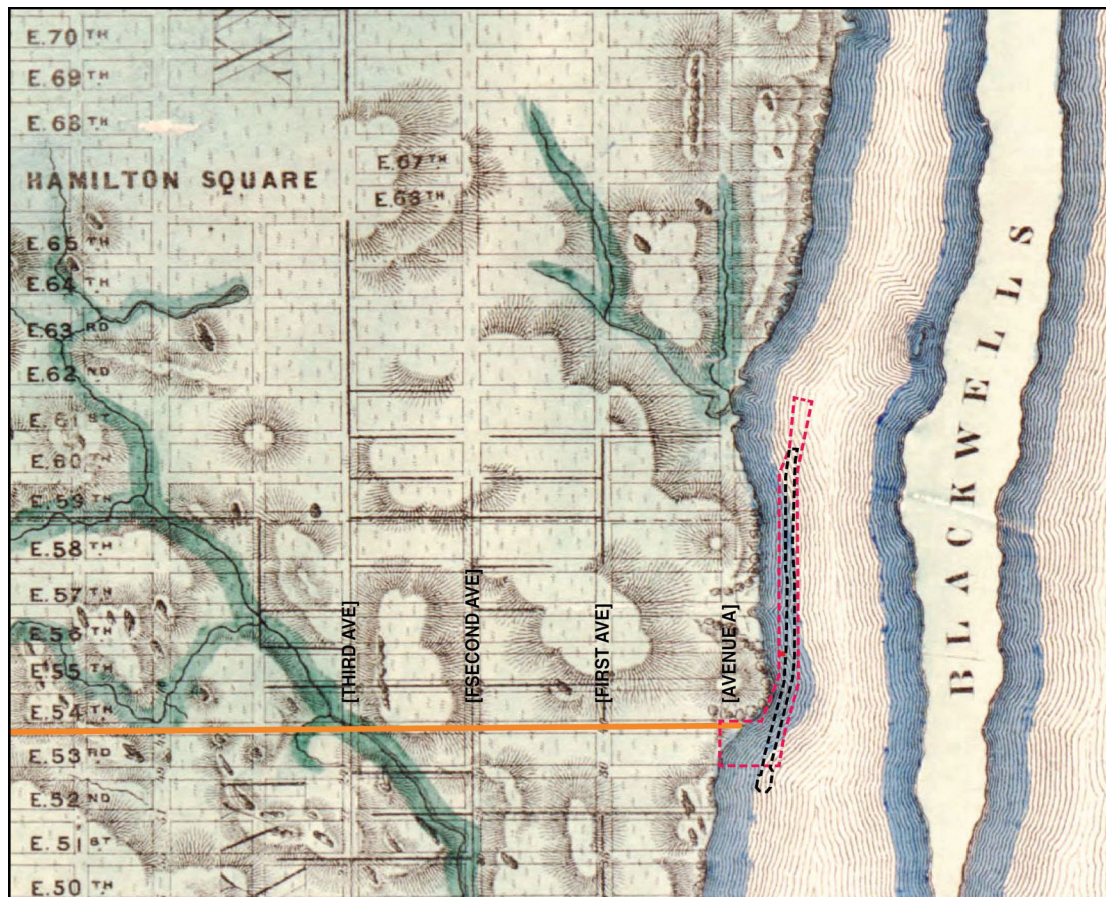

East Midtown Greenway (EMG) Existing Conditions 53rd to 61st Street, Manhattan Archaeological Assessment

SHPO Project Review No. 13PR02723

CEQR No. 13SBS004M



Viele 1865, detail; the EMG, 54th Street sewer, and APE are indicated

Prepared for the New York City
Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC)
Through Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
By Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC
March 2018

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

SHPO Project Review Number: 13PR02723

CEQR Number: 13SBS004M

Involved Agency: NYSHPO, LPC

Phase of Survey: Archaeological Component of an Existing Conditions Report

Location: East Midtown Greenway (EMG)
East 53rd Street to East 61st Street and the East River
Borough of Manhattan
County of New York

Survey Area: Approximately 2+ acres in a mainly linear corridor
USGS 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Map: Central Park

Archaeological Survey Overview: An existing conditions report for the EMG in an archaeological perspective was prepared for the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) through Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. It assessed the project's archaeological area of potential effect (APE), a 40-foot (12-m) wide, eight city block long corridor bounded south by 53rd Street, east by the East River, north by 61st Street, and west by the FDR Drive with the exception of the most southerly block where it extends west to Sutton Place South. The EMG APE extends one block north of the APE assessed in a 2013 Phase 1A completed at least five years ago with a finding of no effect. Given the time elapsed since completion of the 2013 Phase 1A assessment, the entire EMG APE was reviewed for the current study and two areas were identified for further research: 53rd to 54th Street from Sutton Place South to the river, the potential site of a pedestrian bridge to provide Greenway access, and 60th to 61st Street, the section not previously assessed.

Research indicated that bridge construction in the street bed of Sutton Place South could possibly encounter features from a former Shot Tower/foundry complex erected in 1821 and expanded in the mid-19th century. An 1859 egg-shaped brick sewer located in and east of the intersection of 54th Street and Sutton Place South is another possible concern as is the low potential to encounter remnants of piers or wharves imbedded in fill in this part of the APE, but if encountered, all should be photo-documented and avoided. No archaeological concerns were identified in the 60th to 61st Street segment of the APE, now parkland, situated on a 1940s concrete platform supported by wrapped timber piles.

Results of Archaeological Survey

Number and Name of Pre-contact Sites Identified: N/A

Number and Name of Historic Sites Identified: N/A

Number and Name of Sites Recommended for Phase II or Avoidance: No "sites," but the potential exists to encounter remnants of an 1821 foundry complex in the Sutton Place South street bed between 53rd and 54th Street during construction/staging of a pedestrian bridge. There is also the potential to encounter an 1859 brick sewer and possible evidence of 19th-century wharves or piers in landfill.

Recommendations

No archaeological investigation is recommended. However, possible features in the Sutton Place South street bed related to a 19th century foundry, a mid-19th century sewer in 54th Street, and possible remnants of piers and wharves imbedded in the area fill, if encountered should be photo documented and avoided. Also development of a protocol is recommended to address these potential discoveries in the 53rd to 54th Street APE and any unanticipated discoveries throughout the EMG.

Report Author: Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

Date of Report: March 23, 2018

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Report Research, Writing, and Production: Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

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Photos/Images (unless noted otherwise): Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D.

INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment of existing conditions in the East Midtown Greenway (EMG) area of potential effect (APE), the project's archaeological impact area (Figure 1), was prepared by Joan H. Geismar, Ph.D., LLC for the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) through Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. It revisits the APE of the Greenway from 53rd Street to 60th Street included in a 2013 draft Cultural Resources Survey (AECOM 2013:Phase 1A) and extends it one block north to 61st Street (Figure 2). The APE mainly is a 40-foot (12-m) wide corridor bounded south by 53rd Street and north by 61st Street that runs east of the FDR Drive for eight blocks. An exception is the most southerly block where it extends west to Sutton Place South. As in the 2013 Phase 1A, the archaeological assessment considered an adjacent East River component.¹

The Greenway, and therefore most of the archaeological APE, basically abuts the northbound FDR Drive, a roadway that Robert Moses initiated in the 1930s as the East River Drive. The APE borders the second segment of the Drive that ran from 92nd Street to the Battery. In 2003, work began to create the Outboard Detour Roadway [ODR], a "monster highway erected on piles" to facilitate repairs to the northbound FDR Drive (Lee 2003). The piles and caissons that supported the ODR are partially submerged elements visible throughout much of the APE (see Photos 5a and to 8b) that will be reused and augmented as necessary to create the Greenway.

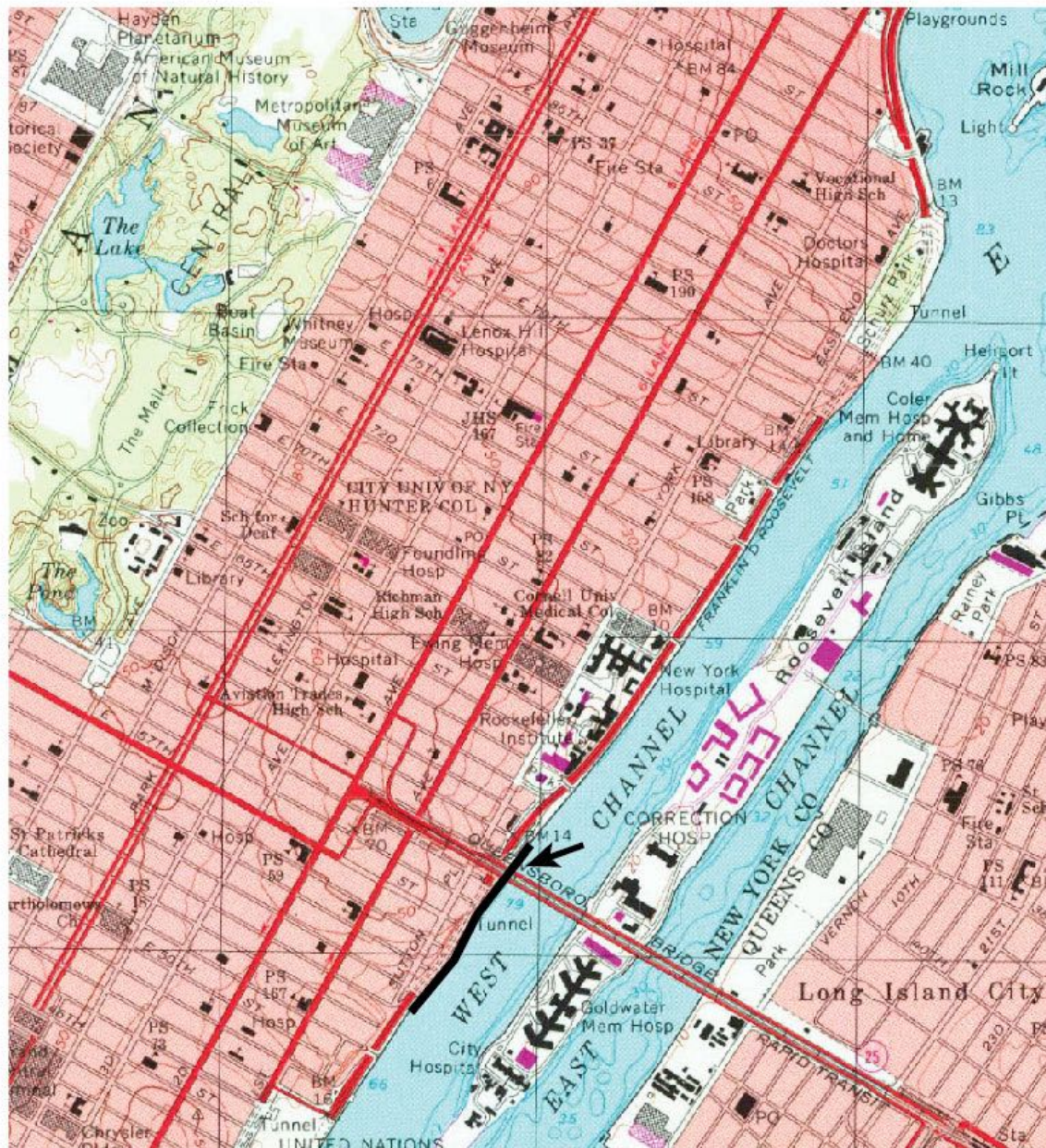



Photo 1. The ODR (arrow) under construction in 2006 looking south from just below 58th Street. (NY Times 2008)

It should be noted that the 2013 Phase 1A study did not identify any specific archaeological issues, and, as cited in a 2015 Negative Declaration (SBS 2015: No 15), the SHPO review found "No Archeological Concerns" [letter, September 13, 2013]. However, because at least five years have passed since completion of the 2013 Phase 1A, previously addressed areas within in the Greenway APE were reviewed in this assessment.

The current archaeological study identified two areas of the Greenway that warranted additional research. One is the proposed location of a 54th Street Pedestrian Bridge to access the Greenway through Sutton Place Park; the other addresses the expanded APE that, as noted, now includes the block between 60th and 61st Streets. This addition extends into Andrew Haswell Green Park initially created as a component of the City's 1980s waterfront revitalization program (Parks n.d.). Construction issues, such as currently unidentified construction staging areas beyond the Greenway, may ultimately need to be addressed.

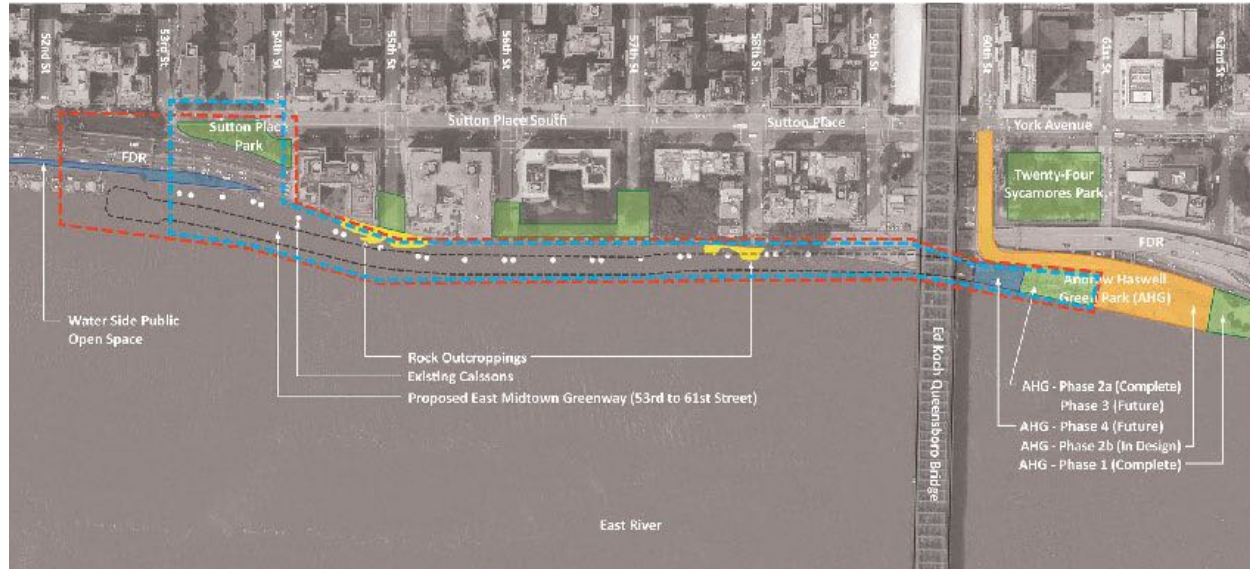
¹The 2013 assessment included an architectural survey that is not a component of the current assessment



 approximate project location and APE

0 2000 ft
0 609.6 m

N



base: Project Overview Stantec March 2018

- project area, approx. (Stantec March 2018)
- APE from 53rd to 61st Streets
- EMG esplanade (Stantec March 2018)



Review of the 2013 Phase 1A archaeological survey and an assessment of the 60th to 61st Street segment of the Greenway, that is, the archaeological component of the EMG, entailed a site walkover to document existing conditions and comparison with what was found in 2013. To accomplish this, an attempt was made to duplicate photographs included in the 2013 study (for example see Photos 3a to 8b; page 5 this report). It also entailed review of information from current project components (e.g., a Bathymetric survey recommended in the 2013 1A report was conducted in December 2017 and confirmed no apparent off-shore archaeological issues in the EMG APE [Loftus 2018;personal communication, MIES 2017]). The two identified areas of potential archaeological concern are discussed below.

53RD TO 54TH STREET APE

Maps provide information about original terrain and conditions in the area potentially affected by the proposed Pedestrian Bridge at 54th Street. Among them are John Randel's 1819-1820 farm map (Figure 3) and the 1857 Commissioner's map (Figure 4) that show the unaltered shoreline from 52nd to 61st Streets. Egbert Viele's 1865 topographical survey, which reconstructs Manhattan's original land configuration and identifies reclaimed land, indicates that the intersection of 54th Street and Sutton Place South was situated on the south end of a rock promontory that extended into the river above 54th Street (Figure 5). Viele also indicates that a 54th Street sewer, known to be the egg-shaped brick sewer of the time, was then in place. The sewer, actually introduced in 1859 (NYC DEP Sewer Records:D41), originally emptied into the East River above the high water mark (Citizen's Sanitary Report 1865:323) and therefore in the APE just east of the 54th Street - Sutton Place South intersection (Figure 6).

The 1865 Viele map indicates that land reclamation had not yet occurred in the APE. This is noteworthy since a 1937 WPA soil boring log documents 14 feet of fill at the northeast corner of the 54th Street and Sutton Place South intersection (see Figure 6). An 1868 water lot grant to Thomas Otis LeRoy (Liber of Deeds [LD] 1057:581),² which includes a grant map (Figure 7), suggests the soil boring was on fast rather than re-claimed land. Therefore the fill documented in the boring may relate to later grading or infrastructure rather than land making (perhaps to the introduction of the sewer in 1859, but this, of course, is merely speculation). Parenthetically, Photo 2, a composite image, shows the project area in 1938 when construction of the East River Drive was underway in the APE.



Photo 2. Composite view of the APE in the vicinity of 54th Street from the river on May 18, 1938. (East River Drive Folder 1938, Manhattan Borough President's Office, Topographical Bureau)

² According to the liber index for Grants of Land Under Water, LeRoy's Water Lot Grant is recorded in Liber K, but the volume is missing. However, the entire deed and accompanying map are also recorded in the deed record for Block 1365.



Photo 3a. Intersection of 54th Street and Sutton Place South looking east (AECOM 2013:Photo 17).



Photo 3b. Same as Photo 3a. (1-19-18)



Photo 4a. View north from 51st Street pedestrian bridge (AECOM 2013:Photo 11).



Photo 4b. Same as Photo 4a with homeless person (arrow) asleep on bench. (1-19-18)



Photo 5a. Just below 54th Street at the fenced-off end of the existing esplanade (AECOM 2013:Photo 13).



Photo 5b. Same as Photo 5a. (1-19-18)

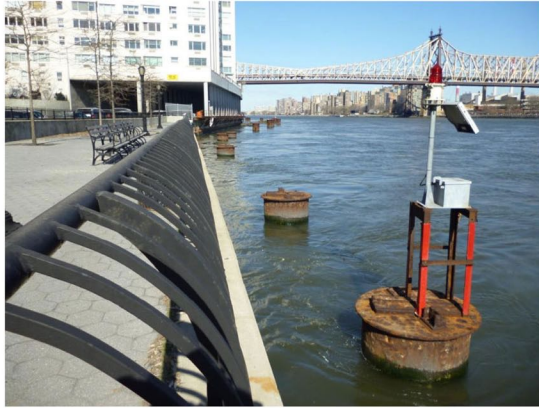


Photo 6a. Esplanade at 53rd Street looking north (AECOM 2013:Photo 15).



Photo 6b. Same as Photo 6a. (1-19-18)



Photo 7a. View northeast from the end of 55th Street. Note “drilled shafts/piles” and top of rock outcrop (AECOM 2013:Photo 22).



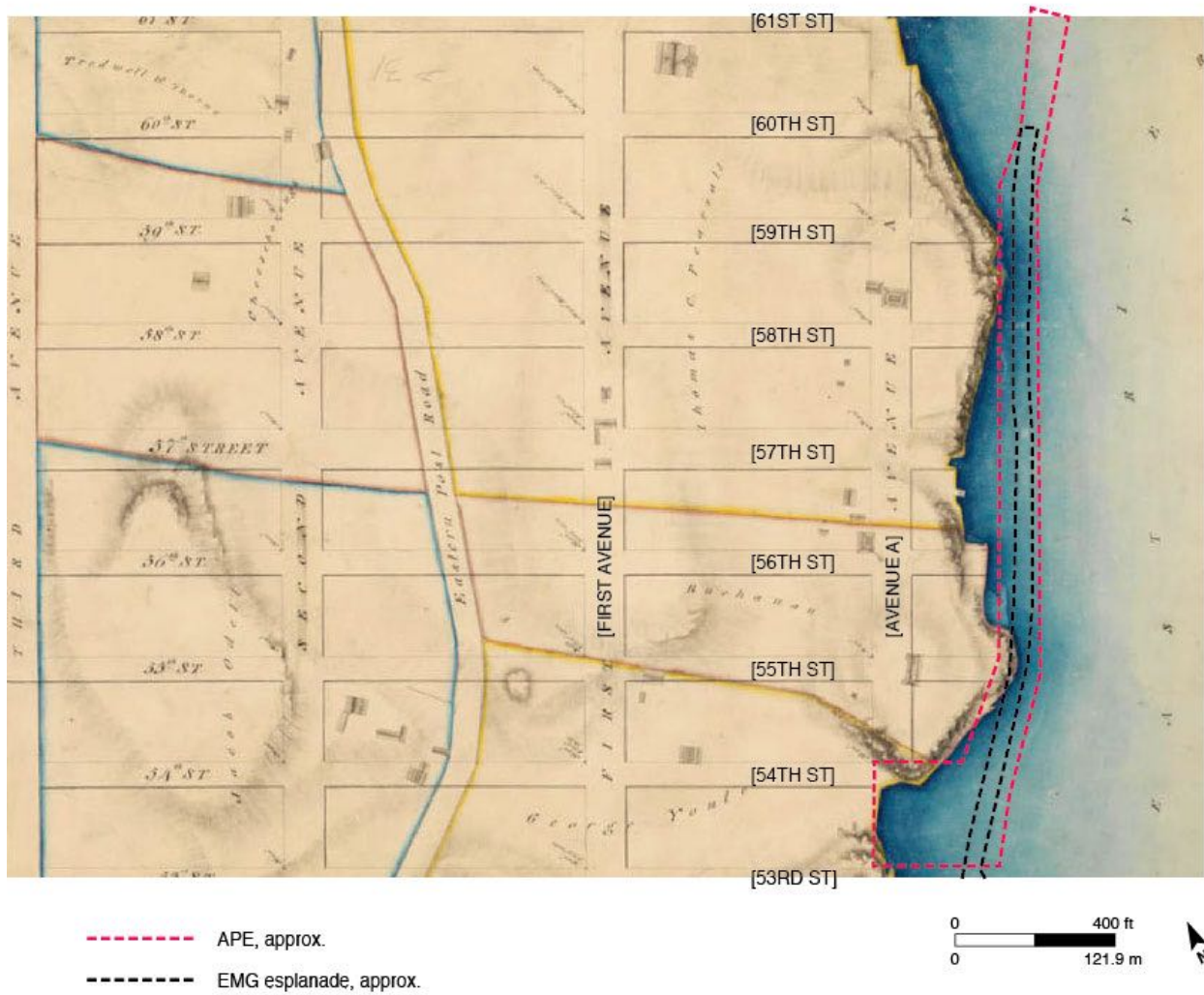
Photo 7b. Same as 7a at low tide. (1-19-18)

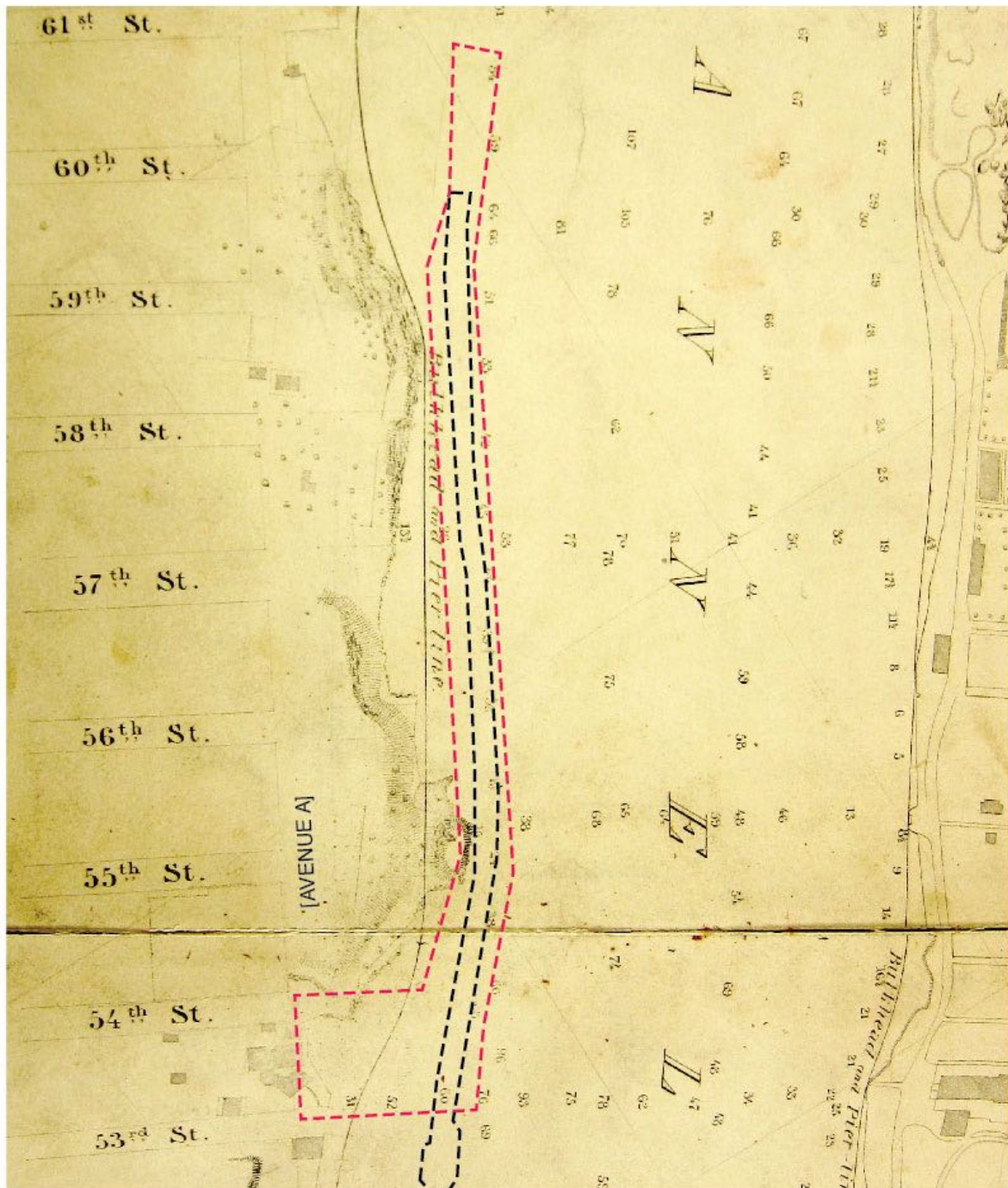


Photo 8a. Eastern end of the public park at 56th Street looking north toward the Ed Koch Bridge. Note line of “drilled shafts/piles” (AECOM 2013:Photo 23).

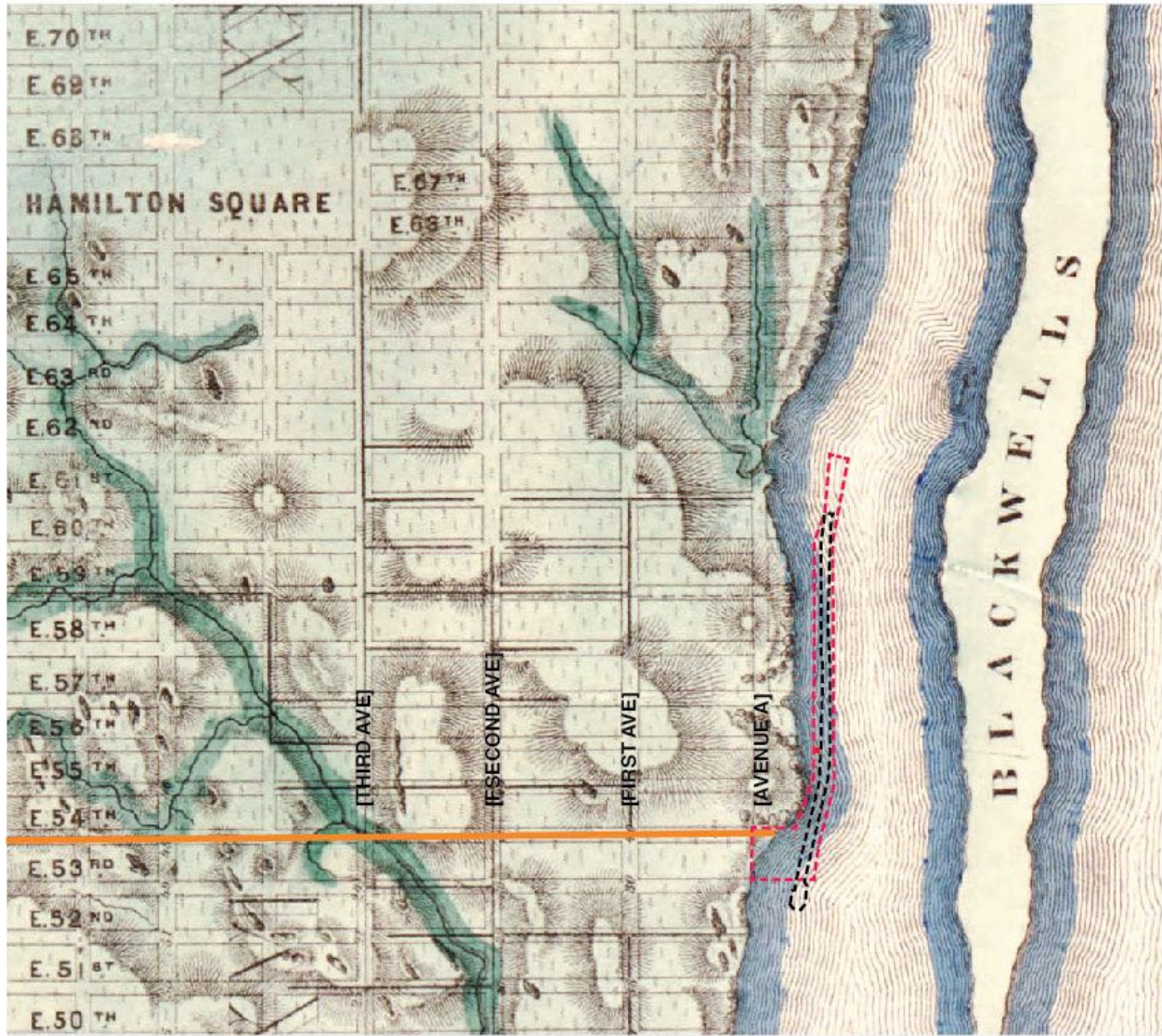


Photo 8b. Same as 8a. (1-19-18)



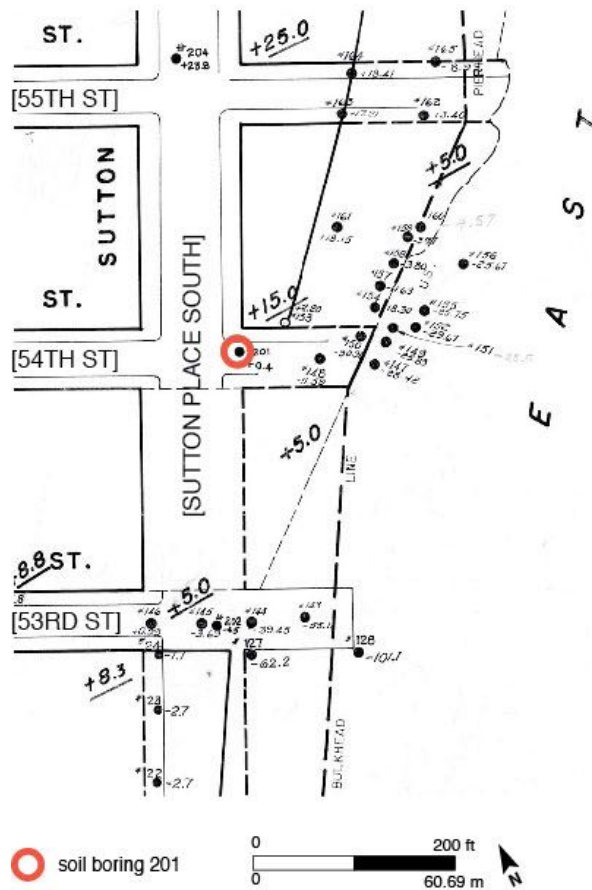


- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.

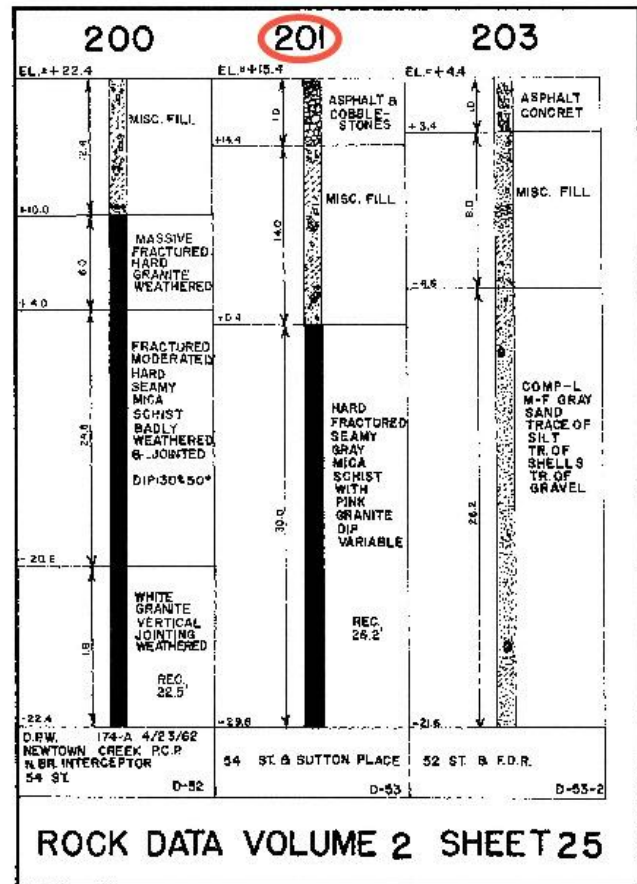


- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.
- 54th Street sewer

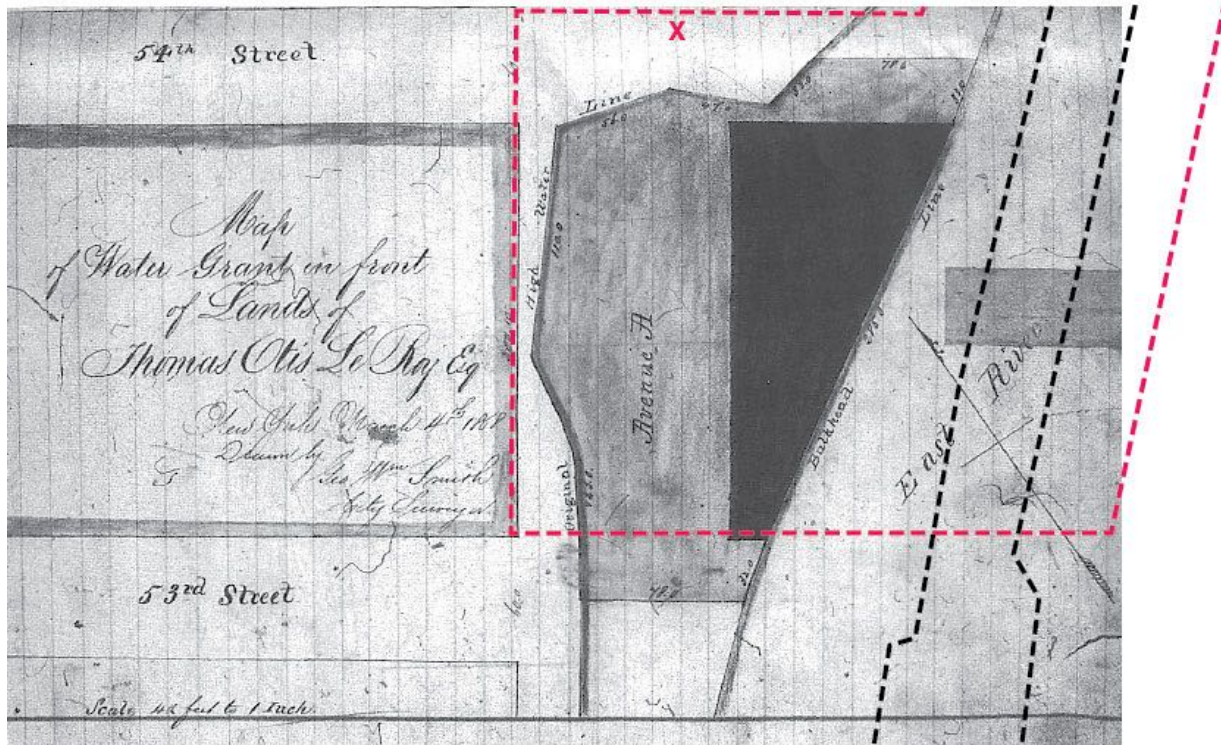




6a Soil Boring No. 201 Location



6b No. 201 Soil Boring Log



- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.
- X 1937 soil boring 201 location, approx.

0 100 ft
0 30.48 m



On a recent visit to the 54th Street - Sutton Place South³ intersection, nineteen utility-related covers and grates were noted in the streets and sidewalks. Among them were Con Edison, the Fire Department, DEP, the Sewer Department, and Traffic. One labeled SEWER (others document an INTERCEPTING SEWER) may identify the 1859 sewer, believed still in use, that could be impacted by site work related to the 54th Street Pedestrian Bridge, its location yet to be finalized at this writing.

In addition to the mid-19th century 54th Street sewer, another concern related to bridge construction may prove to be the remains of a foundry complex developed on what is now the west side of Sutton Place South between 53rd and 54th Street. In 1821, George Youle, the owner of the property, was in the process of erecting a stone shot tower⁴ that, “having attained the height of 110 feet, fell on Saturday evening, breaking off about 16 to 20 feet above its base” (*Rhode-Island American* 10/21/1821). Youle, who apparently was an innovator of foundry products, persevered and the tower was completed in 1823 (*Rochester Telegraph* 1823). The tower, “made at the Spring Valley,” was described as being:

“...of the most substantial workmanship, [it] combines the two important requisites, strength and beauty. [Youle] calculates to be able to afford shot of the best possible quality, and at a less price than those imported. This tower is about three miles from the City Hall,⁵ on the bank of the East River” (*New-Hampshire Gazette* 1823).

Youle's shot tower is documented on Ewen's 1827 & 1830 shoreline survey (Plate 29; Figure 8). An 1835 estate map, surveyed to subdivide Youle's property six years after his death, (Ludlam 1835; Figure 9) locates the shot tower in the vicinity of the entrance drive or perhaps beneath what is now the south wing of 60 Sutton Place South, a co-operative apartment building erected in 1951 (Photo 9). The 1835 survey coincides with James McCullough's purchase of Youle's shot tower complex on Block 1365 Lots 16-23 (Liber of Deeds [LD] 334:65). This was the first of three local shot towers that McCullough either built or purchased.⁶



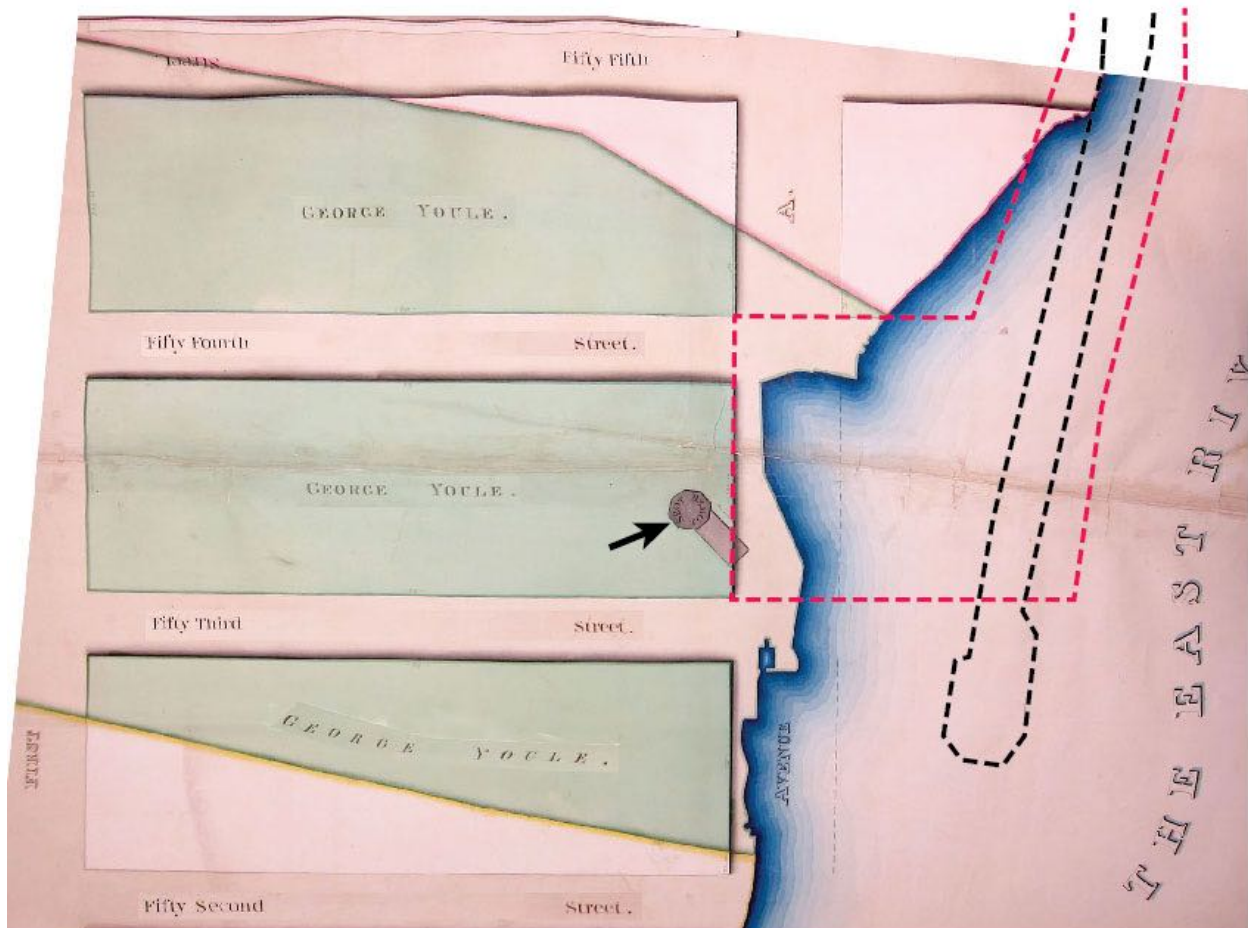
Photo 9. The entrance to 60 Sutton Place South, the location of Youle's foundry complex built in 1821. A Shot Tower stood on the site until about 1920 (1-22-18)

³ In keeping with the area's upscale development, Avenue A from East 54th Street to East 57th Street was renamed Sutton Place South on April 21, 1925 (Street Cards, Manhattan Borough President's Office, Topographical Bureau).

⁴ Erected by and for Youle, its architect was said to be George Bowman, architect of the Castle Garden, St. John's Church, and Washington Hall (Leslie 1857:11). Basically, pouring molten lead from various heights into water below produced shot of assorted diameters.

⁵ Other sources, including Youle's 1835 estate map, indicate that “Spring Valley” was located at the “4 mile marker” that would be in the vicinity of the 53rd - 54th Street location.

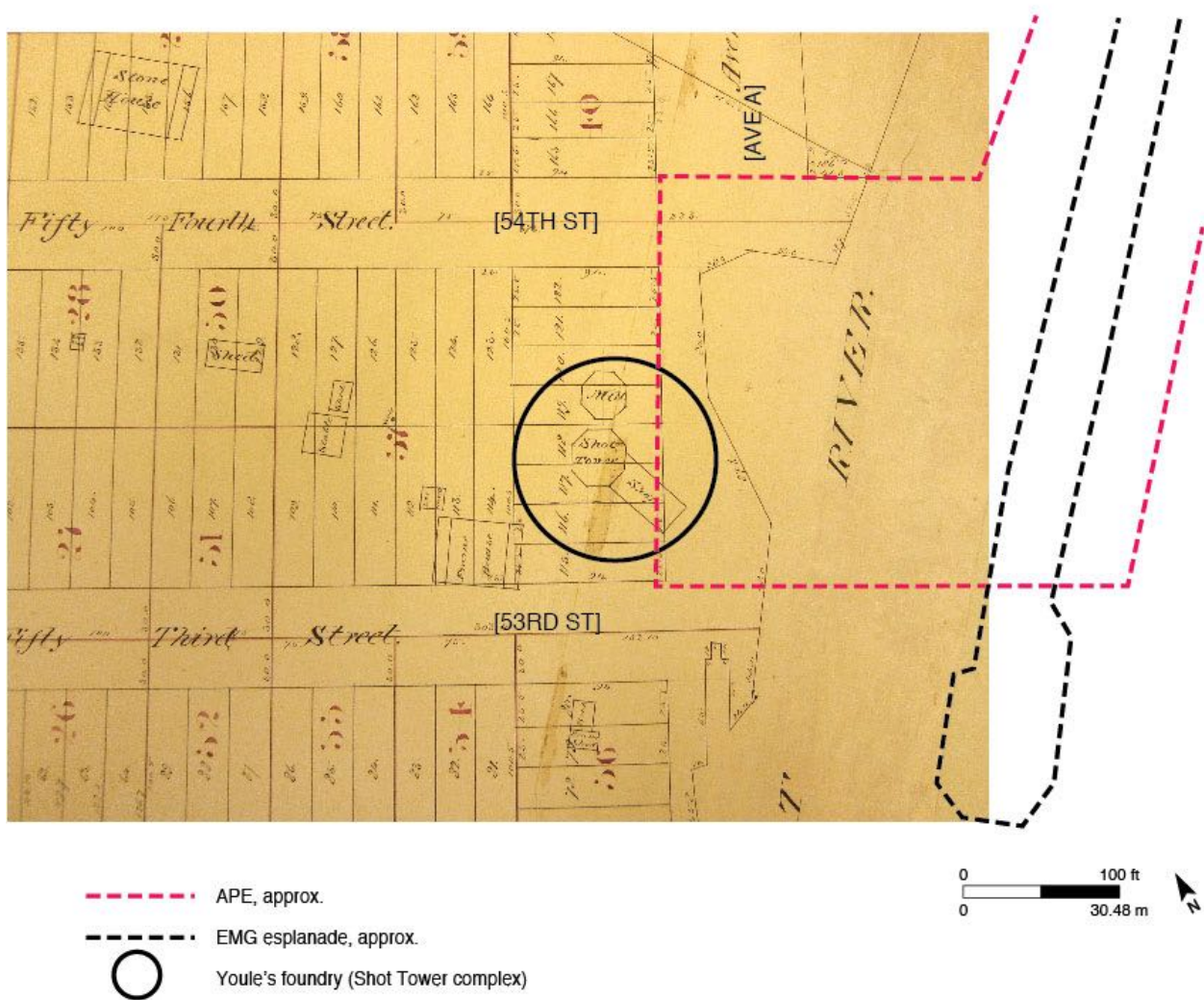
⁶ Another was an innovative cast iron tower situated on a massive brick base designed by James Bogardus in 1859 located in what is now Foley Square Park in the city's Civic Center (Geismar 1993:52-56), and the third was located on Front Street on Staten Island (Geismar 1993:56; 1991:52-55).



- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.
- ➔ Youle's Shot Tower

0 200 ft
0 60.96 m





In 1845, during McCullough's ownership, the foundry became the "Spring Valley Shot and Lead Manufacturing Company" (LD 455:193). Of historical note, an 1844 newspaper article reported that "the wires for Morse's Magnetic Telegraph have been extended...to the Shot Tower, on the East River, and that they are to be forthwith continued to New Haven," (e.g., *Morning News* 1844:2).⁷

Sometime between 1845 and 1855, McCullough apparently forfeited or otherwise lost the foundry property since Cornelius Vanderbilt purchased it at a sheriff's sale and then sold it to the aforementioned Thomas Otis LeRoy, a New York City merchant (LD 586:365; 586:357).⁸ Whether the foundry was enlarged by McCullough or by LeRoy, the complex that comprised the mill and "store" (warehouse) shown on Youle's 1835 estate map by 1862 had grown to include a 4-story "Factory" (Perris 1862a; Figure 9). This structure extended into what is now the Sutton Place South street bed (Perris 1862a). On Wednesday, September 30, 1857, the shot tower was gutted by fire and explosion, but its exterior remained intact (Leslie 1857:11). Apparently restored by its owner, Thomas LeRoy, it purportedly stood until about 1920 (B.P. 2015:No. 46). However, it appears on a 1921 map (Bromley 1921; Figure 11a).

An 1866 print that shows the view south from 55th Street documents the tower and what has been called a Dutch style house (Valentine 1866; Figure 12). It also indicates that boats, and therefore piers and wharves, were to be found off shore before area filling occurred. The view north from 53rd Street is captured in an 1898 photo (Bracklow 1898; Photo 10) that concentrates on the house but also shows the shot tower. While perhaps predating Youle's tenure, the house undoubtedly was his former residence since it appears on his 1835 estate map (see Figure 9). Although inexplicably not shown on an 1885 map (Robinson 1885; not illustrated), the house, located well west of the APE, stood until 1909 when, according to a New York Times article, the "Old Dutch Farmhouse," a city "landmark" (but not in the official sense), was demolished (NY Times 1909:10).⁹

The tower and associated buildings are found on maps through 1907 (e.g., Sanborn 1907; Figure 13), but only the tower appears on a 1912 map (Hyde 1912; Figure 14)¹⁰ and, as noted, on another from 1921 (see Figure 11a). While the tower is suggested on the 1934 Manhattan Land Map (Bromley 1934:Plate 85; see Figure 11b), as shown, it would be located in the modern street bed and is, therefore, questionable. This is particularly so since the tower apparently was demolished years earlier. There is no longer evidence of its former location on the 1955 atlas (Bromley 1955; see Figure 11c).

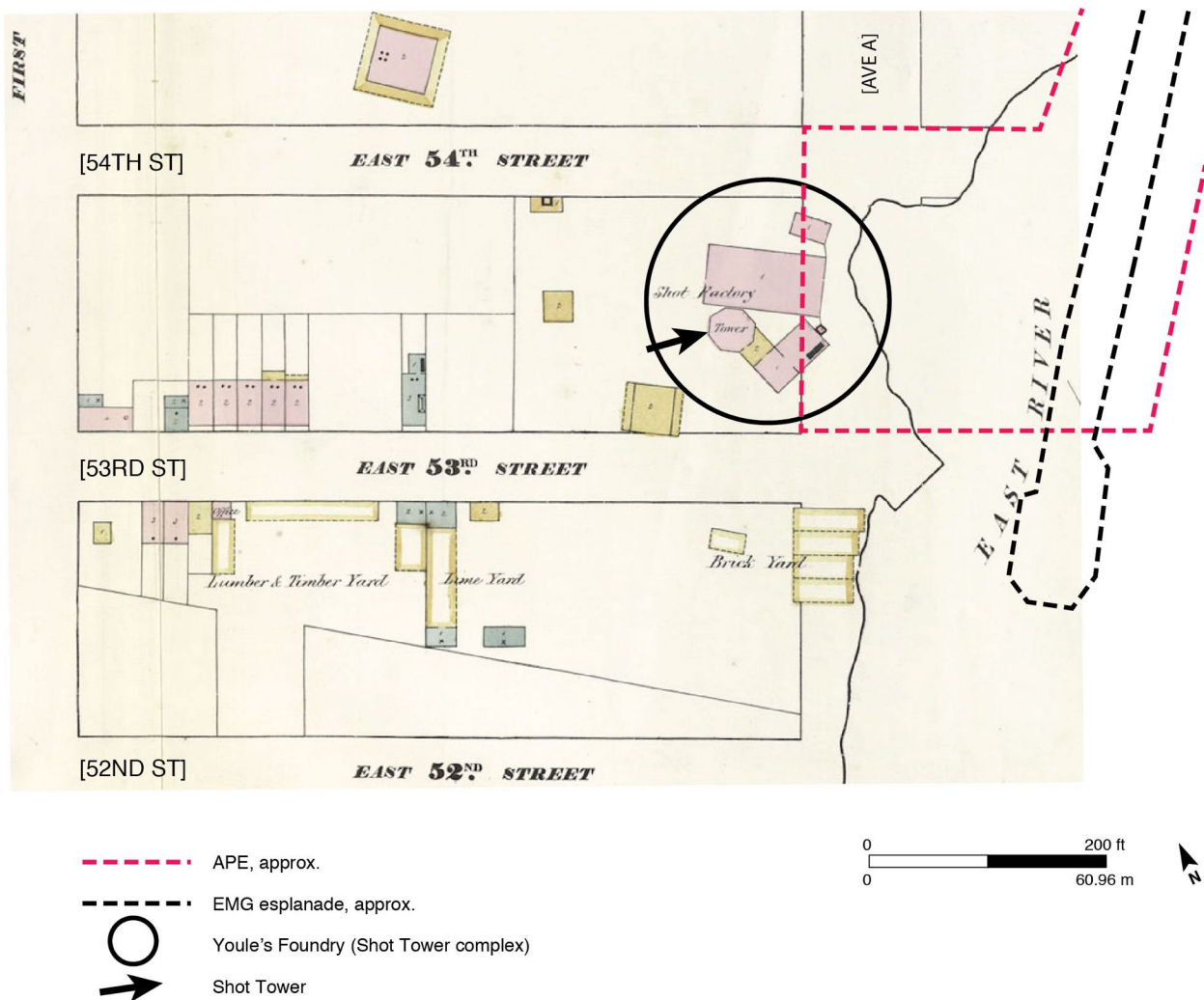
An Internet post suggests that remnants of the tower (perhaps its purportedly 7-foot thick

⁷ A historical point recently noted by area residents concerns the possibility of a Revolutionary War battlement located on a rock promontory between 54th and 55th Streets and the river. While Washington's troops established battlements along the river, only one, located in the vicinity of Hell Gate, and unnamed, is noted in I.N.P. Stokes's account of Manhattan during the Revolutionary War (Vol. V: 991-1177). The rock promontory in the project area, now mostly obliterated by construction of the FDR Drive, certainly could have been one of these battlements, although a name, Canon Point, as noted in a 1909 Manhattan guidebook (Kellie 1909) and subsequently the name of apartment buildings at 54th and 55th Streets, has not been substantiated at this writing.

⁸ Deeds document a number of rapid land transactions in the mid 1850s. In 1845, ten years before LeRoy purchased the property, McCullough had run into difficulties that apparently caused him to abandon New York for several years (Geismar 1991:56).

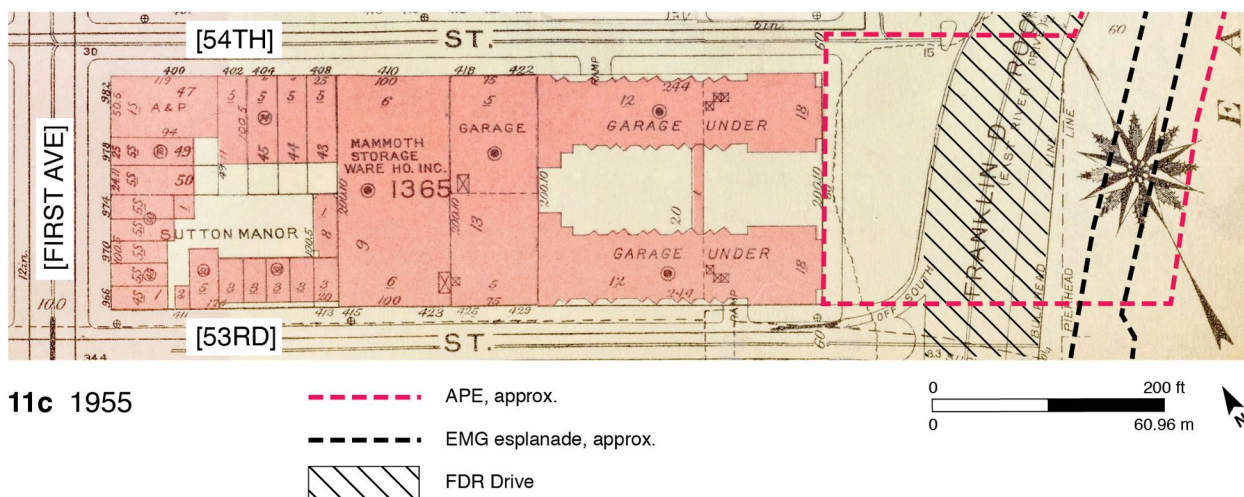
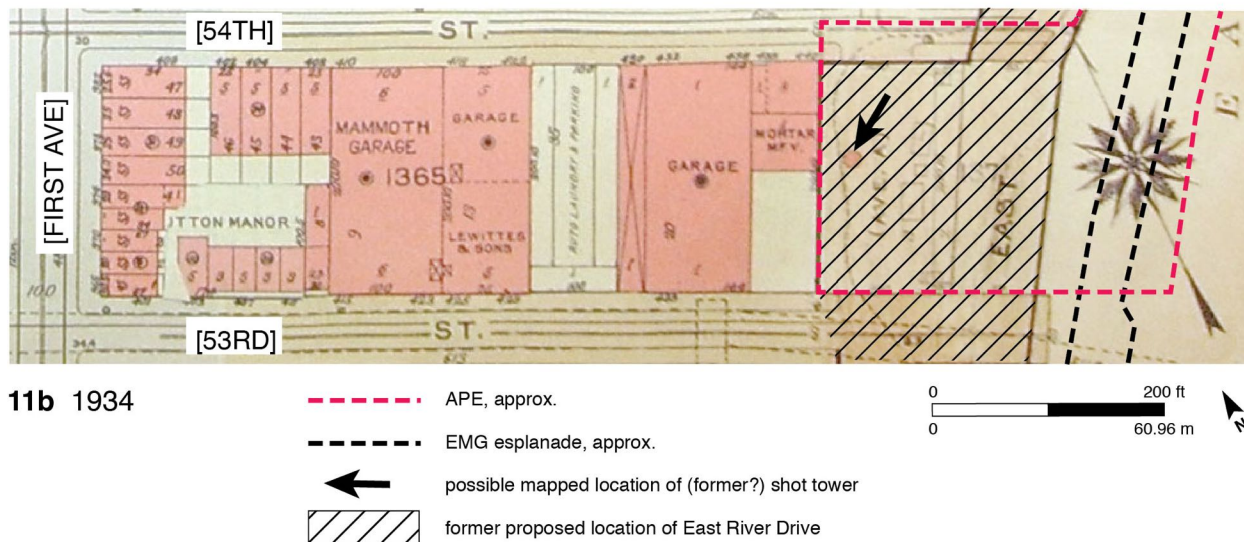
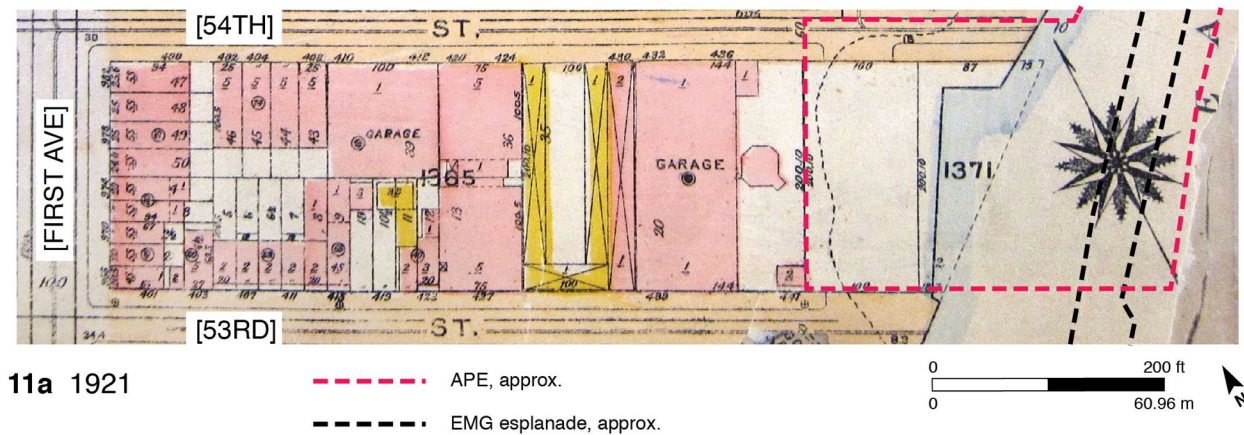
⁹ The article claims the house was an 18th-century structure but it is not shown on Randel's 1819-1820 Farm Map (see Figure 3). The article also makes the unlikely claim that Youle's shot tower replaced one that dated to the Revolutionary War.

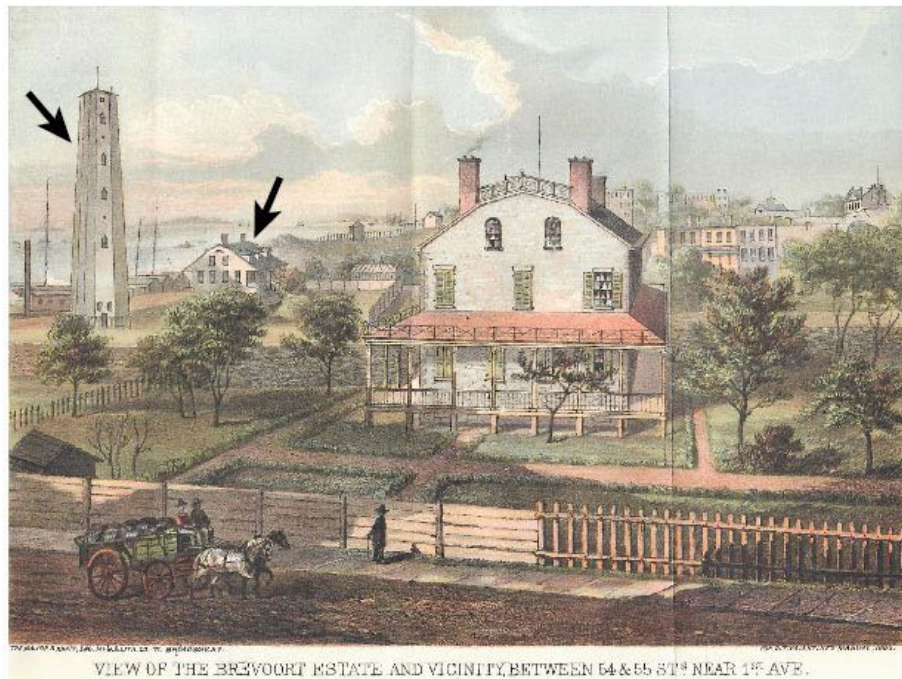
¹⁰ This supports a comment in the 1909 NY Times article that only the shot tower was still standing.



EMG EXISTING CONDITIONS APE 53rd to 54th Street 1921, 1934, 1955 (Bromley 1921, 1934, 1955, Plate 85, details)

11

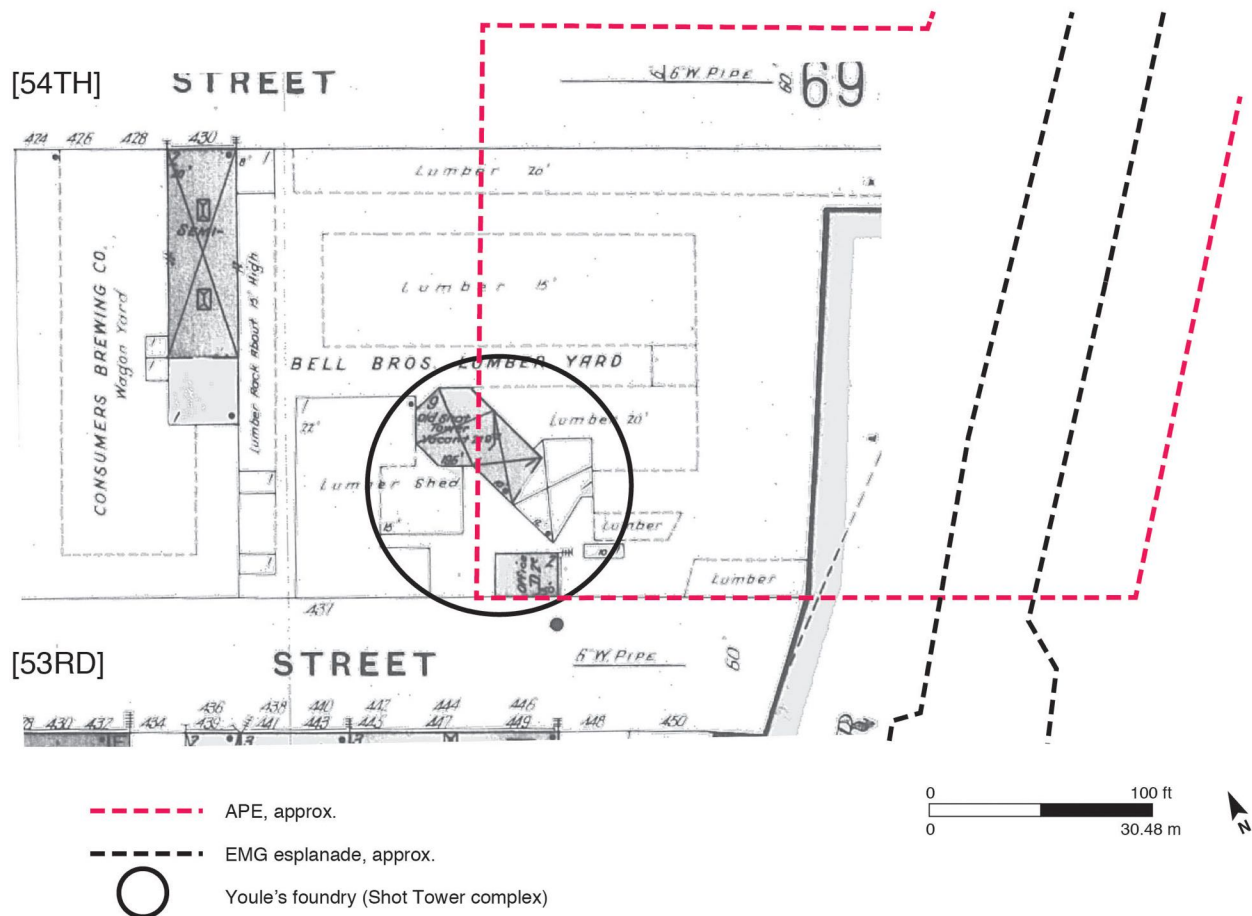


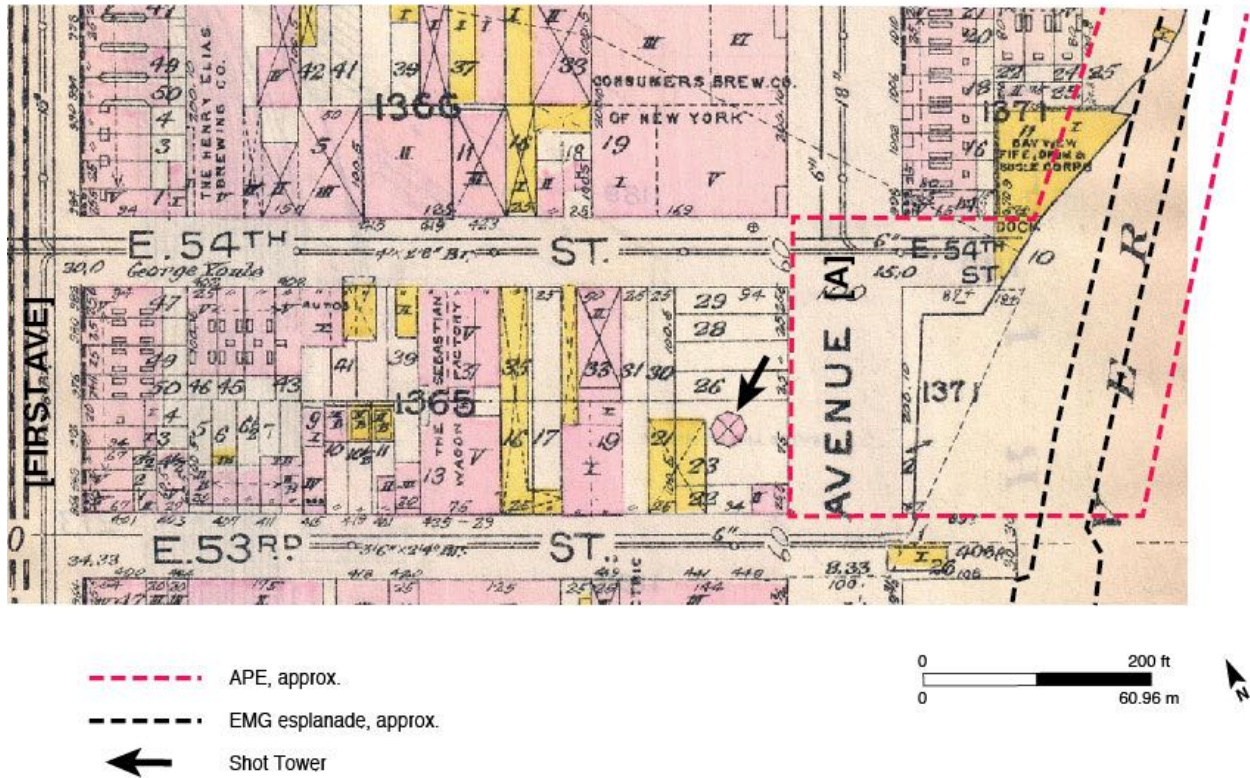


12 View south from 55th Street between Avenue A (Sutton Place South) and First Avenue in 1866. Youle's Shot Tower (left arrow) and his house (right arrow) are nearby (Valentine 1866:482).



Photo 10. Shot Tower (center) and old "Dutch" style house (arrow) looking northeast from 53rd Street in 1898 (Bracklow 1898). The house was demolished in 1909.





foundation) might remain under the basement floor of 60 Sutton Place South. Eugene Thomas, the resident superintendent, was kind enough to allow a visit to the 60 Sutton Place South basement, the building's garage, but the concrete floor made it impossible to verify or refute this suggestion. Yet remnants of associated foundry buildings that, according to map data, may extend into the street bed of Sutton Place South, may prove to be archaeological features but can be avoided.

60TH TO 61ST STREET APE

In 1994, the renovated upper level of a Sanitation Department's waste transfer Station located between 60th and 61st Street (Block 1474 Lot 60) became what the *New York Times* called the "60th Street Open Air Pavilion" (NY Times 1993). The site's history began in about 1941 when the city extended the shoreline between 59th and 63rd Streets by creating what has proved to be a concrete platform supported by wrapped timber piles (e.g., Stantec 2017:24) where there had been wharves and piers. This newly made "land" was leased to the Sinram Brothers who established a Coal and Fuel Oil business on the site (LD 4120:402; Bromley 1942; Figure 15).

Maps indicate that sometime after 1967, the city erected a one- or two-story waste transfer station, identified on maps as a "dumping platform," between 60th and 61st Street (e.g., see Figure 15).¹¹ In 1968, despite protests from area residents and nearby Rockefeller University, Pan Am World Airways applied to operate helicopter service between JFK Airport and a 60th Street Heliport (NY Times 1968a) on the former Sinram Oil Company site.¹² Approval was received in March 1968 (NY Times 1968c) and the heliport was up and running by the end of the year (NY Times 1968b).

The lower floor of the former two-story waste transfer station was leased from the city to serve as a hangar to store based helicopters, the only such facility in the city's helicopter system (Edwards & Kelcey 1999:3-9 and 3-10; see Photo 11). This function is confirmed in FDR maintenance files (Frankfort 2002; see Photo 11 that shows the structure and aircraft).

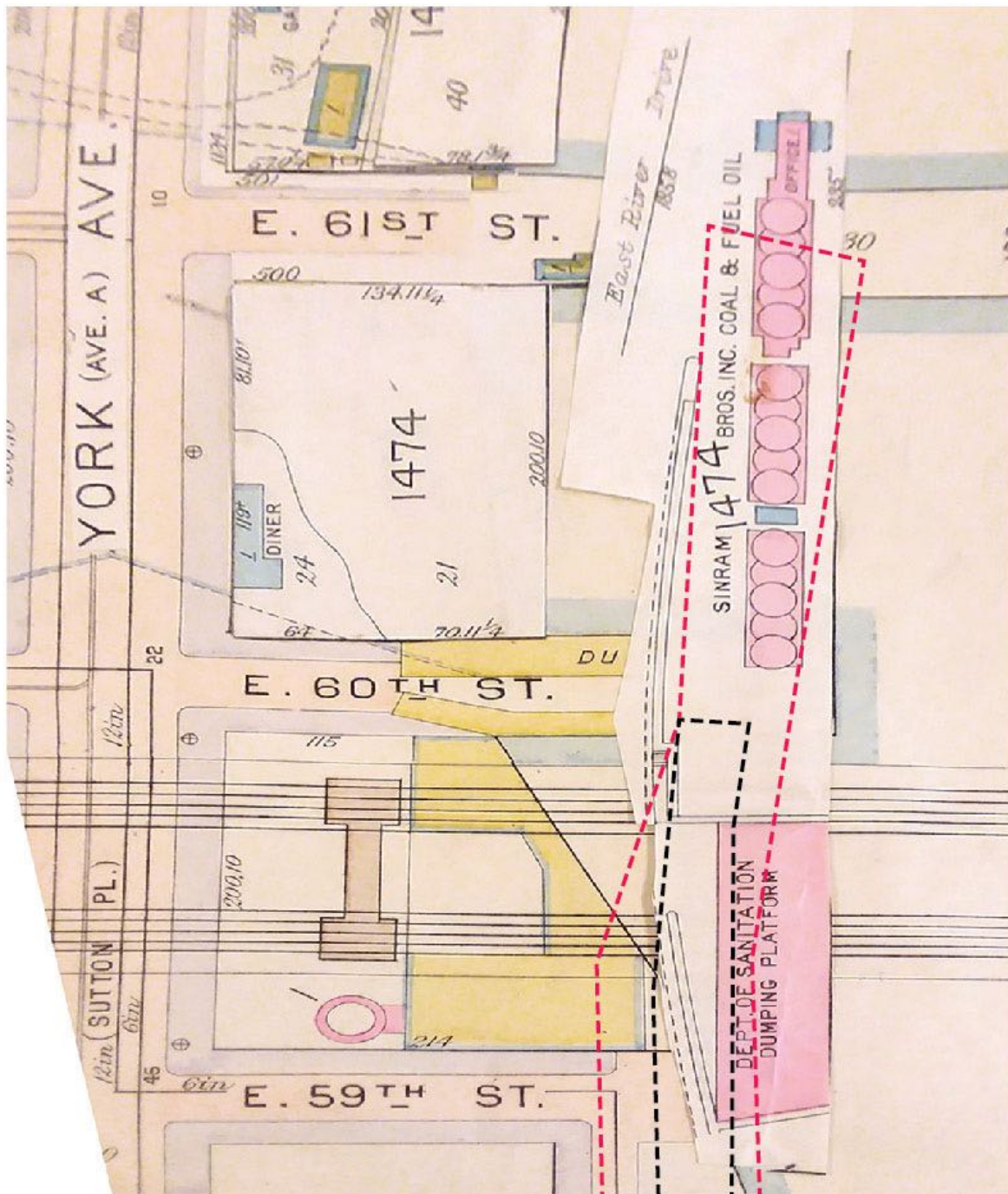


Photo 11. The Pan Am Metroport at the East 60th Street heliport in 1982 (<https://t.co/TnWC32QMnp>).

In 1985, the waste station was relinquished and turned over to Parks (Parks n.d.). At the time, the block between 61st and 62nd Streets, that is, just north of the EMG, was considered for the site of an 18-story hotel (Dunlap 1984). However, with community activation and financing from neighboring Rockefeller University and nearby New York Hospital that had acquired air rights, in 1994, the City transferred the entire site to Parks (e.g., Cultural Landscape Foundation n.d.; Parks n.d.). Perched high above the river at the north end of the APE, the open-air pavilion was given a red-frame "roof" (the exposed upper level building frame) topped by a "massive aluminum helix" sculpture by Alice Aycock ("*East River Roundabout*") (Parks n.d.).

¹¹ According to Bromley, a "dumping platform" was then located between 59th and 60th Streets (see Figure 15) but this may be a paste up error. A 1967 Bromley map indicates the dumping platform was located between 60th and 61st Streets (Bromley 1967:Plate 108; misc. sheet, NYPL Map Division; not illustrated).

¹² Available documentation pertaining to the heliport is somewhat contradictory: the height of the city's "dumping platform" vacillates between one and two stories on various maps.



Note: the base map while valuable is somewhat distorted

- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.

0 100 ft
0 30.48 m



The APE above 59th Street, abutting the north end of the ODR, became parkland in 2008, and ground was broken for a new park to extend east of the FDR Drive from 59th to 63rd Street (Parks 2008). In 2013, parks reconstructed the c.12,000 square-foot (0.3 acre) open-air pavilion at 60th Street to create a "river-front porch" (Parks 2013; Figure 16). Today, the East River 60th Street Pavilion is a component of the Andrew Haswell Green Park named in 2010 for the 19th-century civic leader and urban planner "known as the architect of the consolidation of New York in 1898" (Parks 2010; See Photos 12 to 14 for current views of the pavilion area in around the APE).

While the north end of the APE, comprising a concrete platform on piles, is the most relevant extension of the APE from 59th Street to 61st Street, land reclamation in the general area can be reconstructed by reviewing historical maps. In addition, an 1893 grant for land under water above 62nd Street west of the APE (GLUW K:209) suggests that land reclamation began here more than a century after it occurred in Lower Manhattan and then incrementally progressed uptown.

Maps that document shoreline changes above 59th Street include the Randel Farm Map (see Figure 3), the Ewen map (Figure 17), the Harbor Commissioner's Map (see Figure 4), an 1862 Perris map (Perris 1862b; Figure 18), and the Viele map (see Figure 5). Aerial photos in Parks' files document the area in 1924, 1996, and 2016 (Figure 19a-19b) and the 2013 park map shows the park's current configuration (Gandhi 2013; see Figure 16). With its offshore location on a mid-20th-century concrete platform on piles, and lacking any identified underwater issues, there is no known archaeological potential in the 60th to 61st Street segment of the APE.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Research and on-site review of existing conditions in the EMG APE mainly confirmed the finding of "no archaeological effects" as determined in a 2013 Phase 1A that included the EMG APE to 60th Street. This finding also applies to the 60th to 61st portion of the EMG APE. However, potential features may be encountered by the introduction of a proposed pedestrian bridge to connect Sutton Place Park to the Greenway at 54th Street and will warrant a review of plans when finalized. Among them are the possible remains of a historic 19th-century foundry complex on the west side of the Sutton Place South street bed. While the complex included a Shot Tower constructed in 1821, this structure apparently was located west of the modern street (although a 1934 map suggests this might not be the case) and therefore is beyond potential impact. However, remnants of foundations of the foundry's mid-19th-century "4-story factory" and other smaller associated buildings may remain on the west side of what is now the Sutton Place South street bed between 53rd and 54th Streets. In addition, there is the potential issue of the 54th Street sewer, an egg-shaped brick sewer introduced in 1859 that ran to high water just east of what is now Sutton Place South. Apparently still active but to an unknown extent, it may prove to be a concern. Also, remnants of old piers and/or wharves associated with the 19th-century foundry complex may be imbedded in the 54th Street fill east of Sutton Place South. If encountered, these features should be noted, photographically documented, and avoided. Should avoidance prove impossible or impractical, archaeological documentation should occur prior to any impact.

In addition to an awareness of the possibility of encountering potential archaeological resources in the 53rd to 54th Street segment of the APE, an unanticipated discovery protocol is recommended to address any unexpected finds during construction throughout the Greenway APE.

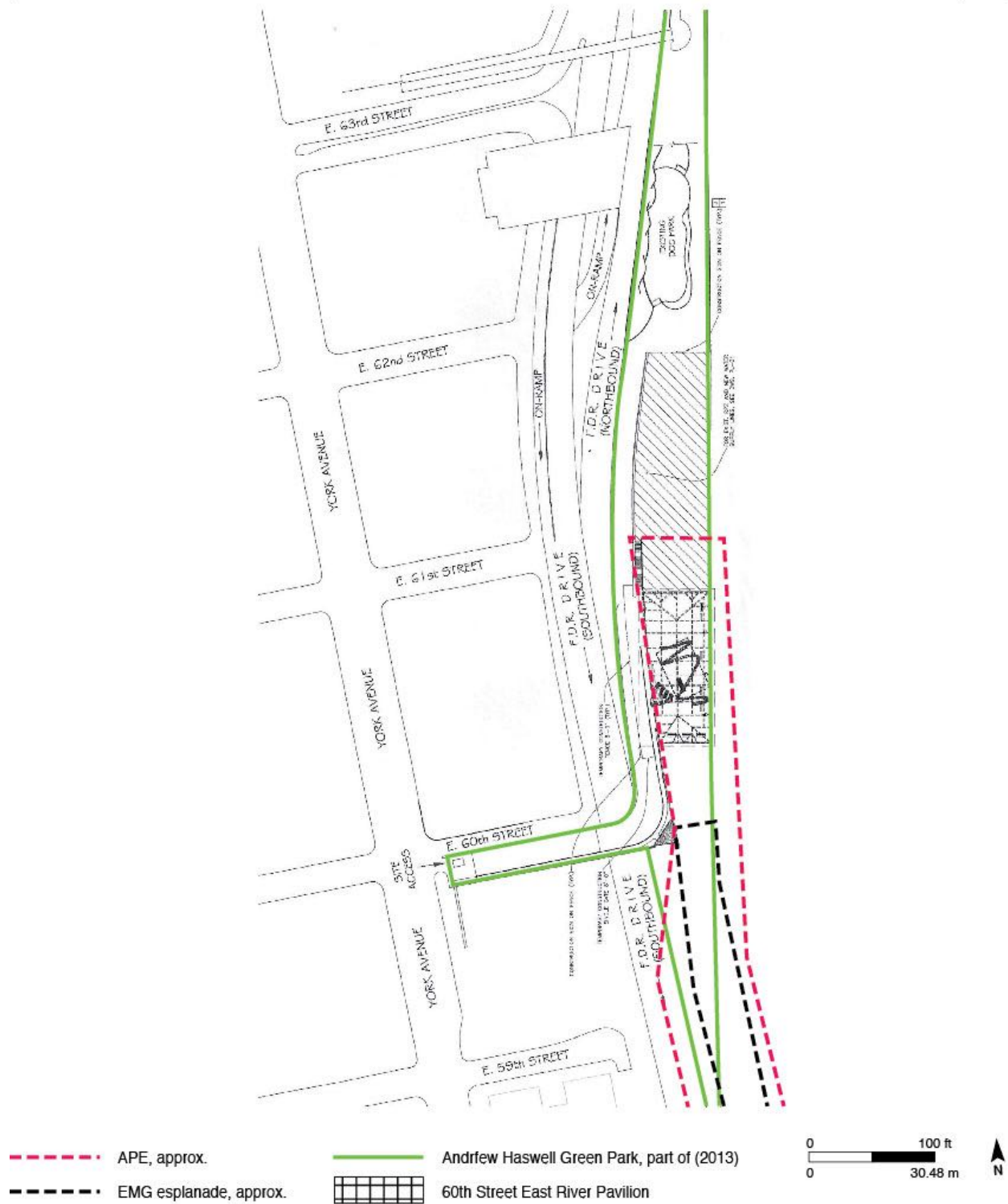




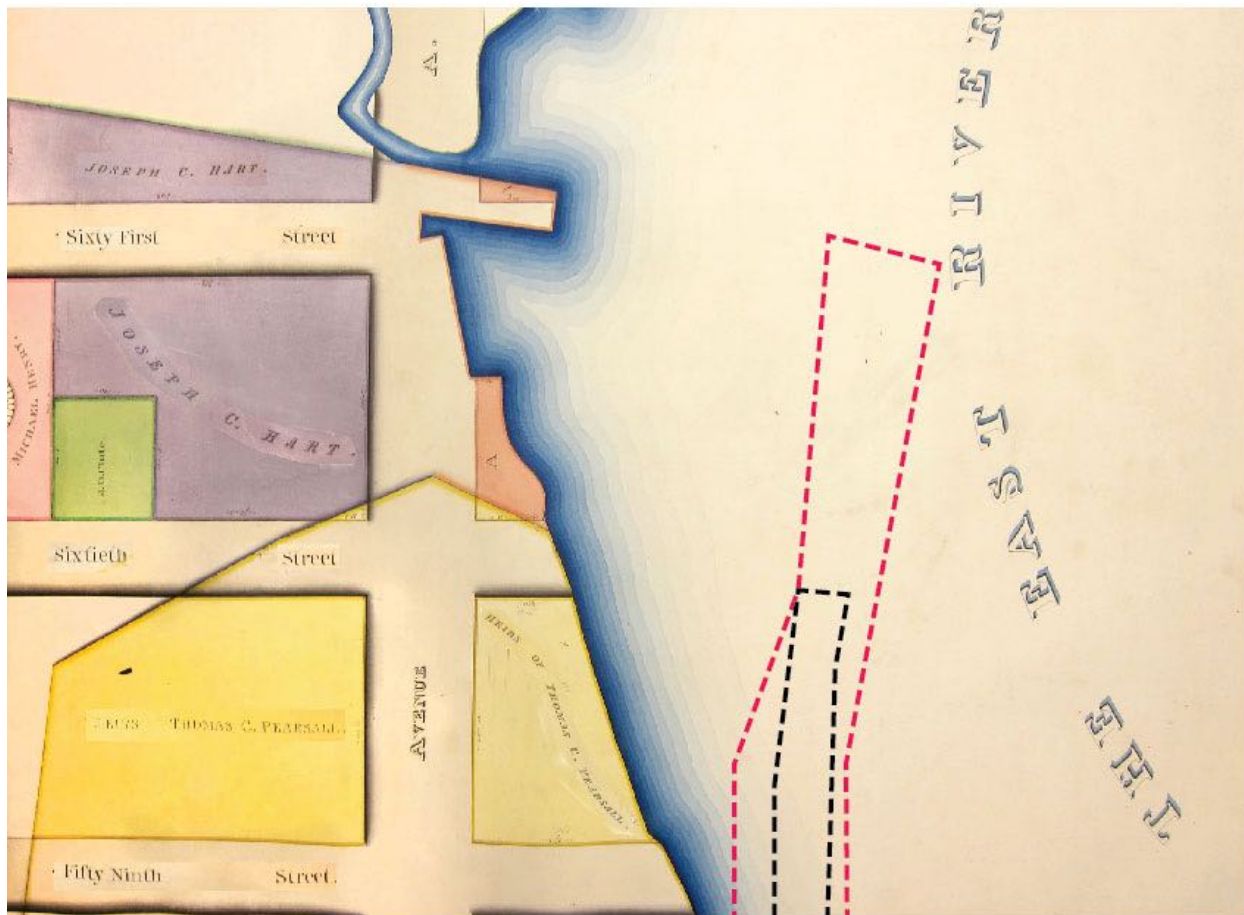
Photo 12. View of the East River 60th Street Pavilion (arrow) atop the former Sanitation Department Transfer Station building/heliport hanger and construction staging area behind the chain-link fence gate. View is looking south from the Andrew Haswell Green Park. (1-25-18)



Photo 13. Looking north from the pavilion to the end of the APE and construction staging area to the finished park. The park dog run is center left (arrow) and the 63rd Street pedestrian bridge is in the background. The view is from the deck of the pavilion. (1-22-18)



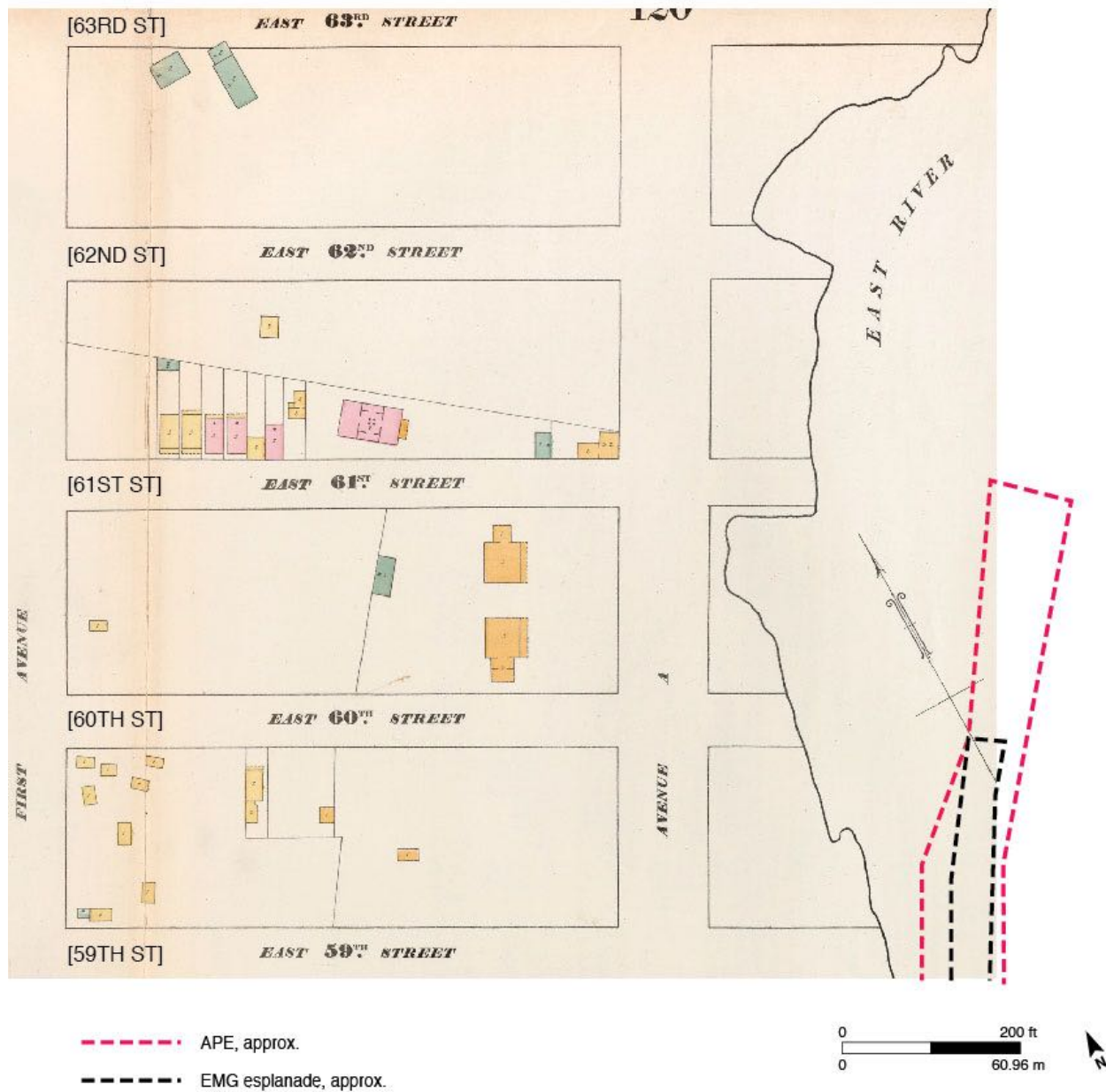
Photo 14. View south beyond the East River 60th Street Pavilion (right). ODR caissons (arrow) are visible above the water in the center background. (1-22-18)

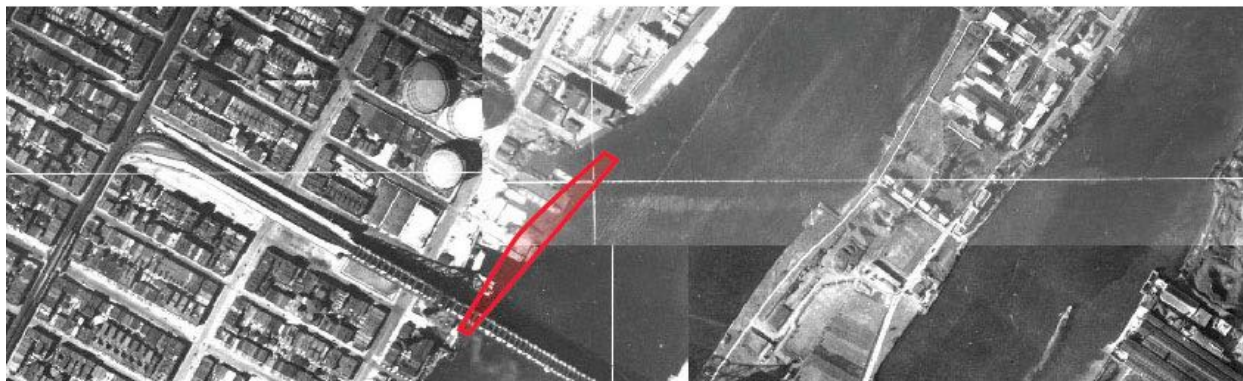


- APE, approx.
- EMG esplanade, approx.

0 200 ft
0 60.96 m







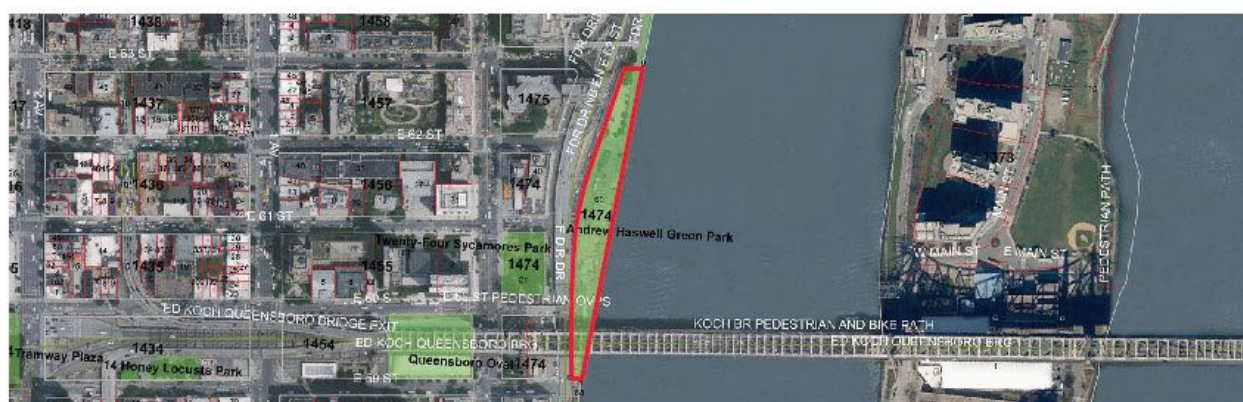
19a 1924

no scale



19b 1996

no scale



19c 2016

no scale



— Andrew Haswell Green Park (proposed)

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