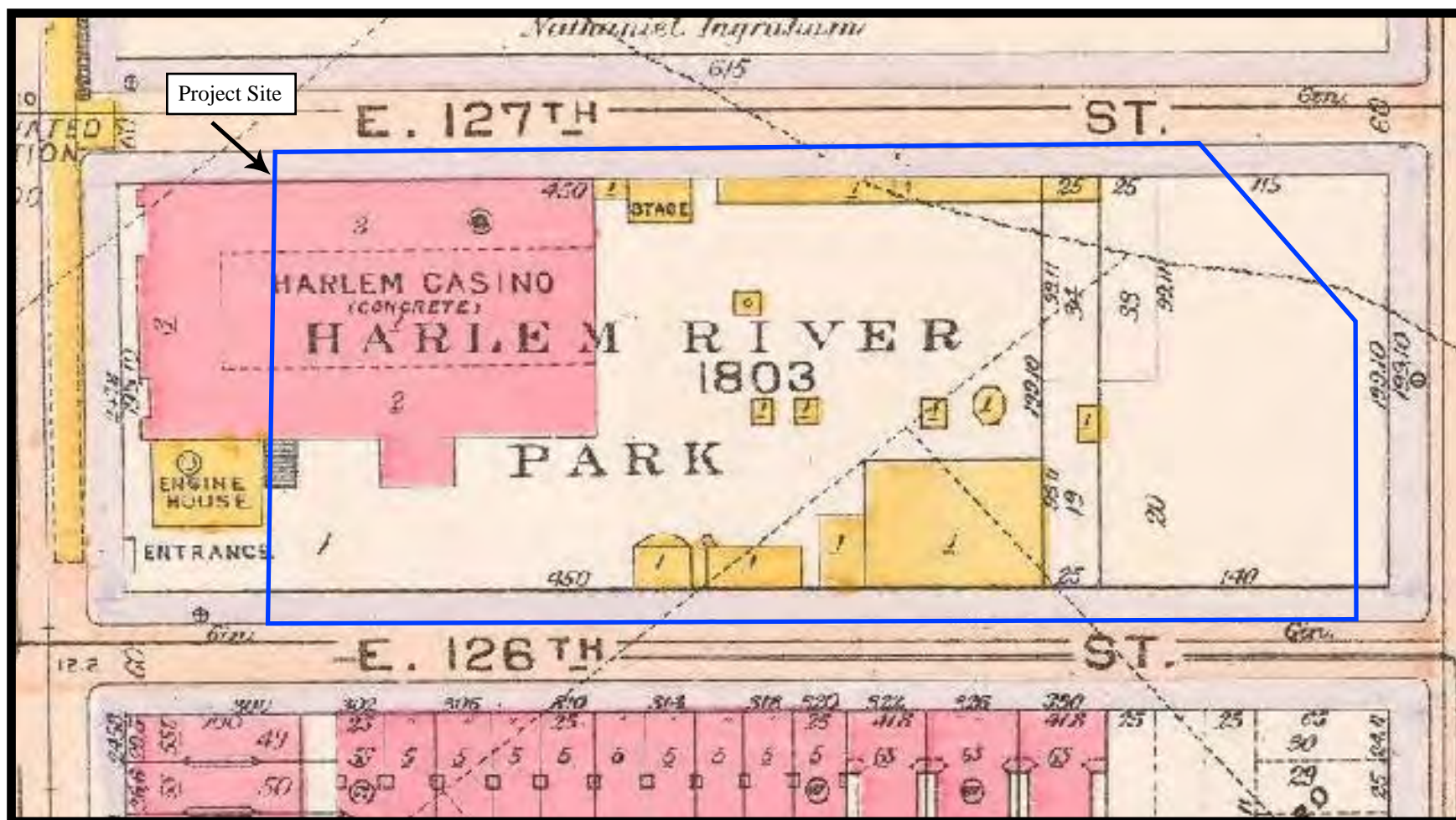
FIGURE 25: Project site on *Insurance Maps of the City of New York* (Sanborn 1911).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 26: Project site on *Atlas of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York* (Hyde 1913). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

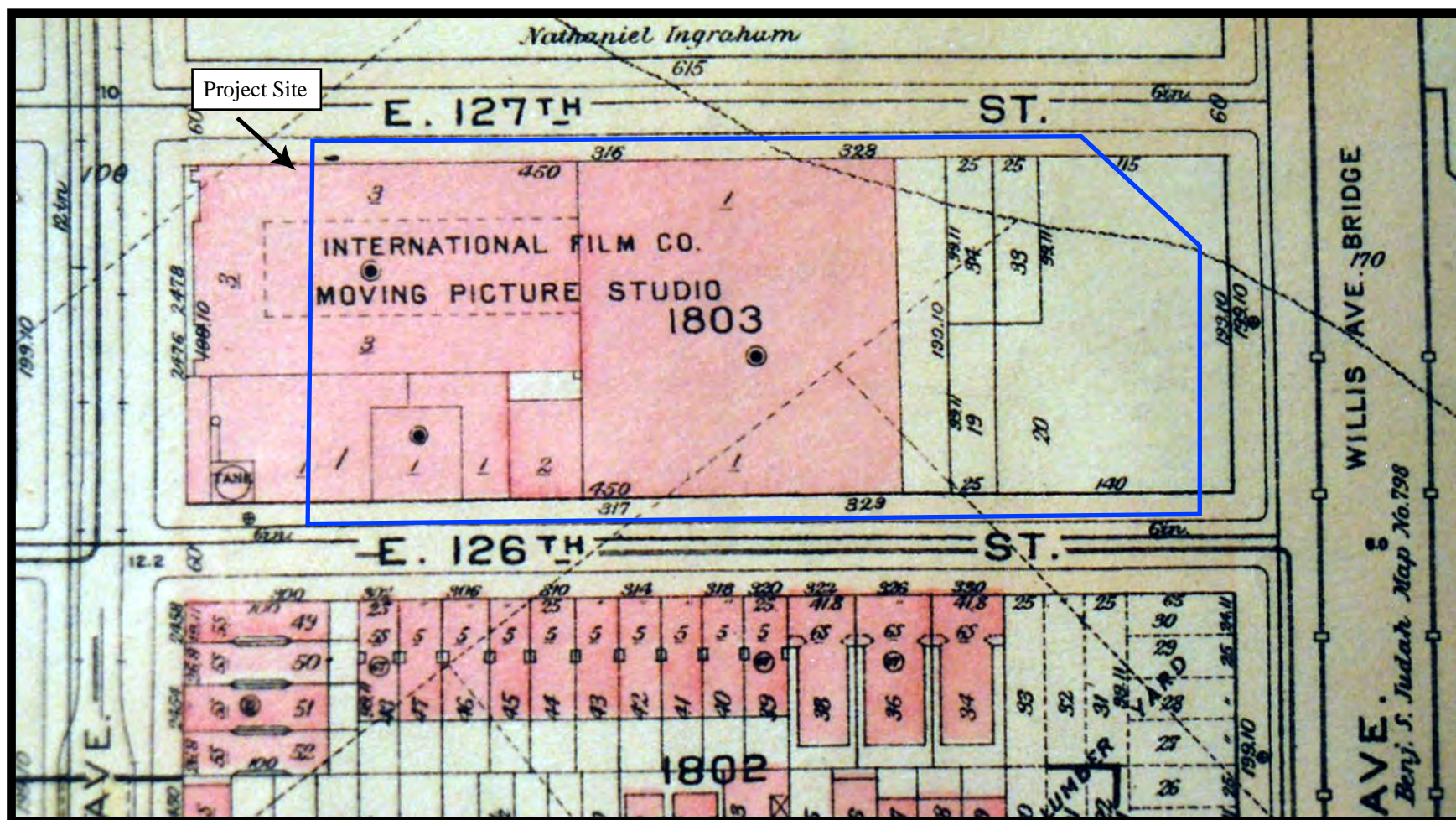


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FIGURE 27: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York–Borough of Manhattan: from actual surveys and official plans* (Bromley 1916). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET

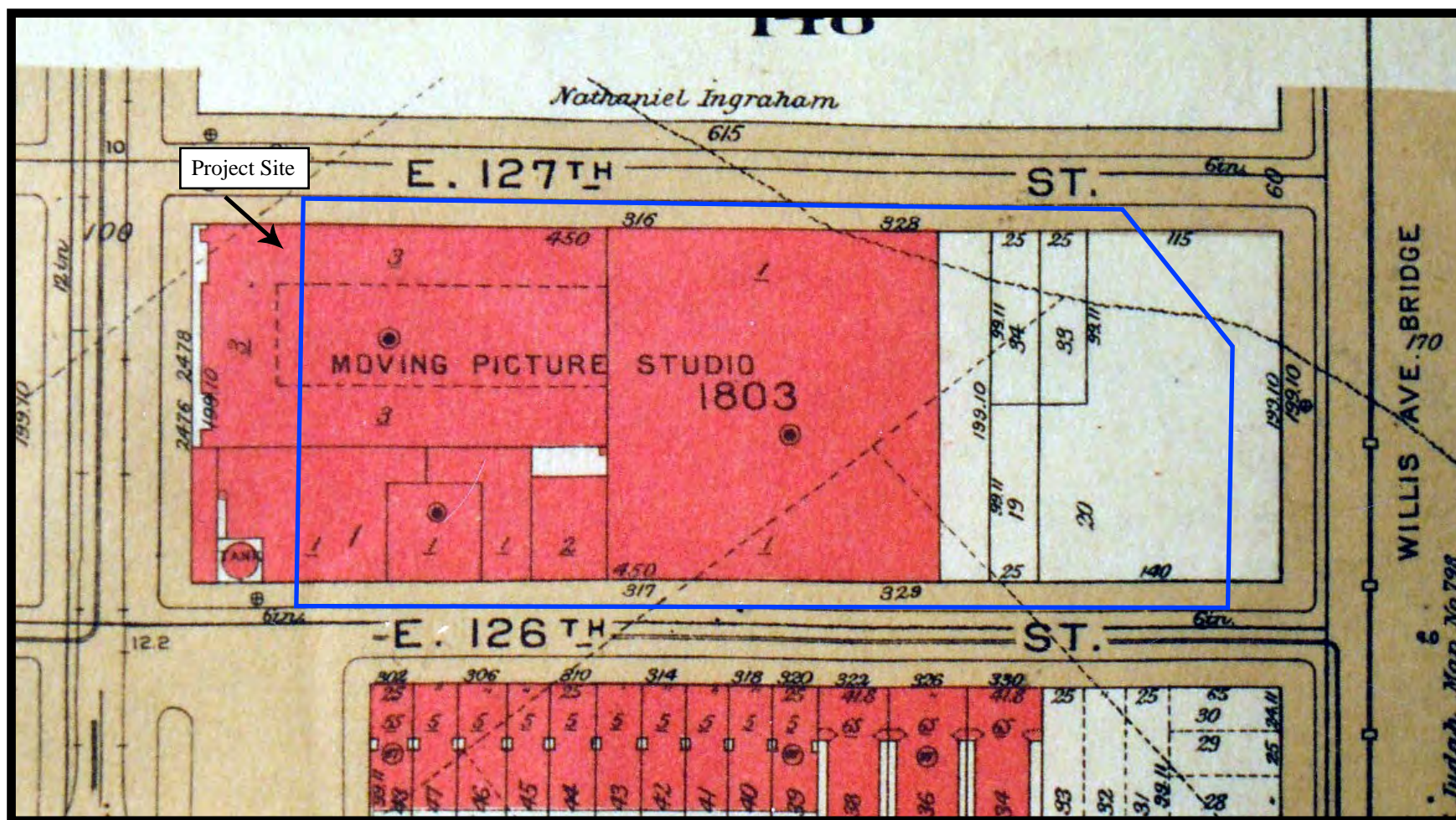


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FIGURE 28: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York–Borough of Manhattan: from actual surveys and official plans* (Bromley 1925). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 29: Project site on *Atlas of the City of New York–Borough of Manhattan: from actual surveys and official plans* (Bromley 1934). Note: Historic property boundaries, as illustrated on this map, were not professionally surveyed and therefore are not reliably accurate.

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET



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FIGURE 30: Three views of Block 1803 frontage on Second Avenue during the initial stages of movie studio demolition (Sperr 1941).

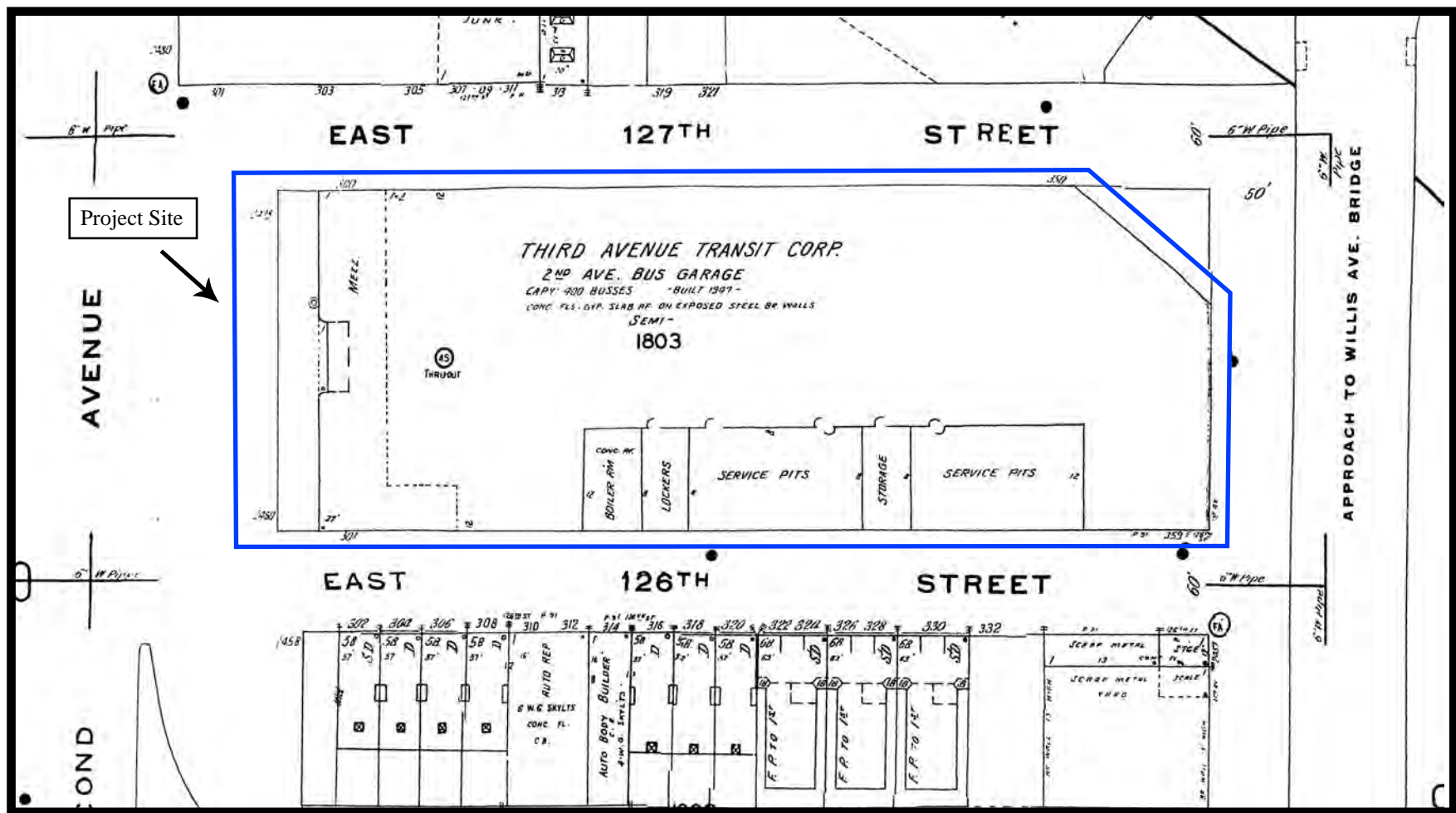


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FIGURE 31: View of Block 1803 frontage on East 126th Street, during the initial stages of movie studio demolition, facing northwest (Sperr 1941).

Note: Block 1803 - at right - is elevated above East 126th Street in the foreground.



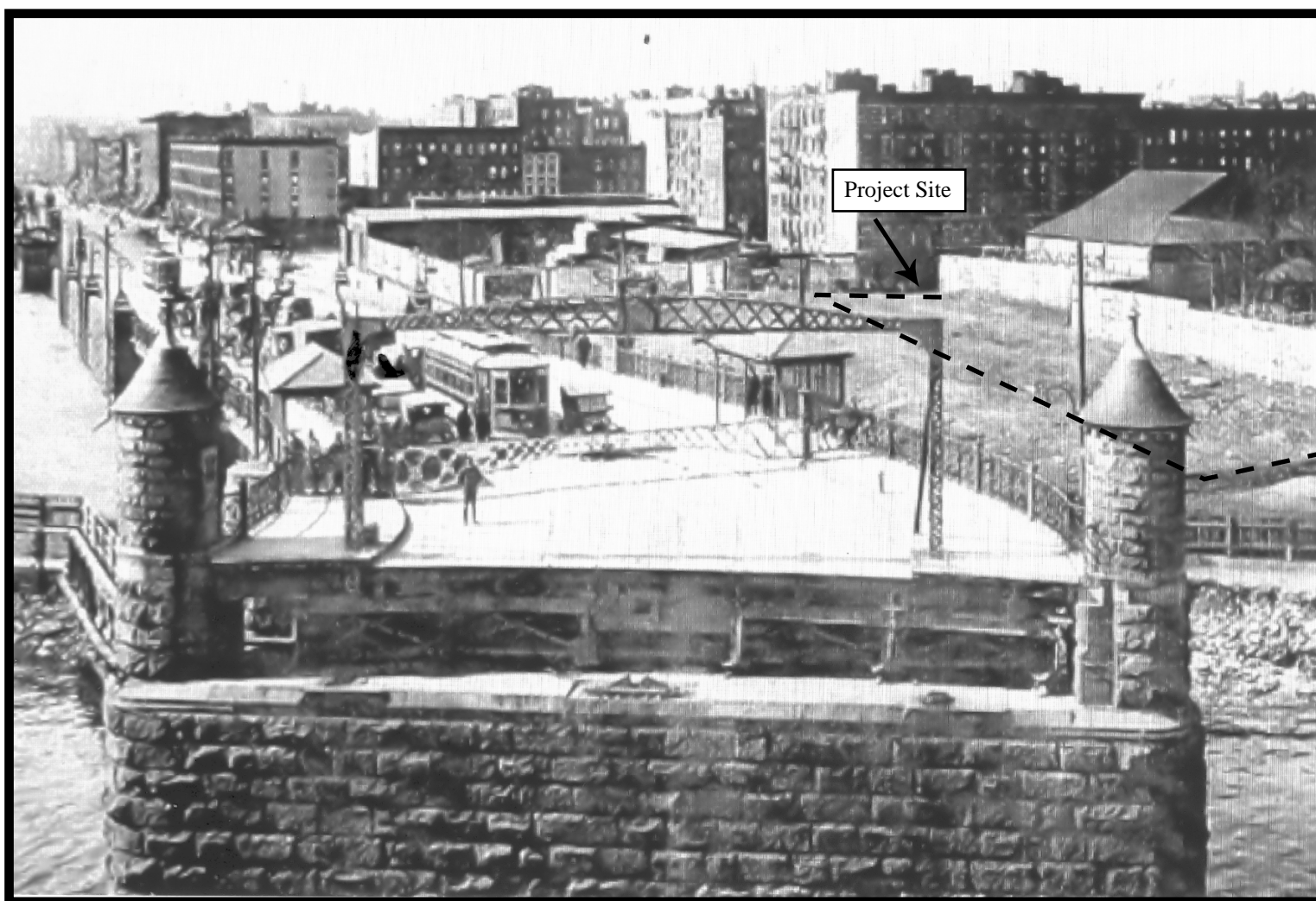


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FIGURE 33: Project site on *Insurance Maps of New York City* (Sanborn 1951).

0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET

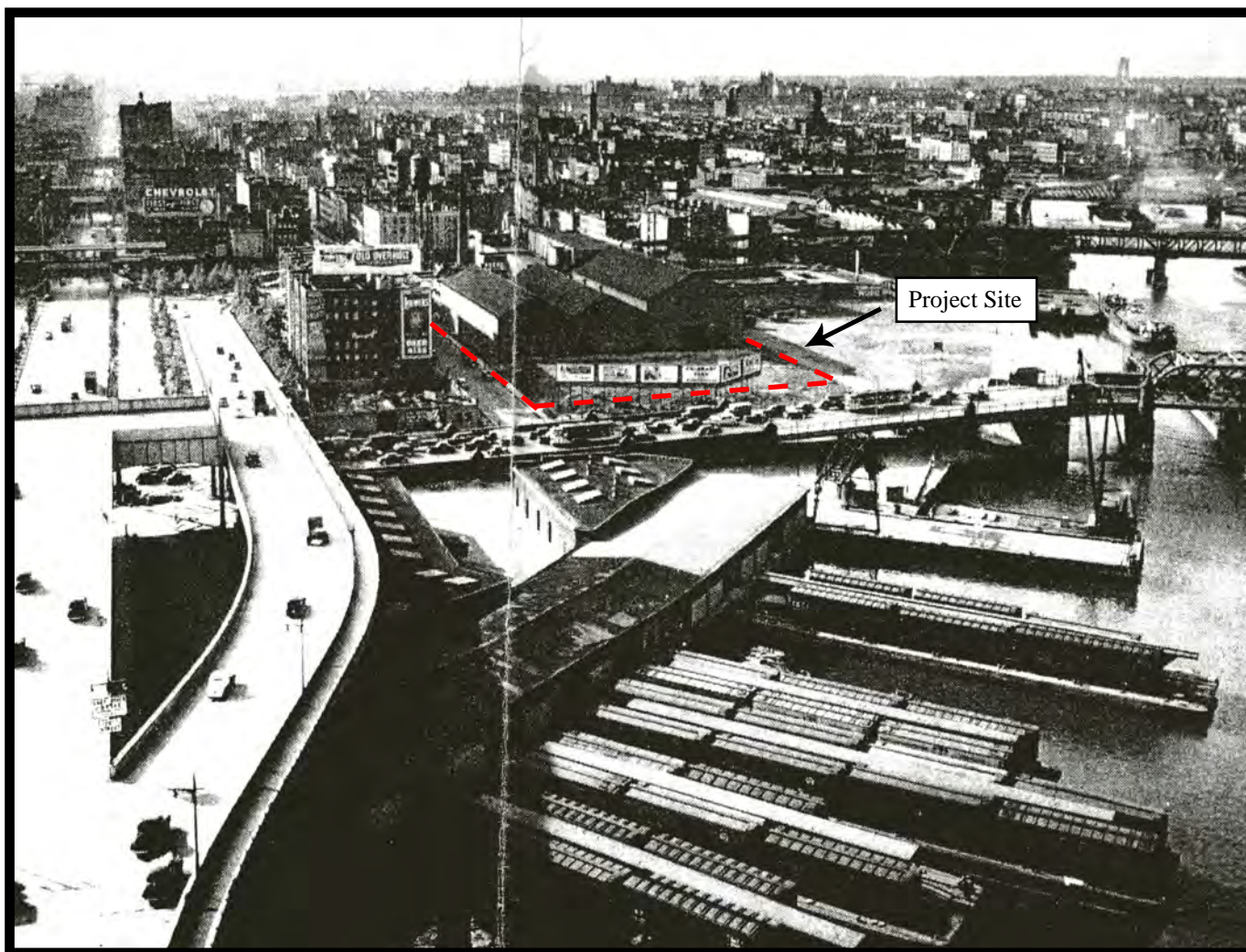


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FIGURE 34: Car number 239 on the Third Avenue Railway System's 125th Street Crosstown line, at the Willis Avenue Bridge, 1917 (MTA Archives).

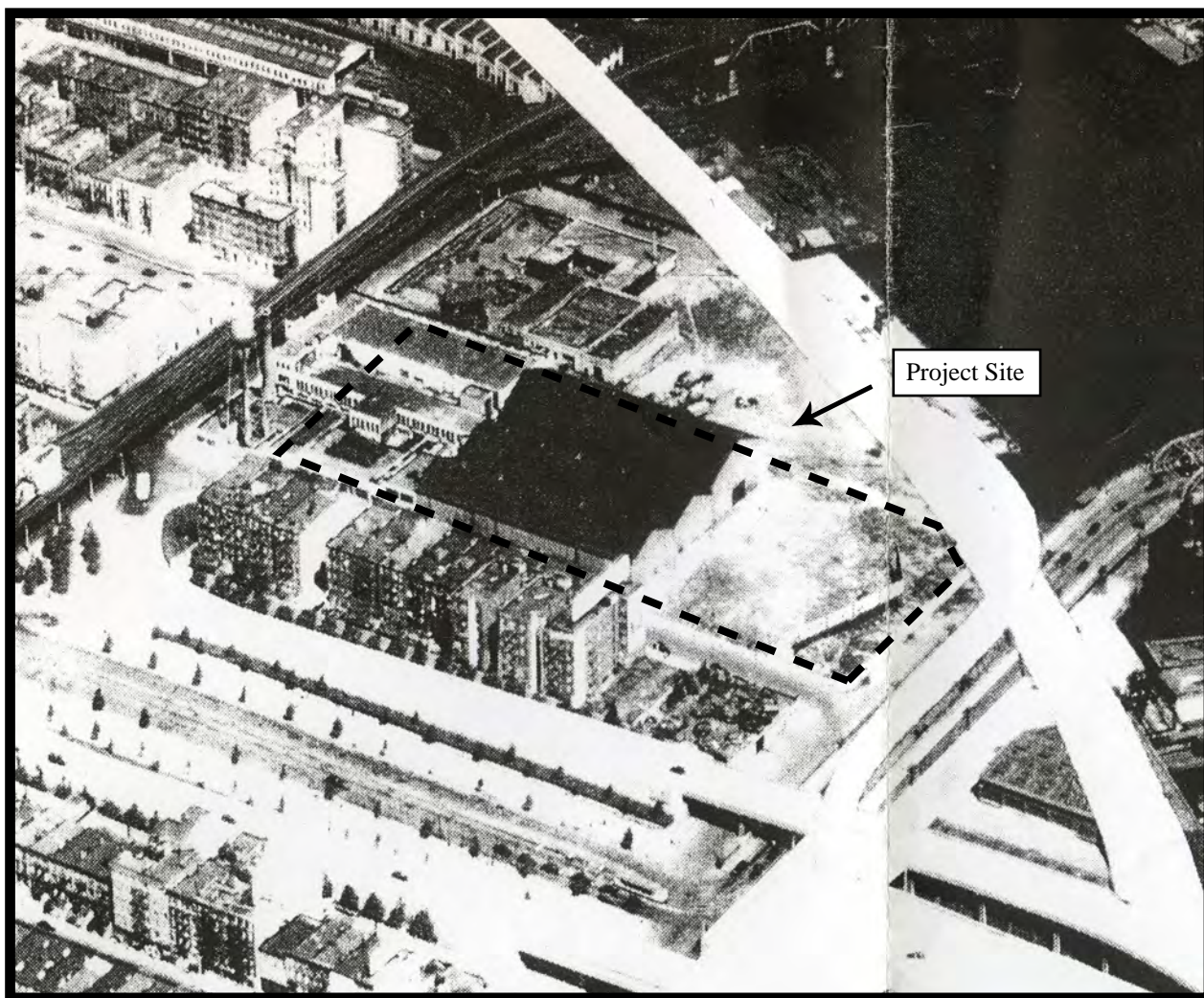
Note: East end of project block is to right of bridge approach within dashed line.



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**FIGURE 35: Aerial photograph of Triborough Bridge approach 1936-1947
(Courtesy of Hardesty & Hanover, LLP).**



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FIGURE 36: Aerial photograph showing proposed route of Harlem River Drive (white curved line) ca. 1938 (Courtesy of Hardesty & Hanover, LLP).



Photograph A: 126th Street Bus Depot facing northeast from the southwest corner of Second Avenue and 126th Street.



Photograph B: Façade of 126th Street Bus Depot facing southeast from Second Avenue.



Photograph C: South elevation of 126th Street Bus Depot facing east on 126th Street.



Photograph D: South elevation of 126th Street Bus Depot with chimney stack facing north on 126th Street.



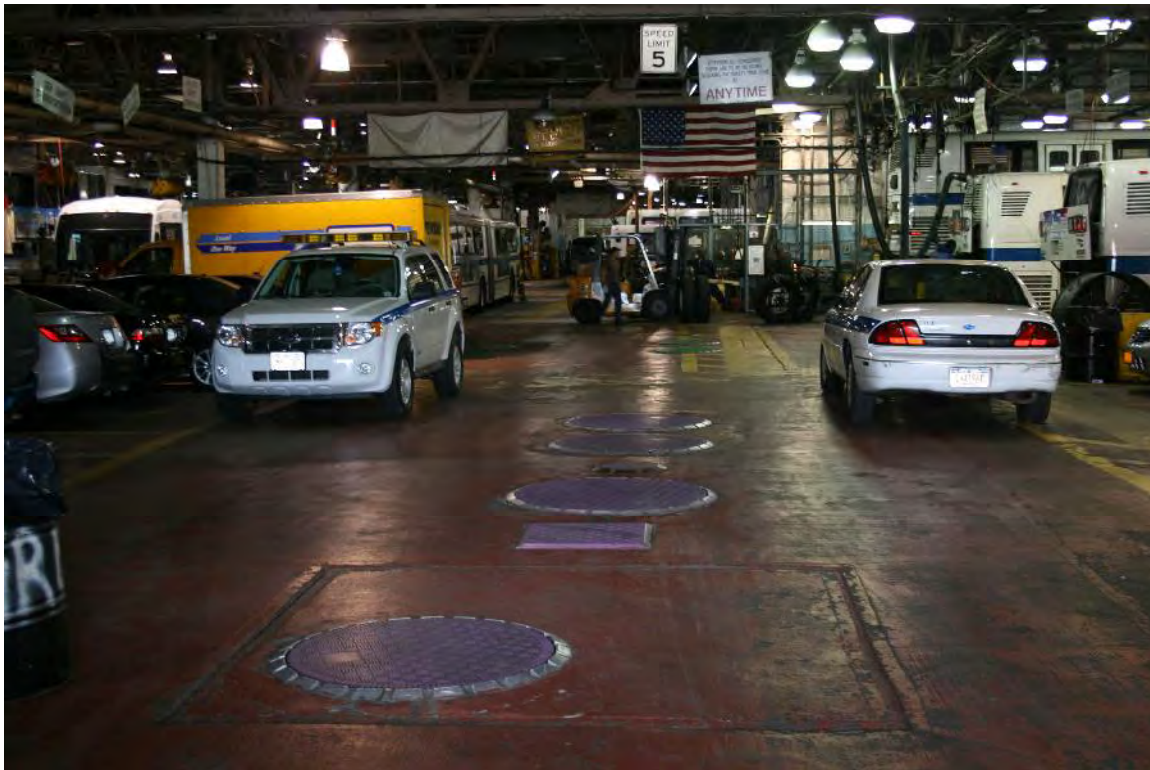
Photograph E: South elevation of 126th Street Bus Depot facing west from First Avenue.



Photograph F: East elevation of 126th Street Bus Depot facing north from 126th Street at First Avenue.



Photograph G: North elevation of 126th Street Bus Depot facing west on 127th Street.



Photograph H: Oil/water separator tanks with purple lids, excavated down to ca.15 feet below grade, facing east.



Photograph I: 8,000 gallon heat and oil tanks with green lids, excavated to ca.12 feet below grade, facing east.



Photograph J: Former location of three in-ground lifts in Bus Lift Area facing south. Portions were excavated to ca.15 feet below grade.



Photograph K: Exit door to below-grade Locker Room, facing north from 126th Street.



Photograph L: Boiler Room pit, in northwest corner of Boiler Room.



Photograph M: Base of chimney stack in Boiler Room, facing southeast.



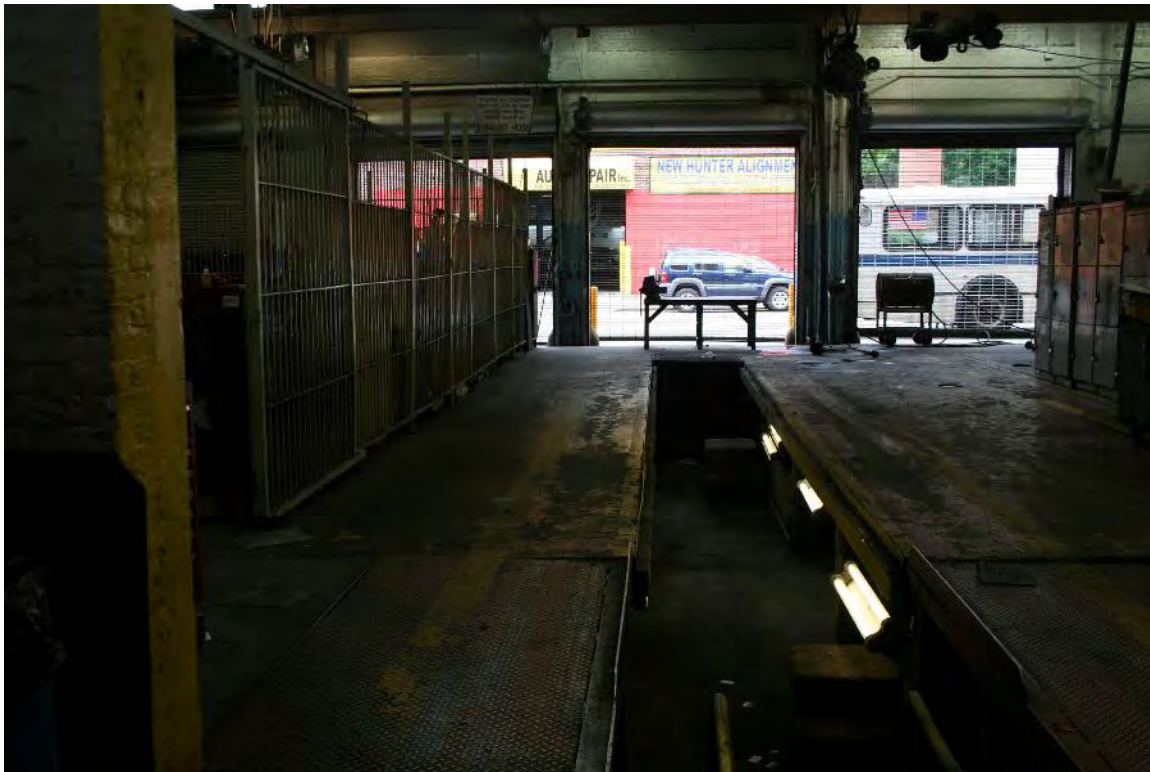
Photograph N: Power conduits from Lift Oil Tanks, ca.18 inches below grade, facing east.



Photograph O: Three articulated three-pole lifts in West Maintenance Lift area, facing south. Entire lift area excavated to ca.20 feet below grade ca.1998.



Photograph P: Below grade Store Room, facing south.



Photograph Q: East Maintenance Pit area, excavated down to ca. 10 feet below grade, facing south. Easternmost two pits were filled with concrete in 2001.



Photograph R: Four-foot deep service area beneath East Maintenance Area, facing east.



Photograph S: Eight 4,000-gallon diesel tanks, facing northwest. Each tank is six feet in diameter and excavated to ca.15 feet below grade.



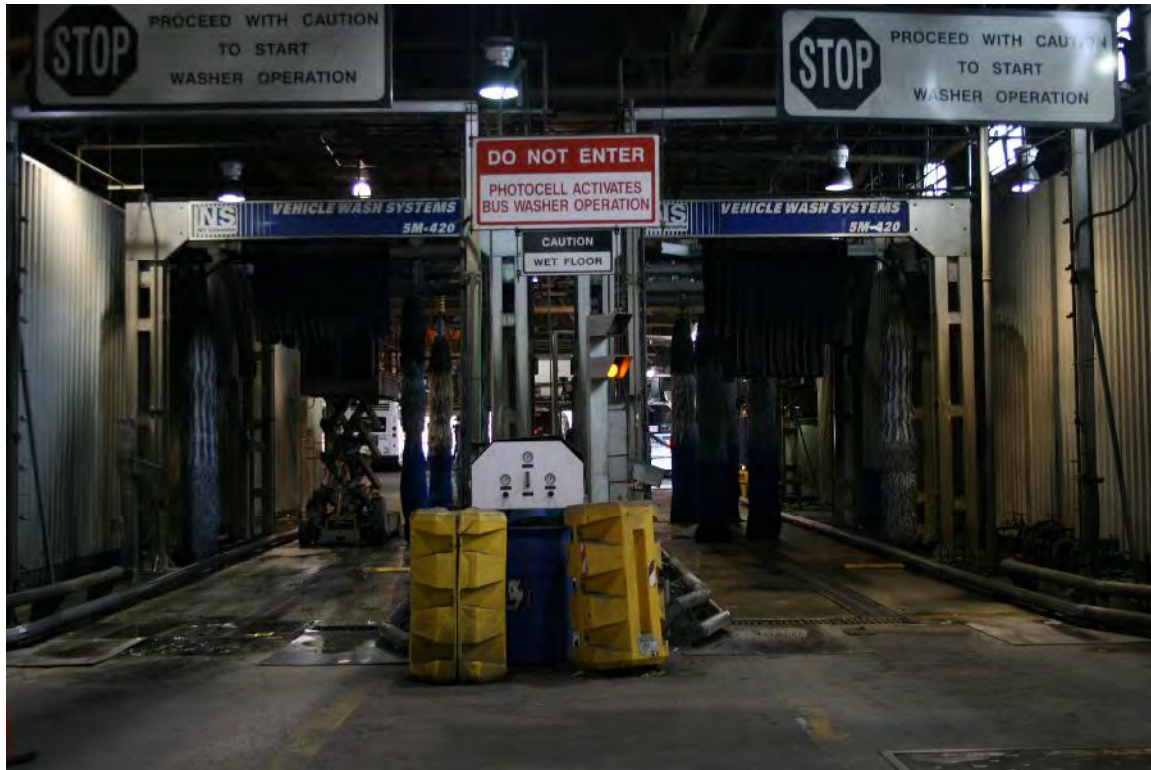
Photograph T: Location of original diesel tanks, now abandoned and filled, at southeast corner of building, facing north.



Photograph U: Grating in Pump Room floor over three-foot deep trench for piping.



Photograph V: Manhole just outside Pump Room, facing northeast.



Photograph W: Bus Wash with excess water tank lid in lower right-hand corner, facing west. Water tank excavated to ca. 10 feet below grade.



Photograph X: West end of Bus Wash where cement was piped below-grade ca. 2000 to raise the flooring which was sinking.

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1. Block 1803, Ingraham Lot (All of 19th c. Lots 6-10, 40-47; Portions of Lots 11-15, 36-39)							
1658		Jan La Montagne					
1661	Montagne	Daniel Tourneur					
1710	Daniel Tourneur	Charles Congreve				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	
1713	Charles Congreve	John Van Oblinis				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 28:35, 7/22/1713
1713	John Van Oblenis	Abraham Meyer				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Tract Report 834; conveyance not found; Riker 1904:603.
1768??	Abraham Meyer	Johannes De Witt				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Tract Report 834; conveyance not found; Riker 1904:795
1794	John & Catherine De Wit	John B. Coles				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot (7+acres)	Liber 644:192; 6/27/1853
1795					Nathaniel Ingraham, merchant	94 Pearl	No Ingraham listed in 1786. 94 Pearl may be (h). Duncan, 1795.
1799	John & Elizabeth Coles	Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 107:74; 6/17/1814
1800					Nathaniel G. Ingraham	(h) 96 Pearl; (b) office 6 William	Longworth 1800
1800	Nathaniel G. and Elizabeth Ingraham (mortgagors)	Daniel Phoenix (mortgagee)				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot (\$10,000)	Liber 10:364; 10/22/1800
1800	Nathaniel G. and Elizabeth Ingraham	Daniel Phoenix				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot (7 acres)	Liber 107:76; 10/22/1800
1802	Daniel Phoenix & assignees of Nathaniel G. Ingraham	Alexander Phoenix (r'cites a bankruptcy proceeding-premises conveyed as mortgaged)				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 107:78; 6/17/1814
1802	Alexander Phoenix	Daniel Phoenix (quit claim deed)				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 107:80; 6/17/1814
1805					Ingraham, Phoenix & Nexsen, auctioneers	134 Wall	Longworth 1805
1810					Ingraham, Phoenix & Nexsen, auctioneers	134 Wall	Longworth 1810
1812	Daniel Phoenix (bequest)	Alexander & Elizabeth Phoenix (children of Alexander Phoenix)					Liber 50 of Wills:212; 6/10/1812

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1813	Alexander Phoenix (trustee for son Alexander & daughter Elizabeth)	Richard Riker				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 101:447; 3/17/1813
1813	Richard & Jennet Riker	Alexander Phoenix, James Emott in tnrust for children Daniel P. Ingraham, Sidney P, Ingraham, William S. Ingraham, DeWitt C. Ingraham, and Elizabeth Phoenix Ingraham (wife)				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 107:81; 6/17/1814
1815	Alexander Phoenix, James Emott (trustees of Elizabeth Ingraham)	John Conrey (mortgagee)					Liber 33:208
1819/20				Nathaniel G. Ingraham (map)			Randel <i>Farm Maps</i>
1820							Nathaniel G. Ingraham not listed. Only Henry E. Ingraham and Ezra Ingraham listed. Longworth 1820
1825					D.P. Ingraham, attorney com. and notary	46 Chatham	Longworth 1825
1825					Nathaniel G. Ingraham, auctioneer	197 Chatham	Longworth 1825
1829/30					D.P. Ingraham	(h) 179 Chambers; (b) 13 Chambers	
1830					D.P. Ingraham, attorney & Couns.	118 Nassau	Longworth 1830
1835			D.P. Ingraham			Third Avenue to River, opposite burying ground	3 acres, \$4,000
1835					Daniel P. Ingraham, attorney. & couns.	130 Nassau	Longworth 1835
1839/40					D.P. Ingraham	(h) Harlem; (b) 9 Wall Street	Longworth 1839/40
1838							Daniel P. Ingraham marries Mary Landon in Guilford, CT, January 31, 1838
1830/40				Nathaniel G. Ingraham (map)			Shaw 1830/1840
1840					Daniel P. Ingraham, judge & couns.	(h) Harlem; (b) 9 Wall Street	Longworth 1840

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1840			D. P. Ingraham			126th & 127th	4.5 acres, \$8,000
1840					Sidney P. Ingraham, auctioneer	123 Fulton	Longworth 1840
1841			E. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street; Parts of 14 Lots, 1-11, 39-52	\$4,200
1841			D. P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126th-127th Street; Parts 1 Lot, 12-17	\$500
1845	Alexander Phoenix, James Emott, Daniel P. Ingraham, Sidney P. Ingraham, William S. Ingraham	John H. Riker				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot; conveys premises in trust to then convey to Daniel, Sidney and William Ingraham	Liber 454:500; 2/22/1845
1845	John H. Riker, Sidney P. Ingraham and wife Margaret, and William S. Ingraham	Daniel P. Ingraham				Larger parcel that includes Ingraham Lot	Liber 454:505; 2/27/1845
1845					Dan P. Ingraham, judge com pls	(h) Harlem; (b) City Hall	Doggett 1845
1845					William S. Ingraham, lamps	(h) Twelfth n. Bowery; (b) 121 Fulton	Doggett 1845
1845			D. P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street; 1 house, parts 25 Lots & 1-17, 38-52	\$4,000
1850				Daniel P. Ingraham (49), Mary (35) Daniel P. Jr. (11), George (3), Arthur (10/12), +3 domestics		12th Ward	Judge Comm. Pleas Court. Entry is next to James Colwell (29-Lumber Merchant), John Thornton (farmer), and George Marshall (blacksmith)
1850					Daniel P. Ingraham, judge com. Pleas.	(h) Harlem; (b) City Hall	Doggett 1850
1850					Sidney P. Ingraham, mer	(h) Harlem; (b) 47 Beekman	Doggett 1850
1850			D. P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street, 1 house, 90 Lots, Ward 1 (Lot #)	\$4,000
1851				D.P. Ingraham (map)			Dripps 1851
1855					Daniel P. Ingraham, judge common pleas	(h) Harlem; (b) City Hall	Rode 1855
1855			Daniel P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street, 1 house , 30 Lots, Ward 1 (Lot #)	\$5,000

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1856			Daniel P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street, 1 house , 30 Lots, Ward 1 (Lot #)	\$3,500
1857			Daniel P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street, 1 house , 30 Lots, Ward 1 (Lot #)	\$5,000
1857					Daniel P. Ingraham, first judge com. Pleas	(h) Harlem; (b) 21 City Hall	Trow 1857
1858			Daniel P. Ingraham			1st to 2nd Ave, 126-127th Street, 1 house , 30 Lots, Ward 1 (Lot #)	\$5,000
1859			Daniel P. Ingraham			1 house, 32 Lots Ward 1-19 (Lot #s)	\$6,400
1860				Daniel P. Ingraham (55), Mary (42), Daniel P. Jr. (21), George P. (13), Arthur P. (11), Thomas Landon (28-lawyer), Michael Reardon (40-laborer), Margaret Mead (20-servant), Kate Darcy (21-servant).		Manhattanville - 3rd Dist of 12th Ward	Justice Supreme Court
1860					Daniel P. Ingraham, judge	(h) Harlem; (b) 32 Chambers	Trow 1860
1860			Daniel P. Ingraham			1 house, 32 Lots, Ward 1-19 (Lot #s)	\$10,000
1865					Dan'l P. Ingraham, judge	(h) Second Ave n. E 126	Trow 1865
1865					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) E 125 n. First Ave.; (b) 63 Wall	Trow 1865
1865			D. P. Ingraham			1 house, 32 lots, Block 242, Lots 1- 19	\$10,000
1870				Daniel P. (69), Mary (54), Arthur (20), George L. (lawyer) plus servants		10th Election District in the 12th Ward	Lawyer Supreme Court
1870					Daniel P. Ingraham, judge	(h) E 125th n. Second Ave.; (b) County Crt	Trow 1870
1870					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) E 125th n. Second Ave.; (b) 79 Nassau	Trow 1870
1870			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1-19	\$25,000 - 199' x irrgr., wood house 54' x 48', 2 1/2 stories
1875					INGRAHAM, DANIEL PHOENIX, coal & masons materials	(h) Second Ave. c E 127; (b) ft. E 128th	Trow 1875
1875					Daniel P. Ingraham, lawyer	(h) 21 W 48th; (b) 43 Pine	Trow 1875

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1875					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 39 W 130; (b) 79 Nassau	Trow 1875
1875					Daniel Phoenix Ingraham, coal	(h) Second Ave. c E 127; (b) ft. E 128th & 2281 Third Ave.	Trow 1875
1875					George L. Ingraham, lawyer	(h) 21 W 48th; (b) 43 Pine	Trow 1875
1875					Sidney P. Ingraham	(h) Second Ave. c. E 127th; (b) 40 Wall	Trow 1875
1875			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1-19	\$35,000 - Lot 1 wood house 54' x 48', 2 1/2 stories; Lot 2 sheds. 19 individual lots roughly 25' x 100'
1876					Daniel Phoenix Ingraham Coal, Wood, and Masons Materials	Foot east 126th Street (h) 36 W. 129th	
1876					Daniel P. Ingraham	(h) 21 W. 48th; (b) 43 Pine	Lawyer Supreme Court
1876					Daniel P. Ingraham (Jr.)	(h) 39 W. 130th; (b) 254 Broadway	Lawyer
1877	George P. Ingraham (Lessee)	Herman Sulzer					Sulzer's Park is on Block 1803. NY Times, 5/22/1877
1880				Phoenix and Sidney P. at 131st Street		131st Street	Brick and stone
1880					D. Phoenix Ingraham, coal	(h) 2 E 131; (b) 1991 Third Ave. & ft E 128	Trow 1880
1880					Dan'l P. Ingraham, lawyer	(h) 21 W 48th; (b) 64 Cedar	Trow 1880
1880					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 39 W 130; (b) 64 Cedar	Trow 1880
1880					Sidney P. Ingraham, bldg. materials	(h) 2 E 131; (b) ft E 128	Trow 1880
1880			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1-19, 33-52	\$40,000 - Lot 1 wood house 54' x 48', 2 1/2 stories; Lot 2 sheds. Lots roughly 25' x 100'
1881	Daniel P. Ingraham	Sons Daniel Jr., George and Arthur Ingraham				Lots between 126th and 127th Street, 1st and 2nd Avenue	Will of Daniel P. Ingraham; to Daniel - one lot on the N side of 126th St., 450' east of Second Ave.; 2 lots on the S side of 127th St., 450' east of 2nd Ave.; to George - 18 lots on N side 126th St. from 2nd Ave. east 450'; to Arthur 18 lots on S side 127th St from 2nd Ave 450' East...

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1883	George L. & Arthur Ingraham (execs of D. P. Ingraham)	Daniel P. Ingraham Jr.				Second Ave, S.E. corner 126th., 99.11 x 100' lot.	The Real Estate Record, 7/14/1883
1885					D. Phoenix Ingraham, sec	(h) 6 E 131; (b) 12 Murray & 623 W 38	Trow 1885
1885					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 39 W 130; (b) 16 Exchange pl	Trow 1885
1885					Frank V. Ingraham, sec	(h) 62 E 127; (b) 41 Union sq	Trow 1885
1885					Nathaniel G. Ingraham, broker	(h) 15 E 66; (b) 48 Wall	Trow 1885
1885			D. P. Ingraham			Block 272, Lots 1-19, 33-52	\$109,000 - 46 individual lots; Lot 1 wood house 54' x 48', 2 1/2 stories; Lots 48-49, 90'x95' brick houses. Lots roughly 25' x 100'
1887					Sulzer's Park with a beer garden - German meetings/events		NY Times 1887
1890					D. Phoenix Ingraham, auction	(h) 2062 Madison; (b) 73 Cedar	Trow 1890
1890					D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction	(b) 73 Cedar	Trow 1890
1890					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 928 Madison; (b) 16 Exchange pl	Trow 1890
1890					Nathaniel G. Ingraham, broker	(h) 15 E 66; (b) 43 Exchange pl	Trow 1890
1890			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1-18, 35-52	\$109,000 - Lot 1 wood house 54' x 48', 2 1/2 stories; Lots 49-51, (3) 90'x95' brick houses. Lots roughly 25' x 100'
1890			Hermann Sulzer			Block 242, Lot 19	\$1,800
1895					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 206 W 52; (b) 114 Nassau	Trow 1895
1897	George & Arthur Ingraham	Herman Sulzer (lease)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 37:340; 7/16/1897
1900					Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., lawyer	(h) 1672 Bway; (b) 29 Nassau	Trow 1900
1901	Herman Sulzer	Ernest Sulzer					Herman Sulzer dies - was a councilman, NY Times 1901
1902	Herman Sulzer	Harlem River Park Assn. (lease)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 70:162; 9/17/1902
1903	Harlem River Park Assn.	Charles A. Johnson (lease)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 77:10; 5/1/1903

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1907							Fire Sped through Park - All buildings Destroyed. NY Times 11/22/1907
1908	George & Arthur Ingraham	Ernest T. Sulzer				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 141:371; 9/17/1908
1908	Ernest Sulzer	Harlem River Park Assn. (lease)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 139:211; 5/4/1908
1908							New Sulzer River Casino. NY Times 1/3/1908 -new amusement hall. Plans include a basement, main floor, mezzanine, "121' frontage, 217' depth. Morgan & Barkhausen architects"
1908	Harlem River Park Assn	Charles O. Maas (assignment)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 141:371; 9/17/1908
1908	Ernest Sulzer	Charles Maas					Park sold by son Ernest Sulzer to Charles O. Maas. NY Times 9/17/1908
1908							Casino is reopened. NY Times 7/6/1908
1909	William Rinkhoff, Henry Strahmann, Gustine Rieser	Harlem River Park Co.				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 146:333; 4/12/1909
1909	Michael Driscoll (ref), Harlem River Park Assn (defendants)	David Baird, Henry Strahmann, William Brinkhoff (trustees)				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 148:373; 12/3/1909
1910	David Baird, Henry Strathmann, William Brinckhoff (trustees)	Harlem River Park Assn.				Lots 1-18, 35-52	Liber 148:435; 1/6/1910
1914	Hudson Trust Co (trustee)	Consent				Lots 1-4, 49-52	Liber 180:210; 6/22/1914
1914	Equitable Life Assurance	Consent				Lots 1-18	Liber 180:211; 6/22/1914
1914	Harlem River Park Co.	Manhattan Railway Co				Lots 1-4, 45-52	Liber 185:213; 6/22/1914
1914	Arthur & Georgiana Ingraham	Manhattan Railway Co				Lots 1-4, 45-52	Liber 180:215; 6/22/1914
1914	Arthur Ingraham	George Ingraham				Lots 1-18	Liber 181:319; 4/30/1914

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1919		William Randolph Hearst (Cosmopolitan Productions)					Hearst purchases Sulzer Casino and builds movie studio
1920	Harlem River Park Co.	Deluxe Realty Corp.				Lot 1	Liber 3160:73; 6/9/1920
1920	George & Phoenix Ingraham, Deluxe Realty Corp., International Film Service Co., William R. Hearst	Agreement				Lot 1	Liber 3166:193; 6/9/1920
1927	127th Street Realty Co. & Harlem River Park Co.	agreement of lease				Lot 1	Liber 3630:202; 11/21/1927
1927	127th Street Realty Co.	cancellation of lease				Lot 1	Liber 3630:200; 11/21/1927
1931	127th Street Realty Co.	Apperson Realty Corp.				Lots 1, 19, 20, 33, 34	Liber 3805:278; 12/1/1931
1933							Movie Studio now at site of former Sulzer's Park Describes park where there were "dances and concerts and wrestling matches and bowling alleys..."NY Times 4/9/1933
1934	Apperson Realty Corp.	American Newspaper Inc.				Lots 1, 19, 20, 33, 34	Liber 3887:390; 11/23/1934
1937	American Newspapers Inc.	Seamen's Bank for Savings				Lots 1, 19, 20, 33, 34	Liber 3973:264; 12/27/1937
1937	NYS Tax Commission	American Newspaper Inc. (release of lien)				Lots 1, 19, 20, 33, 34	Liber 3980:8; 12/30/1937
1945	Seaman's Bank for Savings	Third Avenue Transit Corporation				Lot 1	Liber 4368:350; 2/17/1945

2. Block 1803, Eliphalet Williams Lot (Southern portions of 19th c. Lots 12-18)							
1658		Jan La Montagne					
1661	Montagne	Daniel Tourneur				Larger parcel that likely includes Williams Lot	
1710	Daniel Tourneur	Charles Congreve				Larger parcel that likely includes Williams Lot	

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1713	Charles & Rebecca Congreve	John V. Oblenis					Liber 28:35; 7/22/1713. Sale with covenants. Town of New Harlem in occupation and possession of John Lewis..."
1713	John Van Oblenis	Abraham Meyer					No record of instrument; Tract Report 867, 1917. Riker 1904:603.
1772	Abraham Meyer (bequest)	Metie Meyer (wife)					Liber 28:311; 9/18/1772
1806	Samuel & Mary Meyers	Alexander Phoenix					Liber 101:434; 3/27/1806
1806	Alexander Phoenix (mortgager)	Daniel Phoenix (mortgagee)					Liber 101:436; 4/23/1806
1812	John Bogert, Nathaniel Shaler, Napthali Judah (assignees of Alexander Phoenix)	Daniel Phoenix					Liber 101:438; 4/2/1812
1812	Daniel Phoenix (bequest)	Alexander & Elizabeth Phoenix (children of Alexander)					Liber 50 of Wills:212; 6/10/1812
1813	Alexander Phoenix (trustee for son Alexander and daughter Elizabeth)	Richard Riker					Liber 101:447; 2/8/1813. Recites will of Daniel Phoenix whereby the residue of his estate was devised to infant grandchildren.
1813	Richard & Jennet Riker	Eliphalet Williams				4 acres	Liber 101:440; 2/9/1813
1813	Hannah Exceen (executor of D. Phoenix)	Eliphalet Williams (assignee of mortgage)					Liber 29:279; 3/17/1813
1820				Eliphalet Williams (map)			Randel 1820
1823	Eliphalet Williams	John Moore					Liber 169:443; 8/22/1823
1825	John & Anne Moore	John Field					Liber 195:280; 6/10/1825
1825	John & Eliza Field	Daniel, Sidney & William Ingraham					Liber 195:310; 6/13/1825
1829	Sidney & Mary Williams (heirs of Rebecca Williams, dec'd)	Daniel & Sidney Ingraham (Quit Claim)					Liber 1527:333; 5/18/1829
1830			D.P. Ingraham				\$1500, 3 acres

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1832	Sidney & Margaret Ingraham	Daniel P. Ingraham					Liber 290:354; 12/14/1832
1830/40				N.G. Ingraham (map)			Shaw 1830-1830
1835			John Moore				\$4600, 3 acres
1837	William S. Ingraham	Daniel P. Ingraham				1/3 of lot	Liber 381:190; 9/14/1837
1837	Daniel P. Ingraham	William S. Ingraham					Liber 381:191; 9/14/1837
1840	Daniel P. & Mary H. Ingraham	Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the RLDCH					Liber 412:546; 3/26/1840. Conveys rights to northerly half of Church Lane adjoining this lot.
1872	Catherine, John, & Eliphalet Tyler (heirs of Mary Tyler)	Eliphalet Williams (quit claim)					Liber 1229:8; 8/21/1872
1872	Julia & Sidney Tyler (heirs of Mary Tyler)	Eliphalet Williams (quit claim)					Liber 1229:12; 8/12/1872
1877	Sidney P. Ingraham	Daniel P. Ingraham (quit claim)					Liber 1527:334; 2/10/1877
SEE PARCEL 1 - INGRAHAM LOT FOR POST 1877 INFORMATION							

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
3. Block 1803, Ingraham Lane (Portions of 19th c. Lots 15-18)							
1807				Lane (map)			Randel 1807
1820				Lane (map)			Randel 1820
1828	Alexander Phoenix	Daniel P. Ingraham		Lane			Abstract of Title of of Land at Harlem on Harlem River, Dated 6/1/1828, Acknowledged 7/9/1853
1830/40				Lane (map)			Shaw 1830-1840
1832	Sidney P. and Margaret Ingraham	Daniel P. Ingraham		1/3 of the Lane			Liber 290:354; 12/14/1832
1845							Abstract of Title of of Land at Harlem on Harlem River, "This lane was closed as al land before the year 1845 and Judge Ingraham has ever since bee in the actual possession thereof."
1854	Daniel & Mary Ingraham	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 670:497; 5/1/1854. "parcel of land in Harlem...being a portion of the Lane formerly leading from the Old Church Road near 125th Street at the corner of the First Avenue to the land heretofore owned by the devisees of D. Phoenix deceased.."
SEE PARCEL 1 - INGRAHAM LOT FOR POST 1854 INFORMATION							

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
4. Block 1803, Negro Burying Ground Lot (Portions of 19th c. Lots 16-22, 31-36)							
1794	John & Ann Catherine Dewit	John B. Coles					Liber 644:191; 4/7/1794. Ground in Harlem whereon Negroes have been commonly buried. E by Harlem River, N by ground DeWit sold to Coles, W by lane leading ...to Harlem Road, S by Judah, containing about 1/4 ac.
1820				Cemetery (map)			Randel 1820

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1830/40				Dutch Church Cemetery (map)			Shaw 1830-1840
1841			Cemetery			Parts 2 Lots, 18-22	\$0 (exempt), burying ground
1845			Cemetery			Parts 2 Lots, 18-22	\$0 (exempt), burying ground
1850			Cemetery			Ward 20 (Lot #)	\$0 (exempt), burying ground
1853	The Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem (RLDCH)	Courtlandt Palmer (LCW)					Liber 670:500; 10/4/1853. "west by lane belonging to D. P. Ingraham; SE by Palmer; E by Harlem River, NW x 1st Ave west thereof dist. therefrom 200 ft." Also any right or title of the RLDCH in & to the marsh lying between the above described premises and low water mark on the Harlem River and in front of the said land. \$2307. Covenants - no: slaughter houses, factories, etc...
1853	The Ministers, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem (RLDCH)	Daniel P. Ingraham					Liber 644:664; 10/4/1853. "Triangular piece Harlem fronting on Harlem River bet. Lands of D.P. Ingraham & Courtlandt Palmer" \$693. Tract report 866.
1853	Daniel P. & Mary Ingraham	Courtlandt Palmer (Quit Claim - release)					Liber 670:499; 10/8/1853. "Bet 1st & 2nd Aves and adjoining lands of Courtlandt Palmer on the Harlem River," bounded west by lane belonging to Ingraham.
1854	Courtlandt & Mary Ann Palmer	Daniel P. Ingraham					Liber 664:305; 5/1/1854. Same tract conveyed by RLDCH to Courtlandt Palmer 10/4/1853, for \$1.
1855			Cemetery			Ward 20 (Lot #)	\$0 (exempt), burying ground
1856			Cemetery			Ward 20 (Lot #)	\$0 (exempt), burying ground
1857			D.P. Ingraham			Part of Ward 20 (Lot #), 2 lots	\$400
1857			C. Palmer			Part of Ward 20 (Lot #), 5 lots	\$1,000
1858			Courtlandt Palmer			Part of Ward 20 (Lot #), 5 lots	\$900

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1858			Daniel P. Ingraham			Part of Ward 19 (Lot #), 2 Lots	\$500
1859			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 20,23 (Lot #), 8 Lots	\$1,500
1859			Daniel P. Ingraham			Ward 1-19 (Lot #), 32 Lots	\$6,400
1865			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1, 19	\$10,000
1870			D. P. Ingraham			Block 242, Lots 1, 19	\$25,000
1875			Courtlandt Palmer			Lots 20-26	\$12,000
1883	Daniel P. Ingraham Jr..	Gustavos & Edwin Swift				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 1755:495; 12/6/1883
1887	Gustavos, Annie, Edwin & Florence Swift	Catherine Sulzer				Lots 19, 33, and 34	2059:452; 7/6/1887
1897	Herman Sulzer	Catherine Sulzer				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 36:411; 4/12/1897
1908	Catherine Sulzer	Harlem River Park Co. (assignment of lease)				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 139:209; 5/4/1908
1908	Catherine Sulzer	Hudson Trust Co.				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 143:277; 12/21/1908
1909	Hudson Trust Co.	Consumers Brewing Co.				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 146:250; 3/13/1909
1910	Victor E. Whitlock	Consumers Brewing Co.				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 152:350; 7/11/1910
1910	Wilson Canon (ref) Catherine Sulzer (defendants)	Victor E. Whitlock				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 153:348; 7/11/1910
1910	Consumers Brewing Co.	Harlem River Park Co. (lease)				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 152:446; 9/15/1910
1916	Consumers Brewing Co.	Consumers Brewery Realty Co.				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 192:454; 11/29/1916
1920	Consumers Brewery Realty Co.	Deluxe Realty Corp. (plus others)				Lots 19, 33, and 34	Liber 3160:68; 6/9/1920
1928	Approach Realty Corp.	127th Street Realty Co.				Lots 19, 20, 33, and 34	Liber 3662:39; 4/2/1828
1930	City of New York	127th Street Realty Co.				Lots 19, 20, 23, and 24	Liber 3763:310; 5/9/1930
1931	127th Street Realty Co.	Appears Realty Corp.				Lots 1, 19, 20, 33, 34	Liber 3805:278; 12/1/1931

5. Block 1803, Judah Lot (Portions or All of 19th c. Lots 22-25)							
1665		Robert Le Maire					Riker 1904
1665		Johannes Vermilye					
1665	Robert LeMaire	Jan Terbosch (Relative of Vermilye)					Riker 1904
1672	Johannes Vermilye	Maria Vermilye					Riker 1904

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1771	Peter & Margaret Livingston	Thomas Randall & Samuel Judah					Liber 39:145; 6/3/1790 (references lot in relation to Negro Burying Ground, to the west)
1790	Thomas Randall	Isaac M. Gomez (consent & ratification)					Liber 46:129; 4/13/1790
1790	Isaac M. Gomez	Benjamin S. Judah (covenants)					Liber 46:133; 4/13/1790
1808	Benjamin & Elizabeth Judah (mortgagor)	Rebecca Bloom Brazier (mortgagee)					Liber 19:2; 3/10/1808
1808	Benjamin & Elizabeth Judah (mortgagor)	Elias Haines & Jacob Cruheran (mortgagee)					Liber 18:120; 3/18/1808
1813	Benjamin S. Judah	Moses Judah (senior), Carey Judah					Liber 106:193; 6/7/1813; N by river, E by highway, S by Myer, W by Negro's Burying Place
1820	Thomas Bolton (master in Chancery against Benjamin Judah)	Sarah Marie Brazier (foreclosure)					Liber 146:238; 9/9/1820
1822	John & Sarah Clarkson	John Moore					Liber 158:427; 4/30/1822
1833	John & Anne Moore (mortgagor)	Henry Vail, Joseph W. Carlies, Valentine Hall, Eugene Vail, Nathaniel Weed executors of Laurent Salles (mortgagee)					Liber 161:594; 6/25/1833
1835	John & Anne Moore	Henry H. Elliott					Liber 334:50; 6/1/1835
1835	Henry Elliott (mortgagor)	John Moore (mortgagee)					Liber 182:189; 6/2/1835
1835	Henry & Elmira Elliott	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 375:179; 5/6/1835
1836	Carey, Samuel, & Elizabeth Judah	Henry H. Elliott (release)					Liber 349:516; 3/26/1836
1837	John Moore (assignor of mtge)	Courtlandt Palmer (assignee of mtge)					Liber 223:88; 10/7/1837; "said premises being now in possession of John Moore"
1841			Courtlandt Palmer			Part of Lot 23	\$100

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1844	Joseph, Mary, Augustus & Margaret Wood	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 676:285; 11/25/1854
1845			Courtlandt Palmer			Part of Lot 23	\$70
1850			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 23 (Lot #)	\$70
1855			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 23 (Lot #)	\$200
1856			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 23 (Lot #)	\$200
1857			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 23 (Lot #)	\$200
1858			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 23 (Lot #), 3 lots	\$500
1859			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 20,23 (Lot #), 8 Lots	\$1,500
1860			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 20,23 (Lot #), 8 Lots	\$1,500
1865			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 20,23 (Lot #), 8 Lots	\$1,500
1870			Courtlandt Palmer			Ward 20,23 (Lot #)	\$7,000
1875			Courtlandt Palmer			Lots 20-26	\$12,000
1877	Mary Anna Palmer Draper, Henry Draper	Daniel Draper					Liber 1443:274; 12/29/1877
1877	Daniel Draper	Henry Draper					Liber 1443:279; 12/29/1877
1894	Mary Anna Palmer Draper	Yellow Pine Company (lease)					Liber 21:264; 5/28/1894
1911	Mary A.P. Draper	The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. (lease)					Liber 162:86; 10/8/1911
1914	Will of Mary Anna Palmer Draper	NY Public Library (bequest)					Will of Mary Anna Palmer Draper Liber 1011:309; 1/25/1915

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
6. Block 1803, Water Lot, southernmost lot (Portions or all of 19th c. Lots 26-35)							
1790	Common Council	Benjamin Judah					MCC 11/12/1790; Note: quit rent reserved for Judah not to commence for 10 years.
1808	Mayor Alderman, Commonality of the City of NY	Benjamin Judah					Liber C. G. E.:504; 10/21/1808; MCC 11/7/1808 water lot grant
1814	Benjamin S. Judah	Moses Judah (senior), Carey Judah					Liber 106:193; 6/7/1813

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1824		Daniel Phoenix Ingraham files petition for water lot.					Daniel Phoenix Ingraham files petition for water lot... "he was the owner of a Lot of Land in the Ninth Ward bounded in front by Harlaem river and in the rear by the Centre line of the Second Avenue and the Centre line of 127th street and praying a perpetual Lease of a Salt marsh in front of the said Ground..." 11/8/1824, MCC:124.
1824		Daniel Phoenix Ingraham files petition for water lot.					"The Finance Committee [is] not being willing to recommend a reduction of the proposed rate of quit rent-But Mr. Ingraham is unwilling to pay the same, but prefers to withdraw his application. 12/6/1824, MCC:171
1824		Daniel Phoenix Ingraham files petition for water lot.					"...Resolved that the Counsel prepare a Grant to DPI for the ground between high and low Water opposite his premises at Harlem at the following rent..." 12/6/1824; MCC 172
1853	Ministers, Elders and Deacons RLDCH	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 670:500; 10/4/1853. "also any right or title of the parties of the first part of in and to the marsh lying between the above described premises and low water mark on Harlem River and in front of the said land."
1858	Mayor Alderman, Commonality of the City of NY	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 968:297; 12/8/1858 (commutes Judah grant)
1866	Mayor Alderman, Commonality of the City of NY	Daniel P. Ingraham for water lot to east of Judah's water lot.					Liber 1061:369; 11/30/1866

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
1870	Mayor Alderman, Commonality of the City of NY	Courtlandt Palmer for water lot to east of Judah's water lot					Liber 1158:112; 8/11/1870
SEE PARCEL 5 - JUDAH LOT FOR POST 1870 INFORMATION							

Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
Year	Grantor	Grantee	Tax	Census/Map	Directory	Address or Lots	Notes
6. Block 1803, Water Lot, northernmost lot (Portions of 19th c. Lots 33-37)							
1854	Daniel & Mary Ingraham	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 670:497; 5/1/1854. "Also, that triangular piece of land in the marsh in front of the land the said parties of the first part (Ingraham)...beginning at a point in the division line between the land of the (Ingrahams) and the old negro burying ground where the said line is intersected by a line parallel to the First Avenue on the westerly side thereof and distant therefrom 150 feet..."
1870	Daniel & Mary Ingraham	Courtlandt Palmer					Liber 1165:691; 11/1/1870
SEE PARCEL 1 - INGRAHAM LOT FOR POST 1870 INFORMATION							

City directories consulted, except for 1786 (the first year of the published directories at N-YHS) date to the "0" and "5" years, e.g., 1800, 1805, etc.

Appendix B: St. Mary's Church Burials (St. Mary's Church Parish Register, Volume 2, Burials 1828-1883 pages 430-455).¹

Year	Day	#	Name	Age	BCC	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Place of Burial	Clergyman
1829	23-Jul	4	Eliza Johnson (w of Cornelius Johnson)	29				Harlaem	William Richmond
1832	19-Jan	10	Herman Canon (Sexton of St. Mary's)	69				Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	
1832	1-Apr	12	Israel Williams (son of Samuel Williams)	5 1/2				Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	
1832	Sept.	28	----- Hagerman (child of Aretas H.)					Harlaem	William Richmond
1835	18-Sep	36	Rachel Ann Carlock (daughter of Abraham C.)	5				Dutch Church Burial Ground - Harlaem	William Richmond
1836	18-Apr	38	Margaret Ann Bryan (wife of John B.)	36				Harlaem	William Richmond
1836	28-Sep	40	Sarah Jane Williams (daughter of Garrison W.)					Harlaem	
1837	14-Feb	41	Mary Davis (wife of Charles D., daughter of Anthony Tienann)	22				Harlaem	
1837	16-Sep	44	Jane Cannon	76		9/13/1837		Harlaem	James C. Richmond
1842	9-Jun	64	Edward Augustus Brown (son of Ed. Alex. B.)	6				Harlaem	

¹ Note: Only references to burials in Harlem (Harlaem) and the "Colored" or "Dutch Church Burial Ground" were copied.

Year	Day	#	Name	Age	BCC	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Place of Burial	Clergyman
1843	4-Jan	66	Stephan Richard	74				Harlaem	
1843	8-Jul	67	William Henry Scott (son of Jas. R. S.)	10 months				Harlaem	
1844	28-Oct	72	William Edward Robinson (son of Edward R.)	8 months				Harlaem	William Richmond
1846	15-Jul	76	Charles Leigh Tiemann (son of Michael S. T.)	8 months				Harlaem Family Vault	William Richmond
1851	11-Jan	97	Benjamin Pearsall Benedict (son of Isaac B.)	1 yr. 3 mo, 30 days				Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1851	13-Jul	100	Mary Stewart	20		11-Jul		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1853	7-Jul	119	George Washington Hagerman (son of Lydia H.)	7 mo, 5 days		6-Jul		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	G. L. Neide
1854	11-Feb	122	Aretas Hagerman	49		9-Feb		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1854	6-Apr	125	Christiana Robinson (daughter of John R.)	2 mo, 2 weeks				Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	G. L. Neide
1854	19-Jun	128	Lydia Eliza Hagerman	21 yrs, 5 mo, 18 da		17-Jun		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1854	8-Sep	130	Rosanna Nichols (daughter of Peter N.)	18 days		7-Sep		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters

Year	Day	#	Name	Age	BCC	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Place of Burial	Clergyman
1854	21-Sep	133	Abraham Dyckman Myer	1 yr, 25 days		20-Sep		Harlaem Dutch Ch. Family Vault	Thomas M. C. Peters
1855	15-Jan	134	George Nichols (son of Peter Nichols)	1 yr, 11 mo, 11 days		12-Jan		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1856	2-Apr	141	John J. Myer (son of Aaron)	5 mo		1-Apr		Harlaem Dutch Ch in Vault	Thomas M. C. Peters
1856	29-Apr	144	Jane Pearsall (wife of - -----)	43		25-Apr		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1856	4-May	145	Phoebe Thamar Hagerman	58 yrs, 9 mo, 26 days		1-May		Harlaem Colored Burying Ground	Thomas M. C. Peters
1867	22-Jan	228	Martha Ella Kissam	7 mo, 5 days	B	1/19/1867	Teething & Dysentary	Harlem	Charles C. Adams

APPENDIX C: Soil Borings Logs

Hardesty & Hanover DNB-122, 2000.

West side First Avenue between 126th and 127th Street, Elev. 5.5

sand, gravel, silt	-0 to -6.6'
sand, little silt with wood	-6.6 to -12.8'
sand, gravel silt	-12.8 to -37'
brown to red varved silt, sand, gravel	-37' to -44.3'

Water at -18.7'

Raymond International 2-114, 1970

East side Second Avenue between 125th and 126th Street, Elev. 113.20

concrete	0.0' to -0.4'
cinders, concrete, brick, wood fill	-0.4' to -12.0'
loose fine to medium brown sand	-12.0' to -23.0'
fine brown sand, trace of silt, thin layers of clay	-23.0' to -38.0'
fine grey and brown silty sand, varved clay	-38.0' to -61.6'

Water at -12.2'

WPA IV:5:23 Triborough Bridge, 1935

East side of Second Avenue between East 125th and East 126th Streets.

fill and loam	+11.2' to +8.2'
sand and gravel	+8.2' to -5.8'
grey sand and gravel	-5.8' to -10.8'
fine grey mica sand	-10.8' to -21.0'

No water level recorded.

Warren George, Inc. MW-2, 1994 126th Street Bus Depot

Middle of north side of East 126th Street between Third and Second Avenues. Elev. +114.61

concrete sidewalk	+0'0" to -0'4"
brown medium to fine sandy silt, trace gravel	-0'4" to -6'0"
brown fine sandy silt, trace gravel	-6'0" to -12'0"
reddish-brown coarse to medium sand, some gravel	-12'0" to -21'0"

Water at -12'5"

Warren George, Inc. MW-3, 1994 126th Street Bus Depot

North side of East 126th Street at Second Avenue. Elev. +113.66

concrete sidewalk	+0'0" to -0'4"
brown medium to fine sandy silt, trace gravel	-0'4" to -6'6"
brown fine sandy silt, trace gravel	-6'6" to -12'6"
reddish-brown coarse to medium sand, some gravel	-12'6" to -20'6"

Water at -12'6"

Warren George, Inc. A-1, 1991 126th Street Bus Depot

South side of 126th Street at First Avenue, Elev. not taken

pavement	+0'0" to -0'5"
f/c br. sand, tr f/c gravel & cinders	-0'5" to -5'
f/m br. sand/tr/sm silt, tr. f. gravel	-5' to -10'
dark grey soft silt	-10' to -17'

Water at -6'

Definitions: br – brown, tr – trace, f – fine, m – medium, c – coarse, gr or grav. – gravel, sa – sand, sm – small

Warren George, Inc. A-2, 1991 126th Street Bus Depot
West side of First Avenue between 126th and 127th Streets, Elev. not taken

pavement	+0'0" to -0'9"
f/c br. sand, tr f. gravel	-0'9" to -5'
f/c br. silty sa.	-5' to -7'
grey brown silt and silty sand	-7' to -15'
f/c br. sa, little silt	-15' to -17'

Water at -4'

Warren George, Inc. A-4, 1991 126th Street Bus Depot
Immediately outside Bus Depot at corner of 127th Street and First Avenue, Elev. not taken

pavement	+0'0" to -0'4"
f/c br. silty sand tr. f. gravel	-0'4" to -5'
f/c gr. sand, sm silt	-5' to -9'
dark grey silt	-9' to -20'

Water at -5'4"

Environmental Planning & Management (EPM), M13
East side First Avenue, south of East 127th Street, Elev. not taken

Dry brown very fine sand with silt	+0'0" to -0.7"
Dry brown-black fine to medium sand & gravel, some concrete	-7" to -41" (refusal)

Water at -4'

WPA IV:5:23 Triborough Bridge, 1935
Southeast corner of Second Avenue and East 126th Street.

fill	+11.8' to +8.8'
loam	+8.8' to +4.8'
brown sand, gravel and boulders	+4.8' to -2.2'
grey sand, gravel and boulders	-2.2' to -14.2'
fine mica sand	-14.2' to -20.6'

No water level recorded.

WPA IV:5:52
Wards Is. Intercept Sewer, 1936
Southeast corner of Second Avenue and East 127th Street.

cinder fill	+11.5' to +8.0'
sand and gravel	+8.0' to -3.8'
red sand	-3.8' to -22.0'

No water level recorded.

BORINGS TAKEN IN BUS DEPOT THROUGH FLOOR:

Warren George Inc, 126-A1, 1983 126th Street Bus Depot
In Depot, south side at 127th Street, Elev. not provided

concrete	+0'0" to -0'7"
sand, gravel, silt & brick fill	-7" to -5'6"
grey m/c sand, trace gravel	-5'6" to -12'
grey f/c/ sand	-12' to -18'
grey f. sand tr. silt	-18' to -22'
Levels of gry/brown silt/clay/sand	-22' to -66'

Water depth not recorded

Definitions: br – brown, tr – trace, f – fine, m – medium, c – coarse, gr or grav. – gravel, sa – sand, sm – small

Warren George, Inc. A-3, 1991 126th Street Bus Depot
In Bus Depot, center near First Avenue, Elev. not taken

pavement	+0'0" to -0'7"
f/m sand & gravel & pavement base	-0'7 to -10'6"
bl. peat	-10'6" to -12'
f/m brown silty sand	-12' to -22'

Water at -5'4"

Warren George Inc, 126-1, 1983 126th Street Bus Depot
In Depot, center near Second Avenue, Elev. not provided

concrete	+0'0" to -0'6"
sand, gravel, silt & cinder fill	-6" to -14'
black silt, some sand & gravel	-14' to -19'
fine brown sand	-19' to -31'6"
brown silt & very fine sand	-31'6" to -45'
Levels of gry/brown silt/clay/sand	-45' to -80'6"

Water depth not recorded

Warren George Inc, 126-2, 1983 126th Street Bus Depot
In Depot, just south of center, between First and Second Avenues, Elev. not provided

concrete	+0'0" to -0'9"
misc. fill	-9" to -5'
grey f/c sand with fine gravel	-5' to -27'
br. & grey f/c/ micac., sand, gravel	-27' to -40'
gr. f. micacac., s.a.	-40' to -42'

Water at -9'

Warren George Inc, 126-3, 1983 126th Street Bus Depot
In Depot, just south of center, between First and Second Avenues, Elev. not provided

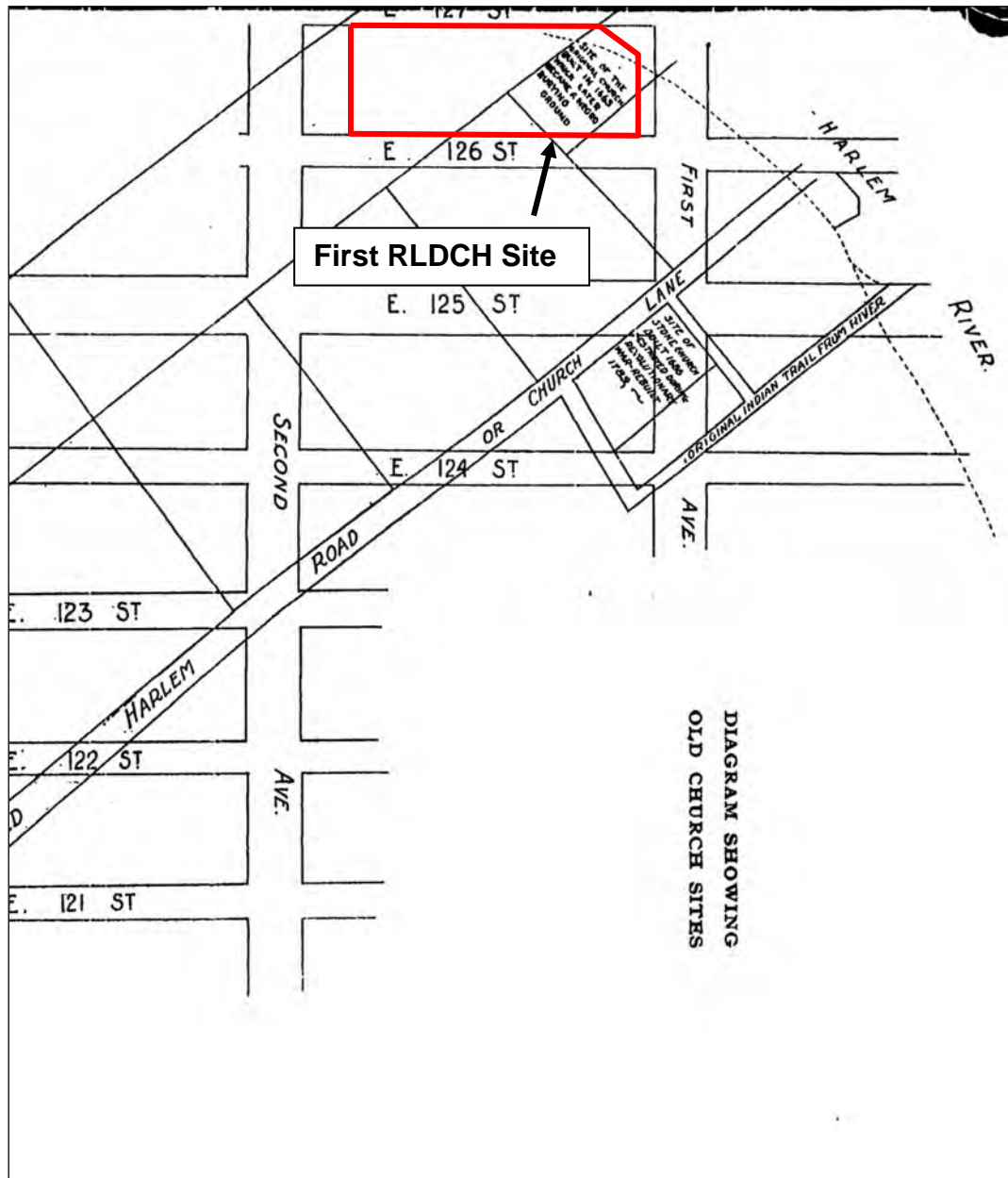
concrete	+0'0" to -0'7"
grey f/c sand & gravel fill	-7" to -8'
gr. f/c sand fill (oily)	-8' to -13'
gr. F/C/ sand, some grav.	-13' to -20'
grey fine sand	-20' to -37'
gr. f/c/ sand, f/c/ gravel	-37' to -42'

Water depth not recorded

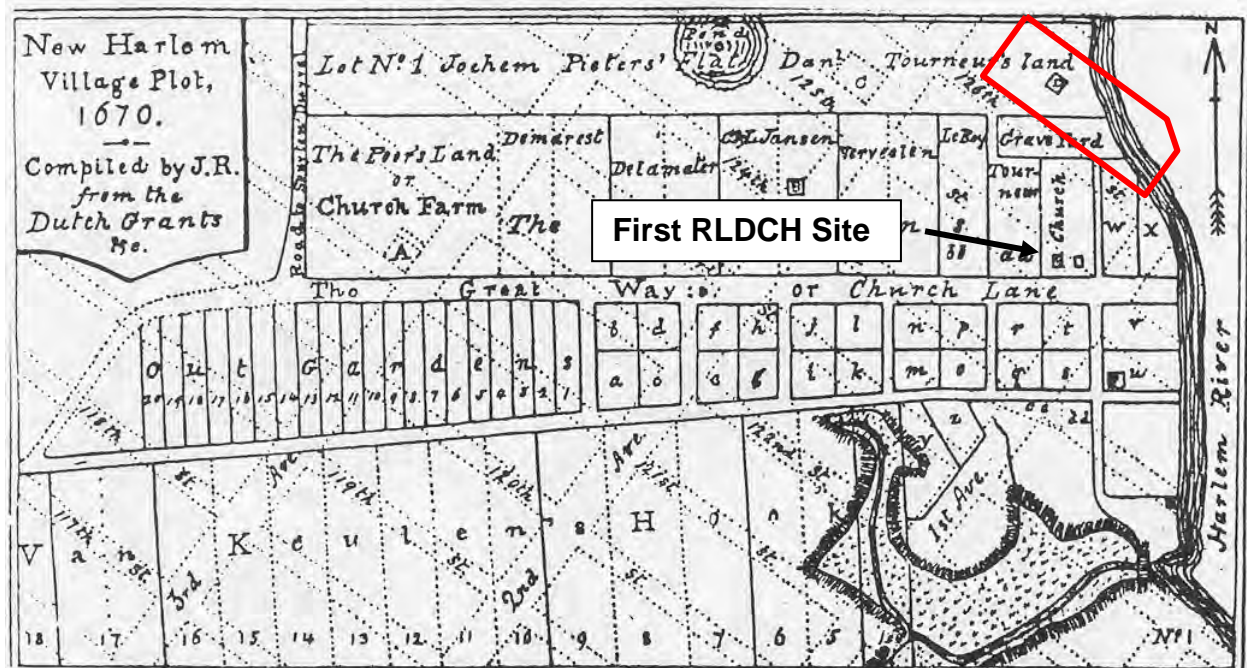
Definitions: br – brown, tr – trace, f – fine, m – medium, c – course, gr or grav. – gravel, sa – sand, sm – small

APPENDIX D

Comparative Historical Locations of the First Site of the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem



Location of old church sites in *The Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem: Historical Sketch*, Tilton 1910. Red boundary demarcates 126th Bus Depot APE.



"New Harlem Village Plots, 1670," from *Revised History of Harlem*, Riker 1904. Red boundary demarcates 126th Bus Depot APE.

Stokes (1916) reprints a copy of Riker's map.

APPENDIX E:

HARLEM AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND TASK FORCE HISTORY COMMITTEE CHURCH AND CEMETERY RECORDS RESEARCH: JUNE 2009 – DECEMBER 2010

CONTENTS:

Document I: Church Records Research June 2009 – December 2010: Overview and Comment (Jean Ballard Terepka)

Document II: African Descended Individuals Buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground (research as of 12/10) (Jean Ballard Terepka)

Document III: St. Mary's Church Research Notes (Christine Campbell and Janet Dorman (9/2009))

Document IV: Churches Connected to History of the Harlem African Burial Ground (Jean Ballard Terepka)

Document V: Dutch Reformed Church Burials at Woodlawn Cemetery (Sharon Wilkins)

Attachment: Canon/Blake/Hagerman Family Tree (Jean Ballard Terepka (11/2010))

Jean Ballard Terepka, HABG-TF History Committee Co-Chair
Sharon Wilkins, HABG-TF History Committee Co-Chair

on behalf of the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force

December 20, 2010

Document I

Church Records Research June 2009 – December 2010: Overview and Comment

Context:

By church and secular law alike, clergy were required to keep communicant lists and to record all identifying information available for people whom the clergy baptized, married, confirmed and buried.

At the time that the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force was first assembled in the spring of 2009, Reverend Earl Koopercamp, Rector of St. Mary's Church, confirmed for Reverend Dr. Patricia Singletary, Pastor of the Elmendorf Reformed Church, that St. Mary's parish registers contained explicit references to burials that took place in the Harlem African Burial Ground. Rev. Koopercamp and two of St. Mary's parishioners, Christine Campbell and Janet Dorman, put together the information they found in the registers of St. Mary's. They supplemented this information with some examination of census records. Their October, 2009 report is in this packet.

In June, 2009, Rev. Koopercamp contacted Jean Ballard Terepka, Archivist at St. Michael's Church: Reverend Koopercamp reasoned accurately that because of the close association of St. Mary's and St. Michael's, there might be further useful information in the St. Michael's registers. As it turns out, the records of the two churches overlap and corroborate each other's information as well as having extensive information unique to each church. Subsequently, Jean Ballard Terepka contacted colleagues in other churches including Wayne Kempton, Archivist at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and Francis Sypher, archivist and historian of St. James' Church and author of *St. James' Bicentennial History* (2010).

As the Task Force grew, committees were formed; Jean Ballard Terepka and Sharon Wilkins were made History Committee Co-Chairs. Sharon Wilkins is Borough of Manhattan Deputy Historian and is a registered public historian. The History Committee includes Task Force members with diverse historical interests, specialties, areas of expertise and skill sets. Several have published extensively in their fields; two are doctoral candidates and one successfully defended his doctoral thesis last fall. The work of the History Committee is collaborative. Individual efforts, queries, processes and findings are shared with – and critiqued by – the whole group; all historical evidence, questions and conclusions are critiqued, assessed and reviewed by History Committee members for clarity and verifiability.

The research associated with church records complements other primary and secondary source research but continues to be an important cornerstone for the development of our understanding of the Harlem African Burial Ground and of East Harlem in general.

Process and Procedures:

For the purposes of this project, the original intent of the church records research was to identify individuals and families of African descent who were buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground. The African descended identity of every individual on the accompanying list of people buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground has been established by cross-referencing marriage, birth and baptism, and confirmation records as well as burial records. Because of the extreme variability of pre-twentieth century church records in terms of legibility, consistency, completeness, orthography and formality, the Task Force History Committee determined from the beginning that a burial record for a person in the

“Harlem Burying Ground,” the “Reformed Dutch Burial Ground,” the “Old Harlem Burial Ground” – just a few of the many names given to what we now call Harlem African Burial Ground – was insufficient as an indicator of ethnicity. Therefore, no person is included in the accompanying list unless there is a clear identifier of the person as “African,” “negro,” or “colored” elsewhere in that church record.

The total number of people buried in the “Harlem Burying Ground” is at least twice the size of the number of people whose African ancestry buried there can be verified. As we continue examination of additional church records, both the verifiable number of people buried in the “Harlem African Burial Ground” and the verifiable number of verifiable African descended individuals and families will increase.

At the present time, the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force History Committee is designing a database of names of people who are buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground. For each individual, the database includes: name of person (with spelling variants), date of death and burial, name of the burial ground, ethnicity (with documentary support), name of officiating clergy, name of church, citation and location of register, additional comments and addenda, name of researcher. The results of all all church-based research

The attached Canon/Blake/Hagerman Family Tree represents one of many possible unique features of the historical research to be undertaken by the History Committee of the Harlem African Burial Ground Task Force. We anticipate that our applied, collaborative methodology will yield similar information important to our growing understanding of seventeenth through nineteenth century New York and this burial ground

Looking Ahead:

The History Committee has identified additional churches to contact with a request to examine their archives. The churches chosen come from several denominations and were all were active prior to the civil war. The first six listed are particularly promising in terms of the ways in which their individual institutional histories overlap with the social, economic and demographic history of the Harlem African Burial Ground and the Village of Harlem.

Two additional church-related resources need to be explored. 1) The records of the New York African Mutual Relief Society may provide information on burials of people of African descent who had no ties to any particular church in the first half of the nineteenth century. 2) The financial records of Elmendorf Reformed Church may yield as much information as its session minutes and parish and communicant registers. Fees were collected for every burial. The fee collection records often indicate the names of those buried as well as some identifying information.

All of these resources will enable us to increase the Harlem African Burial Ground database. In addition, this research will lay the foundations of a narrative history of the African and European descended communities of Harlem and Manhattan from the colonial era to the civil war from an entirely new and historically significant perspective.

JBT

Document II

Members of St. Mary's buried in Harlem African Burial Ground—(#'s 1-12 identify the people listed in St. Mary's records as being buried in the "Harlem Colored Burial Ground")
(family names are in **bold** type;

Cannon

- 1 Herman Cannon b. 1763, d. Jan 14, 1832
Age 69, Sexton, St. Mary's Manhattanville

Williams

- 2 Israel Williams, b. Oct 1827, b. April 1, 1832
Age 5 years.

Pearsall

- 3 Benjamin Pearsall Benedict, b. 1850, d. Jan. 11, 1851
Age 1 year.

- 4 Jane Pearsall, b. 1813, d. April 29, 1856
Age 43

Stewart

- 5 Mary Stewart, b. 1831, d. July 13, 1851
Age 20 years.

Hagerman

- 6 Aretas Hagerman, b. 1805, d. Feb. 11, 1854. Age 49 years. Baptized (#138 in book) March 2, 1850. (in pencil: about 44 yrs. old) sponsors: Rev. Wm Richmond, Phoebe T. Hagerman, Mrs. Lucy Nichols.

- 7 Lydia Eliza Hagerman, b. 1823, d. June 19, 1854.
Age 31 years.

Lydia Eliza Hagerman, b. June 23, 1854 and baptized July 16, 1854. parents: **James C. Hagerman and Rosetta Miller Hagerman** ---Didn't find in census.

Observation: Lydia Eliza, b. 1823, d. June 19, 1854, age 31 is daughter of Aretas and Phoebe Thamar Hagerman. James C. and Rosetta Miller Hagerman, had a daughter born four days later, and apparently name her for the recently deceased relative. (Aunt)? --jd

- 8 George Washington Hagerman, b. Dec. 1852, d. July 7, 1853. He was baptized July 5, 1853.
Age 7 months. (Need to look at Baptism records again for sponsors, parents. --jd)

- 9 Phoebe Thamar Hagerman (variously referred to as Phoebe, Thamar, Phoebe T., Phoebe Thamar), b. 1798, d. May 4, 1856. Age 58 years. (wife of Aretas Hagerman, mother of James Canon Hagerman, who was baptized Dec. 12, 1828).

Aretas and Phoebe Thamar Hagerman were also parents of the following, as listed in St. Mary's Baptism Records--

Phoebe Ann Hagerman, b. July 3, 1831 & baptized Dec. 27, 1831. Sponsors were Aretas and Thamar Hagerman and Lucy Nichols.

Lydia Eliza Hagerman, b. Nov. 9, 1832, Manhattanville, baptized Jan. 17, 1833. sponsors: Aretas and Thamar Hagerman, and Lucy Nichols [Check dates again. 1832 or 1823?]

Harmon Jacob Hagerman, baptized 1835. Sponsors: parents & Lucy Nichols.

Isaiah Hagerman, b. Mar. 17, 1837, baptized July 28, 1838. sponsors: parents, Lucy Nichols and J. C. Richmond.

William Edward Hagerman, b. Jan. 10, 1842, baptized Aug 7, 1842. sponsors: parents.

In the 1850 Census, 12th Ward, New York, New York: (abt. p. 140)

Hagarman, Redus* age 50, Black Male, b. NY Farmer

“ , Phoebe** age 52, Black Female, b. NY

“ , Lydia E., age 17, Black Female, b. NY

“ , Isaiah, age 13, Black Male, b. NY Attended school during year

“ , William E., age 8, Black Male, b. NY “

[Hagermans' neighbors were wheelwright, carpenter, blacksmith, laborer, mason, gailor. They were born in Irish, German, a few in French & English, and b. New York]

*("Aretas" must have sounded like Redus to census taker.) **(Phoebe Thamar)

Robinson

10 Christine Robinson, b. February 1854, d. April 6, 1854.

Age 2 months.

Nichols

11 Rosanne Nichols, b. August 1854, d. Sept. 8, 1854. Age 18 days. Baptized September 3, 1854, b. August 21, parents: Peter Nichols and Harriet Elizabeth Smith Nichols. Sponsors: parents and Lucy Nichols.

12 George Nichols, b. Jan. 1854, d. Jan. 15, 1855.

Age 1 year.

1850 Census, 12th Ward, NYC page 141

Nickols, Peter 37, B, M, NY Oysterman

“ , Harriet 37, B, F, NY

“ , Herman 15, B, M, NY Attended School within the year

“ , Charles 13, B, M, NY “

“ , Lucy J. 12, B, F, NY “

“ , Peter H. 10 “

“ , John J. 6 “

“ , Julia 5

“ , Maria L. 3

“ , Abraham 1

“ , Lucy 65, B, F, NY

Mary Stewart 18 , B, F, NY (last person listed as living with the Peter Nichols family)

[Mary Stewart, b. 1831, d. July 13, 1851, age 20 years—from St. Mary's Burials]

CC and JD

Document III

People of African Descent Buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground

Jane Anthony
Francis Armstrong
(no name) Armstrong
Joseph Attinelli
Benjamin Pearsall Benedict
Henry Blake
(child) Blake
Franklin Butler
Herman Canon
Jane Canon
Robert Church
Sarah Louisa Cole
Charles B. Conner
Henry B. Edwards
Mary Elizabeth Ferguson
Elizabeth Francisco
Wion Francisco
Henrietta Fraser
Aretas Hagerman
Catherine Amelia Hagerman
George Washington Hagerman
Phoebe Tamar Canon Blake Hagerman
Lydia Eliza Hagerman
Isabella Irvine
Margaret Japan
Jacob Jepain
Julia Ann Johnson
William Laight
George Nichols
Roseanne Nichols
Daniel W. Parker
Jane Pearsall
Christine Robinson

Susan Sayers
Emily Scoles
William Scoley Shaw
Mary Stewart
Margaret Walker
Israel Williams

Notes: These names are from records of St. Michael's Church (researcher: J. B. Terepka), St. Mary's Church (researchers: C. Campbell, J. Dorman) , St. James Church (researcher: F. Sypher) and the Church of the Redeemer (researcher: J. B. Terepka. This church is no longer in existence; its records are located in the Archives of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.).

JBT

Document IV

Churches Whose Records and History Connect with the Harlem African Burial Ground

Churches Whose Parish Registers Have Been Examined

Church of the Redeemer

Elmendorf Reformed Church (more research in both the congregation registers and the financial records required)

St. Andrew's Church (Episcopal)

St. James Church

St. Mary's Church

St. Michael's Church

Churches to be Visited and Archives Researched as Soon as Possible

Abyssinian Baptist Church

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church

Christ and St. Stephen's Church

Church of the Holy Spirit/Eglise du Saint Esprit

St. Philip's Church

Mother AME Zion Church

Churches for Additional Investigation

Church of the Ascension

Bethel AME Church

Brick Presbyterian Church

Broadway Presbyterian Church

Calvary and St. George's Church

Calvary Baptist Church

Central Baptist Church

Central Presbyterian Church

Chelsea Presbyterian Church

Collegiate Churches

18th Street Methodist Episcopal
Emmanuel Presbyterian Church
Church of the Epiphany
15th Street Meeting House
Fifth Ave Presbyterian Church
First Baptist Church
First Moravian Church
Grace Church
Greater Hood Memorial AME Zion Church
Church of the Holy Apostles
Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church
Manhattanville Presbyterian Church
Metropolitan-Duane United Methodist Church
Most Holy Redeemer Church
North Presbyterian Church
Rutgers Presbyterian Church
St. Andrew (RC) Church
St. Barbara Church
St. Brigid Church
St. James Lutheran Church
St. James Presbyterian Church
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church
St. John Baptist Church
St. Joseph Church
St. Mark's in the Bowery Church
St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church
Sts Matthew and Timothy Church
Sts Paul and Andrew Church
St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran
St. Peter's Church
St. Philip's Church
St. Thomas Church
Second Presbyterian Church.
United Moravian Church
Zion Baptist Church

Zion-St. Mark's Lutheran Church

JBT

Document V

Reformed Dutch Church Burials at The Woodlawn Cemetery

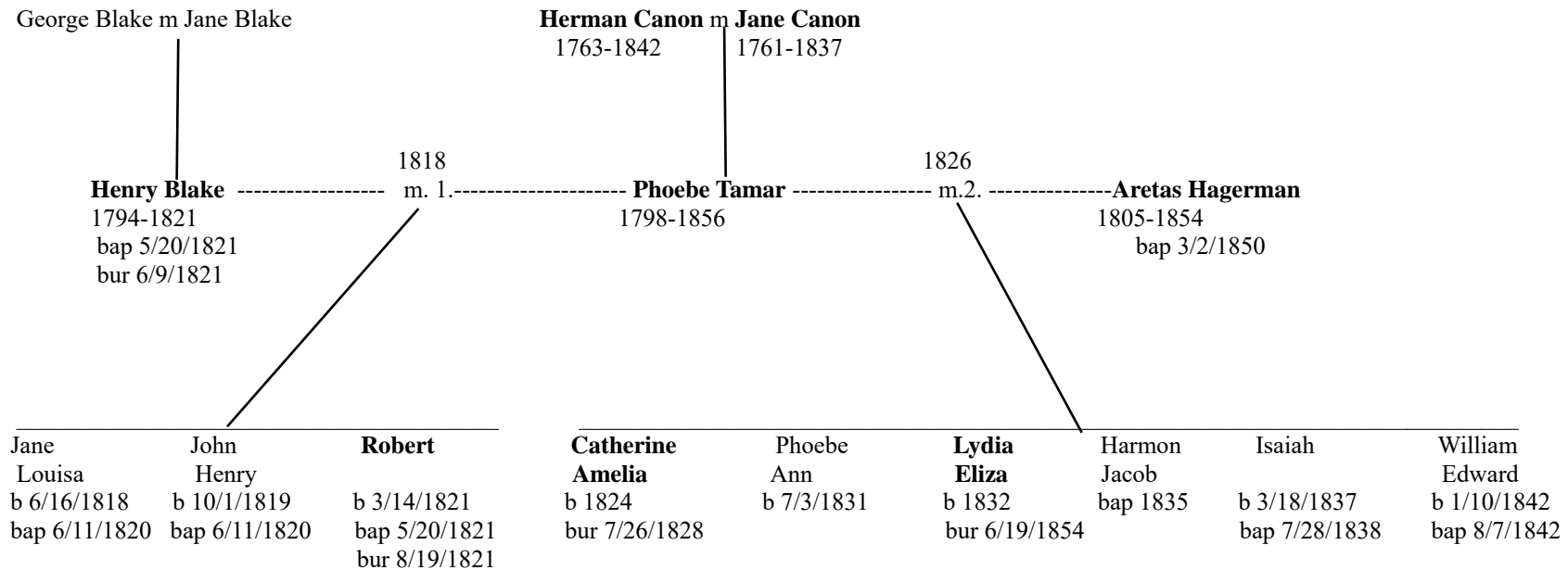
As established in archived records of the Consistory, the Low Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem maintained cemetery grounds which were adjacent to and surrounding the church's property. The cemetery was subdivided for segregation of burials: the northernmost part was for the burial of persons of African descent, both enslaved and free, and the southernmost part housed the remains of others, largely persons of European origin. Around 1871, The Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx approached the Dutch Reformed Church to recommend Woodlawn as an appropriate site where the church could re-inter persons formerly buried under its care. To the extent possible, relatives of Caucasian individuals were contacted for permission to remove the remains. The Woodlawn Cemetery records state that a sale of burial plots was negotiated. The Dutch Reformed Church of Harlem paid \$2,250. for 6,000 feet.

The remains of more than two hundred persons of European descent were disinterred and then re-interred in The Woodlawn Cemetery. We may never be able to verify the removal of all the white remains, however the remains of persons of African descent were left in their original resting places.

SW

HARLEM AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND TASK FORCE HISTORY COMMITTEE

CANON/BLAKE/HAGERMAN FAMILY TREE



The members of this extended family of people of African descent who are buried in the Harlem African Burial Ground are in **bold letters**.

The information contained in this family tree comes from the parish registers of St. Michael's Church and St. Mary's Church. St. Michael's was founded in 1807. St. Mary's was founded in 1823 by several parishioners of St. Michael's and for at least twenty-five years, St. Michael's and St. Mary's shared clergy. St. Mary's is the first church of nine in New York, the East Coast and the West Coast considered to be St. Michael's "daughter" churches. In the St. Michael's and St. Mary's registers, there are more individuals with the names Canon, Blake and Hagerman; they are not included in this family tree because their exact relationships to the extended family is not yet known.

In these two registers alone, it is possible to identify several large African descended families who were closely connected as friends, serving as each others' witnesses and sponsors; these families include the Anthonys, the Benedicts, the Nicholas's and the Williams's in addition to the Canons, Blakes and Hagermans. The social and spiritual leadership of these families, and especially of some of the elderly women, is evident in the respect accorded them by the wider Episcopal Church: in 1855, Phoebe Tamar Hagerman, Emmeline Benedict and Sophia Eliza Hagerman (all "colored persons") were confirmed with thirteen other people by the Bishop of New Hampshire at St. Michael's..

APPENDIX G

Abstract of title to the Land at Harlem on Harlem River.

Ingraham and Brown, ca.1855.

Private Collection of J.B. Terepka.

Abstract of letter to
Land at Harlem
on Harlem River

Mon. D. P. Ingham
with the respect of
J. O. Brown

Subject of the Deed
— of —

to the Lane colored Purple
and the Land colored
Orange on the annexed
— Diagram. —

This Lane was part of a tract of land
belonging to Abraham Moyer.

He owned besides the said Lane all the
land colored Orange on the diagram (and also
the piece of land to the West marked "Abraham
Moyer to John Vickels") which he conveyed to
Vickels in 1768. - See Deed. Lib. 146. page 450.)

In the year 1770 or thereabouts, Abra-
ham Moyer conveyed the larger piece of land
colored Orange to John De Witt, together with
the right to the use of a road leading from the
Church Lane, to the said piece of land.

This road is the Lane in question.

* This Deed was in the possession of
John B. Coles Esq. It is not recorded.

Daniel Phoenix thus became seized
of all the premises colored Orange and of
the right to the use of the Lane colored
Purple.

The Title to the Farm formerly of
Daniel Phoenix
is as follows.

1794

John De Wit of Harlem,
and Ann Catharine his wife

To

John B. Coles.

Deed.

Dated 7 Apr. 1794.

Wick^d same day before
J. M. Hughes Master
in Chancery.

Recorded 27 June 1853 in Lib. 644. p. 192.

Consⁿ £850.

Conveys. All those two parcels of land
laying in the Township of Harlem, together
with all buildings, fences, trees or other fixtures
thereon with all the rights and privileges thereon
or thereto adjoining the one of which is the free
and uninterrupted use of a road leading from
the Harlem road to one of the lots or pieces of
land herein sold.

The one of which said lots is
Bounded. Easterly by Harlem River; North-
wardly by land belonging to John Vickels;
Westerly by land of the said John Vickels,
and Southwardly by land of said John Vickels,
John Waldron, William Brady, L. Meyers
and the Negro Burying Ground. Containing
7 acres and 11 poles. More or less.

1799

2

John B. Coles and
Elizabeth his wife

To

Nathaniel G. Ingraham.

Deed.

Dated Jan. 30. 1799

Rec^d June 17. 1814

Ack^d 19 Feb. 1799 before

J. M. Hughes. Master

in Chancery. Rec^d Lib. 107. p. 74. Consⁿ \$3,200.

Conveys

The premises in last deed first de-
scribed by same description - with the same right
to the Lane.

3

Nathaniel G. Ingraham
and Elizabeth his wife

To

Daniel Phoenix.

Mortgage.

Dated 10 Aug. 1800.

Ack^d and Rec^d 22^d Oct.

1800. Lib. 10. p. 364.

Mortgages same premises - with same
right to road - as security for part of a
note of \$10,000 - drawn by said Nathaniel
G. Ingraham.

4

1800.

Nathaniel G. Ingraham
and Elizabeth his wife

To

Daniel Phoenix.

Deed.

Dated Oct. 22. 1800.

Rec^d June 17. 1814.

Lib. 107. p. 76.

Conveys. WILL that certain dwelling house
and parcel of land in Harlem &c. Bounded
Eastwardly by Harlem River; Northwardly and
Westwardly by land belonging to John Pickels
and Southwardly by land belonging to said
John Pickels, John Waldron, William Brady,
L. Myers and the Negro Burying Ground:

Containing 7 acres more or less. With
same right to road &c.

In Chancery.

Daniel Phoenix

vs.

5 John Taylor, Jacob Schieffelin and
Anthony Dey. Assignees of Nathaniel
G. Ingraham - by virtue of an Act
to establish a uniform system of
Bankruptcy &c.

Decree of Sale.

new 1/2 page

1802.

James Hughes, Master
in Chancery and
Daniel Phoenix
To
Alexander Phoenix

Deed

Dated Feb: 4. 1802.

Proved. 2 Mar: 1813.

Rec^d 17 June. 1814.

Lib: 107. p. 78.

Recites that Daniel Phoenix exhibited
bill in Chancery against John Taylor, Jacob
Schieffelin and Anthony Dey Assignees of
Nathaniel G. Ingraham by virtue of an Act
to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy &c.
The Decree of sale of Mortgaged premises
was under sale by the above named Master
at Fontaine Coffee house in New York to Alex-
ander Phoenix. ~~Arther. pay. m. & c.~~ ^{1/2} Myles

Conveys same premises by same de-
scription with same right to use of road.

1802. Alexander Phoenix

To

Daniel Phoenix.

Quit Claim Deed.

Dated 3 Mar: 1802.

Rec^d 17 June 1814.

Lib: 107. p. 80.

Consⁿ \$1.00.

Conveys same premises by same description
with same right to the use of the road.

Tract "until it becomes the property of Daniel Phoenix is as follows:

8 Samuel Moyer of the Township
of Harlem in the 9th Ward of the City of New
York, Carpenter and
Mary his wife
To

Alexander Phoenix
Merchant.

Full Cost: Warrant
by Deed.

Dated March 27.
1806. Ack^d 28 Mch.
1806. before Tho^s.

Cooper Mast. in Ch^g.
Rec^d March 17. 1813.

Lib. 101. p. 434.

Cons^d \$5000.

Conveys. All that certain messuage or tene-
ment, lot, piece or parcel of ground with all the
buildings and improvements thereon situate &c.
in the Township of Harlem in the Ward aforesaid
on the Northerly side of the road leading from
Marrener's Inn to the Harlem River opposite
to the Church. Bounded Southerly in front by
the said road; Northerly in the rear by the
land of Daniel Phoenix; Easterly by a lane
leading from the aforesaid road to the land of
the said Daniel Phoenix and Westerly by land
of William Brady as the fences now stand

Alexander Phoenix
To
Daniel Phoenix.

Mortgage
Dated 23rd April 1806.
Ack^d same day.
Rec^d Offl. 23. 1806.

Lib. 15 of Mortg. page 510.

Also recorded 17th March 1813. Lib. 101 of Cons.
page 436.

Recites that party of first part for the
better securing of the debt which Nathaniel G.
Ingraham, William Nexen and Alexander Phoe-
nix owe to party of second part and in considera-
tion of \$1.⁰⁰

Conveys. All those &c lots in the 9th
Ward of the City of New York on Northerly side
of road leading from Mearns's Inn to Har-
lem River, opposite to the Church. Bounded South-
erly by said road; Northerly by land of said Dan-
iel Phoenix; Easterly by a lane leading from
said road to land of said Daniel Phoenix,
and Westerly by land of William Brady.

Containing four acres.

Conditioned to pay \$5000 and \$2500.
Mortgages same premises by same description

10
Nathaniel Chaler and
Naphthali Judah, assignees
of Alexander Phoenix
To
Daniel Phoenix.

Dated 2^d Apl. 1812.
Proved 16 Apl. 1812.
Rec^d March 17. 1813.
Lib: 101. p. 438.
Proved by S. D. Ingraham.

X
Recites that Alexander Phoenix had
become insolvent and been regularly discharged
by virtue of act of April 3^d 1811. That parties
of first part were appointed assignees &c. by virtue
of said act. That said Alexander Phoenix
made default in payment of said mortgage.
That said premises were regularly advertised
and sold at auction by David Dunham, vendue
master on 2^d April instant to Daniel Phoenix
Conveys all right and equity of redemp-
tion of Alexander Phoenix of in and to the
premises above described, by same description

The Title of Daniel Phoenix to
the land on the North - conveyed by
Abraham Meyer to John De Witt is
as follows:

11
Daniel Phoenix by his will dated 10th
May 1811 duly executed and attested after
making various specific bequests and devises,
gives, devises and bequeaths to the children
of his son Alexander Phoenix. All the resi-
due and remainder of his property real and
personal appointing his son Alexander
Phoenix their Trustee with power among
other things to sell all or any part of the
real estate.

Will duly proved and recorded
in Surrogate's Office, New York
Liber 50 of Wills page 212. on
June 10. 1812.

Alexander Phoenix, trustee &c. on Second
February 1813. by virtue of the power contain-
ed in the aforesaid Will of his father, sold
at public auction a portion of said estate,
including premises in question; and at
such sale Richard Riker became a purchas-
er.

1813

Alexander Phoenix.

Trustee &c.

To

Deed.

Dated Feb: 8. 1813

Rec^d 7 Mar: 1813

Recites the Power in Will, the Valc, and
Conveys - All the premises Colored Orange
on the diagram, with the same right to the
use of the Lane.

~~The descriptions of the property are
substantially the same as in the Deed from
John B. Coles to Nathaniel G. Ingraham and
from Samuel Myers to Alexander Phoenix
of the Four acre Tract.~~

The Eliphalet Williams Tract.

1813.

13

Richard Riker and
Jennet his wife
To
Eliphalet Williams

Deed - Govt. v. Grantors
Dated Feb. 9. 1813.
Ack^d 2 Mar: 1813.
Rec^d 17 Mar: 1813.
Lib: 101. p. 440.

Conveys same premises as are described
in the deed from Vannuel Myers to Alex-
ander Phoenix. Containing about 4 acres.
By same description.

1823.

14

Eliphalet Williams of
Northampton, Massachusetts
Merchant.
To
John Moore.

Deed.
Dated Aug: 22. 1823.
Rec^d Oct: 7. 1823.
Lib: 169. p. 443.

Conveys. All that certain messuage, tene-
ment, Lot, piece or parcel of ground, with
all the buildings and improvements thereon
situate, lying and being in the Township of
Harlem in the 9th Ward of the City of New
York on the Northerly side of the road leading
from Vermeilvea's Chm to the Harlem River

in front by the said Road. Northerly in the rear by land formerly owned by Daniel Phoenix Easterly by a Lane leading from the aforesaid road to the land of the said Daniel Phoenix or his heirs and Westerly by land formerly belonging to William Brady. Containing by estimation 4 acres - be the same more or less.

1825.

15 John Moore and
Anne his wife
To

John Field of New
York, Merchant.

Deed. Full Cotts.
Dated June 10. 1825.
Rec^d June 16. 1825.
Lib. 195 p. 280.
Consⁿ \$2,500.⁰⁰

Conveys same premises by same description

16 John Field and
Eliza his wife
To

Daniel P. Ingraham
Sidney P. Ingraham
and William V. Ingraham.

Deed. Bargain and Sale.
Dated 13 June 1825.
Rec^d 21 June 1825.
Lib. 195. p. 310.
Consⁿ \$2,500.

Conveys same premises by same de-

1832. Sidney P. Ingraham
and Margaret his wife

To

Daniel P. Ingraham

Deed

Dated 14 Dec. 1832.

Rec^d 27 Dec. 1832.

Lib: 290. p. 354.

Consⁿ \$1,000.

Conveys with other property the undivided
 $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d part of same premises by same description
(except that it is bounded West by land of James
Chesterman, formerly of William Brady)

Conveys "Also the undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d part of the
said Lane above mentioned."

1837. William P. Ingraham

(single man)

To

Daniel P. Ingraham

Deed

Dated 14 Sept. 1837.

Rec^d 5 Oct. 1837.

Lib: 381. p. 190.

Consⁿ \$500.

Conveys the undivided $\frac{1}{3}$ ^d part of the prem-
ises described in the Deed from Elphalet Wil-
liams to John Moore.

1813

Richard Riker and Janet his wife
To James

Deed.

Alexander Phoenix, James Emott,
(Daniel P. Ingraham, Sidney P. Ingraham, William O. Ingraham and De Witt C. Ingraham),
Charles H. Rattine & Joseph

Dated Feb. 9. 1813.
Dep. Mar. 2 "
Rec^d 17 June 1814.
Lib. 107. p. 81.
100

19

Conveys ~~said~~ premises to Phoenix and Emott in trust for the benefit of Elizabeth Ingraham and her children, and after her death, and as soon as her youngest child shall reach the age of twenty one years, the parties of the 2^d part to convey the premises in fee simple to a person agreed upon by all the parties interested. Said person without delay to convey the premises in fee simple to the children of Elizabeth Ingraham as tenants in common, share and share alike, or otherwise in severalty if all the parties in interest shall agree &c. &c.
And if no conveyance should be made within three months after M^{rs} Ingraham's death, then the estate to vest in her children and heirs at law in fee simple absolute

(in-Lent acceptu bene 1/4 poye)

De Witt C. Ingraham died Dec 2. 1814

Went to New York
by Alexander Phoenix &
Richard Riker

Elizabeth Ingraham died Dec: 1. 1844
 leaving Daniel P. Ingraham, Vidney P. Ingraham
 and William V. Ingraham, her only chil-
 dren and heirs at law - all of whom had then
 attained the age of 21 years, and who agreed
 to make partition of said premises among them-
 selves, and that the same should be conveyed
 to John W. Riker for that purpose as provided
 by the foregoing deed.

1845. Alexander Phoenix, James
 Emott, Daniel P. Ingraham,
 Vidney P. Ingraham, and
 William V. Ingraham
 To

John W. Riker.

Deed

Dated 22^d Feb. 1845
 Rec^d 28th Feb. 1845
 Lib. 454. p. 500.

Conveys premises in question in Trust
 to convey to Daniel P., Vidney P., and Wil-
 liam V. Ingraham.

John W. Riker, Vidney P.
 Ingraham and Margaret his wife
 and William V. Ingraham
 To

Deed

Dated 27 Feb 1845
 Rec^d 28 " "

Recites foregoing deed to John W. Riker in
Trust &c. Agreement to partition among the
children of Elizabeth Ingraham and conveys
to said Daniel P. Ingraham

Beginning
at the intersection of the centre of 2^d Avenue
with the Southern side of 126th Street and
running thence Easterly along the Southern
side of 126th Street about 218 feet, 8 inches to
land of Daniel P. Ingraham; thence Easterly
along said land and Negro burying ground
to Harlem River; thence Northerly along said
River about 33 feet to land of Daniel P.
Ingraham; thence Westerly along said land
to the centre of Second Avenue and thence
Southwesterly along said centre to the point
or place of beginning.

Contains 100,000 sq. ft.

Refers to the deed of 1865 to S. P. & M. S.
which is recorded in the place of 505-20

Daniel P. Ingraham thus became
seized of all the Premises.

23

Will
of
Abraham Meyer
of Harlem.

Dated 27 June 1772.
Proved 18. Sept. 1772.
Rec^d in N.Y. Surrogates
Office. Lib. 28. p. 311.

Gives full power to Executors to sell. Gives
estate to his wife Metic for life.

Seven weeks after the death of his wife,
real and personal estate to be sold and proceeds
divided as follows:

20. Shillings to his son Abraham as eldest son.
£5. to his grandson Samuel Meyer.

The residue to be divided between his
children Abraham, Lawrence, Margaret,
Engeltie and Bradjé.

Appoints his wife Executrix and
John Meyer and Adolf Meyer, Executors.

Lawrence Meyer, son of Abraham the
testator entered into possession of the land
South of the dotted line and continued in
possession thereof (subject to the right to the use
of the lane above mentioned.) until his death.

His son Samuel Meyer inherited the
property as heir at law and continued in
possession thereof until he conveyed the same

No deed from the Executor of Abraham Meyer to Lawrence Meyer is recorded. But his title and that of his son, has never been questioned.

25
1806. Samuel Meyers
and Mary his wife
To
Alexander Phoenix.

Deed.

Dated 7. March 1806.

Not recorded.

In possession of
Hon: D. P. Ingraham.

Conveys, "All their estate, right, title, interest, use, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity, of, in, to or out of all and singular that certain piece of ground called a Lane, leading from the Harlem Road in the rear of the Harlem Church, to the land of Daniel Phoenix, reserving to the said Daniel Phoenix, the free use thereof as a way to his land."

~~Samuel Meyers~~ conveyed to Alexander Phoenix the property adjoining the Lane on the west by deed of the same date, recorded March 17th 1813 in Liber 101 of Conveyances page 434.

The title to this property known as the

26
ms
Alexander Phoenix

To

Daniel P. Ingraham.

Deed.

Dated 1 May 1828.

Wickd. 9 July 1833.

(Not recorded.) Cons. \$1,000.

Conveys. All that piece &c. of land, now used as a lane, Bounded Westerly by the land now or late of Eliphah Williams; Easterly by land now or late the property of Judah and the Negro burying ground; Northerly by land belonging to the party of the second part, and Southerly by the road leading from Vermilye's Inn to the Harlem River.

Daniel P. Ingraham thus became seized of the fee of the said lane in 1828, subject to the use thereof by the owners of the land on the North.

This lane was closed as a lane before the year 1845 and Judge Ingraham has ever since been in the actual possession thereof.

He became the owner of the land on the North, and the right to use the lane merged in the fee.

ms
The title to the "Eliphah Williams"

Abraham Myer

to
John Sickels

Lib. 146 p. 450.

Church Farm.

Bussing

Peter Waldron.

W. Brady.

Disphalel
Williams
Tract.

Negro
Burying
Ground

Judah.

Church

Lane.

J. P. Waldron.

Sickels

P. Waldron.

J. P. Waldron.

Benson.

B. Bailey.



Church.

Lawrence

Road

Kingsbridge