

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
WEST 84TH STREET/  
MARINERS' PLAYGROUND  
WEST 86TH STREET/SPECTOR PLAYGROUND  
CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK**

*Prepared for:*

**Central Park Conservancy**

*Prepared by:*

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

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Between the late fall of 2015 and summer of 2016 Hunter Research carried out a program of archaeological testing and monitoring, supplemented with historical research, in support of the Central Park Conservancy's planned and now partially implemented improvements at the West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground and the same agency's planned improvements at the West 86th Street/Spector Playground in Central Park. Both playgrounds are situated in the area of Seneca Village, the mixed African-American, Irish-American and German-American community that existed from the mid-1820s until the late 1850s when the Park began to be constructed. Seneca Village, through historical and archaeological research performed by the Institute for the Exploration of Seneca Village History and Hunter Research since the mid-1990s, has been demonstrated as holding considerable archaeological potential. The Central Park Conservancy recognizes the historical and archaeological sensitivity of Seneca Village and now routinely undertakes studies, surveys and mitigative actions, as appropriate, where Park maintenance or improvement actions run the risk of encountering archaeological remains. Work of this type is subject to the review and approval of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission as befits the Park's designation as a National Historic Landmark and New York City Landmark.

Archaeological testing (three excavation units and a shovel test) carried out in November 2015 found limited evidence of intact pre-Park archaeological deposits immediately around Mariners' Playground, which led to a recommendation for archaeological monitoring of deep, construction-related ground disturbance within the playground footprint. Monitoring of six contractor excavations in May and June of 2016 documented limited evidence of pre-Park cultural stratigraphy, mostly in the southeastern section of the playground, but no structural remains or critical features were observed. The playground improvements have since been implemented. The testing noted the possibility of archaeological remains surviving on the site of the Robert Green house, but further work would be necessary to confirm this.

The same November 2015 testing program involved the excavation of two units and one shovel test around the periphery of Spector Playground. While the shovel test immediately adjacent to the playground's southern access gate found disturbed soils of minimal archaeological interest, the two excavation units were much more productive. Excavation Unit 4, south of the playground, encountered partially intact remains of the James Hampton house, a three-story structure, apparently erected on a stone foundation. Excavation Unit 5 found still better preserved remains of the John P. Haff house, a two-section dwelling, possibly with a cellar, adjacent to the northern perimeter of the playground. The Hampton house lies well beyond the footprint of the playground and is unlikely to be affected by any improvements, but the footprint of the Haff house extends into and beneath the existing playground and is judged very likely to be archaeologically intact. Both house sites, but especially the Haff property, yielded mid-19th-century artifacts and offer the potential for revealing important historical and archaeological data. The Haff house site is of particular interest as the home of John P. Haff, a relatively well-to-do hotelier and gardener of German extraction. He and his family's occupation of this site offer the prospect of a glimpse of a material culture rather different from that of most Seneca Village residents.

## **MANAGEMENT SUMMARY (CONTINUED)**

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If planned improvements at Spector Playground entail ground disturbance in excess of 30 cm in the area of the Haff house site, further archaeological testing is recommended, which could ultimately require further excavation or monitoring to offset project impacts on archaeological resources. Elsewhere within the playground, if ground disturbance exceeds 50 cm, archaeological monitoring during construction is recommended.

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With regard to Hunter Research staff involvement, the project was conducted under the overall direction of Richard Hunter and James Lee. Archaeological fieldwork was performed by Dorothy Both and Jamie Ancheta under the supervision of James Lee. Laboratory processing and cataloging of artifacts were performed by Joshua Butchko and Dorothy Both. Report graphics were produced by Evan Mydlowski. Graphic design work and report layout were completed by Patricia Madrigal. This report was written by Richard Hunter and James Lee.

Richard W. Hunter, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal/President



# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

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### **A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND SCOPE-OF-WORK**

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations carried out in 2015-16 in connection with recently completed improvements to the West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground and planned improvements to the West 86th Street/Spector Playground in Central Park, Borough of Manhattan, New York City (Figure 1.1). The playground improvements involve replacement of playground equipment, installation of new curbs and fencing, resurfacing and drainage modifications (Figure 1.2).

Both playgrounds are located within the limits of the former mid-19th-century community of Seneca Village, an informal, largely African-American and Irish settlement that was displaced through the creation of the Park in the late 1850s. Archaeological studies were performed owing to concerns that the playground improvements might encounter historically significant subsurface remains relating to the occupation of the village.

The archaeological investigations initially entailed targeted excavations around the perimeter of both playgrounds in November 2015 in advance of construction. Archaeological tests were excavated manually in locations where historic map analysis indicated the former existence of buildings within Seneca Village within or close to the playground footprints. In general terms, this work aimed to establish the presence, vertical and horizontal extent, and archaeological integrity of any surviving structural remains or deposits relating to the mid-19th-century occupation and abandonment of the village.

In the case of the West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, archaeological monitoring was subsequently carried out during construction in May and June 2016 in order to recover further subsurface data pertaining to the archaeology of Seneca Village. Improvements to the West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground are scheduled for completion by the end of October 2016; those intended for the West 86th Street/Spector Playground are still in the planning stage and have yet to be implemented.

This work was performed by Hunter Research, Inc. under contract to the Central Park Conservancy. The scope-of-work involved the following tasks: familiarization with previous research; testing by manual archaeological excavation; monitoring during construction; in-field documentation through scale drawings, notes and digital photography, recovery and analysis of artifacts; interpretation of findings; and preparation of an end-of-fieldwork summary document (Hunter Research, Inc. 2015) and this report.

Central Park is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is also designated as a National Historic Landmark and New York City Landmark. In this instance, all archaeological work was conducted with the approval and under the oversight of the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.

### **B. PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

These archaeological investigations build on previous research and fieldwork undertaken in 1995-96 by Hunter Research during which an historic map overlay was developed for the Seneca Village area of the

Park, identifying former building locations and property lines (Hunter Research, Inc. 1996). The historic maps that formed the basis for this particular overlay of Seneca Village on to modern topography were the series of Central Park planning maps produced for the Common Council of the City of New York in 1853. Note: the current investigations have included a revised and more accurate overlaying of historic map data using the Central Park Condemnation maps of 1856 (see below, Chapter 1C). The earlier archaeological work of 1995-96 also entailed limited testing and monitoring in the area east of the West Drive between 83rd and 86th Streets (Hunter Research, Inc. 1996).

The current investigations also build on the recent research and fieldwork conducted by the Institute for the Exploration of Seneca Village History (IESVH) and by Central Park Conservancy staff (notably, by Historian Sara Cedar Miller). The IESVH, founded in the late 1990s, has carried out extensive primary archival research, soil testing, remote sensing and targeted archaeological excavation, including, in 2010-11, test units in the portion of the village lying west of the West Drive not far from the two playgrounds that are the focus of the present studies. As part of the current investigations, Hunter Research, accompanied by Central Park Conservancy staff, consulted with the IESVH and was able to review draft report materials and field documentation prior to the onset of the current fieldwork. Members of the IESVH kindly supplied census data and other historical detail pertaining to Seneca Village residents who occupied structures in the immediate vicinity of the two playground locations. They also visited the site during the field investigation and assisted with the excavations. Sara Cedar Miller of the Conservancy provided much valuable genealogical information, further census data and other historical information about the same village residents and early/mid-19th-century land ownership in this section of the Park.

In terms of background historical information on Seneca Village and the Park, these investigations have drawn heavily on recent publications, notably Roy Rosenzweig and Elizabeth Blackmar's *The Park and the People: A History of Central Park* (1992) and Sara Cedar Miller's *Central Park, An American Masterpiece: A Comprehensive History of the Nation's First Urban Park* (2003), as well as historical data, annual reports and mapping held by the Central Park Conservancy. The websites of the Conservancy, the IESVH and the New-York Historical Society are also a valuable source of historical data relating to Seneca Village, while the IESVH has also posted online details of past archaeological work. Also instructive are online and published materials relating to the New-York Historical Society's 1997 exhibit "Before Central Park: The Life and Death of Seneca Village."

### **C. MAPPING/GEOREFERENCING METHODOLOGY**

The current archaeological investigations were underpinned by renewed efforts at overlaying historic map data on to modern topographic maps of the Park. Previously, in 1995-96, the Common Council maps of 1853 had been used as the basis for map overlays (Common Council of the City of New York 1853). In the current work, the Central Park Condemnation maps of 1856 (Sage 1856) were used in place of the Common Council maps. In actuality, the two sets of maps are very similar: they both provide almost identical information in terms of property lines, block and lot identifications, building locations and dimensions, etc. The key difference is that the Condemnation maps identify property owners and building occupants by name, whereas this information is absent from the Common Council maps.

In 1995-96, the map overlay exercise consisted of a common scaling of historic and modern maps to establish a "best fit" superimposition of historic over



Figure 1.1. Aerial Photograph Showing Mariners' and Spectator Playgrounds, Central Park, and Locations of Historic Features and Archaeological Investigations.





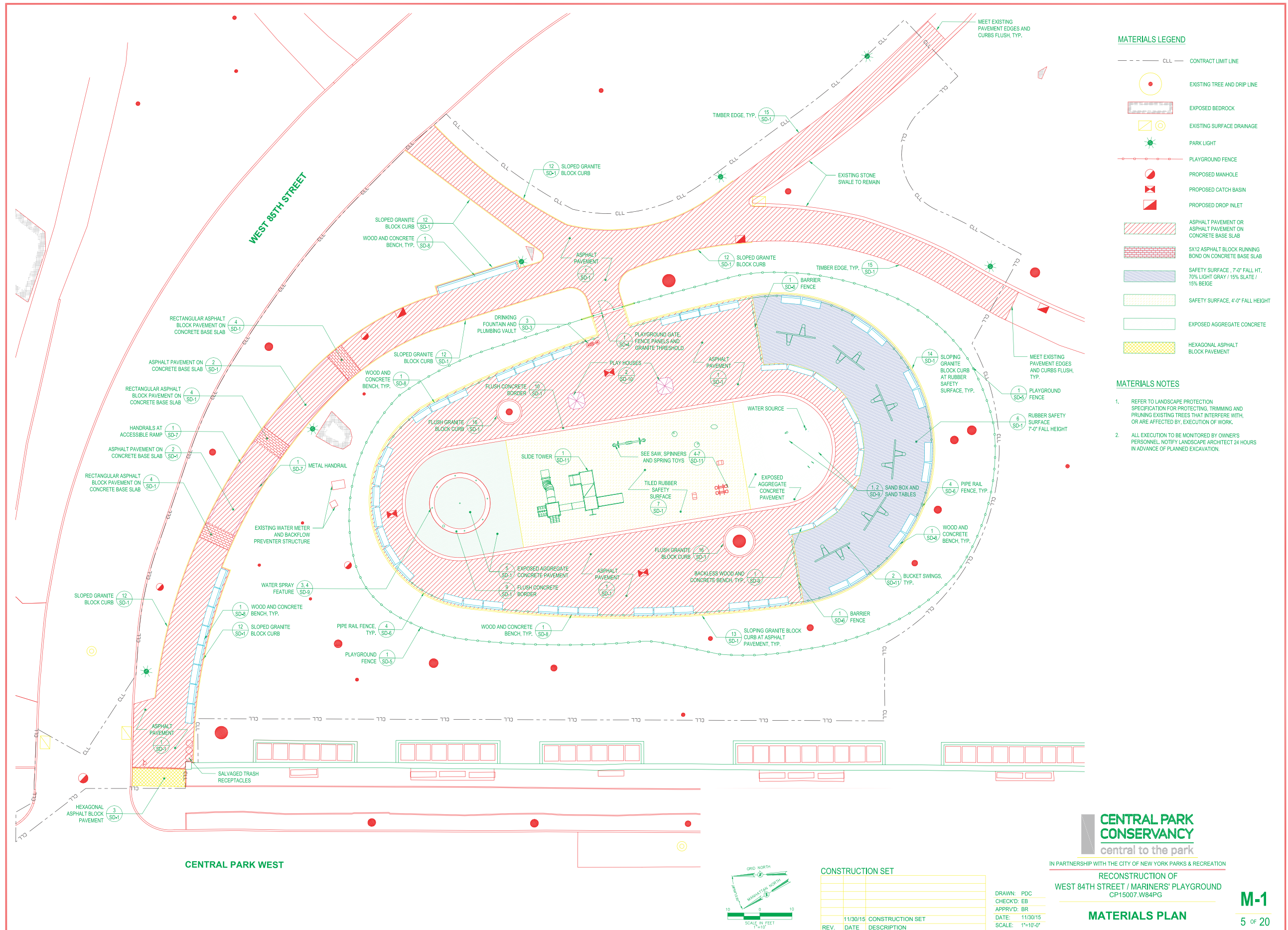


Figure 1.2. Plan Showing Proposed Improvements at Mariners' Playground, Central Park.



modern maps. The current studies involved a more rigorous attempt at georeferencing the Condemnation maps. This is no simple matter as there are no existing points or features within the Seneca Village area of the Park today that can be unequivocally and accurately identified on pre-Park maps, either the Condemnation maps or any other historic cartographic sources. To circumvent this problem, the centerlines of the avenues and cross streets were extrapolated across the Park from the surrounding street grid and these lines were used as the basis for georeferencing in ArcGIS 10.3. This enabled the streets, property lines and buildings on the Condemnation maps to be superimposed over modern topographic maps with reasonable accuracy. Greater confidence was placed in this newer map analysis and the archaeological investigations described in this report relied on this revised cartography in the placement of excavation units and shovel tests.

Also in contrast to the recording system used in 1995-96, a different method of identifying and numbering historic buildings was adopted in the current investigations. In place of the customized sequential numbering used in 1995-96, buildings and other features are identified by the block and lot numbering system used in the Condemnation maps (which is also the same as that used in the Common Council maps). Thus, the shanty shown as being occupied by Pleasant Smith on Condemnation maps, which is located on Lot 59 within Block 785, is identified as 785/59. The All Angels' Church, which is spread across several lots, is similarly identified as 785/53-56 (see below, Figure 3.2). This means of identification is viewed as the simplest way of distinguishing individual properties as research into Central Park's pre-Park history continues into the future. The use of the block numbers in the Common Council maps and Condemnation maps is also broadly compatible with the resource numbering system previously adopted for pre-Park historic resources in the northern section of the Park, north of 97th Street, where the Common

Council block numbering was employed as a framework for resource identification (cf. Hunter Research, Inc. 1990).



## Chapter 2

### HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF SENECA VILLAGE

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The history of Seneca Village is described to good effect in *The Park and the People: A History of Central Park* by Roy Rosenzweig and Elizabeth Blackmar (1992:65-73, 88-90) and somewhat more cursorily at the Central Park Conservancy and Institute for the Exploration of Seneca Village History websites (<http://www.centralparknyc.org/things-to-see-and-do/attractions/seneca-village-site.html>; [http://www.mcah.columbia.edu/seneca\\_village/](http://www.mcah.columbia.edu/seneca_village/)). The following brief summary is based on these sources and on research data kindly provided by Marie Warsh, Director of Historic Preservation, and Sara Cedar Miller, Historian. More detailed historical information on the specific properties now occupied by the Mariners' and Spector Playgrounds is provided in Chapters 3A and 4A below.

The settlement of Seneca Village began to take shape in late 1825 as John and Elizabeth Whitehead started to subdivide and sell off parcels of arable land that they owned in the area roughly bounded by 83rd and 88th Street and Seventh and Eighth Avenues. By 1832, some 50 parcels had been sold, with approximately half of them being taken up by African-American families, many of whom were active members of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion (AME Zion) church. Instrumental in establishing the settlement were church members Andrew Williams and Epiphany Davis who bought three and 12 lots respectively from the Whiteheads in September 1825, while the church itself purchased a group of six lots later the same month for use as a burial ground (between West 86th and West 87th Streets). A major constraint to the expansion of the settlement emerged in the late 1830s in the form of the new Croton water system whose reservoir effectively prevented any residential expansion of the village east of Seventh Avenue. Around

the same time, the African Union church bought land in the area, reinforcing the already predominantly African-American complexion of the village.

The settlement continued to grow through the 1840s and early 1850s, but took on a more mixed ethnic aspect. By 1855, there were at least 264 residents, of whom 30% were Irish-American. Both black and white residents were viewed with some suspicion by other New Yorkers, but despite its relatively low socio-economic status, the community showed considerable stability as seen in land ownership and census records. The stability and cohesiveness of Seneca Village as a discrete community is perhaps best demonstrated by its ability to support no less than three churches. In the early 1850s, at its peak, the 60 or so households comprising Seneca Village occupied approximately four full city blocks within which were two African-American Methodist churches (AME Zion and African Union) and the racially mixed All Angels', an affiliate of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. When exactly these churches first established formal houses of worship is somewhat unclear. Although the AME Zion church owned property and apparently made use of a burial ground from the mid-1820s onwards, this congregation did not begin to erect a church building until August 1853. The earliest church to be built may have been that of the African Union AME congregation, which acquired land in 1837 and built a school in the late 1840s, by which time it most likely had already constructed a church building. All Angels' Church was built in 1849.

As the contiguous built-up zone in lower Manhattan spread inexorably north across the island, plans for what subsequently became Central Park began to be developed. The Central Park Act was passed on July

21, 1853 and in November of this year three commissioners were appointed to value both the publicly and privately held property within the proposed area of the Park. Two years later a value of \$5 million was placed on the land, although there was much grumbling from landowners about the level of this assessment. By the spring of 1856, the City was actively purchasing land in the Seneca Village area to secure the park. Despite sporadic protests by residents and the churches against the City's condemnation proceedings, the owners were compensated for their loss and virtually all of the structures had been razed or removed by the late fall of 1857.

Churches and burial grounds appear to have presented a particular challenge to the creators of the Park. The church edifice of All Angels' was evidently still standing in the spring of 1858. In February of that year the Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution concerning "whether the church edifice in 84th street can be advantageously used for the purposes of the Park, and, if so, whether it could be removed to the Wagstaff House [East 79th Street vicinity], and the expense of its removal." Although the street address is incorrect (All Angels' being on 85th Street), this is definitely the church being referenced on account of its subsequent linkage with the Reverend Thomas McClure Peters. Two months later, the Board of Commissioners resolved to allow the "Rev. Mr. Peters to remove the church near Eighty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, purchased by him from the city," although if, when and where this relocation ultimately occurred still remains to be established (Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park 1858:147-148, 185).

In the course of the second quarter of the 19th century, space in and around Seneca Village was acquired for burial purposes by all three of the churches that had active congregations within the community. The AME Zion church commenced interments soon after 1825 on property it acquired for a cemetery between

86th and 87th Streets (this was spurred in large part by the City's ban on burials below Canal Street in 1823 and by the cessation of burials in 1825 at the Potter's Field, soon to be redeveloped as Washington Square [Stokes 1915-26:V:1466; Geismar 2005:20]); the African Union church may have been burying congregants as early as the late 1830s; and the church records of All Angels' document burials on its church property from January 1849 until February 1852. In the latter year the City passed a law prohibiting all burials south of 86th Street, which represents an important watershed for burial practices within the village. By the time land for the Park was being acquired in the mid-1850s, it would appear that each of the three church properties containing church buildings (all below 85th Street) included a burying ground that was no longer in use, while north of 86th Street interments were continuing on land owned by the AME Zion church.

This picture of the distribution of burials in the village would appear to be borne out by at least one later historical source which notes that there was "one large burying ground and three or four smaller ones" (Peters 1907:92). The removal of burials from the Seneca Village area of the Park clearly constituted a major undertaking and was the subject of a resolution by the Board of Commissioners in January of 1858 authorizing the Park Superintendent "to permit the removal of the dead buried within the limits of the park – first complying with the measures required by law in case of removal of the dead, provided such removal be made within three months of this date" (Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park 1858:132). How many burials were removed and from where, what the removal process entailed and where the remains were re-interred are all questions that require further investigation. It would appear from later discoveries of human skeletal remains within the Park (see below) that by no means

all of the burials were removed and one suspects that many unmarked graves may have survived the landscaping operations of the Park builders.

The overall extent of Seneca Village is vividly shown in a topographical map published by Central Park's first engineer, Egbert Viele, on June 17, 1856 (Figure 2.1). The settlement consisted of a roughly laid out series of properties stretching from 82nd Street to 88th Street between Eighth Avenue and the Reservoir (the western edge of which corresponded with Seventh Avenue). The map shows almost 60 individual buildings and ten irregular patches of cultivated land scattered over this area and steering clear of three large outcrops of bedrock.

The physical growth of the village is traceable in greater detail in the Manhattan Square Benefit maps of *circa* 1836, the Common Council maps of 1853 and the Central Park Condemnation maps of 1856. These maps, excerpts of which are included below in Chapters 3 and 4, show the subdivision of properties within the village and the extent to which the various lots were developed and taken up by residents. A noticeable feature of the village's growth is that the initial development, prior to the mid-1830s, was concentrated on land lying east of Stilwell's Lane/Spring Street (shown as the "Old Lane" on the Common Council and Condemnation maps). It was only in the later stages of the village's growth in the 1840s and later 1850s that settlement spread west of this lane toward Eighth Avenue. The Common Council maps of 1853 and the Central Park Condemnation maps of 1856 are both exceptionally informative in that they give details of the types of buildings present within the village, noting dwellings, shanties, sheds, stables, shops and other types of structures, as well as recording the number of stories, footprint dimensions and, in many instances, whether they are of frame construction. The Condemnation maps have added value as they provide the names of property owners and building occupants.

Most dwellings were humble and would have fit well with the descriptions of one or other of two classes of domicile – "shanties" and "wooden tenements" – recognized in the Twenty-fifth Sanitary District by the Council of Hygiene and Public Health in the mid-1860s (this district bordered the west side of Central Park from 86th Street southward). Descriptions of these two dwelling types are excerpted below as they offer a vivid picture of how Seneca Village may have looked a decade earlier in the mid-1850s. These descriptions are also especially relevant from an archaeological standpoint as they offer useful clues as to the type of below-ground expression that might be expected within the Park today.

*"Shanties.*—The shanty is the cheapest and simplest domicile in civilized communities. The typical shanty is built of rough boards, which form the floor, the sides, and the roof. It is built either on the ground, or but little raised above it. It is from six to ten feet high, and its ground area varies much in different cases; but is always of moderate extent. It contains no fireplace or chimney, but a stove, the pipe from which passes through a hole in the roof. It has from one to three or four windows, with single sash, each containing from four to six panes of small size. Some shanties have but one room; others an additional small apartment, used as a bedroom. The better shanties are lathed and plastered. It is evident that, to the occupants of the shanty, domiciliary and personal cleanliness is almost impossible. In one small room are found the family, chairs, usually dirty and broken, cooking utensils, stove, often a bed, a dog or cat, and sometimes more or less poultry. On the outside, by the door, in many cases are pigs and goats, and additional poultry. There is no sink of drainage, and the slops are thrown upon the ground. The water used is sometimes the Croton, which is brought to the shanties in pails, usually from one of the avenues [i.e.,

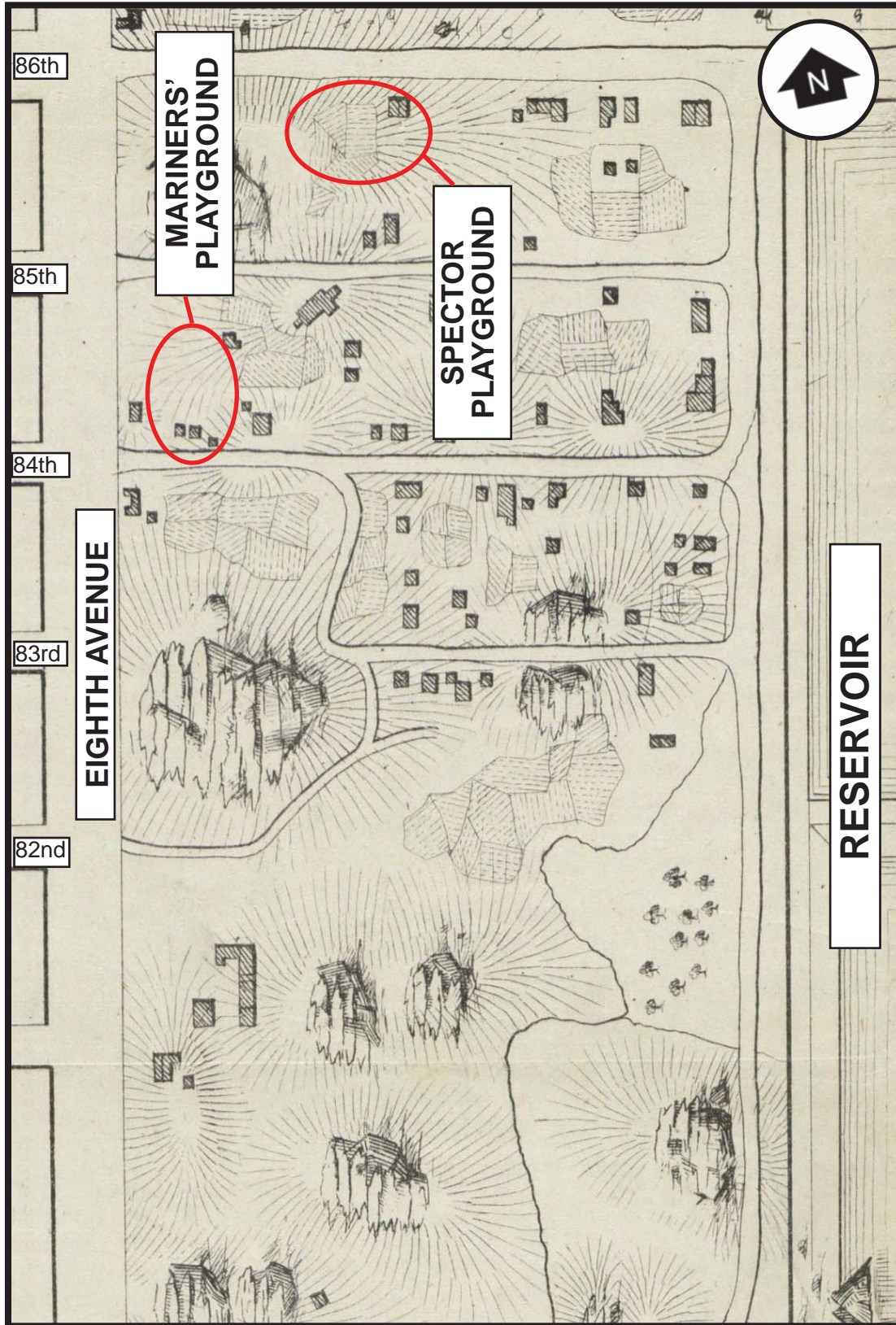


Figure 2.1. Viele, Egbert C., Portion of Map of the Lands Included in The Central Park, from a Topographical Survey, June 17, 1856. Scale 1 inch: 255 feet (approximately). Playground locations indicated.



from hydrants in the municipal water supply system based on the Croton Reservoir within the Park]. In other places, where the Croton hydrants are too far away, and the ground is marshy, the water is obtained from holes dug a little below the surface. This water often has a roiled appearance, and an unpleasant flavor. Shanties are usually built promiscuously over the ground, without the least regard to order. Families living in them are largely squatters, and such people of course select for residence localities of which no profitable use can be made by the proprietors. Therefore, shanties in this district are built mainly on rocky, elevated ground, or on lots sunken and too wet for tillage .....

*“Wooden Tenements.*—Next to shanties, in the classification of domiciles, come wooden tenements. In determining what buildings should be placed in this class, we have regarded more the appearance and general character of the houses, than the number of families which they accommodate. The separation of wooden tenements from shanties on the one side, and the better class of dwellings on the other, is in a measure arbitrary. Some wooden tenements are but little removed from shanties, as regards both size and mode of construction; while others might, without much impropriety, be placed in the group of good private residences. Ordinarily, however, there is little danger of error in their classification. The wooden tenement in the Twenty-fifth District has usually two stories, but some have only one, some three, and a few four. It is built without cellar, and but little raised above the ground. It has a mortised frame, clap-boarded sides, a chimney, and shingled roof. It has no sewer connection or other drainage, and no gas or Croton pipes. The privies are in the rear, or in front, and also without drainage. The water used by the occupants is, in some localities, the

Croton; in others, spring or well water. The house is heated by a stove, and the fluel [sic] used is coal, frequently partially burnt, and sifted from ashes obtained from hotels and private residences in the city. This is also the fluel [sic] used in shanties, and the shanties and wooden tenements are lighted by kerosene oil.

The ground area of the wooden tenement, like that of the shanty, is nearly square; sometime the width, sometimes the depth excelling. The width and depth vary generally from twelve to twenty-five feet.

The number of families in the wooden tenement varies from one to as many as seven or eight, according to the size of the house .....

(Smith 1865:300-301).

By matching these descriptions with the detailed information on the Condemnation maps, it is clear that both shanties and wooden tenements were common dwelling types within Seneca Village.

Construction work for the Park commenced soon after April 1858 when the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park selected the Greensward Plan of Calvert Vaux and Frederick Law Olmsted as the winner of the design competition. Landscaping in the area of Seneca Village was largely complete by 1863, although no written descriptions appear in the annual reports or minutes of what was accomplished. The primary use of the narrow strip of land between Eighth Avenue and the original reservoir was pedestrian and vehicular circulation and a carriage drive, bridle path and pedestrians paths all wound their way through this area. There was insufficient room for a large meadow or other scenic landscape features, and the local topography was dominated by Summit Rock, the highest spot in the Park, which was approached by a road leading up the hill from the carriage drive. A major transverse road crossed the Park at 86th Street, passing between the two reservoirs.

Prior to the creation of the playground areas in the 1920s and 1930s, the former area of Seneca Village seems to have existed as a moderately landscaped and lightly used section of the Park. There are several mentions of human burials being encountered in the vicinity of the village in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, although many of these references are obscure. The most credible account appeared in August of 1871, when it was reported that two burials were found near the West 85th Street entrance into the Park from Eighth Avenue:

“Yesterday afternoon, while laborers were engaged in uprooting trees at the new entrance to the Central Park, corner of Eighty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, they discovered, fourteen inches beneath the surface, a black rosewood coffin, richly mounted and in a state of good preservation. On the lid was a plate with the engraving, “Margaret McIntay, died February, 1852, aged sixteen years, three months and fourteen days.” Within the coffin was the body of a woman, decayed almost to a skeleton. At a short distance from the spot another coffin was found, enclosing the body of a negro, decomposed beyond recognition. This land was dug up five years ago, when the trees were planted there, and no such coffins were there at that time” (*New York Herald*, August 11, 1871).

Further detail about Margaret McIntay has so far not been forthcoming. Her surname may be Irish (or Scottish) and one might assume her burial, based on its location, was undertaken under the authority of All Angels’. However, the McIntay name has not been found in the All Angels’ church records or on the Manhattan Square Benefit or Central Park Condemnation maps. One wonders if the family resided west of Eighth Avenue beyond the area of the Park. Further pursuit of the McIntays is called for.

Other reports of a more confusing nature concern burials found in “Gilhooley’s Field” or “Gilhooley’s Burial Plot.” A 1922 article in the *New York Times* speaks of an Indian burial ground south of 86th Street and west of the West Drive on or close to land “once owned or occupied by a settler named Gilhooley,” where workmen had frequently turned up relics during the course of park improvements (*New York Times*, June 25, 1922:92). Another article in the *New Yorker* a generation or so later appears to be speaking of the same burial area, which it refers to as “Gilhooley’s Burial Plot.” Gilhooley, in this instance, however, was supposedly a parks gardener, while the human remains were described as “a whole graveyard, filled with the bones of tramps and squatters who had lived in the park a hundred or so years ago” (*The New Yorker*, January 10, 1959).

## Chapter 3

### WEST 84TH STREET/MARINERS' PLAYGROUND

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#### A. SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORY

No structures appear to have been in existence on or close to the site of the Mariners' Playground until the mid-19th century when this area first began to be developed as part of Seneca Village. The Randel "Farm Maps," compiled in 1819-20, show land in this vicinity under the ownership of Samuel Stilwell and Gulian Ludlow (Randel 1819-20).

Samuel Stilwell (1763-1848) was a prominent figure in early federal New York. Son of English emigrants, he was born and raised in Jamaica, Long Island. He helped his older brother Stephen run a clothing store in Brooklyn for one of his father's friends before moving to New York and marrying Elizabeth Burtis shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War. He then established another clothing store in Manhattan but soon switched his efforts into setting up a grocery, which proved to be a much more profitable line of business. In 1791, he had sufficient funds to purchase 125 acres of farmland in what would later become the West 80s extending east from the Bloomingdale Road (Broadway) to the common lands (roughly Seventh Avenue). His residence lay toward the western end of this property close to the main road and in his farming endeavors he placed his primary emphasis on growing fruit trees. Stilwell served as an unpaid assessor of New York's Ninth Ward, which led to his later appointment in May, 1799 as a paid assessor for the second division of the State of New York. In the same year Stilwell was elected a Member of the Assembly of the State of New York.

In January 1797 Stilwell bought a plot of land on the east side of the Bowery near Bayard Street, where he built a new home, whilst retaining his Bloomingdale

Road residence as a summer base. A year or so prior to this, Stilwell set about subdividing his Bloomingdale farm property and retained Casimir Goerck, one of the City surveyors, to help him survey the farm and produce a map. As a result he developed a strong interest in surveying and was himself commissioned as a city surveyor in 1803, and then a Street Commissioner in 1810, in which positions he undoubtedly became acquainted with John Randel (Doughty 1877).

Gulian Ludlow was one of the many individuals who bought property from Samuel Stilwell. In 1799 he was one a group of four purchasers (with David Wagstaff, Walter Bowne and William Woolsey) who bought much of Stilwell's property extending north from roughly West 85th Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues (Doughty 1877). The Ludlow holding lying east of Eighth Avenue between West 85th and West 86th Streets in the area of Mariners' Playground likely has its origins in this purchase or another transaction around the same time. Ludlow appears to have acquired this tract as a speculative venture and did not personally live on or farm the property.

Gulian Ludlow (1764-1830) was the son of Gabriel Ludlow and Anne Verplanck, Long Island Loyalists whose property was confiscated during the American Revolution. Gulian emerged as a New York City merchant after the war partnering with his uncle Daniel Ludlow in the firm of Daniel Ludlow and Company. He was a member of the Marine Society of the City of New York and the exclusive businessmen's Belvidere Club, and he served as a director of the Bank of the United States. Early in his business career, in the 1790s and the early years of the 19th century, before the domestic textile industry got under way, he was heavily involved in the New Orleans cotton trade. In

1806 he was a trustee of the first Protestant Episcopal Charity School under Trinity Church and in 1820 he served as Treasurer of the New York Bible and Common Prayer Society (*Laws of the State of New York* 1806: 378; Caldwell 1816:189; Homans 1862:666; *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 1919 [50]:43-44; McKay 1969:23).

The area of the Mariners' Playground remained undeveloped in the early years of Seneca Village. This is evident from the Manhattan Square Benefit maps of *circa* 1836 that show the taking up and settlement of subdivided lots to have been concentrated east of Spring Street (also known as "Stilwell's Lane" and the "Old Lane"). At this time, the Stilwell and Ludlow tracts, although shown on the maps as subdivided for future development, still remained intact and in the hands of Samuel Stilwell and the estate of Gulian Ludlow (Figure 3.1).

Based on the 1850 and 1855 census data, the Common Council maps of 1853 and the Condemnation maps of 1856, the first settlement in the vicinity of the Mariners' Playground occurs in the 1840s and early 1850s. During this period Mike Riely occupied a shanty at the northeast angle of West 84th Street and Eighth Avenue (Block 785, Lots 1 and 2). Mike Barlow inhabited a shanty and Henry Jacobs a one-story frame structure, both also located within Block 785, Lot 1, a short distance to the east of Riely, while a shed stood just east of Jacobs' home, adjacent to Lot 5 within the proposed West 84th Street right-of-way. Still further east, within Lots 7 and 8 was a two-story frame dwelling of Robert Green with a small outbuilding close by to the northwest. From the Condemnation maps it is shown that the land on which all these buildings stood was still in the ownership of the Heirs of Samuel Stilwell in 1856, although by this date municipal records indicate that the City of New York had in fact acquired the Stilwell property for the future park and had issued short-term leases to residents still present. The Riely, Barlow, Jacobs and

Green families thus all appear to have been former Stilwell tenants now leasing from the City. Similarly, a short distance to the north, Pleasant Smith occupied, presumably as a tenant, a two-section shanty on land shown on the Condemnation maps as being owned by Emma Dashwood, who by this time controlled the former Gulian Ludlow tract. It is unclear if the City had successfully acquired the Dashwood property by this time, although it seems probable that this was the case (Figure 3.2).

Reflecting the mixed racial character of the village by this time, the families of Robert Green and Pleasant Smith are recorded as being African-American, while those of Mike Barlow and probably also Mike Riely were of Irish extraction. The ethnicity of Henry Jacobs is unclear, although the record of the interment of Charles Jacobs, a 24-year-old colored man in the All Angels' congregation, suggests that Henry Jacobs was most likely African-American (All Angels' Church, Book of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages and Burials 1847-65). Mike Barlow and his wife Ann were both born in Ireland and in the 1855 New York State census are listed as having been resident in New York for four years. Both aged in their 40s in 1855, they had a one-year \$4.00 lease from the City beginning in that year for Block 785, Lot 1. No information has been found for Mike Riely (Riley or Reilly) in either the U.S. Census of 1850 or the New York State Census of 1855. Henry Jacobs, age 58, his wife Anna, age 50, and their 11-year-old son Alfred are enumerated only in the 1850 census. Although also shown as resident on Lot 1 on the Condemnation maps, the Jacobs are absent from the village in the 1855 state census, which may indicate that they had by this time moved out in anticipation of the park's construction. Robert Green, age 61, a gardener, and his wife Sarah, age 50, are recorded in the 1850 census and their home may also have included at this time the household of Jas Green, age 29, a carman, his wife Mary, age 25, and their son, Sam, age 5 (the latter three are the next entries in the census listings). The 1855 state census data note that

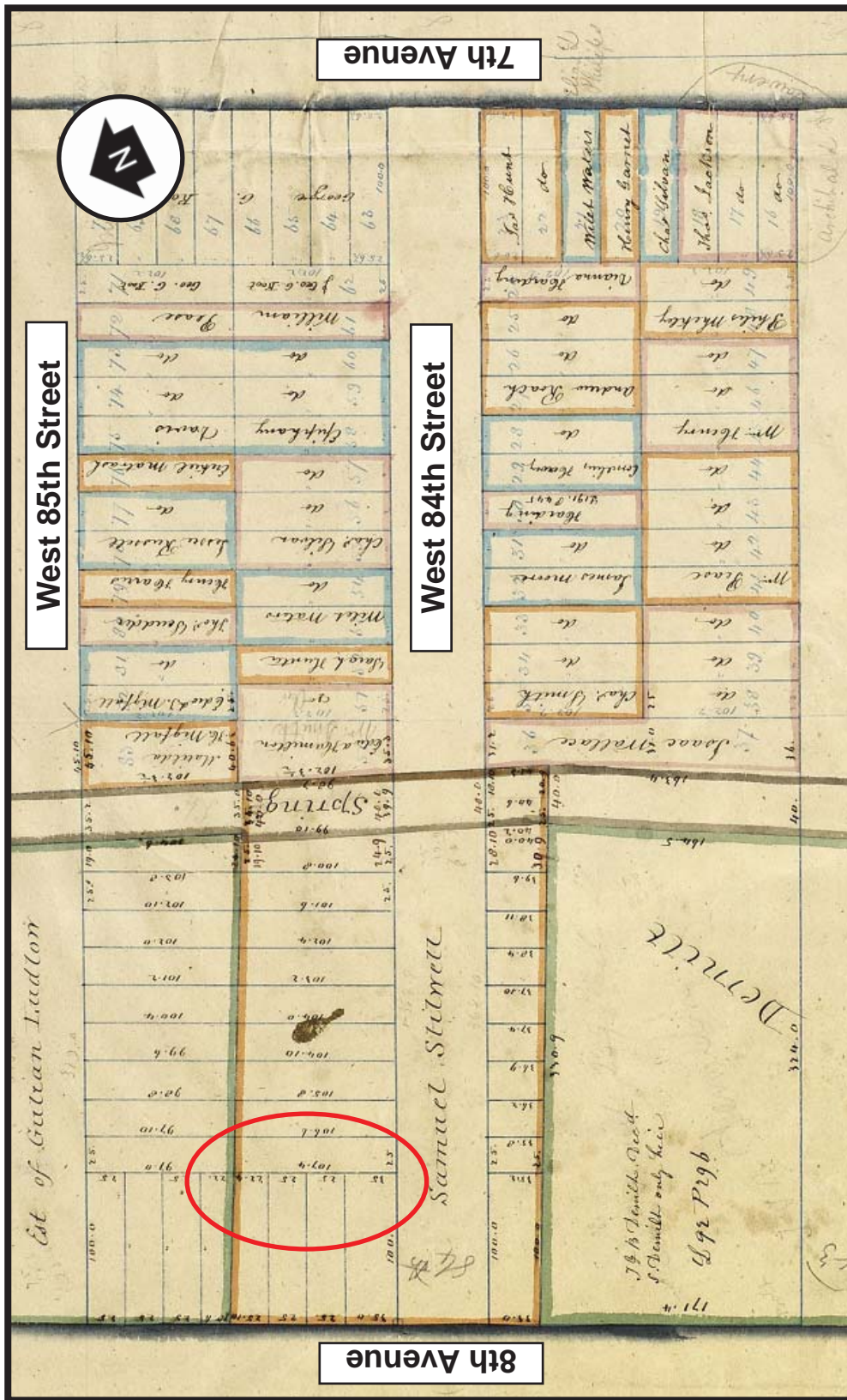


Figure 3.1. Portion of Manhattan Square Benefit Maps. Circa 1836. Scale 1 inch: 125 feet (approximately). West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground outlined.

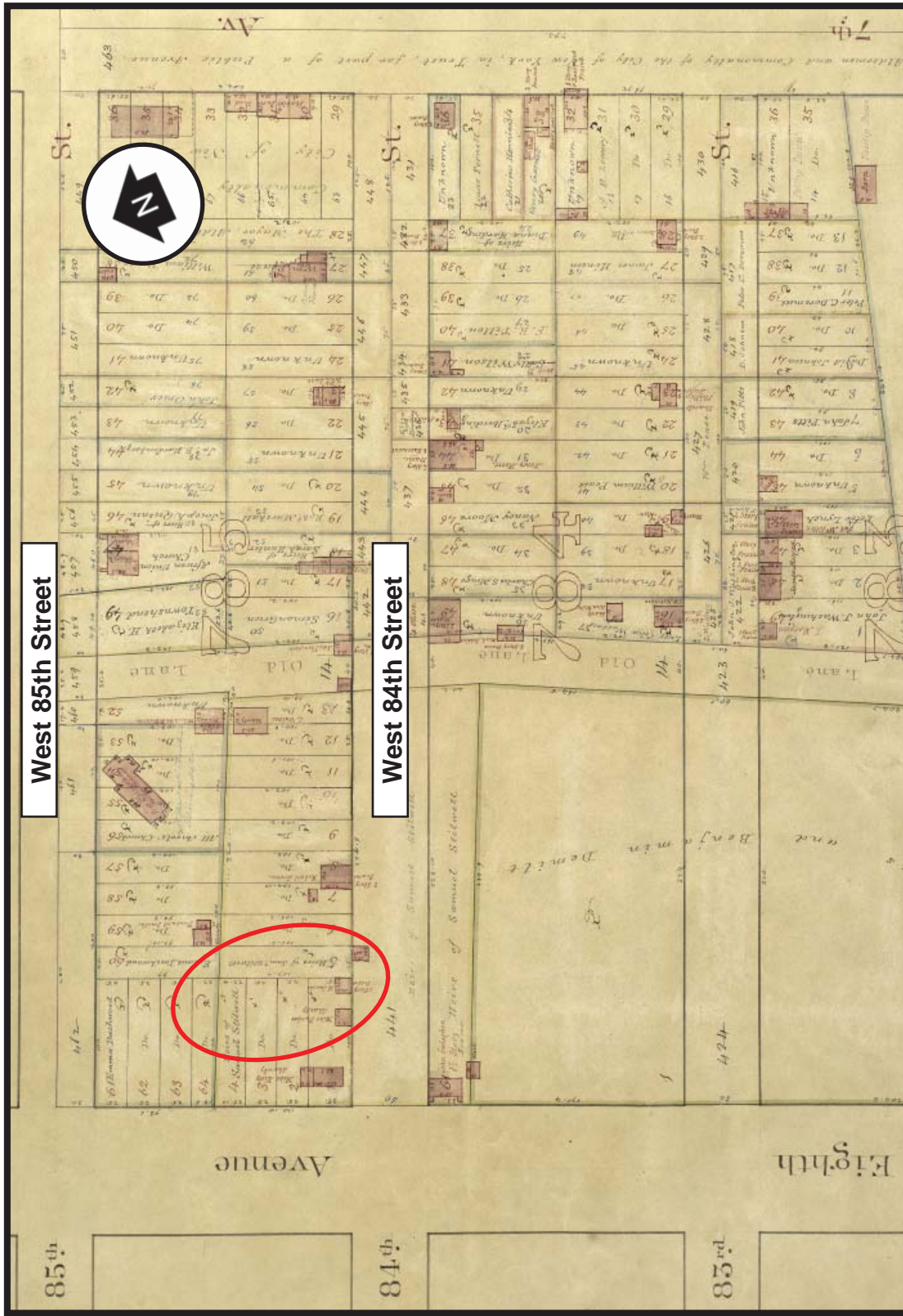


Figure 3.2. Sage, Gardner A. Portion of Central Park Condemnation Maps, 1856. Scale 1 inch: 130 feet (approximately). West 84th Street/ Mariners' Playground outlined.

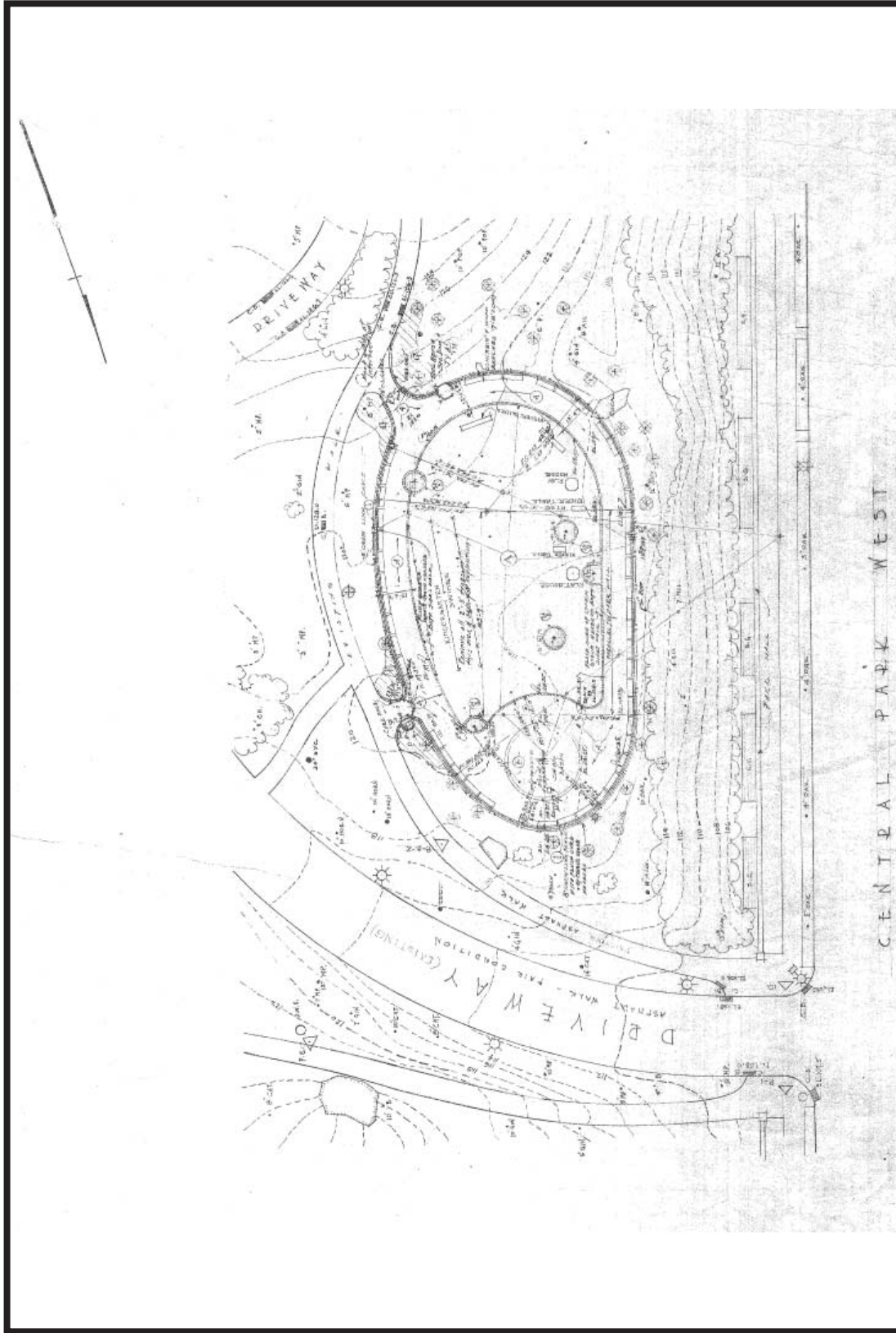


Figure 3.3. City of New York, Department of Parks. Landscape Plan for Marginal Playground No. 17 (Mariners' Playground). 1936. Scale 1 inch: 35 feet (approximately).

Robert and Sarah Green had lived in New York for 20 years, Robert having been born in New York and working as a laborer, Sarah being a native of Staten Island. Their household at this time also included six-year-old Hester, possibly a grandchild. Their tenancy was secured by a one-year \$5.00 lease from the City beginning in May 1856. Finally, in the 1850 federal census, Pleasant Smith and his wife Susanna, both New York natives, give their ages respectively as 31 and 25 years old. Pleasant was a waiter. By 1855, Pleasant and Susan, now listing their ages as 39 and 33 years old and giving their place of birth as Virginia, had two children, five-year-old Pleasant, Jr. and one-year-old Sarah (U.S. Census, Population Schedules 1850; New York State Census 1855; *Documents of the Board of Aldermen* 1856:18-19, 22).

By the late spring of 1856 all land within the area of the Park had officially become City property. By the end of the year villagers resident in the vicinity of the future Mariners' Playground were nearing the end of their time living in their tenant holdings and in some instances may even have already moved out. Park construction was in progress by 1857, and the removal of the various dwellings, shanties and outbuildings in this area had certainly been completed by the winter of 1857-58 (Board of Commissioners of the Central Park 1858:Document #15; Rosenzweig and Blackmar 1992:85, 91).

The area where Mariners' Playground is located appears to have been only moderately landscaped during the course of the Park's creation in 1858-63. No major Park features were established here as part of the original design and one assumes that a moderate grading and filling of the pre-Park topography occurred. Following the removal of Seneca Village the area existed as relatively flat terrain with some tree plantings. A Park survey of 1934 shows a "grove of small trees" and "small pines" in this area (City of New York, Department of Parks 1935:Sheet M-T-10-115; Warsh 2015-16).

Mariners' Playground came into being as "Marginal Playground No. 17," one of 18 playgrounds constructed in the Park in 1935-36 as part of an initiative by Park Commissioner Robert Moses to build new playgrounds all across the City (Figure 3.3). This playground subsequently became better known as "Mariners' Playground," taking this name from the nearby Mariners Gate entrance into the Park at 85th Street. It was roughly oval-shaped in plan and was accessed by two entrances along an existing pathway leading from the West 85th Street Driveway at Eighth Avenue to Summit Rock. Within the granite block curb and eight-foot-high chain link fence that defined the playground perimeter were "kindergarten swings," two "kinder slides" and two "kinder tables," two playhouses and a circular concrete "show basin" (Warsh 2015-16).

A new playground was built within the footprint of the Moses-era playground in 1999. This remodeling, the first since the mid-1930s, entailed the installation of typical playground equipment geared to younger children and adopting a loose nautical theme. It was from this point on that the playground took on the Mariners' moniker, by which it known today (Warsh 2015-16).

## B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

Three excavation units and a shovel test were placed around the perimeter of Mariners' Playground (Figure 3.4). The precise positioning of these excavations was determined by a combination of historic map analysis, the constraints of present-day constructed landscaping elements and vegetation, and the locations of proposed improvements where deep ground disturbance was anticipated. All units were aligned to true north and their locations were mapped using a handheld GPS unit. Excavations were documented using the "context" system, whereby each recognizable stratigraphic component, be it an accumulated cultural layer, a structural element such as a foundation, or a



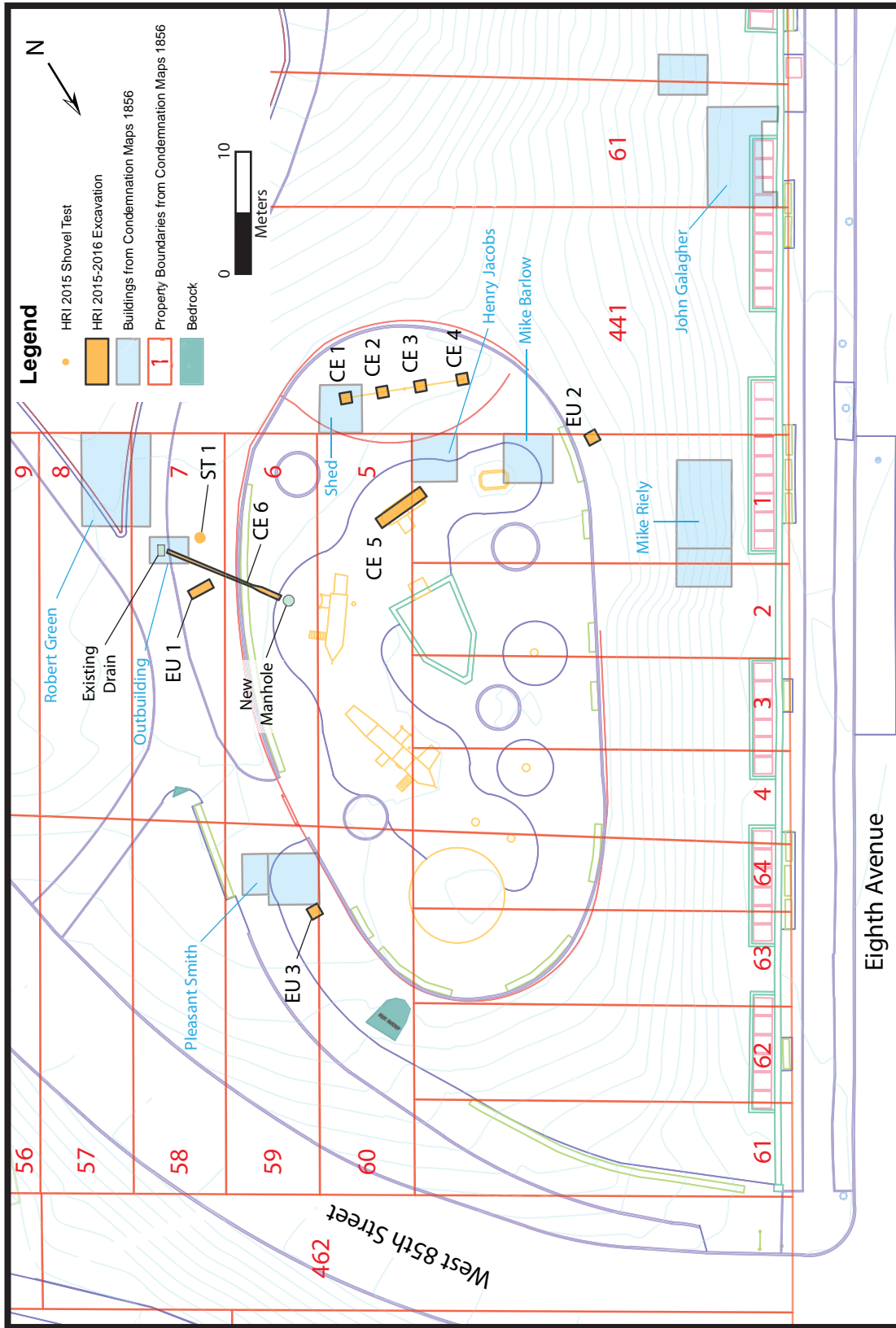


Figure 3.4. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Site Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Activity

cut or fill deposit, is assigned its own discrete context number. A summary of stratigraphic data is presented in Appendix A. Artifacts were recovered and recorded according to their stratigraphic provenience, with modern items (mid-/late 20th- or 21st-century) being noted and discarded. A catalog of artifacts recovered is provided in Appendix B.

**Excavation Unit 1** (a 0.75 by 2-meter rectangle) was located off the southeastern edge of the playground close to the footprint of an outbuilding thought to be associated with the two-story frame dwelling occupied in 1856 by Robert Green, a laborer, along with his wife Sarah and a six-year-old child, Hester, possibly their granddaughter (Figures 3.2 and 3.4). The site of the Green dwelling today appears to be located at the intersection of two walkways where a storm drain is currently located. The primary goal was to document the soil stratigraphy adjacent to the playground in the hope of identifying a Seneca Village-period ground surface. It was also hoped that some evidence of the outbuilding might be found.

The excavation unit proved very “rooty” and no evidence of the outbuilding was located (Photograph 3.1). A straightforward stratigraphic sequence was observed consisting of a topsoil [Contexts 1 and 2], with depth progressively more leached out of organic material, overlying what appeared to be two different episodes of filling [3, 4], which in turn overlay a truncated subsoil [5] at depths of 40 to 50 cm below the present ground surface (Appendix A; Figure 3.5). The filling episodes are difficult to date, but the uppermost one may date from around 1935 when the playground was constructed. The lower fill may date from the late 1850s and early 1860s when the Park was originally created. The truncation of the subsoil appears to have resulted in disturbance of pre-Park cultural deposits, with cultural materials from this era being redistributed in the overlying soils.

A total of 261 artifacts were recovered from Excavation Unit 1 (Appendix B). These comprised a mixture of modern and historic materials in the upper layers, with the preponderance of historic artifacts being found in Contexts 3 and 4, the two fill deposits. Historic materials are largely domestic in character and include sherds of common 19th-century pottery types (redware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone china, stoneware, porcelain) and numerous fragments of bottle glass. Items of some note recovered from the two fill layers, which may have ultimately derived from Seneca Village occupation, are two pieces of a red clay cat figurine, two clay marbles, a glass marble and a brass button.

**Shovel Test 1** (a 0.5 meter square) was excavated four meters southwest of Excavation Unit 1 close to the site of the outbuilding shown to the rear of the Robert Green dwelling (Figure 3.4). This shovel test also identified at least two episodes of fill with similar types of cultural materials to those found in Excavation Unit 1; however, these fill deposits overlay what is thought to constitute a historic ground surface [5] at approximately 96 cm below the ground surface (this context was only identified in an auger hole, meaning the depth is only roughly estimated). This buried surface could, judging by the artifacts recovered from this context (a total of 12 items, including three sherds of whiteware), date to the period of Seneca Village. No evidence of the outbuilding was observed.

**Excavation Unit 2** (a 1-meter square) was placed along the western edge of the playground near the site of a shanty occupied by Mike Barlow, an Irish-born laborer, who lived there with his wife Anne (Figures 3.2 and 3.4). Although the projected location of this building falls within the playground footprint, and physical evidence of the shanty was not expected during the excavation, it was considered important to examine the stratigraphy in this location in comparison with that of Excavation Unit 1 and Shovel Test 1.



Photograph 3.1. Mariner's Playground, Excavation Unit 1, View Northwest. The large scale bars are in feet and the north arrow is in centimeters (photographer: Dorothy Both, November 2015)[HRI Neg.#15046/D1:017].

The excavation unit, again, was crisscrossed by roots and, as expected, no evidence of the shanty was observed (Photograph 3.2). A very simple stratigraphic sequence was noted consisting of a topsoil [1] overlying what appeared to be two different episodes of filling [2, 3], which in turn overlay a subsoil [4] at depths of 40 to 50 cm below the present ground surface (Appendix A; Figure 3.6). As in Excavation Unit 1, the uppermost fill deposit [2] may date from the period of mid-1930s playground construction, while the second, lower and thicker deposit [3] appears to have been laid down in the late 19th century, possibly at the time the Park was created in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Below the lower fill level is a compact context [4], the fill/subsoil interface, at roughly 46 cm below the ground surface, which yielded artifacts from its topmost few centimeters that could date to the period of Seneca Village, *circa* 1825-56. Note that the elevation of the modern ground surface at Excavation Unit 2 is approximately 54 cm lower than at Shovel Test 1, meaning that the potential Seneca Village-related contexts occur at similar overall depths, at 100 cm (46 cm + 54 cm) and 96 cm, respectively. Two clear glass fragments, not common until after the 1870s, were recovered from this latter context [4] in Excavation Unit 2, but these may have been introduced into this layer by an intrusive feature, identifiable as a cluster of rocks in the southeastern corner of the unit.

A total of 228 artifacts, 169 of them classified as historic, were recovered from all contexts within this unit (Appendix B). A mixture of modern and historic materials was recovered from the topsoil and uppermost fill layer, while only historic materials were found in the lower fill deposit [3], and from the interface of this layer with the underlying subsoil [4]. As was the case with Excavation Unit 1 and Shovel Test 1, the historic materials are largely domestic in character and include sherds of common 19th-century pottery types (redware, pearlware, whiteware, ironstone china, stoneware, porcelain) and numerous

fragments of bottle glass. Quantities of coal slag and ash were recovered from the lower fill deposit [3] and may be fuel waste from a stove in Mike Barlow's shanty, while the numerous brick fragments from the upper part of the underlying subsoil [4] may derive from nearby buildings, hearths or fireplaces. Of particular note among the artifacts found from the fill/subsoil interface are a piece of a clay pipe bowl with an incised design and a clay pipe stem fragment.

**Excavation Unit 3** (a 1-meter square) was placed just off the northeastern corner of the playground close to the site of a two-section shanty (Figures 3.2, 3.4 and 3.7; Photograph 3.3). This building was occupied by Pleasant Smith, an African American waiter who lived there with his wife Susan and two children. It was hoped that the excavation might encounter remains of the shanty footings and recover artifacts associated with the Smith family occupation.

The initial excavation was quickly halted following the discovery of a buried tree stump and the unit was relocated a half-meter to the southwest. This location proved more suitable for excavation, but even so the area of accessible soils was considerably reduced by the presence of a sizeable tree root (Photograph 3.3). As most of the unit could only be excavated to a depth of around 35 cm, only limited stratigraphy was observed. An upper layer consisting of a mixture of loam and mulch [1] was removed to reveal a mottled silty loam [2], which in turn overlay a natural clayey loam subsoil [3], first encountered at a depth of 30 cm. An auger test into the subsoil encountered a sandy loam [4] which terminated in a solid rock impasse, assumed to be bedrock, at 67 cm below the ground surface. The minimal cultural stratigraphy in this area is a result of the shallow bedrock and any historic-period ground surfaces appear to have been stripped away by the mid-1930s playground construction.

Mariners' Playground  
Excavation Unit 1  
West and North Wall Profiles

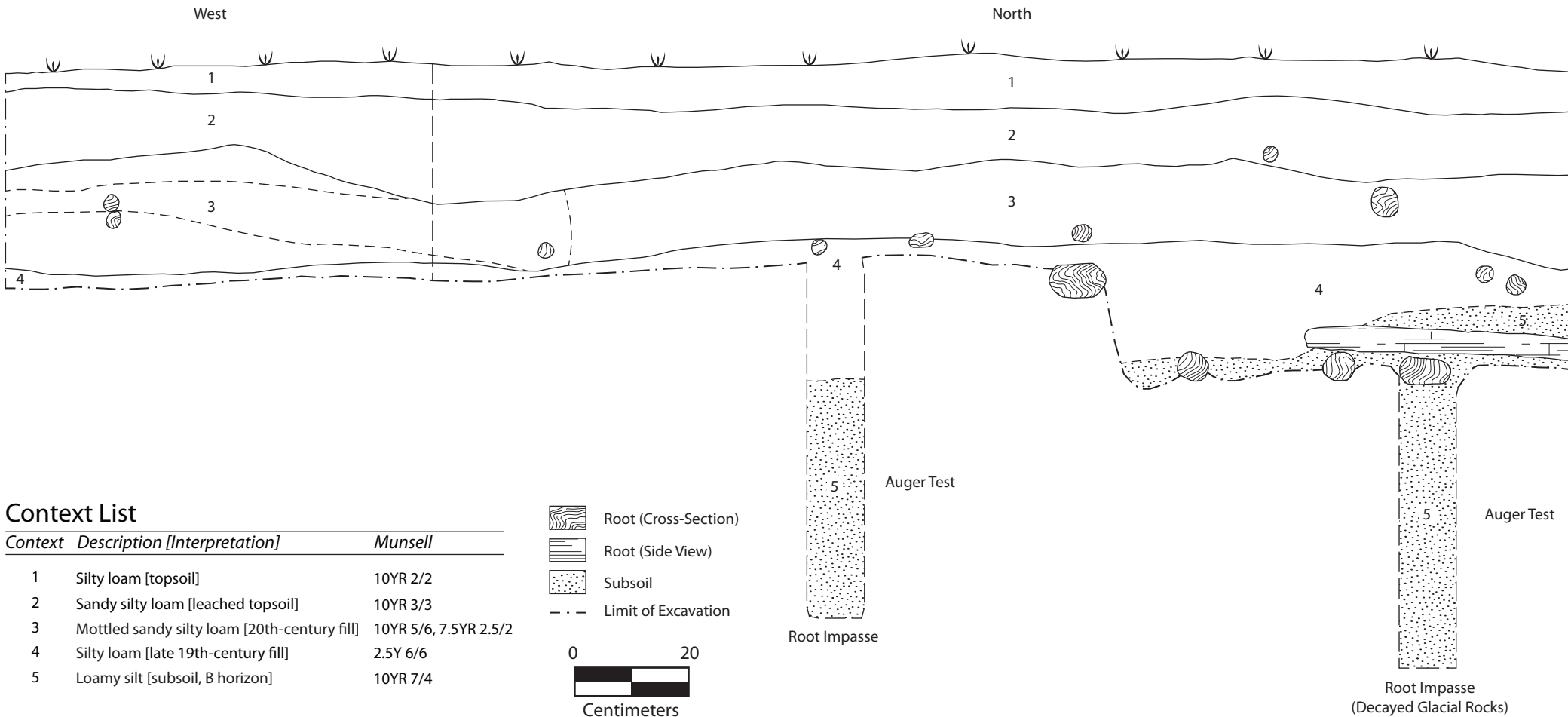
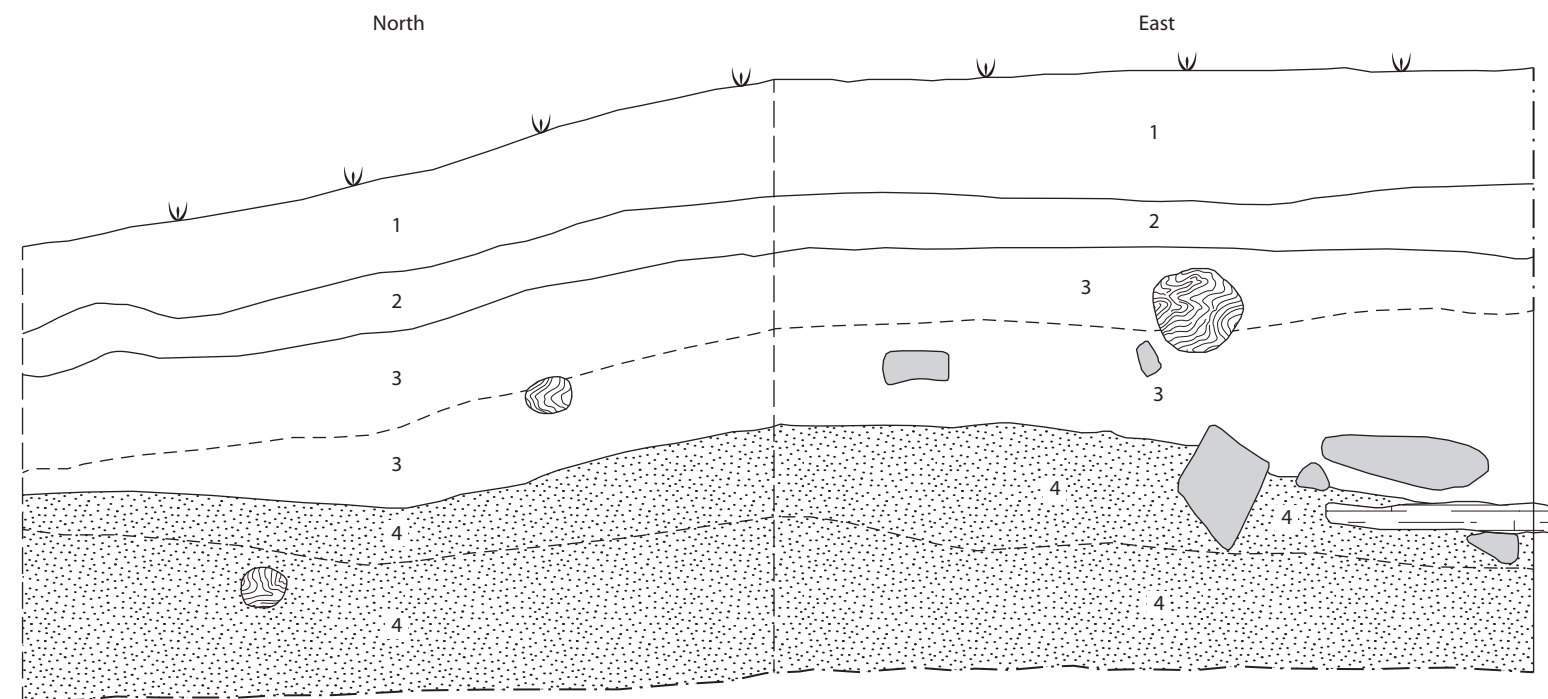


Figure 3.5. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 1, West and North Wall Profiles.



Mariners' Playground  
Excavation Unit 2  
North and East Wall Profiles



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Sandy loam [topsoil]	10YR 4/3
2	Mottled sandy loam w/ pebbles [20th-century fill]	10YR 3/6, 10YR 3/4
3	Mottled silty loam [late 19th-century fill]	10YR 5/6, 10YR 3/4
4	Compact, loamy silt [subsoil, B horizon]	10YR 6/6

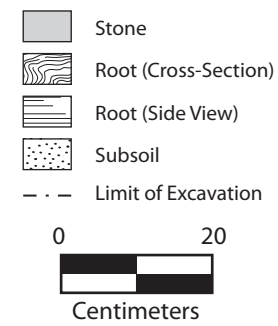


Figure 3.6. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 2, North and East Wall Profiles.







Photograph 3.2. Mariner's Playground, Excavation Unit 2, View Northeast. The large scale bars are in feet and the north arrow is in centimeters (photographer: Dorothy Both, November 2015)[HRI Neg.#15046/D1:043].



Photograph 3.3. Mariner's Playground, Excavation Unit 3, View Northwest. The large scale bars are in feet and the north arrow is in centimeters (photographer: Dorothy Both, November 2015)[HRI Neg.#15046/D1:057].

A total of 71 artifacts were recovered from Excavation Unit 3 (Appendix B). The uppermost layer produced a mixture of modern and historic items, including sherds of redware, whiteware and porcelain, fragments of bottle and window glass, and pieces of coal slag. The underlying deposit contained predominantly historic materials, amongst which were several sherds of redware and whiteware, a single fragment each of pearlware and porcelain, pieces of bottle and window glass, coal waste and a copper button. These may represent redeposited cultural materials from the shanty site occupied by Pleasant Smith and his family.

### C. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Two episodes of archaeological monitoring were conducted during the early stages of implementing the improvements at Mariners' Playground. On May 23, 2016 a professional archaeologist (James Lee) monitored the removal of swing sets, a play structure and fence posts at the southern end of the playground (Photographs 3.4 and 3.5). These tasks required substantial localized ground disturbance, thereby offering an opportunity to examine soil profiles within the playground footprint. Two months later, on June 27, 2016, the same archaeologist monitored the installation of a section of storm drain and a new manhole structure (see below, Photographs 3.14 and 3.15). This latter work focused on a trench extending from the new manhole location in the eastern part of the playground to an existing drain outside and to the east of the playground. Owing to the disruptive nature of the demolition work and the construction site environment, archaeological monitoring did not include recovery of artifacts.

The swing set removal involved the excavation of four roughly two-meter square pits, the east or northeast profile of each pit being documented through a to-scale profile drawing (Figures 3.4, 3.8 and 3.9; Photographs 3.6-3.11). In each of these profiles, the

original mid-1930s construction of the playground was evident, most notably in the form of a buried asphalt layer [3] representing the earlier grade level of the playground. Beneath this asphalt layer, in two of the four excavations (Contractor Excavations 2 and 3), a fill layer [4] was observed, which is thought to be a make-up deposit for the mid-1930s construction activity. This layer was absent in Contractor Excavation 4 and the mid-1930s asphalt was laid on top of the truncated subsoil [4]. Interestingly, in Contractor Excavation 1, the mid-1930s asphalt was laid on top of what may have been a buried A horizon or undisturbed deposit [4] that possibly dates from *circa* 1860 when the Park was created. The survival of this deposit at a depth of roughly 30 cm may be related to the fact that this excavation location was also the site of a shed in the mid-1850s and perhaps escaped major landscape modification.

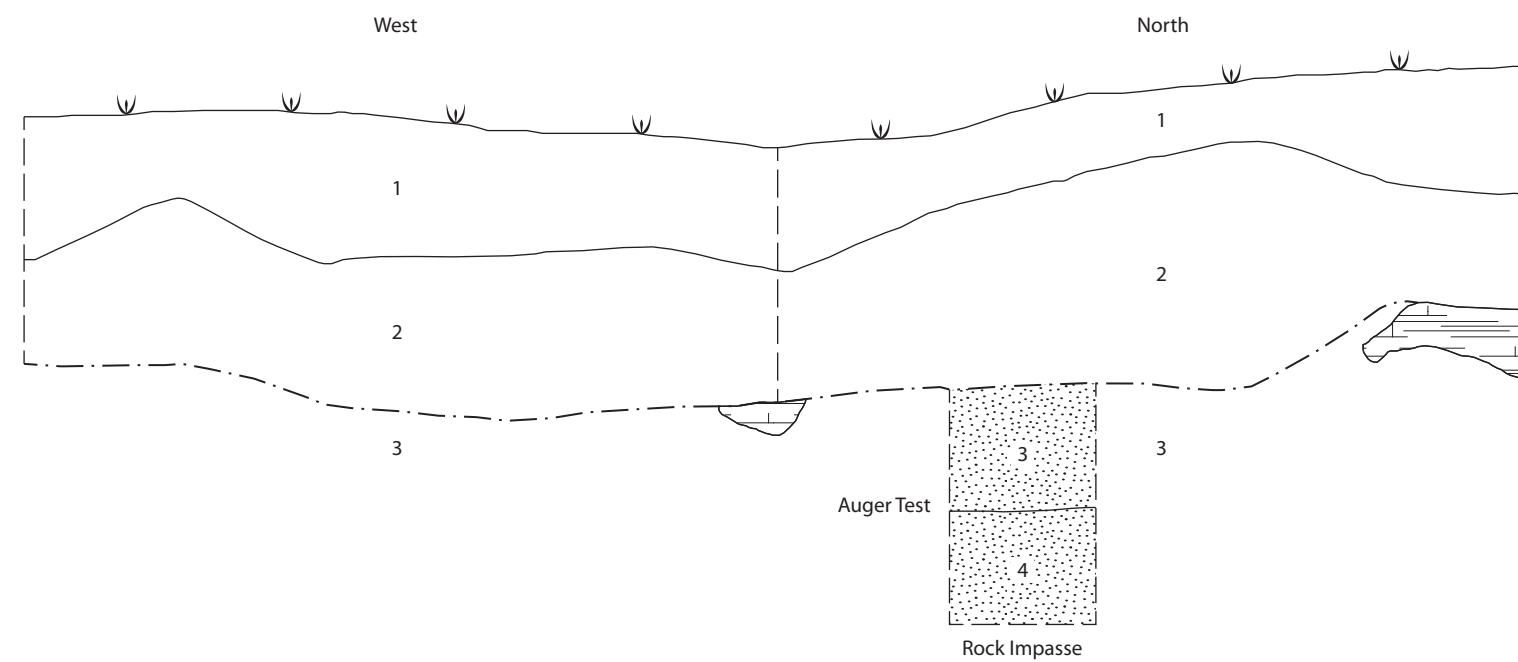
Contractor Excavation 5 entailed digging a rectangular trench roughly two meters long by one meter wide (Figures 3.4 and 3.10; Photographs 3.12 and 3.13). Again, the asphalt surface [3] of the mid-1930s playground was noted. This surface in part overlay a silty loam fill [5], apparently deliberately placed as a bedding material, and in part overlay subsoil [6]. The mid-1930s construction was cut through in 1999 to allow for installation of the play structure [8, 9] that was bolted into the underlying bedrock [10].

Contractor Excavation 6, a ten-meter-long trench excavated for the new storm drain and manhole structure, was roughly a meter in width and between 1.75 and two meters in depth (Figures 3.4 and 3.11; Photographs 3.14-3.17). The stratigraphy within the playground footprint differed substantially from that beyond its limits. A series of three fill layers [2-4] was recognized underlying the playground's current asphalt and gravel surface [1]. The lowermost of these layers probably relates to the mid-1930s construction; the two upper layers perhaps more likely relate to the playground upgrade of 1999. Beneath the



Photograph 3.4. Mariners' Playground, general view facing southeast showing the southern end of the playground during demolition (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:030].

Mariners' Playground  
Excavation Unit 3  
North and West Wall Profiles



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Sod, ivy and mulch [topsoil]	10YR 2/2
2	Mottled silty loam [20th-century fill]	10YR 3/3, 10YR 4/6
3	Clayey loam [subsoil, B horizon]	10YR 5/6
4	Sandy loam [subsoil, B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/8

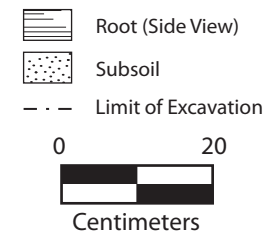


Figure 3.7. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 3, North and West Wall Profiles.





Photograph 3.5. Mariners' Playground, view facing southeast showing the removal of fence posts in progress at the southern edge of the playground (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:002].





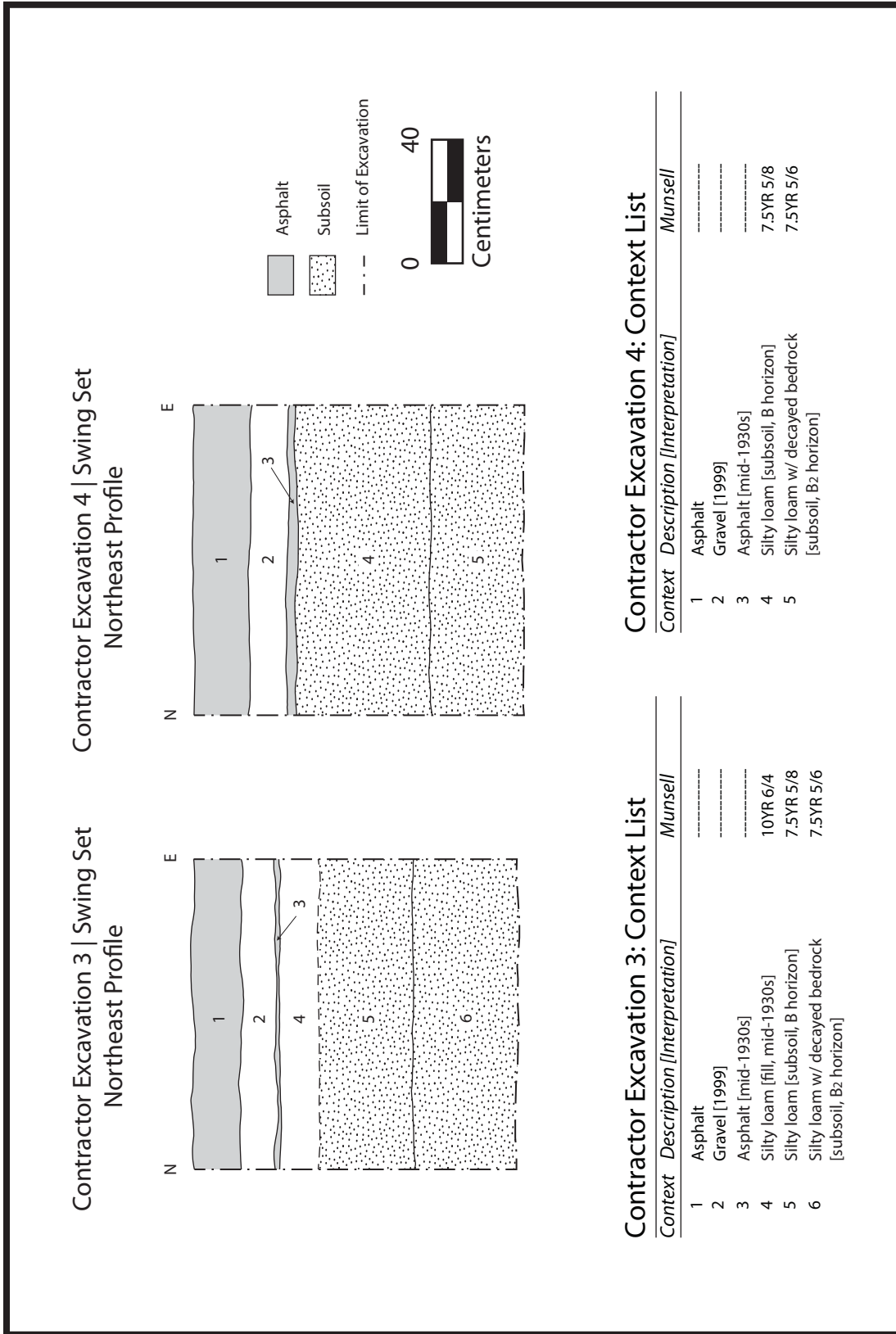


Figure 3.9. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Contractor Excavations 3 and 4, Northeast Profile.



Photograph 3.6. Mariners' Playground, view facing east showing the Contractor Excavations 1 and 2 (right to left) at the southern end of the playground. These excavations were conducted in order to remove the footings of a swing set. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:020].



Photograph 3.7. Mariners' Playground, view facing northeast showing the east profile of Contractor Excavation 1. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:010].



Photograph 3.8. Mariners' Playground, view facing northeast showing the northeast profile of Contractor Excavation 2. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:011].



Photograph 3.9. Mariners' Playground, view facing northwest showing the Contractor Excavations 3 and 4 (right to left) at the southern end of the playground. These excavations were conducted in order to remove the footings of a swing set. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:019].

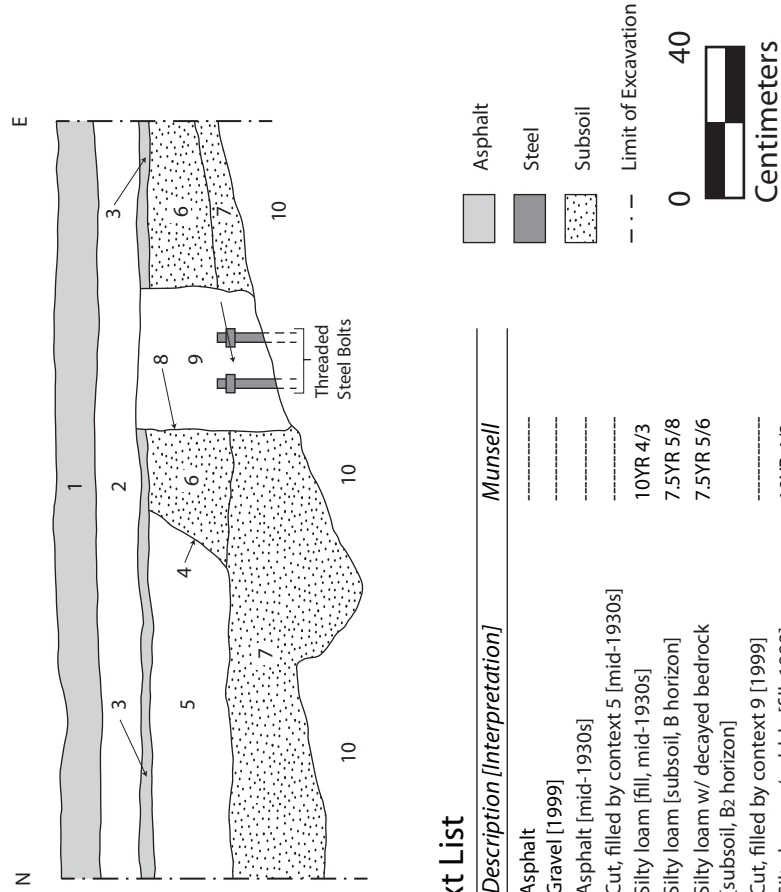


Photograph 3.10. Mariners' Playground, view facing northeast showing the northeast profile of Contractor Excavation 3. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:012].



Photograph 3.11. Mariners' Playground, view facing northeast showing the northeast profile of Construction Excavation 4. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:014].

Contractor Excavation 5 | Play Structure  
Northeast Profile



Context List

Context	Description [Interpretation]	Munsell
1	Asphalt	-----
2	Gravel [1999]	-----
3	Asphalt [mid-1930s]	-----
4	Cut, filled by context 5 [mid-1930s]	-----
5	Silty loam [fill, mid-1930s]	-----
6	Silty loam [subsoil, B horizon]	10YR 4/3
7	Silty loam w/ decayed bedrock [subsoil, B2 horizon]	7.5YR 5/8 7.5YR 5/6
8	Cut, filled by context 9 [1999]	-----
9	Silty loam w/ rubble [fill, 1999]	10YR 4/3
10	Bedrock	-----

Figure 3.10. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Contractor Excavation 6/Drainage Trench, North Profile.





Photograph 3.12. Mariners' Playground, view facing northeast showing the location of Contractor Excavation 5. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:028].



Photograph 3.13. Mariners' Playground, view facing north showing the northeast profile of Contractor Excavation 5. Scale rods are in feet. Note the bedrock with protruding steel bolts at the base of the excavation (Photographer: James Lee, May 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D1:025].

Contractor Excavation 6 | Drainage Trench  
North Profile

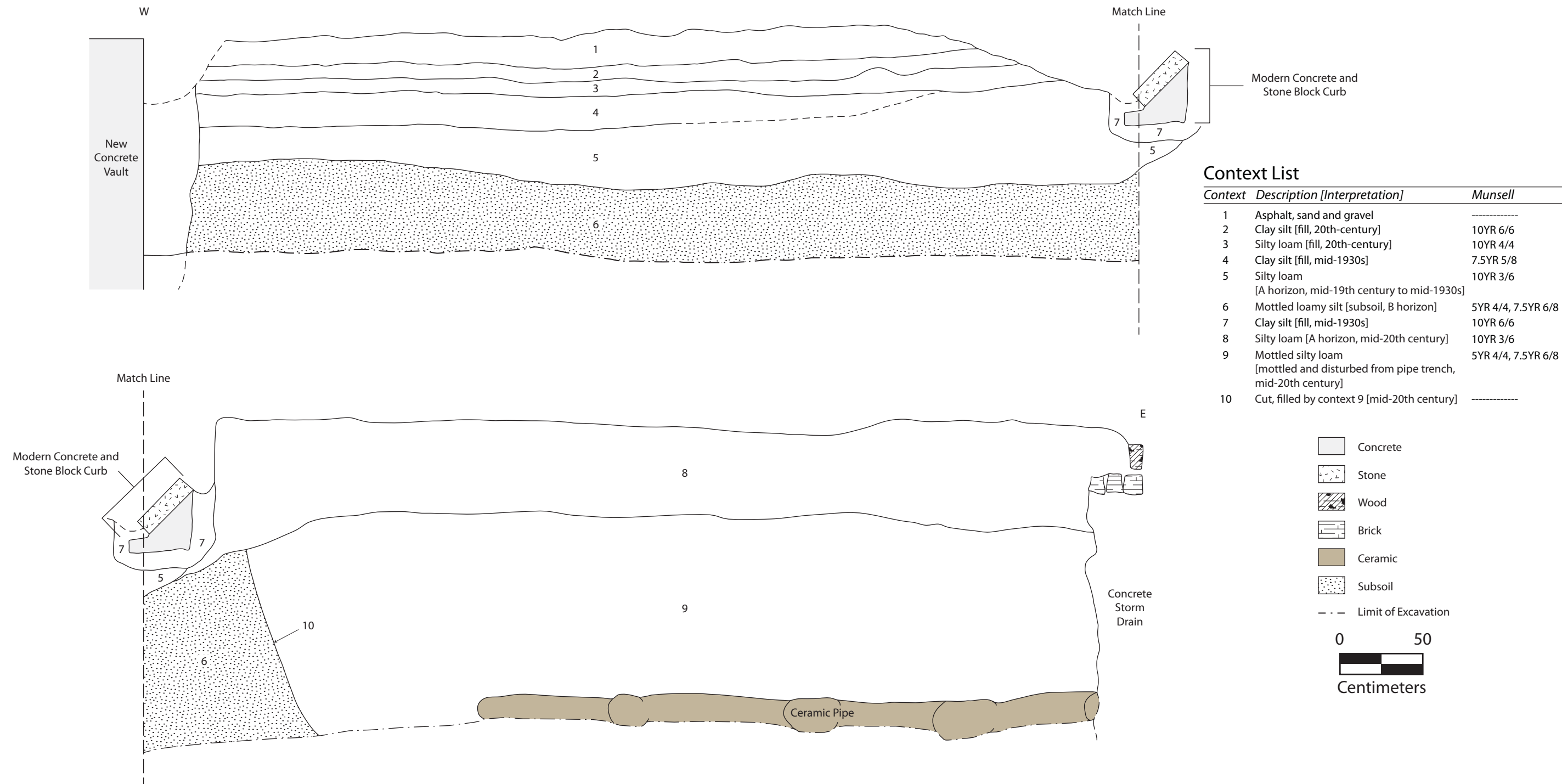


Figure 3.11. West 84th Street/Mariners' Playground, Contractor Excavation 6/Drainage Trench, North Profile.





Photograph 3.14. Mariners' Playground, view facing southeast showing Contractor Excavation 6, a trench extending from a newly installed concrete manhole inside the playground to an existing storm drain outside of the playground (Photographer: James Lee, June 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D2:011].



Photograph 3.15. Mariners' Playground, view facing northwest showing Contractor Excavation 6 extending from an existing storm drain outside of the playground to a newly installed concrete manhole inside the playground (Photographer: James Lee, June 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D2:004].



Photograph 3.16. Mariners' Playground, view facing east showing the north profile of the western half of Contractor Excavation 6. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, June 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D2:013].



Photograph 3.17. Mariners' Playground, view facing east showing the north profile of the eastern half of Contractor Excavation 6. Scale rods are in feet (Photographer: James Lee, June 2016) [HRI Neg.#16020/D2:017].



fill layers, at a depth of roughly 50 cm, a silty loam A horizon [5] was recognized similar to that identified in Contractor Excavation 1. This deposit, which directly overlay subsoil [6], could date from the end of the Seneca Village era and the original construction of the Park in the late 1850s. Outside the playground footprint, a 20th-century silty loam A horizon [8] was observed extending from the present ground surface to a depth of roughly 70 cm. This A horizon, which was clearly cut recently by the trench for the newly installed concrete and stone block curb that defines the playground perimeter, overlays the fill [9] of a trench [10] containing a ceramic drain pipe that enters a concrete and brick storm water drain at the south-eastern end of the trench. This drain may have been installed as part of the mid-1930s construction of the playground.

#### D. SYNTHESIS

Archaeological testing and monitoring in and around Mariners' Playground has shown extensive disturbance of pre-Park cultural stratigraphy, but there are some pockets of ground where traces of earlier intact archaeological deposits, possibly dating from the Seneca Village era, may still survive. Over most of the playground footprint, and especially the northern and southwestern sections, the pre-Park soil sequence is truncated and has been disturbed by Park-related landscaping and playground construction. These areas have minimal potential for yielding significant archaeological remains and all traces of the Barlow shanty and the Jacobs one-story frame house have likely been removed. In Contractor Excavations 1 and 6, however, in the southeastern section of the playground, evidence was found for a buried A horizon at depths of around 30 and 50 cm respectively. This deposit, although confined to the southeastern section of the playground, may date from the Seneca Village era and could yield additional artifacts of this period.

Outside the playground footprint, Excavation Units 1 and 3 and Contractor Excavation 6, close to the eastern perimeter of the playground, all showed little prospect of yielding intact Seneca Village-era archaeological deposits. Pre-Park soils in this area appear to have been mostly removed and redistributed as fill during construction of the Park and creation of the playground. No evidence for the Smith shanty was observed and traces are unlikely to survive. Excavation Units 2 and Shovel Test 1, however, both encountered what appeared to be a buried A-horizon deposit, beneath Park construction fill, that contained mid-19th-century artifacts and may represent relatively undisturbed Seneca Village-era occupation. This deposit was found at a depth of around 50 cm in Excavation Unit 2, but at roughly twice this depth in Shovel Test 1 (where the grade is roughly half a meter higher than on the west side of the playground). Since this deposit of interest is potentially at a depth of a meter or more in the vicinity of the Robert Green's two-story frame house, just a short distance southeast of Shovel Test 1, there is a reasonable chance that remains of this house may yet survive below ground.

A reasonable quantity of mid- to late-19th-century artifacts was recovered throughout the excavations, although the vast majority of the material was found in fill deposits related to the original construction of the Park and the later insertion of the playground. It is likely that many of these artifacts ultimately derive from the occupation of Seneca Village, but were displaced through landscaping operations. Nevertheless, smaller quantities of mid-19th-century artifacts were found in the deeper-buried pre-Park deposits and offer the prospect that more materials may be recovered in association with the Green property.



## Chapter 4

### WEST 86TH STREET/SPECTOR PLAYGROUND

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#### A. SITE-SPECIFIC HISTORY

Property in the vicinity of the Spector Playground was largely undeveloped in the early 19th century, although the Randel “Farm Maps” of 1819-20 show a small structure, perhaps a farm outbuilding, a short distance to the northwest on a tract stretching along the east side of Eighth Avenue north of West 86th Street that was owned by Robert L. Bowne. Other property in the playground vicinity was owned at this time by Gulian Ludlow and James Fairlie. These holdings were likely subdivided around the turn of the century from the 125-acre farm of Samuel Stilwell (see above, Chapter 3A). They may have existed as working farm properties or been acquired for speculative reasons with future development potential in mind (Randel 1819-20).

The key feature in the cultural landscape in this immediate area was a farm lane which extended east from Eighth Avenue between the Ludlow and Bowne properties and across a tract owned by James Fairlie to City-owned lands where the receiving reservoir for the Croton water system was eventually built in the late 1830s and early 1840s (Rosenzweig and Blackmar 1992:66). This lane was intersected by another lane or track that headed south along the west side of the Fairlie lands almost as far as West 82nd Street, terminating at the southern edge of a parcel owned by (Samuel) Demilt and the northern edge of a large sprawling tract owned David Wagstaff (Randel 1819-20). Although unnamed on the Randel maps, the Manhattan Square Benefit maps produced *circa* 1836 refer to the east-west segment of this thoroughfare as “Stilwells Lane” and the north-south segment as “Spring Street” (Figures 3.1 and 4.1). The “Spring Street” appellation reflects the presence of a spring

or springs ranged along the northern border of the Wagstaff lands between West 82nd and West 83rd Streets. Known as Tanner’s Spring from the 1880s, this area has been partially filled in, but the spring is still evident in the present-day Park landscape (Sara Cedar Miller 2016:personal communication).

As noted above in Chapter 3, the Manhattan Square Benefit maps of *circa* 1836 show that the development of Seneca Village up to that time had focused mostly on the area east of Spring Street between West 82nd and West 86th Streets (Figure 4.1). In fact, by this date, the section of Stilwell’s Lane extending east from Spring Street to Seventh Avenue ceased to exist and had been superseded by a series of subdivided lots, now under the control of ten different landowners. Stilwell’s Lane instead made a sharp turn to the south, becoming Spring Street, the core of this former intersection lying within the footprint of the Spector Playground.

In 1836 or thereabouts, four individuals owned land in the immediate vicinity of the Spector Playground. In the southwest angle of Stilwell’s Lane and Spring Street, subdivided lots had yet to be taken up and were still in the hands of the estate of Gulian Ludlow (see above, Chapter 3A). On the opposite, northern side of Stilwell’s Lane, no subdivision is apparent and the land was all held by the estate of William Edgar. Edgar, a merchant like Ludlow, had almost certainly acquired this property as a speculative venture. William Edgar (1734-1820), an Irish immigrant, had made a fortune as a Detroit-based trader, first working as a financial agent for the British Army in the 1760s and early 1770s, and then subsequently in partnership with the Macomb brothers catering to American needs during the Revolution from behind enemy lines.

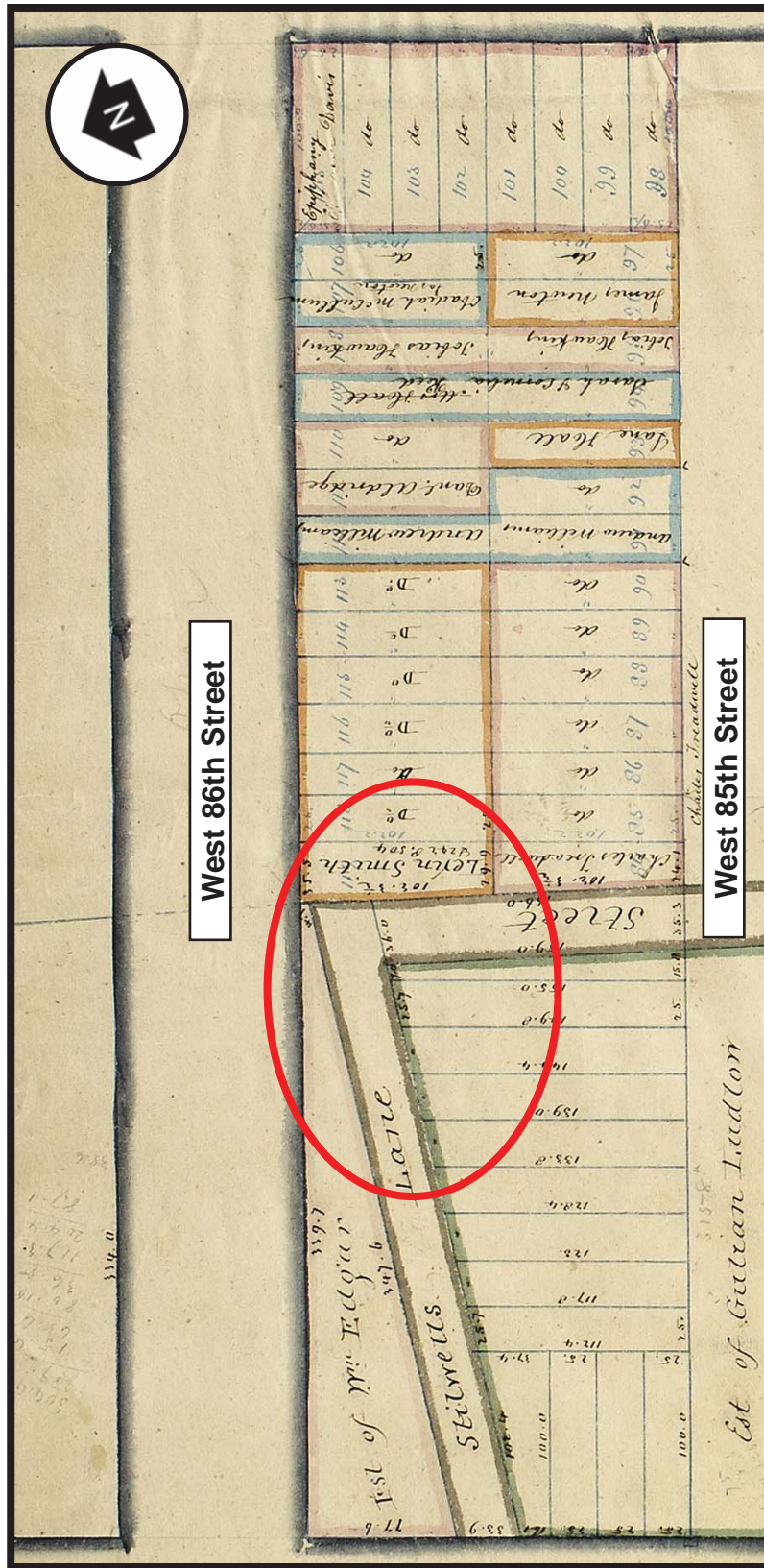


Figure 4.1. Portion of Manhattan Square Benefit Maps. Circa 1836. Scale 1 inch: 115 feet (approximately). West 86th Street/Spectator Play-ground outlined.

After the war, Edgar made New York City his base of operations where he engaged in the East India and China trade and in land speculation. Edgar served as Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society and sat on the first board of directors of the Bank of New York (Burton 1922; Manley 1959).

Extending east of Spring Street and including the eastern section of the Spector Playground, Leven (or Levin) Smith and Charles Treadwell each owned a block of seven lots in the mid-1830s. Smith held what would later be designated as Block 786, Lots 44-50 (identified as Lots 113-119, without a block number, on the maps of *circa* 1836) bordering the south side of West 86th Street, while Treadwell owned Block 786, Lots 15-21 (Lots 84-90 *circa* 1836) along the north side of West 85th Street. It is unclear if any buildings stood on these lots in the mid-1830s, but this is thought unlikely bearing in mind their subsequent history and the state of development of the village as a whole. Charles Treadwell may be related to (and was perhaps the father of) four members of an African-American household listed in Flushing, Queens in the 1840 federal census. Other black Treadwell households are enumerated in New York's 11th and 15th Wards in the 1850 federal census and may be similarly related to the Charles Treadwell owning property in Seneca Village (U.S. Census, Population Schedules 1840, 1850).

Charles Treadwell acquired his seven lots bordering the east side of Spring Street from John Whitehead in 1825 for \$280. This transaction was part of the initial wave of land purchases by African Americans that led to the establishment of Seneca Village. Two years later, Treadwell sold the same seven lots to the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for \$600 (Office of Registrar of the City and County of New York, Deeds L225, P263). Why Treadwell was still shown as the owner of these lots on the Manhattan Square Benefit maps of *circa* 1836 is unclear, although the AME Zion church did buy up several parcels in the

late 1820s as a future investment and for many years held on to these lands without developing them. It is not known if the seven Treadwell lots ever served as a burial ground. It was not until 1853 that the AME Zion congregation erected a church building on Lot 21 of the former Treadwell property.

By the early 1850s Seneca Village was beginning to spread into the area where the Spector Playground is now located. The overall subdivision plan for this area shown on the Common Council maps of 1853 and the Condemnation maps of 1856 did not change compared to that shown on the Manhattan Square Benefit maps (cf. Figures 4.1 and 4.2), but in the interim some lots had changed hands, a few new individual properties had been taken up and a handful of buildings had been erected. Land north of Stilwell's Lane, formerly under the control of the William Edgar estate had passed to Martin Zabriskie by 1856, but remained largely undeveloped save for a two-section frame building in the northeast angle of Eighth Avenue and West 86th Street. Land in the southwest angle of Stilwell's Lane and Spring Street (the "Old Lane" on the Condemnation maps), which had been in the hands of the Gulian Ludlow estate in the mid-1830s, had been partially sold off by the mid-1850s and would have been in the process of being acquired by the City for inclusion within Central Park. Louisa L. Wright owned Block 786, Lots 1-6 along Eighth Avenue and at the western end of West 85th Street. None of these lots contained buildings. Arabella Ludlow, a descendant of Gulian's, retained ownership of Lots 7-10 and 13, again undeveloped, in 1856, while two adjoining parcels, Lots 11 and 12, had been taken up by Angelina Riddles and James Hampton. These also were vacant, but Hampton owned a three-story frame dwelling on Lot 14, which actually comprised the right-of-way for the north-south section of the Old Lane within Block 786. James Hampton, age 50, his wife Maria, age 48, and their five-year-old son George are listed in the 1850 federal census, but they do not appear in the New York State census of 1855, perhaps

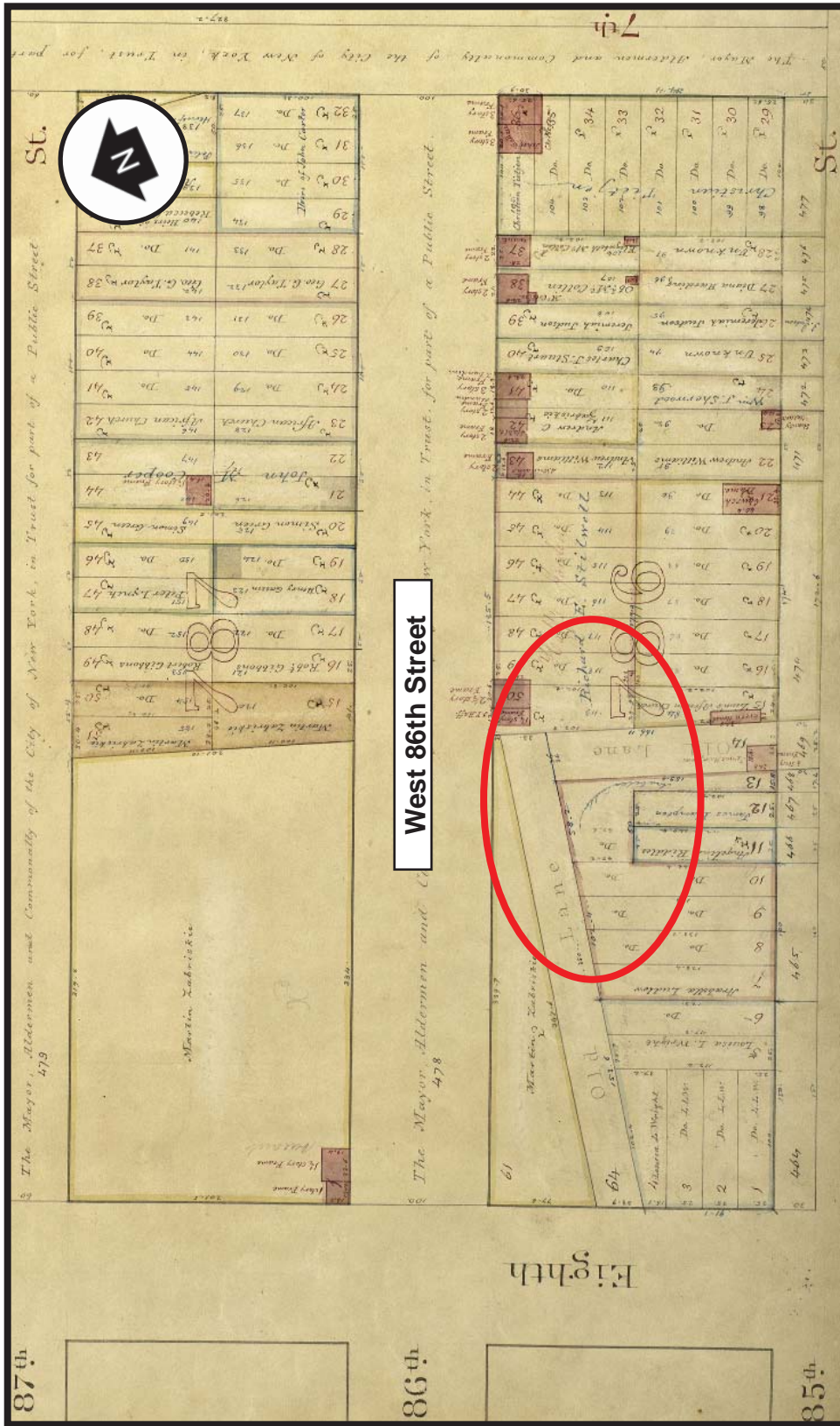


Figure 4.2. Sage, Gardner A. Portion of Central Park Condemnation Maps, 1856. Scale 1 inch: 140 feet (approximately). West 86th Street/Spector Playground outlined.

implying that they had already relocated to make way for the park (U.S. Census, Population Schedules 1840, 1850).

On the east side of the Old Lane (Spring Street), the former Charles Treadwell property, Block 786, Lots 15-21, is shown on the Condemnation maps as being owned by "Zion's African Church" with a frame church building present by 1853 on Lot 21 at the eastern end of the tract (Figure 4.2). At the opposite, western end, a greenhouse is depicted on Lot 15, bordering the Old Lane. There is no other indication of how the intervening lots may have been used (e.g., for burial purposes), although the presence of the greenhouse might suggest that at least some of the land may have been cultivated as a garden.

Adjoining the AME Zion property to the north, Lots 44-50 were purchased by Leven Smith from John Whitehead in 1838. "Leven J. Smith, the second pastor of A.M.E. Zion, was appointed by James Varick, superintendent. A humble man, Smith declined the post of Bishop after Varick's death in 1827, choosing instead to assume the responsibility of the office without the ordination. A tireless worker, Smith established churches throughout New England and was considered one of the great nineteenth-century pulpit orators on issues of civil rights and religious freedom. Leven Smith's property in Seneca Village (Lot [sic] 786) was on the same block as properties owned by Andrew Williams, Charles Treadwell, Tobias Hawkins, and Epiphany Davis," also members of the AME Zion congregation (New-York Historical Society *et al.* n.d.)

Lots 44-50 had passed into the hands of Richard E. Stilwell by 1856 (Figure 4.2). Richard was a grandnephew of prominent early 19th-century Seneca Village landowner Samuel Stilwell, but more significantly he was the brother-in-law of John P. Haff, who resided in the two-section frame dwelling shown on Lot 50. Inked lightly in red across Lots 45-49 is

"Haff's Garden," which provides an important clue to Haff's livelihood and interests (see below). In the 1855 New York State census, 50-year-old Haff, identified as a hotel keeper, along with his wife Ann (Stilwell), age 40, and five children (John P., Jr., Delia, Robert, Charles and Edward, aged 17, 15, 13, nine and three respectively), are listed as living in the 22nd Ward, which corresponds to the area of Seneca Village.

John P. Haff was born in New York in 1805, the son of John P. Haff, Sr. (*circa* 1778-1831) and Abigail Colfax Haff. In the early 19th century, the elder Haff, of German extraction, was proprietor of Elm Park, an inn, beer garden and picnic grounds at Columbus Avenue and 91st Street. His son continued in this role following his father's death and by the early 1860s Elm Park was well known as "a pleasure resort of the Germans" (Lamb 1884:54). The younger Haff was a passionate and serious horticulturalist. In addition to his garden in Seneca Village (one wonders if he was perhaps responsible for the greenhouse on the neighboring church property), he had a large farm in Bull's Ferry, New Jersey and was awarded several prizes over the years in agricultural fairs and contests. In Fort Lee, New Jersey he won prizes for "numerous varieties of garden products" and in the 1843 Fair of the American Institute, he received an award for "his superior specimens of field grapes." He was very proud of his products and shared his expertise in several professional journals. In one entry Haff is noted as living in Yorkville, New York (i.e., in the Seneca Village area) and received acclaim for "a peck of superior flat white turnips" (*Annual Reports of the American Institute of the City of New York* 1843:50-51, 75-76; 1844:54).

As noted above in Chapter 3, by the late spring of 1856 all land within the area of the Park had officially become City property and by the end of the year villagers resident in the vicinity of the future Spector Playground had for the most part relocated. Park

construction was in progress by 1857, and the removal of the various dwellings, shanties and outbuildings in this area had certainly been completed by the winter of 1857-58 (Board of Commissioners of the Central Park 1858:Document #15; Rosenzweig and Blackmar 1992:85, 91).

The area where Spector Playground is located appears to have been only moderately landscaped during the course of the Park's creation in 1858-63. No major Park features were established here as part of the original design and one assumes that a moderate grading and filling of the pre-Park topography occurred. Following the removal of Seneca Village the area existed as relatively flat terrain with some tree plantings.

In the 1920s Hermann Merkel, a landscape architect serving as the Superintendent of the Westchester County Park System, was retained by the City of New York Parks Department to assess the condition of the Park and offer recommendations for its improvement. Merkel recommended the establishment of playgrounds around the perimeter of the Park, in part as a means of managing the more active use of children, which was considered to be potentially damaging to the landscape. The site of the future Spector playground was one of the locations Merkel had in mind as a playground. He noted this spot as follows: "On the middle hilly section of this parcel [the area of Seneca Village], there is a somewhat depressed, fairly level area in which a small children's play lawn might well be placed without injury. The playfield could be approached from the south and west by short walks and should be surrounded by trees" (Merkel 1927:39; Warsh 2015-16).

An informal playground area based on the Merkel recommendations appears to have been established at the Spector location in the late 1920s and is shown on the 1934 survey of the Park. It had a "cinder surface" and was surrounded by a low fence, but there was no

play equipment. It was in essence ground set aside for children's play and seems to have been placed over the pre-existing topography without any substantial grading (City of New York, Department of Parks 1935:Sheet M-T-10-113).

When Robert Moses' plans for establishing playgrounds within the Park were implemented in the mid-1930s, the play area at the site of the future Spector Playground was converted into the more formal amenity designated as "Marginal Playground No. 16" (Figure 4.3). Somewhat larger than the other playgrounds of this era, and set at a greater distance from the Park perimeter, this oval-shaped facility was accessed by asphalt walks from both the north and south, leading to ten-foot-wide, eight-foot-high chain link gates. The playground perimeter was defined by a granite block curb and eight-foot-high chain link fence. Arranged around a pathway that circled the playground immediately within the fence were three sets of "kinder swings," four sets of "kinder slides," two see saws, two playhouses, two "kinder tables" and a sand table. Provision was also made for future installation of playground apparatus in the center of the oval. This playground was both larger and better equipped than the other nearby playground (on the Mariners' site).

In 1975 the Moses-era playground was replaced by a new playground equipped with typical 1970s apparatus, including tree houses, climbers, tire swings and a pyramid. This upgrade was accomplished with funding assistance from the Spector family and the amenity was henceforth known as the Spector Playground. The earlier playground footprint and its wrought iron fence were retained and roughly a foot of sand was placed over the interior area. In 1991 another renovation episode occurred with deteriorated wood features in the western part of the playground being replaced by new metal and plastic climbing equipment (Warsh 2015-16).





## B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

Two excavation units and a shovel test were excavated around the perimeter of Spector Playground (Figure 4.4). These tests specifically aimed to investigate the sites of the Haff and Hampton dwellings. The site of the greenhouse on the AME Zion church property was also of particular interest but this unfortunately appeared to lie beneath the paved pathway leading up to the southern entrance of the playground. As with the tests at Mariners' Playground, the precise positioning of the excavations at the Spector Playground was determined by a combination of historic map analysis and the constraints of present-day constructed landscaping elements and vegetation. A summary of stratigraphic data is presented in Appendix A. Artifacts were recovered and recorded according to their stratigraphic provenience, with modern items (mid-/late 20th- or 21st century) being noted and discarded. A catalog of artifacts recovered is provided in Appendix B.

**Excavation Unit 4** (a 1-meter square) was originally intended to investigate the site of the greenhouse on the AME Zion's church lots (Figure 4.2); however, historic map overlay analysis and georeferencing ultimately placed the site of this building under a bench and sidewalk. Following discussion with Conservancy staff and the IESVH the excavation unit was relocated to the site of James Hampton's two-story frame dwelling (Figure 4.4).

After the removal of the silty loam topsoil [1] and two landscaping fill contexts [2, 3], a spread of jumbled stones [7] was identified in the southeastern corner of the unit that appeared to extend across the unit with a roughly southeast-northwest orientation, although this layer was disturbed by an intrusive pit [4, 5] in the southwestern corner (Figure 4.5; Photograph 4.1). This pit was filled with a soil [4] that was very similar to the landscaping fill overlying the stones in the rest of the unit and this cut feature is interpreted as a more

recent disturbance, perhaps from a no-longer-extant planting. As the natural silty sand subsoil [6] was being exposed in the northern two thirds of the excavation unit a cut [9] into the subsoil was observed in the northeastern corner. Although only a small section of this cut was investigated it appeared to run southwest-northeast and perpendicular to the spread of stones. This cut and the tumble of stones taken together are tentatively interpreted as the southwest corner of a partially disturbed, rough fieldstone footing that may be part of the Hampton dwelling. However, this excavation unit, from the historic map overlay, appears to be located in the center of the dwelling footprint, so it may be more reasonable to view these remains as demolition-related feature and deposits. Clearly, more expansive excavation is required to make better sense of these masonry remains and related features.

Relatively few artifacts (a total of 27 items) were recovered from Excavation Unit 4 and these are of minimal assistance in interpreting the remains uncovered. A small number of sherds of redware, pearlware, whiteware and porcelain were gathered from Contexts 1 and 2, along with pieces of bottle and window glass, a glass tumbler fragment, a piece of coal slag and a slate pencil. Context 3, the lower fill deposit, produced a single fragment each of mortar and window glass, while Context 4 yielded a sherd of flow blue-decorated whiteware. Generally speaking, these artifacts confirm the occurrence of domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity, which likely can be linked to James Hampton's dwelling.

**Shovel Test 2** (a 0.5-meter square) was placed one meter away from the edge of the playground fence just west of the southern entrance (Figure 4.4). The stratigraphy observed in this test consisted of a topsoil [1] overlying a mottled loam fill [2] on top of a thin layer of natural subsoil [3] that remained within the crevices of the underlying bedrock outcrop. A total of 46 artifacts were identified from the top two contexts. These materials included a clay pipe stem fragment, a

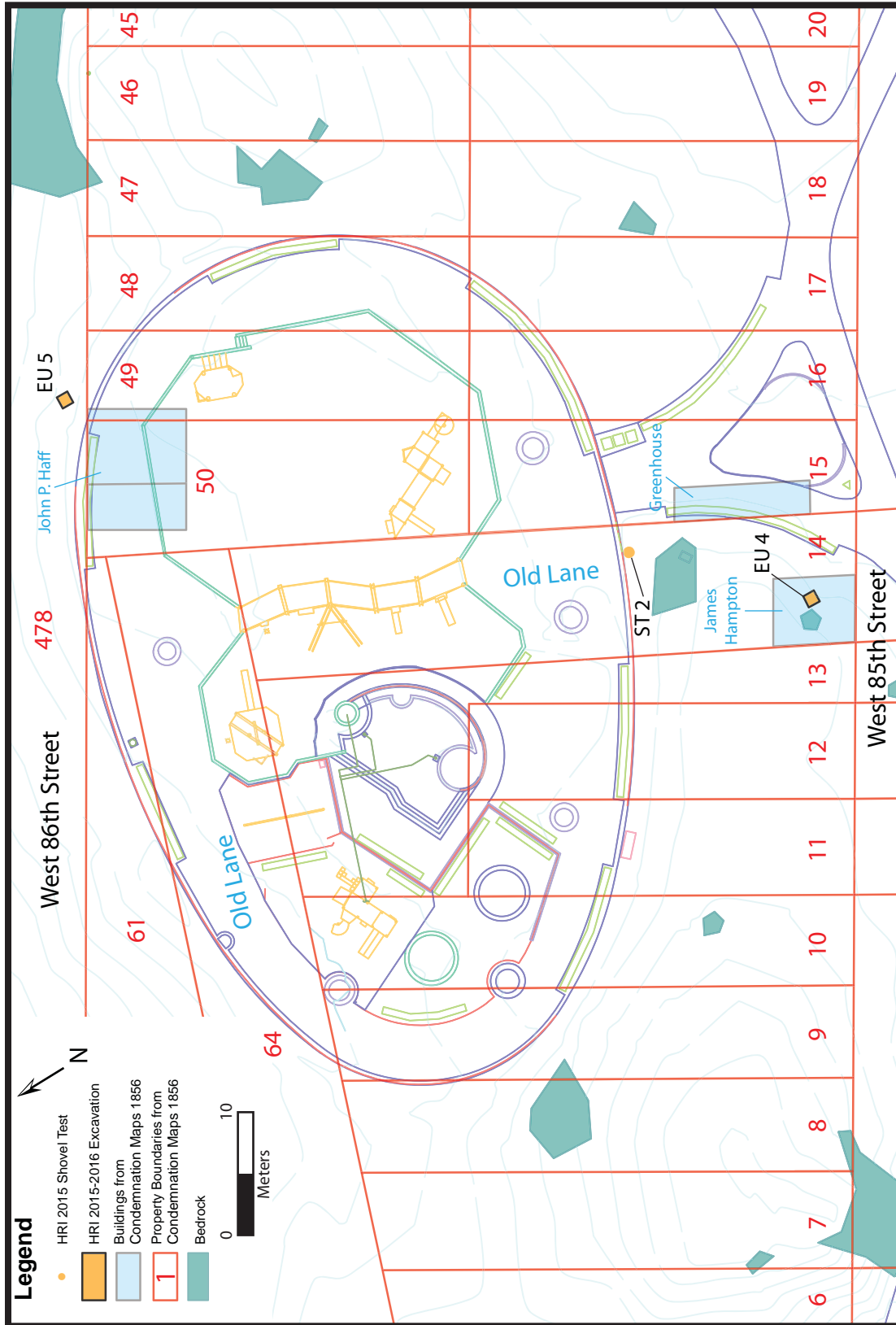


Figure 4.4. West 86th Street/Spector Playground, Site Plan Showing Locations of Archaeological Testing and Monitoring Activity.

Spector Playground  
Excavation Unit 4  
Profiles and Plan View

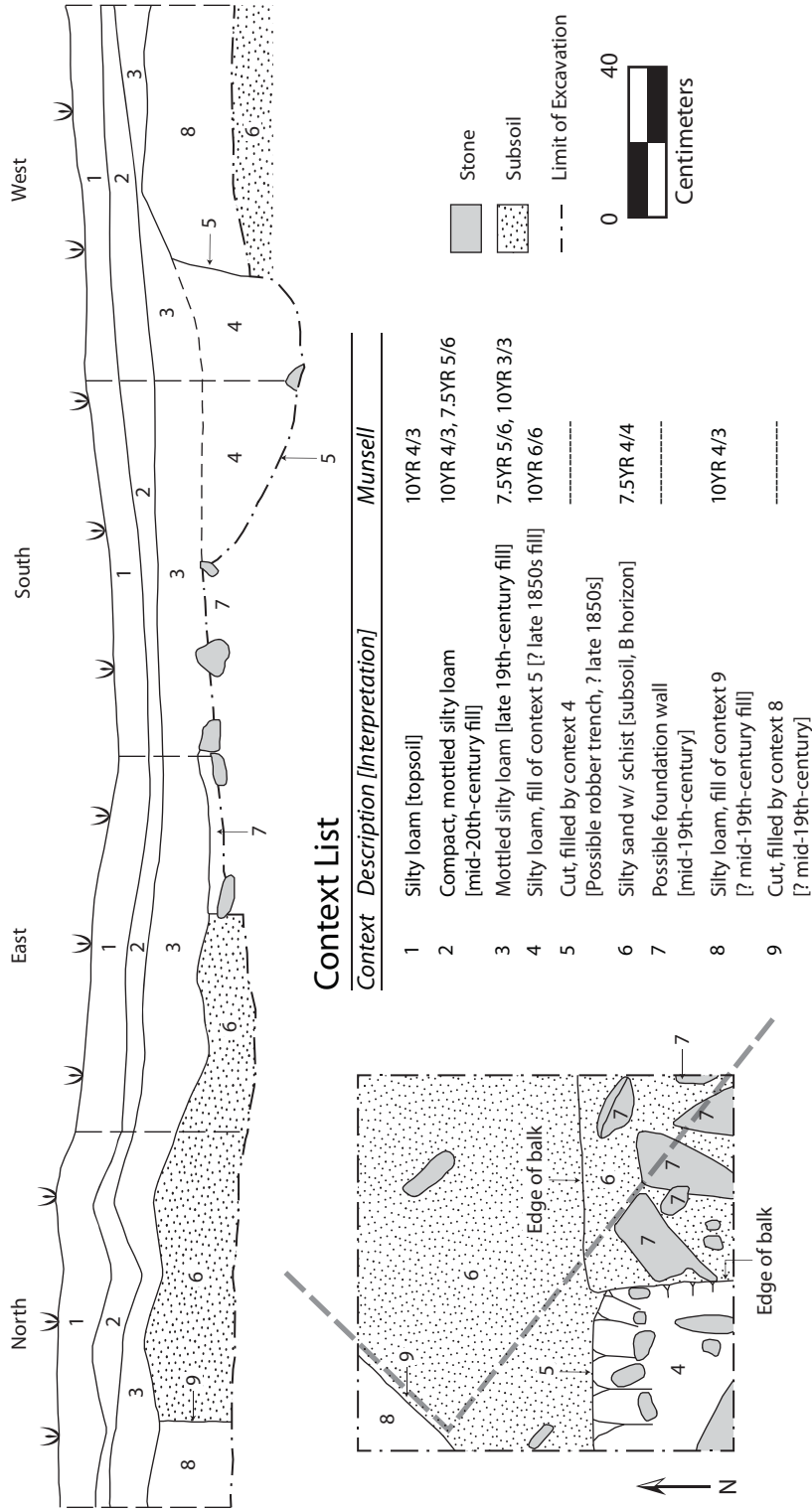


Figure 4.5. West 86th Street/Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Plan View and Profiles.



Photograph 4.1. Spectator Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Plan View. The dashed line indicated the approximate interior edge of the foundation of Building #14. The large scale bars are in feet and the north arrow is in centimeters (photographer: Dorothy Both, November 2015)[HRI Neg.#15046/D1:115].

sherd each of whiteware and stoneware, fragments of bottle glass and window glass, and pieces of coal and coal slag. A posthole filled with a clean, strong brown clay [4, 5] was identified in the northeast corner of this shovel test and appears to be a modern, intrusive boring or soil test of unknown origin. No structural remains were noted and the artifacts are thought to derive from the demolition and grading of Seneca Village-era deposits.

**Excavation Unit 5** (a 1-meter square) was placed close to the northeast corner of the site of the two-section dwelling owned and occupied in 1855 by hotel keeper John P. Haff along with his wife Ann and five children (Figures 4.2 and 4.4). A straightforward sequence of soils was observed, somewhat complicated by tree roots (Figure 4.6; Photograph 4.2). A topsoil [1] and upper fill layer of mottled silty loam [2] were removed and found to overlie two recognizable contexts of silty loam fill [3, 4] separated by a thin lens of ash. Beneath this deposit the soil became increasingly filled with stone rubble [6] as the excavation proceeded downward. This stone rubble matrix was interpreted as demolition debris.

Although it was not immediately apparent, the lower courses of a foundation wall [7] were eventually identified in the eastern third of the excavation unit below the stone rubble between 46 and 64 cm below the ground surface. An intermittent deposit of silt [5] was present directly on top of the wall and in the interstices between the masonry. Although difficult to discern, the western, apparently interior, edge of this stone foundation appeared to run north-northeast to south-southwest across the western two thirds of the unit, and was abutted to the west by jumbled stones, bricks and some mortar and plaster fragments, material that probably represents the fill of a cellar or crawlspace. The eastern edge, or exterior face, of this wall was not observed and likely lies further to the east beyond

the limit of excavation. Excavation was discontinued once the top of the foundation was fully delineated and the unit was documented and then backfilled.

Although the archaeological data does not exactly match the georeferenced outline of the Haff dwelling, the identified wall is probably part of the eastern foundation of the house (or perhaps part of a linear porch footing). The northeast corner of the building likely lies a short distance further to the north, while the southeastern corner may well lie intact below the playground to the south. Overall, the footprint of the building shifts slightly further to the northeast compared to that indicated by the georeferencing of historic maps. Note that the lens of ash overlying the context containing the demolition debris appears to have accumulated after the building was taken down and the ground surface was at least partially leveled. This may indicate that the non-salvageable materials resulting from the demolition of Seneca Village were being burned on site.

In all, a total of 280 artifacts were recovered from this unit. The topsoil and uppermost fill layers [1, 2] yielded few artifacts, notably a clay pipe bowl fragment and glass marble, small numbers of redware, whiteware and ironstone china sherds, and a few glass and metal fragments. The density of artifacts increased noticeably with depth with the earlier fill and demolition layers producing substantial quantities of building materials (e.g., cut nails and brick) in addition to a typical range of mid-19th-century ceramics (redware, pearlware, whiteware, stoneware and porcelain. Also of note was a complete clay pipe bowl decorated with molded ribbing and leaves (Appendix B). From this sample of cultural material, it is clear that the Haff house site contains a considerable number of artifacts reflective of its occupation.

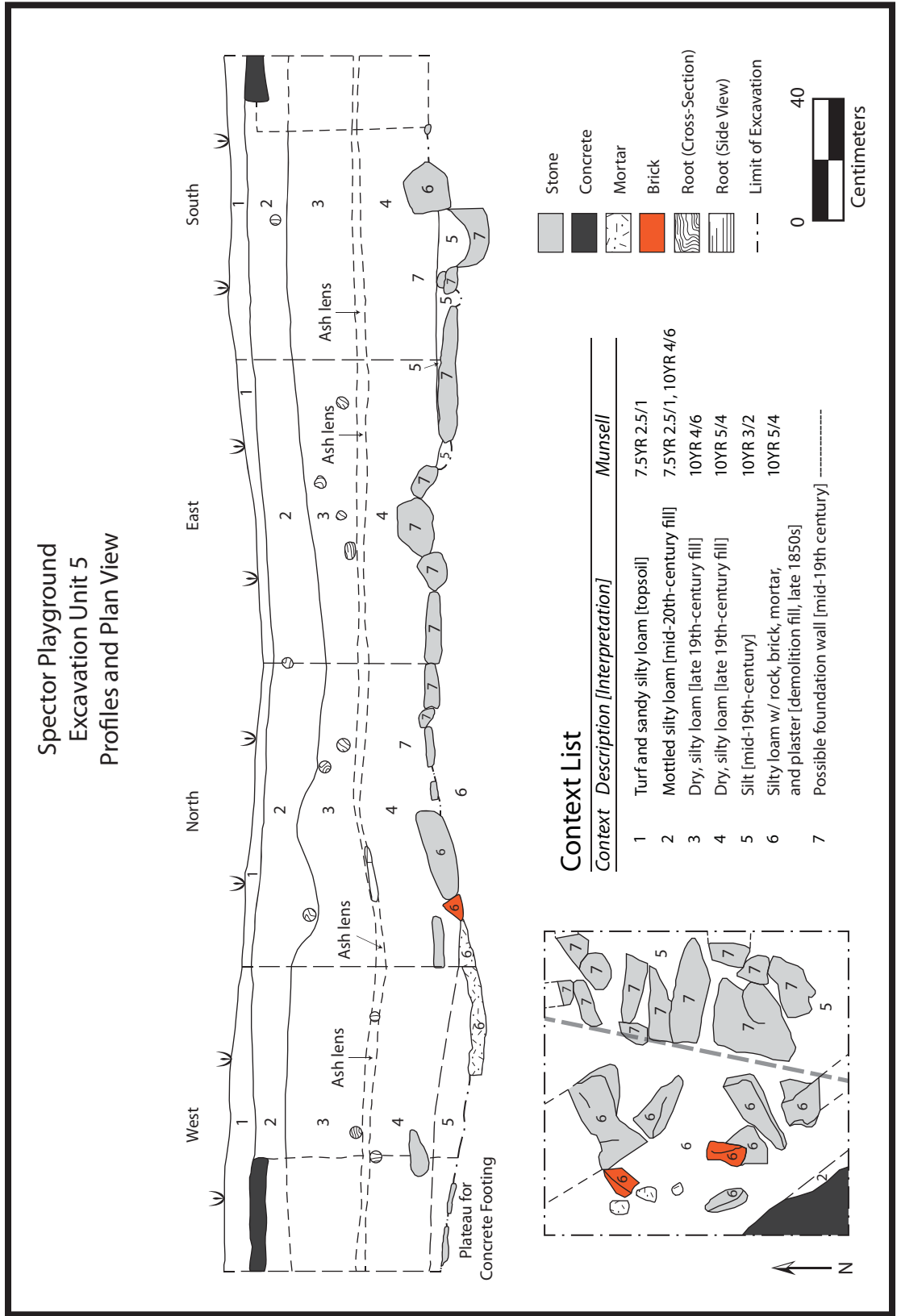
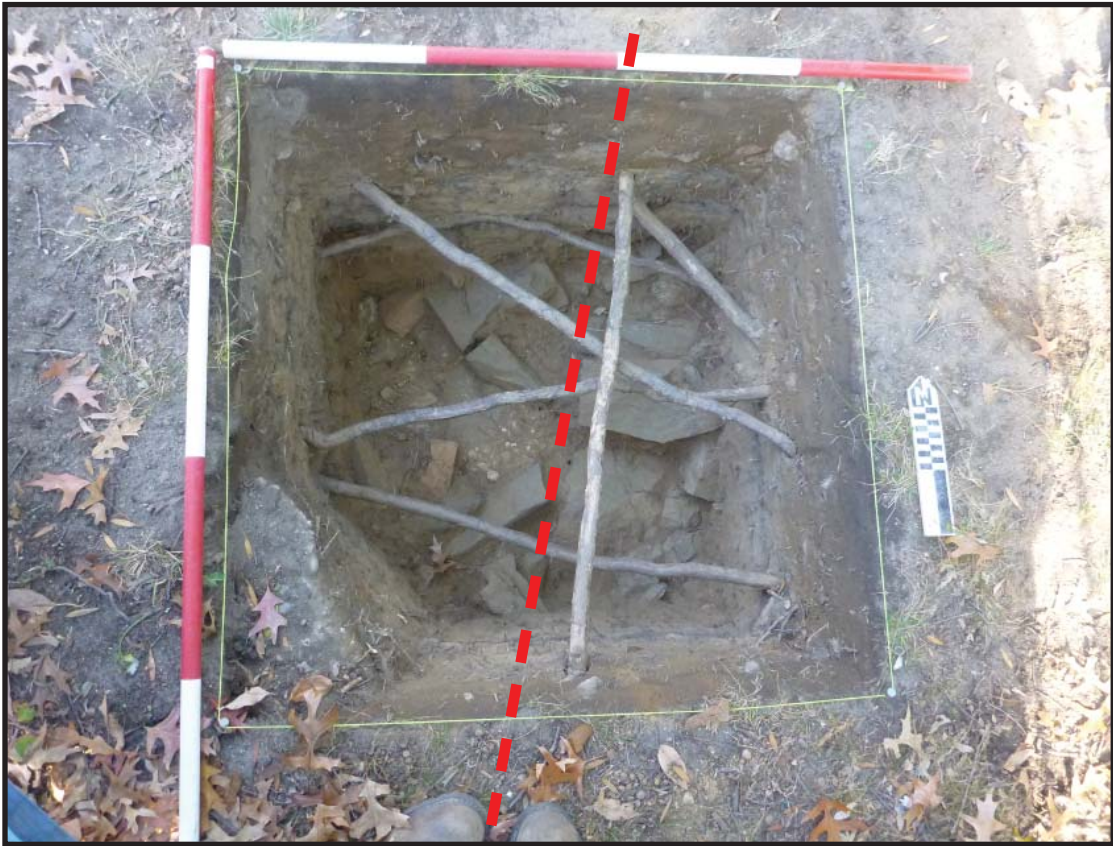


Figure 4.6. West 86th Street/Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Plan View and Profiles.



Photograph 4.2. Spectator Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Plan View. The dashed line indicated the approximate interior edge of the foundation of Building #3. The large scale bars are in feet and the north arrow is in centimeters (photographer: Dorothy Both, November 2015)[HRI Neg.#15046/D1:137].



### C. SYNTHESIS

Archaeological testing directly to the north and south of Spector Playground indicates a strong likelihood that below-ground remains survive at both the James Hampton and John P. Haff house sites. No testing was undertaken within the footprint of the playground itself and no monitoring took place as plans for the upgrading of the playground are still under development (this is in contrast to Mariners' Playground where the playground improvements and monitoring have both been implemented). Generally speaking, the western half of the Spector Playground contains numerous pieces of equipment and installations, and pre-existing archaeological deposits may prove to have been compromised by playground construction. The eastern half, however, is more open and appears from a surface assessment of existing grades inside and outside the playground to be more likely to overlie intact archaeological deposits.

Shovel Test 2, excavated up against the southern perimeter of the playground, close to the gate, showed shallow cultural stratigraphy and disturbed soils. Installation of the playground perimeter has likely disrupted Seneca Village period deposits in this area. Excavation Unit 4, in contrast, found traces of what may be the partially "robbed-out" foundation of the James Hampton house at depths of between 20 and 30 cm below present grade. This building, a three-story structure, likely possessed a solid masonry foundation, although perhaps not a cellar, since subsoil was documented across much of the unit. The excavation unit, according to the georeferenced historic maps, is located in the approximate center of the building, but traces of what may be the southwestern corner of the house were found in the base of the unit (Figures 4.4 and 4.5; Photograph 4.1). Alternatively, these remains may relate to walls within the interior of the building. Although the artifact count is relatively low, it is felt that further remains of this house site will survive below ground in the immediately surrounding area.

On the opposite, northern side of the playground, Excavation Unit 5 similarly found substantial buried remains of what is thought to be the John P. Haff house site beginning at depths of between 50 and 60 cm below present grade. These remains comprise demolition deposits, partially intact foundations and a reasonable concentration of artifacts from its deeper levels. The excavation unit produced close to 300 artifacts, including many mid-19th-century items and numerous building materials. Again, there is some discrepancy between the georeferenced footprint of the Haff house and the excavation unit, the latter apparently being placed just northeast and beyond the northeast corner of the house footprint. In actuality, the excavation unit appears to have clipped the interior face of the eastern wall of the house, meaning that the house footprint lies slightly to the north of the outline extrapolated from the georeferenced Condemnation Maps of 1856 (Figures 4.4 and 4.6; Photograph 4.2). Considerable quantities of mortar and plaster were found in the demolition deposit overlying and abutting the foundation, presumably indicating that the building had laid-up masonry and finished wall surfaces. The house comprised two sections, one of which was two-and-a-half stories in height, suggesting that it would have been set upon a well-constructed foundation. Since neither subsoil nor bedrock were encountered in the excavation unit, it is possible that the Haff house had a full or partial basement, which would greatly increase its yield of artifacts and its overall archaeological importance. Based on the grades inside and outside the playground, it is likely that remains of the Haff house site extend southward and within the playground footprint. Overall, the Haff house site appears to be more intact than the Hampton house site and is judged to have a greater potential for yielding significant archaeological data about Seneca Village. The Haffs are of particular interest for their German ethnicity and for their somewhat more elevated social status compared to their neighbors, both traits that may well be reflected in the types of artifacts within the site.



## Chapter 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Archaeological testing and monitoring within and immediately around the West 84th/Mariners' Playground has shown the archaeological record from the pre-Park era (prior to *circa* 1860) to be somewhat compromised. Pre-Park cultural stratigraphy within the existing playground footprint is mostly truncated and disturbed, except in the southeastern section where a buried A horizon, probably contemporary with the Seneca Village period of occupation was noted in Contractor Excavation 1 and the western portion of Contractor Excavation 6. In the area immediately around the playground, an intact A horizon containing mid-19th-century artifacts was noted to the west in Excavation Unit 2 and to the southeast in Shovel Test 1. Excavation Units 1 and 3 and the eastern portion of Contractor Excavation 6 found truncated and disturbed pre-Park deposits with the soil sequence being dominated by episodes of fill resulting from the original Park and later playground construction. Based largely on the evidence of Shovel Test 1, it is hypothesized that the site of the Robert Green house on West 84th Street may hold some archaeological potential, but this would require confirmation in the field. The sites of the Mike Barlow and Pleasant Smith shanties and the Henry Jacobs dwelling are judged to be largely destroyed and without archaeological potential.

The Mariners' Playground improvements were implemented in the summer and fall of 2016 and were subjected to archaeological monitoring. Six separate contractor excavations were documented during construction. The monitoring found intact archaeological deposits of interest only in the southeastern section of the playground. No structural remains of Seneca Village-era buildings or artifact-rich deposits of the pre-Park period were observed. No further

archaeological work within the playground footprint is recommended in connection with the recently completed playground improvements. Future playground improvements depending on their depth of ground disturbance may merit archaeological monitoring. Any future ground disturbance planned for the area of the Robert Green house may merit testing prior to construction or monitoring during construction.

Archaeological testing around the periphery of Spector Playground found what appear to be intact remains of both the James Hampton house (Excavation Unit 4) and the John P. Haff house (Excavation Unit 5). The former unit came down on to what is thought to be the somewhat disturbed southwest corner or an interior feature of the James Hampton house, whose foundations have been partially robbed out. This structure, three stories high (based on map information), does not appear to have had a basement, presumably because of local bedrock conditions. Further archaeological evidence relating to this property is likely to survive within a roughly 7.5 m radius of the excavation unit. On the northern edge of the playground Excavation Unit 5 found still more substantive remains of the John P. Haff house. Part of the interior face of the east wall of the house was exposed and the building may well extend intact beneath the existing playground. It may also contain a cellar, since subsoil was not encountered within the 80 to 90 cm excavated depth of the unit. John P. Haff, a hotelier and gardener of German extraction, was of lower middle to middle class status and one of the wealthier inhabitants of Seneca Village, a condition that is likely to be reflected in the artifacts recovered from the site of his house. The Haff property is judged to be of considerable archaeological interest and holds much potential for yielding further information.

Plans for the Spector Playground improvements are still in the design phase. For most of the playground footprint archaeological monitoring of deep construction-related ground disturbance (in excess of 50 cm) should be an adequate approach for addressing potential archaeological issues stemming from any proposed improvements. However, in the playground's northeastern quadrant and within the projected limits of the Haff property (Lot 50 on the Condemnation maps [Figure 4.2]), any planned improvements involving ground disturbance to depths in excess of 30 cm should be preceded by additional archaeological testing. Depending on the results of such testing, further excavation or monitoring may be appropriate to offset the effects of any improvements on archaeological resources.

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**Appendix A**

**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**



**APPENDIX A**  
**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Mariners' Playground	Shovel Test	1	1	loam [ turf and topsoil, overlies context 2]	10YR 2/2	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic
			2	silty sand loam [ topsoil, overlaid by context 1 and overlies 3]	10YR 4/2	Historic Glass Modern Composite Modern Glass Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
			3	mottled silty loam [ possible 20th century modern fill, overlaid by context 2 and overlies context 4]	10YR 3/3 and 10YR 4/6	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Modern Composite Modern Glass Modern Metal Historic Glass
			4	gravelly silty loam [ overlaid by context 3 and overlies context 5]	10YR 5/6	Modern Glass --
			5	silty sand loam [ overlaid by context 4]	10YR 6/6	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	1	1	silty loam [ O horizon, overlies context 2]	10YR 2/2	-- Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Modern Composite Modern Glass Modern Metal
			2	sandy silt loam [ humus, overlaid by context 1 and overlies context 3]	10YR 3/3	Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic

**APPENDIX A (Cont.)**  
**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials	
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	1	2	sandy silt loam [ humus, overlaid by context 1 and overlies context 3]	10YR 3/3	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Modern Composite Modern Fired Clay - Ceramic Modern Glass Modern Metal Modern Stone	
			3	mottled sandy silt loam with gravel [ possible 20th century fill, overlaid by context 2, overlies context 4]	10YR 5/6 and 7.5YR 2.5/2	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic	
		4					Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Modern Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Modern Glass Modern Metal
							Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
							Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral
5			silty loam [ possible subsoil, overlaid by context 4]	10YR 7/4	--		
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	2	1	sand loam [ topsoil, overlies context 2]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Mineral Modern Composite	

**APPENDIX A (Cont.)**  
**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials	
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	2	1	sand loam [ topsoil, overlies context 2]	10YR 4/3	Modern Glass Modern Metal Modern Textile	
			2	mottled sand loam with pebbles [ historic fill, overlaid by context 1]	10YR 3/6 and 10YR 3/4	--	
		3					Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Modern Composite Modern Glass Modern Metal
			3	mottled silty loam [ overlaid by context 2 and overlies context 4]	10YR 5/6 and 10YR 3/4	Historic Fauna	
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	3	4			Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic	
				4	compact silty loam [ subsoil, overlaid by context 3]	10YR 6/6	Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic
							Historic Glass Historic Metal

**APPENDIX A (Cont.)**  
**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Mariners' Playground	Excavation Unit	3	2	mottled silty loam [ overlaid by context 1 and overlies context 3]	10YR 3/3 and 10YR 4/6	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
			3	clay loam [ overlaid by context 2 and overlies context 4]	10YR 5/6	Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Modern Glass
			4	sand loam [ overlaid by context 3]	7.5YR 5/8	--
Spector Playground	Shovel Test	2	1	sandy silt loam [ overlies context 2]	10YR 2/2	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Mineral Modern Composite Modern Glass
			2	mottled silty loam [ fill, overlaid by context 1, overlies context 5, abuts context 3 and 4, cut by context 4]	10YR 3/3 and 10YR 4/4	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
			3	silty clay [ overlaid and abuts context 2 and fill of 4]	10YR 4/4	Historic Glass Historic Mineral Modern Composite Modern Glass
			4	[overlaid, overlies and abuts context 2, filled by context 3]	--	--
			5	silty loam [ subsoil above bedrock]	7.5YR 4/6	--
			6	with schist [bedrock, overlaid by context 2 and 3]	--	--
Spector Playground	Excavation Unit	4	1	silty loam [ sod, overlies context 2]	10YR 4/3	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Glass Historic Mineral Modern Composite

**APPENDIX A (Cont.)**

**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Unit Type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Soil Description [Interpretation]</b>	<b>Munsell</b>	<b>Cultural Materials</b>
Spector Playground	Excavation Unit	4	2	mottled, compact silty loam [ overlaid by context 1 and overlies context 3]	10YR 4/3 and 7.5YR 5/6	Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
			3	mottled silty loam [ possible recent fill, overlaid by context 2 and overlies contexts 6, 4, and 8]	7.5YR 5/6 and 10YR 3/3	Historic Glass Historic Mineral Historic Composite
			4	silty loam [ overlaid by context 3, overlies and abuts context 6, fill of context 5]	10YR 6/6	Historic Glass Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
			5	[poss. Foundation trench, cuts and abuts context 6, overlaid by context 3, filled by context 4]	--	--
			6	silty sand with schist [ subsoil, overlaid by context 3, abuts contexts 5, 4, 8 and 9, cut by context 5 and 9]	7.5YR 4/4	--
			7	[possible foundation wall, overlaid by context 3 and overlies context 6]	--	--
			8	silty loam [ fill of context 9, overlaid by context 3, overlies context 6, abuts context 4]	10YR 4/3	--
			9	[cut for context 8, overlaid by context 3, filled by context 8 and cuts context 6]	--	--
			Spector Playground	Excavation Unit	5	1
2	mottled silty loam [ fill, overlaid by context 1 and overlies context 3]	7.5YR 2.5/1 and 10YR 4/6				Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic
3	dry silty loam [ overlaid by context 2]	10YR 4/6				Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic Historic Glass Historic Metal Modern Composite Modern Glass Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic

**APPENDIX A (Cont.)**  
**SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE TESTING**

Location	Unit Type	No.	Context	Soil Description [Interpretation]	Munsell	Cultural Materials
Spector Playground	Excavation Unit	5	3	dry silty loam [ overlaid by context 2]	10YR 4/6	Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic
			4	dry silty loam [ overlaid by context 3]	10YR 5/4	Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Composite Historic Fauna Historic Fired Clay - Ceramic Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic
		5	silt	10YR 3/2	Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Composite Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic	
		6	[possible foundation wall, schist, brick and mortar]	--	Historic Glass Historic Metal Historic Mineral Historic Fired Clay - Non-ceramic	

\* Discarded



**Appendix B**

**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**



## APPENDIX B ARTIFACT INVENTORY

<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Shovel Test 1, Context 1</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>1</b>
Modern		
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, white	Row #	10
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, blue	Row #	6
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, green	Row #	7
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, green	Row #	8
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, olive green	Row #	5
18 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	9
Historic		
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, dark red	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Body, tile fragment	Row #	3
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	4
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 1: 27</i>		
<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Shovel Test 1, Context 2</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>2</b>
Modern		
1 Composite, Plastic, bead whole, light blue	Row #	19
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown, molded wing design	Row #	14
8 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	8
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, light aqua	Row #	9
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
2 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored, stippled	Row #	11
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, violet	Row #	12
4 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	15
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	16
1 Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	13
1 Glass, Flat, bottle base fragment, green	Row #	17
1 Metal, Steel, screw whole	Row #	18
Historic		
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware rim and body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1840 - 2015	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed surface hand painted blue, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	1
2 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment	Row #	3
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	5
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light green	Row #	4
1 Metal, Copper, unidentified form fragment, corroded	Row #	7
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail >90% complete, wire, corroded	Row #	6
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 34</i>		
<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Shovel Test 1, Context 3</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>3</b>
Modern		
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	2
Historic		
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 3: 2</i>		

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Shovel Test 1, Context 5</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>10</b>
Historic		
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, white, 1815 - 2015	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate vessel fragment, exterior surface painted blue, blue, interior surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	1
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	5
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	4
2 Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	3
5 Glass, Curved, vial base and body, light aqua	Row #	6
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 5: 12</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Mariners' Playground Shovel Test 1 : 75</i>		

<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 1, Context 1</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>6</b>
Modern		
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	33
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, green	Row #	29
1 Glass, Curved, bottle rim fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	25
3 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	24
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	23
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	22
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	27
10 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	28
1 Glass, Curved, bottle rim fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	26
1 Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	30
1 Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	32
1 Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	31
1 Metal, Copper alloy, penny, coin whole, corroded, 1960 - 1960	Row #	34
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	35
Historic		
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish base fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish base fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, exterior olive green stripe, 1840 - 2015	Row #	7
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	3
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish rim fragment, glazed interior, green and white, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	4
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1815 - 2015	Row #	5
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, interior transfer print scenic design, 1815 - 2015	Row #	6
3 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	14
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	8
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	19
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, patination, flat base	Row #	9
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed "R"	Row #	18
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, patination	Row #	17
9 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	16

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	12
1	Glass, Curved, bottle/jar mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, light aqua	Row #	13
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	20
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	21

*Total Artifacts in Context 1: 57*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 1, Context 2**

**Catalog # 7**

Modern

1	Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, black	Row #	24
1	Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, translucent yellow	Row #	23
1	Composite, Plastic, tape fragment, yellow	Row #	22
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	5
3	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, green	Row #	30
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, green	Row #	31
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	29
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	28
17	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	32
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, bottle cap 80-90% complete, corroded	Row #	33
1	Stone, Indeterminate, tile >90% complete, grey	Row #	34

Historic

3	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	1
2	Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster fragment	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Tan-bodied, indeterminate type fragment, interior lead glaze with green wash decoration, worn exterior, surface missing	Row #	26
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, indeterminate type base fragment, unglazed	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, teacup body fragment, exterior transfer print overglaze	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Hotel China, plate rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, interior design	Row #	25
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware base fragment, glazed both surfaces, Maker's Mark, remnants of probable maker's mark, an S and O, 1840 - 2015	Row #	13
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces, burned, 1840 - 2015	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware base fragment, one surface and rim glazed, 1840 - 2015	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1840 - 2015	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, exterior surface glazed, rim painted blue, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	8
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1780 - 1890	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, blue design one side, 1815 - 2015	Row #	10
5	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1815 - 2015	Row #	12
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, yellow	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, violet	Row #	18
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, light aqua	Row #	20

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	19
1	Glass, Curved, milk glass, hollow ware body fragment, opaque white	Row #	16
1	Glass, Curved, marble whole, red and green	Row #	27
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, file fragment, corroded	Row #	21

*Total Artifacts in Context 2: 63*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 1, Context 3**

**Catalog # 8**

Modern

1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural 80-90% complete, red	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, green	Row #	2
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed ..."E"...	Row #	3
16	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	4
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type fragment, clear/uncolored, molded	Row #	1
1	Metal, Aluminum, pull tab fragment	Row #	6
3	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	8
1	Metal, Indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	7
1	Metal, Indeterminate, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	9
1	Metal, Steel, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	5

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, red, both surfaces missing	Row #	18
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware fragment, white	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, white	Row #	12
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, dish fragment, glazed both surfaces, interior hand painted, white and blue, 1840 - 2015	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, white, 1840 - 2015	Row #	17
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, teacup rim fragment, glazed, both surfaces, white, 1840 - 2015	Row #	15
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, decoration around rim, white, 1780 - 1890	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, white, exterior surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	16
2	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Red Clay, molded cat figurine in two pieces that mend, toy whole, red, head broken off body	Row #	20
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Toy, marble whole, blue	Row #	19
1	Glass, Curved, bead whole, white, D 1/3" diameter, 1/15" bore diameter	Row #	57
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	42
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua, embossed..."A'S P"...	Row #	46
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	45
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	36
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	44
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	43
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	50
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	30
2	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed ..."T. & CO"	Row #	25
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	24
4	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded	Row #	23
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	22
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck, clear/uncolored	Row #	21
4	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	28

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	41
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	31
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	32
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	34
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded	Row #	35
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	48
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	37
8	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	40
1	Glass, Curved, milk glass, canning lid fragment, white	Row #	59
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type fragment, opaque white	Row #	58
1	Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	26
1	Glass, Curved, stemware body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	38
3	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	33
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	27
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler rim fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	39
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	29
1	Glass, Flat, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	47
2	Glass, Flat, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	52
1	Glass, Flat, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	49
5	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	56
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	55
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	54
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, red paint or film, light aqua	Row #	53
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	51
1	Metal, Brass, button >90% complete, stamped, corroded, eye mostly missing, D 4/5", iron back	Row #	61
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head and body, corroded	Row #	60

*Total Artifacts in Context 3: 105*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 1, Context 4**

**Catalog # 9**

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, glazed both surfaces, white, 1780 - 1890	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware base fragment, glazed, white, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate vessel fragment, glazed, white, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Toy, marble whole, various shades of brown	Row #	4
7	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	7
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	13
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	12
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base and body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle neck fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	5
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	11
1	Glass, Flat, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	14
3	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	15

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

2 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	16
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	17
4 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head, cut/wrought, corroded	Row #	19
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 80-90% complete, cut/wrought, corroded	Row #	18
2 Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment, black	Row #	20

*Total Artifacts in Context 4: 36*

*Total Artifacts in Mariners' Playground Excavation Unit 1 : 261*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 2, Context 1**

**Catalog # 11**

Modern

1 Composite, Plastic, button whole, black, eye missing, molded cross hatch design	Row #	13
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type whole, white	Row #	10
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type whole, red	Row #	11
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, red	Row #	12
32 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	16
5 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	17
4 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown, embossed stylized A design	Row #	18
2 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, stippled base	Row #	14
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed ... "R BOT" ...	Row #	15
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, bottle cap 70-80% complete, corroded	Row #	20
1 Metal, Nickel Alloy, dime, coin whole, 1986 - 1986	Row #	21
1 Metal, Steel, screw whole	Row #	19
1 Textile, Indeterminate Type, indeterminate type whole	Row #	22

Historic

1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, interior/exterior lead glaze	Row #	1
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, teacup fragment, glazed both surfaces, white	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Tan Body, bottle neck fragment, exterior salt glaze, interior brown glaze, tan	Row #	3
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	6
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed "MADE IN"	Row #	5
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed "-PAT. OFF."	Row #	4
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, violet, embossed "8"	Row #	7
1 Glass, Curved, button whole, white, molded with ferrous wire eye in place, wire eye missing/broken, one piece dome shaped	Row #	8
1 Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	9

*Total Artifacts in Context 1: 62*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 2, Context 2**

**Catalog # 12**

Modern

1 Composite, Indeterminate Material, bead whole, pearly pink	Row #	19
4 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	20
1 Glass, Flat, window edge fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	21
1 Metal, Steel, screw body, head missing	Row #	22

Historic

1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	1
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, one side painted blue, white and blue	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware body fragment, white, surface missing	Row #	4



**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, teacup body fragment, glazed both surfaces	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish rim fragment, both surfaces glazed, interior hand painted, 1815 - 2015	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish fragment, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, teacup rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, blue stripe on rim, 1815 - 2015	Row #	5
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed "2"	Row #	8
1	Glass, Flat, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	11
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	12
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	13
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head and partial body, corroded	Row #	14
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 80-90% complete, wire, corroded	Row #	15
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	16
2	Mineral, Coal Ash, waste material fragment	Row #	17
13	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	18

*Total Artifacts in Context 2: 40*

<b>Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 2, Context 3</b>		<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>13</b>
Historic			
1	Fauna, Shell - remains, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	11
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, interior/exterior manganese glaze	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, unglazed	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, white	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, white, 1840 - 2015	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware body fragment, transfer printed, 1780 - 1890	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, interior surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, white, 1815 - 2015	Row #	6
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate vessel body fragment, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Body, seltzer bottle fragment, light brown Albany slip, Maker's Mark, embossed "...E" followed by what may be an "R"	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, fire brick, structural 40-50% complete	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	19
1	Glass, Curved, bottle corner fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	15
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	12
2	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, blue	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth and neck fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	20
1	Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	13
3	Glass, Curved, stemware body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	16
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler rim fragment, clear/uncolored, patination	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	18
2	Glass, Flat, indeterminate type fragment, coated on one surface with indeterminate material, light aqua	Row #	22
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	21
5	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	23

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 50-60% complete, wire, corroded, point missing	Row #	27
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail >90% complete, wire, corroded	Row #	24
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head, wire, corroded, body missing	Row #	25
3	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	26
1	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	28
2	Mineral, Coal Ash, waste material fragment	Row #	29
1	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	30
1	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	31
47	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	32

*Total Artifacts in Context 3: 92*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 2, Context 4**

**Catalog # 14**

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware base fragment, interior/exterior manganese glaze	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish rim fragment, white	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish body fragment, blue underglaze, burned	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, teacup handle fragment, glazed both surfaces, blue flower decoration, 1780 - 1890	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1815 - 2015	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Tan Body, hollow ware base fragment, salt glaze exterior, slip interior	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, bowl fragment, incised design	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment	Row #	7
21	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored, patination	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle mouth and neck, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, green	Row #	12
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, point missing	Row #	14
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded, head missing	Row #	13

*Total Artifacts in Context 4: 34*

*Total Artifacts in Mariners' Playground Excavation Unit 2 : 228*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 3, Context 1**

**Catalog # 15**

Modern

1	Composite, Plastic, button whole, recessed center with two holes	Row #	1
1	Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type whole	Row #	2
8	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	5
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	3
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	4
1	Glass, Flat, mirror fragment, one surface with reflective film, clear/uncolored	Row #	7
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, screw whole, corroded	Row #	8

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, unglazed	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, white	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish rim fragment, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	12

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, red transfer printed, white and red, 1815 - 2015	Row #	11
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua	Row #	13
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	14
6	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	15

*Total Artifacts in Context 1: 27*

**Area Mariners' Playground, Excavation Unit 3, Context 2**

**Catalog # 16**

Modern

1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	3
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	1
1	Glass, Curved, indeterminate type body fragment, red paint or film, clear/uncolored	Row #	2
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	4

Historic

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, crock lid fragment, unglazed, molded	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware body fragment, unglazed	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, unglazed	Row #	7
9	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, unglazed/ surfaces missing	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware base fragment	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, hollow ware fragment, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	10
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	13
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, 1815 - 2015	Row #	12
2	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, transfer printed, 1815 - 2015	Row #	14
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, surface missing, 1815 - 2015	Row #	11
3	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	20
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light aqua, embossed "...W..."	Row #	18
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, amber	Row #	16
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	19
2	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, light aqua	Row #	21
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	22
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	23
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	24
1	Metal, Copper, button >90% complete, corroded, eye missing	Row #	26
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	25
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	27
1	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	28

*Total Artifacts in Context 2: 44*

*Total Artifacts in Mariners' Playground Excavation Unit 3 : 71*

**Area Spector Playground, Shovel Test 2, Context 1**

**Catalog # 4**

Modern

1	Composite, Plastic, lantern, toy whole, red	Row #	11
8	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	5
2	Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed ..."PSI"...	Row #	7
1	Glass, Curved, marble whole, white and green	Row #	4
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	8
Historic			
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, stem fragment, worn mouthpiece end	Row #	1
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	2
1	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	3
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 1: 19</i>			
<b>Area Spector Playground, Shovel Test 2, Context 2</b>			<b>Catalog # 5</b>
Modern			
1	Composite, Plastic, bead whole, white	Row #	7
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, green	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle base, clear/uncolored	Row #	8
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
Historic			
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware body fragment, glazed both surfaces, one with blue design, 1815 - 2015	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Body, hollow ware rim fragment, salt glaze, grey	Row #	2
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	4
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	3
3	Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment	Row #	5
16	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	6
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 27</i>			
<i>Total Artifacts in Spector Playground Shovel Test 2 : 46</i>			
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Context 1</b>			<b>Catalog # 17</b>
Modern			
1	Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, translucent black	Row #	1
Historic			
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware rim fragment, unglazed	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate vessel fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	3
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, teacup rim fragment, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	4
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, violet	Row #	9
5	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	5
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light green	Row #	6
1	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	8
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	7
1	Glass, Flat, window body fragment, light aqua	Row #	10
1	Mineral, Slate, pencil fragment	Row #	11
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 1: 15</i>			

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Context 2</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>18</b>
Historic		
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, indeterminate vessel fragment, both surfaces missing	Row #	1
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, hollow ware rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, undecorated	Row #	2
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces, one with blue design, 1815 - 2015	Row #	3
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	4
1 Glass, Flat, bottle fragment, light aqua	Row #	5
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	7
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, aqua	Row #	6
1 Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	8
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 2: 9</i>		
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Context 3</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>19</b>
Historic		
1 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment	Row #	1
1 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	2
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 3: 2</i>		
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 4, Context 4</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>20</b>
Historic		
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, Flow Blue, dish fragment, glazed both surfaces, exterior painted blue, 1835 - 1910	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 4: 1</i>		
<i>Total Artifacts in Spector Playground Excavation Unit 4 : 27</i>		
<hr/>		
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 1</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>21</b>
Modern		
1 Composite, Plastic, indeterminate type fragment, orange	Row #	1
1 Glass, Curved, bottle shoulder fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	3
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, stippled on one end, clear/uncolored	Row #	4
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored, embossed "7 FL. OZ."	Row #	5
5 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	6
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	7
4 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	2
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	9
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, wire, corroded	Row #	8
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 1: 17</i>		
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 2</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>22</b>
Modern		
1 Composite, Plastic, button whole, two thread holes	Row #	1
1 Glass, Curved, bottle mouth fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	2
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, brown	Row #	3
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, green	Row #	4
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	5
Historic		

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, unglazed	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, dish fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1840 - 2015	Row #	8
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, hollow ware fragment, glazed both surfaces, handpainted interior, 1815 - 2015	Row #	9
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, teacup rim fragment, glazed both surfaces, handpainted interior, 1815 - 2015	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, pipe bowl rim fragment	Row #	10
2	Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, violet	Row #	12
1	Glass, Curved, Toy, marble whole, green	Row #	11
1	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	14
2	Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	13
1	Metal, Copper alloy, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	15
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	16
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	17
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head, corroded, body and point missing	Row #	18

*Total Artifacts in Context 2: 21*

**Area Specter Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 3**

**Catalog # 23**

Historic

2	Fauna, Shell - remains, clam fragment	Row #	1
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, dish base fragment, glazed both surfaces, mark on bottom that may be a stylized H	Row #	3
4	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Porcelain, Toy, dish 30-40% complete, glazed both surfaces	Row #	2
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, 1780 - 1890	Row #	6
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, glazed exterior, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	5
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish base fragment, glazed both surfaces, handpainted interior, 1780 - 1890	Row #	4
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, dish fragment, glazed both surfaces, 1815 - 2015	Row #	7
1	Fired Clay - Ceramic, Stoneware, Grey Body, seltzer bottle body fragment, light brown Albany slip/ interior unglazed	Row #	8
4	Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment, red	Row #	9
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	13
2	Glass, Curved, bottle base and body fragment, aqua	Row #	12
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua, embossed "8"	Row #	17
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	16
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, light green	Row #	15
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	14
1	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, olive green	Row #	11
2	Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	10
1	Glass, Curved, tumbler body fragment, clear/uncolored, molded design	Row #	18
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 50-60% complete, cut/wrought, corroded	Row #	22
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, cut/wrought, corroded	Row #	21
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 40-50% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, body and point missing	Row #	19
2	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, head missing, two nails rusted together	Row #	23
1	Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, wire, corroded, point missing	Row #	20
2	Mineral, Coal Slag, waste material fragment	Row #	24

*Total Artifacts in Context 3: 36*

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 4</b>	<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>24</b>
Historic		
11 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, white	Row #	2
4 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, grey	Row #	1
3 Fauna, Bone - remains, indeterminate type fragment	Row #	4
1 Fauna, Bone - remains, long bone fragment	Row #	3
1 Fauna, Shell - remains, oyster 50% complete	Row #	5
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, interior manganese glaze, exterior unglazed	Row #	7
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Earthenware, Redware, hollow ware fragment, unglazed	Row #	6
2 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish rim fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row #	10
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish fragment, undecorated, surface missing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	9
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish fragment, undecorated, 1780 - 1890	Row #	8
1 Fired Clay - Ceramic, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, dish fragment, hand painted, 1780 - 1890	Row #	11
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, pipe bowl whole, molded, ribbing and leaf decoration	Row #	12
1 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Ball Clay, Smoking Pipe, pipe stem fragment	Row #	13
18 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment	Row #	15
3 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural corner fragment	Row #	14
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	18
2 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	20
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, light olive green	Row #	22
1 Glass, Curved, bottle base fragment, olive green	Row #	21
1 Glass, Curved, bottle fragment, blue	Row #	23
1 Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	17
1 Glass, Curved, lamp chimney fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	16
3 Glass, Curved, stemware fragment, clear/uncolored	Row #	19
2 Glass, Flat, indeterminate type fragment, light aqua	Row #	25
2 Glass, Flat, tumbler body fragment, light aqua	Row #	27
2 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	24
13 Glass, Flat, window fragment, light aqua	Row #	26
11 Metal, Ferrous metal, indeterminate type fragment, corroded	Row #	44
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head fragment, corroded, body and point missing	Row #	38
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	37
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	41
2 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	36
3 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 80-90% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, point missing	Row #	42
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 30-40% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body, point, half of head missing	Row #	29
22 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail fragment, corroded	Row #	43
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 40-50% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	28
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, body and point missing	Row #	39
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail >90% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, point missing	Row #	35
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 70-80% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, point missing	Row #	34
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	33
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded, lower body and point missing	Row #	32
3 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail body fragment, corroded	Row #	31
44 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head/partial body fragment, cut/wrought, corroded	Row #	30
4 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail body fragment, cut/wrought, head and point missing	Row #	40

**APPENDIX B (Cont.)  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

3 Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment		Row #	45
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 4: 183</i>			
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 5</b>		<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>25</b>
Historic			
9 Composite, Mortar, structural fragment, grey		Row #	1
6 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment		Row #	2
1 Glass, Flat, indeterminate type fragment		Row #	3
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail head, cut/wrought, corroded, body missing		Row #	5
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail whole, cut/wrought, corroded		Row #	6
1 Metal, Ferrous metal, nail 50-60% complete, cut/wrought, corroded, body missing		Row #	4
1 Mineral, Coal, waste material fragment		Row #	7
1 Mineral, Slate, pencil fragment		Row #	8
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 5: 21</i>			
<b>Area Spector Playground, Excavation Unit 5, Context 6</b>		<b>Catalog #</b>	<b>26</b>
Historic			
2 Fired Clay - Non-ceramic, Brick, structural fragment		Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in Context 6: 2</i>			
<i>Total Artifacts in Spector Playground Excavation Unit 5 : 280</i>			

**Total Number of Artifacts: 988**

**\* Item Discarded in Laboratory**



## **Appendix C**

### **RESUMES**



**JAMES S. LEE, III, M.A., RPA**  
**Vice President**  
**Principal Investigator/Archaeologist**

## EDUCATION

M.A., Archaeology, University of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom, 1996

B.A., Anthropology and History, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1995

## EXPERIENCE

2015-present      Vice President/Principal Investigator/Archaeologist  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Vice President of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Responsible for:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Technical and synthetic writing
- Proposal preparation, contract negotiation and management
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation

2001-2015      Principal Investigator  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Technical and managerial responsibilities for survey, evaluation and mitigation of selected archaeological projects. Technical and managerial responsibility for report production. Participation in:

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- supervision of cartographic and GIS product, graphic design and report layout
- hiring and supervision of personnel

2001      Crew Chief  
Kittatinny Archaeological Research, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania

- survey and excavation
- supervision of field personnel
- stratigraphic and artifact analysis

1997-2001      Principal Investigator/Project Manager  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

- overall site direction and day-to-day management
- development and implementation of research, excavation and analysis strategies for prehistoric and historic archaeological sites
- report and proposal preparation
- hiring and supervision of personnel

1997-2000      Laboratory Supervisor  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

Technical and managerial responsibilities for laboratory components of archaeological projects. Participation in:

- management of laboratory operations
- supervision of laboratory personnel
- computerization of artifact data
- prehistoric and historic ceramic analysis
- preparation of artifact inventories and writing of artifact sections of reports

1996-1997      Field Technician  
Cultural Resource Consulting Group, Highland Park, New Jersey

### **SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS**

- canals and associated water control structures
- waterpowered mill sites
- iron manufacture
- prehistory of the northeastern United States
- prehistoric lithic technology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

### **CERTIFICATIONS**

Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for Archaeologists (36 CFR Part 61)  
Register of Professional Archaeologists  
OSHA 40-hour Initial Training, 2002  
OSHA 8-hour Refresher Course, 2012

### **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Society for Industrial Archaeology  
Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Member at Large  
Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology  
New York State Archaeological Association  
Canal Society of New Jersey  
Warren County Morris Canal Committee  
Eastern States Archaeological Federation  
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

### **SELECTED PRESENTATIONS**

"The Fishkill Supply Depot: Archaeological Synthesis" Paper presented to the Friends of the Fishkill Supply Depot, October 25, 2015.

"Archaeological Investigations at the Tulpehacken Nature Center, Abbott Marshlands, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 21, 2015.

"The Last 100 Years at Morris Canal Plane 9 West." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, November 21, 2014 (with James Lee Jr.).

"Ephrata Tract Archaeological Assessment." Paper presented to the Moravian Historical Society, October 20, 2014.

"Archaeological Investigations in the Shadow of the Gap, I-80 Weigh Station Site (28Wa290)." Paper presented to the Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology, Forks of the Delaware Chapter 14. April 3, 2013.

"Exploring the Industrial Archaeological Resources of Waterloo Village." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 15, 2013 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"Archaeological Investigations at Morris Canal Lock 2 East, Wharton, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, March 16, 2012.

"Delaware and Raritan Canal Lock #1, Hamilton Township, Mercer County, New Jersey." Paper presented to the Canal Society of New Jersey, December 1, 2010 (with Richard W. Hunter).

"The Archaeological Potential of the Morris Canal." Paper presented to the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, March 19, 2007.

"Planes and Plans: The Morris Canal in Warren County." Paper presented to the New Jersey Historic Preservation Conference, April 23, 2004.

**RICHARD W. HUNTER**  
**President/Principal Archaeologist, Ph.D., RPA**

## EDUCATION

Ph.D., Geography, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 1999.  
Dissertation Title: *Patterns of Mill Siting and Materials Processing: A Historical Geography of Water-Powered Industry in Central New Jersey*

M.A., Archaeological Science, University of Bradford, England, 1975

B.A., Archaeology and Geography, University of Birmingham, England, 1973

## EXPERIENCE

1986-present      President/Principal Archaeologist  
Hunter Research, Inc., Trenton, NJ

Founder and principal stockholder of firm providing archaeological and historical research, survey, excavation, evaluation, report preparation, historic exhibit development and public outreach services in the Northeastern United States. Specific expertise in historical and industrial archaeology (mills, iron and steel manufacture, pottery manufacture), historical geography, historic landscape analysis, historic interpretive design and public outreach products. Participation in:

- Project management, budgeting and scheduling
- Proposal preparation and client negotiation
- Hiring and supervision of personnel
- Supervision of research, fieldwork, analysis and report preparation
- Historic exhibit development, popular and academic publications and public presentations

1999-2004      Faculty Member, Certificate in Historic Preservation  
Office of Continuing Education, Drew University, Madison, NJ

Courses: The Role of Archaeology in Preservation  
25 Years of Public Archaeology in New Jersey

1983-1986      Vice-President/Archaeologist  
Heritage Studies, Inc., Princeton, NJ

Principal in charge of archaeological projects. Responsibilities included:

- Survey, excavation, analysis, and reports
- Client solicitation, negotiation, and liaison
- Project planning, budgeting, and scheduling
- Recruitment and supervision of personnel

1981-1983      Principal Archaeologist  
Cultural Resource Group, Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., East Orange, NJ

Directed historical and industrial archaeological work on major cultural resource surveys and mitigation projects in the Mid-Atlantic region. Primary responsibility for report preparation and editing.

- 1979-1981 Archaeological Consultant, Hopewell, NJ
- 1978-1981 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Department of Classics and Archaeology, Douglass College, Rutgers University, NJ
- 1978-1979 Research Editor  
Arete Publishing Company, Princeton, NJ
- Prepared and edited archaeological, anthropological, and geographical encyclopedia entries (*Academic American Encyclopedia*, 1980).
- 1974-1977 Archaeological Field Officer  
Northampton Development Corporation, Northampton, England
- Supervised archaeological salvage projects executed prior to development of the medieval town of Northampton (pop. 230,000).
- Experience included:
- Monitoring of construction activity
  - Supervision of large scale urban excavations
  - Processing of stratigraphic data and artifacts
  - Preparation of publication materials
- 1969-1970 Research Assistant  
Department of Planning and Transportation, Greater London Council

### SPECIAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- water-powered mill sites
- canals and urban water powers
- iron and steel manufacture
- pottery manufacture
- historic cartography
- scientific methods in archaeology
- historic sites interpretation and public outreach

### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

"New York's Urban Archaeology. The Forts Landscape Reconstruction Project: Central Park's Revolutionary War Forts." *Archaeological Institute of America, New York Society News*, Winter 2015:6-8.

*Sartori to Sacred Heart: Early Catholic Trenton*. Sacred Heart Church [2014] (with Patrick Harshbarger).

"Historical Archaeology in Trenton: A Thirty-Year Retrospective." In *Historical Archaeology of the Delaware Valley, 1600-1850*, edited by Richard Veit and David Orr. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee [2013] (with Ian Burrow).

"A Sugar Bowl of William Young & Sons or William Young's Sons." *Trenton Potteries* 13 (1):1-3 [2013].

"Internal Oxidation of Cast Iron Artifacts from an 18th-century Steel Cementation Furnace." *Journal of Archaeological Science* XXX, 1-8 [2012] (with Colin Thomas and Robert Gordon).

"Steel Away: the Trenton Steel Works and the Struggle for American Manufacturing Independence." In *Footprints of Industry: Papers from the 300th Anniversary Conference at Coalbrookdale, 3-7 June 2009*, edited by Paul Belford, Marilyn Palmer and Roger White. *BAR British Series* 523 [2010] (with Ian Burrow).

"Early Milling and Waterpower." In *Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape*, edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Peter O. Wacker, pp. 170-179. Rutgers University Press [2009].

"On the Eagle's Wings: Textiles, Trenton, Textiles, and a First Taste of the Industrial Revolution." *New Jersey History* 124, Number 1, 57-98 [2009] (with Nadine Sergejeff and Damon Tvaryanas).

"The Historical Geography and Archaeology of the Revolutionary War in New Jersey." In *New Jersey in the American Revolution*, edited by Barbara J. Mitnick, pp.165-193. Rutgers University Press [2005] (with Ian C.G. Burrow).

"Lenox Factory Buildings Demolished." *Trenton Potteries* 6 (2/3):1-9 [2005].

*Fish and Ships: Lambertton, the Port of Trenton*. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (28-page booklet).

*Power to the City: The Trenton Water Power*. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

*Rolling Rails by the River: Iron and Steel Fabrication in South Trenton*. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet).

*Quakers, Warriors, and Capitalists: Riverview Cemetery and Trenton's Dead*. New Jersey Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration [2005] (24-page booklet) (with Charles H. Ashton).

"Keeping the Public in Public Archaeology." In: *Historic Preservation Bulletin*, pp. 6-9. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Parks and Forestry, Historic Preservation Office [2004].

"A Coxon Waster Dump of the Mid-1860s, Sampled in Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 241-244. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht and Rebecca White).

"The Richards Face – Shades of an Eighteenth-Century American Bellarmine." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 259-261. University Press of New England [2003] (with William B. Liebeknecht).

"The Pottery Decorating Shop of the Mayer Arsenal Pottery Company." *Trenton Potteries* 4(2):1-7 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part 2)." *Trenton Potteries* 4(1):1-5 [2003].

"Minutes of the Potters Union (Part I)." *Trenton Potteries* 3(4):1-5 [2002].

"Eighteenth-Century Stoneware Kiln of William Richards Found on the Lambertton Waterfront, Trenton, New Jersey." In: *Ceramics in America*, edited by Robert Hunter, pp. 239-243. University Press of New England [2001].

"William Richards' Stoneware Pottery Discovered!" *Trenton Potteries* 1(3):1-3 [2000]. Reprinted in *Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey* 59:71-73 [2004].

"Trenton Re-Makes: Reviving the City by the Falls of the Delaware." *Preservation Perspective* XVIII (2): 1, 3-5 [1999]

"Mitigating Effects on an Industrial Pottery." *CRM* 21(9):25-26 [1998] (with Patricia Madrigal).



*From Teacups to Toilets: A Century of Industrial Pottery in Trenton, Circa 1850 to 1940*, Teachers Guide sponsored by the New Jersey Department of Transportation, 1997 (with Patricia Madrigal and Wilson Creative Marketing).

"Pretty Village to Urban Place: 18th Century Trenton and Its Archaeology." *New Jersey History*, Volume 114, Numbers 3-4, 32-52 [Fall/Winter 1996] (with Ian Burrow).

*Hopewell: A Historical Geography*. Township of Hopewell [1991] (with Richard L. Porter).

"Contracting Archaeology? Cultural Resource Management in New Jersey, U.S.A." *The Field Archaeologist* (Journal of the Institute of Field Archaeologists) 12, 194-200 [March 1990] (with Ian Burrow).

"American Steel in the Colonial Period: Trenton's Role in a 'Neglected' Industry." In *Canal History and Technology Proceedings IX*, 83-118 [1990] (with Richard L. Porter).

"The Demise of Traditional Pottery Manufacture on Sourland Mountain, New Jersey, during the Industrial Revolution." Ch. 13 in *Domestic Potters of the Northeastern United States, 1625-1850*. Studies in Historical Archaeology, Academic Press [1985].

## **PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS**

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA) [formerly Society of Professional Archeologists] (accredited 1979; certification in field research, collections research, theoretical or archival research)

Preservation New Jersey (Board Member, 1994 - 2003)

New Jersey State Historic Sites Review Board (Member, 1983 -1993)

Society for Historical Archaeology

Society for Industrial Archaeology

Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology

Historical Metallurgical Society

Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology

Professional Archaeologists of New York City

Archaeological Society of New Jersey (Life Member; Fellow, 2011)

## **OTHER AFFILIATIONS**

Mercer County Cultural & Heritage Commission (Commissioner, 2011 – present)

Trenton Downtown Association (Board Member, 1998 – present; Board Chair, 2007 - 2008)

Trenton Museum Society, (Trustee, 2011 – present)

Hopewell Township Historic Preservation Commission (Member, 1998 - 2006; Chair 2003 - 2004)

Hopewell Valley Historical Society (Trustee, 2014 – present)