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ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SENSITIVITY EVALUATION  
BABIES AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF NEW YORK  
WEST 165TH STREET AND BROADWAY  
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

01 DCP 005 M

B 2138 L 30, 40

B 2139 L 1, 80, 85

Prepared for:  
The New York and Presbyterian Hospital, Inc.  
525 East 68th Street  
New York, New York 10021

Prepared by:  
Greenhouse Consultants Incorporated  
40 Exchange Place, 13th Floor  
New York, New York, 10005

November 1998

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## LIST OF PERSONNEL

William I. Roberts IV	-	Principal Investigator Co-Author
Paula M. Crowley	-	Word Processor Editor Co-Author





## INTRODUCTION

The archaeological/historical sensitivity of the proposed development at Broadway and West 165th Street is documented in the following study. A review was completed of existing archival, cartographic and published references. In order to provide a context for evaluating any identified resources within the project area itself, this study includes a synthesis of published and unpublished prehistoric sites in the immediate area surrounding the project area and a summary of the history of this location.

The Babies and Children's Hospital project area is located in the northern part of the Borough of Manhattan. The project area consists of the southeastern portion of Block 2138 just northwest of the intersection of Broadway and West 165th Street. It is the proposed location for expansion of the Babies and Children's Hospital of New York. See Figure 1 for the location of the project area.

The Principal Investigator visited the project area during August 1998. The entire project area consists of a parking lot surrounded by a low wall or fence. There is a small booth for the lot operator near the entrance gates on West 165th Street. The parking lot is paved with asphalt. To the northwest of the project area is a garden adjacent to the existing buildings of the Columbla-Presbyterian Hospital complex. See Plate 1 for a view of the project area.

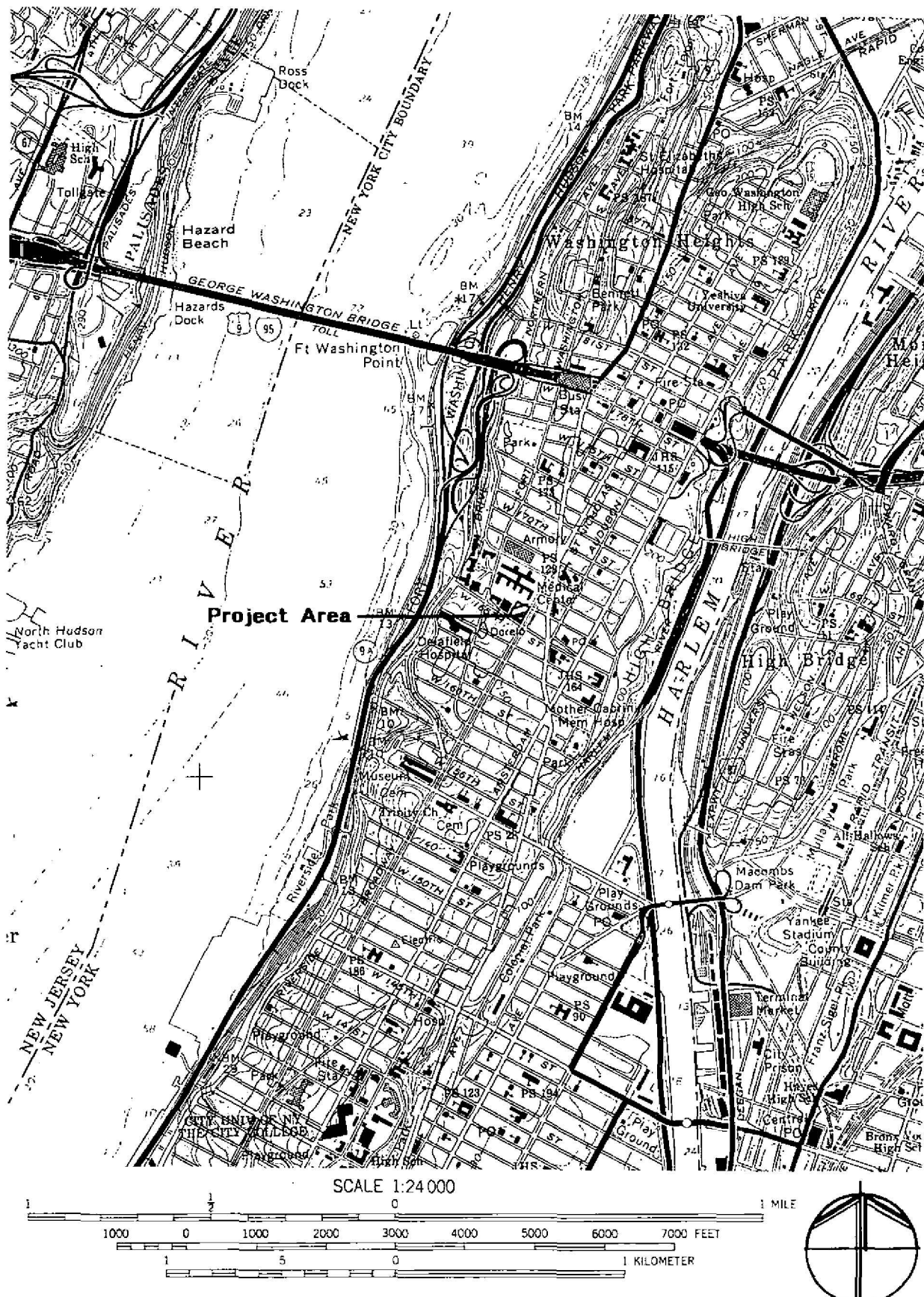


Figure 1

Project area location shown on portion of U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series Central Park, N.Y.-N.J. quadrangle (1966, photorevised 1979).



## **GEOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL SETTING**

The Manhattan formation with its mica schist is the predominant rock type of the project area (Schuberth 1968:74). The Manhattan Ridge lies south of 181st Street and Broadway, while north of that location, it splits into the Fort George Ridge and the Fort Washington Ridge. Broadway Valley lies between the two ridges. The Manhattan Ridge consists entirely of the Manhattan formation, while the Inwood marble which forms the trough of the Broadway Valley, north of 181st Street, plunges beneath the ridge.

Information regarding soils and bedrock in the vicinity of the project area was obtained from the Subsurface Exploration Section of the New York City Department of Design and Construction. Job Number 533 included four borings located to the northeast of the intersection of Broadway and West 165th Street. Borings 1, 3 and 4 all show a top layer consisting of fill, including cinders and/or brick fragments. Directly below this layer in Boring 1 is weathered and fractured schist bedrock. Borings 3 and 4 include a second layer consisting of brown sand or silt above the schist deposit. Boring 2, the closest to Broadway exhibits a soil profile that is probably natural. A layer of gray and brown silt is found from 0 to 10 feet below grade. Underneath this stratum is the schist bedrock. Boring 2 is located 40 feet east of the curb of Broadway and 290 feet north of West 165th Street (Subsurface Exploration Section 1966). Volume 4 Sheet 19 of the Rock Data Map was also consulted. Borings 12 through 18 are located west of Broadway between West 165th and West 168th Streets. This is just north of the project area. From two to four layers were recorded. the first layer consists of sand and gravel and ranges from 10 to 15 feet in thickness. Beneath this layer in all borings except number 17 are layers consisting of either gravel or mixtures of both sand and gravel. In Boring 12, this second stratum is subdivided into two layers; a fine sand and gravel mixture overlying a coarse grained gravel layer. This gravel deposit ranges in from one to twelve feet thick. The bottom layer consists of bedrock and is found between 14 and 29 feet below grade (Subsurface Exploration Section n.d.: Vol. 4, Sheet 19).



## PREHISTORIC SENSITIVITY

As part of the project evaluation process, this sensitivity study has surveyed published and unpublished sources in the files of the New York State Museum, Division of Historical and Anthropological Services, the Research Branch of the New York Public Library and information on file at Greenhouse Consultants.

A total of nine prehistoric sites are located within two miles of Broadway and West 165th Street. All of these sites were reported by the former New York State Archaeologist Arthur C. Parker, although none are described in his text. All of these sites appear on Parker's Plate 192 with symbols indicating villages, shell middens, planting fields, and traces of occupation. Unfortunately, no description of the artifacts recovered is included, so assignment of date range or cultural affiliation is not possible (Parker 1922:626, Plate 122). The locations of these sites are presented in Figure 2 with letter code identifiers that correspond to those in Table 1. Judging by Parker's descriptions of three sites as villages, it is possible that their date ranges include the Woodland period, but no proof exists.

The closest site to the project area is the N.Y.S.M. site 4067, which Parker describes as shell middens. It is located approximately 0.3 miles north of the project area. See "A" in Table 1 and Figure 2.

The second nearest site is N.Y.S.M. site 4068, located just east of site 4067. Parker described this site as a village and fields. It is situated approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the project area. See "B" in Table 1 and Figure 2.

Site "C" in Table 1 and Figure 2 is N.Y.S.M. site 7250, described by Parker as two villages. This location, approximately 0.7 miles north of the project area, is evidently the same as Station 14, reported by Reginald P. Bolton. Bolton called this site Fort Washington Point and described it as a fishing camp with a deposit of shells and charcoal. Projectile points area also mentioned but not further described. The site was found during 1918 by Alanson Skinner and Amos Oneroad (Bolton 1975:83).

Site "D" in Table 1 and Figure 2 is N.Y.S.M. site 4065. It is located approximately 0.7 miles south of the project area. Parker describes this site as a village.

The next nearest site to the project area is N.Y.S.M. site 7249, described by Parker only as traces of occupation. This site, designated "E" in table 1 and Figure 2, is located approximately 1.2 miles south of the project area.



Site "F" in Table 1 and Figure 2 is N.Y.S.M. site 8370, described by Parker as a camp. It is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the project area.

New York State Museum site 4068 is designated "G" in Table 1 and Figure 2. It is situated approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the project area. Parker describes this site as a village.

The remaining two sites, N.Y.S.M. 7248 and 4069, are both described by Parker only as traces of occupation. They are located 1.9 miles south and 2.0 miles northeast of the project area, respectively. See "H" and "I" in Table 1 and Figure 2.

At least one aboriginal place name has survived for part of what is now known as Harlem. Schorrakin was evidently the name for a tract of land in the vicinity of East 135th to East 150th Streets. This name appears on a Dutch colonial document dating to March 1644 (Grumet 1981:51). The location is at least one mile south of the project area.

In terms of potential prehistoric sensitivity, the project impact area was evaluated from two points of view:

1. The proximity of known prehistoric sites in or near the project area, and
2. The presence of freshwater drainage courses in general, and particularly the identification of river or stream confluences, where two or more drainages come together, providing access to both water and food supplies of both systems.

This report has documented the reported or published locations of nine prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area. A stream course formerly existed just south of West 165th Street, flowing from east to west. The stream could have supplied fresh water and would have attracted game. The existence of this stream which could have provided a source of fresh water within or immediately adjacent to the project area, as well as an aboriginal place name nearby, indicates that this location may well have been utilized during prehistoric times.



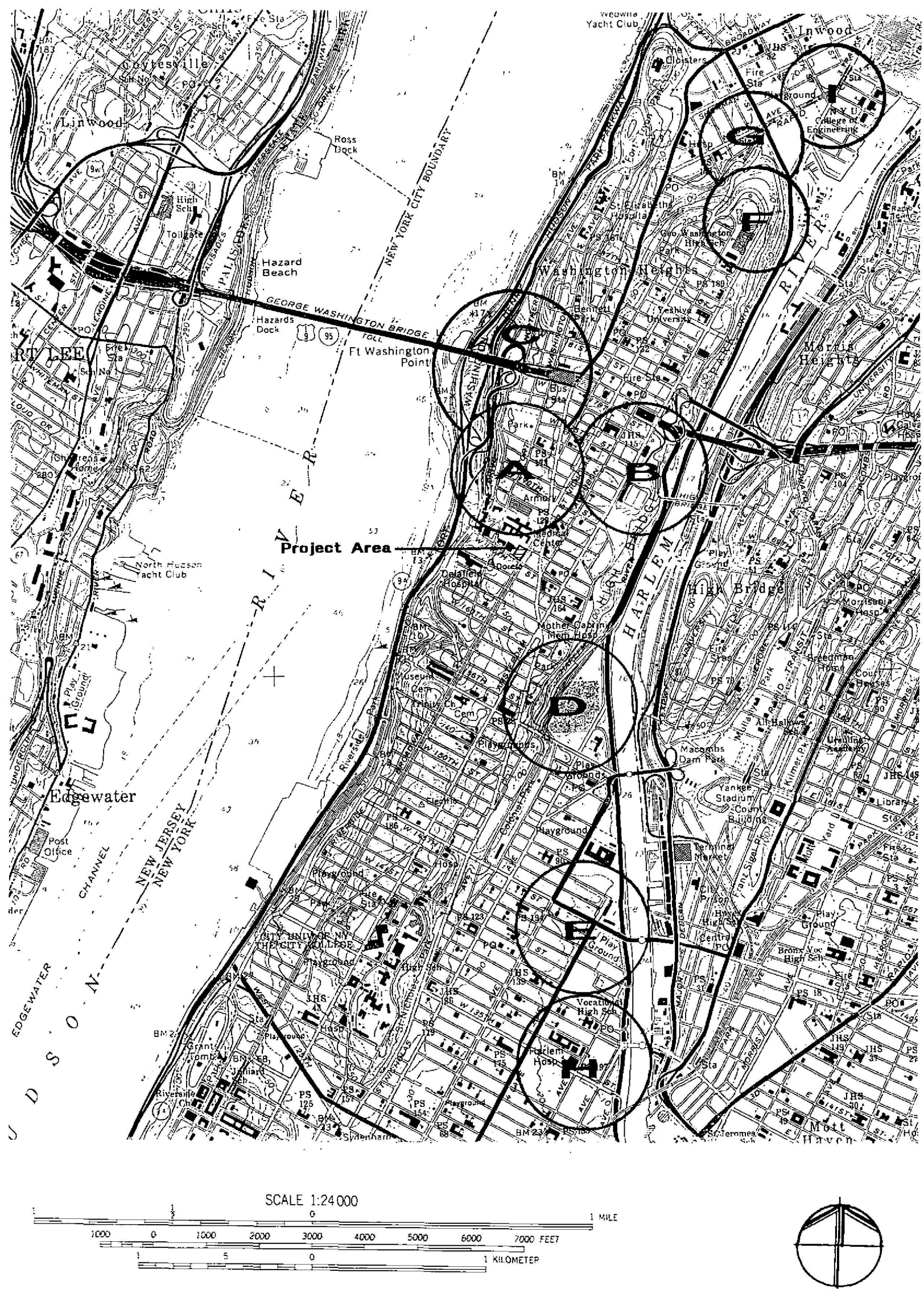


Figure 2 Known New York prehistoric sites within two miles of the project area.

TABLE 1  
Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity of West 165th Street and Broadway

Site Name	NYSM#	Parker#	Other	Reference	Period(s)	Description
A	4067	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192		shell middens
B	4066	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192	Woodland (?)	village & fields
C	7250	ACP-NYRK	Bolton #14	Parker 1922: Plate 192 Bolton 1975:82		fishing camp, shell middens
D	4065	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192	Woodland (?)	village
E	7249	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192		traces of occupation
F	8370	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192		camp
G	4068	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192	Woodland (?)	village
H	7248	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192		traces of occupation
I	4069	ACP-NYRK		Parker 1922: Plate 192		traces of occupation





## HISTORIC SENSITIVITY

The map of Harlem drawn during 1879 by James Riker illustrates the northern part of Manhattan with the original lots and farms. See Figure 3. Riker places the project area within lot one of the second division. The Second Division dates to 1712. It subdivided a large tract left on both sides of the old Post Road between the Division of Jochem Pieter's Hills and the grant to the Van Oblienus Family. This area covered roughly from 162nd Street to 175th Street (Bolton 1924:128). The plots in the Second Division were reorganized around 1800. The project area along with the Morris Mansion and lands were sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture to William Kenyon, a Quaker of English descent who lived at Hoorn's Hook on the East River. Kenyon sold the project area with other land to Leonard Parkinson. Parkinson was a land speculator from Kinnersley Castle, Herefordshire, England. He consolidated the old lots, and had new parcels laid out and numbered. Three farms were laid out west of the Post Road. The most northerly consisted of 76 acres running roughly from 165th Street to 170th Street. It was sold to John R. Murray. A farmhouse stood west of the Post Road near the present 168th Street (ibid:130-131). The chain of title for the project area shows the sale by Kenyon to Parkinson during January 1800, and the sale by Parkinson to Murray during April 1812. The Murray Family held the farm until 1818. See Appendix 1.

During the Revolutionary War, Harlem was the scene of one battle. After their defeat during late 1776 in the Battle of Long Island, the American troops escaped to Manhattan. General Washington moved to the northern end of the island, making his headquarters at the mansion of Col. Roger Morris, a Tory who had left for England. This house is known as the Jumel mansion and still stands today at Edgecombe Avenue and 160th Street. The British forces landed at Kip's Bay on the East River shore of Manhattan during the middle of September. Washington decided to withdraw his troops to Harlem, but the British held most of the roads. Approximately 5,000 American forces were nearly trapped, but Aaron Burr safely lead them up a road along the west side of the island while the British were simultaneously advancing north along the direction of Boston Post Road on the east side. They arrived in Harlem without detection. Washington based his forces on the hills to the north of 125th Street. He then sent 150 Connecticut Rangers out to reconnoiter. These men ran into the British at 112th Street and Riverside Drive. The Rangers retreated and the British followed. Washington then split his forces, sending two columns around to the rear of the British and leaving most of his troops to face them with a frontal assault. Washington was victorious and the British retreated to 103rd Street. This Action took place on September 16, 1776 and became known as the Battle of Harlem Heights. This action was considered a technical victory for the Americans as they suffered fewer casualties and proved that the British forces were



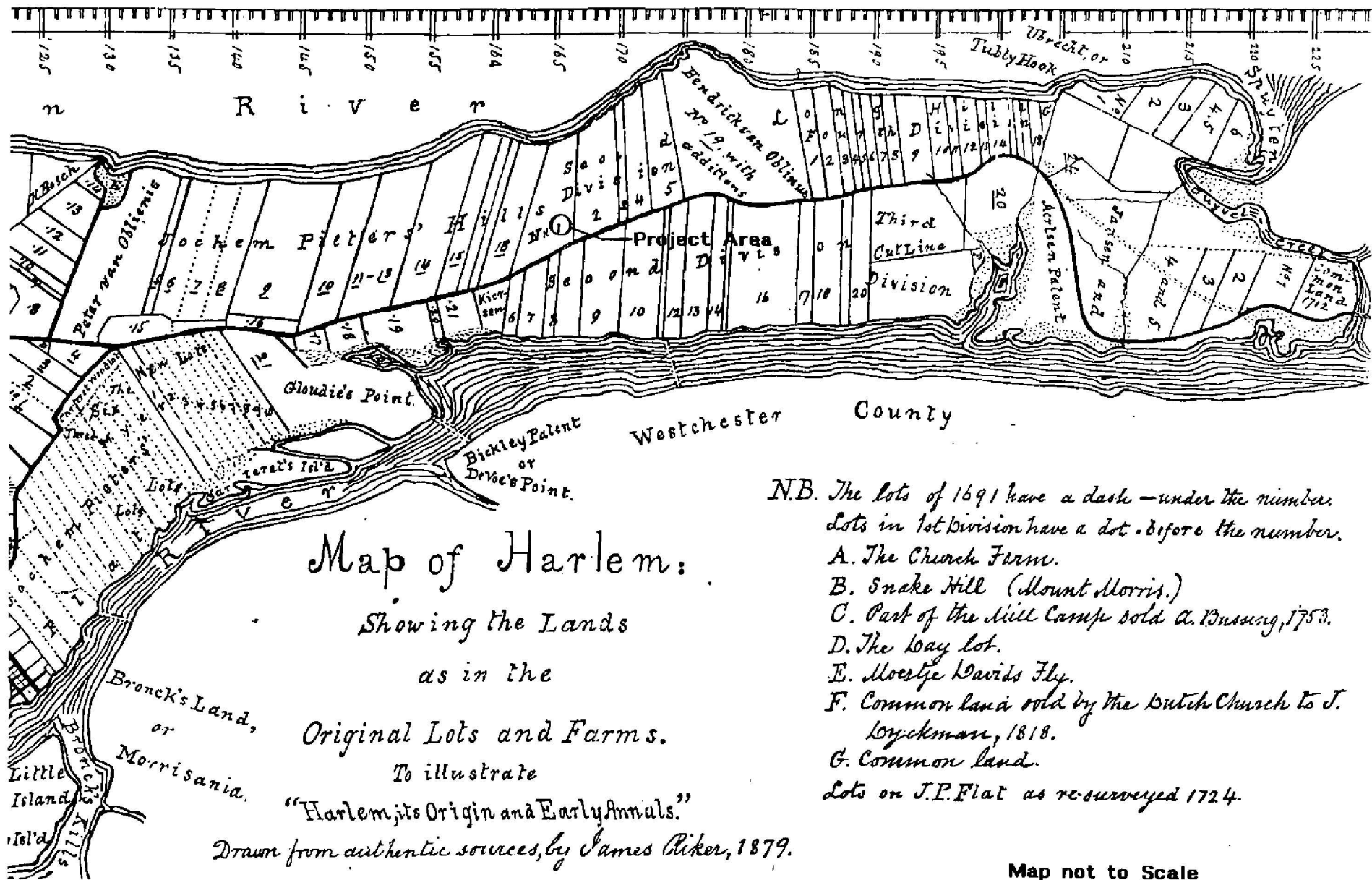


Figure 3

From Riker's 1879 Map of Harlem, showing original seventeenth and eighteenth century lots.

not invincible. This allowed Washington to safely retreat to White Plains in Westchester County (Ellis 1966:166-169; Patterson 1978:64). As can be seen from the above description, fighting took place in Harlem but not in the vicinity of the project area

Parts of the future Murray Farm were occupied during the Revolutionary War. The Hessian Van Donop Musketeer regiment had a camp in the vicinity of 168th to 170th Streets. They constructed a series of huts with stone fireplaces. the occupation began shortly after November 16, 1776 (Bolton 1924: 122, 131). Despite the evidence of this Hessian occupation nearby, there is no evidence of military use of the project area itself.

Figure 4, taken from the 1807-1811 Bridges Map, shows the project area during the Parkinson ownership. The street grid is shown only as far north as 155th Street. North of this only Tenth Avenue has been laid out. The old Kings Bridge Road is still shown. The project area lies to the west, just north of a small stream.

The 1874 Viele map is the earliest map collected during this research that shows the street grid laid out adjacent to the project area. Eleventh Avenue (now Broadway), 165th and 168th Streets are all shown. The project area itself is shown as vacant land lying mostly on a rise overlooking 11th Avenue. the eastern part slopes down to the avenue. A stream is shown running south down to the center of 11th Avenue. See Figure 5. Eleventh Avenue was officially opened on April 19, 1875. Its name was changed to Broadway on February 14, 1899. West 165th Street was opened on May 16, 1876 (Manhattan Topographical Bureau n.d.).

Figure 6, taken from the 1885 Robinson Atlas, shows the project area as vacant land lying northwest of the intersection of West 165th Street and 11th Avenue. It lies within the former Hannah Murray Farm. Kings Bridge Road is shown just east of 11th Avenue. West 168th Street has not yet been extended west to 11th Avenue.

Figure 7, taken from the 1912 Bromley Atlas, is the earliest twentieth century map collected during this research. The project area includes the southern end of American League Park, and land to the south.

The 1916 Bromley Atlas map, presented here in part as Figure 8, shows that the baseball stadium has been demolished. The block including the project area has been subdivided into six parts. The new streets are West 166th, West 167th, and Knowlton Place. The project area includes the part of the courses of West 166th Street and Knowlton Place, and adjacent vacant lands. The 1925 Bromley Atlas was also examined. It shows the same situation as in 1916. Knowlton Place, West 166th

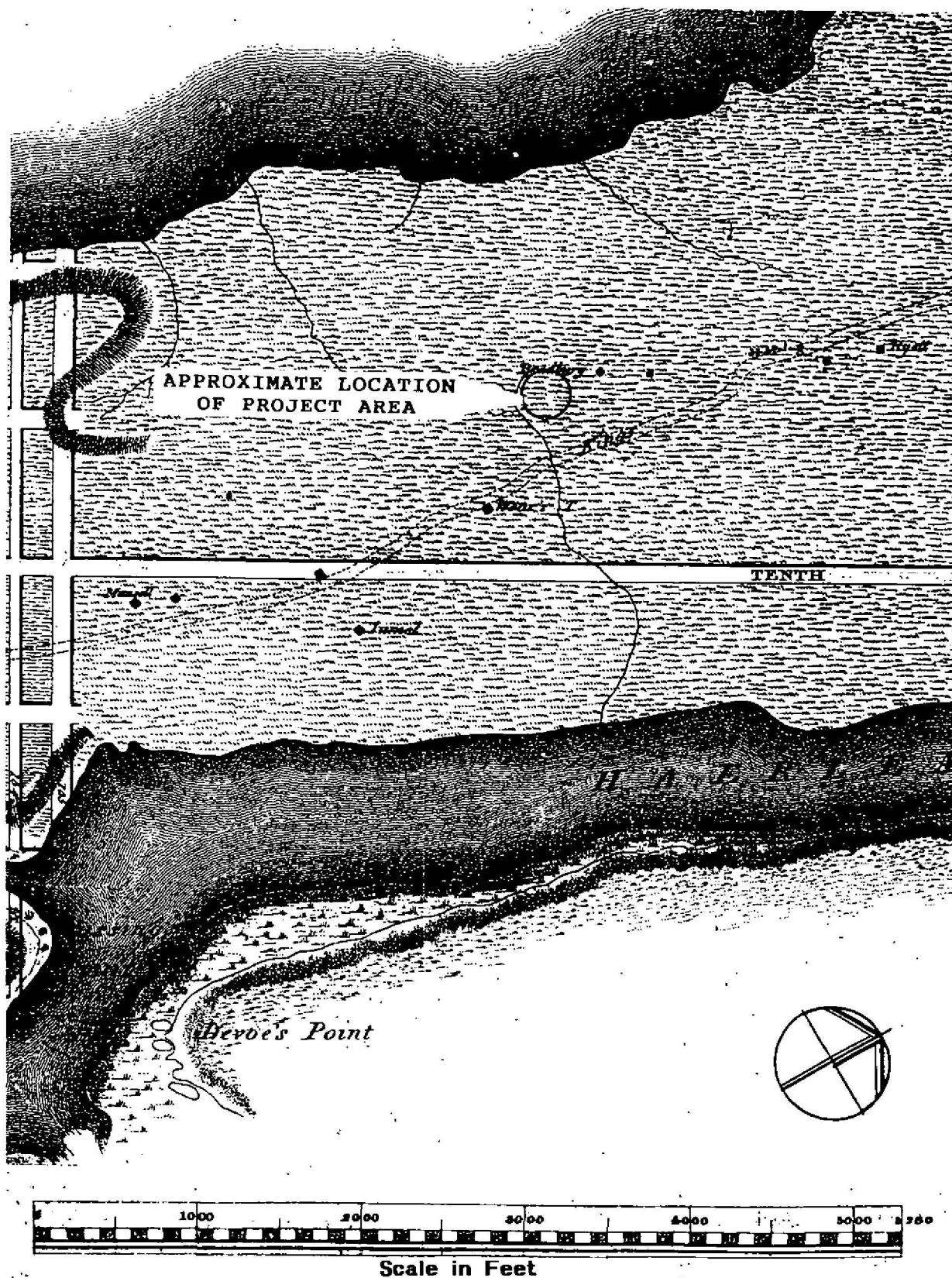


Figure 4 From the the 1807-1811 Bridges map.

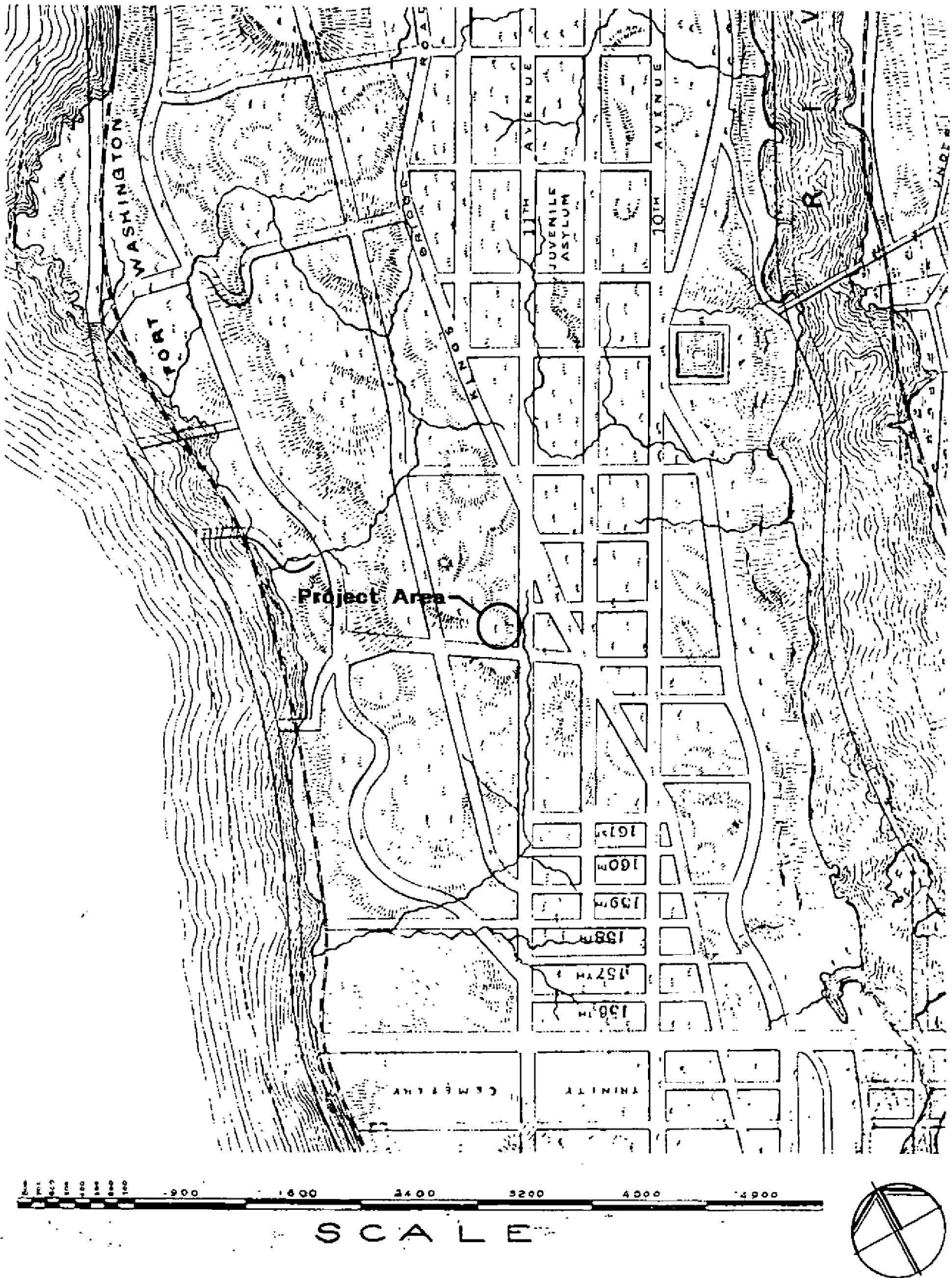


Figure 5 From the 1874 Viele map.

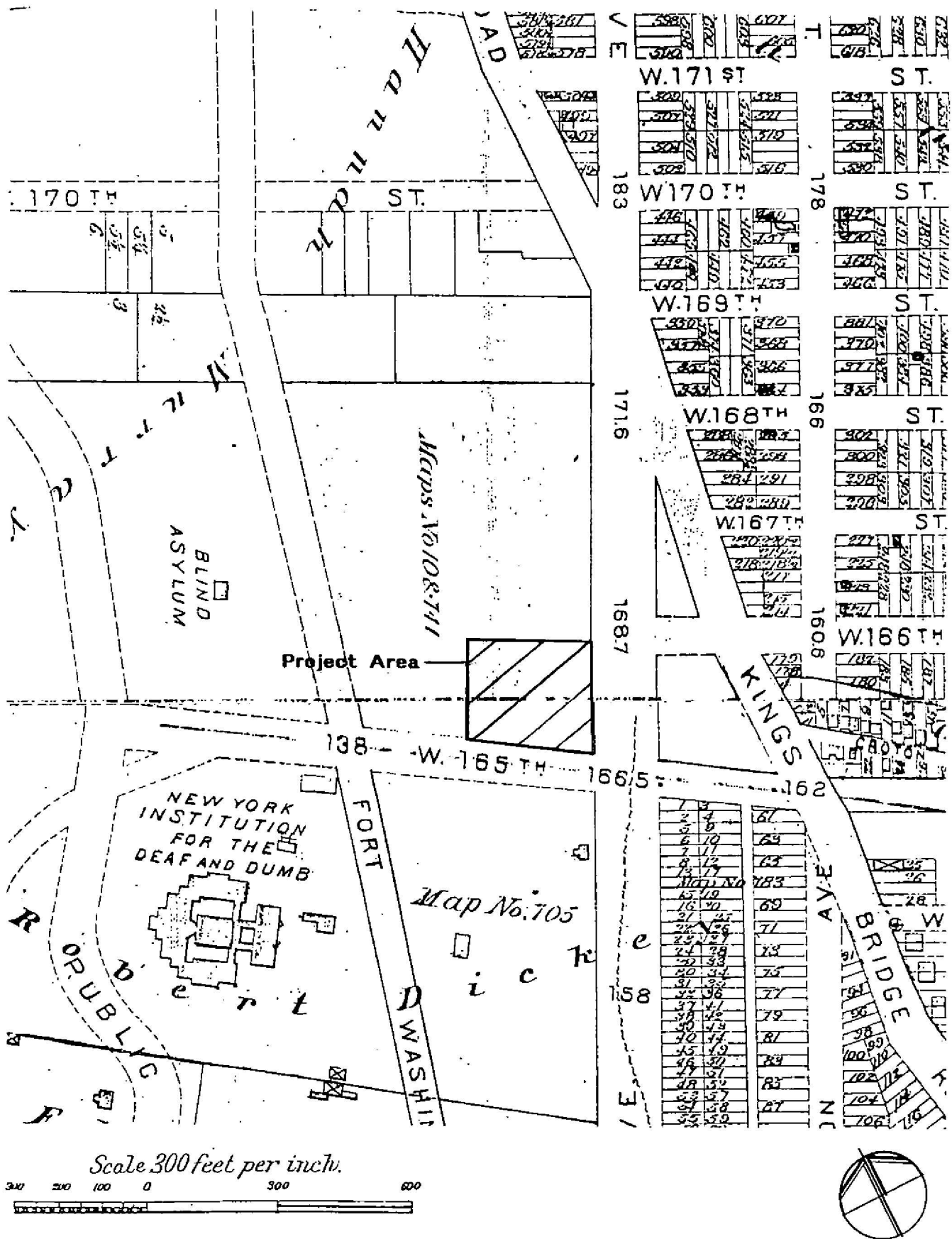


Figure 6 From the 1885 Robinson Atlas, Plates 30 and 31.



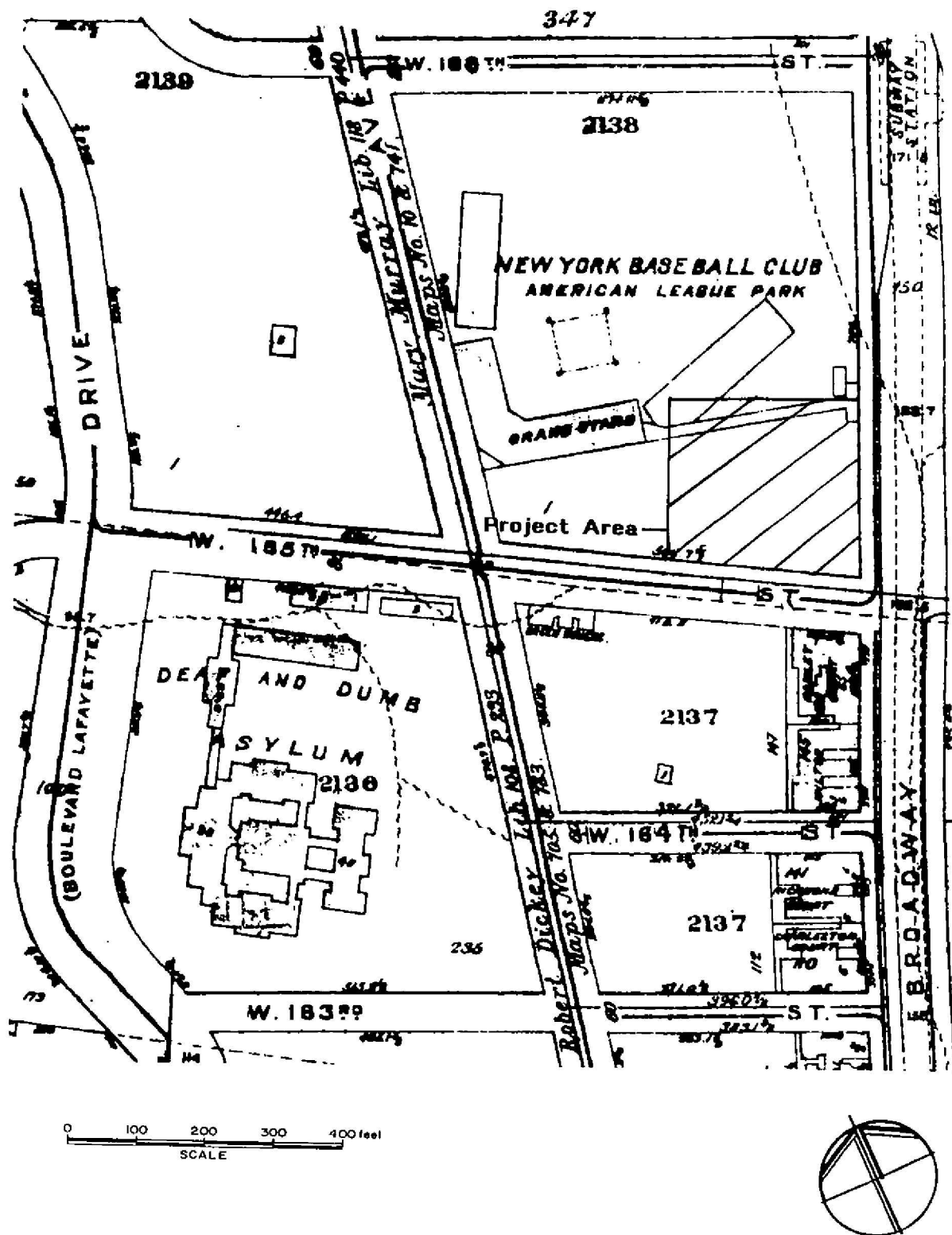


Figure 7 From the 1912 Bromley Atlas, Plate 345.

168

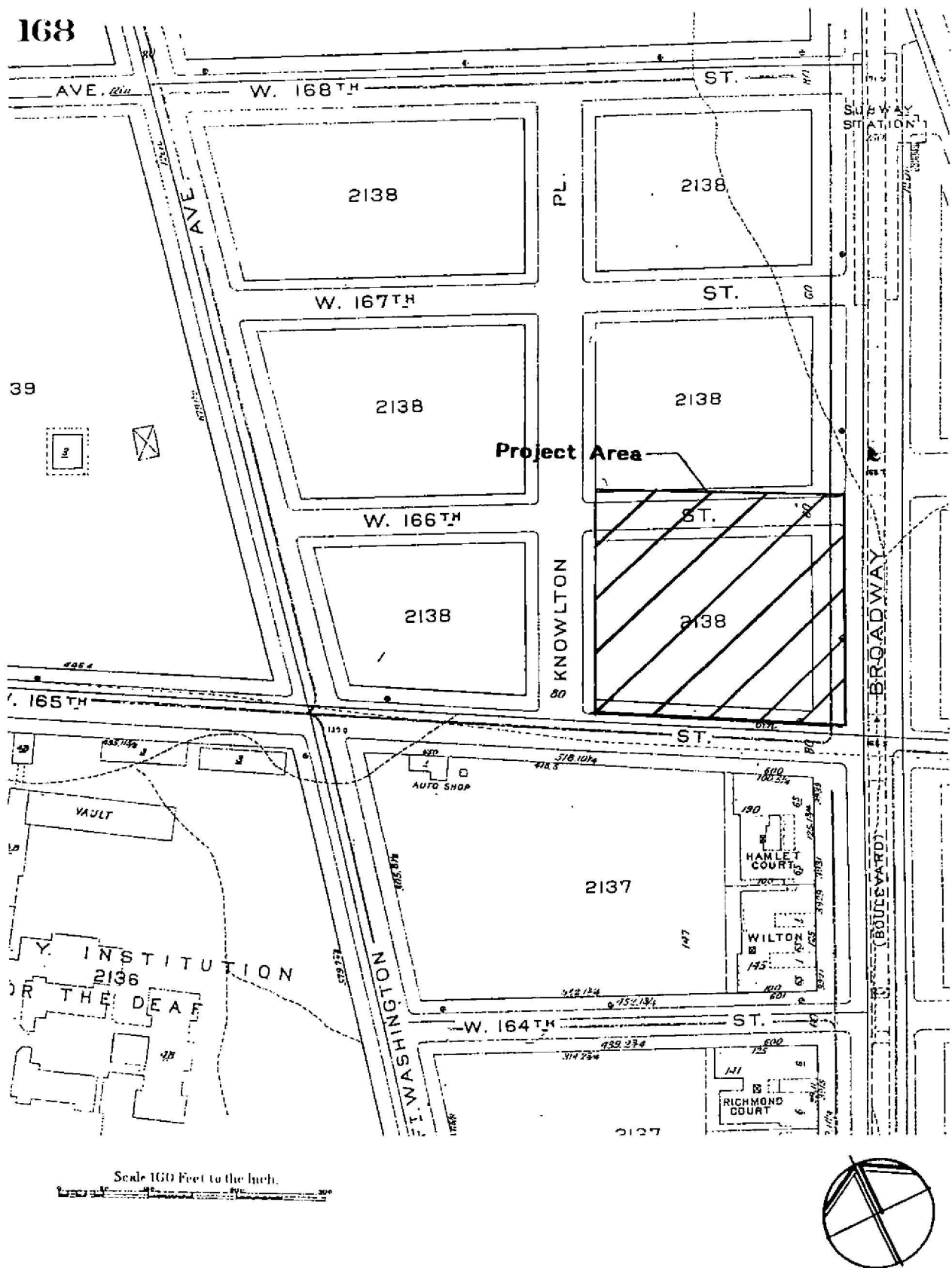


Figure 8

From the 1916 Bromley Atlas, Plate 166.

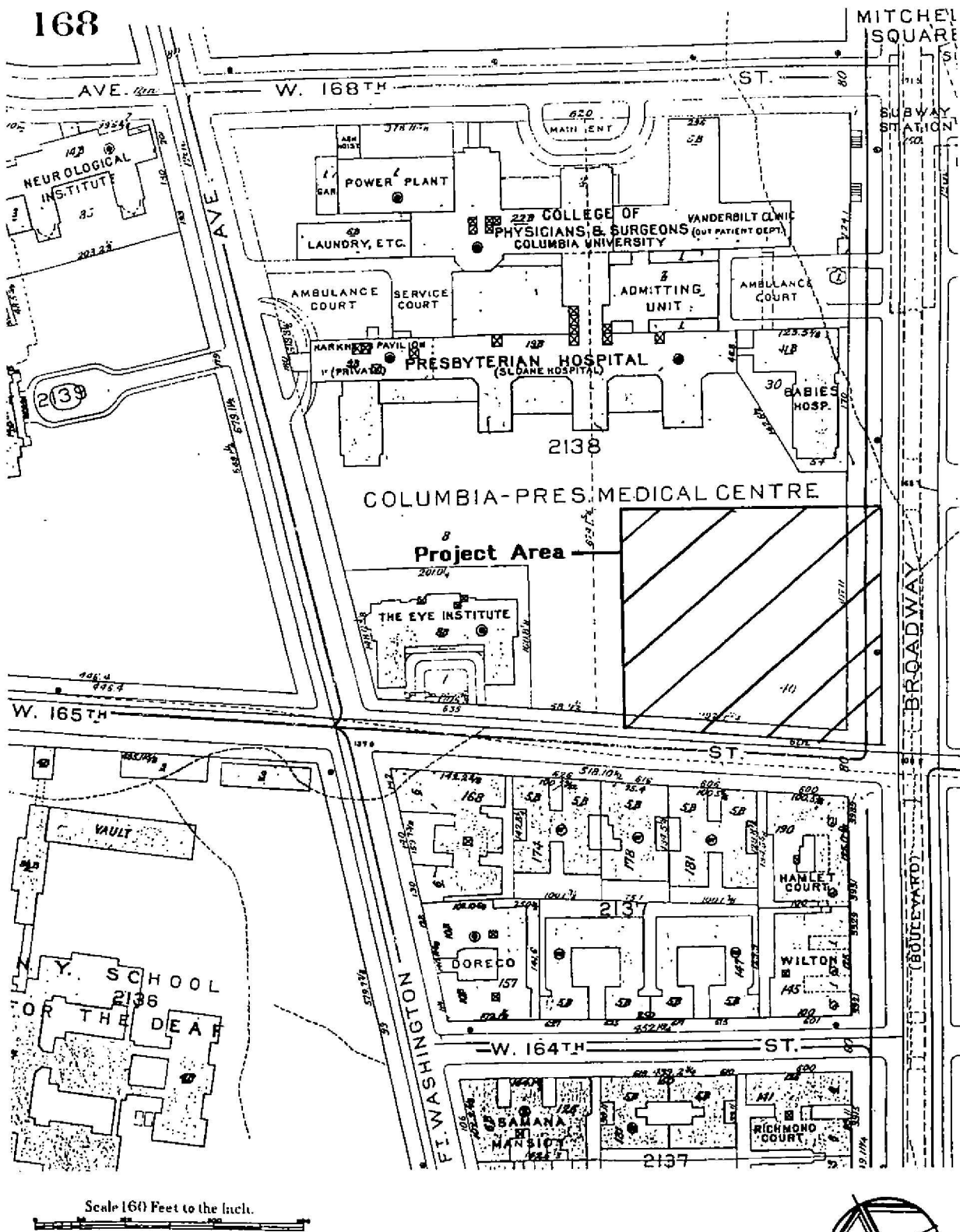


Figure 9 From the 1934 Bromley Atlas, Plate 166.



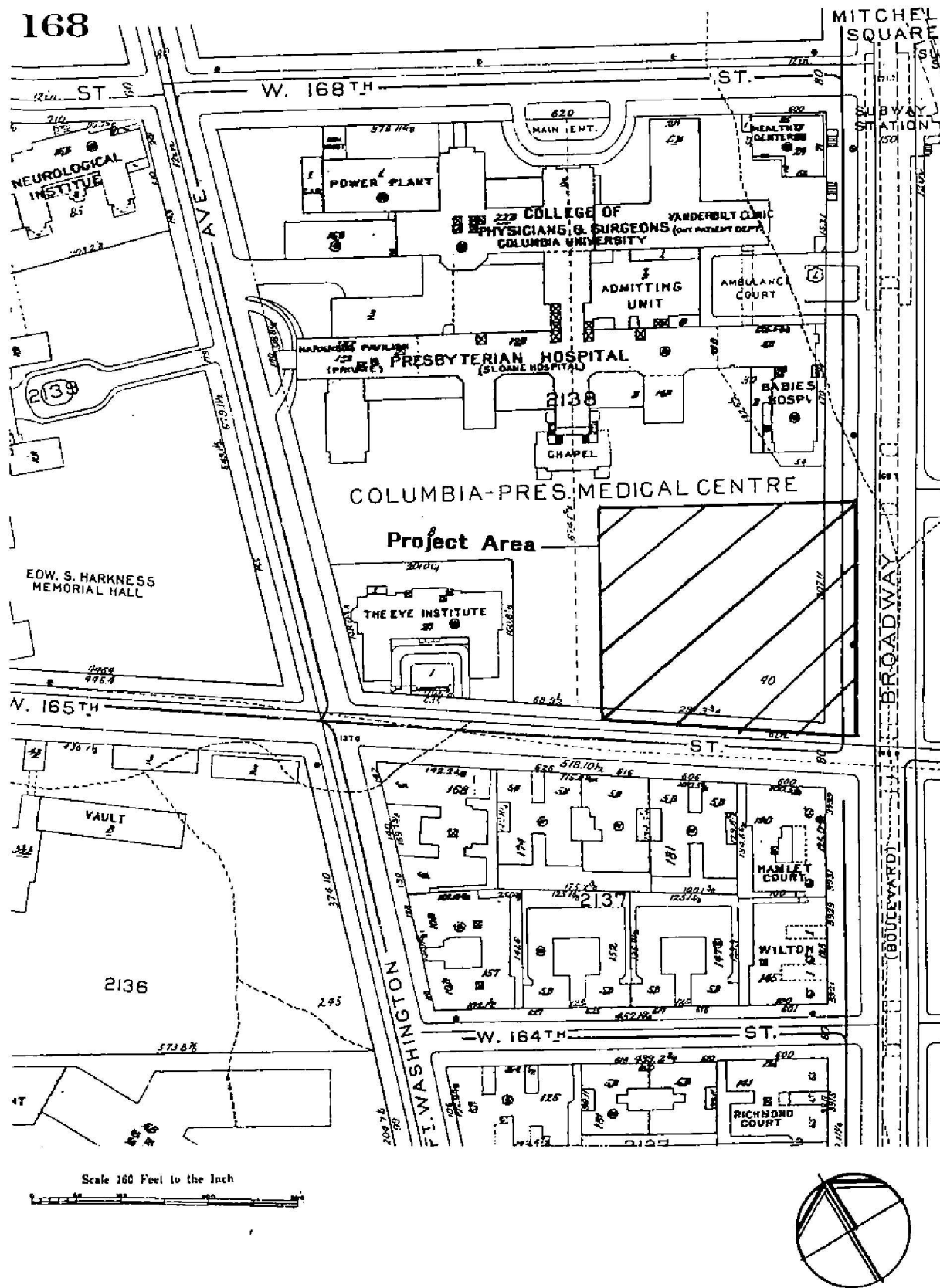


Figure 10 From the 1955 Bromley Land Books, Plate 166.



and 167th Streets were closed within the project area block on June 29, 1923 (Manhattan Topographical Bureau n.d.).

Figure 9, taken from the 1934 Bromley Atlas, shows that the streets that subdivided the project area block have been demapped. The northern half of the block is occupied by the Presbyterian Hospital complex. The southwestern corner of the blocks is the location of the Eye Institute. The project area remains vacant.

The 1955 Bromley Atlas, shows only minor changes since 1934. The project area remains vacant and is shown on Figure 10.

The nineteenth and twentieth century cartographic sources show the steady expansion of development in the vicinity of the project area. As shown in Figure 4, the street grid had not been extended this far north by 1811. Figure 5 shows that the streets had been laid out, but not necessarily constructed, by 1874. The project area remained vacant until the early 20th century. Figure 7 shows that by 1912, the northern part of the project area was part of American League Park. The former name for this baseball stadium was New York American League Ball Park. It was commonly known as Hilltop Park due to its location on Washington Heights. It was ready for the opening of the 1903 baseball season. It was home to the New York Highlanders who joined the fledgling American League for its third season. The name "Highlanders" was never very popular with the fans or the press and was gradually replaced by the more American sounding "Yankees." Hilltop Park continued in use until after the 1912 season. The Yankees then moved to the Polo Grounds during 1913 (Honig 1987:4-6). Opening day for Hilltop Park was April 30, 1903. Many of the 16,294 attendees arrived via the new 168th Street Subway Station. The stadium cost \$215,000. Twelve thousand cubic yards of rock required removal, probably mostly from the western side of the field. It then took six weeks to construct the wooden grandstands and bleachers (Frommer 1997:2). The final game was played on October 5, 1912. The stadium was demolished during 1914 (ibid.:6). See Plate 2 for a view of the marker commemorating the stadium. The use of the project area as a baseball stadium from 1903 through 1912 is evidently its first development subsequent to being in agricultural use. Figure 9 shows that by 1934 the land to the north was part of the Columbia Presbyterian Hospital complex. The project area itself evidently remained vacant until it became a parking lot for the hospital complex, its present use.

There are no New York City Landmarks within the project area. Although two are located nearby:

Jumel Terrace Historic District (NYCLPC 1978:45). National Register. Location: northwest of project area, Edgecomb to St.



Nicholas Avenues, West 160th to 162nd Streets. Significance: Historic - Madame Jumel's estate; architectural - Queen Anne, Romanesque Revival and neo-Renaissance styles.

Morris-Jumel Mansion Museum (NYCLPC 1978:49-50). National Register. Interior Landmark. Location: northwest of project area at 160th Street and Edgecomb Avenue in Jumel Terrace Historic District. Significance: Historic - associations with Colonel Roger Morris, Stephen and Madame Jumel. Architectural - Georgian style and only surviving pre-Revolutionary house in Manhattan, 1765-1766.



## **RESULTS**

The project lies within two miles of nine prehistoric sites. It had easy access to fresh water from the stream just south of West 165th Street. These conditions indicate that the project area may have been used during prehistory. However, the section on the history of the project area provides some evidence of disturbance. When Hilltop Park was constructed, much rock was removed from the field location, particularly the western side.

During the Revolutionary War camps used by the Hessians were located nearby, but there is no evidence of any use of the project area itself. The project area remained part of a farm until the 1870s. During 1812-1818 this was the Murray farm. Their farmhouse was near 168th Street, and there is no evidence of any structures within the project area. The adjacent streets were opened during 1875 and 1876, but there is no evidence of development within the project area until 1903. During 1903 to 1912 this was the location of Hilltop Park, the first stadium built by the team that became the Yankees. Hilltop Park was demolished by 1914. The Presbyterian Hospital purchased the land during 1922. Most of the present hospital complex was erected by 1934. The project area was used primarily for parking both by the baseball club and the hospital.



## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The above text has documented that the project area may preserve archaeological evidence from the prehistoric period. The project area is within two miles of nine prehistoric sites. Fresh water was available from the stream to the south, making this a possible location for a camp. However, later construction may have disturbed the western part of the project area.

The section on historic sensitivity shows that the project area remained undeveloped until the early twentieth century. Although Revolutionary War camps existed nearby, there is no evidence for any within the project area. The project area was part of a farm, but the farmhouse was not on or adjacent to the project area. The project area was the location of Hilltop Park from 1903 through 1914. Only part of the southern side of one grandstand was within the project area. This wooden construction probably would leave only some postholes as evidence under the present parking lot. Although Hilltop Park was historically significant, the chance of finding artifacts associated with its use is slight. Construction of Hilltop Park evidently disturbed earlier deposits within the western portion of the project area and further to the west. During 1922 this land was purchased by the Presbyterian Hospital. The project area is now a parking lot.

We recommend that archaeological testing of the eastern half of the project area be conducted here prior to construction activities, to search for evidence of possible prehistoric use of this land. The need for this testing could be eliminated if soil borings can show that natural soil deposits have been removed at this location.





Plate 1 View of the project area looking southeast showing present conditions.



Plate 2 View of the commemorative marker for Hilltop Park.

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Subsurface Exploration Section

1966 Job #533.

n.d. Rock Data Map. vol. 4, Sheet 19. 1937 updated to present.

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APPENDIX 1  
CHAIN OF TITLE  
BLOCK 2138  
MANHATTAN, NEW YORK

Grantor	Grantee	Recording Date	Liber:Page	Lot #
Dyckman, Jacob Sr. Dyckman, Yantie Dyckman, Jacob Jr. Dyckman, Otilintie Dyckman, William Dyckman, Maria Kearson, Abraham Vermolier, John Vermelier, Charity Odel, Abraham Odel, Rebecca Ode, Jonathan Ode, Margaret	Carol, James	June 16, 1764	37:4	Not Lotted
GAP				
Stoutenburgh, Isaac Van Cortlandt, Philip (Commissioners of Forfeiture)	Berian, John Ledyard, Isaac	August 13, 1792	47:451	Not Lotted
Berrian, John (executors of)	Bleecker, Anthony L.	August 13, 1792	47:453	Not Lotted
Hopkins, Theodore Joy, Michael	Cuttlng, Leonard M. Hoope, John	August 13, 1792	47:454	Not Lotted
Hopkins, Theodore Joy, Michael	Bleecker, Anthony L.	August 20, 1792	47:456	Not Lotted
GAP				
Kenyon, William Kenyon, Abigail	Parkinson, Leonard	January 21, 1800	57:354	Entire Blocks
Brady, Thomas Brady, Mary	Kenyon, William	August 13, 1800	58:499	Entire Blocks
GAP				
Van Zandt	Wears, George	February 8, 1806	71:503	Not Lotted
GAP				
Parkinson, Leonard	Murray, John R.	April 8, 1812	98:167	Not Lotted
Smith, Robert C Smith, Esther	Smith, James R.	March 16, 1814	105:146	Not Lotted
Murray, John R. Murray, Harriet	Murray, Mary Murray, Hannah	January 3, 1817	118:440	Not Lotted
Murray, Mary Murray, Hannah	Barclay, Susan	March 24, 1818	159:224	Not Lotted



GAP				
Kortwright, Lawrence	Nutter, Sarah	September 7, 1835	340:545	Not Lotted
McBride, James McBride, Hannah	Curtis, James L.	March 5, 1836	353:68	Not Lotted
Stuyvesant, Peter G Barclay, Henry Trustees for Barclay, Ann Parsons, Wm. B. Barclay, Susan Barclay, Wm.	Manchester, Peter B	September 17, 1836	360:520	Not Lotted
Barclay, Thomas Barclay, Susan	Jay, Peter-Augustus Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard Barclay, Henry	September 27, 1836	365:261 Trust Deed	Not Lotted
Jay, Peter-Augustus Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard Barclay, Henry Barclay, Susan Fish, Nicholas	Parsons, Wm. Parsons, Ann	September 27, 1836	365:267 Trust Deed	Not Lotted
Jay, Peter-Augustus Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard Barclay, Henry Barclay, Thomas Barclay, Susan	Fish, Nicholas	September 27, 1836	365:270	Not Lotted
Manchester, Peter B. Manchester, Jane A.	Munford, Wm. H.	November 9, 1836	368:206	Not Lotted
Curtis, James L. Curtis, Clarissa E.	Berry, Nathaniel	May 6, 1837	371:472	Not Lotted
Curtis, James L. Curtis, Clarissa E.	Curtis, Daniel H.	May 6, 1837	371:474	Not Lotted
Curtis, James L.	Racey, Eliza	February 23, 1838	385:162	Not Lotted
Curtis, Daniel H.	Fowler, Joseph Costello, Daniel Assignees of: Joseph, Joseph L. Joseph, Solomon S. Hinriques, Moses	March 2, 1838	385:185	Not Lotted
Curtis, D. H.	Leonard, Willard	June 30, 1838	387:244	Not Lotted
Talmadge, Henry F. Talmadge, Maria C. Stilwell, Silas H.	Curtis, Daniel H. Trustee for U.S. Land Co.	July 25, 1838	386:585	Not Lotted
Curtis, D. H. Trustee for U.S. Land Co.	Leonard, Willard	July 26, 1838	387:243	Not Lotted
GAP				
Codwise, David	Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard Barclay, Henry Parsons, Ann Trustees for children of Ann Parsons	July 31, 1845	465:193	Not Lotted



Stuyvesant, Peter Gerard Barclay, Henry Parsons, Ann Trustees for Children of Ann Parsons	Ward, Montagnie	March 27, 1846	472:510 Lease	Not Lotted
Parsons, William Barclay Parsons, Eliza G. Ward, Montagnie Ward, Susan B. Parsons, William B. Parsons, Ann B.	Parsons, Wm. Barclay Parsons, Eliza G. Ward, Montagnie Ward, Susan B. Parsons, William B. Parsons, Ann B.	September 30, 1850	666:695 Partition	Entire Block
Gouverneur, Samuel L	The NY Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	March 25, 1853	631:85	1, 79, 80, 90, 95, 108
Monroe, Elizabeth M (executor of)	The NY Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	May 13, 1853	636:246	1, 79, 80, 90, 95, 108
Barclay, Walter C. Barclay, C. Collingwood Heirs of Barclay, Thomas Fraser, Maria (Nee - Barclay) Widow of Fraser, Simon Reyban, Ann L. Widow of Reyban James Barclay, George Barclay, L. Matilda Barclay, Anthony Barclay, Ann W. Barclay, Grace Livingston, Schyler	Parsons, Wm. Barclay	April 29, 1854		Not Lotted
Barclay, Henry Hotham	Parsons, Wm. Barclay	May 2, 1854	662:447	Not Lotted
Barclay, Cuthbert Collingwood	Parsons, Wm. Barclay	May 26, 1854	666:327	Not Lotted
Richards, Edward C Dey, Jacob C Assignees of Dey, Anthony Dey, Harriet C.R.	Parsons, Ann	July 10, 1854	667:306	Not Lotted
Barclay, Thomas Barclay, De Lancey	Parsons, Wm. Barclay	August 16, 1854	656:695	Not Lotted
Beals, Henry C Assignee of Dey, Anthony	Parsons, Ann	September 11, 1854	670:418	Not Lotted
The NY Institute for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	People of the State of N.Y.	December 23, 1857	752:87	Not Lotted



Ward, George Barclay Ward, Wm. De Lancey Ward, Annie Parsons Parsons, Schuyler-Livingston Parsons, Wm. Barclay Guardian of : Parsons, Wm. B. Parsons, Ann B. Parsons, William Barclay Parsons, Eliza G. Ward, Montagnie Ward, Susan B.	The NY Institute for the Blind	February 2, 1860	801:180	1, 79, 90, 95, 108
The NY Institute for the Blind	McNally, James R.	March 23, 1903	18:50 Lease	1
McNally, James R.	Greater NY Baseball Association	March 23, 1903	18:56 Assignment of Lease	1
The NY Institute for the Blind	City Real Estate Co.	September 27, 1916	213:1	1
City Real Estate Co.	Wheelock, William H.	September 29, 1922	3294:434	Lot 1
Wheelock, William H. Wheelock, Catherine Morgan	Harkness, Anna M.	September 29, 1922	3310:35	Lot 1
Harkness, Anna M.	Harkness, Edward S.	September 29, 1922	3300:330	Lot 1
Harkness, Edwards S. Harkness, Mary Stillman	The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of N.Y.	September 29, 1922	3296:340	East Half (2973' EW)
No Conveyances 1938-1962				