

October 29, 2021

David H. Turner, ASLA
Director of Construction & Technical Services
Central Park Conservancy
14 East 60th Street
New York, NY 10022

Re: Technical Report, Archaeological Monitoring
Utilities Installation, Seneca Village, Central Park, New York

Dear Mr. Turner:

Please accept this letter as a brief technical report on the results of archaeological monitoring completed in May 2021 in connection with the installation of utilities at the site of Seneca Village in Central Park, New York (Figure A.1). This work entailed the observation and recording of excavations for the installation of streetlight foundations and utility access boxes by Verde Electric Company, a subcontractor working for the New York City Department of Transportation in coordination with the Central Park Conservancy (CPC).

A total of approximately 24 excavations involving the installation of 12 utility access boxes (SLB #1-12) and 12 streetlight foundations (SLF #1-12) with associated small connector trenches were conducted along West Drive and the 85th Street Access Drive at the site of the former Seneca Village. As per prior consultation between the CPC and the New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission, the excavations associated with these utility installations were to be monitored by a professional historical archaeologist (Figure A.2; Table C.1). The locations of all monitored excavations were also transposed on to a georeferenced version of the Gardner Sage condemnation maps of 1856 in order to establish where buildings and other cultural features were positioned in relation to the utilities installations (Figure A.3). Associated trenching to connect the utility boxes and streetlight foundations was contained within the current road alignment and therefore was not monitored on the assumption that the affected ground had been previously disturbed by road construction and prior utilities installations. Excavations connecting the new utilities to existing utilities near the intersection of Central Park West and the 85th Street Access Drive were also excluded from archaeological monitoring owing to past ground disturbance from landscape improvements and earlier utilities installations.

The monitoring work took place over an eight-day period in late May 2021 and was conducted by Joshua Butchko, Principal Investigator. The goal of the monitoring was to recover any relevant archaeological data pertaining to properties within the early/mid-19th-century settlement of Seneca Village, with particular attention being given to any intact pre-Park archaeological deposits and structural remains exposed by these excavations. The archaeological monitoring

involved the following activities: observation of the excavations; the taking of notes, measurements and photographs; and the retrieval of artifacts from back dirt. Artifacts recovered during the course of the archaeological monitoring were transported to the Hunter Research laboratory in Trenton where they were processed, analyzed, cataloged and prepared for eventual storage at the New York City Archaeological Repository (NYCAR) (see attached Appendix D, Material Culture Inventory). These items will be returned to the Central Park Conservancy pending transmission to the NYCAR.

The results of the monitoring are summarized in Table C.1. Several notable historic features were identified: stone footings in SLB #3 and SLF #3; a stone sett surface in SLB #10; and concrete surface and foundation features in SLF #10 and SLF #12. The artifacts recovered from the monitoring consist mostly of late 18th- to 20th-century ceramics, glass and metal items (28 total; 25 historic and 3 modern). Samples of brick, concrete and schist were also retained and are included in that total. These artifacts are summarized in Table C.1 and detailed in Appendix D. Although some earlier pearlware sherds were recovered that may date to the period of occupation of Seneca Village, all materials retained were recovered from the excavation spoil piles and therefore lack provenance and any direct association to specific Seneca Village properties.

In most excavations, a dark compact loamy silt or silty sandy loam topsoil overlay a mottled loamy sandy silt, the latter being interpreted as 20th-century grading fill (Photograph B.1). In most cases, these deposits overlaid late 19th- or 20th-century grading fill deposits that were often disturbed by extant utilities (Photograph B.2). Modern electrical conduit was encountered in at least six excavations (SLB #6 and 12, SLF #1, 3, 10 and 12). The edges of existing utility boxes or foundations were encountered in several excavations, (e.g., SLF #1, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 12) (Photograph B.3). A possible buried A horizon or historic occupation layer was encountered in the soil profiles documented for SLB #1, SLB #2 and SLF #2 (Photograph B.4). This deposit, typically encountered 30 cm below the ground surface, was a dark brown loamy silt that was 25 cm thick. Subsoil consisting of a yellow, medium to coarse sand or silty sand with crystalline inclusions and/or decayed schist rocks was encountered in 13 of the monitored excavations: SLB #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11 and SLF #2, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. These natural deposits were typically encountered between 85 and 100 cm below the ground surface. Solid schist bedrock was encountered at three locations in SLB #6, SLF #2 and SLF #10 (Photograph B.5). The depth of bedrock, where encountered, varied between 60 and 115 cm below the ground surface.

Excavations of particular interest were those which revealed stone or concrete footings and surfaces. In SLB #3, excavation began with the removal of topsoil [Context 1] which extended to 15 cm below the ground surface. This overlaid a 15-cm thick deposit of mottled loamy sand with rocks interpreted as grading fill [2]. Under this deposit, a dry-laid, schist stone footing [3] was identified in the west profile of the excavation (Photograph B.6). This feature was approximately 30 cm thick and its construction cut [4] into a deposit of mottled loamy sand

interpreted as fill [5]. This fill [5] overlaid deposits of mottled sand loam [6] and clayey sand with decayed schist [7] which extended to 76 cm below the ground surface. A deposit of medium to fine sand [8] encountered from 76 cm to 90 cm below the ground surface was interpreted as culturally sterile subsoil. Based on the Gardner Sage maps of 1856, this location is close to the street frontage of two parcels owned by Andrew C. Zabriskie which contained tenant dwellings occupied by O. Landin and J. Landin (Figure A.3). Josiah Landin was listed as a Black laborer in the 1855 New York state census. It is possible that the stone footing in SLB #3 is a foundation remnant of one of the tenant dwellings or part of a property boundary wall and thus dates from the mid-19th century. Alternatively, it could be related to a more recent landscaping action and be part of a pathway edge. Further archaeological excavation would be needed to clarify the true nature of this feature.

A second, more substantial stone footing was identified in SLF #3 (Photograph B.7). This excavation was situated immediately south of an existing streetlight foundation. In this instance, excavation began with the removal of topsoil [Context 1] which extended to only 6 cm below ground surface. This overlaid an 82-cm thick deposit of mottled loamy sandy silt interpreted as fill disturbed by modern utilities [2]. In the east profile of the excavation, a 6 cm-diameter iron pipe [3] was encountered approximately 80 cm below the ground surface. This utility appeared to connect to the extant streetlight foundation at the north end of the excavation. A partially truncated, dry-laid, dressed stone footing [4] was encountered beneath and running parallel to the utility pipe at approximately 92 cm below the ground surface. The full width and thickness of this footing could not be ascertained within the limits of the excavation. The soil deposited against the west side of the footing was a mottled loamy sand with schist rubble [5], suggesting that the debris from the truncated footing feature had been pushed up against it. This deposit extended beyond the full depth of the excavation at 92 cm below the ground surface. This location, according to the georeferenced Gardner and Sage maps, is within the front of a vacant property owned by John Orser (Figure A.3). Further archaeological excavation would be needed to clarify the true nature of this stone footing, although it seems likely that it is part of a building foundation or a shaft feature such as a well.

Excavation of SLB #10, near the intersection of West Drive and the 85th Street Access Drive, revealed apportion of a dry-laid, stone sett surface (Photograph B.8). In this excavation, topsoil [Context 1] extended to 25 cm below the ground surface and overlaid a 5 cm-thick lens of coarse sand with gravel [2]. This in turn overlaid a deposit of mottled silty sand [3] that extended to 70 cm below the ground surface. This latter fill layer [3] overlaid a surface of dry-laid stone setts [4]. The stones each measured approximately 18.3 by 15.25 by 11 cm. Approximately one dozen stones were observed, photographed and left in place (Photograph B.9). The stones were situated in a thin bedding deposit of clayey sand with gravel [5] which extended to 80 cm below the ground surface. This feature was cut into a deposit of mottled loamy sand with decayed schist [6] which extended to the depth of excavation. Based on the Gardner Sage maps of 1856,

this location is situated in the rear yard of an historic property of unknown owner/tenant status that once fronted on 83rd Street, immediately east of a property owned by Lucy Celia Wallace with a tenant dwelling occupied by S.W. Hutchins and a shanty rented by John White. Salmon W. Hutchin[g]s was a Black laborer; John White was also Black and listed his occupation as a rag picker in the 1850 federal census and as a sailor in the 1855 state census. The stone sett surface may relate to a path or yard and, owing to its depth, could be of mid-19th-century age; however, it may also be part of a more modern landscape feature as it resembles the many stone sett surfaces that define road or walkway aprons at the present-day ground surface in this general vicinity. Again, further archaeological excavation would be needed to clarify the true nature of this stone surface.

During excavation of SLF #10 and SLF #12, two concrete surfaces and a concrete foundation were identified. In SLF #10, topsoil [Context 1] extended to 20 cm below the ground surface (Photograph B.10). This overlaid a deposit of mottled silty loam [2] that extended to 40 cm below the ground surface. Under this fill deposit [2] a 6 cm-diameter iron pipe [3] for an extant utility was found partly overlying a solid concrete surface [4]. This concrete surface was 15 cm thick and overlaid a deposit of mottled clayey sand [5]. This was interpreted as fill and extended to 75 cm below the ground surface. This fill overlaid subsoil and an outcropping of schist bedrock which was encountered at 95 cm below the ground surface (Photograph B.5). In SLF #12, a similar concrete surface was encountered under topsoil [1] and fill [2] at approximately 60 cm below the ground surface.

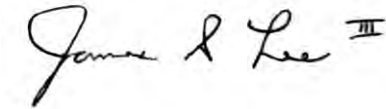
The excavations for SLB #12 and SLF #12 showed disturbance from the installation of extant utility boxes and pipes (Photograph B.11). The soil stratigraphy was comparable to that encountered in SLF #10. In a connector trench which extended along the west side of SLF #12, a shallow concrete foundation was also exposed (Photograph B.12). This foundation, from which protruded a fractured iron conduit, was interpreted as an abandoned streetlight foundation probably dating from the mid-20th century or later. Based on the Gardner and Sage maps, SLB #12 and SLF #12 were located within a cluster of four historic lots owned by John J. Washington containing four structures rented by James Morgan, a Black laborer. However, no evidence of this historic occupation was observed at this location.

Despite the limited findings of this archaeological monitoring effort, there are indications that areas of considerable archaeological potential may still remain on the site of the former Seneca Village. If future ground disturbance is planned within the limits of the historic village site, archaeological considerations should continue to be taken into account, as has occurred here. Depending on the exact locations and depth of proposed impacts, either limited, focused pre-construction archaeological investigations or archaeological monitoring of actual construction excavations may be appropriate.

Lee to Turner, October 29, 2021, page 5 of 5

Please feel free to contact either Richard Hunter or me if you have any questions or comments.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "James L. Lee III". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small "III" at the end.

James Lee, M.A., RPA
Vice President
Principal Investigator/Archaeologist

copy: Richard Hunter, HRI

Appendices

- A. Figures
- B. Photographs
- C. Tables
- D. Material Culture Inventory

Appendix A
FIGURES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: SENECA VILLAGE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK



Figure A.1. Detailed Location of Project Area. Source: 7.5' USGS Central Park, N.Y.-N.J. Quad-range (1966 [photorevised 1979]).



Figure A.2. Map of Seneca Village Showing the Locations of Monitored Excavations.

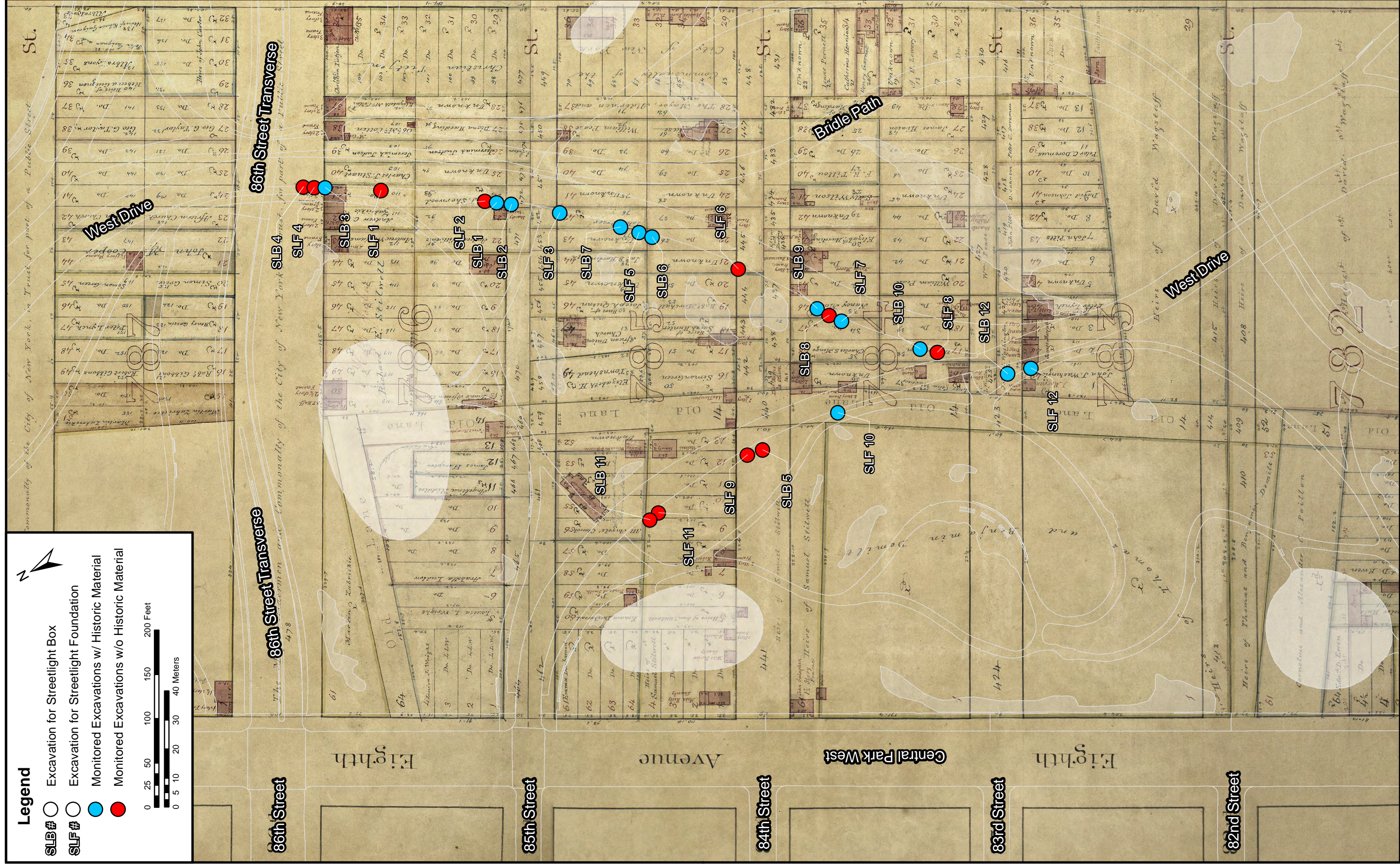


Figure A.3. Gardner Sage Condemnation Maps, 1856, Showing Locations of Monitored Excavations.

Appendix B
PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph B.1. View facing southeast showing SLF #4 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:091]).



Photograph B.2. View facing southwest showing completed excavation and partial installation at SLB #5 at right and SLF #9 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:156]).



Photograph B.3. View facing northeast showing completed excavation of SLF #1 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:001]).



Photograph B.4. View facing north-northwest showing completed excavation and partial installation at SLB #1, SLB #2 (open left of frame) and SLF #2 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:037]).



Photograph B.5. View facing southeast showing natural bedrock outcrop in the completed excavation of SLF #10 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D2:048]).



Photograph B.6. View facing northwest showing stone footing in SLB #3 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:072]).



Photograph B.7. View facing southeast showing extant utility and stone footing in SLF #3 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:049]).



Photograph B.8. View facing southeast showing stone sett surface in profile (right of frame) in SLB #10 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D2:036]).



Photograph B.9. View facing east showing an example of stone setts that were excavated from SLB #10 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D2:042]).



Photograph B.10. View facing east showing utility pipe and concrete surface exposed in SLF #10 (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D1:167]).



Photograph B.11. View facing southwest showing completed excavation and partial installation at SLB #12 and SLF #12 (installed top left of frame) (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D2:095]).



Photograph B.12. View facing southwest showing completed excavation and partial installation at SLF #12 showing concrete footing in connector trench (right of frame) (Photographer: Joshua Butchko, May 2021 [HRI Neg.#21036/D2:105]).

Appendix C
TABLES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, UTILITIES INSTALLATION, SENECA VILLAGE, CENTRAL PARK

Table C.1. Summary of Monitoring Activities

Excavation	Context	Depth	Description	Artifacts
SLB #1		1 0-22 cm 2 22-30 cm 3 30-55 cm 4 55-85 cm 5 85-90 cm	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sandy silt (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6) loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4) medium to coarse sand (10YR 6/6)	One modern Lincoln head penny (no date) (Cat. #1.1)
SLB #2		1 0-22 cm 2 22-30 cm 3 30-55 cm 4 55-85 cm 5 85-90 cm	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sandy silt (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6) loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4) medium to coarse sand (10YR 6/6)	Four historic artifacts (Cat. #2.1-3): two whiteware sherds (1815-1940), one glass shard and one aluminum pull tab
SLB #3		1 0-15 cm 2 15-30 cm 3 30-60 cm 4 30-60 cm 5 30-45 cm 6 45-60 cm 7 60-76 cm 8 76-90 cm	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand with rocks (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 2/1) dry-laid, schist stone footing cut filled by 3 mottled loamy sand (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/4) mottled sand loam (10YR 4/4, 10YR 4/3) mottled clayey sand with decayed schist (5YR 5/4, 10YR 6/8) medium to fine sand decayed schist (10YR 6/6)	One modern Lincoln head penny (no date) and two historic artifacts, one pearlware sherd (1780-1890) and one glass shard (Cat. #3.1-3)
SLB #4		1 0-20 cm 2 20-48 cm 3 48-60 cm 4 60-95 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand with rocks (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 3/1) mottled clayey sand with decayed schist (5YR 5/4, 10YR 6/8) medium to fine sand decayed schist (10YR 6/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLB #5		1 0-20 cm 2 20-45 cm 3 45-62 cm 4 62-76 cm 5 76-100 cm 6 100-110 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) mottled loamy silt with rocks and asphalt rubble (10YR 3/1, 10YR 4/2) silty sand with crystalline inclusions (10YR 4/6) decayed schist boulders in silty sand matrix (10YR 5/6) silty sand (10YR 5/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLB #6		1 0-30 cm 2 30-60 cm 3 65 cm bgs 4 60-80 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) iron pipe, 10 cm Diam. schist bedrock	Two historic artifacts, one pearlware sherd (1780-1890) and one glass shard (Cat. #4.1-2)
SLB #7		1 0-30 cm 2 30-50 cm 3 50-85 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty sand (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/2) mottled silty sand loam (10YR 3/1, 10YR 4/3, 10YR 4/6))	One historic ironstone sherd (1840-1940) (Cat. #5.1)
SLB #8		1 0-20 cm 2 20-55 cm 3 55-85 cm 4 55-85 cm 5 75 cm bgs	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty sand (10YR 5/4, 10YR 4/2) gravel sub-base (10YR 4/1) dense schist boulders iron pipe, 10 cm Diam.	No artifacts were recovered.
SLB #9		1 0-20 cm 2 20-55 cm 3 55-85 cm 4 55-85 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty sand (10YR 5/4, 10YR 4/2) gravel sub-base (10YR 4/1) dense schist boulders	One historic schist segment with drill scarring (Cat. #6.1)
SLB #10		1 0-25 cm 2 25-30 cm 3 25-70 cm 4 70-80 cm 5 75-80 cm 6 70-80 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) coarse sand with gravel (10YR 6/6) mottled silty sand (10YR 5/4, 10YR 4/2) stone sett surface (stones roughly 18.3x15.24x11 cm each) clayey sand with gravel (2.5Y 5/2) mottled loamy sand with decayed schist (10YR 5/4, 10YR 4/6)	Two modern artifacts, one fragment each of asphalt and concrete, and one historic brick fragment (Cat. #7.1-3)
SLB #11		1 0-30 cm 2 30-80 cm 3 80-85 cm	dry, silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) dry, mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) dry, silty sand with decayed schist (10YR 4/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLB #12		1 0-20 cm 2 20-40 cm 3 40-70 cm 4 70-90 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/6) mottled sandy clay with rocks (10YR 4/4, 10YR 3/2) mottled clayey sand with rocks (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/3)	One historic stoneware utility pipe fragment was recovered as general provenience (Cat. #8.1)

Table C.1. Summary of Monitoring Activities (continued)

Excavation	Context	Depth	Description	Artifacts
SLF #1		1 0-20 cm 2 20-85 cm 3 85-115 cm 4 45 cm bgs 5 45 cm bgs 6 45 cm bgs	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sandy silt (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6) medium to coarse sand (10YR 6/6) mottled loamy sand (10YR 4/4, 10YR 6/6) iron pipe, 10 cm Diam. cut filled by 4 and 5	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #2		1 0-22 cm 2 22-30 cm 3 30-55 cm 4 55-85 cm 5 85-115 cm 6 115 cm bgs	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sandy silt (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6) loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4) medium to coarse sand (10YR 6/6) schist bedrock	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #3		1 0-6 cm 2 6-88 cm 3 80 cm bgs 4 92 cm bgs 5 88-92 cm	compact loamy silt (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sandy silt (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6) iron pipe, 6 cm Diam. cut, dry-laid, schist stone footing mottled loamy sand with schist rubble (10YR 4/2, 10YR 6/6)	Two historic artifacts, one pearlware sherd (1780-1830) and yellowware sherd (1828-1940) (Cat. #9.1-2)
SLF #4		1 0-20 cm 2 20-48 cm 3 48-60 cm 4 60-105 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand with rocks (10YR 4/3, 10YR 5/6, 10YR 3/1) mottled clayey sand with decayed schist (5YR 5/4, 10YR 6/8) medium to fine sand decayed schist (10YR 6/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #5		1 0-15 cm 2 15-30 cm 3 30-60 cm 4 60-100 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty sand (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/2) mottled silty sand loam (10YR 4/3, 10YR 3/1, 10YR 4/6) mottled loamy sand with large schist rocks and flecking (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/3)	Two historic brick fragments (Cat. #10.1)
SLF #6		1 0-36 cm 2 36-70 cm 3 70-100 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 3/3) mottled loamy sand (10YR 6/6, 10YR 4/3) mottled loamy sand with large schist rocks (10YR 5/6, 10YR 4/4)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #7		1 0-18 cm 2 18-48 cm 3 48-90 cm 4 90-100 cm 5 100-109 cm 6 109-130 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) mottled loamy silt with dense large rocks (10YR 6/3, 10YR 5/2, 10YR 4/2) silty sand with crystalline inclusions (10YR 4/6) compact silty sand (10YR 6/6) silty sand (10YR 5/6)	Three historic artifacts, one sherd each of ironstone (1840-1940), porcelain and yellowware (1828-1940) (Cat. #11.1-3)
SLF #8		1 0-25 cm 2 25-120 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty sand with concrete and brick rubble	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #9		1 0-20 cm 2 20-45 cm 3 45-62 cm 4 62-76 cm 5 76-100 cm 6 100-110 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) mottled loamy silt with rocks and asphalt rubble (10YR 3/1, 10YR 4/2) silty sand with crystalline inclusions (10YR 4/6) decayed schist boulders in silty sand matrix (10YR 5/6) silty sand (10YR 5/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #10		1 0-20 cm 2 20-40 cm 3 40 cm bgs 4 45-60 cm 5 60-75 cm 6 75-85 cm 7 75-95 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) iron pipe, 6 cm Diam. concrete surface mottled clayey sand (10YR 3/3, 10YR 4/3) silty sand with decayed schist (10YR 5/6) schist bedrock outcrop	One historic pearlware sherd (1784-1859) (Cat. #12.1); One concrete fragment from Context 4 was retained as a sample (Cat. #13.1)
SLF #11		1 0-30 cm 2 30-80 cm 3 80-125 cm	dry, silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) dry, mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4) dry, silty sand with decayed schist (10YR 4/6)	No artifacts were recovered.
SLF #12		1 0-20 cm 2 20-60 cm 3 60-78 cm 4 78-90 cm 5 90-110 cm 6 110-120 cm	silty sand loam (10YR 4/3) mottled silty loam (10YR 4/2, 10YR 5/4, 10YR 3/1) concrete surface sandy clay with gravel (10YR 7/4) medium to large schist rocks with mottled loamy sand matrix (10YR 3/4, 10YR 6/6) clayey sand with decayed schist and sandy pockets (10YR 6/6)	Two historic artifacts (Cat. #14.1-2): one concrete fragment and one brass alloy disc interpreted as a large shell casing fragment. One concrete fragment was retained as a sample (Cat. #15.1)

Appendix D

MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

APPENDIX D
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

SLB #1, General Provenience	Catalog #	1
Historic		
1 Metal, Copper Alloy, Lincoln head penny fragment, edge damage, 20th century, date illegible	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #1 General Provenience : 1</i>		
SLB #2, General Provenience	Catalog #	2
Historic		
2 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Whiteware, indeterminate vessel fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1815 - 1940	Row #	2
1 Glass, Curved, indeterminate vessel fragment, opaque white	Row #	1
1 Metal, Aluminum, pull tab fragment	Row #	3
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #2 General Provenience : 4</i>		
SLB #3, General Provenience	Catalog #	3
Modern		
1 Metal, Copper Alloy, Lincoln head penny whole	Row #	3
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate base fragment, undecorated, crazing, 1780 - 1890	Row #	2
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #3 General Provenience : 3</i>		
SLB #6, General Provenience	Catalog #	4
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, plate base fragment, undecorated, crazing, illegible embossed mark, 1780 - 1890	Row #	2
1 Glass, Curved, bottle body fragment, aqua	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #6 General Provenience : 2</i>		
SLB #7, General Provenience	Catalog #	5
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, plate rim fragment, undecorated, burned and crazing, 1840 - 1940	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #7 General Provenience : 1</i>		
SLB #9, General Provenience	Catalog #	6
Historic		
1 Stone, Schist, indeterminate type fragment, drill scar	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLB #9 General Provenience : 1</i>		
SLB #10, General Provenience	Catalog #	7
Modern		
1 Composite, Asphalt, surface material fragment, black with small white and gray pebble inclusions	Row #	1
1 Composite, Concrete, indeterminate type fragment, whitish gray with blue and gray pebble inclusions	Row #	2
Historic		
1 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, red, burned	Row #	3

APPENDIX D (Cont.)
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY

Total Artifacts in SLB #10 General Provenience : 3

SLB #12, General Provenience **Catalog # 8**

Historic

1 Fired Clay, Structural, Stoneware, utility pipe fragment, gray interior, red surface Row # 1

Total Artifacts in SLB #12 General Provenience : 1

SLF #3, General Provenience **Catalog # 9**

Historic

1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, Blue Shell Edged, plate rim fragment, incised, wavy lines, 1780 - 1830 Row # 1

1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Yellowware, dish base fragment, undecorated, 1828 - 1940 Row # 2

Total Artifacts in SLF #3 General Provenience : 2

SLF #5, General Provenience **Catalog # 10**

Historic

2 Fired Clay, Structural, Earthenware, brick fragment, red Row # 1

Total Artifacts in SLF #5 General Provenience : 2

SLF #7, General Provenience **Catalog # 11**

Historic

1 Fired Clay, Porcelain, Hard Paste, teacup rim and body fragment, undecorated Row # 1

1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Ironstone, dish base fragment, undecorated, burned, 1840 - 1940 Row # 2

1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Yellowware, indeterminate vessel body fragment, undecorated, 1828 - 1940 Row # 3

Total Artifacts in SLF #7 General Provenience : 3

SLF #10, General Provenience **Catalog # 12**

Historic

1 Fired Clay, Refined Earthenware, Pearlware, Blue Transfer Printed, plate rim fragment, crosshatching and dotted pattern, 1784 - 1859 Row # 1

Total Artifacts in SLF #10 General Provenience : 1

SLF #10, Context 4, material sample, **Catalog # 13**

Historic

1 Composite, Concrete, indeterminate type fragment, whitish gray with blue and gray pebble inclusions Row # 1

Total Artifacts in SLF #10, Context 4, material sample : 1

SLF #12, General Provenience **Catalog # 14**

Historic

1 Composite, Concrete, indeterminate type fragment, whitish gray with blue and gray pebble inclusions Row # 1

1 Metal, Brass Alloy, shell casing fragment, D 0.275 feet Row # 2

Total Artifacts in SLF #12 General Provenience : 2

**APPENDIX D (Cont.)
MATERIAL CULTURE INVENTORY**

SLF #12 - South Connector Trench, Extant Utility Foundation, material sample,	Catalog #	15
Historic		
1 Composite, Concrete, utility foundation fragment, whitish gray with white and rose pebble inclusions	Row #	1
<i>Total Artifacts in SLF #12 - South Connector Trench, Extant Utility Foundation, material sample : 1</i>		

Total Number of Artifacts: 28