

Stage IA Documentary Study

PSA SERVICE AREA #5

East Harlem, New York

CEQR #89-048M

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KEY PERSPECTIVES

250 West 100th St. NYC
August 1989

472

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INTRODUCTION

This study is designed to fulfill the requirement of a Stage IA documentary survey for block 1788, lots 9,10, 11, 12, 38, 40, 41, 42 in the Harlem section of Manhattan, as required by The New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, CEQR #89-048M (Fig. 1). These lots were flagged for study because they were viewed as being a potential source of significant remains dating to the early history of settlement in Manhattan, specifically the village of Harlem and thus is a possible source of seventeenth and eighteenth century remains.

This study consists of an examination, through maps and texts, of the history of the area of block 1788 and its natural topography. In addition, the building history of the site has been researched and the site visited and examined in its present condition. The information is analyzed to determine if a Stage IB archaeological survey should or should not be required, and an appropriate recommendation is made. A Stage IB archaeological survey will be required if, on the basis of the Stage IA documentary research, the site is determined to have the possibility of yielding significant archaeological materials.

The site will house the facilities of Police Service Area #5 of the New York City Housing Authority. The project has not yet been designed. Therefore, this report enumerates the potential sensitivity on a lot by lot basis and, as well be seen, only one

lot, lot 12, is potentially sensitive for historic remains.

The research for this study was conducted at The New York Public Library, the Brooklyn College Library, The Watson Library of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, The Buildings Department of the City of New York and in the author's personal library. In addition, material is used which was supplied by the New York City Housing Authority.

TOPOGRAPHY

The project site lies at the edge of the flatlands called by the native population Muscoota, which lies between the Harlem River and Morningside Heights, northwest of what was once Harlem Creek and its surrounding swampy area. In its present state, the site consists of a vacant, partially weed covered lot.¹ The ground surface consists of earth, construction rubble and brick debris. A low, approximately two foot high, mound of earth and demolition debris runs along the northern border of the proposed development site (Fig. 2A). A shallow, approximately one foot deep depression marks the east-west center of the site roughly along the line of the old lot boundaries; the depression is more pronounced in the west (Fig. 2B). This depression presumably marks the old yard areas, which, according to the contour of the adjacent and still-standing buildings and to the incomplete records preserved in the Buildings Department, were situated a few feet below the surrounding street grade (Fig. 2C). The site is flanked on its west by the Chambers Memorial Baptist Church. To the east, the formerly Our Saviours Lutheran Church (Sanborn 1939;1951) is now the Iglesia Advantista del Septimo Dia, reflecting the changed population of the neighborhood (Fig. 2D).

1. The site was visited on July 31, 1988.

PREHISTORY

Prehistoric occupation in the northeast and New York City area has been divided into the following periods: Paleo-Indian, 10,500 - 8000 B.C., Archaic, 8000 - 1300 B.C., Transitional, 1300 - 1000 B.C., and Woodland, 1000 B.C. - historic occupation. The Archaic and Woodland periods have been subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late phases as follows: Early Archaic, 8000 - 6000 B.C., Middle Archaic, 6000 - 4000 B.C., Late Archaic, 4000 - 1300 B.C., Early Woodland, 1000 - 300 B.C., Middle Woodland, 300 B.C. - 1000 A.D., Late Woodland, 1000 A.D. - European contact.

Each of these periods is characterized by particular settlement types. Paleo-Indian sites are often along areas of low, swampy ground or on very high, protected areas (Ritchie 1980:7). Within New York City, Paleo-Indian remains have been excavated at the Port Mobile site on Staten Island, and worked stone implements of Paleo-Indian type have been found at additional locations within that borough (Ritchie 1980:xvii f. and map, 4f.). Although Paleo-Indian materials have not yet been discovered in Manhattan, some portions of the island were, in the recent past, of the topographic type favored by the Paleo-Indian hunters. Thus, the Urban Archaeologist's predictive model lists the Collect Pond area in lower Manhattan and Washington Heights in the north as being potential areas for Paleo-Indian remains (Baugher

et al. 1982:10).

In predicting the location of Paleo-Indian sites, it must be remembered that the topography of Manhattan and its surrounding region have changed since the beginning of the Neothermal period. The discovery of the remains of land-based megafauna such as mammoth and mastodon on the Atlantic Ocean floor along the Continental Shelf opposite the New York - New Jersey sea coast serves as a reminder that the geography of the New York area has been altered considerably since antiquity, and that microhabitats such as the stream that flowed adjacent to the project area may have been radically different during the earlier periods of prehistory (Chesler 1982:20). Barrier Gate Creek, Sherman's Creek and even the Harlem River have probably shifted course since Paleo-Indian times. Without core borings and other geological tests, it is difficult to predict the form the site might have taken in this early period.

The Early Archaic was characterized by small hunting camps. According to the Landmarks Commission study for a city-wide archaeological predictive model, such sites do not have great archaeological visibility, nor are they likely to be associated with particular land forms (Baugher et al. 1982:10). Finds from other portions of the U.S. Northeast indicate that during the Middle Archaic there was a large increase of population. As yet, there is little evidence of this time period in the New York City region and thus it is especially important to watch for remains from this era. Discoveries of Middle Archaic components are

necessary in order to define occurrence-characteristics and increase the accuracy of future predictions of site occurrence.

For the Late Archaic, sites are most likely to be found in littoral areas (Baughner et al. 1982: 10-11).

Littoral areas and the zones along major inland water ways such as the Hudson are also known to have been settled during Transitional times. Stone projectile points of Transitional type have been found in northern Manhattan, in the Inwood/Washington Heights district.² As yet, there is not a large enough body of information to accurately predict Transitional site occurrence within New York City in anything except the most general terms.

In the Woodland period, many different kinds of settlements existed. Permanent and semi-permanent settlements, villages, as well as seasonal campsites and food gathering/processing stations, are characteristic. Agriculture was practiced, although this development may date only to the end of the Late Woodland period, following the first contact with Europeans (Ceci 1982: 2-36). Shellfish collecting sites at tidal inlets are particularly well represented in this period, although this may simply be a reflection of the fact that the tidal zones were less likely to have been disturbed by subsequent city development than were inland areas.

In the mid-17th century, high hills near streams, rivers and agricultural fields, and fishing places were favored by the

2. Ritchie 1980:150-178 for general characteristics and distribution of Transitional remains.

Indians for settlement.

At the time of European contact and Dutch settlement, Manhattan was occupied by Munsee-speaking Delaware groups: the Canarsee, who occupied western Long Island and probably controlled southern and possibly eastern Manhattan, and other Indian groups whose territory included the northern portions of the island (Trigger 1978:214, fig. 1). Until recently, it was believed that the northernmost segment of Manhattan Island, had been occupied by two groups: The Reckgawawanks and the Wickquaesgecks, but Robert Grumet has now placed the Reckgawawanks at Haverstraw in Rockland County, thus leaving upper Manhattan to the Wickquaesgecks (Grumet 1981: 59-62; 1982:passim).

There was an Amerindian trail which ran nearby the site, which was incorporated into the first road system of the village of Harlem. Passing through the meadows of Muscoota to the area called Conykeekst, it crossed First Avenue at 124th Street and Second Avenue at 121st Street (Bolton 1922:72,74-76, Map IV; Riker 1904:171). Amerindian remains consisting of arrowheads and flakes were found in East Harlem in 1855, during excavation of a cellar on Avenue A between 120th and 121st Streets (Riker 1904: 123). Bolton concluded that the site was intermittently used, either as "a place of landing and trade, or perhaps a fishing place" (Bolton 1922:72f.,pl. IV) (see Fig. 3). Neither the pathway nor the site are on or immediately adjacent to the development site, however, and their locations indicate that the Native Americans used areas to the east and south of the site. There

is nothing in the topography or documented use of the site which would indicate Amerindian use and thus there is no sensitivity for Native American remains on the site based on this evidence.

HISTORIC PERIODS AND LOT HISTORIES

Historical Overview

The history of the village of Harlem has been published in great detail and will be only summarized here.³ New Amsterdam had been settled for 13 years before the "first known attempt to locate at Harlem" (Riker 1094:116). That attempt, begun in 1637 by the La Montagne and De Forests, and subsequently joined by others including Swit, Van Curler, Van Tienhoven, and finally Kuyter, did not flourish.⁴ Problems of manpower, health, and political conflict, and Indian attacks thwarted the settlement of New Harlem (Riker 1904:90-91,126ff.). However, by August of 1658, a village was being developed in New Harlem, laid out in accordance with an ordinance of March 4, 1658 of the Director-General and Council of New Netherland (Riker 1904:150f.;168ff.)

The village consisted of house lots (erven, singular "erf") and garden lots (tuynen), with associated farming land (bouwlant) (Riker 1904:171-72). The plan of the village, superimposed on the modern grid is Figure 4. The location was determined by what land was not committed by title to a specific individual, the

3. The book on which all others rely is the detailed work by James Riker (1904). Much of the same information is included in Pierce 1903, although often in a more cogent fashion.

4. The Manatus map of 1639 shows one house in the area of New Harlem village, that of Arent Snyder/Hermans Bussing (Kouwenhoven 1972:36-37; Riker 1904:201).

unfortunate owner of this 50 morgen area having been killed in an Indian raid (Riker 1094:161ff.). This circumstance gave the villagers good access not far away to the Harlem River.

Originally the settlers grew tobacco, but after the formal founding of the village, the crop base was expanded to include wheat, maize, rye, buckwheat, peas and flax. Cattle were raised and salt hay harvested from nearby swampy areas (Riker 1904:181).

After Manhattan passed into the hands of the English and New Amsterdam became New York, the new Governor, Richard Nicolls reaffirmed New Harlem's rights, and defined its boundaries as all of Manhattan extending north from a line which ran from approximately 129th Street and the Hudson River to 74th Street and the East River. In the same 1666 document, Nicolls tried to change the name of the village to Lancaster, an effort which was not successful (Riker 1904:226ff.)

The village of New Harlem, though officially part of New York after the 1666 patent, remained just a village until well into the 19th century (see Fig. 5) (Spann 1981:103,109). Surrounding areas were farm land, some of it owned by James Roosevelt, Franklin Delano Roosevelt's great-grandfather in the first quarter of the 19th century. Development in East Harlem, as we call the area today, was stimulated by the growth in transportation as well as immigration. The Harlem River Railroad opened in 1837, the Third Avenue horse railroad was chartered in 1853, the elevated was extended to Harlem in 1879, and the IRT Lenox Avenue Subway was constructed in 1910. Largely Italian in the later

19th century, the area today, reflecting its current demographics, is characterized as Spanish Harlem (Whyte 1982:256; White 1978:270).

We will trace this history in microcosm by now examining the building history of the project site.

Building History of Site

Isaac De Forest was the first documented owner of the property which came to include the village of Harlem. In the 1630's, he was granted about one hundred acres in a narrow strip from the Harlem Creek to the Harlem River. At the beginning of the 1640's De Forest married and built, although where on the property is unknown. A description of his dwelling and outbuildings exists, which indicates that the house was eighteen by thirty feet, with a separate kitchen of sixteen by twenty feet, and a sixty-foot long tobacco house. This farmstead was destroyed in Indian attack (Green 1916:56-57).

The title to the 100 acres of Isaac De Forest passed first to William Beeckman and then to Claesen Swits. Beeckman lived in town. We do not know the locations of Swits' farm buildings, but they too were destroyed in Indian attack (Green 1916:58).

The first documented settlement of the village of New Harlem, which was placed on the abandoned Swits' lands, is the Map of 1670, shown in Figure 4. The development site occupies some-

what less than the center one-third of block 1788 and thus was well within gardens 10 and 11 of the original village of New Harlem. These were allocated to Glaude Delamater (Glaude le Maistre) (Pierce 1903:338; Riker 1904:260,493). They were used as gardens at the time of allocation and for many years afterwards; Delamater himself had his house and barn on erven lots c and d (Riker 1904:171f.,495;Pierce 1903:18f.,338). Delamater's house was presumably a one-story structure like those described by Pierce as follows (1903:57):

The house of Montagne the younger, on the Lane, was typical -- a one-story wooden cottage, with long, sloping thatched roof, quaint dormer windows, with small square panes, and weatherbeaten clap-boards fastened with large wrought nails.

Glaude's son Jan, born in 1653, inherited his father's land, which were conveyed to Jan's widow on September 9, 1703. She sold the gardens, along with other Delamater property in Harlem to Samuel Waldron in 1710 (Riker 1904:495). Shortly afterwards, on January 3, 1711, Waldron sold the two garden lots to Arent Harmanse Bussing, who was Glaude Delamater's son-in-law. Arent Bussing's son Peter acquired the garden lots by quit-claim deed on June 1, 1726 (Riker 1904:484).

It is only after 1726 that the garden lots 10 and 11 were built upon by Peter Bussing. The property was held by Bussing's descendants up to John S. Adriance, although the house Bussing built was destroyed during the Revolution and rebuilt on the same

site by John S. Sickles (also spelled Sickels).⁵ Adriance sold the inherited property on June 7, 1820 to Christopher Heiser (Riker 1904:172, 298, 484). Sackersdorf shows us where the family house was located, fronting on Church Lane. According to Sackersdorf, this places the Bussing/Sickels/Adriance south of the development site on Block 1787, not 1788 (Sackersdorf 1815:pl. 20; Riker 1904:298). He shows no structures are on the development block at all in 1815, since the house built on the adjoining garden lots, owned by John P. Waldron lay on the other side of what was to become Second Avenue (Fig. 6) (Sackersdorf 1815:pl 20).

Sackersdorf's position of the Adriance house differs from that recorded on the Randel's MS Map of Farms from 1819-20. Randel places the position of the Adriance house quite far away from the road itself, where the street bed of 123rd Street is today. Randel indicates two outbuildings in the south-central third of block 1788, near the edge of 123rd Street, which are not on Sackersdorf's plan (Fig. 7) (Stokes III:pl. 86).

Stokes considers the Randel's map to be "the only exact early topographical map of the island" (Stokes III:564), which is possibly confirmed by information from Riker. At the time Riker originally wrote the text, 1881, the Adriance house was still standing, although it had been moved from its original position.

⁵. Although the house was destroyed during this period, for the most part the Revolutionary War activity was well to the west of the site, on Harlem (now Morningside) Heights (Kouwenhoven 1972:72).

According to Riker (1904:172): "...Sickles built the house still standing on 123rd street, north side, just west of Second Avenue, it having been turned to line with the street. If the house had been south of 123rd Street in its original position, as indicated by Sackersdorf, then it may have been more likely that the house would have been aligned with the grid on the south side of 123rd Street (although most of the property did lie on the north side, so this reasoning may be fallacious). Where on the block the house was moved cannot be exactly determined, but from the language of Riker, "just west of 2nd Avenue," it was well east of the development site. Dripps indicates a building in that location, as well as one south of 123rd Street.

The conflict in information between Sackersdorf and Randel is made no clearer by a comparison of those two sources with Riker in regards to the house of James Chesterman. Riker tells us (1904:172): "The stately frame house with heavy columns, yet standing at Second avenue and 124th Street, was built by the late James Chesterman in 1821, on the side of the old stone Waldron house," and shows the house as being partly in the bed of both street and avenue at the southeast corner of block 1789. Stokes shows the Chesterman house on the southeast corner of block 1789, not in the bed of the street (IV:1025, pl. 84) (Fig. 8). Sackersdorf shows the Waldron house east of Second Avenue, while Randel shows buildings on the Waldron lot at the lot's southwestern boundary, on the eastern part of Block 1788, (well outside the development site). The location of the Chesterman house

is "on the side" although removed north of both locations shown for the Waldron house by Sackersdorf and Randel. The only certainty is that both the Waldron and Chesterman houses were built elsewhere than the development site itself.

By 1891, the bucolic life remembered by Riker and recalled by the old Harlem village structures was gone. The development of Central Park, the coming of the elevated, the press of population caused denser housing to be built in Harlem (Patterson 1978:141; Spann 1981:103ff.; White 1978:270). Multi-story multi-family housing was built on the development site, as elsewhere (Lockwood 1972:229). Below is a lot-by-lot description of the building history of the site, based on atlases and Building Department records and photographs in the collections of the New York Public Library.⁶

Lot Histories

Lot 9: 221 East 123rd Street

By 1891 this lot contained a five-story brick building, which was the width of the lot and extended 85 feet into the 100.11-foot lot (Bromley)⁷. The building had a cellar. Although there are records of ownership changes, the footprint remains the

⁶. These photographs date from July 24, 1932 and April 15, 1941. They confirm the atlas descriptions of these buildings on the 123rd Street side of the project site, but are not duplicated here because reproduction of the photographs is not permitted.

⁷. The 85-foot dimension is based on data from Lot 10, a twin building sharing a party wall, and confirmed by atlases.

same through the latest atlas illustrated, 1951 (Sanborn) (Fig. 9). The demolition permit dated September 14, 1984 describes the structure as a 4-story building 25 feet by 60 feet with no party walls. Since none of this information conforms with other building department and atlas information, it is unclear whether this is in fact the demolition date.

Lot 10: 223 East 123rd St

This lot contained the twin tenement structure to Lot 9 (Bromley 1891). On January 8, 1914, a permit was issued to construct a doorway through the party wall on the top floor and place a bulkhead over the stairs, presumably to expand the space. At that time the occupancy of the building was described as "store and tenements." A section plan shows the curb of the street more than seven feet above the cellar floor, showing us the depth of disturbance. The back yard had a drain and trap in the rear yard, with the waste water feeding into the basement, a common system in this period.⁸ The backyard was cut down from street grade, with only 6 steps from the yard to the cellar compared to 8 steps from the street to cellar at the front.

Like the building on Lot 9, the description on the demolition permit does not match the maps and other building records, so the accuracy of the September 14, 1984 date cannot be confirmed.

8. See, for example, the rear yard drainage systems excavated at the Fifty-third at Third Site, Winter et al. 1984: 29, 44-5, pls. 13,16.

Lot 11: 225 (and 227) East 123rd Street

At the end of the 19th century, lot 11 was two building lots with the two addresses shown above (Bromley 1891). The two lots became one sometime between 1896 and 1911, prior to which time they each contained an identical structure. They were three-story structures which covered the front 40 feet of the 100.11-foot long lot. They were replaced by 1911 by a six-story building which extended 85 feet into the lot with a small courtyard at the eastern side (Sanborn). The courtyard was about twenty feet long and included some part of the site which had been previously covered by the earlier building. The 6-story structure was demolished in an emergency demolition authorized August 26, 1981.

Lot 12: 229 East 123rd Street

A three-story brick building with a basement is on the front 40 feet of this lot by 1891 (Bromley). In 1928, the building is described as housing a doctor's office in the basement, a single housekeeping apartment on the first floor and furnished rooms on the second and third floors, which included not more than 15 sleeping rooms. The building covered the width of the lot, 21.8 feet, and extended towards the back 40 feet.⁹ The boiler was located between the building and the street to the south, under the pavement. Beneath the basement was a cellar, which extended

⁹. The demolition permit of August 24, 1981 indicates that this building covered the entire lot, but this contradicts all available atlas data.

more than 10 feet below curb grade, according to a sprinkler plan dated December 12, 1941. The back yard in August 1924 was two feet below the level of the existing front curb, thus indicating that the back yard, as was typical, was cut down to basement level.

Lot 38: 226 and 228 East 124th Street

By 1891 these two addresses, then separate lots, contained two of a group of nine three-story brick buildings which were built on the street. The building at 228 had a small one-story attachment at the rear (Bromley 1891). By 1911, these two buildings, as well as those on the adjacent lots 40 and 41, had been replaced by a group of three attached 6-story brick buildings (Sanborn). Attached at the front 25 feet and extending across the entire street frontage, the back of the building had narrow light wells. The buildings extended 90 feet towards the back of the 100.11 foot lots. The building on this lot was demolished on April 1, 1974.

Lot 40: 222 and 224 East 124th Street

There are no records in the Buildings Department for these lots. Based on the atlases, the building histories of these lots are identical to Lot 38 above.

Lot 41: 218 and 220 East 124th Street

There are no records in the Buildings Department for these

lots. Based on the atlases, the building histories of these lots are identical to Lot 38 above.

Lot 42:212 East 124th Street

Lot 42 was still unbuilt in 1891 (Bromley). By 1896, it had a five-story brick old law tenement built on it which shared a party wall with the building at 210 (Sanborn) (Fig. 10). The footprint of this building, which covered the 18 foot lot to a depth of 85 or 88 feet out of 100.11, did not change until demolition on August 17, 1983. The cellar was dug more than 6 feet below sidewalk grade. The only recorded modifications of the building were the addition of new front fire escapes in 1938 and a new fuel tank and burner in 1940.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

With the exception of lot 12, the majority of the proposed project site has been disturbed to a substantial depth below grade. Where the buildings did not disturb the surface, the cutting down of the back yards did. Although such cutting down is documented in writing only for lots 10 (with the drainage system) and 12, based on other tenement and row house back yards archaeologically investigated (Winter 1984:4f. and passim) and on general practice beginning in the mid-19th century (Lockwood 1972:19), such drainage systems and lowering of grade was likely to have happened on each lot. Even lot 12, although covered only in the front 40 feet by a building (with a deep cellar), had the back yard cut down at least two feet according to the 1924 documentation. Therefore, none of the lots in the development area are likely to have surficial remains of archaeological importance.

Nevertheless, there is on Lot 12 a possibility that deep features such as wells or privies might exist in the 60 feet of yard which lay behind the now-demolished 19th century building. And Lot 12 may be located near where the Bussing/Sickels/Adriance house was relocated or, more likely, where its outbuildings were located. Because the 123rd Street frontage of the development site is only 14% or one-seventh of the east-west extent of the block, and the precise location of the outbuildings along that frontage cannot be determined on the basis of the available

evidence, the probability is not great that the traces of the outbuildings or associated underground features are preserved on lot 12 (Fig. 11). However, the possibility exists.

Since the design for this project has not been started, there is no way to state whether or not Lot 12 is going to be disturbed by the construction of Police Service Area #5. If Lot 12 will be simply covered by a parking lot or roadway and the surface disturbed less than two feet in depth, then any archaeological resources would not be disturbed, that were not already disturbed by documented building and earth-moving on the site. However, if the final design requires disturbing Lot 12 to a greater depth, then we recommend that monitoring by a qualified SOPA-certified archaeologist be done of all ground moving on Lot 12. Then, if an archaeological deposit is found on the site, building excavation can be stopped and the resource tested, and, if necessary, excavated prior to further construction.

E. 124TH ST.

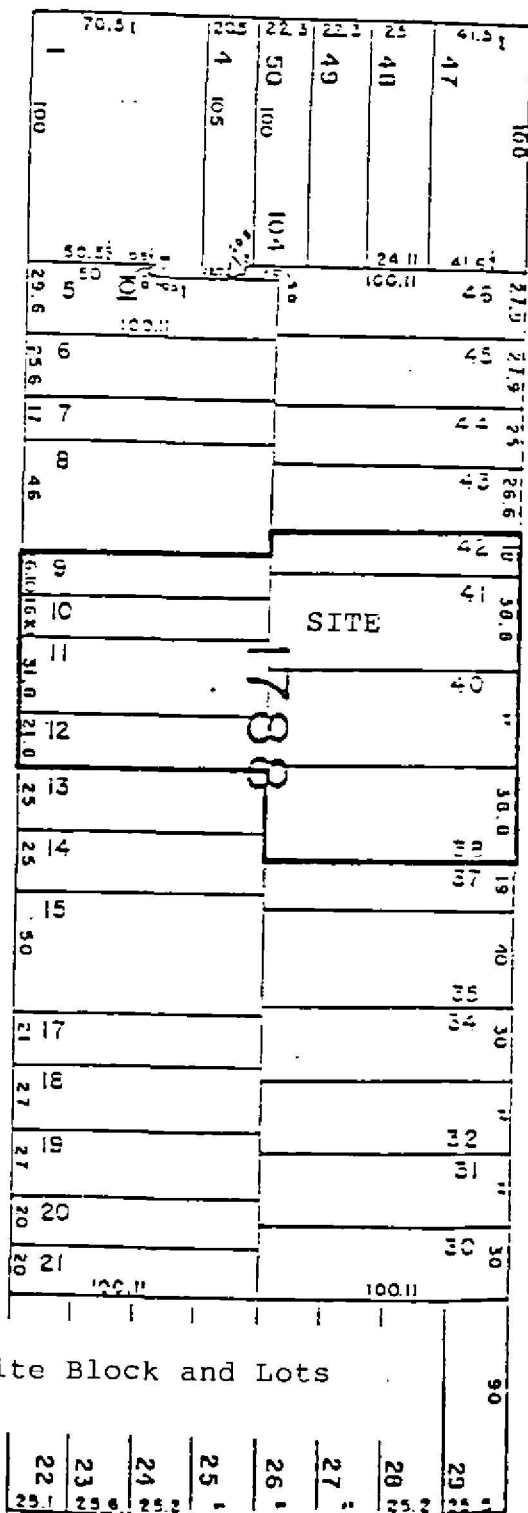
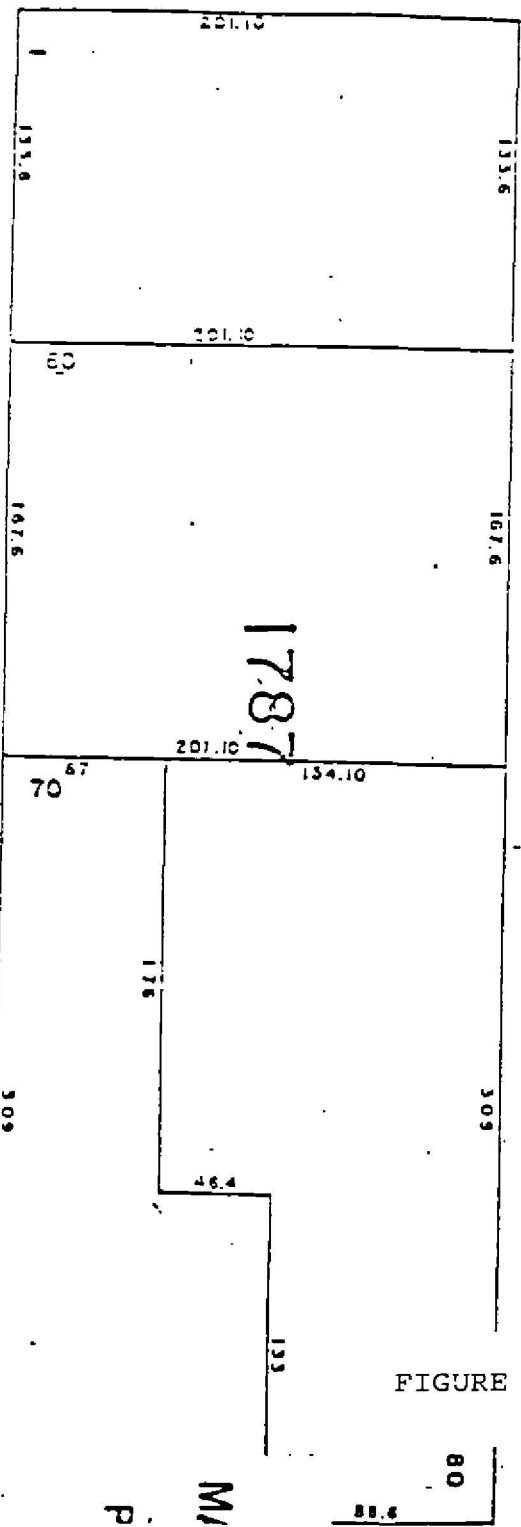


FIGURE 1 - Site Block and Lots

E. 123RD ST.



E. 122ND ST.

CONGRES
TOT
TOTAL A

3



2A - View of site from 123rd Street north towards 124th Street: note rise along northern edge of site



2B - View towards south. Tire marks area of central depression

FIGURE 2A and 2B - Site views



2C - View towards southeast: Note wall around cut down yard at back of 231 West 123rd St., just east of site

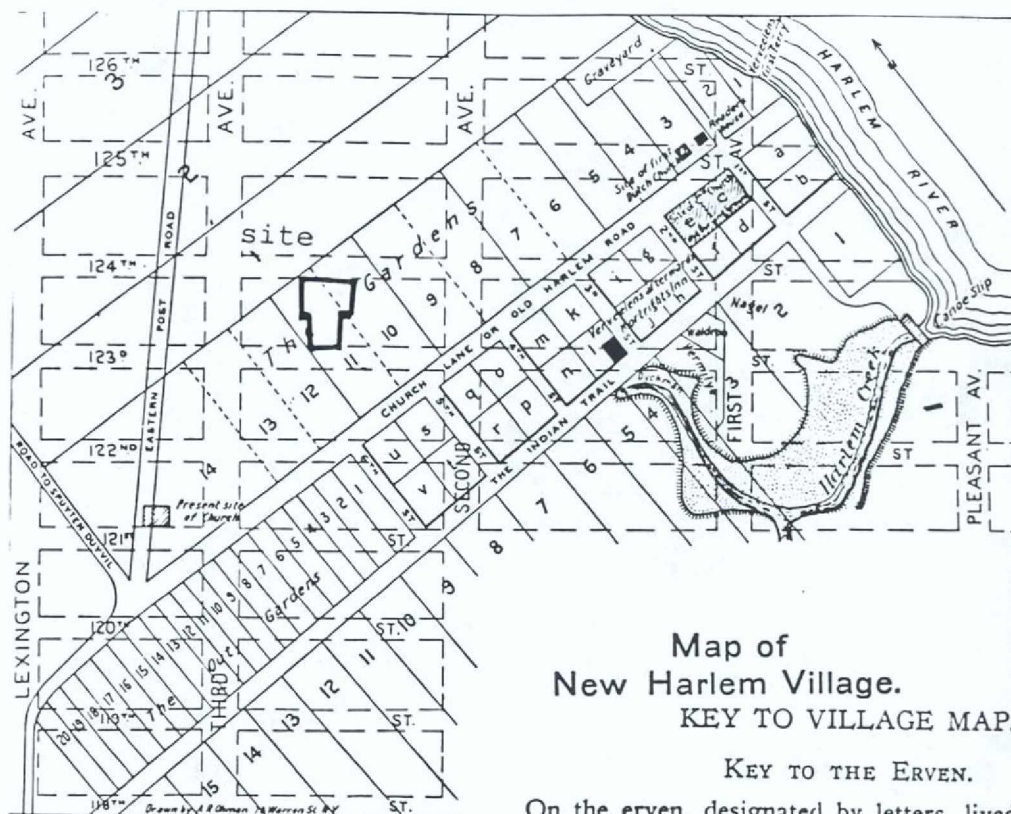


2D - Site towards northwest from south side of 123rd Street with church at left

FIGURE 2C and 2D - Site Views



FIGURE 3 - After Bolton 1922



On the erven, designated by letters, lived most of the patentees, as follows:

a. Montagne.	l. Verveelen.
b. Demarest.	m. Low.
c. Delamater.	n. do
d. do	o. Delavall.
e. Kortright.	p. do
f. do	q. do
g. Tourneur.	r. do
h. Brevoort.	s. do
i. Oblinus.	t. Waldron.
j. do	u. Tourneur.
k. Adolph Meyer.	v. do

Bogert's erf was at Hellgate Bay.

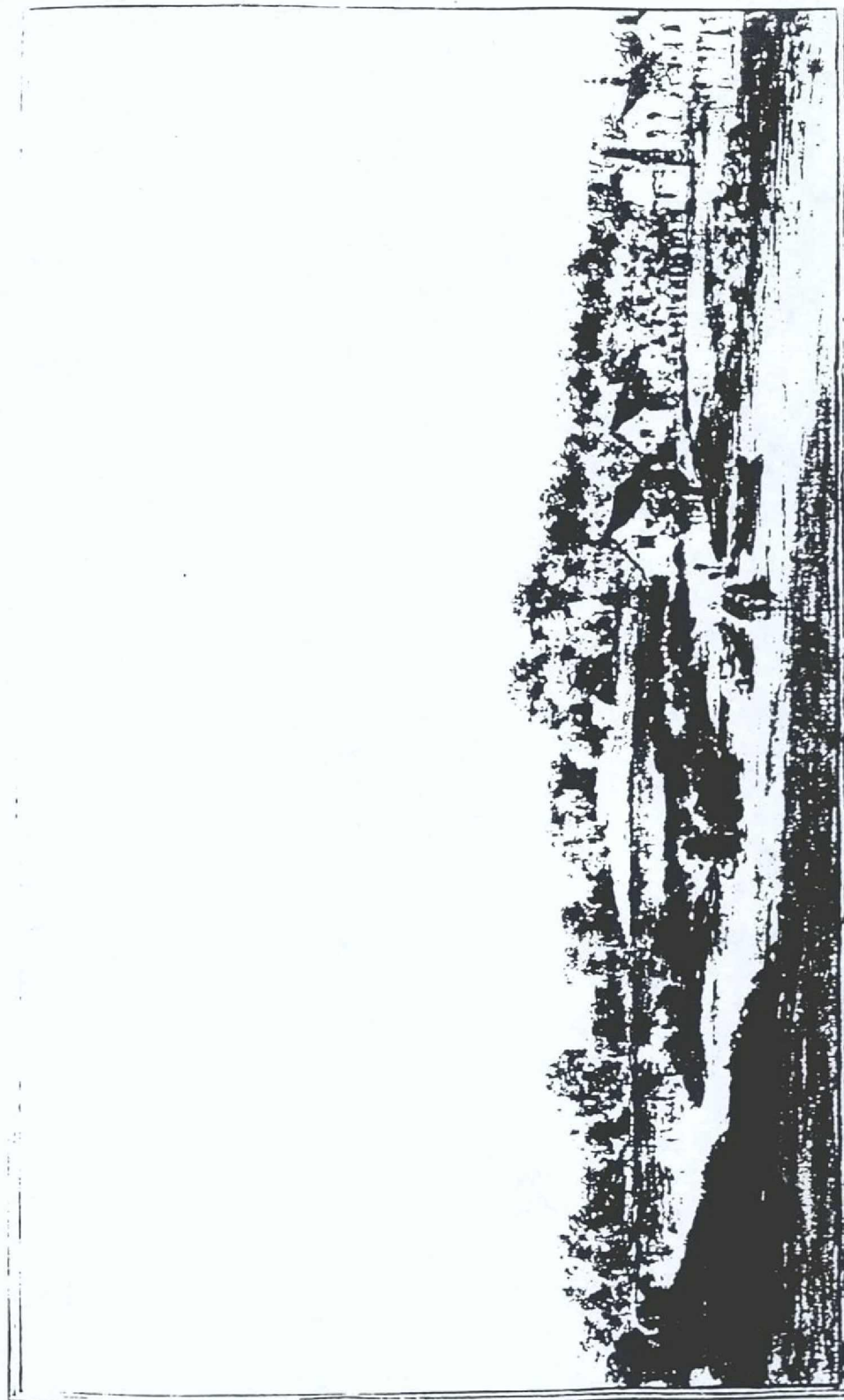
KEY TO THE GARDENS NORTH OF THE VILLAGE.

1. Verveelen.	8. Low.
2. Tourneur.	9. Kortright.
3. Church and reader's house.	10. Delamater.
4. Graveyard.	11. do
5. Le Roy.	12. Demarest.
6. Verveelen.	13. do
7. do	14. Church Farm.

KEY TO THE OUT-GARDENS.

1. Dirck Claessen.	11. Demarest.
2. Daniel Tourneur.	12. Oblinus.
3. Claude Delamater.	13. Jan Nagel.
4. Nicholas de Meyer.	14. do
5. Capt. Thos. Delavall.	15. Oblinus.
6. do	16. Bussing.
7. do	17. do
8. do	18. do
9. Low.	19. do
10. Tourneur.	20. do

FIGURE 4 - Village of New Harlem (after Pierce 1903)



VIEW of HARLAEM from MORISANIA in the PROVINCE of NEW YORK *Septemr 1765.*

FIGURE 5 - Harlem 1765 - After Stokes

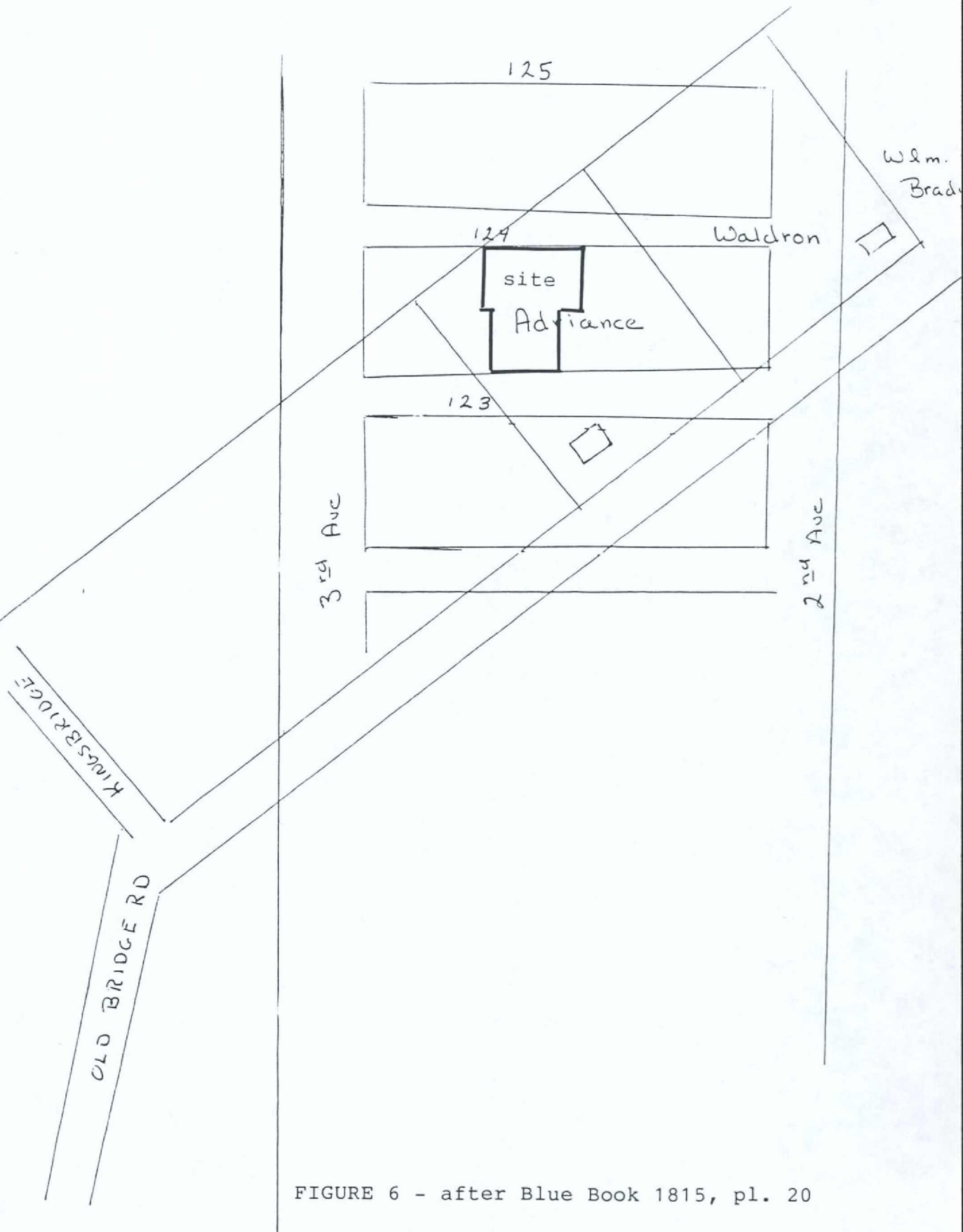


FIGURE 6 - after Blue Book 1815, pl. 20

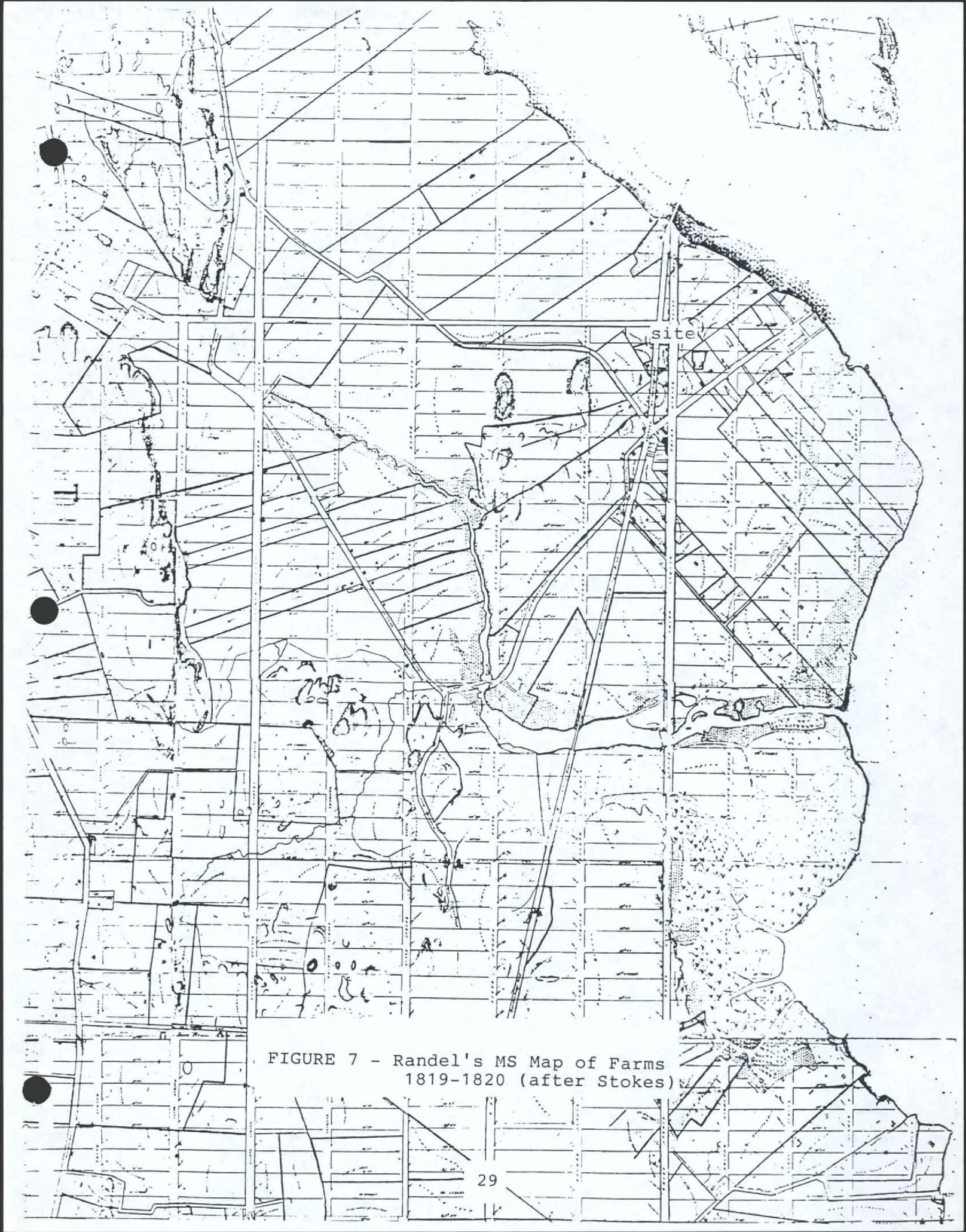


FIGURE 7 - Randel's MS Map of Farms
1819-1820 (after Stokes)

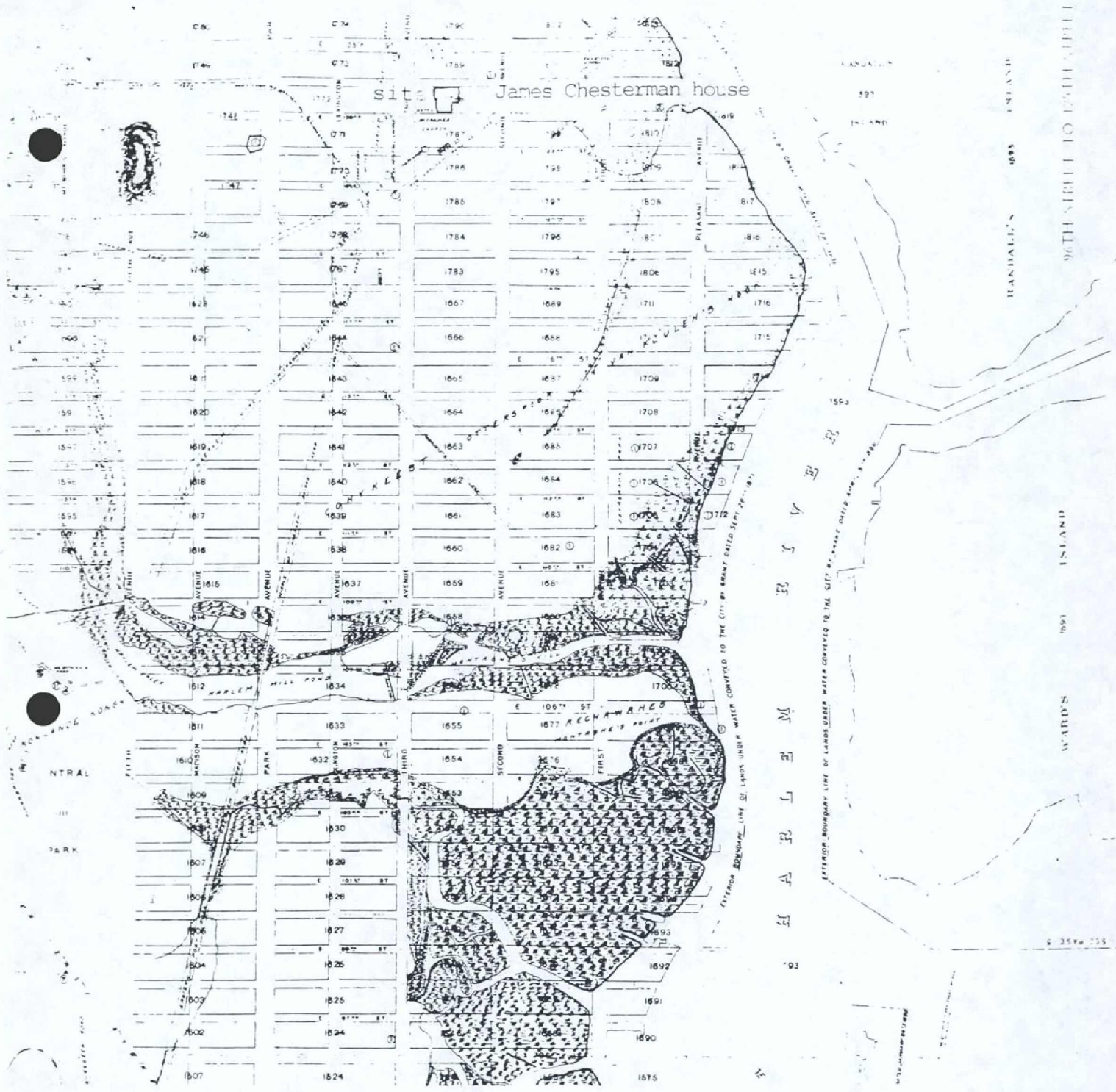


FIGURE 8 - Landmark Map 1625-1909 (After Stokes)
 1 on block 1789 is House of James Chesterman

50

EAST

124TH

STREET

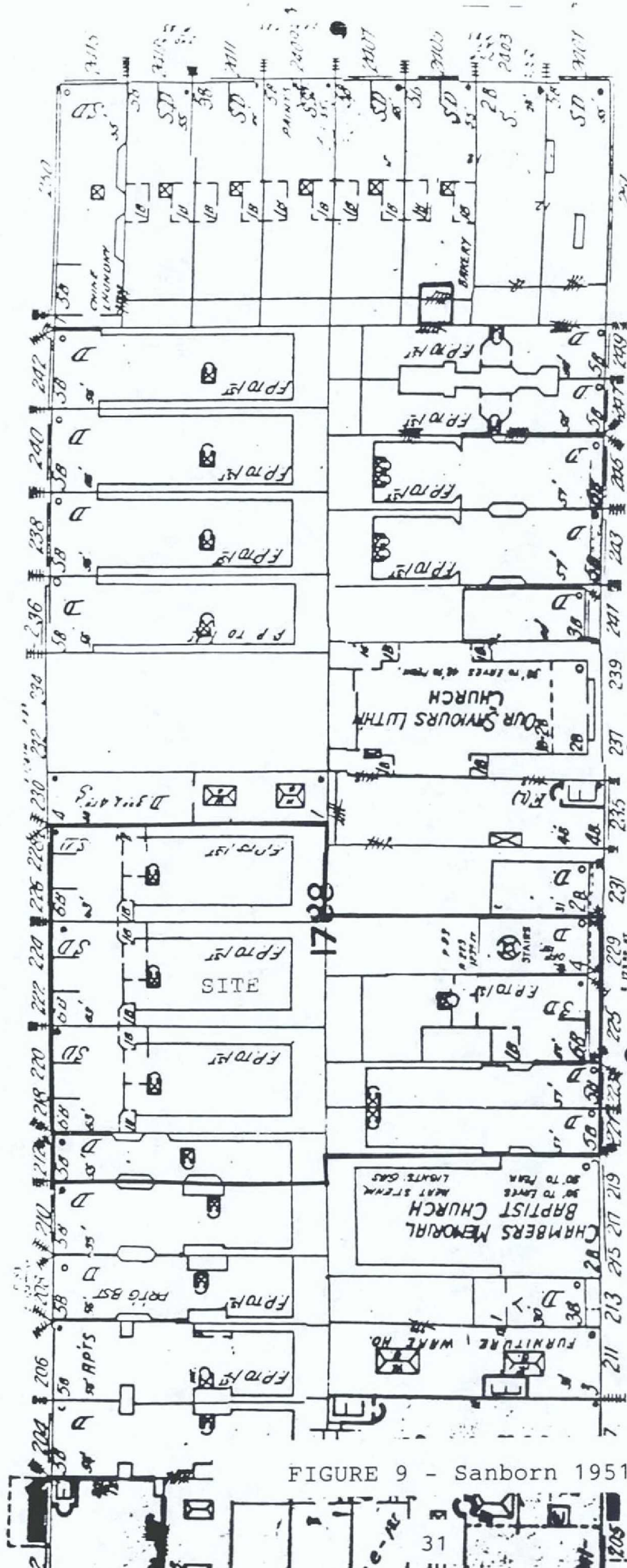
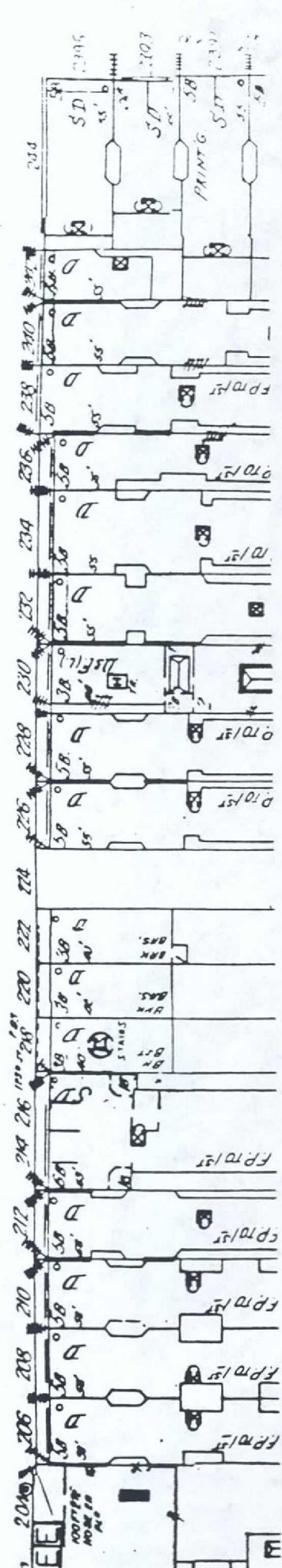


FIGURE 9 - Sanborn 1951

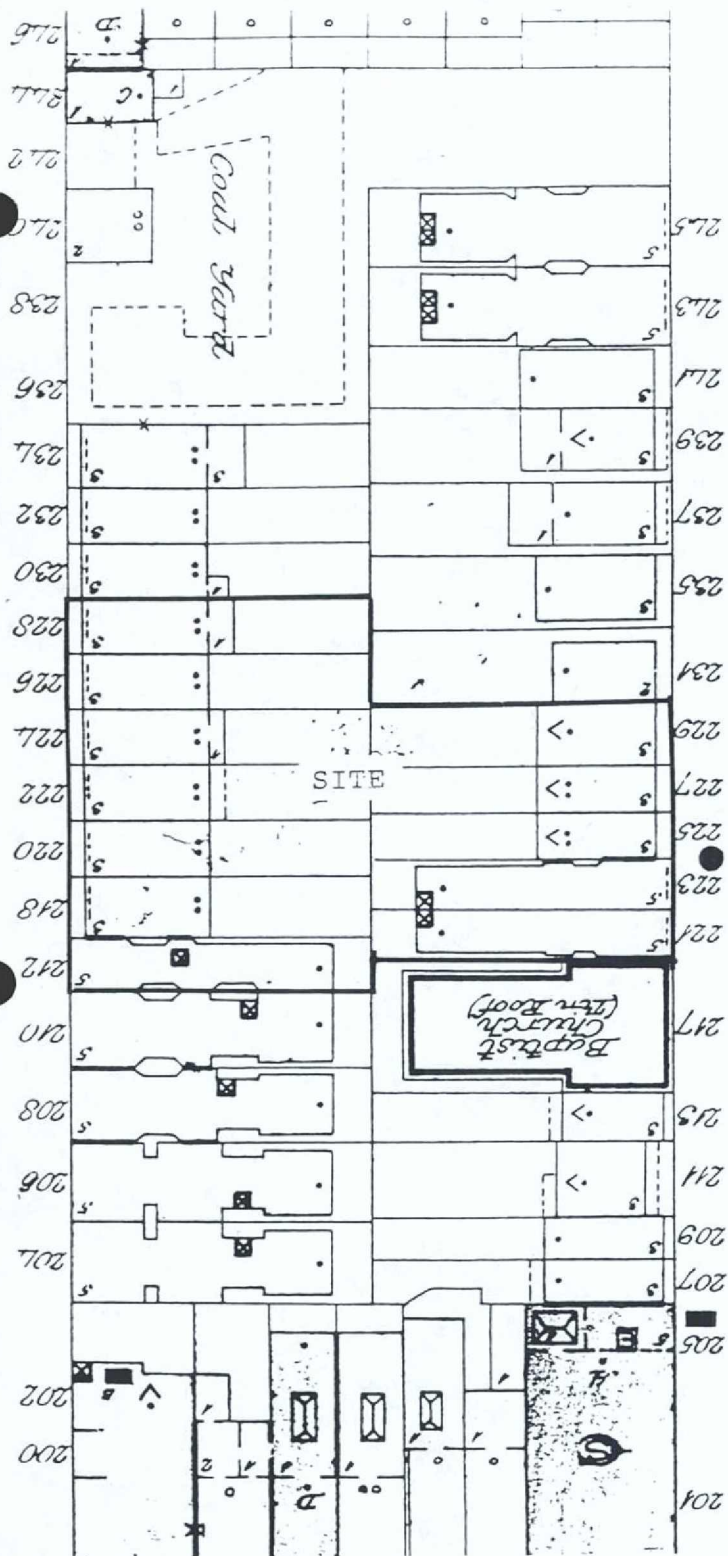
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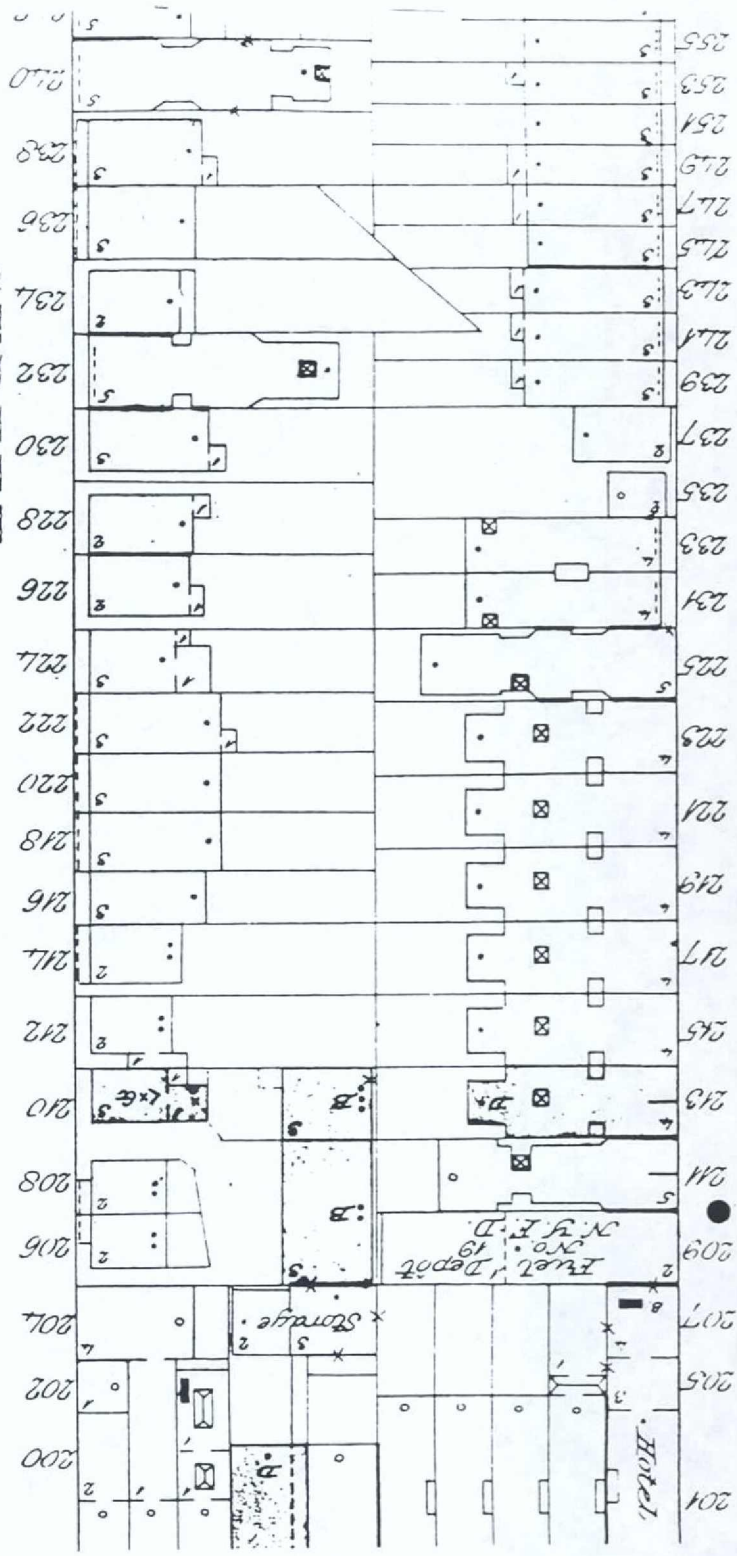


FIGURE 10 - Sanborn 1896

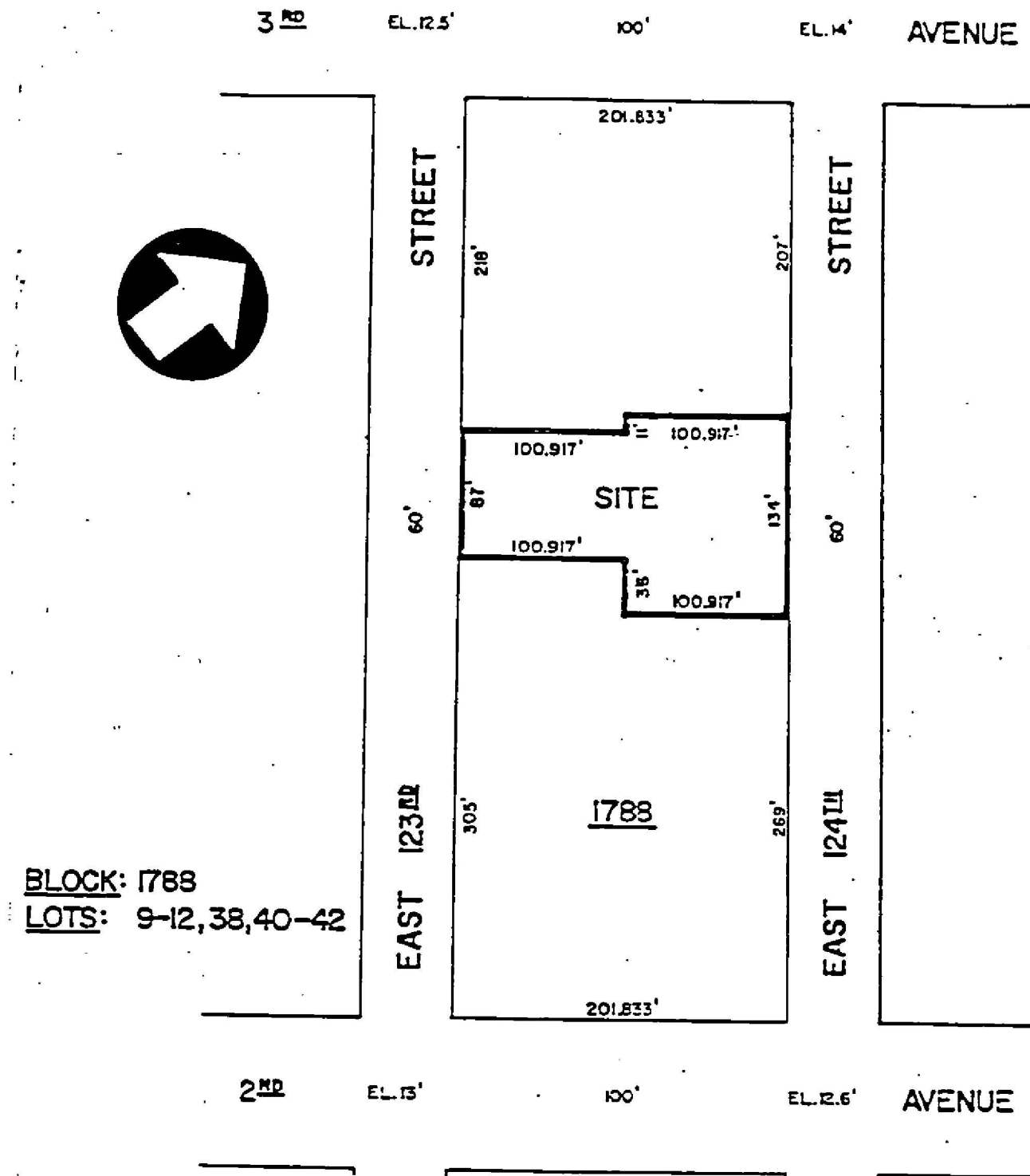


FIGURE 11 - Position of site in relation to Block 1788
(from New York City Housing Authority)

MAPS CONSULTED

1639	Manatus Map
1670	New Harlem Village Plot 1670 (Riker 1904)
1691	Map of Harlem, James Riker 1879 (Riker 1904)
1600's	Map of New Harlem Village (Pierce 1903)
1776	Positions of the American and British Armies in Harlem Heights
1777	A Topographical Map of the North Park of New York Island (C.J. Southier)
1815	Sackersdorf Blue Book
1819-20	Randel's MS Map of Farms
1850	M. Dripps (1851)
1891	G.W. Bromley & Co.
1896	Sanborn Parris Map Co., vol.8, pl. 175
1908	G.W. Bromley & Co. (in Stokes, vol II, pl 84)
1911	Sanborn Map Co, vol 8, pl 83
1922	Bolton Indian sites and pathways
1928	Stokes Landmark Map
1939	Sanborn Map Co., vol 8, pl 83
1951	Sanborn Map Co., vol 8, pl 83

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